

PHOENIX GOLD



ZEROpoint
titanium series

ZX400Ti / ZX600Ti Web Manual

PGTECH-AMP001A



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- TCCH™ Thermal Convection Cooled Heatsink. This proprietary design uses a variable speed fan to ensure that the ZX^{Ti} keeps its cool when the music gets hot!
- High-current Triple Darlington output stage. This tried and true topology is the standard for outstanding dynamic peak output performance
- TAIM™ Timed Acoustically Integrated Muting. Ensures dead silent turn on & off. No clicks, pops or buzzes
- Tri-linear™ capability allows simultaneous stereo and bridged operation
- Output current sensing allows the ZX^{Ti} to automatically optimize the power supply and output stage to reliably operate at impedances as low as 2 ohms bridged or 1 ohm stereo
- Intuitive crossover configuration switch assures easy initial setup
- 24dB per octave, high pass or low pass crossover. Continuously variable from 40 Hz to 800 Hz
- Auxiliary outputs route high pass, low pass or full range signals to another amplifier
- Twin-T™ Bass Boost circuit provides up to 18dB of boost at 45 Hz
- Superbrite™ Tri-LED power-on indicator
- Independent Thermal and Overload protection LED indicators
- Custom formed chassis with unique Titanium finish
- 24kt gold plated power and speaker terminals
- 2-ounce copper, double-sided G10 glass-epoxy printed circuit boards
- Replaceable insulated mounting feet
- Audiophile grade capacitors and 1% tolerance metal film resistors throughout the audio path
- Optional LPL44™ Low Pass Level controller allows the driver to adjust bass volume from the driver's seat
- Optional RDDP™ Remote Diagnostic Display Panel uses two tri-color LED's allowing the driver to monitor the amplifier's battery voltage, power-on, thermal and overload status
- Optional SDT™ Superior Digital Technology allows the driver to monitor the amplifier's battery voltage with a vacuum florescent display along with a tri-color LED indicating power-on, thermal and overload status



Continuous Output Power at 1% THD (Wrms):

ZX600Ti

Into 4 ohms Stereo @ 12.5 Vdc (IASCA/USAC)	75 x 2
Into 4 ohms Stereo @ 14.4 Vdc	150 x 2
Into 2 ohms Stereo @ 14.4 Vdc	300 x 2
Into 4 ohms Bridged @ 14.4 Vdc	600 x 1
Minimum Speaker Load, Bridged	2 ohms
Minimum Speaker Load, Stereo	1 ohm
Recommended Fuse Size, Stereo 4 ohms / Stereo 2 ohms / Bridged	60 / 80 / 80 amp
Continuous Current Draw @ Full Power *	60 amps
Peak Current Draw @ Full Power **	85 amps
Dimensions, Chassis (inches)	15.00 L x 9.00 W x 2.25 H
Dimensions, Overall (inches)	16.00 L x 10.00 W x 2.25 H

ZX400Ti

Into 4 ohms Stereo @ 12.5 Vdc (IASCA/USAC)	37 x 2
Into 4 ohms Stereo @ 14.4 Vdc	100 x 2
Into 2 ohms Stereo @ 14.4 Vdc	200 x 2
Into 4 ohms Bridged @ 14.4 Vdc	400 x 1
Minimum Speaker Load, Bridged	2 ohms
Minimum Speaker Load, Stereo	1 ohm
Recommended Fuse Size, Stereo 4 ohms / Stereo 2 ohms / Bridged	50 / 60 / 60 amp
Continuous Current Draw @ Full Power *	45 amps
Peak Current Draw @ Full Power **	65 amps
Dimensions, Chassis (inches)	11.25 L x 9.00 W x 2.25 H
Dimensions, Overall (inches)	12.25 L x 10.00 W x 2.25 H

Common Specifications

Total Harmonic Distortion	< 0.02 %
Signal to Noise Ratio (A-weighted)	> 100 dB
Frequency Response	+/- 1 dB, 20 Hz to 20 kHz
Bass Boost	0 to +18 dB @ 45 Hz
Crossover Frequency Range	40 Hz to 800 Hz
Crossover Slope	24 dB per octave
Input Sensitivity	200 millivolts to 6 volts
Input Impedance	> 30 kohms
Input Voltage Range	0.2 volts to 6 volts
Power Supply Operating Range	10.5 Vdc to 15.5 Vdc
Typical current draw at idle	< 3 amps

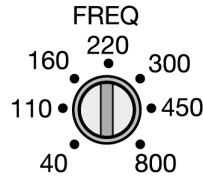
*Average continuous current draw when playing typical music material.

**Average peak current needed for musical peaks (<20ms) when playing typical music material.

Due to ongoing research and development, features, specifications and availability are subject to change without notice.



CROSSOVER FREQUENCY Controls the high pass and low pass crossover point for the speaker and auxiliary outputs. Crossover frequency is adjustable from 40Hz to 800Hz with a 24dB per octave high or low pass slope.

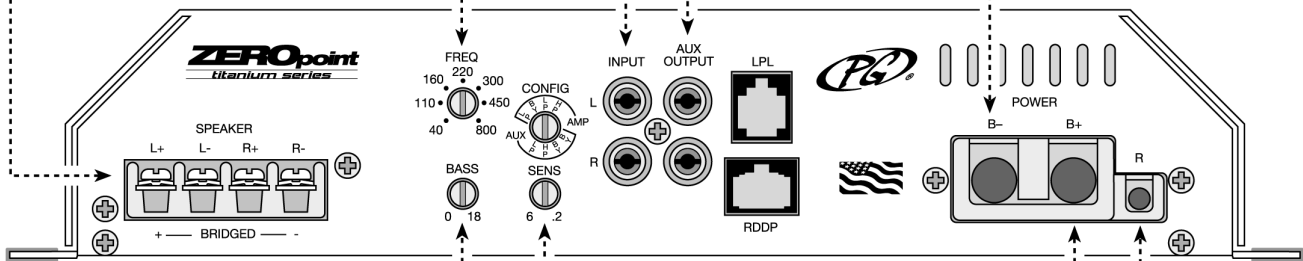


SPEAKER OUTPUTS Used to connect the amplifier to speakers. Use the left + and right - terminals for bridged mode. Minimum speaker cable size is 16 gauge (PG# SS162 or QS162). Use 12 Gauge for bridged operation (SS122 or QS122). Minimum impedance is 2 ohms bridged or 1 ohm stereo.

INPUTS Connect preamp signal cables from the head unit to these terminals. To maximize noise rejection, we recommend using Phoenix Gold ZEROpoint Musical Reference, ZEROpoint Pro, ZEROpoint QLX, ZEROpoint TRX, A560XS or A460XS series twisted pair interconnects.

AUXILIARY OUTPUTS Provides either a low pass, high pass or full range signal for an additional amplifier or signal processor. The CONFIG switch determines the state of the signal.

