

**BRIDGEABLE FOUR-CHANNEL  
POWER AMPLIFIER**  
**AMPLIFICADOR DE POTENCIA DE  
CUATRO CANALES EN PUENTE**

# Owner's Manual

## PRS-D4100F

### Manual del Propietario

**PIONEER CORPORATION**  
4-1, MEGURO 1-CHOME, MEGURO-KU, TOKYO 153-8654, JAPAN

**PIONEER ELECTRONICS (USA) INC.**  
P.O. Box 1540, Long Beach, California 90801-1540, U.S.A.  
TEL: (800) 421-1404

**PIONEER EUROPE NV**  
Haven 1087, Keetberglaan 1, B-9120 Melsele, Belgium  
TEL: (0) 3/570.05.11

**PIONEER ELECTRONICS ASIACENTRE PTE. LTD.**  
253 Alexandra Road, #04-01, Singapore 159936  
TEL: 65-6472-7555

**PIONEER ELECTRONICS AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.**  
178-184 Boundary Road, Braeside, Victoria 3195, Australia  
TEL: (03) 9586-6300

**PIONEER ELECTRONICS OF CANADA, INC.**  
300 Allstate Parkway, Markham, Ontario L3R OP2, Canada  
TEL: 1-877-283-5901

**PIONEER ELECTRONICS DE MEXICO, S.A. de C.V.**  
Blvd.Manuel Avila Camacho 138 10 piso  
Col.Lomas de Chapultepec, Mexico, D.F. 11000  
TEL: 55-9178-4270

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## Before Using This Product

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Thank you for purchasing this PIONEER product. Before attempting operation, be sure to read this manual.

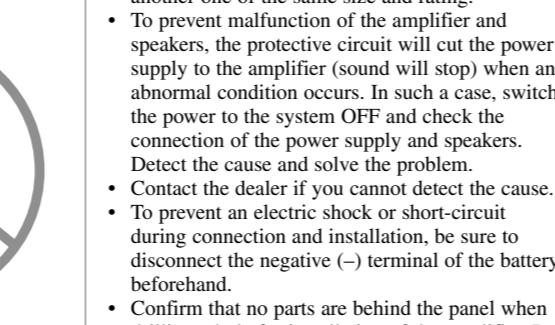
### In case of trouble

When the unit does not operate properly, contact your dealer or the nearest authorized PIONEER Service Station.

### CAUTION

Never replace the fuse with one of greater value or rating than the original fuse. Use of an improper fuse could result in overheating and smoke and could cause damage to the product and injury including burns.

### CAUTION



Do NOT install or use your Pioneer amplifier by wiring speakers rated at 4 Ohm (or lower) in parallel to achieve a 2 Ohm (or lower) bridged mode (Diagram B). Amplifier damage, smoke, and overheating could result from improper bridging. The amplifier surface could also become hot to the touch and minor burns could result. To properly install or use a bridged mode for a two-channel amplifier and achieve a 4  $\Omega$  load, wire two 8  $\Omega$  speakers in parallel with Left + and Right - (Diagram A) or use a single 4  $\Omega$  speaker. For a four-channel amplifier, follow the speaker output connection diagram for bridging as shown on the back of your amplifier, and wire two 8  $\Omega$  speakers in parallel to achieve a 4  $\Omega$  load.

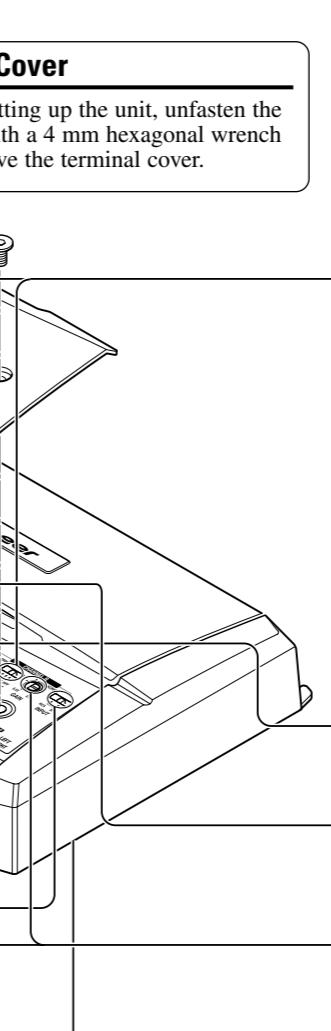
## Setting the Unit

## <ENGLISH>

- To adjust the switch, use standard tip screwdriver if needed.

