

**Specifications:**

<b>Power Output:</b>	75 watts RMS x 2 into 4 $\Omega$ 150 watts RMS x 1 into 8 $\Omega$
<b>Total Harmonic Distortion:</b>	Less than 0.01% (20-20,000 Hz)
<b>Signal-to-Noise Ratio:</b>	>100 dB, unweighted
<b>Crossover:</b>	Variable 50-150 Hz, 18 dB/octave
<b>Auto-On Sensitivity:</b>	3 mV
<b>Auto-Off Delay Time:</b>	15 minutes
<b>Input Impedance:</b>	47 k $\Omega$ $\pm$ 5%
<b>Line-Out Frequency Response:</b>	20-20,000 Hz (-3 dB)
<b>Maximum Noise and Hum:</b>	Less than 1 mV with gain at maximum and input shorted
<b>Minimum Clearance for Ventilation:</b>	2"
<b>Electrical Requirement:</b>	120V 60 Hz, 230V 50 Hz (switchable)
<b>Dimensions:</b>	5.6" H x 5.7" W x 12.8" D
<b>Weight:</b>	11.05 lbs

**Notes About Hum**

The addition of a new component to an existing system can sometimes result in an audible hum. While it would be easy to assume that the new product is at fault or even defective, it is usually just an indicator that it is time to take a closer look at the overall grounding of the audio system. To start with, verify that all audio equipment is on the same AC power circuit. The outlets in an area may or may not all be on the same breaker. Always make sure that all equipment grounds are in good condition, and NEVER remove the ground pin from a power plug. There are some cases where the actual power line has some form of interference, but the most common cause of noise is a ground loop. The cable TV line can be the cause of hum in multi-source home audio/video systems. Just temporarily disconnect the cable line, and if the hum stops then the use of an inline isolation transformer is suggested. The key is to proceed slowly and step by step, taking care to identify which cables or combinations of cables cause noise when connected.

**Warranty**

*The Dayton Audio APA150 warranted free from defects in material and workmanship for one year from date of purchase. Warranty does not apply to misuse, abuse, neglect, accident, improper use, etc.*



**150 Watt Audio Amplifier**



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**APA150**

**Thank you** for purchasing the Dayton Audio APA150 Audio Power Amplifier. This amplifier offers a new level of high fidelity performance and versatility previously unattainable at this price. Power output is 75 watts x 2 into a stereo 4 ohm load, and 150 watts x 1 into a bridged-mono 8 ohm load.

Versatility was the primary design goal when engineering the APA150. Configured in stereo mode, amplification is provided to a pair of speakers for stereo or front/rear surround playback. Switching to the bridge-mono mode configures the APA150 for powering a center channel speaker, or a subwoofer/tactile transducer when used with the on-board low pass filter. Additionally, the full-range line-level outputs allow for daisy chaining amplifiers for a multi-zone whole house audio system. A small form-factor chassis consumes less space than conventional amplifiers making placement options virtually endless.

### Features:

Key features of the APA150 include high current discrete power transistors (used in premium amp designs), a hefty toroidal power supply transformer, low-noise forced air cooling, a fully adjustable and defeatable electronic 50-150 Hz low-pass filter, extensive heat sinks to extend the amplifier life, and complete protection against shorting and thermal overload.

Additional features found on the APA150 include full-range line-level outputs, gold-plated 5-way binding posts that accept up to 8 AWG wire, gold-plated stereo line-level inputs and outputs, user-selectable input voltage of 120/230V.

### Connecting the APA150

#### Connecting a line-level device

1. Locate the RCA line-level output from your source device.
2. Using RCA patch cables, connect the appropriate channel from the source output to the amplifier input.
3. For a mono line-level signal, use the left channel line-level input.

#### Daisy-chaining APA150s

1. Connect the line-level input from source device as above.
2. Connect the line-level output from first amplifier to line level input on the second amplifier.

