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QUANTUM QL800.8 Class 8 Channel Amplifier

Specifications

- Model: QL800.8
- Technology: Digital Class D
- Max. Output Power RMS @ 14.4V:
  - 80W x 8 @ 4 Ohm per channel
  - 125W x 8 @ 2 Ohm per channel
  - 250W x 4 @ 4 Ohm per channel pair
- Frequency Response: 5 – 55000 Hz
- Signal-to-Noise Ratio: > 93 dB
- Total Harmonic Distortion: < 0.01%
- Input Sensitivity: 5 – 0.2 V
- Dimensions: 285 x 47 x 170 mm

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

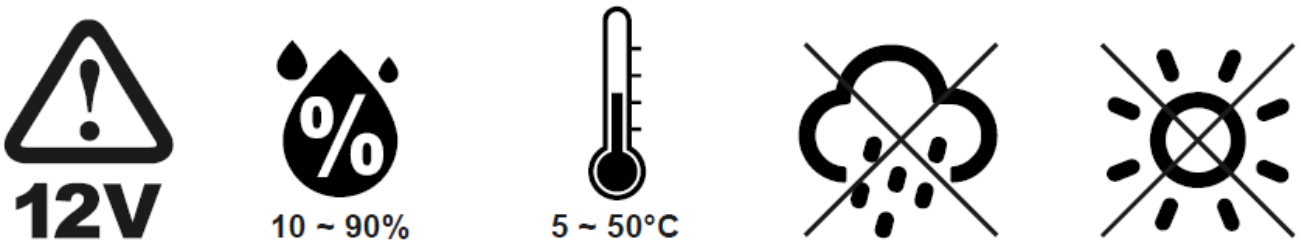
- THE PURCHASED DEVICE IS ONLY SUITABLE FOR AN OPERATION WITH A 12V ON-BOARD ELECTRICAL SYSTEM OF A VEHICLE. Otherwise fire hazard, risk of injury and electric shock consists.
- PLEASE DO NOT MAKE ANY OPERATION OF THE SOUND SYSTEM, WHICH DISTRACT YOU FROM A SAFE DRIVING. Do not make any procedures, which demand a longer attention. Perform these operations not until you have stopped the vehicle on a safe place. Otherwise the risk of accident consists.

- ADJUST THE SOUND VOLUME TO AN APPROPRIATE LEVEL, THAT YOU ARE STILL ABLE TO HEAR EXTERIOR NOISES WHILE DRIVING. High performance sound systems in vehicles may generate the acoustic pressure of a live concert. The permanent listening to extreme loud music may cause the loss of your hearing abilities. The hearing of extreme loud music while driving may derogate your cognition of warning signals in the traffic. In the interests of the common safeness, we suggest to drive with a lower sound volume. Otherwise the risk of accident consists.
- DO NOT COVER COOLING VENTS AND HEAT **SINKS.** Otherwise this may cause heat accumulation in the device and fire hazard consists.
- DO NOT OPEN THE DEVICE. Otherwise fire hazard, risk of injury and electric shock consists. Also this may cause a loss of the warranty.
- REPLACE FUSES ONLY WITH FUSE WITH THE SAME RATING. Otherwise fire hazard and risk of electric shock consists.
- DO NOT USE THE DEVICE ANY LONGER, IF A MALFUNCTION OCCURS, WHICH REMAINS NOT REMEDIED. Refer in this case to the chapter TROUBLE SHOOTING. Otherwise risk of injury and the damage of the device consists. Commit the device to an authorized retailer.
- INTERCONNECTION AND INSTALLATION SHOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED BY SKILLED STAFF ONLY. The interconnection and installation of this device demands technical aptitude and experience. For your own safeness, commit the interconnection and installation to your car audio retailer, where you have purchased the device.
- DISCONNECT THE GROUND CONNECTION FROM THE VEHICLE'S BATTERY BEFORE INSTALLATION. Before you start with the installation of the sound system, disconnect by any means the ground supply wire from the battery, to avoid any risk of electric shock and short circuits.
- CHOOSE AN APPROPRIATE LOCATION FOR THE INSTALLATION OF THE DEVICE. Look for an appropriate location for the device, which ensures a sufficient air circulation. The best places are spare wheel cavities, and open spaces in the trunk area. Less suitable are storage spaces behind the side coverings or under the car seats.
- DO NOT INSTALL THE DEVICE AT LOCATIONS, WHERE IT WILL BE EXPOSED TO HIGH HUMIDITY AND DUST. Install the device at a location, where it will be protected from high humidity and dust. If humidity and dust attain inside the device, malfunctions may be caused.