### Terminal Cover

Before setting up the unit, unfasten the screws with a 4 mm hexagonal wrench and remove the terminal cover.



### LPF (Low-Pass Filter)/HPF (High-Pass Filter) Select Switch

Set the LPF/HPF select switch as follows according to the type of speaker that is connected to the speaker output connector and the car stereo system:

LPF/HPF Select Switch	Audio frequency range to be output	Speaker Type	Remarks
LPF (Left)	* — 40 Hz to 500 Hz	Subwoofer	Connect a subwoofer.
OFF (Center)	Full range	Full range	
HPF (Right)	* 40 Hz to 500 Hz —	Full range	Use if you want to cut the very low frequency range* because it is not necessary for the speakers you are using.

\* See the "Cut Off Frequency Control" section.

### Input Select Switch

For two-channel input, slide this switch to the left. For four-channel input, slide this switch to the right.

### Power Indicator

The power indicator lights when the power is switched on.

### Input Switch

It is possible to input from a car stereo external output (subwoofer output) or a car stereo speaker output. When using an external output (subwoofer output), slide the switch to the left. For connection instructions, see the "Connection Diagram" section. When using a speaker output, slide the switch to the right. In this case, it is necessary to use the supplied speaker input wire with RCA pin cord. For details, see the "Using the Speaker Input" section.

### BFC (Beat Frequency Control) Switch

BFC switch is on the bottom of the unit.

If you hear a beat while listening to an AM broadcast with your car stereo, change the BFC switch using a small standard tip screwdriver.

## <ENGLISH>

**CAUTION**

- Disconnect the negative (-) terminal of the battery to avoid the risk of short-circuit and damage to the unit.
- Secure the wiring with cable clamps or adhesive tape. To protect the wiring, wrap adhesive tape around it where they lie against metal parts.
- Do not route wires where they will get hot, for example where the heater will blow over them. If the insulation heats up, it may become damaged, resulting in a short-circuit through the vehicle body.

**CAUTION:****To prevent damage and/or injury**

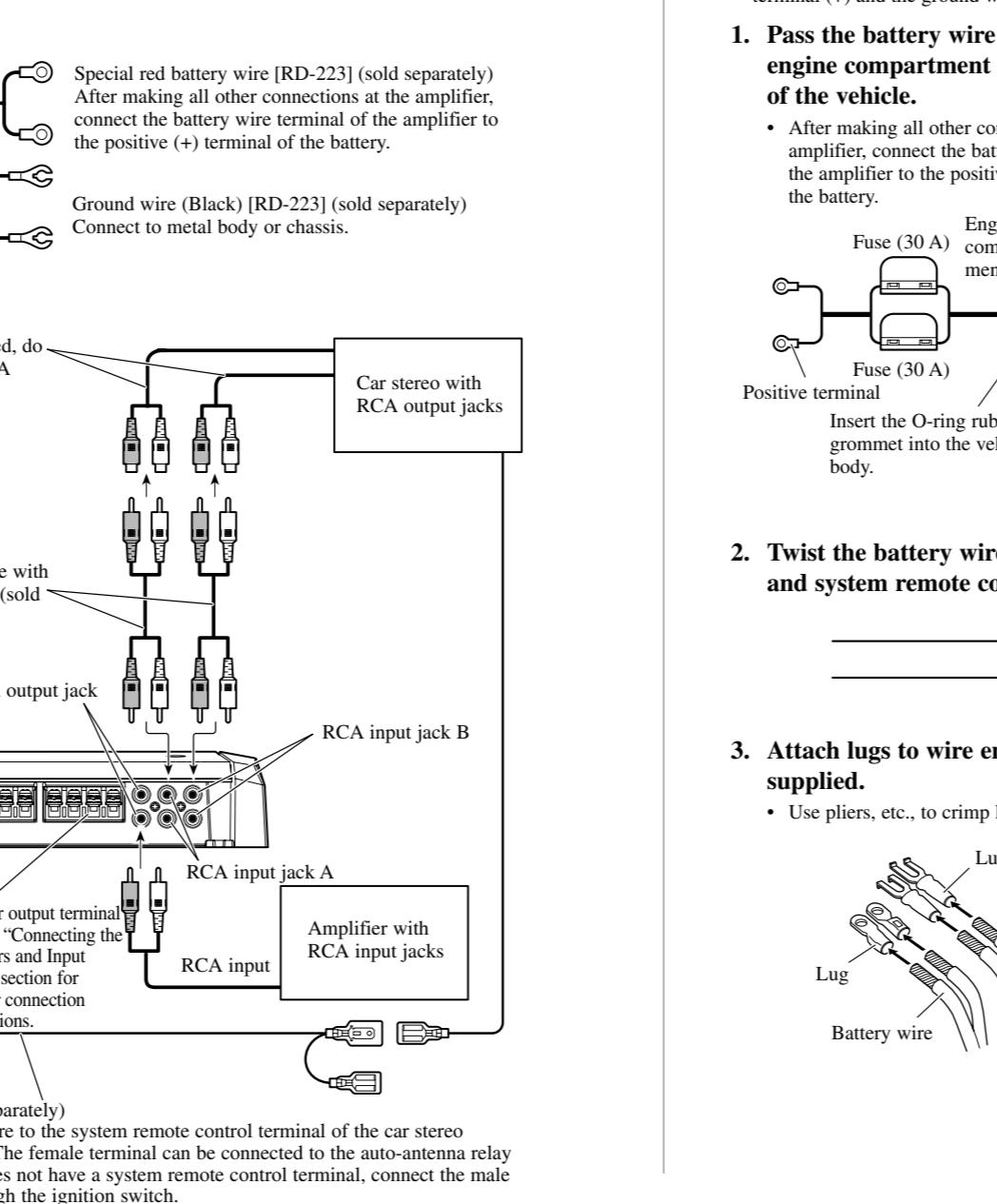
- Do not ground the speaker wire directly or connect a negative (-) lead wire for several speakers.
- This unit is for vehicles with a 12-volt battery and negative grounding. Before installing it in a recreational vehicle, truck or bus, check the battery voltage.
- If the car stereo is kept on for a long time while the engine is at rest or idling, the battery may go dead. Turn the car stereo off when the engine is at rest or idling.
- If the system remote control wire of the amplifier is connected to the power terminal through the ignition switch (12 V DC), the amplifier will always be on when the ignition is on—regardless of whether the car stereo is on or off. Because of this, the battery could go dead if the engine is at rest or idling.

