



engineered by  
**Snap**  
av

## Installation Manual

**45 Watt, Class D  
12 Channel Amplifier**

**SoundScope A12 Slim**

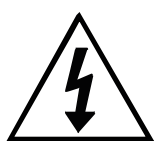




## Important Safety Instructions

**Warning:** To reduce the risk of fire or electric shock, do not expose this apparatus to rain or moisture.

1. Read these instructions.
2. Keep these instructions.
3. Heed all warnings.
4. Follow all instructions.
5. Do not use this apparatus near water.
6. Clean only with dry cloth.
7. Do not block any ventilation openings. Install in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
8. Do not install near any heat sources such as radiators, heat registers, stoves, or other apparatus (including amplifiers) that produce heat.
9. Do not defeat the safety purpose of the polarized or grounding-type plug. A polarized plug has two blades with one wider than the other. A grounding type plug has two blades and a third grounding prong. The wide blade or the third prong are provided for your safety. If the provided plug does not fit into your outlet, consult an electrician for replacement of the obsolete outlet.
10. Protect the power cord from being walked on or pinched particularly at plugs, convenience receptacles, and the point where they exit from the apparatus.
11. Only use attachments/accessories specified by the manufacturer.
12. Use only with the cart, stand, tripod, bracket, or table specified by the manufacturer, or sold with the apparatus. When a cart is used, use caution when moving the cart/apparatus combination to avoid injury from tip-over.
13. Unplug this apparatus during lightning storms or when unused for long periods of time.
14. Refer all servicing to qualified service personnel. Servicing is required when the apparatus has been damaged in any way, such as power-supply cord or plug is damaged, liquid has been spilled or objects have fallen into the apparatus, the apparatus has been exposed to rain or moisture, does not operate normally, or has been dropped.
15. The MAINS plug or an appliance coupler is used as the disconnect device, so the disconnect device shall remain readily operable.
16. This apparatus has been designed with Class-I construction and must be connected to a mains socket outlet with a protective earthing connection (the third grounding prong).



The lightning flash with arrowhead symbol, within an equilateral triangle, is intended to alert the user to the presence of un-insulated dangerous voltage within the product's enclosure that may be of sufficient magnitude to constitute a risk of electric shock to persons.



The exclamation point within an equilateral triangle is intended to alert the user to the presence of important operating and maintenance (servicing) instructions in the literature accompanying the appliance.

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## 1. Features

### Durable Audiophile Design

These SoundScope Amplifiers use the latest digital technology to deliver cool-running performance from a compact, reliable package. Plus, they feature superior-quality components for outstanding sound quality, and are up to 90% more efficient than conventional analog designs.

### Multiple Stages of Protection

Each pair of channels (or Zone) is individually protected with an operation mode indicated by bi-color LEDs on the front of the amplifier. These enable simple troubleshooting. If the circuitry determines that a channel must be shut down for protection due to a short, only the channels that are effected will be turned off. The other zones will continue to play.

### Global (A & B) and Direct Inputs

A dedicated input can be assigned to a pair of channels via the channel Line In connection. Each pair of channels can also be configured to play common signals from the Global Input. A 3-position switch is available for each channel pair to choose between the Line-In and the 2 Global-Inputs. This provides unparalleled flexibility that is needed for today's demanding custom audio installations.

### Individual Channel and Gain Adjustments

Each pair of channels has its own level adjustment which adjusts the maximum output. This allows the output to be perfectly matched to its area. It can also be used to provide a limit on how loud each speaker may be allowed to play.

### Installation-Friendly Connections

Each pair of speakers features a removable speaker wire connector that accommodates 14-18 gauge stranded speaker wire. The power cord is removable as well, facilitating fast and simple installations. The Global Inputs, and individual Channel Inputs are all high-quality RCA connectors.

### Bridging

The power output of adjacent channels can be combined to provide extra power when needed in certain areas. This is easily accomplished by flipping a single switch. (Maintain an 8 ohm minimum when using bridge mode.)

### Rack-Mountable

Each SoundScope amplifier includes an accessory package of rack 'ears' that may be attached to the amplifier. The amplifier feet can be easily removed for clean rack mounting.

### Power Mode

Power state can be toggled using the front Power Button, 12V input, or Audio Sensing for easy automated or manual control.

**Note:** The front panel power button is inoperative when the 12V Trigger or Audio Sense power modes are selected.

## 2. Package Contents

- (1) SoundScope A12 Slim
- (1) Installation Manual
- (2) Rack Mounting Ears and Screws
- (4) Removable Rack Feet and Screws
- (1) Detachable IEC Power Cable

## 3. Recommended For Installation

### 3.1. Tools

- #2 Philips Screwdriver
- Wire Strippers

### 3.2. Materials

- **Speaker Wire**

Use high-quality, 2 or 4 conductor, 14-18 gauge (AWG) speaker wire. The higher the strand count, the better the sound quality will be. Using 4 conductor cables for stereo zones can save money and time on the installation by reducing the number of wires that must be pulled.

- **Source Input Cables**

Source inputs on the SoundScope A12 Slim utilize RCA connections. Use high-quality pre- or field-terminated RCA cables.

- **Speaker Selectors and Volume Controls**

For multi-room audio applications, there may be volume controls or zone selectors between the amplifier speaker output and the speakers. Make sure that any equipment used is capable of handling the wattage supplied by the amplifier.

Any equipment used to add more speakers must have built-in impedance matching, or the speaker wiring must be configured to provide the correct impedance at the amplifier.

