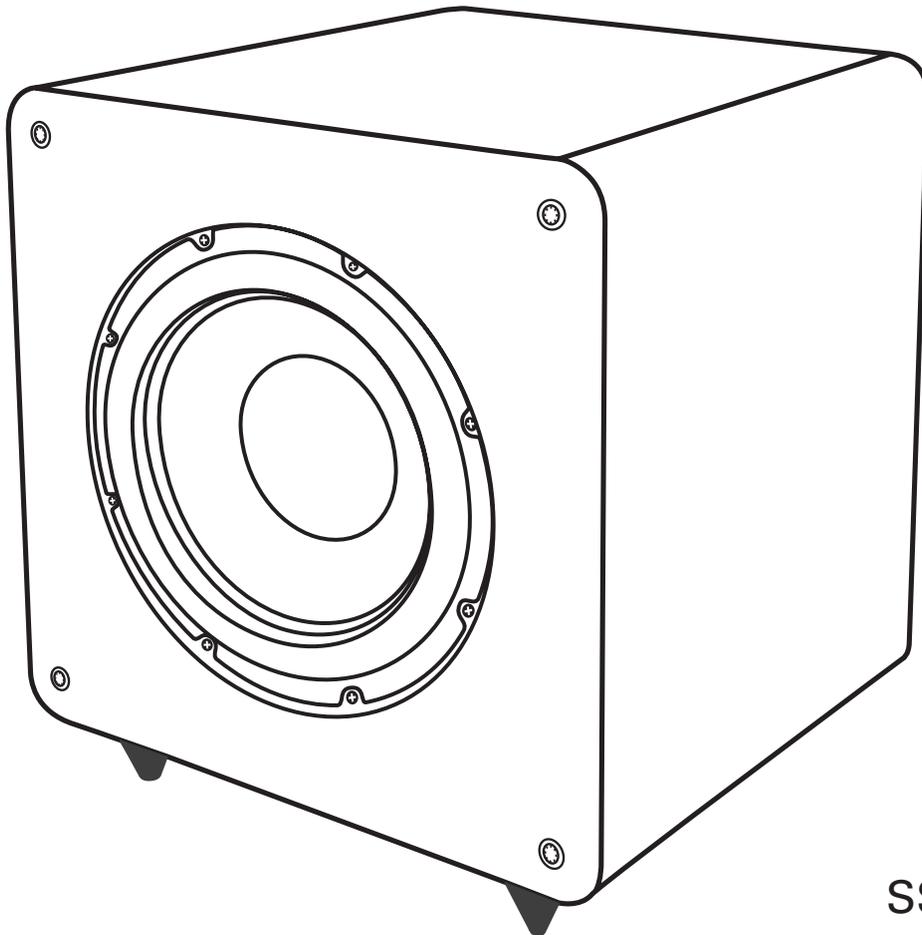




## High Performance Powered Subwoofer



SS-SUB-8P  
SS-SUB-10P  
User Manual

**WARNING: TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE OR ELECTRIC SHOCK. DO NOT EXPOSE THIS APPLIANCE TO RAIN OR MOISTURE**