- MOUNT THE DEVICE AND OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE SOUND SYSTEM SUFFICIENTLY. Otherwise the device and components may get loose and act as dangerous objects, which could cause serious harm and damages in the passenger room.
- ENSURE CORRECT CONNECTION OF ALL TERMINALS. Faulty connections may could cause fire hazard and lead to damages of the device.
- MOUNT THE DEVICE AND OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE SOUND SYSTEM SUFFICIENTLY. Otherwise the device and components may get loose and act as dangerous objects, which could cause serious harm and damages in the passenger room.
- ENSURE NOT TO DAMAGE COMPONENTS, WIRES AND CABLES OF THE VEHICLE WHEN YOU DRILL THE MOUNTING HOLES. If you drill the mounting holes for the installation into the vehicle’s chassis, ensure by any means, not to damage, block or tangent the fuel pipe, the gas tank, other wires or electrical cables.
- DO NOT INSTALL AUDIO CABLES AND POWER SUPPLY WIRES TOGETHER. Ensure while installation not to lead the audio cables between the head unit and the processor together with the power supply wires on the same side of the vehicle. The best is a areal separated installation in the left and right cable channel of the vehicle. Therewith a overlap of interferences on the audio signal will be avoided. This stands also for the equipped bass-remote wire, which should be installed not together with the power supply wires, but rather with the audio signal cables.
- ENSURE THAT CABLES MAY NOT CAUGHT UP IN CLOSE-BY OBJECTS. Install all the wires and cables like described on the following pages, therewith these may not hinder the driver. Cables and wires which are installed close-by the steering wheel, gear lever or the brake pedal, may caught up and cause highly danger-ous situations.
- DO NOT SPLICE ELECTRICAL WIRES. The electrical wires should not be bared, to provide power supply to other devices. Otherwise the load capacity of the wire may get overloaded. Use therefor a appropriate distribution block. Otherwise fire hazard and risk of electric shock consists.
- DO NOT USE BOLTS AND SCREW NUTS OF THE BRAKE SYSTEM AS GROUND POINT. Never use for the installation or the ground point bolts and screw-nuts of the brake system, steering system or other security-relevant components. Otherwise fire hazard consists or the driving safety will be derogated.
- ENSURE NOT TO BEND OR SQUEEZE CABLES AND WIRES BY SHARP

OBJECTS. Do not install cables and wires not close-by movable objects like the seat rail or may be bent or harmed by sharp and barbed edges. If you lead a wire or cable through the hole in a metal sheet, protect the insulation with a rubber grommet.

- KEEP AWAY SMALL PARTS AND JACKS FROM CHILDREN. If objects like these will be swallowed, the risk of serious injuries consists. Consult promptly a medical doctor, if a child swallowed a small object.



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Model	QL800.8
Channels	8
Circuit	Digital Class D
OUTPUT POWER RMS @ 14.4 V • Watts @ 4 Ohms • Watts @ 2 Ohms • Watts @ 4 Ohms bridged	 • 8 x 80 • 8 x 125 • 4 x 250
MAX. OUTPUT POWER RMS @ 14.4 V (DHR) • Watts @ 4 Ohms per channel • Watts @ 2 Ohms per channel • Watts @ 4 Ohms per channel pair bridg ed	 • up to 90 • up to 160 • up to 320
Frequency Range –3dB	5 – 55000 Hz

Damping Factor	> 220 dB
Signal-to-Noise Ratio	> 93 dB
THD+N	< 0,01 %
Input Sensitivity	5 – 0,2 V
Channel 1/2 Crossover Modes Highpass Filter	• Full – HP • 50 – 5000 Hz
Channel 3/4 Crossover Modes Highpass Filter Lowpass Filter	• Full – HP – LP/BP 10 – 500 Hz • 50 – 5000 Hz
Channel 5/6 Crossover Modes Highpass Filter	Full – HP – Copy 50 – 5000 Hz
Channel 7/8 Crossover Modes Highpass Filter Lowpass Filter	• Full – HP – LP/BP 10 – 500 Hz • 50 – 5000 Hz
Start-stop capability	Yes
Low Level Inputs RCA	8 (via the enclosed Molex cable connecto r)
High Level Inputs with EPS	8 (via the enclosed Molex cable connecto r)
Auto Turn-On	Via DC or VOX
Bass Level Remote Controller	Yes
Fuse Rating	3 x 25 A (internally on PC board)
Dimensions	285 x 47 x 170 mm

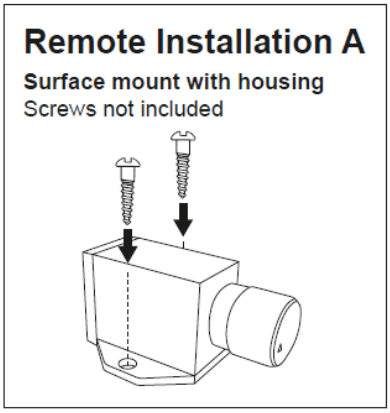
- All Specifications are subject to change
- ESX multi-channel amplifiers use innovative “Dynamic Headroom” (DHR) technology to achieve higher maximum RMS output power in multi-channel applications. This technology shows its strengths above all when not all channels require full power over the entire frequency spectrum at the same time. In active operation, the DHR technology enables the channels that are responsible for the tweeter or midrange to have an even higher dynamic impulse output, from which the entire audio system benefits. Thus, the ESX multi-channel amplifiers with DHR offer an effective and dynamic power reserve that is not available in amplifiers with only one or two channels.

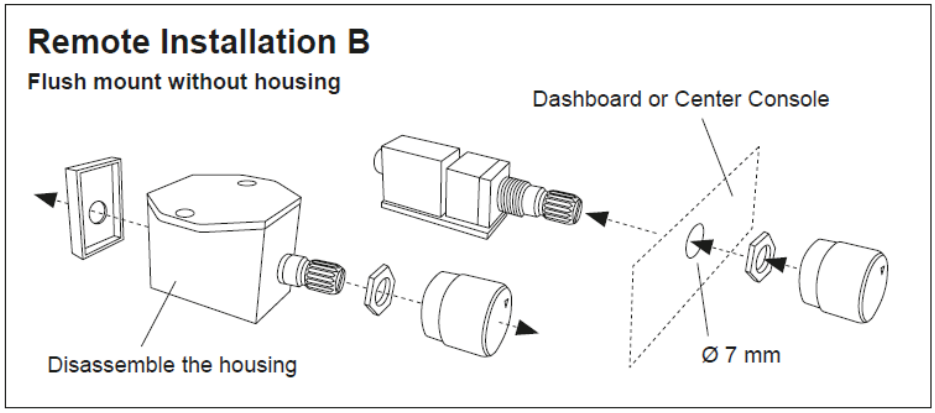
INTENDED USE

This product is designed for the use in a 12 volt, negative ground vehicle only and functions as an audio signal amplifier. Any other use may lead to damage to the product or to the vehicle’s components.