Cords for this product and those for other products may be different colors even if they have the same function. When connecting this product to another product, refer to the supplied manuals of both products and connect cords that have the same function.

Speaker Channel	Speaker Type	Power
Four-channel	Subwoofer	Nominal input: Min. 70 W
	Other than subwoofer	Max. input: Min. 150 W
Two-channel	Subwoofer	Nominal input: Min. 200 W
	Other than subwoofer	Max. input: Min. 600 W
Three-channel	Subwoofer	Nominal input: Min. 70 W
Speaker output A	Other than subwoofer	Max. input: Min. 150 W
	Subwoofer	Nominal input: Min. 200 W
Three-channel	Subwoofer	Nominal input: Min. 600 W
Speaker output B	Other than subwoofer	Max. input: Min. 600 W

**Connection Diagram**

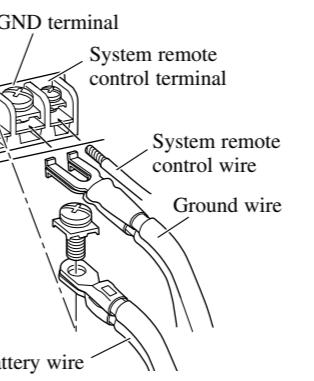
- This diagram shows connections using external output (subwoofer output). Slide the input switch to the left.
- When you connect with speaker output, connections defers from the diagram. For details, see the "Using the Speaker Input" section. In either case, you need to set the input switch. For details, see the "Setting the Unit" section.

**Connecting the Power Terminal**

- Always use the special red battery and ground wire [RD-223], which is sold separately. Connect the battery wire directly to the car battery positive terminal (+) and the ground wire to the car body.

**1. Pass the battery wire from the engine compartment to the interior of the vehicle.**

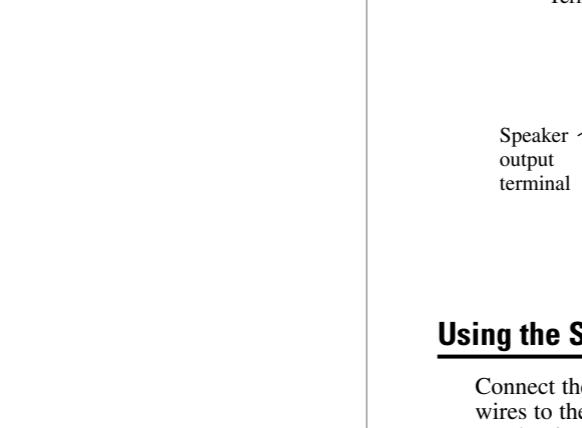
- After making all other connections to the amplifier, connect the battery wire terminal of the amplifier to the positive (+) terminal of the battery.

