

Positioning

The AEGIS Subwoofer is virtually omni-directional, so it can be positioned in almost any location in the room. For the best performance in the ideal room the AEGIS Sub should be positioned in a corner of the room or near a back wall. In certain circumstances the addition of a second AEGIS Sub located in another position in the room helps to achieve a more uniform bass.

The use of two subwoofers often provides a greater than expected increase in sound quality and bass dynamics, worth more than the additional cost would suggest. If two AEGIS Subwoofers are used they should ideally be positioned in the corners near the respective units of the stereo loudspeaker pair.

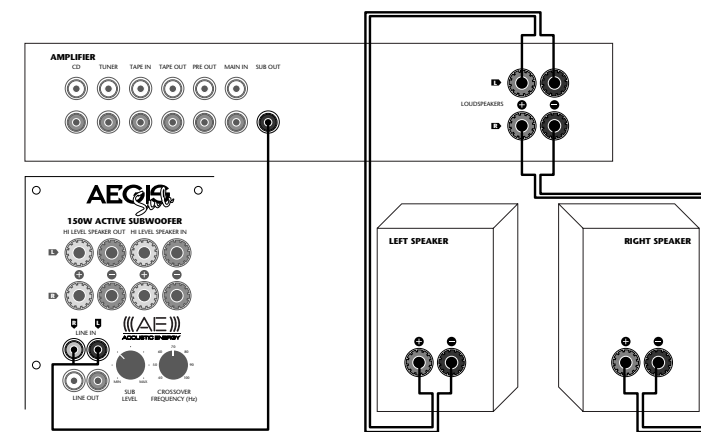
This subwoofer may be installed using the four rubber feet or spikes with lock nuts, both supplied. Alternatively it may be placed directly onto the floor.

When positioned correctly ensure space is left to the rear of the AEGIS Sub since all operation switches are on the rear panel.

Connections

Check that both your amplifier and subwoofer are switched off before connection. Failure to do so may result in speaker or amplifier damage. It is sometimes recommended that over-long low cost cables are used initially to facilitate experimentation with positioning, and only then purchase and install using the final cable choice. (For best results we would recommend our own AESC-C3 high performance speaker cable with any Acoustic Energy loudspeaker.)

- 1. For use with amplifiers having a Subwoofer Out jack**
Connect from the dedicated subwoofer line output on the amplifier to the line input(s) on the AEGIS Sub. (A single lead to either input or a 'Y' connector to both inputs may be used). The stereo speakers are run direct for higher definition.

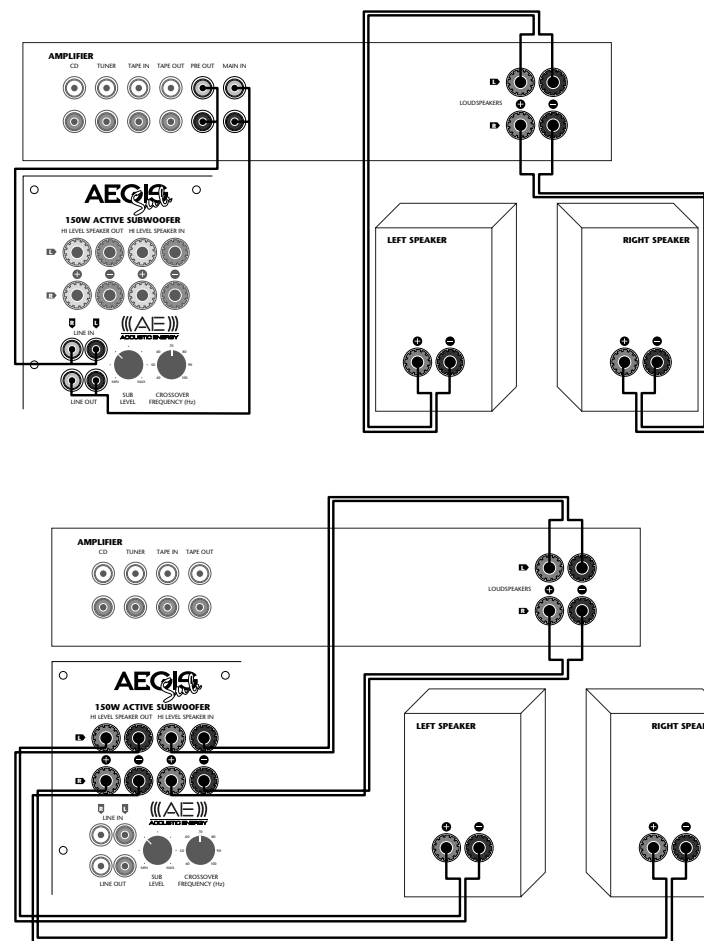


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Connections

- 2. For use with amplifiers having Line level pre-amp jacks**
The pre-amp outputs of your amplifier can be connected to the line level inputs on the AEGIS Sub. The line level outputs on the AEGIS Sub are then connected back to the power amp (main) inputs on your amplifier. This provides the greatest power handling for the stereo speakers.