#### Using the APA150s low-pass filter

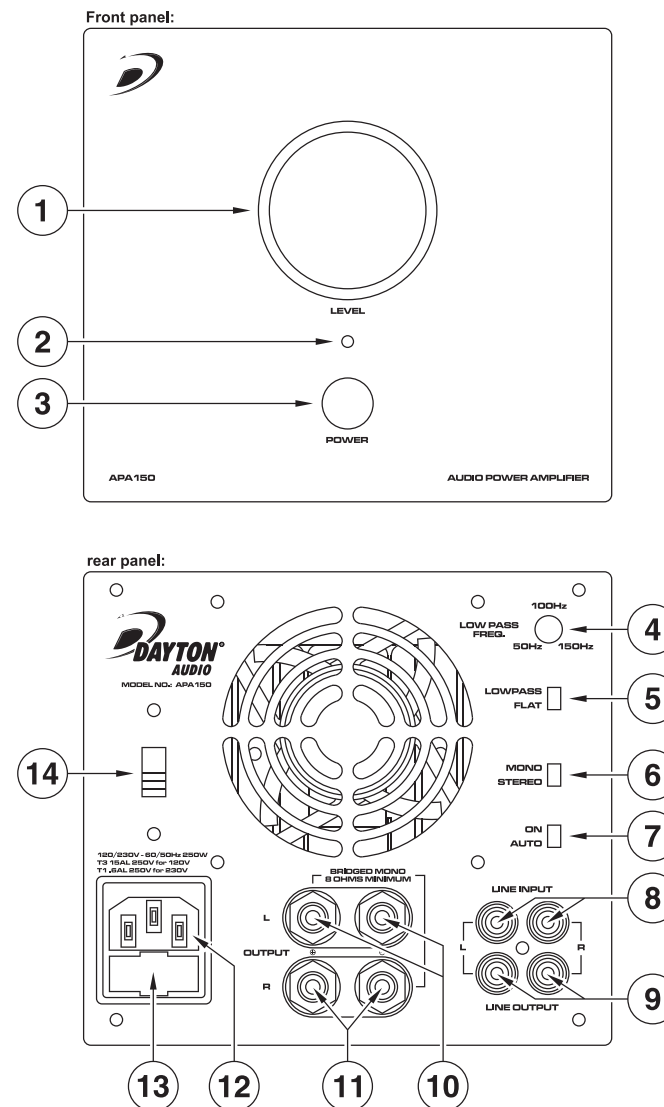
1. Ensure Low Pass-Flat switch is set to Low Pass.
2. Connect line-level input from source device.
3. Connect loud speakers as described below.
4. Adjust crossover frequency until desired output is reached.

#### Connecting your loudspeakers for stereo operation

1. Ensure that the amplifier is powered down.
2. Remove approximately 1/2" of the insulation from your speaker cables' positive and negative conductors.
3. Loosen the speaker binding posts by turning the knobs counter-clockwise, exposing the wire insert hole.
4. Observing polarity, insert the conductors into their appropriate binding posts and tighten the knobs down, securing the conductors in place.

#### Connecting your loudspeaker for bridged-mono operation

1. Set the Mono-Stereo switch to Mono position.
2. Remove approximately 1/2" of insulation from your speaker cables' positive and negative conductors.
3. Loosen speaker binding posts by turning the knobs counter-clockwise, exposing the wire insert hole.
4. Connect positive conductor to top left binding post.
5. Connect negative conductor to bottom right binding post.



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| ① Level Adjustment   | ⑦ Auto Turn-On / On Selector Switch |
| ② Status LED:<br>Red - Standby / Protection<br>Blue - Amplifier On | ⑧ Line-Level Input                  |
| ③ Power Button   | ⑨ Line-Level Output                 |
| ④ Low Pass Frequency Adjustment: 50-150 Hz                         | ⑩ Left Speaker Output               |
| ⑤ Low Pass / Flat Selector Switch                                  | ⑪ Right Speaker Output              |
| ⑥ Mono / Stereo Speaker Output Switch                              | ⑫ IEC Power Cord Input              |
|  | ⑬ T3.15AL/T1.6AL 250V Fuses         |
|  | ⑭ 120/230 Voltage Selector Switch   |