



AMPLIFIER SERIES  
*Owner's Manual*

# ***TORQUE*** **Series**

Your authorized MDS Dealer



Made by MDS Sweden.  
[www.mdssweden.com](http://www.mdssweden.com)

## Connecting the Unit

### ⚠ 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.

- Make sure that wires will not interfere with moving parts of the vehicle, such as the gearshift, handbrake or seat sliding mechanism.
- Do not shorten any wires. Otherwise the protection circuit may fail to work when it should.
- Never feed power to other equipment by cutting the insulation of the power supply wire to tap from the wire. The current capacity of the wire will be exceeded, causing overheating.
- 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.

- DO NOT connect a subwoofer with a lower impedance than specified in the “Connecting the Unit” section. Amplifier damage, smoke, and overheating could result from a non-specified connection. The amplifier surface could also become hot to the touch and minor burns could result.
- Install and route the separately sold battery wire as far away as possible from the speaker wires. Install and route the separately sold battery wire, ground wire, speaker wires and the amplifier as far away as possible from the antenna, antenna cable and tuner.

## Solderless Terminal Connections

- Do not connect a cord having an exposed core wire to the power terminals of this amplifier (Power terminal, GND terminal, System remote control terminal). Disconnection or breakage of the core wire can cause a fire or short-circuit.
- Since the wire will become loose over time, it must be periodically inspected and tightened as necessary.
- Do not solder or bind the ends of the twisted wires.
- Fasten while making sure to not to clamp the insulating sheath of the wire.