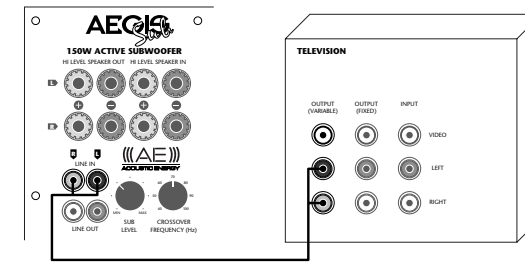
- 3. For use with amplifiers not having either a Subwoofer Out jack or Line level pre-amp jacks**
Using speaker cable from the speaker terminals on your amplifier, connect to the Hi-level speaker input terminals on the AEGIS Sub, and then a further set of cables from the Hi-level output terminals to your main stereo/satellite speakers. (The stereo speakers receive the original amplified signal minus the frequencies used by the subwoofer). This provides greatest power handling for the system with good overall performance.



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Connections

The diagrams show only the most common applications of the AEGIS Sub and the associated wiring for each. Specific needs will vary and these diagrams should act as a guide only.

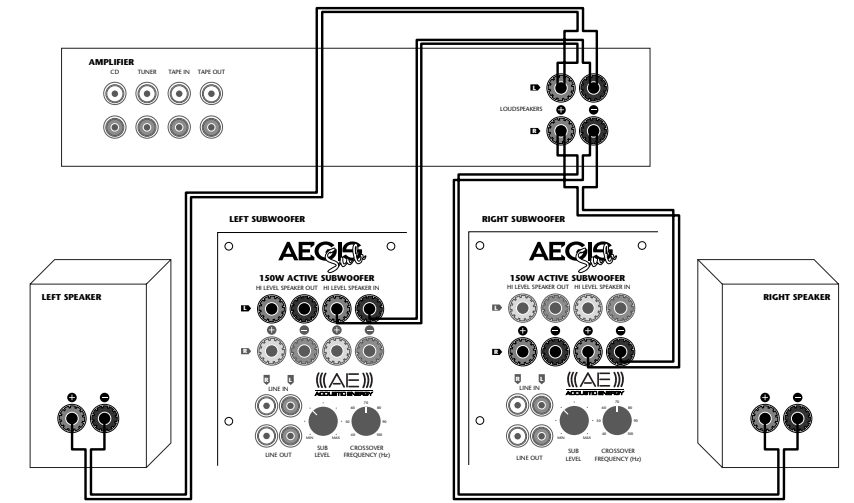


- 4. For use with televisions with a variable audio output (diagram above)**

Some of the latest televisions are equipped with variable audio outputs. These can be connected directly to the Line level inputs on the AEGIS Sub to enhance the bass response of the television's built-in speaker.

OPTION:

- 5. For use with two AEGIS Subwoofers (diagram right)**
Using parallel speaker cables from the speaker terminals on your amplifier connect to the High Level speaker inputs on the corresponding left/right AEGIS Subwoofers.



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How to use the controls

How to use the SUB VOLUME CONTROL knob, CROSSOVER FREQUENCY knob and PHASE switch

The VOLUME CONTROL, FREQUENCY knob and PHASE switch can be adjusted to match the condition of the listening room and/or the characteristics of the left and right front speakers.

Due to the positioning of the subwoofer in the room and the associated room boundaries, the available bass response from the existing speakers and whether or not the filtered connection (nominally 100Hz is used), the actual settings used on the subwoofer control panel will vary considerably.

The SUB VOLUME CONTROL and the CROSSOVER FREQUENCY knobs should be used together when setting the correct bass response required. For example, raising the volume level will also raise the effective system crossover point, while reducing the volume has the converse effect of lowering the frequency range of the subwoofer. This is caused by the way the various responses and outputs blend together in the listening environment.

Initially set the crossover frequency fairly low, e.g 50 – 60 Hz, and use the volume control knob on the sub to set the low bass level required. When the correct balance is almost achieved, the crossover level, volume level and phase setting may be adjusted together to fine tune the sound and achieve the cleanest, most extended and suitably powerful bass.

The ideal is for a seamless blend of extended low bass from the subwoofer leaving the clean upper bass response of the stereo system largely undisturbed.

Typical Control Positions

FRONT SPEAKER	CROSSOVER	PHASE	SUB LEVEL
Large speaker	40 – 60 Hz	Normal 0°	●
Medium speaker	60 – 80 Hz	Normal 0°	●
Small speaker	80 – 100 Hz	Normal 0°	●

CAUTION

An excessive input level to the subwoofer may impair the sound quality or damage the unit. Do not increase the output of the amplifier to a high level while the low-frequency level is enhanced by the amplifier's tone control or loudness control.

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