MECHANICAL INSTALLATION

- Avoid any damages on the components of the vehicle like air bags, cables, board computer, seat belts, gas tank or the like.
- Ensure that the chosen location provides a sufficient air circulation for the amplifier. Do not mount the device into small sealed spaces without air circulation or near by heat dispersing parts or electrical parts of the vehicle.
- All cables must be as short as possible to avoid losses and interferences.
- To install the amplifier in the vehicle, use self-tapping screws (not included).





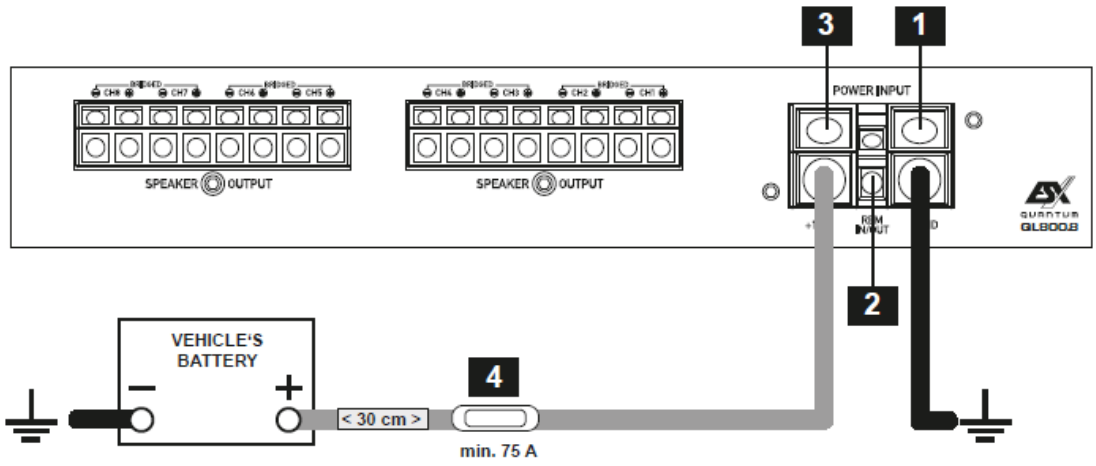
CAUTION

Before you start with the installation, disconnect necessarily the GROUND connection wire from the battery to avoid any risk of electric shocks and short circuits.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

BEFORE CONNECTING

For the professional installation of a sound system, car audio retail stores offers appropriate wiring kits. Ensure a sufficient profile section (refer to the table on the next page) and a suitable fuse rating and the conductivity of the cables when you purchase your wiring kit. Clean and remove rust-streaked and oxidized areas on the contact points of the battery and the ground connection. Make sure that all screws are fixed tight after the installation, because loose connections cause malfunctions, insufficient power supply or interferences.



1. **GND**

   Connect the GND terminal with a suitable contact ground point on the vehicle's chassis. The ground wire must be as short as possible and must be connected to a blank metallic point at the vehicle's chassis. Ensure that this ground point has a stable and safe electric connection to the negative "–"pole of the battery. Check this ground wire from the battery to the ground point if possible and enforce it if required. Use a ground wire with a sufficient cross section (refer to the table and the recommendations on the next page) and the same size like the +12V power supply wire.

   REM IN/OUT

   Connect a turn-on signal or the turn-on remote signal of your head unit (REM) with the REM IN/OUT terminal of the amplifier. Use therefor a suitable cable with a sufficient cross section (0,5 mm2). Hereby the amplifier turns on or off with your head unit.
   If you use the AUTO TURN-ON function, the REM terminal does not need to be connected. The REM IN/OUT terminal can then also connected to the REM terminal of another amplifier to provide a turn-on signal to it (REM OUT function).

2. **+12V**

   Connect the +12V terminal with the +12V pole of the vehicle's battery. Use a suitable cable with a sufficient cross section (refer to the table and the recommendations on the next page).

3. **ADDITIONAL CABLE FUSE (NOT INCLUDED)**

   Install an extra fuse (not included) for the +12V power cable near the battery to secure the power cable. The distance between the fuse and the battery should not exceed 30 cm. The fuse size must be adapted to the cable cross-section of the installed power

cable (see table below).

Note: The fuse on the battery does not protect the amplifier, but the cable between the battery and the amplifier against short circuits

		Cable length in meters							
		0 – 1, 2	**1,2 – 2,1**	**2,1 – 3,1**	**3,1 – 4,0**	**4,0 – 4,9**	**4,9 – 5,8**	**5,8 – 6,7**	**6,7 – 8,5**
Fuse value in Amperes	0 – 20	2,5	4	4	6	6	10	10	10
	20 – 35	4	6	10	10	16	16	16	20
	35 – 50	6	10	10	16	16	20	20	20
	50 – 65	10	10	16	20	20	20	20	35
	65 – 85	16	16	20	20	35	35	35	50
	85 – 105	16	16	20	35	35	35	35	50
	105 – 125	20	20	20	35	35	50	50	50
		Minimum cable cross-section in mm2							