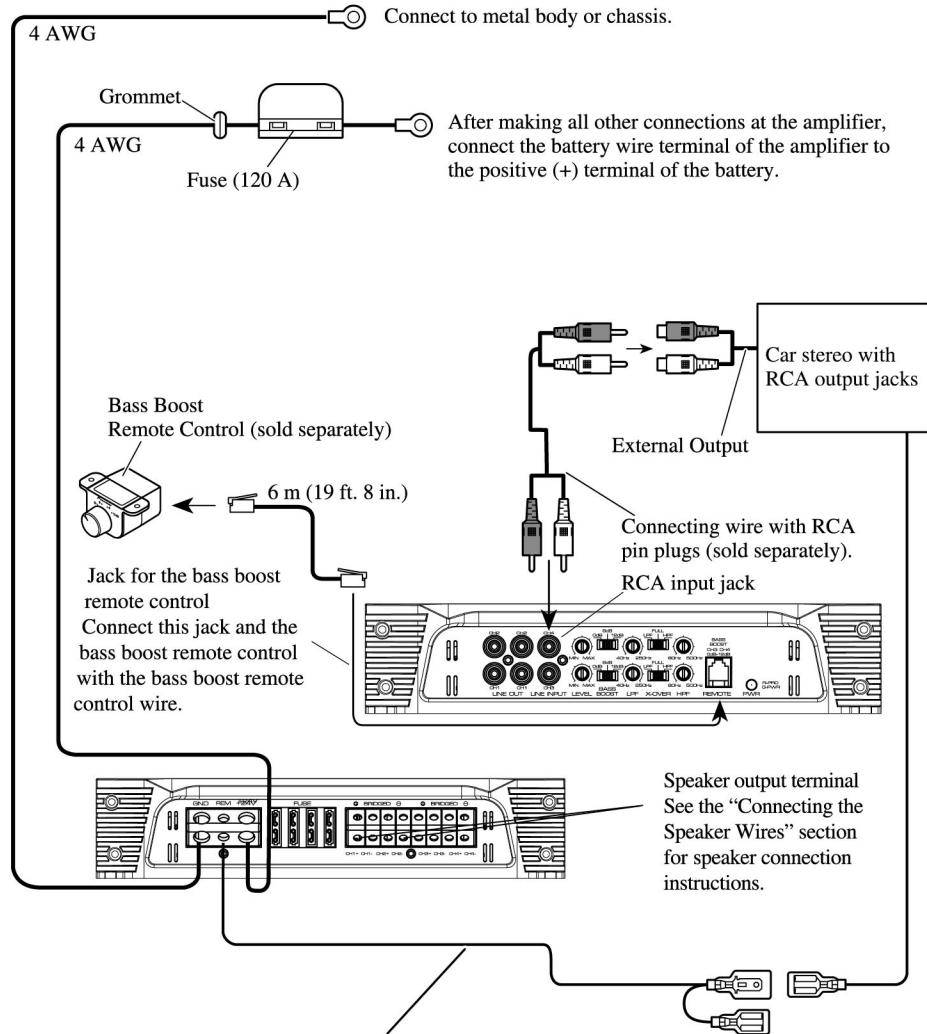
## Specifications

## Class AB and Class D Amplifier

Models	T120.4	T700.1	T1800.1	T3000.1
Specifications				
Power source	13.8V DC	13.8V DC	13.8V DC	13.8V DC
Fuse	25A X 4	30A x 2	150AX1	300AX1
Dimensions (W)x (H) x (D)	479X258X52 (MM)	245x51.5x290 (MM)	245X51.5X400 (MM)	305X68X500 (MM)
Weight	4.5kg	4.0kg	20.5kg	31.5kg
THD	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
RMS Power@4 OHM	4X100W	200W	600W	1300W
RMS Power@2 OHM	4X150W	400W	1200W	2200W
RMS Power@1 OHM	N/A	700W	1800W	3200W
RMS Power@4 OHM linked	N/A	-	2400W	4400W
RMS Power@2 OHM linked	N/A	-	3600W	6400W
Damping factor	≥80	> 200	> 200	> 200
Input sensitivity	10K OHMS	10K OHMS	10K OHMS	10K OHMS
10W Pass filter	50–250Hz level:–12dB10ct	15–150Hz 24dB Bloct	15–150Hz 24dB Bloct	15–150Hz 24dB Bloct
High Pass filter	80–500Hz Slope:–3dB	N/A	N/A	N/A
Subsonic filter	N/A	15–30Hz 24dB Bloct	15–30Hz 24dB Bloct	15–30Hz 24dB Bloct

## Connection Diagram

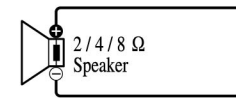
- This diagram shows connections using external output.



## Connecting the Speaker Wires

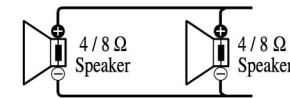


Diagram A - Proper



2 1/4 / 8 Ω  
Normal Mode

Diagram B - Proper



4 / 8 Ω  
Bridge Mode

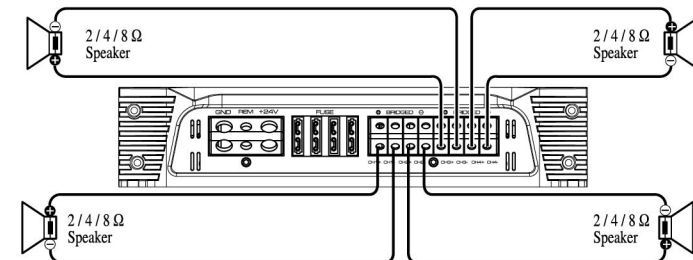
Diagram C - Improper



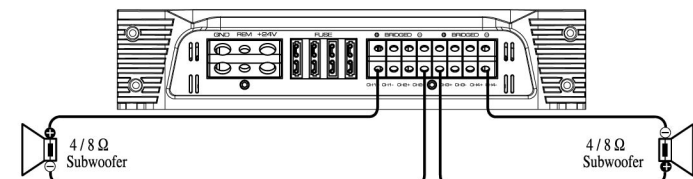
1 Ω Bridge Mode

Do NOT install or use this amplifier by wiring speakers rated at 2 Ω (or lower) in parallel to achieve a 1 Ω (or lower) double subwoofers mode (Diagram C). 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 double subwoofers mode and achieve a 2 / 4 Ω load, wire two 4 / 8 Ω speakers in parallel with Left + and Right - (Diagram B).