### 3.3. Speaker Recommendation

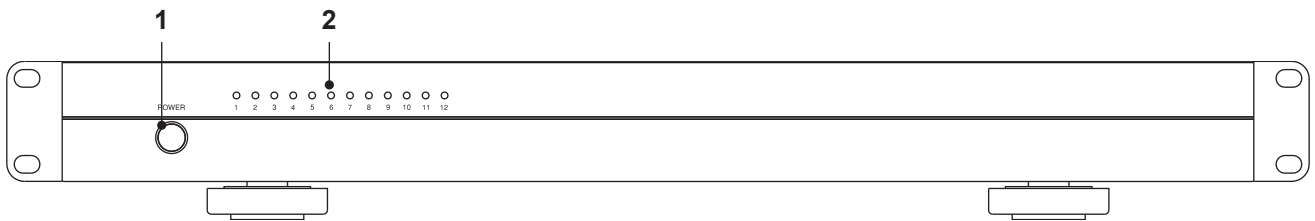
The SoundScope A12 Slim is capable of handling a 4 ohm load at 45 watts for normal outputs, or an 8 ohm load at 90 watts for bridged outputs. Use speakers rated for 4-8 ohms and capable handling at least 45 watts RMS for the best performance.

Avoid attaching more than two 8 ohm speakers or one 4-6 ohm speaker directly to any single output zone in Normal mode. Attach only 8 ohm speakers directly to bridged output zones. When attaching multiple speakers to an output, use an impedance matching volume control or selector between the amplifier and the speakers if necessary to maintain the correct impedance.

## 4. Device Layout

Use this section to become familiar with the connections, controls and features of the SoundScope A12 Slim amplifier. Refer to the page numbers in parentheses for more information on items regarding setup and operation.

### 4.1. Front Panel



#### 1. Power

Toggle power between On and Standby when the amplifier is in the “On” power mode.

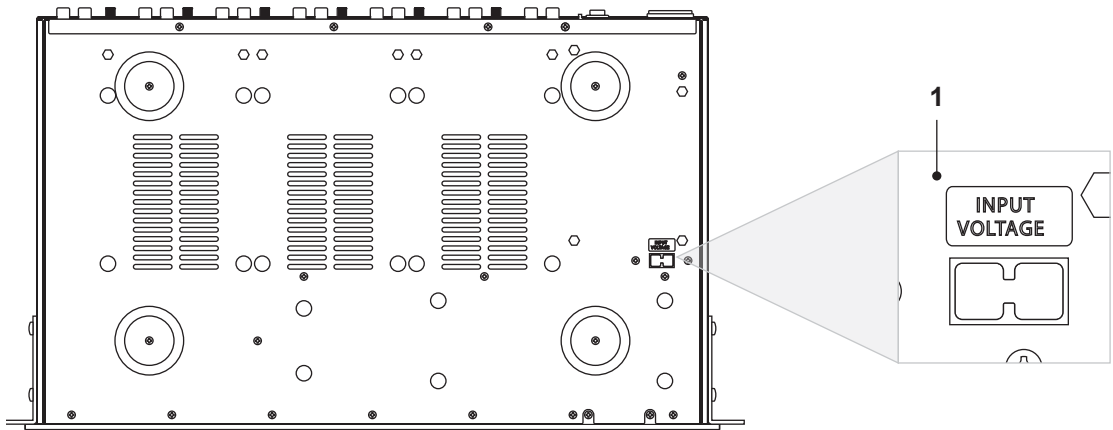
Color	State
Blue	Power On, Normal Operation
Red	Standby

#### 2. Channel Indicators

Indicates status of each channel based on the color of the LED.

Color	State
Blue	Channel is functioning correctly.
Red	Channel is in Protection Mode

### 4.2. Bottom

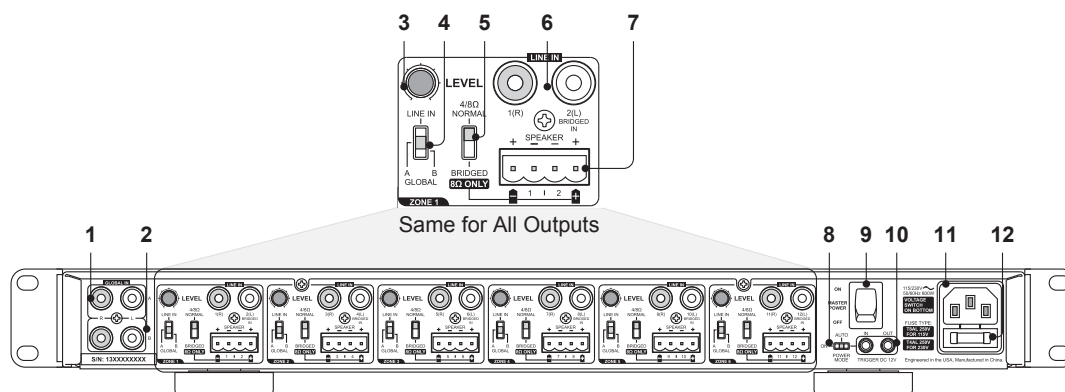


#### 1. Power

Change the transformer setting to allow for 115V or 230V AC operation.

**Note:** The SoundScope A12 Slim includes an IEC cable meant for use with a NEMA 5-15 receptacle supplying 115V AC power. For countries utilizing 230V AC power, the cable can be swapped to the correct cable for that region. When using the 230V AC input voltage setting, change the fuse in the amplifier from the included T8AL 250V to a T4AL 250V fuse (See item 12, page 8 for fuse holder location). Using the wrong fuse could result in blown fuses or damage to the amplifier, which is not covered by the warranty.

### 4.3. Rear Panel



#### 1. Global Input A

RCA stereo line for source A input.

#### 2. Global Input B

RCA stereo line for source B input.

#### 3. Level (Gain/Volume)

Adjust the gain level of each output zone individually. (Counterclockwise for minimum; clockwise for maximum.)

