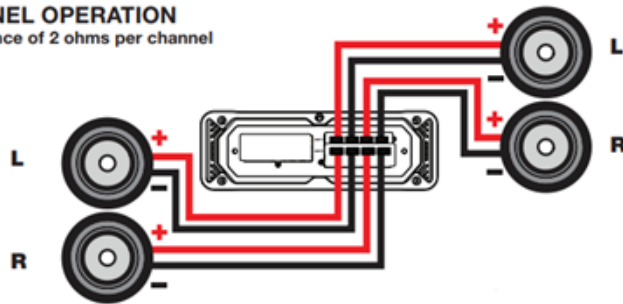


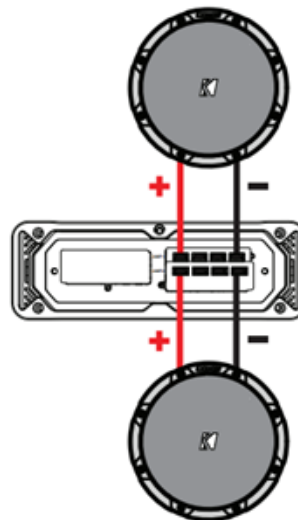
How to Maintain Stereo Output when Bridging a KICKER® amplifier

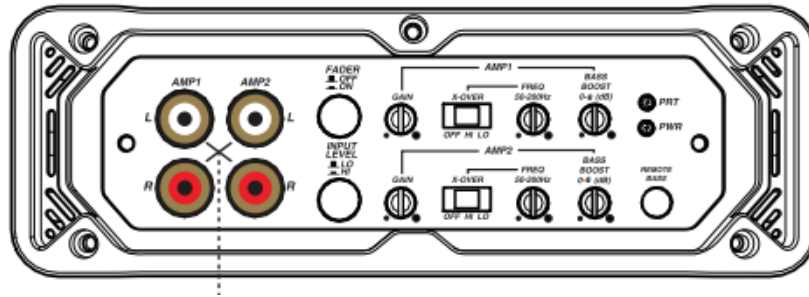
If you want to provide more power to a single or a pair of speakers from a multichannel (2 or more channels) amplifier, many Kicker amplifiers can be used in what is commonly called 'bridged mode' (not all amplifiers support bridging, please consult your owner's manual). Bridged mode allows you to take two channels of an amplifier and sum their output into a single channel. In bridged mode each channel of the amplifier will see half the impedance that is connected to it. Because of this, when you bridge an amplifier, it can only support double its lowest rated impedance (See amplifier's owner's manual for this information). So, if your amplifier's lowest rated impedance in stereo mode is 2 ohms, in bridged mode it will only support a load that is 4 ohms or higher. In bridged mode the amplifier will produce twice the power than it would at whatever impedance you are using in stereo mode. For example, if your amplifier produces 50W at 4 ohms in stereo mode, in bridged mode the amplifier would produce 100W at 4 ohms. This is great for additional power; however, if this is done without taking the proper steps you will lose the stereo separation between the left and right speakers. You can maintain stereo separation if you reposition your RCAs and utilize KICKER® KIYFM Y-Adapter kit. The two diagrams below show example of a KICKER® 46CXA3604 amplifier in Stereo vs. Bridged operation.

FOUR CHANNEL OPERATION
minimum impedance of 2 ohms per channel



BRIDGED OPERATION (MONO)
minimum impedance of 4 ohms





Pictured above is the end panel of a 46CXA3604 that we will use as an example. If you are running the amplifier in bridged mode to a pair of front speakers and you are only using a single pair of stereo RCAs for the front signal, you might assume that you connect the left and right RCA cables to the corresponding inputs on AMP1 and turn the FADER switch to OFF (learn more about how the FADER switch operate here). This will work; however, it will combine the left and right stereo signals into a mono signal, and you will lose stereo separation between the left and right speakers.

How can we fix this?

We will need to use a pair of Y-splitter adapter cables (KIYFM Y-Adapter kit) to resolve this issue. For this exercise, let's assume the left speaker is being powered off AMP1 outputs in Bridged mode and the right speaker is being powered off AMP2 outputs in Bridged mode. You will need to connect the input of one Y-splitter to the Left RCA and connect both outputs of that splitter to the AMP1 inputs. Repeat the same with the right RCA and connect the outputs of the Y-splitter to both AMP2 inputs. Below is a picture of how the Y-splitters should be connected to the amplifier. Make sure your FADER switch is set to ON. You now have stereo output from your amplifier in bridged mode!