**10 mm****WARNING**

Failure to securely fasten the battery wire to the terminal using the terminal screws could cause the terminal area to overheat and could result in damage and injury including minor burns.

**2. Twist the battery wire, ground wire and system remote control wire.****3. Attach lugs to wire ends. Lugs not supplied.**

- Use pliers, etc., to crimp lugs to wires.

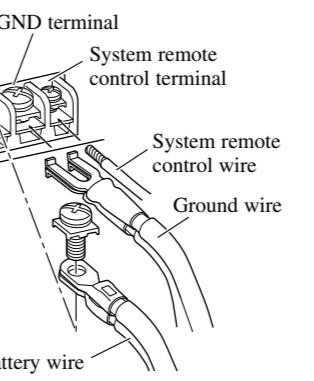
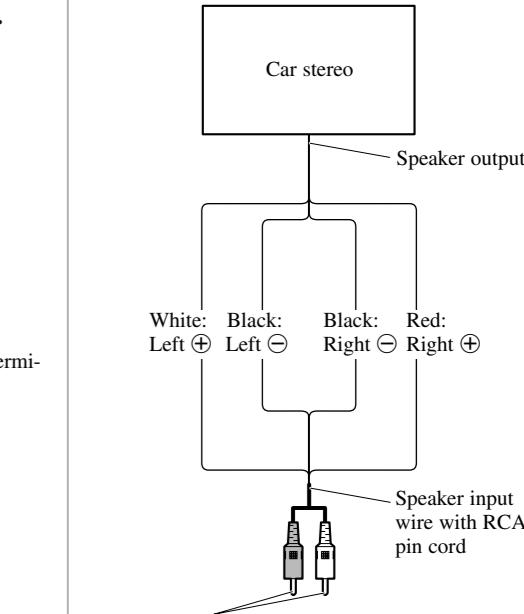
**Using the Speaker Input**

Connect the car stereo speaker output wires to the amplifier using the supplied speaker input wire with RCA pin cord.

- Slide the input switch to the right.

**Connecting the Speaker Output Terminals****4. Connect the wires to the terminal.**

- Fix the wires securely with the terminal screws.

**10 mm****Twist****Connections when using the speaker input**

To RCA input jack of this unit.

As a result of connecting the car stereo speaker output wire to the amplifier, the power of the amplifier is turned on automatically when the car stereo is turned on. It is not necessary to connect the system remote control wire in this case.

**Note:**

- Connect the system remote control wire when the power of the amplifier is not to be turned on when the car stereo is turned on.

- For four-channel input, connect two speaker input wires with RCA pin cord to RCA input jack A and B. Be sure to slide the input select switch to the right.
- For two-channel input, connect the speaker input wire with RCA pin cord to RCA input jack A. Do not connect anything to RCA input jack B. Be sure to slide the input select switch to the left.

## Connecting the Unit

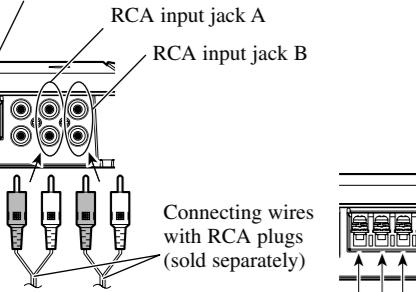
## <ENGLISH>

### Connecting the Speakers and Input Wires

The speaker output mode can be four-channel, three-channel (stereo + mono) or two-channel (stereo, mono). Connect the speaker leads to suit the mode according to the figures shown below.

#### Four-channel

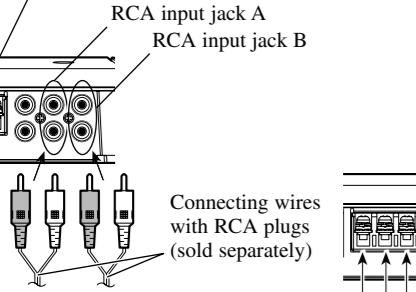
Input select switch is on the top of the unit. For two-channel input, slide this switch to the left. For four-channel input, slide this switch to the right.



From car stereo (RCA output)  
If only one input plug is used, such as when the car stereo has only one output (RCA output), connect the plug to RCA input jack A, but do not connect a plug to RCA input jack B.

#### Three-channel

Input select switch is on the top of the unit. For two-channel input, slide this switch to the left. For four-channel input, slide this switch to the right.

