SX-120 Subwoofer

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SX-120 Subwoofer

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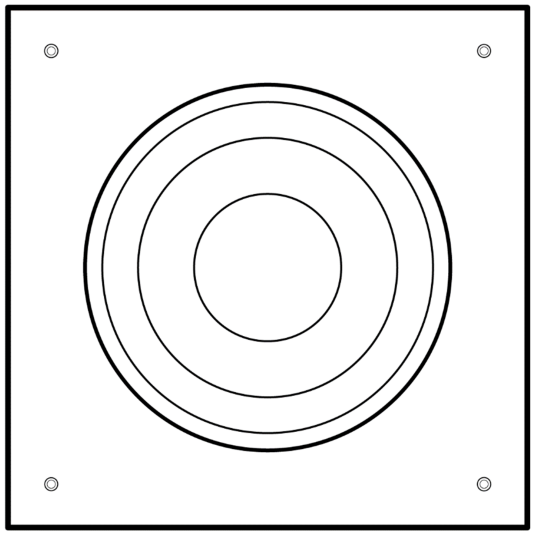

Users Manual

Introduction

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Thank you for purchasing this Cambridge Audio SX-120 subwoofer. Installed and used properly the subwoofer will deliver astonishing sound quality, whether playing music or movies, whatever the listening environment. Please read this guide carefully, as it contains essential information in getting the very best from your subwoofer.

Thank you for taking the time to read this manual; we do recommend you keep it for future reference.

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What's included with the SX-120?

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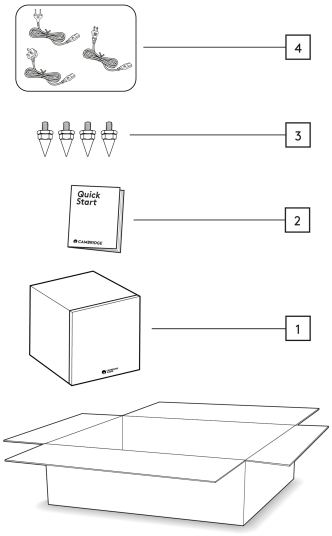

1. SX-120 subwoofer.

2. Installation guide.

3. 4 x spikes and nuts.

4. UK Mains lead (depending on where the SX-120 was purchased)

   EU Mains lead (depending on where the SX-120 was purchased)

   CU Mains lead (depending on where the SX-120 was purchased)

Front panel

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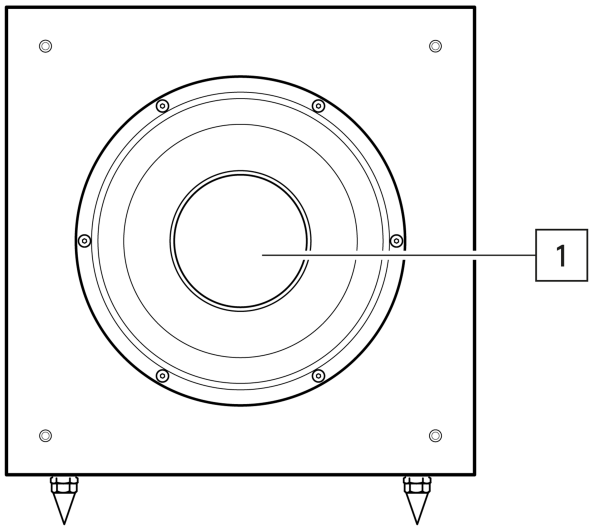

1. 8" long throw woofer.

Rear panel

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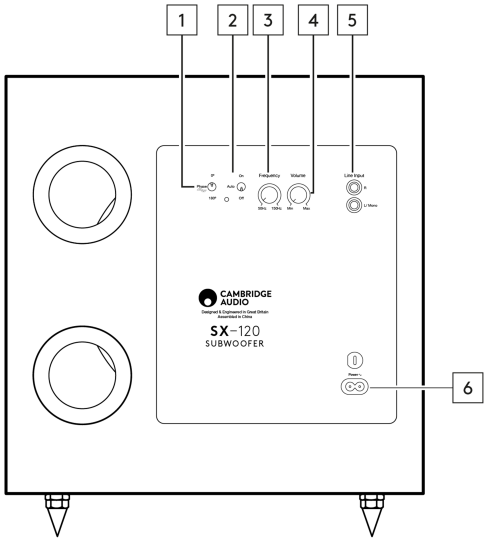

1. **Phase switch** – Set phase to ‘0’ (Normal) or ‘180’ degrees. Experiment with this setting to achieve the best sound for your system.