**AVIS: RISQUE DE CHOC ELECTRIQUE-NE PAS OUVRIR**

### IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

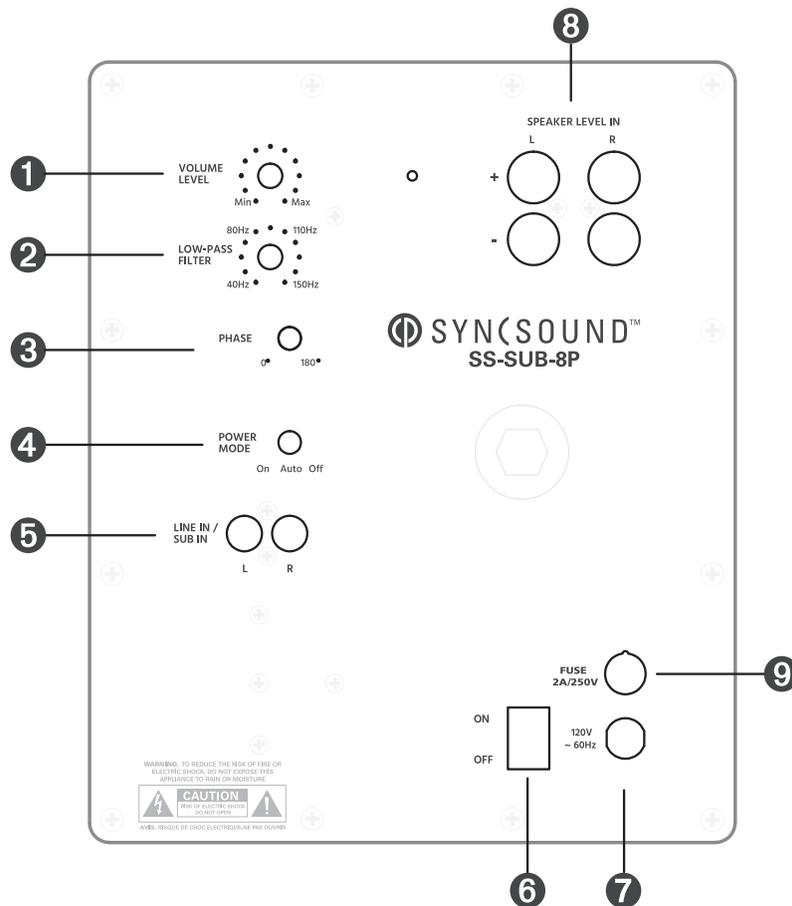


The lightning flash with arrowhead symbol, within an equilateral triangle, is intended to alert the user to the presence of uninsulated "dangerous voltage" within the product's enclosure that may be of sufficient magnitude to constitute a risk of electric shock to persons.