B- TERMINAL (Chassis Ground) Minimum 4 gauge or voids warranty. Connect to a clean, solid chassis ground. Remove all paint and dirt from the chassis connection point. Minimum cable size is 4 gauge. Keep the cable as short as possible.



TWIN-T™ BASS EQ This control allows up to 18dB of boost at 45Hz for the speaker outputs. It cannot affect the auxiliary outputs. Use this control sparingly. Every 3dB of boost requires double the power at 45Hz.

B+ TERMINAL (Battery Positive) Minimum 4 gauge or voids warranty. Connect directly to the positive battery terminal. Minimum cable size is 4 gauge. Remember to properly fuse this cable within 18 inches of the amplifier and positive battery terminal.

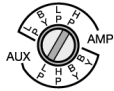
Amplifier	Outputs	Fuse size
ZX600Ti	4 ohms stereo	60 amp
ZX600Ti	2 ohms stereo	80 amp
ZX600Ti	4 or 2 ohms bridged	80 amp
ZX400Ti	4 ohms stereo	50 amp
ZX400Ti	2 ohms stereo	60 amp
ZX400Ti	4 or 2 ohms bridged	60 amp

INPUT SENSITIVITY This control adjusts the amplifier's sensitivity to incoming signals. Clockwise increases sensitivity. Counter-clockwise decreases sensitivity. Higher signal levels allow for a lower sensitivity setting and lower overall noise floor. Lower signal levels will require increased sensitivity to reach full power. To maximize performance, we recommend using a PLD1 Professional Line Driver.

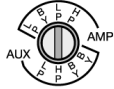
REMOTE TURN-ON TERMINAL Connect to a switched 12 Vdc source such as the headunit's "remote" or power antenna wire.
Note: Use a voltmeter to verify that the power antenna wire remains on when operating the CD or tape.



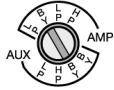
CONFIG SWITCH This switch affects both speaker and auxiliary outputs. The top half of the switch indicates the type of signal fed to the speaker outputs. The bottom half indicates the type of signal fed to the auxiliary outputs.
Note: Full range signals bypass all internal crossover circuits.



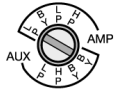
Speaker outputs receive high pass signals
 Auxiliary outputs receive low pass signals



Speaker outputs receive low pass signals
 Auxiliary outputs receive high pass signals

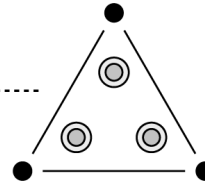


Speaker outputs receive full range signals
 Auxiliary outputs receive full range signals



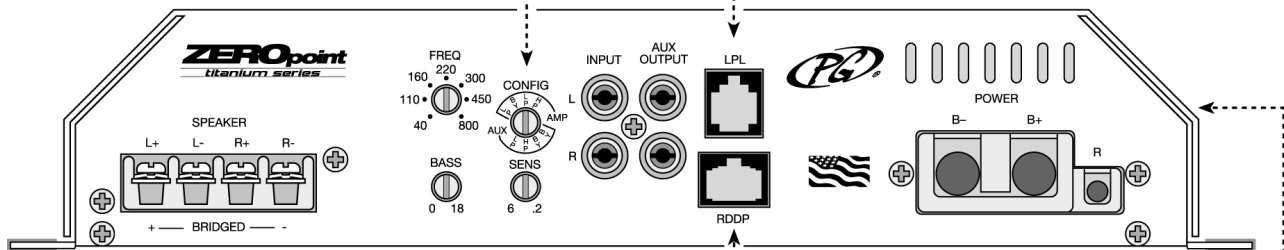
Speaker outputs receive low pass signals
 Auxiliary outputs receive full range signals

POWER-ON LEDS (Top of Amplifier) Three Superbrite™ blue LED's light when the amplifier is turned on indicating that the amplifier is grounded through the B- terminal and is receiving voltage through the B+ and remote turn-on terminals.



LPL CONTROL PORT This port is for connecting the optional LPL44™ Remote Lowpass Level Control knob allowing up to 20dB of subwoofer volume adjustment from the driver's seat.

Note: The LPL44™ controls the low pass output of the internal crossover regardless of whether the low pass output is routed to the speaker or auxiliary outputs. It will not affect high pass or full range signals.



REMOTE DIAGNOSTIC DISPLAY PORT This port is for connecting the optional Remote Diagnostic Display Port or SDT. The display indicates the amplifier's condition with additional status LED's and a DC voltmeter.

PROTECTION LEDS (Visible Through Window)

YELLOW: Thermal - Lights if the amplifier shuts down due to overheating. If the internal heatsink overheats, the amplifier shuts down and continues to run the fan at high speed until the internal heatsink temperature cools down.

RED: Overload - Lights if the amplifier shuts down due to excessive output current. Common reasons for excessive output current:

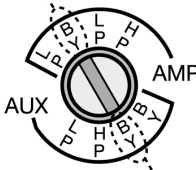
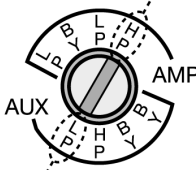
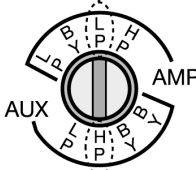
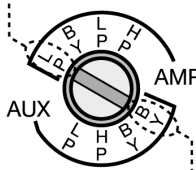
- Total speaker impedance too low causing excessive output current.
- Exposed copper from speaker cable touching the vehicle chassis.
- Speaker cables or speaker tinsel leads touching each other.
- Damaged speaker voice coil or passive crossover components.

ISOLATION MOUNTING FEET These nylon mounting feet allow the amplifier to mount to almost any surface. Replacement's may be ordered through an authorized Phoenix Gold dealer.