2. **Mains power switch** – Switch the subwoofer between on, off, and auto. In ‘auto’ mode, the unit will turn off after 30 minutes of inactivity.

3. **Crossover frequency control** – Adjust the crossover frequency to integrate the subwoofer into your system.

4. **Volume control** – Adjust the volume of the subwoofer.

5. **Line input sockets** – For connection to an amplifier or receiver.

6. **AC power socket.**

Unboxing your SX-120

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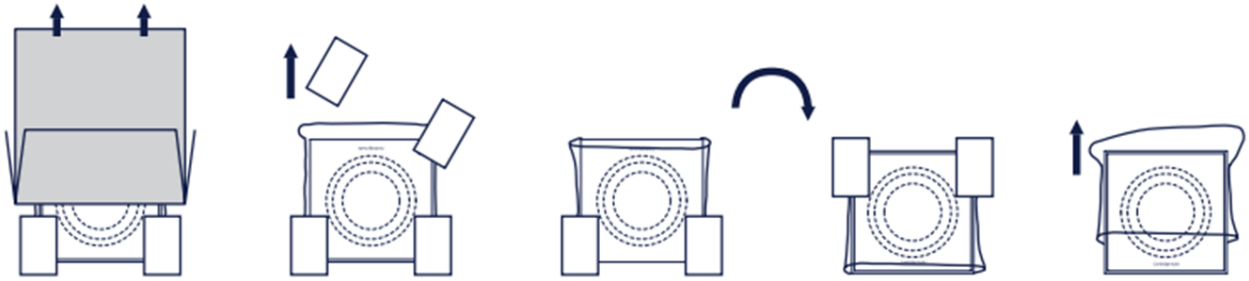

Follow the diagram and take care when unboxing your SX-120 so not to damage the speaker cone.

Installation instructions

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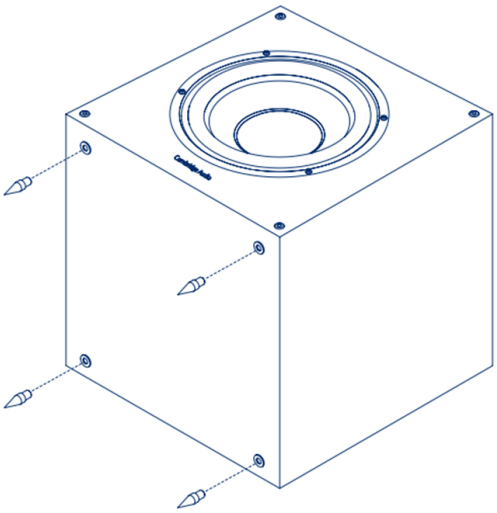
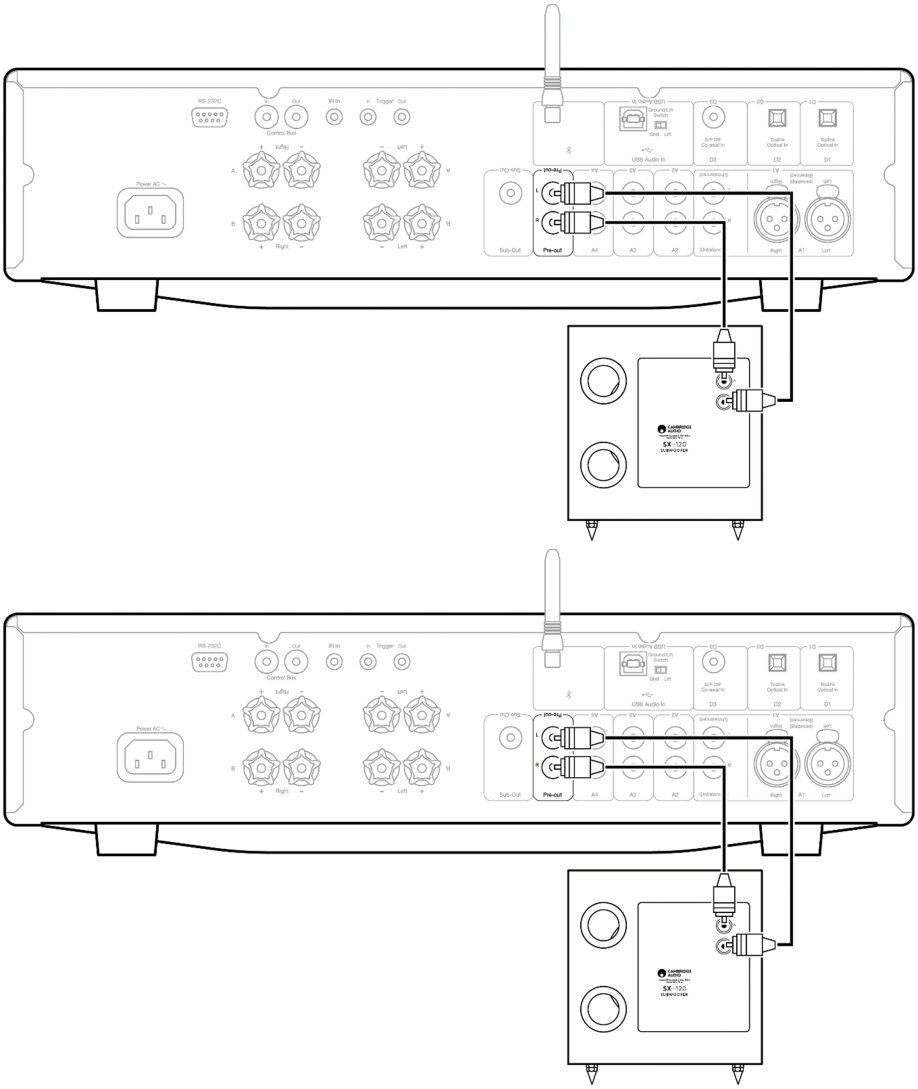
1. Firstly, fix the supplied feet to the subwoofer cabinet using the included screws.