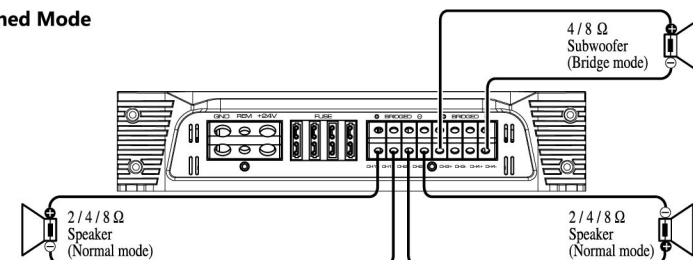
### Normal Mode



### Bridge Mode

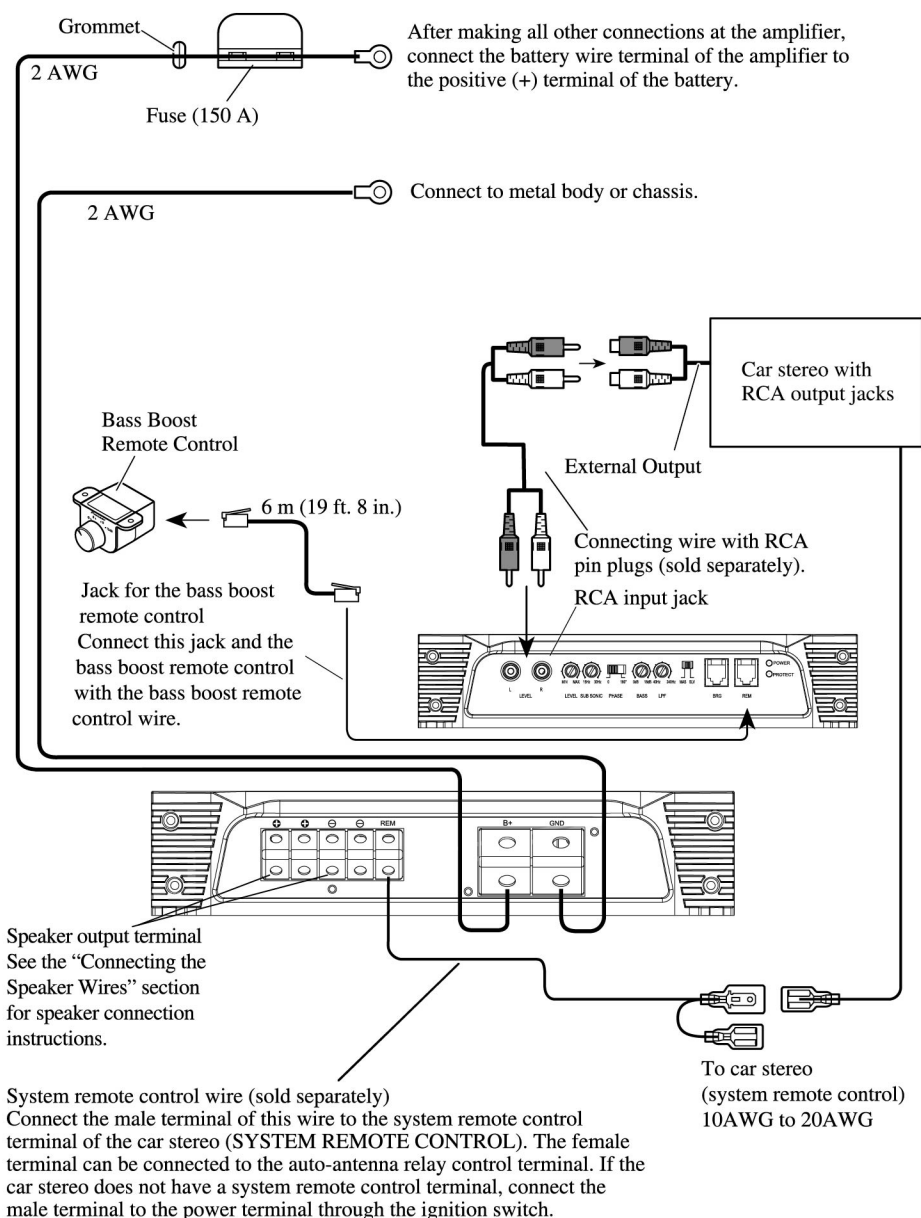


### Combined Mode



## Connection Diagram

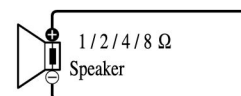
- This diagram shows connections using external output.