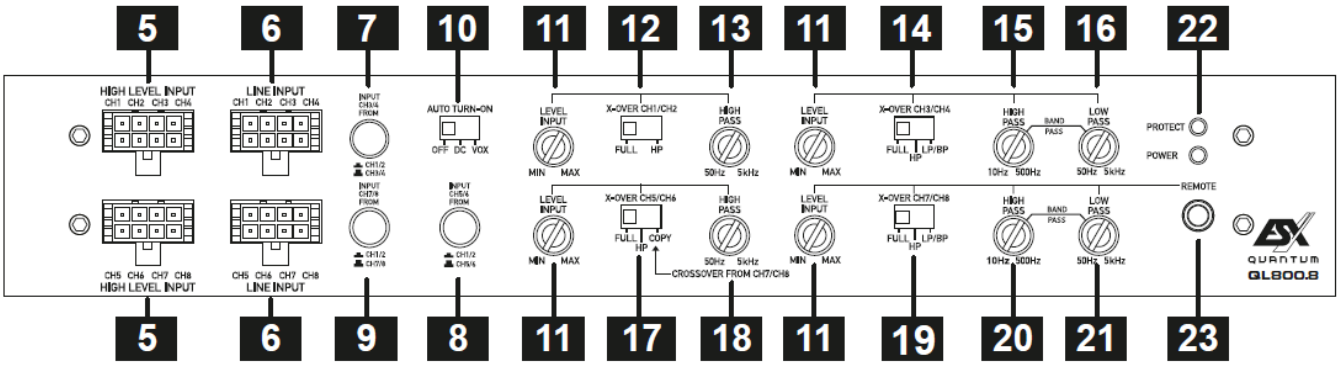
Recommended minimum cable cross-section to guarantee full amplifier performance:

- Up to a length of 3 m: 25 mm2
- From a length of 3 m: 35 mm2

CAUTION

- The amplifier has internal device fuses located on the internal circuit board. If you suspect these are defective, you will need to remove the bottom panel of the amplifier. Check the fuses for a defect by pulling out the fuses with suitable pliers in order to replace them if necessary.
- Only replace defective fuses with new ones that are of the same type and have the same fuse rating.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION



- 5 If your headunit does not have RCA preamplifier outputs, you can use the HIGH LEVEL INPUT of the amplifier as signal inputs. To do this, connect the loudspeaker cables of the headunit, accordingly to the enclosed cable connectors.
- 6 If your headunit has RCA preamplifier outputs, you can use the amplifier‘s LINE INPUT as signal inputs. To do this, connect the RCA preamplifier outputs of the headunit, accordingly to the RCA jacks of the enclosed cable connectors.
- 7 Use the INPUT CH3/4 FROM push button to determine which signal inputs are to be used for the channel pair CH3/4. In position CH1/2 the signal inputs of channel pair CH1/2 are used. In position CH3/4 the signal inputs of CH3/4 are used. Doing this, the regarding signal inputs must be connected accordingly at HIGH LEVEL INPUT or LINE INPUT.

  8 Use the INPUT CH5/6 FROM push button to determine which signal inputs are to be used for the channel pair CH5/6. In position CH1/2 the signal inputs of channel pair CH1/2 are used. In position CH5/6 the signal inputs of CH5/6 are used. Doing this, the regarding signal inputs must be connected accordingly at HIGH LEVEL INPUT or LINE INPUT.

  9 Use the INPUT CH7/8 FROM push button to determine which signal inputs are to be used for the channel pair CH7/8. In position CH1/2 the signal inputs of channel pair CH1/2 are used. In position CH7/8 the signal inputs of CH5/6 are used. Doing this, the regarding signal inputs must be connected accordingly at HIGH LEVEL INPUT or LINE INPUT.

  10 If your headunit does not have a turn-on signal (REM), you can use the automatic turn-on function of the amplifier. This works in two ways, which can be set at the AUTO TURN-ON switch:

  DC: This method only works if you use the HIGH LEVEL INPUT cable connectors.

The amplifier then detects a voltage rise to 6 volts when the head unit is turned on by a so-called “DC offset” and then turns on the amplifier.

VOX: Select this method when using the RCA jacks of cable connector. The amplifier then detects a voltage increase in the incoming audio signal when switching on the head unit via the attached RCA cable and then switches on the amplifier.

Note: As soon as the headunit is switched off again, the amplifier switches itself off.

- 11 The LEVEL INPUT controllers determine the input sensitivity (adaptation to the output signal of the head unit) for each channel pair (CH1/2, CH3/4, CH5/6 or CH7/8). The controller range is between 5 volts (MIN) and 0.2 volts (MAX).
- 12 The X-OVER CH1/CH2 switch determines the desired operating mode of channel pair CH1/2:

  FULL: Bypass mode – full-range signal, i.e. the crossovers are completely bypassed

  HP: High Pass Mode – the frequency is limited downwards, adjustable by the HIGH PASS controller
- 13 The HIGH PASS CH1/2 controller determines the crossover frequency on channel pair CH1/2 at which the audio signal is limited downwards. The crossover frequency is adjustable from 50 Hz to 5000 Hz (5 kHz).
- 14 The **X-OVER CH3/CH4** switch determines the desired operating mode of channel pair CH1/2:

  FULL: Bypass mode – full-range signal, i.e. the crossovers are completely bypassed

  HP: High Pass Mode – the frequency is limited downwards, adjustable by the HIGH PASS controller

  LP/BP: Low Pass Mode/ Bandpass Mode -the frequency is limited upwards, adjustable by the LOW PASS control. In this operating mode, the HIGH PASS controller acts as a subsonic filter and limits the frequency downwards (bandpass function).

