Owner's Manual

F200

eficion

The loudspeaker that sings

Dear Customer,

We would like to thank you for choosing a pair of our speakers and congratulate you on your choice. This manual is to provide you information for properly setting up the speakers and to optimize the performance.

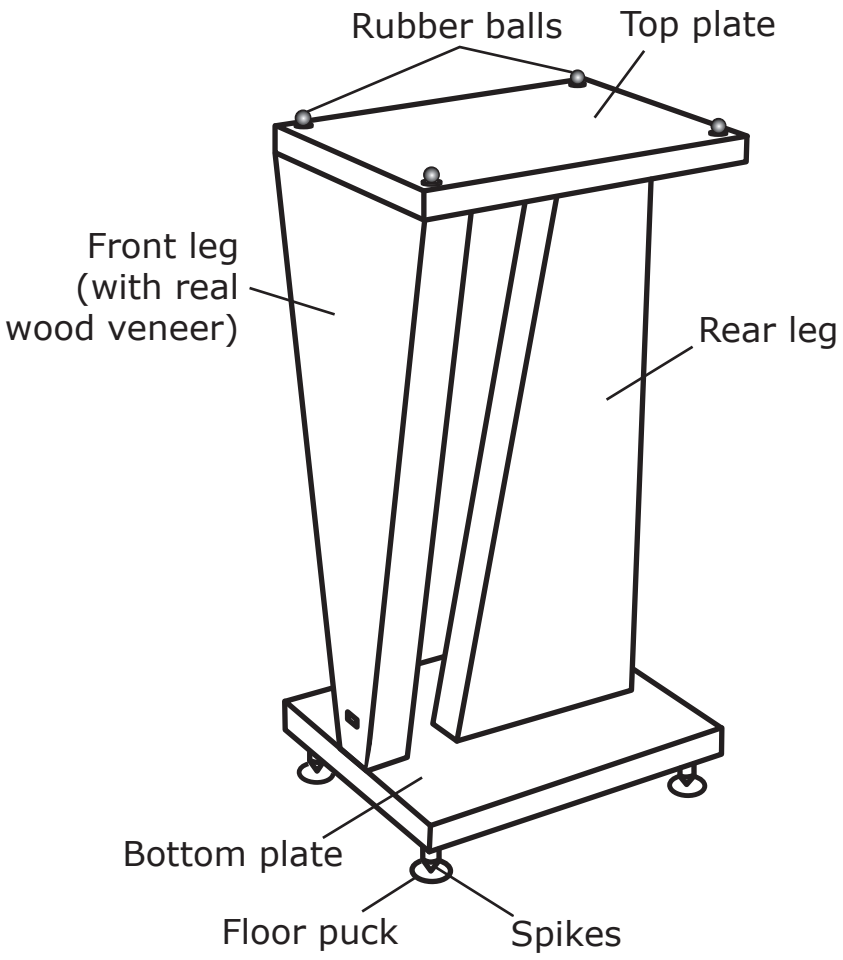
Safety Precautions

Do not place any magnetic sensitive electronic devices, such as magnetic data storage systems and computers, within approximately two feet of the speaker.

Please refer to Figure 2 for proper speaker cable connections.

Stand Assembly

Note: harewares are placed in the concave spaces in the bottom packing foam.



Assembly Steps:

(1) Align any two plates at a time in a relationship as shown above;

(2) Using the provided screws to losely fasten the plates together;

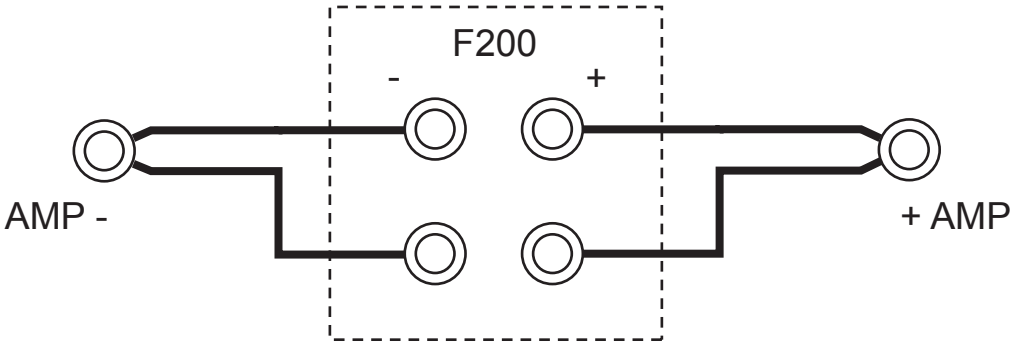
(3) Fasten another plate until completion;

(4) Then tighten all the screws;

(5) Place a rubber ball at each hole on the top plate;

(6) Set the loudspeaker on the rubber balls.