## Connecting the Speaker Wires

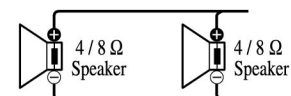


Diagram A - Proper



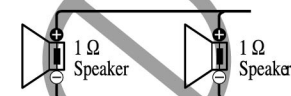
1 / 2 / 4 / 8  $\Omega$  Single Subwoofer Mode

Diagram B - Proper



2 / 4 / 8  $\Omega$  Double Subwoofers Mode

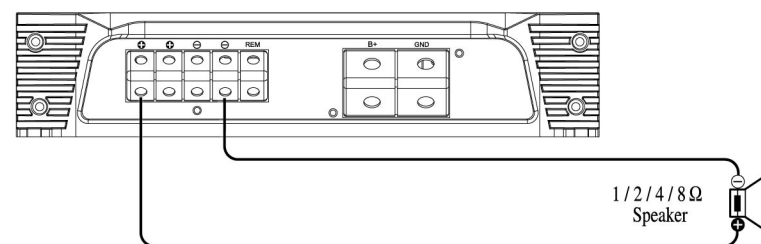
Diagram C - Improper



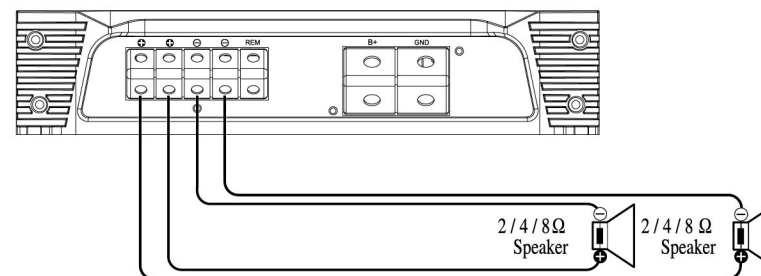
0.5  $\Omega$  Double Subwoofers Mode

Do NOT install or use this amplifier by wiring speakers rated at 1  $\Omega$  (or lower) in parallel to achieve a 0.5  $\Omega$  (or lower) double subwoofers mode (Diagram C). Amplifier damage, smoke, and overheating could result from improper bridging. If connected improperly, the amplifier surface may become very hot. This can result in serious burn injuries. To properly install or use a double subwoofers mode and achieve a 1 / 2 / 4  $\Omega$  load, wire two 2 / 4 / 8  $\Omega$  speakers in parallel with Left + and Right - (Diagram B).