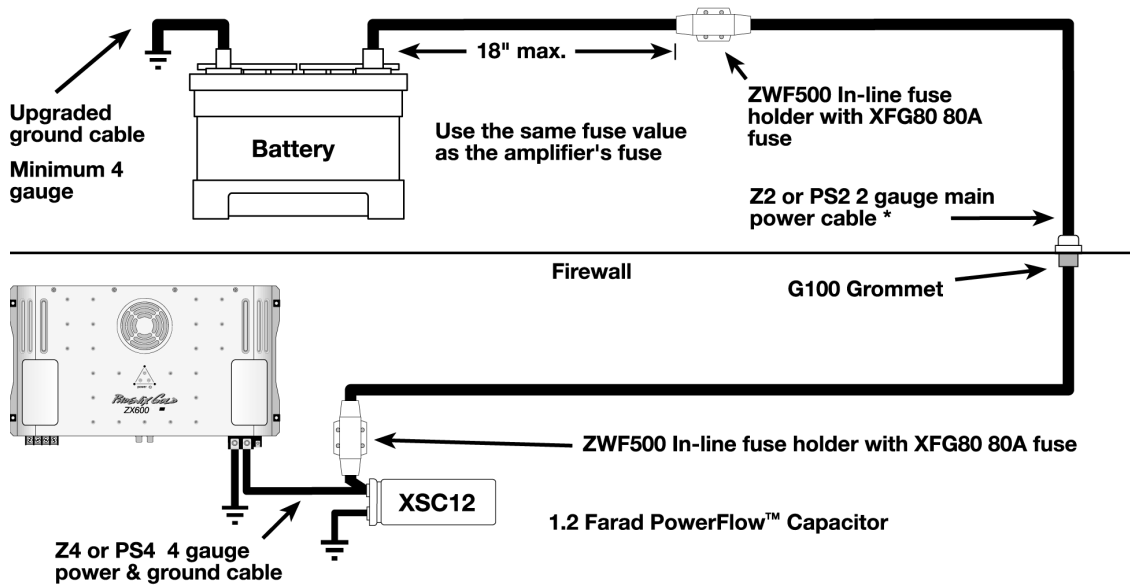
Phoenix Gold part number: 5620.0006



Use the CONFIG switch to direct signals to both speaker and auxiliary outputs. The FREQ control determines both high pass and low pass crossover points. The crossover frequency is adjustable from 40 to 800 Hz. Full range signals bypass all internal crossover circuitry. The LPL44 controls the level of lowpass signals.

CONFIG Setting	Speaker Output	Auxiliary Output
	<p>Full Range</p> <p>20 Hz - 20 kHz Direct from input jacks</p>	<p>20 Hz - 20 kHz Direct from input jacks</p>
	<p>High Pass</p> <p>(40Hz - 800Hz) to 20kHz</p>	<p>20Hz to (40Hz - 800Hz) LPL44 controlled</p> <p>Low Pass</p>
	<p>Low Pass</p> <p>20Hz to (40Hz - 800Hz) LPL44 controlled</p>	<p>(40Hz - 800Hz) to 20kHz</p> <p>High Pass</p>
	<p>Low Pass</p> <p>20Hz to (40Hz - 800Hz) LPL44 controlled</p>	<p>20 Hz - 20 kHz Direct from input jacks</p> <p>Full Range</p>

SINGLE AMPLIFIER POWERFLOW™ SYSTEM



* Use the power cable calculator for the exact gauge of cable required.

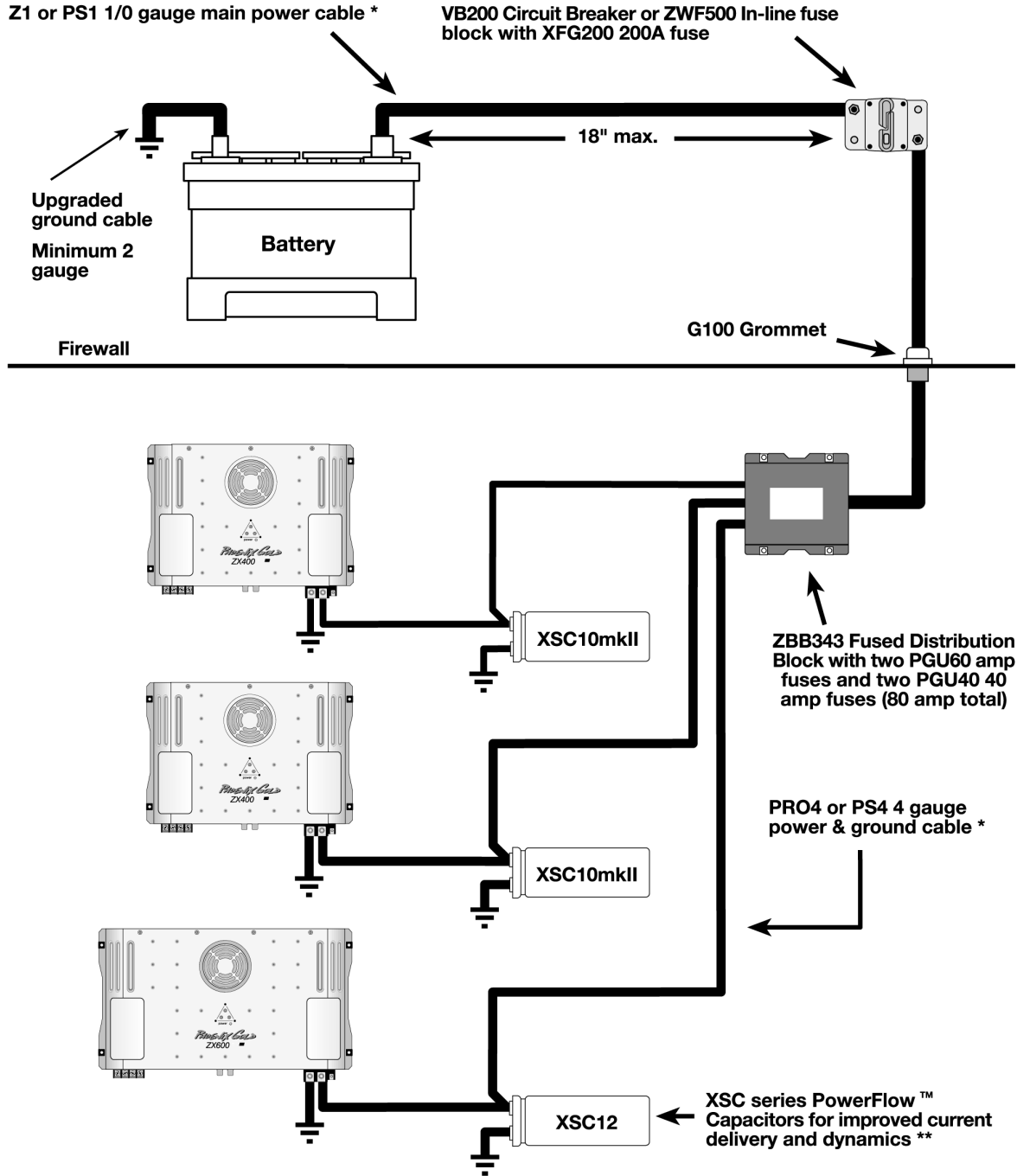
POWER CABLE CALCULATOR

	4 ft	8 ft	12 ft	16 ft	20 ft	24 ft
100 w	10	10	8	8	4	4
200 w	10	8	8	4	4	4
400 w	8	8	4	4	4	2
600 w	8	4	4	4	2	2
800 w	4	4	4	2	2	2
1000 w	4	4	2	2	2	1/0
1400 w	4	2	2	2	1/0	1/0
1800 w	2	2	2	1/0	1/0	1/0
2200 w	2	2	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0 x 2
2600 w	2	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0 x 2	1/0 x 2
3000 w	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0 x 2	1/0 x 2	1/0 x 3

1. Find the distance (feet) of the cable run along the top.
2. Find the total power (watts) the cable must support on the left.
3. Where the two meet indicates the proper gauge cable.