#### 4. Channel Input Selector

Select the Global Input (A or B) or the local Line In for the output.

#### 5. Bridge Switch

Select whether a pair of left and right output channels are individual or bridged together for a more powerful mono channel. The NORMAL setting yields (2) 4Ω stable channels in one zone (Left and right stereo, 45w per channel). The BRIDGED setting yields (1) 8Ω stable channel in one zone (mono 90w channel).

#### 6. Local Line In

Local input for zone (plays only on that zone's outputs). Use for instances where the zone will always play a different source than other zones. Set the Channel Input Selector switch to "Line In" to use this input.

#### 7. Speaker Output

Set-screw connector to attach speaker wires to zone output. Note the diagram below the connector port on the chassis of the amplifier indicating proper speaker wire connections for stereo or bridged output.

#### 8. Power Mode Selector

Set the preferred power mode: ON, AUTO or TRIGGER DC 12V.

#### 9. Master Power Switch

Rocker style toggle switch for master power control.

#### 10. 12 Volt Trigger Ports (In and Out)

Allows the amplifier to be controlled via 12V DC trigger when amp is set to TRIGGER DC 12V. When 4.5-15 Volts DC are applied, amplifier will turn on. When voltage is dropped, amplifier turns back off.

#### 11. Power Connector

Connect the included grounded, 3 prong IEC power cord for use with 120V AC applications, or the correct power cord type for the country for 230V AC applications.

#### 12. Fuse Holder

User-serviceable fuse holder. 1 spare fuse is included inside the holder. Replacement fuse types are listed in Specifications on page 17.



## 5. System Design Considerations

### 5.1. Speaker Placement

The SoundScope A12 amplifier output zones are arranged in pairs of left and right channels. Each pair can be bridged for one mono channel. For most applications, a pair of stereo speakers properly placed in a room (or a single dual voice coil speaker playing stereo audio) will sound better than a mono bridged output feeding one bigger speaker unless the extra power is needed for a high wattage speaker or a long wire run.

When planning speaker locations, check with the speaker manufacturer for the best possible layout for the models used. As a general guideline, try to spread locations evenly to accommodate both the room dimensions and the overall balance of each channel (left and right). Consider using a bridged output for large outdoor speakers, or if a non-powered subwoofer will be attached to an output. Full information on speaker wiring and connections can be found in Section 6.2 Speaker Connections and Setup.

### 5.2. Volume Control

For fine-tuning output zone volume levels after installation, see Section 6.5 Zone Volume Calibration.

#### 5.2.1. No Inline Volume Controls

When setting up a system without inline volume controls, make sure that the source used has adjustable volume for the output connected to the amplifier. The system volume will be controlled by setting the level of the source output. Any zones playing that input will change volume together. Each zone level can be calibrated individually to a degree by changing its LEVEL knob.

This setup is optimal for zones utilizing dedicated input sources, as the volume is usually much more adjustable than if an inline volume control were being used, and other zones aren't affected by source volume changes.

#### 5.2.2. With Inline Volume Controls

In systems where each output zone is wired with an inline volume control between the amplifier and the speakers, volume can be adjusted in each zone individually no matter what the other zones are set to. Source volume and zone levels are typically fine-tuned during setup, and the end user adjusts each zone at the volume control during normal use.

If a multi-source setup is used (as in Section 6.7 Multi-source Multi-Room Audio) there will be full control of both source selection and volume in every zone. Combined with an automation system for remote control of sources, this setup allows for the most control possible in a multi-room audio application using the SoundScope A12.

### 5.3. Control Method

When deciding on the control method for the amplifier, consider the sources in use and the purpose of the amplifier on the job. See Section 6.4 Amplifier Power Control for full instructions on power control setup and operation.

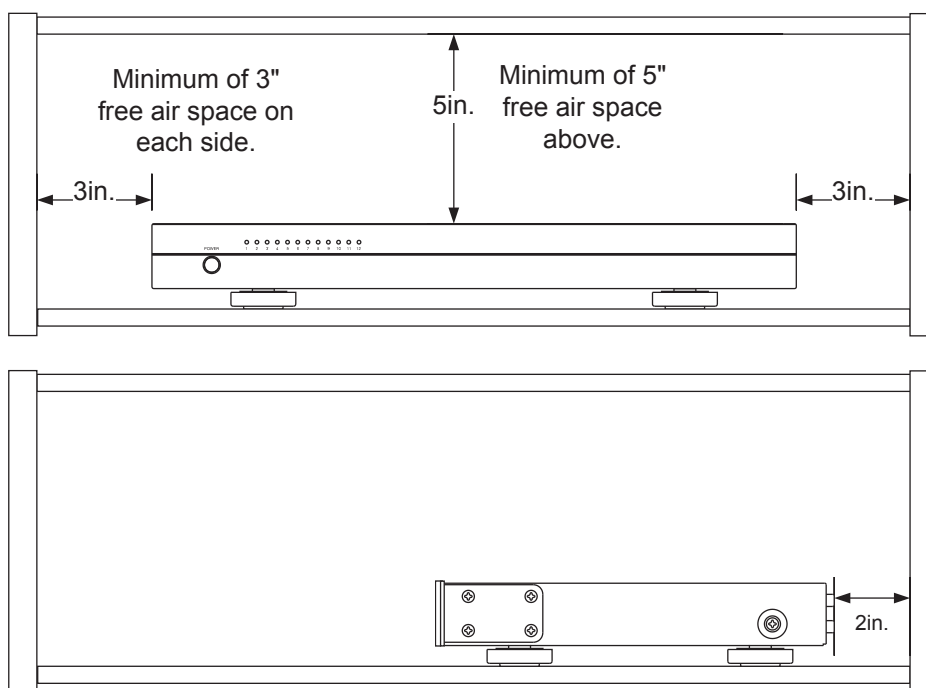
- Using the front Power button (Power ON mode) will allow manual control at all times, and is useful for installations where the audio system will be powered on and shut down regularly at the equipment. Use this mode if the system is always set by the user at the equipment.
- Avoid using Power ON mode for jobs where a remote is typically used to control the system, since the amplifier would be required to be on at all times. The amplifier could be set to Stand-by inadvertently which may confuse the user into thinking there is a problem.
- When the system will be controlled from anywhere but at the equipment, try to use the TRIGGER DC 12V or AUTO mode for amplifier power control. These options are the most reliable since the amplifier will be automated to turn on whenever it is needed.
- When using a source that remains on at all times, using the AUTO mode for amplifier control could keep the unit powered at all times due to either signal or noise on the line from the source. This can be avoided by turning the source off completely when not in use, or by using a 12 volt trigger instead.

