



Source Technologies  
701 Nutmeg Road N.  
South Windsor, Conn. 06074

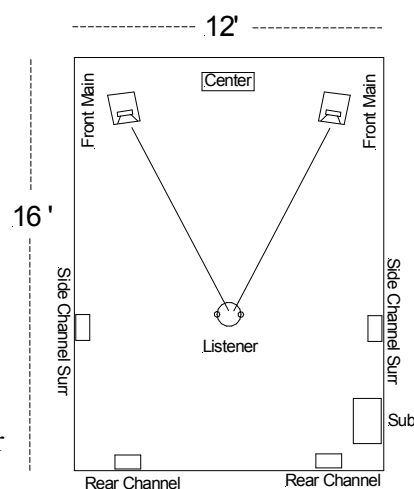
(860) 528 2892  
(800) 599 7558 - Toll Free Help Line  
E. Mail - [HRSCE@aol.com](mailto:HRSCE@aol.com)

*Congratulations! You have just purchased one of the very best speaker systems on today's market. Our dedication, experience and expertise enable us to produce products that are a higher level with quality that endures. We not only market under our own brand name but also design and manufacture for other high- end brands. Advanced design, using premium components, along with extensive engineering, testing and development, provide cutting edge performance. The result is greater musical fidelity, long-term sustainability and satisfaction. Compare to other systems at far greater pricing, not only for the sound but also fit, finish and heft.*

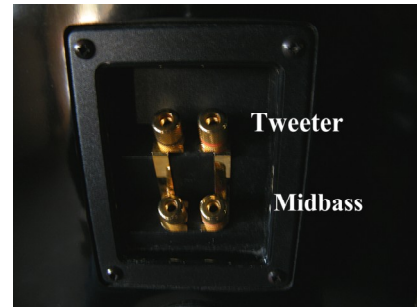
*Please carefully review guidelines, as specified below, and feel free to contact us if any questions arise.*

### Instructions for hook up floor standing WC models

- Anchoring:** Install isolation cones or rubber bumpers (included hardware) to the bottom of each speaker; 4 per. Cones are best for carpet. Heavy bumpers for hardwood floors. Firm footing and an air space underneath are necessary to decouple and minimize the resonant interface between the speaker bottom and floor. Proper anchoring provides cleaner midbass.
- Placement:** Best results are obtained when main speakers are placed along the short wall, 6-8 ft apart, firing directly forward with a 2 deg toe in. In addition it's best to allow approximately 18" from side and rear walls to minimize first reflections. Excessive 1<sup>st</sup> reflections, caused by walls and floors, can hinder imaging and spatial resolution. With regard to the 5.2 and 6.2 WC, their bi planar inclined front design automatically mitigates dominant floor reflections. Listening position should be centered and from 6 to 9 ft away for best balance of direct/reflected sound. Listening distances of less than 6 ft. tend to favor direct energy, causing a rather mechanical nature to the sound. Distances, greater than 10 ft., favor reverberant energy and tend to lack focus. A common room set up is shown here for both stereo and surround sound. Notice that side channel surround placement is just slightly behind the listener. Also, our findings support placing sub woofer close to a rear corner.



3. **Amplifier hookup:** High-end Source Tech speaker systems are set up for bi- amplification. This means that the tweeter section has its own dedicated set of input binding posts, separate from midbass. 2 separate runs of wire are needed. In many cases bi wiring is not necessary or recommended. However, if bi-wire is desired simply remove both gold plated jumpers and observe polarity to and from the receiver amplifier to the speaker. (+), or red band side of speaker must connect to the (+) side of the amplifier and black (-) to negative or ground. If unsure of your connections simply reverse the (+) and (-) wires to one speaker only and compare. Correct hook up wire orientation produces greatest bass and best imaging. If using a normal single run of wire, use top terminals for main feed. **Use only wire of 14 gauge or greater. Thin wire has too much resistance and will affect Speakers with low impedance (<6 ohms) require even thicker wire. Consult with your Source Tech dealer.**