If the distance or power falls between two columns or rows, always round up to the next larger cable size or distance.

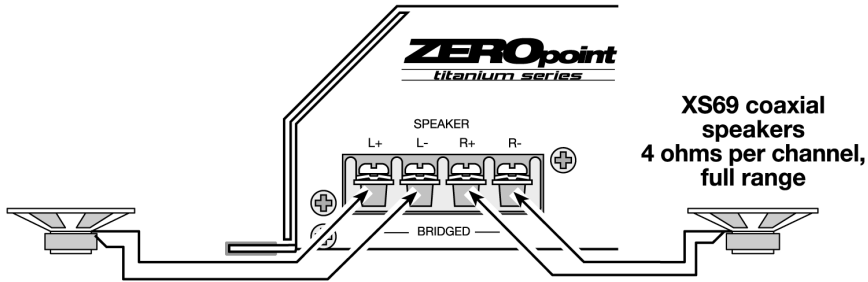
MULTIPLE AMPLIFIER POWERFLOW™ SYSTEM



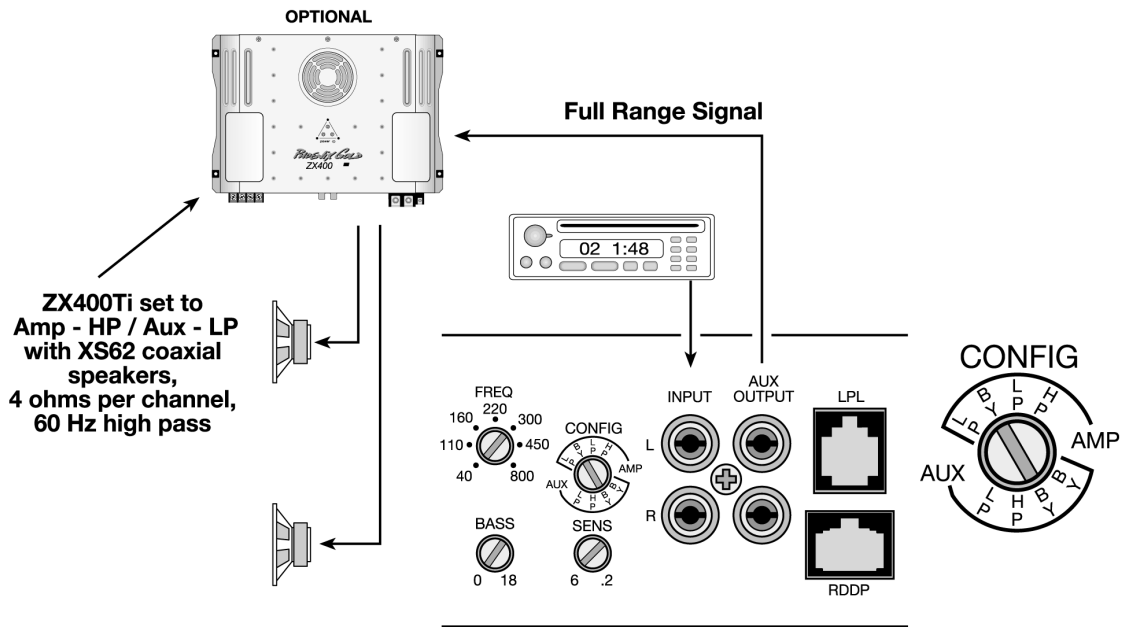
** Use at least 1 farad of capacitance for every 1,000 watts of amplifier output.



OUTPUTS	
SPEAKER FULL RANGE	AUXILIARY FULL RANGE



Minimum bridged load is 2 ohms.
Minimum load per channel is 1 ohm.

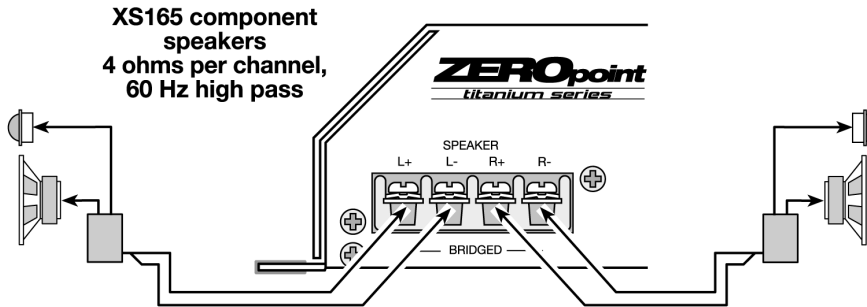


The XS69s receive full range signals.
The LPL44 circuit has no affect on the speaker or auxiliary outputs.

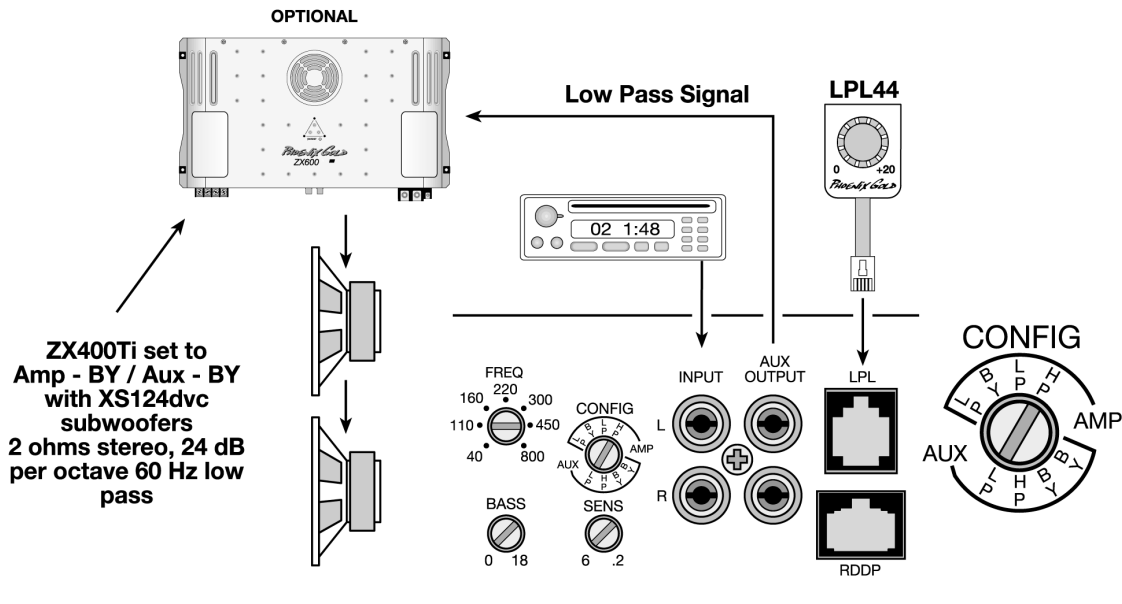
The auxiliary output jacks send full range signals to another ZXTi amplifier. Set the second amplifier's CONFIG switch to "Amp - HP / Aux - LP" to prevent the lowest bass frequencies from reaching the XS62s. Suggested crossover setting - 60 Hz.