## 6. Installation and Setup

### 6.1. Positioning the Amplifier

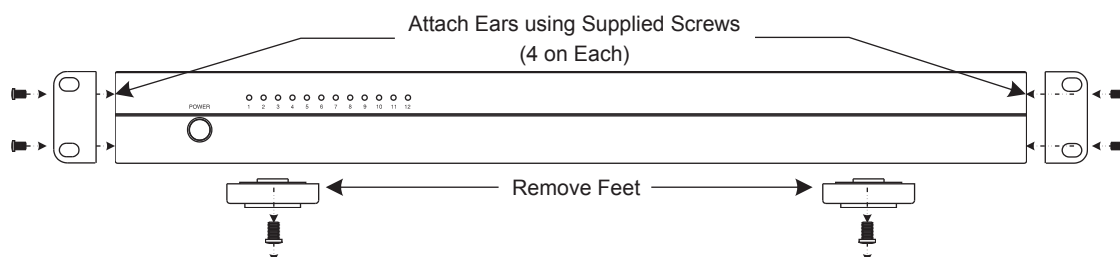
SoundScope amplifiers are designed to help deliver a great audio experience that makes your music come alive for years to come. However, where you place the amplifier can have a large effect on the performance you receive and the life of the unit.

- Be sure that the unit is in a well-ventilated area that provides adequate cooling.
- Do not block the cooling vents located on both sides of the unit.
- Do not place the unit on carpeting or any similar material.
- Do not install the unit near a source of heat, or in an extremely humid or wet location.
- If the installation lacks good air flow (such as solid cabinet doors or wall-mounted racks), it may be necessary to create ventilation to allow outside air into the space.
- Allow a minimum of 5" of free air space above the unit.
- Allow a minimum of 3" of free air space on either side of the unit. (Does not apply to rack mounting)



#### 6.1.1. Rack Mounting

The SoundScope A12 Slim includes hardware to rack-mount the amplifier. To prepare the amplifier, attach the rack ears at the front left and right sides as shown below using the included screws. Tighten the screws tightly with a screwdriver. Then, remove the feet on the bottom of the unit and store the feet and screws in case they are needed later.



To mount the amplifier in the rack, 1-U of space is needed for placement, and 5 inches above the space should be left open to allow for adequate ventilation. Install the amplifier so that the rear of the unit can be accessed for connections and adjustments for the output zone.



**Important!** The amplifier chassis and rack ears are NOT designed to support anything other than the amplifier. DO NOT stack components on top of the amplifier in a rack, as it could damage the amplifier's chassis or block ventilation.

## 6.2. Speaker Connections and Setup

The SoundScope A12 Slim has removable connectors to allow for the connection of two channels on each output zone (1 left and 1 right) or one bridged mono channel if more power is needed. Follow the directions below to properly connect speaker wiring.

### 6.2.1. Terminating Speaker Wire Connectors

Each output zone of the SoundScope A12 Slim utilizes a 4-pole set screw type connector for speaker wire connection. To terminate the connectors properly:

1. Strip the outer jacket (if applicable) of the speaker cable back about 2", and then strip the insulation of each wire back 1/4".
2. Loosen the set screws on the connector using a 1/8" flat blade screwdriver.
3. Twist the wires clockwise, insert them into the correct holes, and tighten the screws. Do not allow any strands of copper to touch between the terminals to avoid short circuits.

### 6.2.2. Normal (Stereo) Output Zone

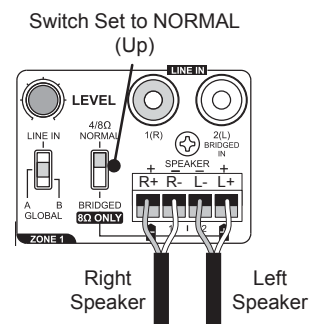
Many audio applications use paired speakers in each listening zone, playing stereo left and right audio channels between the speakers. Typically, with multi-room audio or surround sound amplification, the left and right zones will play at the same volume, and the speakers will be placed so that audio is balanced in the listening area.

For these applications, the SoundScope A12 Slim amplifier offers 12 individual 4 ohm stable output channels arranged in 6 pairs of left and right stereo outputs. Each output zone can be adjusted to the correct volume. Follow these directions to connect the speakers.

**Note:** Be sure to follow the same wire color coding for "+" and "-" at both the speaker and the amplifier connections.

1. Set the Bridge mode switch to 4/8Ω NORMAL.
2. Attach the left and right speaker channel wires to their respective terminals on the connector. Follow the same color coding on the wire for "+" and "-" as used at the speaker.

See the next page for information on connecting and configuring inputs.