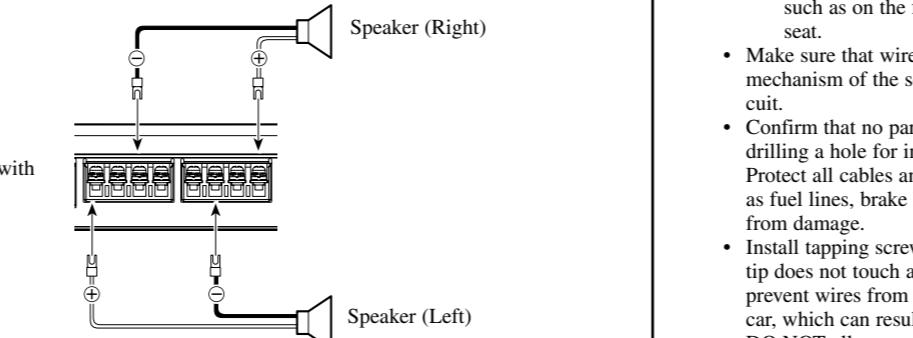


From car stereo (RCA output)  
If only one input plug is used, such as when the car stereo has only one output (RCA output), connect the plug to RCA input jack A, but do not connect a plug to RCA input jack B.

#### Two-channel (Stereo)

Input select switch is on the top of the unit. Slide this switch to the left.

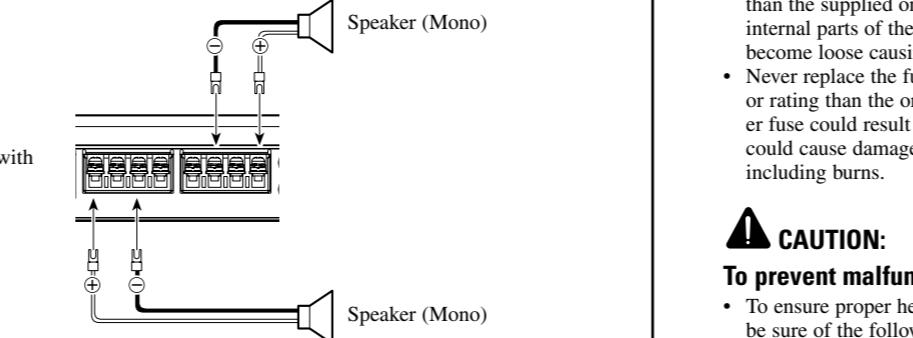
RCA input jack A  
In the case of two-channel mode connect RCA plugs to the RCA input jack A.



#### Two-channel (Mono)

Input select switch is on the top of the unit. Slide this switch to the left.

RCA input jack A  
In the case of two-channel mode connect RCA plugs to the RCA input jack A.



## Installation

## <ENGLISH>

### CAUTION

- Do not install in:
  - Places where it could injure the driver or passengers if the vehicle stops suddenly.
  - Places where it may interfere with the driver, such as on the floor in front of the driver's seat.
- Make sure that wires are not caught in the sliding mechanism of the seats, resulting in a short-circuit.
- Confirm that no parts are behind the panel when drilling a hole for installation of the amplifier. Protect all cables and important equipment such as fuel lines, brake lines and electrical wiring from damage.
- Install tapping screws in such a way that the screw tip does not touch any wire. This is important to prevent wires from being cut by vibration of the car, which can result in fire.
- DO NOT allow amplifier to come into contact with liquids due to, for example, the location where the amplifier is installed. Electrical shock could result. Also, amplifier and speaker damage, smoke, and overheating could result from contact with liquids. In addition, the amplifier surface and the surface of any attached speakers could become hot to the touch and minor burns could result.

- To ensure proper installation, use the supplied parts in the manner specified. If any parts other than the supplied ones are used, they may damage internal parts of the amplifier, or they may become loose causing the amplifier to shut down.
- Never replace the fuse with one of greater value or rating than the original fuse. Use of an improper fuse could result in overheating and smoke and could cause damage to the product and injury including burns.

### CAUTION:

#### To prevent malfunction and/or injury

- To ensure proper heat dissipation of the amplifier, be sure of the following during installation.
  - Allow adequate space above the amplifier for proper ventilation.
  - Do not cover the amplifier with a floor mat or carpet.
- DO NOT allow amplifier to come into contact with liquids due to, for example, the location where the amplifier is installed. Electrical shock could result. Also, amplifier and speaker damage, smoke, and overheating could result from contact with liquids. In addition, the amplifier surface and the surface of any attached speakers could become hot to the touch and minor burns could result.