OUTPUTS	
SPEAKER HIGH PASS	AUXILIARY LOW PASS



Minimum bridged load is 2 ohms.
Minimum load per channel is 1 ohm.



The XS165s receive high pass signals.

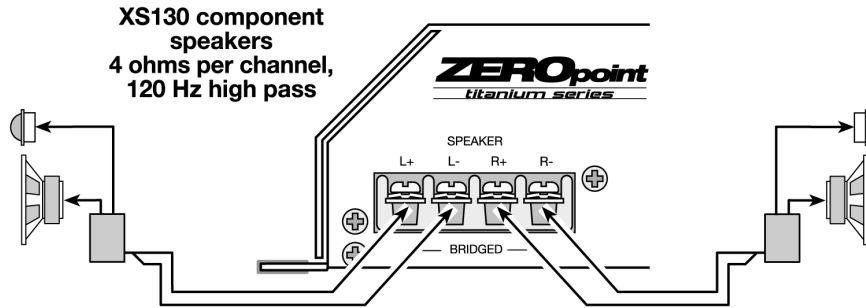
The auxiliary output jacks send low pass signals to another ZXTi amplifier. Set the second amplifier's CONFIG switch to "Amp - BY / Aux - BY".

Use the crossover frequency control to set the speaker and auxiliary output crossover frequencies. Suggested crossover setting - 60 Hz.

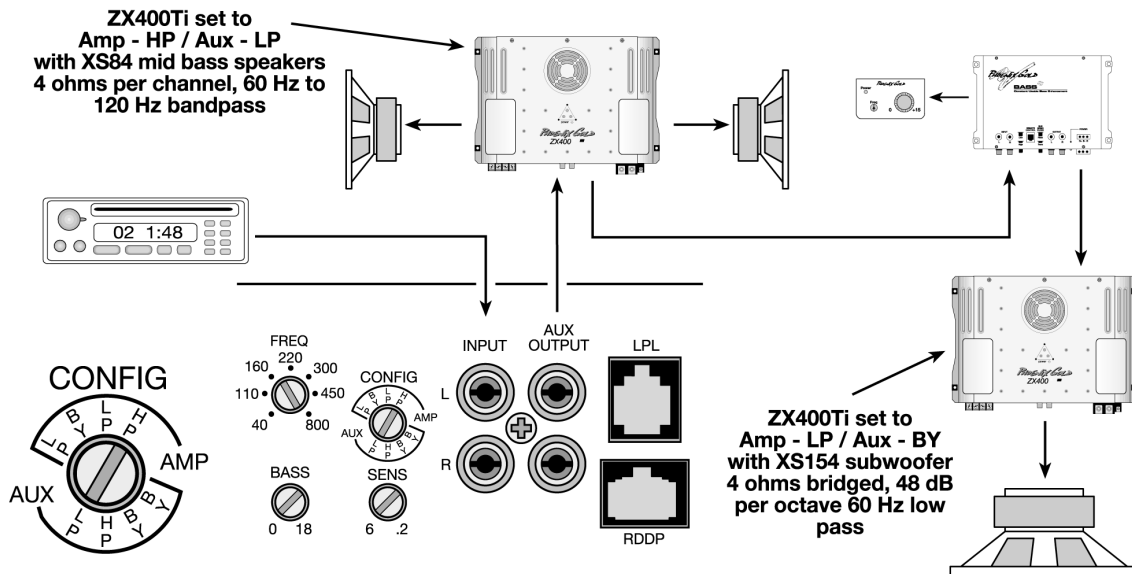
Use the LPL44 to control the auxiliary output's volume from the driver's seat. This will allow independent subwoofer level adjustment.



OUTPUTS	
SPEAKER HIGH PASS	AUXILIARY LOW PASS



Minimum bridged load is 2 ohms.
Minimum load per channel is 1 ohm.



Use this configuration for systems with high pass components, bandpass mid bass, and low pass subwoofers.

The XS130s receive high pass signals.

Use the crossover frequency control to set the speaker and auxiliary output crossover frequencies. Suggested crossover setting - 120 Hz.

The auxiliary output jacks send 120Hz low pass signals to the second ZX400Ti amplifier. Set the

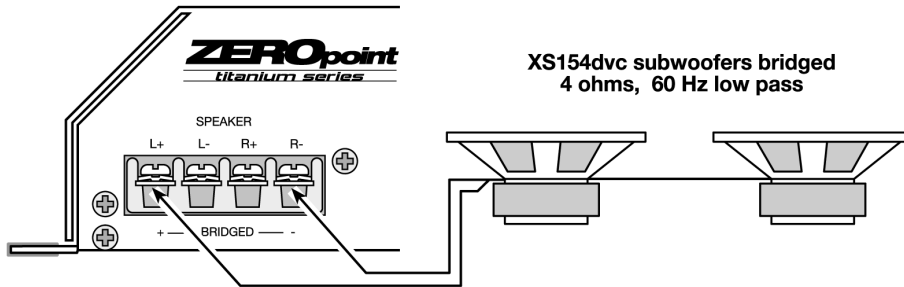
second amplifier's CONFIG switch to "Amp - HP / Aux - LP". Suggested crossover setting 60 Hz. This creates a 60 Hz to 120 Hz band pass for the XS84s.

The auxiliary output jacks send 60 Hz low pass signals to the third ZX400Ti amplifier. Set the third amplifier's CONFIG switch to "Amp - LP / Aux - BY". Set the crossover at 60 Hz to create a 48 dB per octave low pass for the XS154.