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

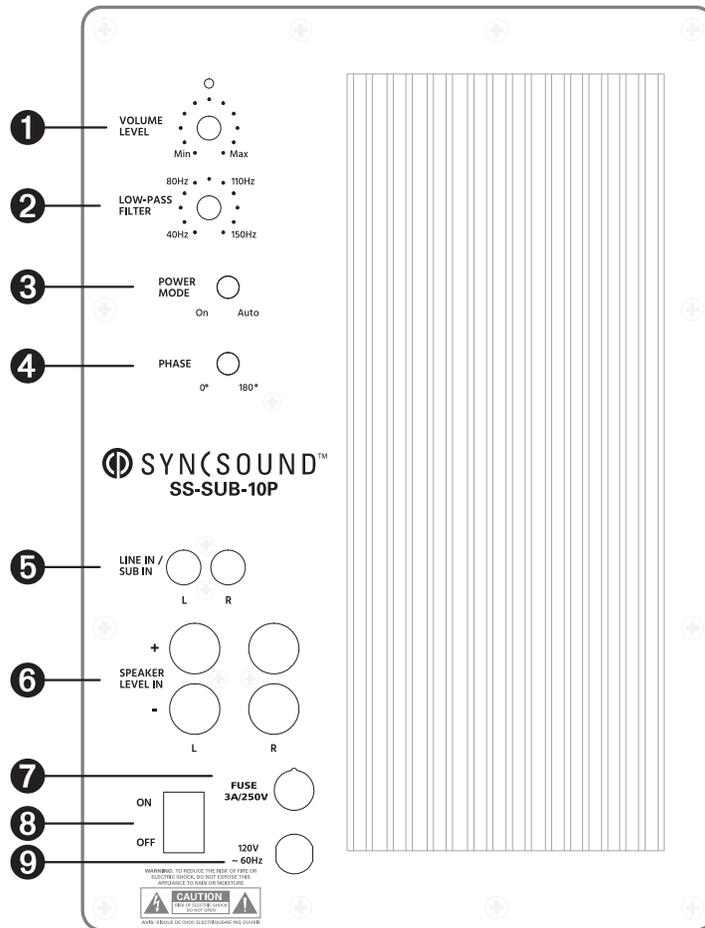
# SS-SUB-8P



## ■ Connections and Controls

- 1 VOLUME LEVEL** – Sets the output volume level
- 2 LOW-PASS FILTER** – Sets the crossover frequency between the subwoofer and the main speakers between **50 ~ 150 Hz**. The subwoofer handles all frequencies below the crossover frequency.
- 3 PHASE** – This control allows you to alter the phase of the subwoofer's output signal to **0°** or **180°** to correct for a possible mismatch in phase, which results in cancellation between the subwoofer and your main speakers. To adjust the **PHASE**, listen to the system with music playing and switch between **0°** and **180°** while listening for a change in mid-bass output. The correct position will have a higher amount of apparent mid-bass output.
- 4 POWER MODE** – Determines whether the subwoofer will go into Standby mode or not. When the switch is set to the **On** position, the subwoofer On/Off status is determined solely by the **POWER** switch. When set to the **Auto** position, the subwoofer will automatically enter Standby mode after about 2 minutes with no input and will turn back on when audio material is detected. The **POWER** switch must be in the **ON** position for the Auto Standby function to operate.
- 5 LINE IN/SUB IN** – If your amplifier has a dedicated subwoofer output (usually labeled SUB or LFE), use a mono RCA cable (not included) to connect the SUB/LFE output on your amp to the left (**L**) input on the subwoofer. Alternatively, you can use an RCA splitter cable (not included) to connect it to both the **L** and **R** inputs. If your amp does not have a dedicated subwoofer output, but does have a preamplifier output, use a stereo RCA cable (not included) to connect the stereo preamplifier output to the **L** and **R** inputs.
- 6 POWER** – Use the switch to turn the subwoofer **ON** or **OFF**. If you are using the Auto Standby feature, the switch should be left in the **ON** position.
- 7 120V ~ 60Hz** – Plug the power cord into a nearby AC power outlet. The subwoofer requires a nominal 120 VAC, 60Hz power source.
- 8 SPEAKER LEVEL IN** – If your amplifier lacks both a dedicated subwoofer output or preamplifier outputs, connect the stereo speaker outputs on your amplifier to the **SPEAKER LEVEL IN** inputs using 2 speaker wires (not included).
- 9 FUSE 2A/250V** – When replacing the fuse, ensure that the subwoofer is powered off and unplugged from its power source. Replace the fuse with the same type.

# SS-SUB-10P



## ■ Connections and Controls

- 1 VOLUME LEVEL** – Sets the output volume level
- 2 LOW-PASS FILTER** – Sets the crossover frequency between the subwoofer and the main speakers between **50 ~ 150 Hz**. The subwoofer handles all frequencies below the crossover frequency.
- 3 POWER MODE** – Determines whether the subwoofer will go into Standby mode or not. When the switch is set to the **On** position, the subwoofer On/Off status is determined solely by the **POWER** switch. When set to the **Auto** position, the subwoofer will automatically enter Standby mode after about 2 minutes with no input and will turn back on when audio material is detected. The **POWER** switch must be in the **ON** position for the Auto Standby function to operate.
- 4 PHASE** – This control allows you to alter the phase of the subwoofer's output signal to **0°** or **180°** to correct for a possible mismatch in phase, which results in cancellation between the subwoofer and your main speakers. To adjust the **PHASE**, listen to the system with music playing and switch between **0°** and **180°** while listening for a change in mid-bass output. The correct position will have a higher amount of apparent mid-bass output.
- 5 LINE IN/SUB IN** – If your amplifier has a dedicated subwoofer output (usually labeled SUB or LFE), use a mono RCA cable (not included) to connect the SUB/LFE output on your amp to the left (**L**) input on the subwoofer. Alternatively, you can use an RCA splitter cable (not included) to connect it to both the **L** and **R** inputs. If your amp does not have a dedicated subwoofer output, but does have a preamplifier output, use a stereo RCA cable (not included) to connect the stereo preamplifier output to the **L** and **R** inputs.
- 6 SPEAKER LEVEL IN** – If your amplifier lacks both a dedicated subwoofer output or preamplifier outputs, connect the stereo speaker outputs on your amplifier to the **SPEAKER LEVEL IN** inputs using 2 speaker wires (not included).
- 7 FUSE 3A/250V** – When replacing the fuse, ensure that the subwoofer is powered off and unplugged from its power source. Replace the fuse with the same type.
- 8 POWER** – Use the switch to turn the subwoofer **ON** or **OFF**. If you are using the Auto Standby feature, the switch should be left in the **ON** position.
- 9 120V ~ 60Hz** – Plug the power cord into a nearby AC power outlet. The subwoofer requires a nominal 120 VAC, 60Hz power source.

## ■ Connecting to a Stereo Preamp Output

The next best type of connection is to connect to the stereo preamplifier output on an amplifier or receiver using a stereo RCA cable (not included). Perform the following steps to connect the subwoofer to a stereo preamplifier output.