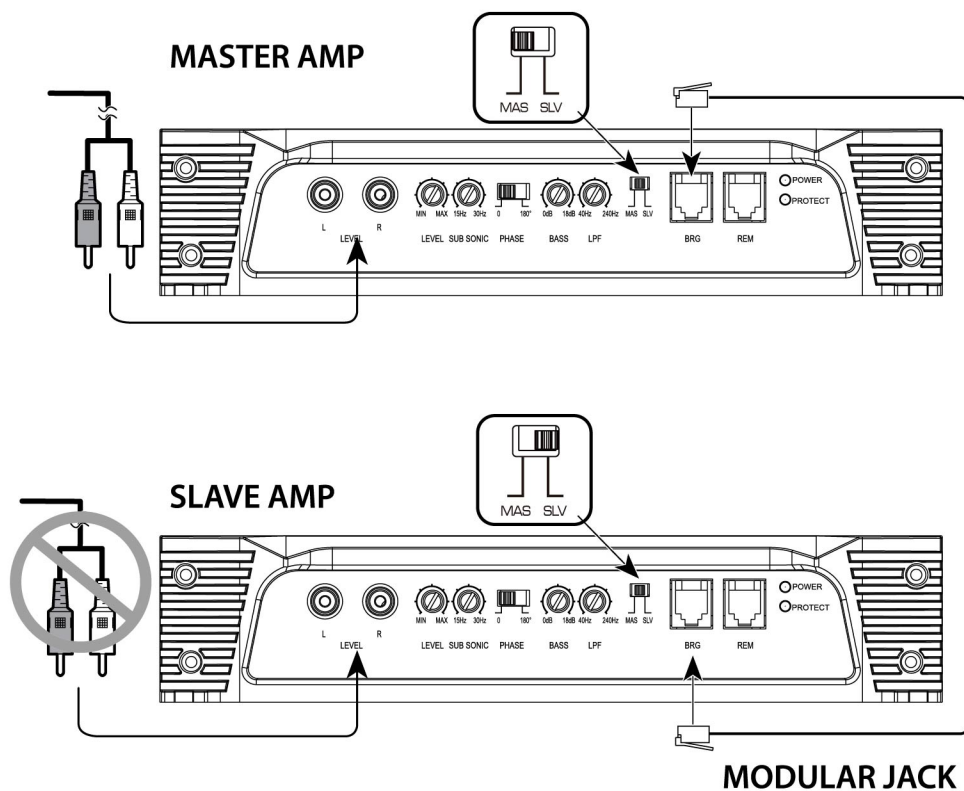
## Single Subwoofer Mode



## Double Subwoofers Mode



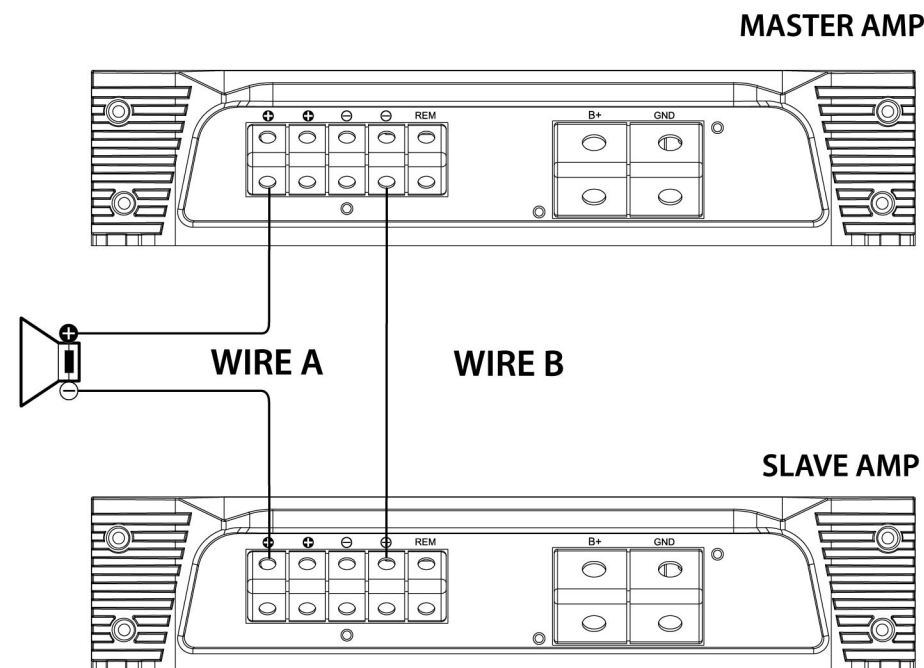
## How to install in linked mode



## Front Panel

Amplifier connected to headunit need to switch to MAS (master mode ) and slave amplifier need to switch to SLV (Siave mode).

## How to install in linked mode



## Rear Panel

Please connect speaker output ( + ) of master amplifier to speaker ( + ) and speaker output ( + ) of slave Amplifier to speaker ( - ) and connect speaker output ( - ) of master amplifier to speaker output ( - ) of slave Amplifier.  
Please be noted that wire which used to connect master and slave amplifier ( wire B ) must be same or thicker than ( wire A ) to get optimum power output.