



Installation instructions

Read the following instructions carefully before connection to your hi fi system.

If service or advice is required please contact the dealer from whom you purchased the product, quoting the serial number and date of purchase.

Amplifier requirements

Caprice can safely be used for the general reproduction of speech and music with amplifiers and receivers rated at up to 40 watts into 8 ohms (normally equivalent to 60 watts into 4 ohms). Higher powered amplifiers may be used provided that reasonable care is taken and fault conditions are avoided.

For the realistic recreation of a varied musical programme with wide dynamic range a minimum amplifier power of 15 watts per channel into 8 ohms is recommended. Amplifiers intended for other impedances may be used, but the maximum sound level obtainable without distortion may be reduced.

Electrical connections

Electrical connections are provided on the input panels at the rear of the speakers. There are two alternative connections in the form of 4 mm sockets or a 2 pin DIN socket (female). These connections are wired in parallel and a choice between them is merely a matter of convenience.

Suitable cables, 4 mm plugs or DIN plugs for connections to the amplifier are available from most good audio dealers. If cables are not readily available or extensions are required, 24/0.2 mm cable is suitable for installations up to 25 metres.

Colour coded cable is recommended to assist the checking of phasing. Connect positive (+) and negative (—) terminals to corresponding amplifier terminals on both channels.

Phasing

For stereophonic reproduction it is essential to observe correct polarity (phasing).

Check for correct phasing by facing the loudspeakers toward each other, approximately 30 cm apart, and playing a mono signal through both channels. Repeat after reversing the polarity of the leads to one of

the loudspeakers. The bass will be much fuller and rounder when the phasing is correct. An organ recording is well suited for this test.

Speaker location

The distance between the two speakers and their location with respect to the listeners and the room boundaries are important factors. If the speakers are too close together, the stereo image will not be developed and there will be little advantage over mono reproduction. When they are too widely spaced the two halves of the image will not meld and there will be a "hole in the middle". For normal listening, spacing usually varies between two and four metres depending on listening distance and room size. The speakers are designed to be used on shelves or other furniture approximately 40-60 cm in height to bring the top of the enclosure slightly above the head of a seated listener.

They may be positioned either horizontally or vertically and in the latter attitude it is suggested that the high frequency units (badge end) should be closest together to minimise the loss of stereo imaging and high frequency dispersion.

The sharpest stereo image is usually obtained with the loudspeakers angled slightly inwards so that the axes of the high frequency units intersect in the listening area. It is sometimes preferable to angle the speakers so that their axes intersect at a point well in front of the listener. This arrangement often provides an acceptable stereo image over a much wider area.

Experiments should be made with the positioning of the loudspeakers using familiar musical programme of a varied nature e.g. orchestral, human voice, piano etc. Low frequency output increases as the enclosure is moved closer to a wall or corner and conversely decreases as the enclosure is moved away from room boundaries.

Always experiment with speaker placement to find the most pleasing tonal balance before hiding away all connecting cables.

Specification

Dimensions:	470 x 281 x 221 mm 18.5 x 11 x 8.7 in
Internal Volume:	20.4 litres
Weight:	7.48 kg 16.5 lb nett 9.98 kg 22 lb packed
Nominal Impedance:	8 ohms
System Resonance:	55 Hz
Rated Max Power:	40 watts programme
Nominal Freq Range:	35-40,000 Hz
Specific Freq Response:	± 3 dB 50 Hz-30,000 Hz measured at 1 metre on axis of the HF unit in anechoic conditions
Dividing Freq:	3,500 Hz
Sensitivity:	17w into nominal 8 ohms produces 96dB at one metre in anechoic conditions
Amplifier Requirements:	15-40 watts per channel into 8 ohms
Room Size:	Up to 140 cubic metres (5,000 cu ft)