

INSTRUCTIONS -

the "Not Too Basic to Check" Section

CAUTION:

Your REDGUM Speakers will bring you the maximum of listening pleasure if you take the time to note the following details.

1. **Always switch off and unplug each unit of your audio system before making any adjustments or new connections to it.**

2. Maintain care at all times when connecting and disconnecting the speaker connections. At no time should the pair of banana plugs come in contact with each other when the system is powered up.

3. The RED terminal indicates the positive and the BLACK terminal indicates the negative. Check the colour coding of your cable connectors before inserting into the red and black terminals.

4. All speaker wires carry electrical current. Never touch bare wires! Do not leave any bare ends to wires exposed where they can come in contact with other cabling. Any bare sections of wire should be secured by covering with insulating tape.

5. To minimise the effects of RF interference, keep speakers cables unlooped and away from mains power cables. Wherever possible, keep the lengths of the cables the same for the left and right channels. (This will, of course, depend on the position of your speakers.)

6. Atmospheric corrosion can build up on the speaker terminals over time. Should this occur, removal and reinsertion of the speaker connectors will improve the contact, and thus the quality of the signal transmission.

For a Long Life....

THERE IS NO "FAIL-SAFE" METHOD

Any amplifier can damage any speaker regardless of the power rating of the amplifier or the power handling capability of the speakers.

When an amplifier is overdriven, it is forced into "clipping", a dangerous form of distortion. The amplifier is attempting to deliver more power than it is capable of.

Being overdriven can also cause some amplifiers to produce low frequency pulses that can damage both woofers and crossovers.

The only "fail-safe" method is due care!

1. There is a safe order for turning on and off your system if you have separate pre- and power units:

Power amp ON last

Power amp OFF first

This will minimise the damage from "switch on" surge, or other noises that may cause overexcursion of the drivers

2. Note the maximum volume position for your amplifier (integrated or pre-power) and learn to "live" below that limit. Visually this limit is typically between 12 and 1 o'clock on the dial.

3. Before changing the input source, cueing a record, or cleaning the stylus, always turn down the volume level.

4. Tone Controls are not Quality Controls! Their use cannot adequately compensate for the poor sound quality of a system. Try to avoid using high settings of the tone controls as this will not fix your problem, but may damage your system.

5. Lots of fresh air is important for the health of your electronics. The louder you play your music, the more air circulation your system will need.

The amplifier is generally the greatest producer of heat in a stack of units, If the amplifier is at the bottom or lower half of the stack, the heat it produces from its transformer is partially trapped in itself with only some being caught by the units sitting on top of it. In this situation, "thermal shut down" is the likely result. This can cause fatal damage to some amplifiers.

Other Useful Advice

The use of good quality speaker cable will optimise the quality of signal transmission. As a guide, to determine what is "good quality", and without needing to refer to advertisements and high price items, we recommend at least the use of thick copper cable. View the cross-section of the bare cable to establish its actual thickness of the copper unmagnified by the outer plastic coating. Choose a cable that gives the largest perimeter of copper, that is, the largest surface area for signal transmission by "the skin effect".