  Note: If the HIGH PASS controller is set higher than the LOW PASS controller, no sound is heard.
- 15 The HIGH PASS CH3/4 controller determines the crossover frequency on channel pair CH3/4 at which the audio signal is limited downwards. The crossover frequency is adjustable from 10 Hz to 500 Hz (5 kHz).
- 16 The LOW PASS CH3/4 controller determines the crossover frequency at channel pair CH3/4 at which the audio signal is limited upwards. The crossover frequency is adjustable from 50 Hz to 5000 Hz (5 kHz).

- 17 The X-OVER CH5/CH6 switch determines the desired operating mode of channel pair CH1/2:

  FULL: Bypass mode – full-range signal, i.e. the crossovers are completely bypassed
  HP: High Pass Mode – the frequency is limited downwards, adjustable by the HIGH PASS controller

  COPY: For CH5/CH6, all settings such as LEVEL INPUT, HIGH PASS and LOW PASS and the bass level set with the remote control are carried over from CH7/CH8. This is particularly useful if you want to bridge the channel pairs CH5/6 and CH7/8 with two subwoofers.
- 18 The HIGH PASS CH5/6 controller determines the crossover frequency on channel pair CH5/6 at which the audio signal is limited downwards. The crossover frequency is infinitely adjustable from 50 Hz to 5000 Hz (5 kHz).
- 19 The X-OVER CH7/CH8 switch determines the desired operating mode of channel pair CH7/8:

  FULL: Bypass mode – full-range signal, i.e. the crossovers are completely bypassed
  HP: High Pass Mode – the frequency is limited downwards, adjustable by the HIGH PASS controller

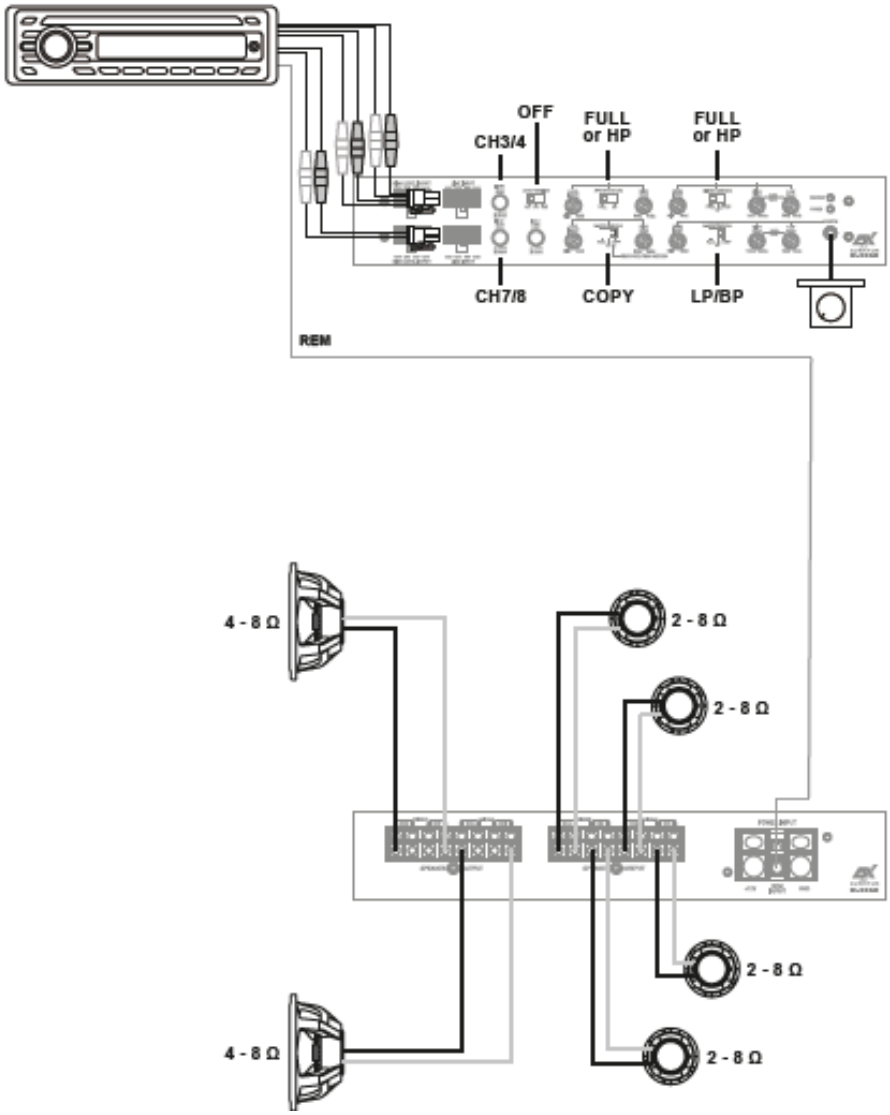
  LP/**BP:** Low Pass Mode/ Bandpass Mode -the frequency is limited upwards, adjustable by the LOW PASS control. In this operating mode, the HIGH PASS controller acts as a subsonic filter and limits the frequency downwards (bandpass function).

  Note: If the HIGH PASS controller is set higher than the LOW PASS controller, no sound is heard.
- 20 The HIGH PASS CH7/8 controller determines the crossover frequency on channel pair CH7/8 at which the
  audio signal is limited downwards. The crossover frequency is adjustable from 10 Hz to 500 Hz (5 kHz).
- 21 The LOW PASS CH7/8 controller determines the crossover frequency at channel pair CH7/8 at which the audio signal is limited upwards. The crossover frequency is adjustable from 50 Hz to 5000 Hz (5 kHz).
- 22 If the POWER LED lights up, the amplifier is ready for operation. If the PROTECT LED lights up, a malfunction has occurred. Then refer to the TROUBLESHOOTING section.
- 23 The REMOTE input is for connecting the cable of the included bass level remote

controller. This can be used to adjust the bass level, e.g. from the driver‘s seat. Only use the supplied bass remote controller and its cable. The bass level remote controller only works in LP/BP mode (Low Pass Mode / Bandpass Mode) on channel pair CH7/8, in COPY mode under X-OVER CH5/CH6 also on channel pair CH5/6.