### 6.2.3. Bridged Output Zone

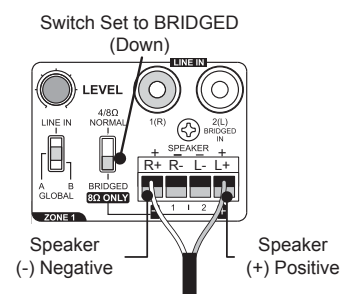
For applications where more power is needed, any of the six output zones can be bridged together to make a single output zone that is twice as powerful, but with twice the impedance (8 ohms instead of 4 ohms). This is ideal for powering larger speakers or speakers on long cable runs. Bridging an output zone yields a mono channel from two stereo channels. This reduces the outputs available on the back of the amplifier, but can be beneficial in the right application.

**Note:** Be sure to follow the same wire color coding for "+" and "-" at both the speaker and the amplifier connections.

When using a bridged output, the connection pattern is different than normal output wiring. "+" and "-" connections are marked on the amplifier chassis. Follow these directions to attach speaker wiring to a bridged output.

1. Set the Bridge mode switch to BRIDGED (8Ω ONLY).
2. Attach the speaker channel wires to their respective terminals on the connector as seen in the diagram at right. Follow the same color coding on the wire for "+" and "-" as used at the speaker.

See the next page for information on connecting and configuring inputs.



**Important!** Do not attach a speaker load of less than 8 ohms to any output set for BRIDGED operation. Doing so may cause the amplifier to put the channel into protection, or cause permanent damage to the speakers or the amplifier.

## 6.3. Source Connections and Input Setup

### 6.3.1. Input Selector Switch

The SoundScope A12 Slim has several options for attaching sources. Global inputs A and B can be used to route audio to any of the output zones, or a zone may be fed individually by its Local input. Settings and connections vary based on the output settings used.

Each output zone (1-6) has its own switch to control the input used for the zone. Set the switch to GLOBAL A, GLOBAL B, or LINE IN, depending on the source input desired for each output zone. See the following sections for more information about the correct settings to use for specific applications.

### 6.3.2. Normal Stereo Input (4/8Ω Output)

For normal applications, one output zone can power one left and one right channel. To connect a stereo source for use in this application, connect an RCA cable from the source output left and right channel to the desired input left and right channel of the amplifier.

### 6.3.3. Bridged Stereo Input (4/8Ω Output)

For applications where two-channel stereo requires higher output than a standard zone can provide, two output zones can be bridged, with one used for left and one used for right audio. To attach a stereo source for use in this application, connect an RCA cable from the source output left channel to the left channel LINE IN of the zone connecting to the left speaker wiring. Connect the RCA cable from the source output right channel to the left channel LINE IN of the zone connecting to the right speaker wiring. Set the input selector switches on each bridged zone to LINE IN.

**Note:** When using bridged outputs for stereo audio, the global inputs may be used, but if they are, they can only feed the bridged zone(s) to achieve stereo audio, and any other inputs must be attached to LINE IN of the zone they feed.

To configure this application correctly, connect the source's left channel output to Global A's left channel input, and the source's right channel output to the left channel input for GLOBAL B. Then set the input selector switches appropriately on the desired left and right output zones.

### 6.3.4. Normal Mono Input (4/8Ω Output)

If a source only provides a mono output and it must be played through a normal stereo output, the source signal cable must be split using an RCA 2 way splitter. Connect an RCA cable from the source output and use the splitter to connect it to the desired left and right inputs. This will allow the source to play through both the left and right channels equally. This applies to both LINE IN and GLOBAL inputs.

### 6.3.5. Bridged Mono Input (8Ω Output Only)

To connect a mono source for use with a bridged output zone, connect an RCA cable from the source output to the left channel of the desired input.

**Note:** It is recommended to use the LINE IN of the bridged zone instead of a GLOBAL input unless only bridged mono output zones are set to play that GLOBAL input. Normal output zones will only play mono audio through the left channel speakers if the input is selected.

## 6.4. Amplifier Power Control

### 6.4.1. Master Power Switch

The master power toggle switch at the back of the unit controls the main power. If this is turned off the amplifier will not respond to any control method. This switch should be left in the ON position after installation and setup is finished unless the amplifier will not be used for an extended period of time or is being serviced. For everyday use, decide on one of the options below.

Use the Power Mode switch (below the Master Power switch) to select the desired power control mode.

### 6.4.2. Front Panel Power Button

When the amplifier is powered on, the power button will illuminate solid blue and the channel LEDs should all illuminate solid blue (if any channel LED illuminates RED, remove power immediately and consult the Troubleshooting section to diagnose the issue. This indicates that a channel is in safe mode.). When it is off the power button will be red and the channel LEDs will turn off.

**Note:** The front panel Power button only controls the amplifier when the power mode is set to Power ON.

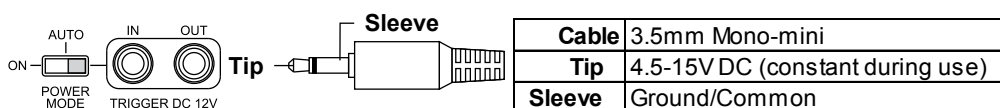
### 6.4.3. Power ON Mode

For manual control of the amplifier power state, set the Power Mode switch to POWER On. Press the front panel Power button to toggle between Stand-by and On.

### 6.4.4. 12 Volt Trigger

Some audio sources and custom remote control systems can use a 12V DC trigger output to control the power state of an amplifier. The SoundScope A12 Slim equipped with 12V DC trigger inputs and outputs to allow for trigger control and daisy chaining for control of more than one amplifier.

To utilize the 12V DC trigger function, set the Power Mode switch to the right (closest to the 12V trigger connections) and attach a mono mini cable between the 12V trigger output of the controlling device and the TRIGGER DC 12V IN port on the SoundScope A12 Slim. Connect to other devices by connecting them to the OUT port on the amplifier with a mono-mini cable.