2. Using high quality interconnects, connect the SX-120 subwoofer line-input to either the sub-out, or pre-out of your amplifier or receiver.



3. As low frequency content is largely non-directional you can position the subwoofer almost anywhere within the room.

4. Connect the mains power cable to the AC power socket, and power on the unit.

5. Adjust the crossover frequency, phase settings, and volume to suit your setup.

Technical specifications

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Sensitivity
180mV for full power output.

Frequency Response
50Hz - 150Hz

Rated output power
70 Watts

Drivers
1 x 8" long throw woofer.

Crossover
50Hz - 150Hz continuous/active

Max power consumption
100W

Speaker Dimensions (H x W x D)
300 x 310 x 300mm.

Weight
7.7kg (16.9 lbs)

Frequently asked questions

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What is meant by speaker sensitivity?

Speaker sensitivity is the level produced by the speaker at one meter, when supplied with one watt of power from an amplifier. It's a way of describing how well the speaker produces acoustic energy, based on a given input. The level is measured in dB SPL – this shorthand for 'sound pressure level' – sound is basically fluctuations in air pressure, so any time you see SPL, this means 'sound in the real world'. So, let's say we have a speaker with an 87dB sensitivity, and a speaker with a 90dB sensitivity – the 90dB speaker is going to be considerably louder, as every 3dB added represents a doubling of power.

What is a crossover?

Most speakers will have multiple drivers. A driver is sometimes called a transducer, which is a device that turns one type of energy into another – in this case, electrical energy to sound energy. In a loudspeaker, it is often the case that we might want multiple drivers – one to handle low-end, one to handle the mid-range, and one to handle the treble. This latter driver is often called a tweeter. To get the benefit of this arrangement, we need to split the signal into different frequency components. The circuit that does this is called a crossover.

What is impedance?

You will often see impedance mentioned when researching speakers, and amplifiers. Impedance is basically resistance measured at a given frequency, given as a value in Ohms (Ω), and is incredibly important to consider when setting up an audio system as it determines the 'load' placed on an amplifier by the speakers.

For example, let's say we have an amplifier that is rated to deliver 100W into an 8Ω speaker load. If we were to then use speakers with an impedance of 4Ω with the same amplifier, the amp would then need to supply 200W as a halving of the impedance results in a doubling of the required power due to the reduction of the load on the amplifier.

In a situation such as this, if the amp can't supply the required power for a lower impedance, then it can result in overheating, and damage to the amplifier and speakers.

For this reason, it is important to pay attention to amplifier specifications, and suggested impedance ratings.

Troubleshooting

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No sound through subwoofer.

• Check that the amplifier is turned on.
• Ensure that the correct input source is selected on the amplifier.
• Check that the subwoofer is turned on.
• Confirm that all connections between the amplifier and subwoofer are secure.
• Check that the connections between the source equipment and amplifier are secure.
• Check that the volume control is set correctly on the amplifier.
• Check that the volume control is set correctly on the subwoofer.

There is distorted or inconsistent sound.

• Confirm that all connections between the amplifier and loudspeakers are secure.
• Check that the connections between the source equipment and amplifier are secure.

There is no power to the subwoofer.

• Confirm that the connection to the mains is secure.
• Confirm that the plug is switched on at the wall.