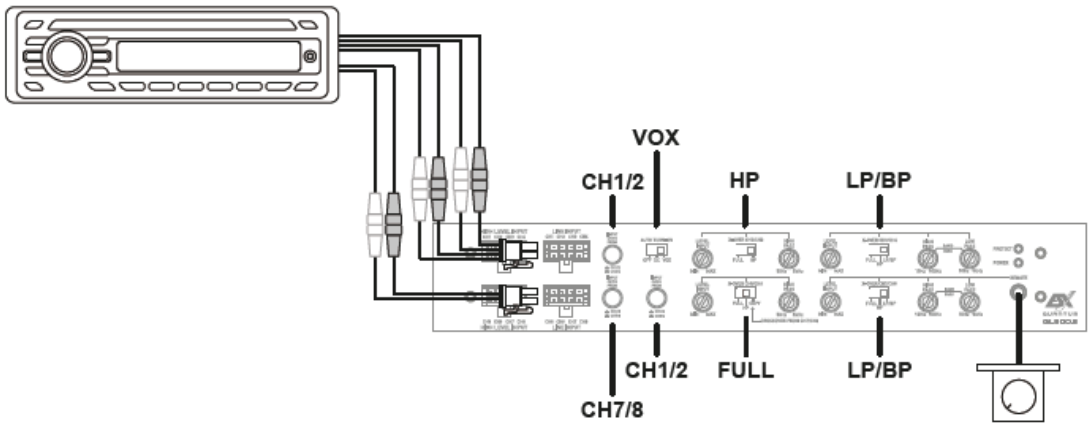
TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

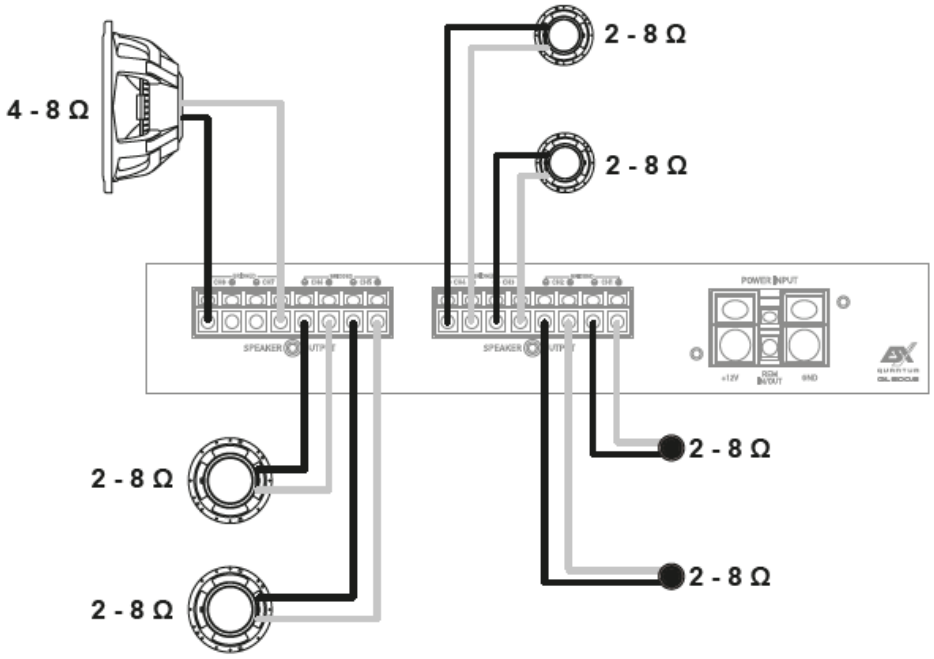
Assignment	
Head Unit	**Amplifier**
RCA Outputs	**RCA Inputs**
FL	CH1
FR	CH2
RL	CH3
RR	CH4
SUB L	CH7
SUB R	CH8



TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Assignment	
Head Unit	**Amplifier**
RCA Outputs	**RCA Inputs**
FL	CH1
FR	CH2
RL / SUB L	CH7
RR / SUB R	CH8





CAUTION

Active operated Tweeters

Tweeters will be damaged if the frequencies are too low. Please note the manufacturer's information on which frequency setting is recommended. To be on the safe side, pause the playback of the head unit first.

Procedure:

First turn the high pass controller fully clockwise. Now start playback on the head unit. Then turn the high pass controller slowly counter-clockwise until you can hear a clean sound from the tweeters and produce a balanced sound together with the woofers/mid-range speakers. Make sure that the woofers/mid-range speakers are set correctly with the respective high pass and low pass controllers.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

DISTORTION OR HISSING NOISE CAN BE HEARD FROM THE SPEAKERS
Check the following steps:
Is a input level controller on the amplifier set too high? Slowly turn the controller back until you hear a clean audio signal.
Is the Bass Boost controller on the amplifier set too high? Slowly turn the controller back until you hear a clean audio signal.
Is the loudness function on the head unit set too high? Deactivate loudness or turn the loudness setting back until you can hear a clean audio signal.
Are the EQ and sound settings on the head unit set too high? Turn down the settings for Treble, Middle and Bass or deactivate the equalizer until yo u can hear a clean audio signal.