- 1) Power off and unplug all equipment to be connected.
- 2) Using a stereo RCA cable (not included), plug the connectors on one end into both **LINE IN/SUB IN L** and **R** inputs on the subwoofer, then plug the other end into the stereo preamplifier outputs on your amplifier. Because the subwoofer is monophonic, there is no need to match left and right channels.  
Note: If you are using an external power amplifier and your preamplifier has only a single preamp output, use RCA Y-cables (not included) on each output to allow both the power amplifier and the subwoofer to be connected to each output.
- 3) Turn the **VOLUME LEVEL** and **LOW-PASS FILTER** knobs fully counter clockwise to the minimum position.
- 4) Ensure that the **POWER** switch on the subwoofer is in the **OFF** position.
- 5) Plug the **Power Cord** into a nearby AC power outlet. The subwoofer requires a nominal 120 VAC, 60Hz power source.
- 6) Plug in and power on all connected equipment.
- 7) Set the **POWER** switch on the subwoofer to the **ON** position.
- 8) Start playing audio material with significant low frequency content. Adjust the main system volume control until it is at a comfortable listening level.
- 9) Slowly turn the **VOLUME LEVEL** knob clockwise until the bass content from the subwoofer is at about the same volume level as the audio from your main speakers.
- 10) Slowly rotate the **LOW-PASS FILTER** knob clockwise until the low frequency content from the subwoofer blends smoothly with the audio from the main speakers in the crossover region. If the crossover frequency is set too high, the bass will sound "boomy" and male voices will have an unnatural "chesty" quality.

## ■ Connecting to Speaker Level Outputs

The least desirable connection is to connect to the stereo speaker outputs on your amplifier using a pair of speaker wires (not included). Perform the following steps to connect the subwoofer to speaker level outputs on your amplifier.

- 1) Power off and unplug all equipment to be connected.
- 2) Using a speaker wire (not included), plug one end into the **SPEAKER LEVEL IN L** input, then plug the other end into the left channel speaker level output on your amplifier. If your amplifier has more than 2 speaker outputs, use the main or front speaker outputs. Take care

to ensure that polarity is properly maintained. Repeat using a second speaker wire (not included) for the **R** channel.

- 3) Turn the **VOLUME LEVEL** and **LOW-PASS FILTER** knobs fully counter clockwise to the minimum position.
- 4) Ensure that the **POWER** switch on the subwoofer is in the **OFF** position.
- 5) Plug the **Power Cord** into a nearby AC power outlet. The subwoofer requires a nominal 120 VAC, 60Hz power source.
- 6) Plug in and power on all connected equipment.
- 7) Set the **POWER** switch on the subwoofer to the **ON** position.
- 8) Start playing audio material with significant low frequency content. Adjust the main system volume control until it is at a comfortable listening level.
- 9) Slowly turn the **VOLUME LEVEL** knob clockwise until the bass content from the subwoofer is at about the same volume level as the audio from your main speakers.
- 10) Slowly rotate the **LOW-PASS FILTER** knob clockwise until the low frequency content from the subwoofer blends smoothly with the audio from the main speakers in the crossover region. If the crossover frequency is set too high, the bass will sound "boomy" and male voices will have an unnatural "chesty" quality.

## ■ Finding the right spot

Your new subwoofer will work fine regardless of where it is placed in the room. It is important, however, to find the spot where the best performance can be achieved.

Because of longer wavelength, low-frequency sounds tend to be omnidirectional, which means that stereo or multi-channel sound image is not affected by the location of the subwoofer.

Because of the way sound waves propagate, what you hear will be a combination of direct sound from the subwoofer and reflections from the walls, floor, ceiling etc., which could be in phase or out of phase. So, while subwoofer location will not affect the sound image, it will affect the volume and sound quality.

In general, placing a subwoofer in a corner tends to increase its loudness, but may throw away L/R balance. Placing it next to a wall will slightly decrease the loudness, but will smooth out balance. Placing a subwoofer in the middle of the room will give you the best balance, but will also make it even quieter.

No matter where you choose to place the subwoofer, it will be a compromise between loudness and smooth response. You should experiment with various spots by listening to familiar audio material with substantial bass content, until you find the location that gives you the best sound and fits in with your room's overall decor.

## ■ Specification

Model #	SS-SUB-8P	SS-SUB-10P
Speaker Type :	High Performance Powered Subwoofer	
Driver:	8" Reinforced	10" Reinforced
Amplifier Power Output:	100 Watts(RMS)	150 Watts(RMS)
Frequency Response:	45Hz-150 Hz	40Hz-150 Hz
Lowpass Crossover :	Adjustable from 50Hz -150Hz	Adjustable from 50Hz -150Hz
Functions:	Power (On, Off)	
Dimensions:	12.2" x 12.6" x 13.4"	14.4" x 15.7" x 16.4"