## Specifications

## <ENGLISH>

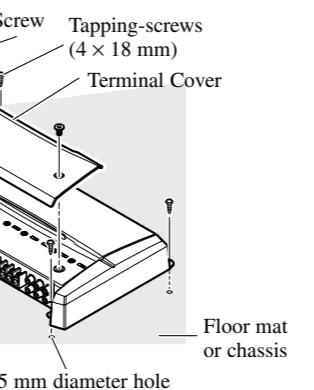
Power source	14.4 V DC (10.8 V to 15.1 V allowable)
Grounding system	Negative type
Current consumption	28 A (at continuous power, 4 Ω)
Average current drawn*	10 A (4 Ω for four channels) 20 A (4 Ω for two channels) 20 A (2 Ω for four channels)
Fuse	30 A × 2
Dimensions	304 (W) × 56 (H) × 195 (D) mm
Weight	3.0 kg (Leads for wiring not included)
Maximum power output	150 W × 4 (at 14.4 V, 4 Ω, 20 Hz to 20 kHz 1.0% THD)
Continuous power output	75 W × 4 (at 14.4 V, 4 Ω, 1.0% THD) 300 W × 2 (at 14.4 V, 4 Ω, 1 kHz 1.0% THD) 150 W × 4 (at 14.4 V, 2 Ω, 1 kHz 1.0% THD) 4 Ω (2 Ω to 8 Ω allowable) (Bridge connection: 4 Ω to 8 Ω allowable)
Load impedance	10 Hz to 50 kHz (+0 dB, -3 dB)
Frequency response	100 dB (IEC-A network)
Signal-to-noise ratio	0.005% (10 W, 1 kHz)
Distortion	60 dB (100 Hz to 10 kHz)
Separation	70 dB (1 kHz)
Low pass filter	Cut off frequency: 40 Hz to 500 Hz Cut off slope: -12 dB/oct
High pass filter	Cut off frequency: 40 Hz to 500 Hz Cut off slope: -12 dB/oct
Gain control	RCA: 400 mV to 6.5 V Speaker: 1.6 V to 26 V
Maximum input level / impedance	RCA: 6.5 V / 22 kΩ Speaker: 26 V / 90 kΩ

#### Note:

- Specifications and the design are subject to possible modification without notice due to improvements.

#### \*Average current draw

- The average current drawn is nearly the maximum current drawn by this unit when an audio signal is input. Use this value when working out total current drawn by multiple power amplifiers.







## Conexión de la unidad

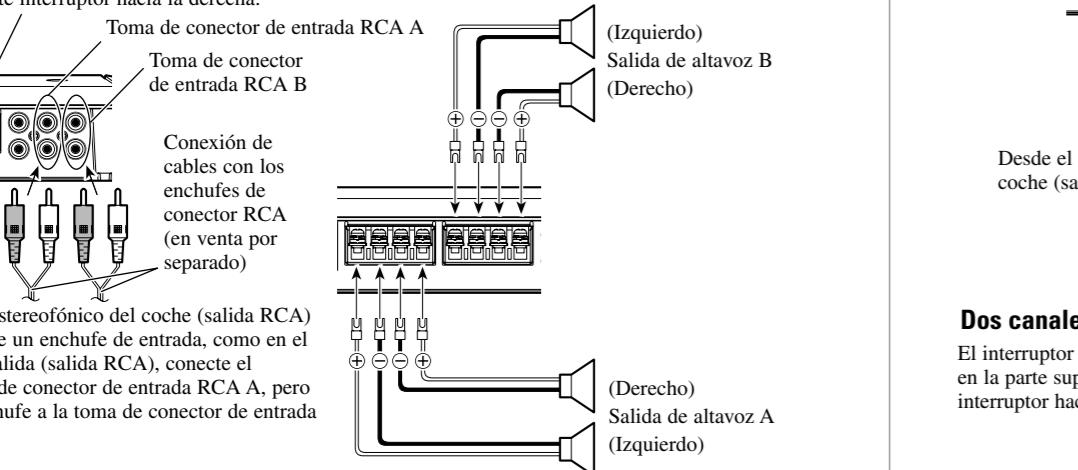
## <ESPAÑOL>

### Conección de los altavoces y cables de entrada

El modo de salida de altavoz puede ser de cuatro canales, tres canales (estéreo + mono) o dos canales (estéreo, mono). Conecte los cables de altavoz para ajustarse al modo según los diagramas mostrados abajo.