ENGINE SPEED DEPENDENT NOISE CAN BE HEARD FROM THE SPEAKERS
Check the following steps:
Have the RCA cables been laid separately from the power cable in the vehicle? If necessary, lay the cables again and make sure that the audio cables are laid separa tely from the power cable on the left and right in the vehicle.
Is the amplifier’s ground connection correctly connected? Make sure that the ground connection of the amplifier is not connected directly to the negative pole of the vehicle battery. Select a suitable ground point on the vehicle body for connection. If necessary, use contact spray to improve the conductivity of the conn ections.

Is the conductivity of the ground cable from the vehicle battery to the body okay ?

Make sure that the ground connection of the vehicle battery has a stable and conducti ve connection to the body. If necessary, use contact spray to improve the conductivity of the connections.

AN ACTIVE OPERATED TWEETER IS DISTORTED OR CRACKED

CAUTION: Tweeters will be damaged if the frequencies are too low. Please note the manufacturer's information on which frequency setting is recommended. To be on the safe side, pause the play- back of the head unit first. Check the followi ng steps:

Is the crossover mode switch of the relevant channel pair on the amplifier set co rrectly?

Set the crossover mode switch to the high pass position (HP or HPF).

Is the high pass filter of the relevant channel pair set too low on the amplifier?

First turn the high pass controller fully clockwise. Now start playback on the head unit. Then turn the high pass controller slowly counter-clockwise until you can hear a clean sound from the tweeters and produce a balanced sound together with the woofers/mid -range speakers. Make sure that the woofers/ mid-range speakers are set correctly wit h the respective high pass and low pass controllers.

AMPLIFIER ACTIVATES THE PROTECTIVE CIRCUIT / THE PROTECT LED ILLUMI NATES

Check the following steps:

Short circuit on the speaker cables

- First disconnect all speaker cables from the amplifier. Use a multimeter to check the ohmic impedance of each loudspeaker by measuring between its plus and minus lin es. With standard loudspeakers the value fluctuates between 3 and 5 ohms. The val ues for low-resistance subwoofers can be lower.
- The measurement shows a resistance value of less than 0.5 Ohms
  Then there is a short circuit. Remove the wiring of the affected loudspeaker at its co nnections. Now use the multimeter to check the ohmic impedance directly at the lou dspeaker connections by measur- ing between the plus and minus connections.
- The measurement shows a resistance value of more than 0.5 Ohms
  The speaker is fine, so the speaker wire appears to be defective and causing a shor t circuit. Replace the defective speaker cable.
- The measurement shows a resistance value of less than 0.5 Ohms
  The speaker appears to be defective and is shorting out. Replace the defective spe aker.

The load impedance of the loudspeakers or the subwoofer is too low

Compare the ohmic impedance of the connected loudspeaker or subwoofer with the t echnical specifications of the amplifier. For example, if the amplifier is only designed fo r 2 or 4 ohm operation, no loudspeaker with less than 2 ohms may be connected.

The cross-section of the power cables is too small

If the cable cross-section is too small, this leads to an increased ohmic resistance and thus to a voltage drop (voltage loss). This indicates that the amplifier consumes more power. The increased power consumption results in a significantly higher heat develop ment and the amplifier switches to thermal protection mode. Therefore, observe the re commended cable cross-sections in these instructions and, if necessary, lay power ca bles with a larger cable cross-section.

The amplifier is overheated

- The heat sink of each amplifier requires sufficient air circulation to be able to dissipate the heat generated during operation. If necessary, change the installation position in favor of better cooling of the amplifier or ensure better air circulation at th e installation location.
- Turn off the sound system and wait about half an hour for the amplifier to cool down again. With very hot outside temperatures and strong sunlight, enormous heat develops inside the vehicle. The amplifier then activates its thermal protection circuit to prevent damage. After cooling down, the amplifier works properly again.

ATTENTION: All instructions in this troubleshooting refer to the entire sound system and its individual components. The features of your device may not match the functions described in the notes. Then skip this point and move on to the next one.

NO FUNCTION / THE POWER LED IS NOT ILLUMINATED

First check the fuse of the routed power cable on the vehicle battery

The fuse is defective

Replace the defective fuse with an equivalent one, never with a higher value.

The fuse fails again.
In this case there appears to be a short circuit between the fuse and the amplifier. To do this, check the + 12V power cable along its entire length from the battery to the am plifier for damage and whether there is a short circuit to ground, e.g. a contact with the vehicle chassis or the body. If necessary, replace the defective power cable.

The fuse is apparently okay

Use a standard 12 volt voltmeter to check the voltage between the + 12V connection and the ground connection on the amplifier.

- There is no voltage.
  Use the voltmeter to check the fuse, which is located close to the vehicle battery, to see whether there is voltage between the output and ground.
  If there is no voltage there, either the fuse holder or the fuse is defective, although it appears to be okay. If necessary, replace the fuse holder or fuse.
- There is voltage.
  If you operate the amplifier with a pre-amplifier signal (RCA), you must have laid a r emote turn-on wire from the head unit to the REM terminal of the amplifier. The AUT O TURN-ON switch must be in the OFF position. However, you can test the AUTO TURN-ON switch to SIG. to see if the amplifier then turns on. If so, there is a proble m with the control line..
- A remote turn-on wire is connected to the REM terminal at the amplifier.
  Use the voltmeter to check whether there is voltage between the REM terminal of th e amplifier and ground. The head unit must be switched on.
- There is no voltage.
  Check the remote turn-on wire from the amplifier to the head unit for a short circuit or damage. If necessary, replace the control line..
- There is voltage.
  The amplifier is probably malfunctioning or defective. Contact your retailer.
  If you operate the amplifier with the loudspeaker signals (high level mode), the AUT O TURN-ON switch must be switched to DC.
- The AUTO TURN-ON switch is in the DC position, but the amplifier remains off.