### 6.4.5. AUTO (Audio Sense)

Setting the Power Mode switch to AUTO will allow the amplifier to monitor the level of signal coming in from the source connection and power on when the level is high enough to be process as an audio signal. No further setup is needed.

When a source attached to any input generates a signal, the amplifier will power on, and will remain on as long as the signal is maintained. After 20 minutes of inactivity on all inputs, the amplifier will power down and return to Stand-by mode until a signal is received again.

## 6.5. Zone Volume Calibration

Follow these directions to calibrate the LEVEL setting in relation to the source input volume and inline volume control level (if applicable) for the best sounding and most reliable installation.

1. Connect all speaker and audio source wiring and configure the amplifier. Connect power to the amplifier but leave it turned Off at the Master Power Switch.
2. (If applicable) Set all volume controls to their maximum volume setting.
3. Set the LEVEL for each zone in use to baseline by turning the knob counterclockwise to its minimum limit, and then turning it back up about  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn. Set the LEVEL for any unused zones to minimum (counterclockwise).
4. Power on the amplifier and the source to be used. Play audio typical of what will be played in the zone. Set the volume of the source to around half of its volume. If the audio becomes distorted, turn the volume back to a point where audio is clear.
5. Set the LEVEL adjustment for the zone to a level where the volume is slightly above normal listening level. If the audio becomes distorted, experiment with changes to the source volume and the LEVEL adjustment until audio is clear and slightly too loud.
6. Now the volume level of each zone is matched to the volume of the source input. Adjust the level of audio back to a comfortable level by adjusting the inline volume control (if equipped) or the source volume.

### 6.5.1. Calibration Setup Tips

The following common issues may occur with a poorly calibrated system. Use the tips listed to identify and correct these problems:

#### Distorted Audio at Normal Volume

If the LEVEL adjustment for a zone is set too high to compensate for low source volume, distortion can occur in the form of background noise or poor audio quality. This will be heard as a steady hissing or humming behind music, clipping of signal, or distortion of highs and lows.

To eliminate this issue, re-adjust the volume levels by starting back at baseline settings and re-adjusting the final volume so that a maximum comfortable volume level can be reached with no distortion while using the source volume or inline control.

#### Inline Volume Controls “Thump” or Play Source Audio in the Walls

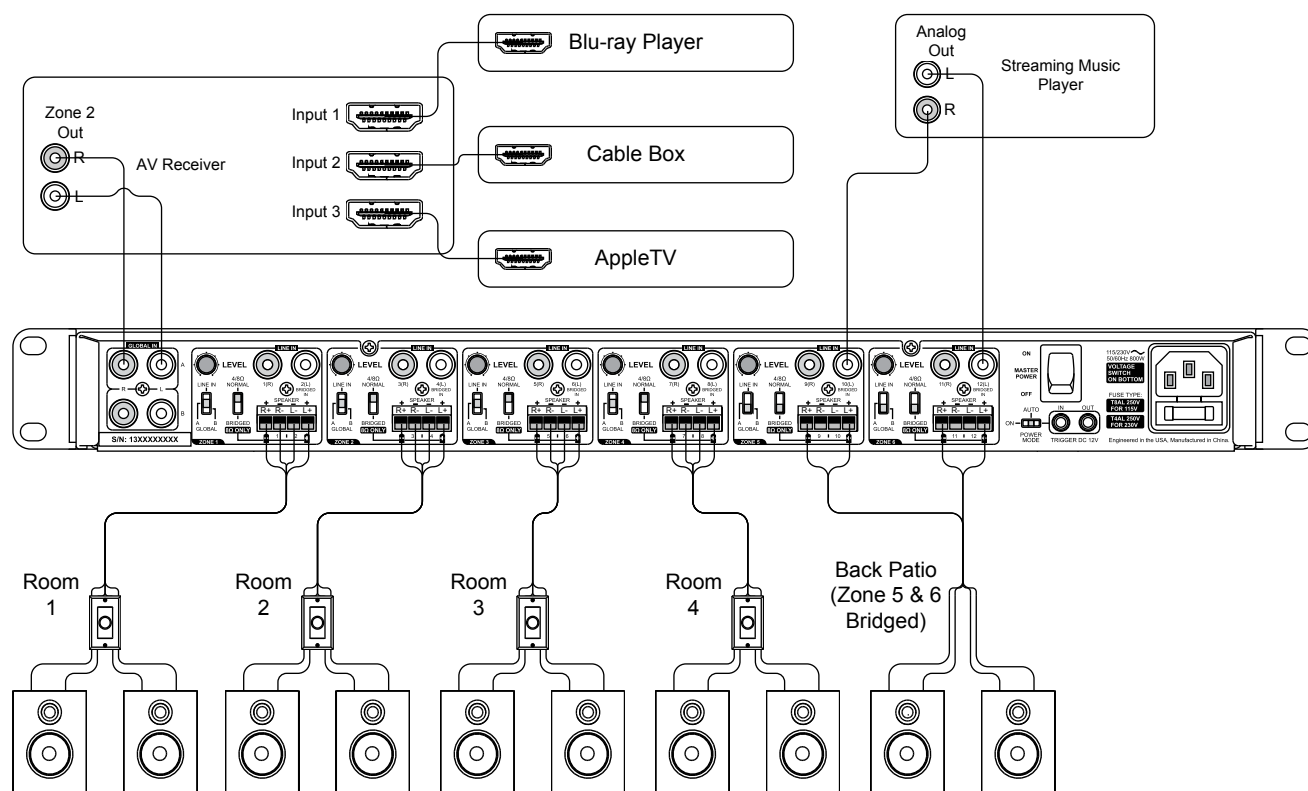
If inline volume controls are thumping in the wall, then the amplifier and the source volume levels are set too high and the volume controls are being used to attenuate too much power from the speakers. This causes the entire system to work harder, and can reduce reliability and sound quality.