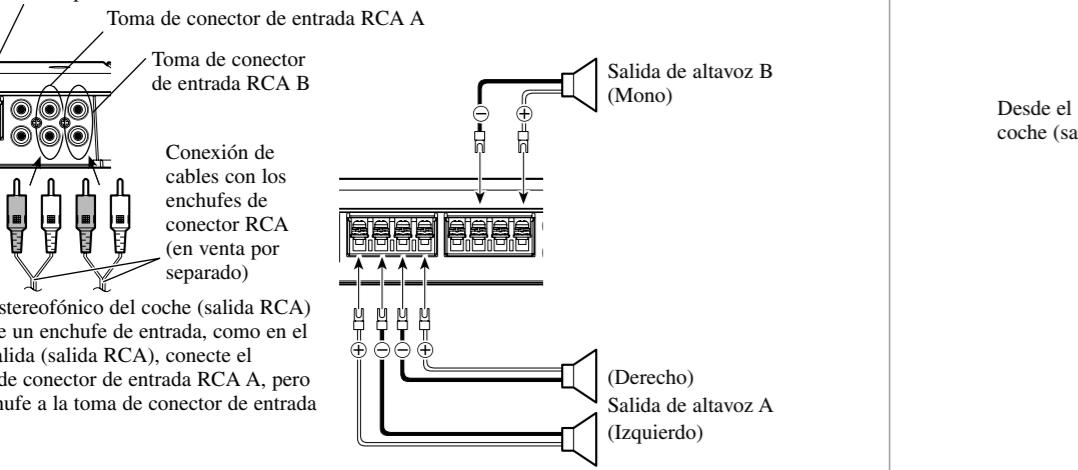
#### Cuatro canales

El interruptor de selección de entrada se encuentra en la parte superior de la unidad. Para la entrada de dos canales, deslice este interruptor hacia la izquierda. Para la entrada de cuatro canales, deslice este interruptor hacia la derecha.



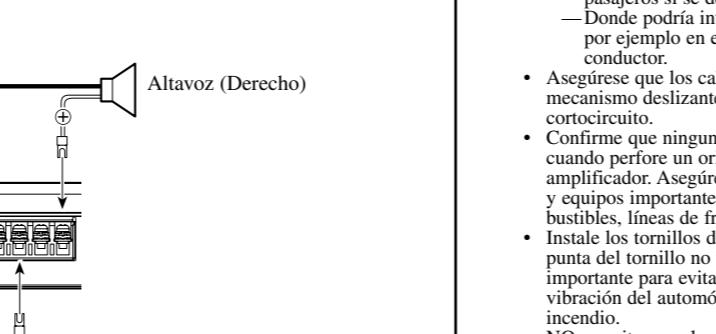
#### Tres canales

El interruptor de selección de entrada se encuentra en la parte superior de la unidad. Para la entrada de dos canales, deslice este interruptor hacia la izquierda. Para la entrada de cuatro canales, deslice este interruptor hacia la derecha.



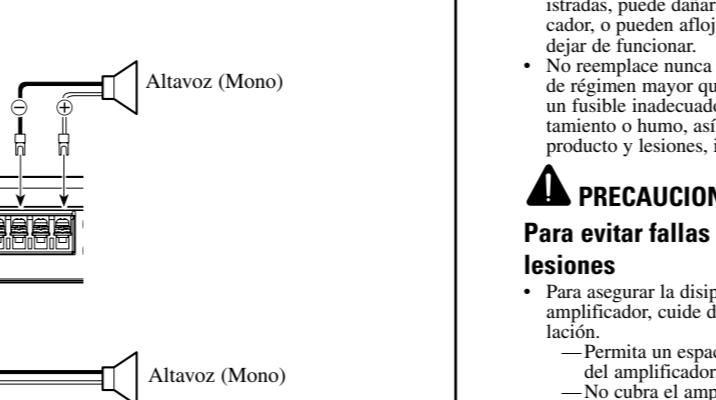
### Dos canales (estéreo)

El interruptor de selección de entrada se encuentra en la parte superior de la unidad. Deslice este interruptor hacia la izquierda.



### Dos canales (mono)

El interruptor de selección de entrada se encuentra en la parte superior de la unidad. Deslice este interruptor hacia la izquierda.