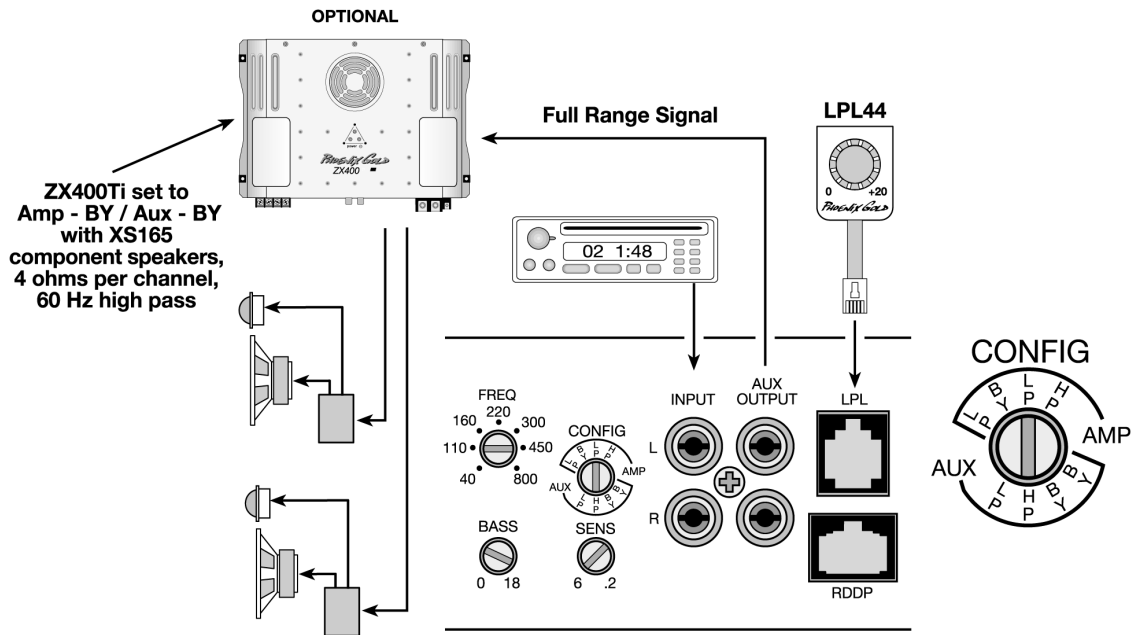
Use the Bass cube to adjust the volume of the XS154.



OUTPUTS	
SPEAKER LOW PASS	AUXILIARY HIGH PASS



Minimum bridged load is 2 ohms.
Minimum load per channel is 1 ohm.



The XS154dvc's receive low pass signals.

Use the crossover frequency control to set the speaker and auxiliary output crossover frequencies. Suggested crossover setting - 60 Hz.

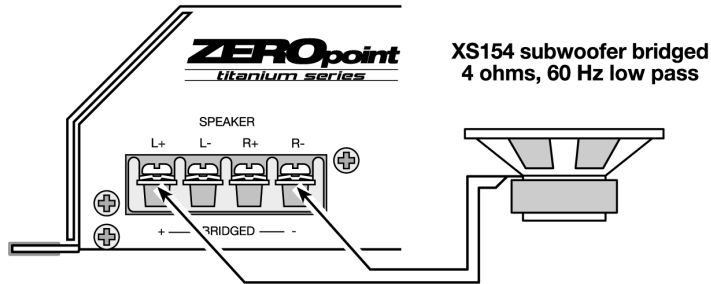
Use the LPL44 to control the auxiliary output's volume from the driver's seat. This will allow independent subwoofer level adjustment.

Use the bass boost control to fine tune the subwoofer's sound.

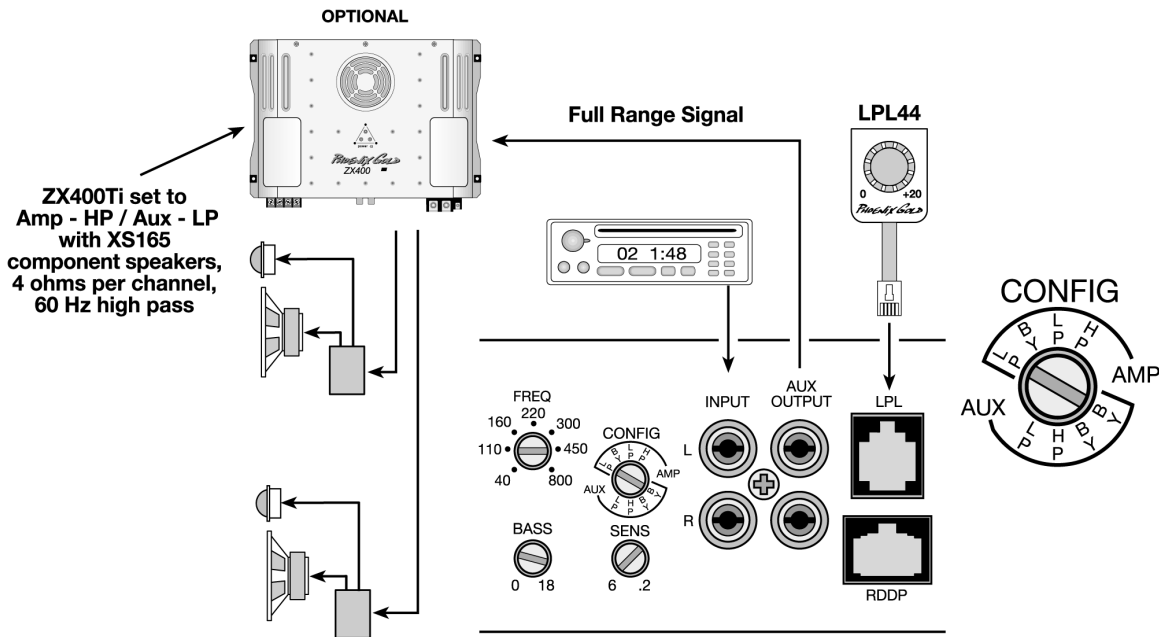
The auxiliary output jacks send high pass signals to another ZXTi amplifier. Set the second amplifier's CONFIG switch to "Amp - BY / Aux - BY".



OUTPUTS	
SPEAKER LOW PASS	AUXILIARY FULL RANGE



Minimum bridged load is 2 ohms.
Minimum load per channel is 1 ohm.



Each amplifier uses its own internal crossover allowing independent adjustment of high and low pass crossover points. Suggested crossover settings - 60 Hz.

The XS154 receives low pass signals.

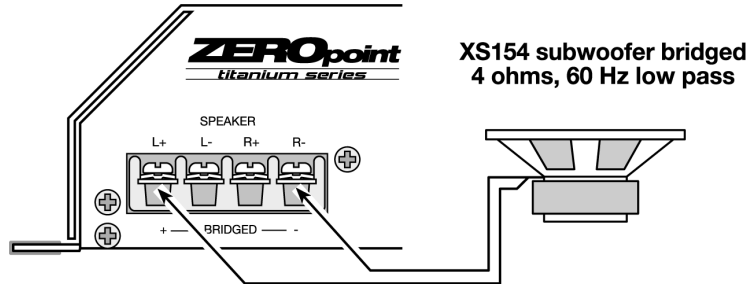
Use the optional LPL44 to adjust subwoofer volume.