Inline volume controls should be calibrated in relation to source/amplifier volume so that they are one or two adjustment levels away from their maximum setting when audio heard in the room is at the normal listening level. This will leave one to three settings above normal level for use if a little extra volume is needed.



## Applications Overview

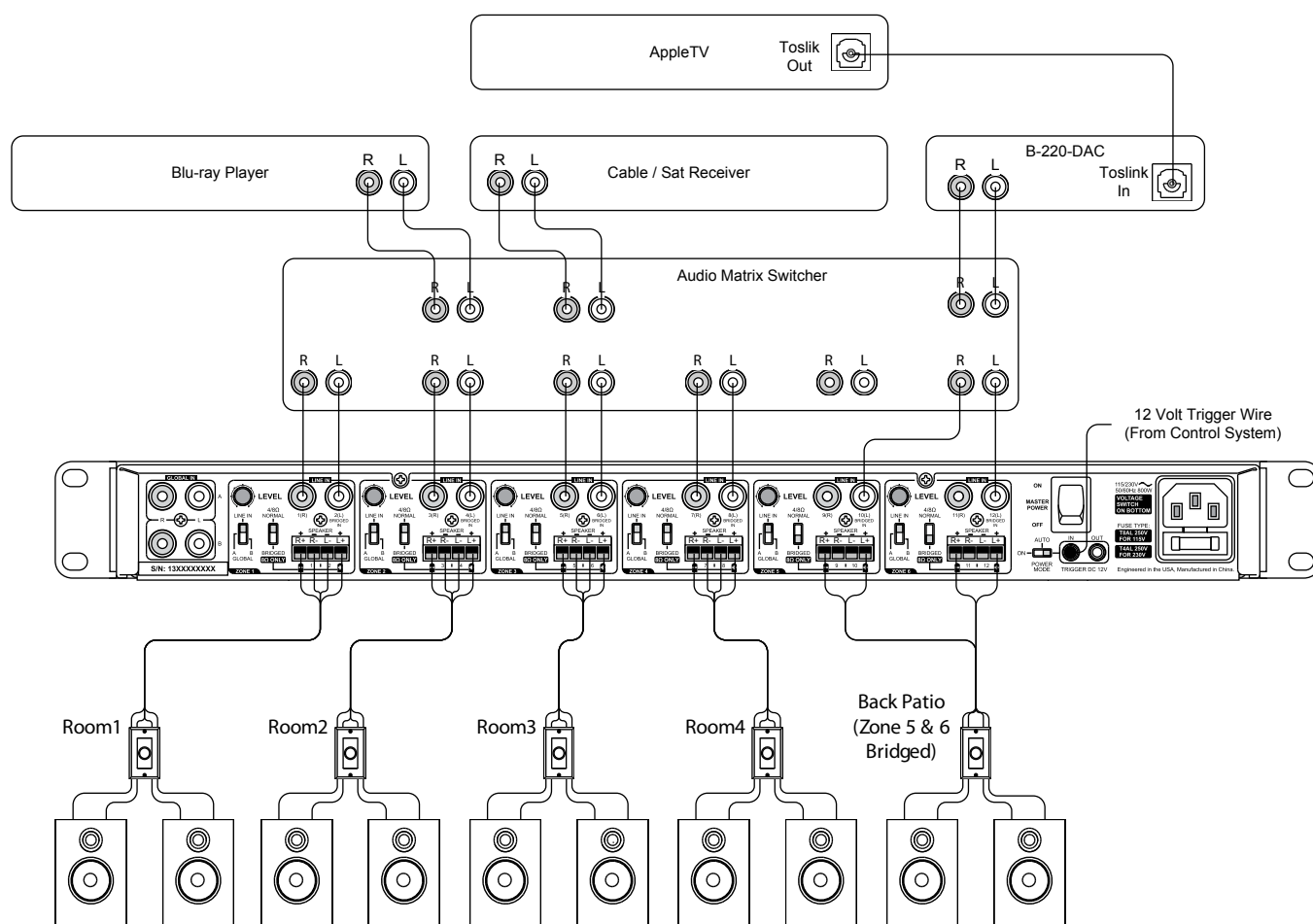
### 6.6. Multi-Room Audio with Dedicated Sources



The diagram above illustrates the basic setup of a multi-room audio system with dedicated source inputs. See the notes below to understand the setup:

- The AV Receiver Zone 2 output is connected to the GLOBAL A input so that any sources attached to the AV receiver can be played throughout the home on zones 1 through 4 at the same time. (zones 1-4 input selectors are set to GLOBAL A)
- Each of the zones powering Rooms 1 through 4 are using the NORMAL (4-8Ω) output mode to allow for a pair of speakers to be attached for left- and right channel audio in each zone. Individual zone volume is adjustable through the inline volume controls in the rooms so that speakers can be turned off or adjusted to the appropriate volume level as needed.
- Any source attached to the AV receiver can be set to play on zones 1 through 4, but there is no way to change a zone to play a different amplifier input, so the streaming music player cannot be played through outputs 1-4 without changing the amplifier settings (difficult to do after installation).
- Zones 5 and 6 are both bridged so that more power can be delivered to a pair of large outdoor speakers on the Back Patio. There is no volume control since the end user can simply adjust the source volume directly using their remote control for the player (they already use it for selecting what the source is playing).
- In this application, a dedicated source has been connected for use on the patio, since bridged stereo would require the use of both Global inputs, and the other zones would not be able to play both channels (because they are not set to bridged, they would only receive signal and play audio on their left output channels).
- Sources are controlled separately and the amplifier may be used for any source at any time, so the Power mode has been set to AUTO so that the amplifier will automatically turn on when needed. A 12V trigger cannot be used in this case since two trigger inputs would be needed— one from the AV receiver, and one from the streaming music player to allow for reliable operation.