## Instalación

## <ESPAÑOL>

### PRECAUCIÓN

- No lo instale en:
  - Donde podría lesionar al conductor o a los pasajeros si se detiene el vehículo bruscamente.
  - Donde podría interferir con el conductor, como por ejemplo en el piso en frente al asiento del conductor.
- Asegúrese que los cables no se enganchen en el mecanismo deslizante de los asientos, resultando en cortocircuito.
- Confirme que ninguna parte quede detrás del panel, cuando perfore un orificio para la instalación del amplificador. Asegúrese de proteger todos los cables y equipos importantes, tales como líneas de combustibles, líneas de frenos y el cableado eléctrico.
- Instale los tornillos de conexión de manera tal que la punta del tornillo no toque ningún cable. Esto es importante para evitar que los cables se corten por vibración del automóvil, lo que podría causar un incendio.
- NO permita que el amplificador entre en contacto con líquidos debido a, por ejemplo, la localización donde el amplificador esté instalado. Esto podría causar una sacudida eléctrica. El contacto con líquidos también podría causar daños y sobrecalentamiento al amplificador e altavoces. Además, la superficie del amplificador y la superficie de cualquier altavoz instalado también podrían ponerse muy calientes al tacto, pudiendo causar pequeñas quemaduras.

- Para asegurar una instalación apropiada, utilice las partes suministradas de la manera especificada. Si se utiliza cualquier otra parte que no sean las suministradas, puede dañarse las partes internas del amplificador, o pueden aflojarse y el amplificador puede dejar de funcionar.
- No reemplace nunca el fusible por uno con un valor de régimen mayor que el fusible original. El uso de un fusible inadecuado podría causar el sobrecalentamiento o humo, así como podría causar daños al producto y lesiones, incluyendo quemaduras.

### PRECAUCIÓN:

#### Para evitar fallas de funcionamiento y/o lesiones

- Para asegurar la disipación de calor apropiada del amplificador, cuide de lo siguiente durante la instalación.
  - Permita un espacio adecuado en la parte superior del amplificador para una ventilación apropiada.
  - No cubra el amplificador con la cubierta de piso o alfombra.
- NO permita que el amplificador entre en contacto con líquidos debido a, por ejemplo, la localización donde el amplificador esté instalado. Esto podría causar una sacudida eléctrica. El contacto con líquidos también podría causar daños y sobrecalentamiento al amplificador e altavoces. Además, la superficie del amplificador y la superficie de cualquier altavoz instalado también podrían ponerse muy calientes al tacto, pudiendo causar pequeñas quemaduras.
- No instale el amplificador sobre superficies inestables como el tablero del neumático de repuesto.

## Especificaciones

## <ESPAÑOL>

Alimentación .....	14,4 V CC (10,8 V a 15,1 V permisible)
Sistema de puesta a tierra .....	Tipo negativo
Consumo de corriente .....	28 A (potencia continua, 4 Ω)
Consumo de corriente promedio* .....	10 A (4 Ω para cuatro canales) 20 A (4 Ω para dos canales) 20 A (2 Ω para cuatro canales)
Fusible .....	30 A × 2
Dimensiones .....	304 (An) × 56 (Al) × 195 (Pr) mm
Peso .....	3,0 kg (No se incluyen los conductores para el cableado)
Potencia de salida máxima .....	150 W × 4 (a 14,4 V, 4 Ω, 20 Hz a 20 kHz 1,0% THD)
Potencia de salida continua .....	75 W × 4 (a 14,4 V, 4 Ω, 1 kHz 1,0% THD) 300 W × 2 (a 14,4 V, 4 Ω, 1 kHz 1,0% THD) 150 W × 4 (a 14,4 V, 2 Ω, 1 kHz 1,0% THD) 4 Ω (2 Ω a 8 Ω permisible) (Acoplamiento en derivación: 4 Ω a 8 Ω permisible)
Impedancia de carga .....	10 Hz a 50 kHz (+0 dB, -3 dB)
Respuesta de frecuencia .....	100 dB (IEC-Red A)
Relación de señal a ruido .....	0,005 % (10 W, 1 kHz)
Distorsión .....	60 dB (100 Hz a 10 kHz)
Separación de canales .....	70 dB (1 kHz)
Filtro de paso bajo .....	Frecuencia de corte: 40 Hz a 500 Hz Pendiente de corte: -12 dB/oct
Filtro de paso alto .....	Frecuencia de corte: 40 Hz a 500 Hz Pendiente de corte: -12 dB/oct
Control de ganancia .....	RCA: 400 mV a 6,5 V Altavoz: 1,6 V a 26 V RCA: 6,5 V / 22 kΩ
Impedancia / nivel de entrada máxima .....	Altavoz: 26 V / 90 kΩ

### Nota:

- Las especificaciones y el diseño están sujetos a posibles modificaciones sin previo aviso debido a mejoramientos.

### \*Consumo de corriente promedio

- El consumo de corriente promedio es casi el consumo de corriente máximo de esta unidad, cuando se ingresa una señal de audio. Utilice este valor cuando tenga que trabajar con la corriente total consumida por múltiples amplificadores de potencia.