This will allow independent subwoofer level adjustment

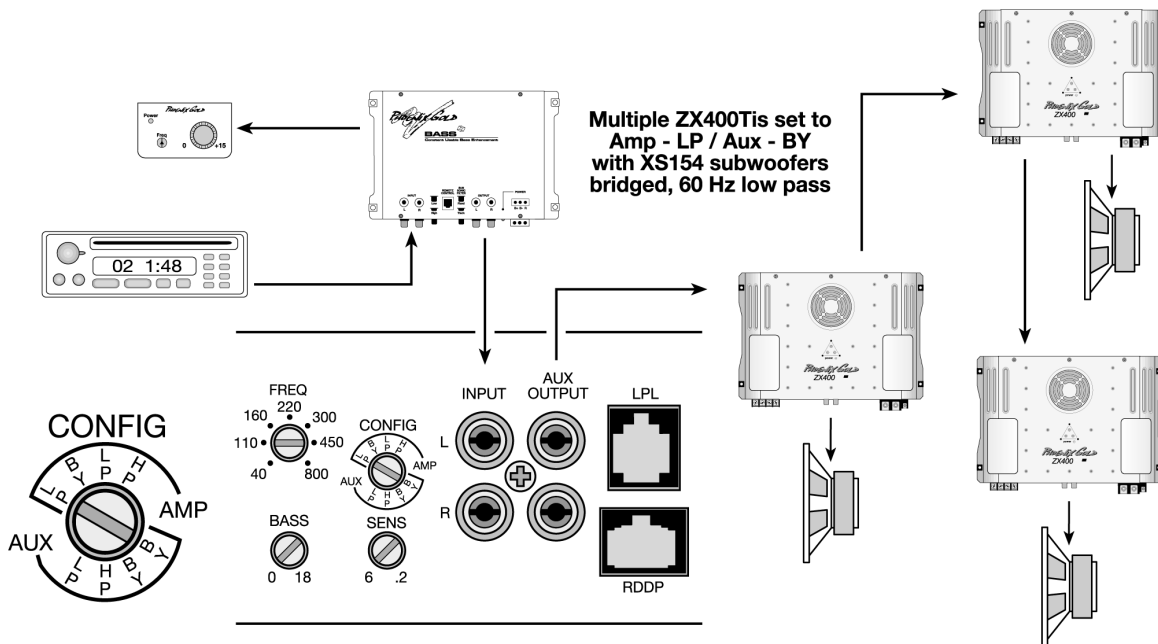
The auxiliary output jacks send full range signals to another ZXTi amplifier. Set the second amplifier's CONFIG switch to "Amp - HP / Aux - LP" to prevent the lowest bass frequencies from reaching the XS165s.



OUTPUTS	
SPEAKER LOW PASS	AUXILIARY FULL RANGE



Minimum bridged load is 2 ohms.
Minimum load per channel is 1 ohm.



Use this configuration for systems with multiple subwoofers and multiple ZXTi amplifiers.

The first amplifier receives processed signals from the Bass cube. The processed signal is fed through the auxiliary outputs to each additional amplifier.

Each amplifier uses its own internal low pass crossover.

Set all subwoofer amplifiers to the same CONFIG setting (Amp - LP / Aux - BY) and crossover frequency. Suggested crossover setting - 60 Hz.

Use the Bass cube to adjust the volume of all woofers.



MOUNTING You can mount the ZXTi amplifier in a variety of positions. *There are only a few precautions that must be observed:*

Never mount the amplifier where it can get wet. Water damage is not covered by the limited warranty.

Do not mount the amplifier where debris such as stray wire strands could fall into the fan intake or exhaust openings. This could cause serious damage to the electronic circuitry. Damage from debris is not covered by the limited warranty.

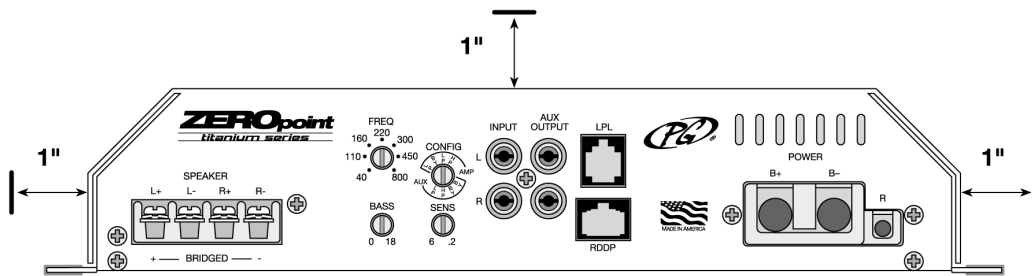
Make sure the amplifier has adequate ventilation. Leave at least one inch of clearance on the sides and top of the amplifier.

Mounting the amplifier inside an enclosure is not recommended unless the enclosure itself has ventilation fans to circulate fresh air through the enclosure. Design your cooling system to circulate at least 30cfm (cubic feet per minute) for each amplifier.

Example: A ZX600Ti in an enclosed amp rack requires two 30cfm (cubic feet per minute) fans. One fan for intake and one for exhaust.

Mount the amplifier to flat surfaces only. Make sure the amplifier's base does not flex or distort.

The isolation mounting feet may be replaced if damaged. Order PG# 5620.0006. Contact an Authorized Phoenix Gold Dealer for details.



Minimum 1" clearance between cover and amplifier

Plexiglas or Lexan cover

30 cfm intake fan

Typical enclosed amp rack

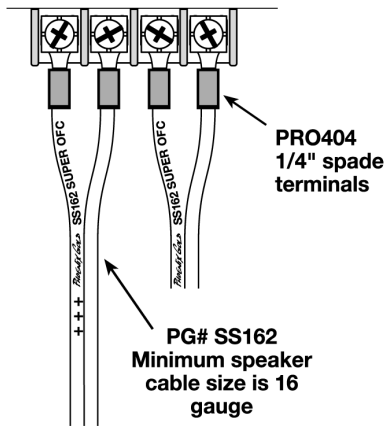
30cfm exhaust fan



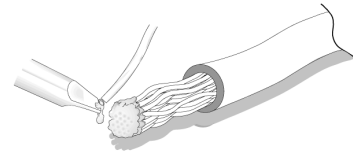
POWER and SPEAKER CONNECTIONS

Use crimp-on terminals for connecting speaker cables to the amplifier. For extra reliability, crimp and solder each terminal.

STEREO CONNECTION



B+ battery, B - ground and remote turn-on cables connect directly to the terminal block without the need for special connectors.



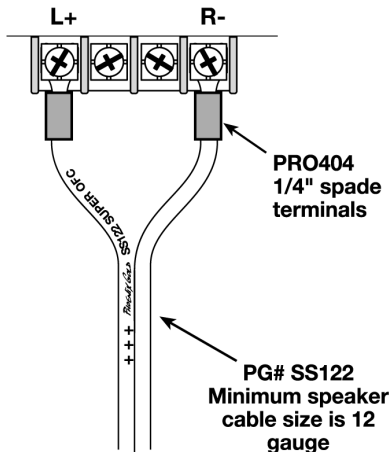
Strip 1/2" of insulation from the end of the wire and "tin" the tip with solder as shown. This will prevent wire strands from fraying and still provide for maximum contact area between the terminal block, set screw and bare copper cable.