## 6.7. Multi-Source Multi-Room Audio



The diagram above illustrates the basic setup of a multi-room audio system with selectable source inputs routed through an audio matrix. See the notes below to understand the setup:

- This system utilizes a separate audio matrix switch between the sources and the amplifier to allow full control of the source routing to each zone. Inline volume controls are utilized for zone volume adjustment so that changing source volume won't affect more than one listening zone.
- Each of the zones powering Rooms 1 through 4 are using the NORMAL (4-8Ω) output mode to allow for a pair of speakers to be attached for left- and right-channel audio in each zone. Individual zone volume is adjustable through the inline volume controls in the rooms so that the volume level can be adjusted as needed.
- Zones 5 and 6 are both set to BRIDGED output mode so that more power can be delivered to a pair of large outdoor speakers on the Back Patio. The matrix output has been connected to the left channel LINE IN of the bridged amplifier zones so that stereo audio is played correctly from the pair of speakers.
- There is a control system installed on the job for source control that also has a 12 volt trigger output, so the Power mode has been set to TRIGGER DC 12V. When any source is turned on for use, the control system program also turns on the SoundScope A12 Slim by energizing the trigger. When the system is turned off, the trigger wire is de-energized and the amplifier returns to standby mode.



## 7. Specifications

<b>Continuous Power Output (All Channels)</b>		45 watts RMS at 4 ohms
		30 watts RMS at 8 ohms
<b>Bridged Power Output (All Channels)</b>		90 Watts per channel RMS at 8 ohms Note: Maintain 8 ohm minimum when using bridge mode
<b>Input Sensitivity</b>		500mV
<b>Input Impedance</b>		20,000 ohms
<b>AUTO ON (Audio Sense) Sensitivity</b>		2.5mV
<b>12 Volt Trigger Input</b>		12V DC; 10K Ohms
<b>12 Volt Trigger Output</b>		12V DC; 10mA
<b>S/N ratio</b>		95 dB
<b>Frequency Response</b>		20 Hz to 20 kHz
<b>Distortion (Un-bridged)</b>		0.1% THD 20 Hz-20 kHz
<b>Distortion (Bridged)</b>		0.1% THD 20 Hz-20 kHz
<b>Input Voltage</b>		115V AC/230V AC
<b>Fuse</b>	<b>115V AC</b>	T8AL 250V
	<b>230V AC</b>	T4AL 250V
<b>Dimensions (Inches)</b>		17"W x 2.3"H x 11"D
<b>Weight</b>		9.4 lbs.
<b>Certification</b>		Meets FCC Part 15, ETL Listed and tested under UL/EN60065

## 8. Troubleshooting

<b>No audio from any channel</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power cable to the amplifier is incorrectly connected or plugged into an outlet that does not have power. Check connections and verify power on the outlet.</li> <li>• Audio cable to the source component is not connected properly, connected to incorrect BUS input or the cable is defective. Check connections or replace cable with one that has been verified as good.</li> <li>• The Input Selection switches are set incorrectly. Refer to instructions for correct settings.</li> </ul>
<b>No audio from one or more channels</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Audio cable to the source component is not connected properly or the cable is defective. Check connections or replace cable with one that has been verified as good.</li> <li>• The Input Selection switch is positioned incorrectly. Refer to installation instructions for proper settings.</li> <li>• The Bridging switch is positioned incorrectly. Refer to installation instructions for proper settings.</li> <li>• Check the connections of the speaker wire at both the speaker and amplifier.</li> </ul>
<b>No audio from one channel or one zone only</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the front panel LED for the zone that is not working. If it is red, you may have a short on either one of the speaker wires for that zone. Check wires and speaker connections for shorts.</li> <li>• The level adjustment on the channel is turned down. Turn it slowly to the right to raise the volume.</li> <li>• Test the bad channel by connecting it to a speaker that you know works.</li> <li>• Audio cable to the source component is not connected properly or the cable is defective. Check connections or replace cable with one that has been verified as good.</li> <li>• The Input Selection switch is positioned incorrectly. Refer to installation instructions for proper settings.</li> <li>• The Bridging switch is positioned incorrectly. Refer to installation instructions for proper settings.</li> <li>• Check the connections of the speaker wire at both the speaker and amplifier.</li> </ul>
<b>Hum or buzzing sound is heard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check RCA input cables by removing them one at time (powering down the amplifier before disconnecting) and checking to see if a connection or cable is to blame.</li> </ul>
<b>Amplifier will not turn on</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The amplifier must be plugged into a live outlet.</li> <li>• The power switch on the back panel must be on.</li> <li>• Ensure 12V is present if using the trigger input.</li> <li>• Ensure that the Power Mode switch is set correctly for the desired power mode.</li> </ul>
<b>Front panel power button is inoperative</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set the Power Mode Switch to POWER ON.</li> </ul>

## 9. Warranty

### ***2 Year Limited Warranty***

SoundScope A12 Slim Amplifier products have a 2-Year Limited Warranty. This warranty includes parts and labor repairs on all components found to be defective in material or workmanship under normal conditions of use. This warranty shall not apply to products which have been abused, modified or disassembled. Products to be repaired under this warranty must be returned to SnapAV or a designated service center with prior notification and an assigned return authorization number (RA).

## 10. Contacting Technical Support

Email: [support@filmoscope-lab.com](mailto:support@filmoscope-lab.com)

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