Check the speaker cables from the head unit to the amplifier for short circuits or dama ge. If necessary, replace the speaker cables or insulate the damaged area.

THE POWER LED IS ON, BUT NO SOUND COMES FROM THE SPEAKERS

Check the following steps:

Low level mode: Are the RCA cables on the head unit and on the amplifier correctly connected?

The RCA cables are correctly connected. Then an RCA cables could be defective. Check the function of the RCA cables on another audio device. If necessary, replace the defective RCA cables.

High level mode: Are the loudspeaker cables on the head unit and the high level inputs of the amplifier or on the high level cable plug correctly connected?

The speaker cables are connected correctly. A speaker cable could be defective. If necessary, replace the speaker cable or insulate the damaged area.

Are the speaker cables correctly connected between the speakers or the subwoofer at the speaker outputs of the amplifier?

The speaker cables are connected correctly. A speaker cable could be defective. If necessary, replace the speaker cable or insulate the damaged area.

Is the high pass filter or subsonic filter set higher than the low pass filter on the amplifier?

Then slowly turn down the controller for the high pass filter or subsonic filter until the sound can be heard.

Is the input mode switch on the amplifier set correctly?

Check the setting and change the switch position if necessary.

Are the crossover switches on the amplifier set correctly?

Check the settings and change the respective switch position if necessary.

Are the speakers or the subwoofer working?

Hold a standard 9 volt block battery to the terminals of each loudspeaker or the subwo ofer.

- A faint cracking sound can be heard. The speaker or subwoofer is fine.
- There is nothing to be heard. The loudspeaker or subwoofer could be defective. If n ecessary, replace the defective speaker or subwoofer.

Are the settings on the head unit set correctly?

- Check the fader and balance settings
- Check whether the mute function is activated
- Check whether a high pass or low pass filter is activated
- Check whether playback has been paused
- Check the source settings
- Check whether any existing subwoofer output is activated

DISPOSAL

Electrical and electronic devices – Information for private households

The Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act (ElektroG) contains a large number of requirements for handling electrical and electronic equipment. The most important requirements are summarized here.

1. **Separate collection of old devices**
   Electrical and electronic equipment that has become waste is referred to as waste equipment. Owners of old devices must collect them separately from unsorted municipal waste. In particular, old devices do not belong in household waste, but in special collection and return systems.
2. **Batteries and accumulators as well as lamps**
   Owners of old devices must usually separate old batteries and accumulators that are not enclosed by the old device, as well as lamps that can be removed from the old device without destroying them, before handing them in at a collection point. This does

not apply if old devices are prepared for reuse with the participation of a public waste disposal authority.

3. **Possibilities of returning old devices**

   Owners of old devices from private households can hand them in free of charge to the collection points of the public waste disposal authorities or to the take-back points set up by manufacturers or distributors within the meaning of the ElektroG.

   Shops with a sales area of at least 400 m² for electrical and electronic equipment and those grocery stores with a total sales area of at least 800 m² that offer electrical and electronic equipment several times a year or permanently and make it available on the market are subject to the obligation to take back. This also applies to sales using long-distance means of communication if the storage and shipping areas for electrical and elec-tronic equipment are at least 400 m² or the total storage and shipping areas are at least 800 m². In principle, distributors must ensure that they are taken back by providing suitable return options at a reasonable distance from the respective end user.

   The possibility of returning an old device free of charge exists in the case of distributors who are obliged to take it back, among other things, if a new device of the same type that essentially fulfills the same functions is handed over to an end user. If a new device is delivered to a private household, the old device of the same type can also be handed over there for collection free of charge; This applies to sales using means of distance communication for devices in categories 1, 2 or 4 in accordance with Section 2 (1) ElektroG, namely “heat ex-changers”, “display screen devices” or “large devices” (the latter with at least one external dimension of more than 50 centimeters). End users are asked about a corresponding return intention when concluding a purchase contract. There is also the option of returning old devices that are no larger than 25 centimeters in any external dimension to the distributors’ collection points free of charge, regardless of the purchase of a new device, lim-ited to three old devices per type of device.

4. **Privacy Notice**

   Old devices often contain sensitive personal data. This applies in particular to information and telecommunica-tions technology devices such as computers and smartphones. In your own interest, please note that each end user is responsible for deleting the data on the old devices to be disposed of.

5. **Meaning of the “crossed-out” wheeled bin symbol**

The symbol of a crossed-out garbage can, which is regularly shown on electrical and electronic devices, indicates that the device in question must be collected separately from unsorted municipal waste at the end of its service life.

 Manufacturer information according to § 18 paragraph 4 ElektroG (new)

FAQ

- **Q: What should I do if a fuse is blown?**
  - A: Replace any blown fuses with a new one of the same type and rating as the original fuse.
- **Q: How do I adjust the input sensitivity?**
  - A: The input sensitivity can be adjusted using the INPUT or LINE INPUT settings based on the signal source.

Documents / Resources

	QUANTUM QL800.8 Class 8 Channel Amplifier [pdf] Owner's Manual QL800.8 Class 8 Channel Amplifier, QL800.8, Class 8 Channel Amplifier, 8 Channel Amplifier, Amplifier

References

- User Manual

quantum

8 Channel Amplifier, Amplifier, Class 8 Channel Amplifier, QL800.8, QL800.8 Class 8 Channel Amplifier, Quantum

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