Tighten the remote turn-on set screw with the supplied 2mm hex wrench. The 4mm hex wrench tightens the B+ battery and B - ground terminals.

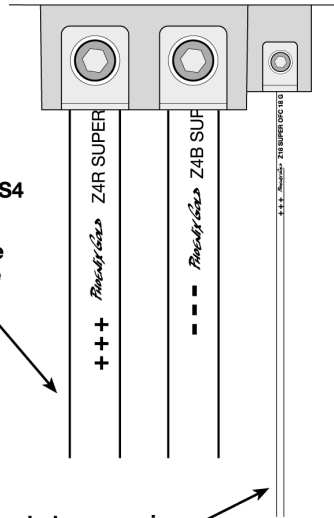
Use a #2 Phillips screwdriver to tighten each speaker terminal.

Note: Do not use powered screwdrivers to tighten the terminals. This can damage the gold plating and strip the screw's head.

BRIDGED CONNECTION



PG# Z4 or PG# PS4
B+ & B- cable
Minimum cable size is 4 gauge



Z18 18 gauge remote turn-on wire



INPUT SENSITIVITY and BASS ADJUSTMENT

1. Install all system fuses.

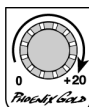
2. Set the amplifier's input sensitivity and bass equalization controls to their minimum positions (full counterclockwise).



3. Set all amplifier signal routing switches according to your system's design.

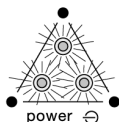
4. Make preliminary adjustments to the crossover frequency. Check the manufacturer's specifications for the proper frequency range of each speaker. It may be necessary to fine tune the crossover frequency later for the best overall sound quality.

5. If using an LPL44, set it to maximum (full clockwise).



6. Turn the headunit on with the volume set to minimum.

7. Visually check the amplifier's condition. The blue power LEDs should be on.



8. Check the condition of all other components to make sure they are powered up.

9. Set the headunit's tone controls, balance, and fader to the center (flat) position. Turn off any loudness or other signal processing features.

10. Set the volume control of the headunit for maximum undistorted output (on most headunits this will be approximately 7/8 of maximum volume). Use a very clear and dynamic recording.

11. Turn up the input sensitivity control until the speakers reach maximum undistorted output.



12. Repeat input sensitivity adjustments for all other amplifiers.

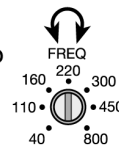
Note: The ZXTi amplifier's sensitivity and bass controls have no effect on the auxiliary outputs. An amplifier connected to the auxiliary outputs receives the same signal level available to the ZXTi's inputs (unity gain).

13. Reduce the headunit's volume to a comfortable level.

14. Listen to various musical selections to check overall system balance. Compare front to rear, midbass to midrange, etc. If one speaker set is too loud compared to another, then its level must be lowered to blend correctly with the other speakers. The idea is to reference all speakers to the weakest set.

Note: For subwoofers controlled by an LPL44, keep the sensitivity setting from step 11 or 12. Use the LPL44 to blend subwoofers with the rest of the system. The correct subwoofer volume will change depending on road noise and differences in recordings.

15. Fine tune crossover frequencies to achieve the smoothest possible blending of each speaker set.



16. Adjust the Bass Equalization Controls if necessary.

Note: Use these controls sparingly. Every 3dB of boost requires double the power at 45Hz. If your subwoofer system requires 18dB of boost to sound good, there may be a problem. Look for out-of-phase woofers, a leaking subwoofer box, or incorrect box size.



17. With all levels set correctly, the system will reach overall maximum undistorted output at the volume level set in step 10.



SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
No output and Power-on LEDs are off	No battery, ground, or remote connection	Verify that the B+, B-, and remote turn-on terminals are properly connected and that the headunit is turned on. Use a DC voltmeter to check for 12 volts between the ground terminal and the B+ terminal. Also, check between the ground terminal and the remote turn-on terminal.
	Blown or melted power fuse	Use an ohmmeter to verify that the fuse has continuity between its ends. Disconnect the main B+ cable from the battery and the inputs of all devices in the system (including capacitors). Use an ohmmeter to check for a short between the power cable system and the vehicle's chassis. Correct any short and install a new fuse. Replace only with the same rating and type of fuse.
No output and power-on LEDs are on	No signal from the head unit or previous signal processor	Use an AC voltmeter to check for voltage at the headunit or processor's preamp outputs. The level should fluctuate with peaks in the music. An analog gauge works well for this test.
	Faulty input signal cables	Use an AC voltmeter to check for voltage at the signal cables' outputs. Try substituting different signal cables.
	Faulty speaker or speaker cables	Try substituting another speaker or cables.
Distorted sound	Clipped input signal feeding the amplifier or signal processor	Make sure the headunit and all other components are not producing a clipped signal. Most headunits clip their own output above 7/8 volume. Distorted signals coming into the amp will sound distorted at any input sensitivity setting.
	Amplifier or signal processor's input sensitivity too high	Lower input sensitivity (counterclockwise). Setting the sensitivity too high causes distortion. Distortion causes speakers to rapidly overheat and can result in speaker failure.
Amplifier cuts off when driven to high output levels. Thermal protection circuit activated (yellow LED on).	Poor ventilation	Check for a poor mounting location that allows hot air to be re-circulated within the heatsink. Check for blocked input or exhaust openings.
	Total speaker impedance is too low causing excessive heat.	Re-wire speakers to raise the total impedance seen by the amp. Minimum impedance is 2 ohms bridged or 1 ohm stereo.



SYMPTOM

POSSIBLE CAUSE

SOLUTION

Amplifier cuts off when driven to high output levels. Overload circuit activated (red LED on).

Excessive output current is the only thing that can cause the Overload LED to light. **There are only a few possible causes:**

A damaged speaker cable touching the vehicle chassis, speaker cables or speaker tinsel leads touching each other, or damaged speaker voice coil.

With the speaker wires disconnected from the amp, use an ohmmeter to check for a short from any speaker cable to chassis ground. Check the DC resistance of the speaker's voice coil. It should be close to the speaker's nominal impedance specification and should fluctuate when the cone is touched. Visually check each speaker for damaged tinsel leads, or other broken parts. Smell the speaker's magnet area for a burned scent indicating a damaged voice coil.

Damaged passive crossover components.

Visually examine inductors, capacitors and resistors for signs of heat stress, water, or physical damage. Use a soldering iron to touch up connections to the crossover circuit board. Try substituting a different crossover network.

Total speaker impedance is too low causing excessive output current.

Re-wire speakers to raise the total impedance seen by the amp.

Defective output transistor inside the amplifier

This condition will cause the overload LED to stay lit without speaker wires connected to the amplifier. The amplifier must be returned to an authorized service center for repair.

Authorized Phoenix Gold Service Centers

USA

Phoenix Gold Factory

877.745.3782

Canada

Trends Electronics

604.988.2966



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