(A) Bi-wire connections



Note: the jumpers removed

(B) Single-wire connections

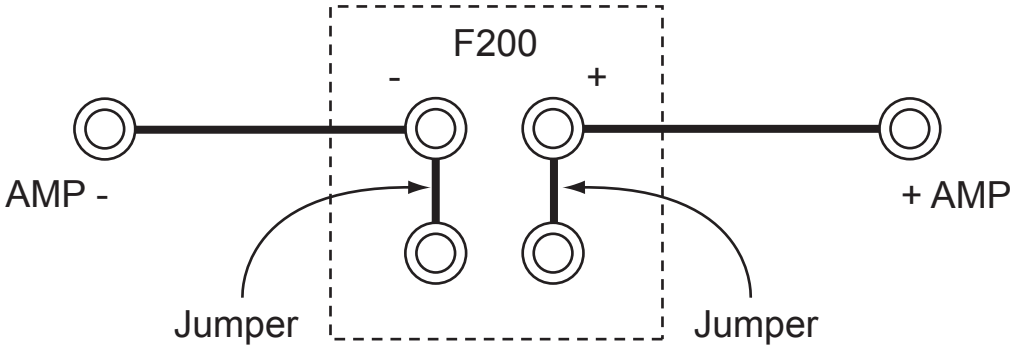


Fig. 2 connections

Unpacking and Handling

Figure 1 illustrates the assembly of the matching stand for the F200. Note that the hardware are placed in the concave spaces of the bottom packaging foam.

Speaker Placement

The speakers should be placed 6 to 9 feet apart (measured between nearest sides) for a natural sound stage. Too far apart, while focus still maintains, the sound stage may become artificially wide. An ideal listener to speaker distance should be that the two speakers and the listener are at three corners of an equilateral triangle. Ideally, the speakers should be at least 1 feet away from the back and side walls. Moving the speakers further from the walls will generally reduce the volume of bass. Space behind the speakers will also help to expend depth of the sound stage. Because of the wide and uniform horizontal sound dispersion by the ribbon tweeter, distance to the side wall is not as critical as that of dome tweeter speakers. For the same reason, toe-in (speakers pointing at the listener) is generally not needed, in fact, not preferred as less toe-in may fill the room better.

Bulky objects, such as a tall equipment rack or a rear-projection TV set, placed directly between two speakers have negative effect on the sound stage. They should either be moved as far back as possible or be covered with a sound absorbing material, such as a heavy curtain.

Speaker Installation

It is important to ensure that the speakers stand firmly on the floor using the height adjustable spike feet supplied whenever possible. The spike feet are designed to press the carpet to the floor surface. For hard surface floor, place a puck supplied underneath each spike foot.

Tapes covering the tweeter need to be removed before powering up the

speakers. First you need to gently pull off the grille.

Figures 2A and 2B illustrate cable connections to the speakers. Using bi-wire is always recommended. Bi-wiring may provide more improvement than a pair of expensive single-wire cables. Keep cable as short as possible may be more beneficial than an expensive but long cable, as inductance, which affects high frequency response, is proportional to the cable length. See inductance formula in straight wire conductor:

$L = 5.08 \cdot l \cdot (\ln \frac{4l}{d} - 1)$, where L = inductance (nH), l = length of conductor (in), and d = diameter of conductor (in). Apparently increasing diameter is far less effective in reducing the inductance than reducing length of the wire.

Break-in Period

The performance of the speaker will change subtly during the initial listening, as the suspension materials of the drivers need time to loosen up. Generally 8 hours of operation will fully break in the F200.

To some people, the break-in process is also a psychological one, as our brain needs to re-tune to a new kind of sound. Fully appreciating the F200 may happen only after a week of listening to it.

Aftercare

The cabinet surfaces usually only require dusting. Soft cloth damped with warm water may be enough to remove grease. If you wish to use chemical agents, chose with caution and always test first on a small area on the back of the speaker. Avoid products that are abrasive, or contain acid, alkali or anti-bacterial agents. Do not use cleaning agents on diaphragms of the drivers. Do not cause strong air flow to or from the tweeter diaphragms.