4. **Break in:** Loudspeakers generally require about 24 hours of playing at moderate levels. Crossover capacitors need to be “worked” electrically and drive units need sound output to achieve linearity. Do not to play at excessive levels for at least 8 hours. Over-driving the speaker system can result in permanent damage.
5. **Power:** A high-powered amplifier (>100 watts per channel) is desirable if a large sound field is desired. Its ability to drive a speaker to loud listening levels is generally unaffected by the speaker’s complex impedance load. A common misconception is that low and medium powered amplifiers are safe to use at any listening level. To the contrary, clean, high powered, controlled signal is far less injurious than low or medium power clipping signal. In a nutshell, loud level listening is dependent on clean and undistorted power. Use common sense when listening at loud levels. A speaker will generally sound distorted before failing.
6. **Room optimization:** Rooms affect the sound of loudspeakers. Loudspeakers energize the room. Delayed sound, in the form of reflections, is either sent back (reflected) or taken away (absorbed) from the room environment.. Much has been written with regard to how to best treat rooms acoustically. Computer programs, using nifty algorithms, prescribe various room treatments that seldom work and, in most cases, make only marginal improvements. Actual room performance is dependent upon many factors involving decay rates, the nature and frequency of reflections and the ability to support low frequencies. Great sounding rooms work in ways that take advantage of reflections and absorption. Measured room performance, [see page 3](#), involves sophisticated hardware that is not available to the average audiophile. **Best way to tune a room:** Our experience has shown repeatedly that tuning a room gradually, by ear, has many advantages. This means trying many different things that include adding sound panels, moving speakers, chairs, rugs, draperies, paintings etc., over many weeks, until the best sonic balance is achieved. Dimensional objects, such as wooden tables and bookcases, filled with books, and knickknacks, tend to work very well. Avoid large glass doors and windows. Rooms that produce the best sound generally have a very slight echo when given the handclap test.
7. **Care of your wood finish:** Your Source Technologies speakers have a durable nitro cellulose lacquer

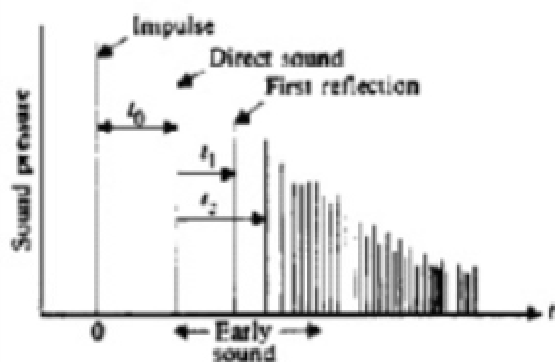
finish. Wait 30 days (enabling the lacquer to cross link) and then apply a light coat of the enclosed lacquer polish with a soft cloth and buff lightly, with the grain, using very fine (1200 grit) sand paper. Buff off any residue using a soft cloth. Do this every 6 months to nourish the finish. Avoid direct sunlight, watering plants and placing cold beverages on top. Common spray wax products can be used after 1 year, not sooner.

Always turn down the volume when changing between program sources.

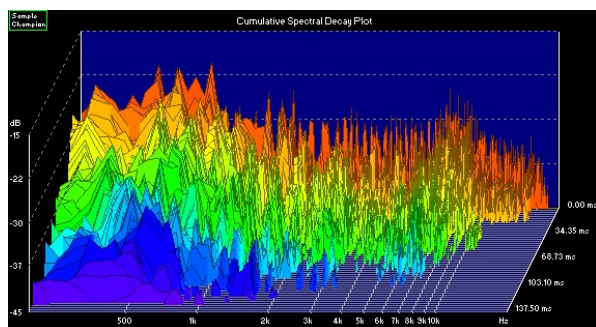
**Please keep your boxes and inner packaging materials. In the event that your speakers need to be serviced at our factory it is essential that they be returned in their original packaging. Replacement of original packaging may cost from \$45.00- \$85.00.**

Please call us, on our toll free help line, if questions or problems arise.

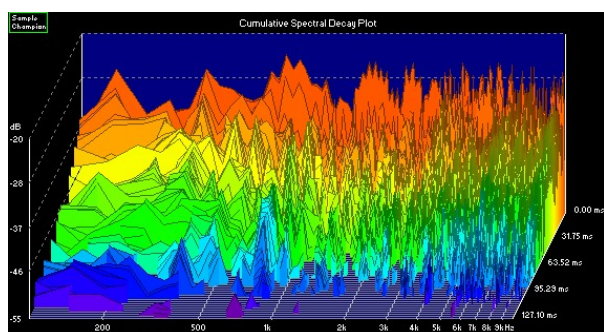
### A graphic look at rooms.



Graph A, here shows what an ideal room looks like graphically. The first energy arrival from the loudspeaker (“Direct sound”) is followed by a “First reflection” (probably the floor) and then multiple delayed reflections (walls, ceiling, windows etc.) that decay exponentially and orderly.



Graph B. Shows a typical room that could use some help improving male voice, cellos and woodwinds. Lingering energy, below 1 kHz, may sound “hollow”.



Graph C. Shows a more even room decay, suggesting good spectral balance .