

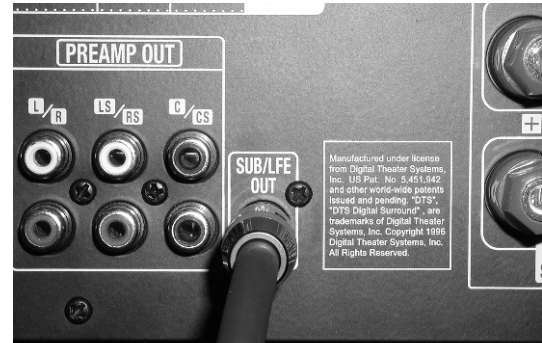
Connecting Your Kompressor (S-10 & S-12)

Low level -RCA- audio input connection:

This is the best way to drive an audio signal into the Kompressor subwoofer. Today, all signal processors(5.1/6.1 and more advanced ones) come equipped with built-in pre-amplifier outputs (RCA) that include a subwoofer output.

Generally, the SUB/OUT is in mono format. As shown in the photos across, connect the SUB/OUT from the processor to the Kompressor using a "Y" connector to feed both RCA inputs of the subwoofer.

We strongly recommend that you use the best available RCA connectors and cables. High quality cables are normally triple shielded, and the connectors are gold plated with forceful grasping (refer to Earthquake line of accessories- SI superior Interconnect - at www.earthquakesound.com).



RCA connection from Processor to a Kompressor using a "Y" connector.

High level audio input connection:

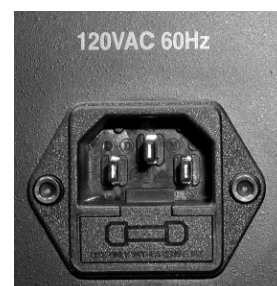
This is the least desired way to drive an audio signal into the subwoofer. Older stereo systems are not equipped with pre-amplifier audio outputs, normally they come with stereo speaker outputs (left & right).

Using "banana" plugs, connect the speaker outputs to the corresponding Subwoofer high level inputs (marked "FROM RECEIVER"). In this configuration, the front stereo speakers (towers) can be powered up by connecting them to the subwoofer speaker outputs (marked "TO SPEAKERS"). The amount of power (watts) driven into the stereo speakers (towers) is identical to the amount of power (watts) fed into the SuperNova from the stereo system (ratio 1:1).

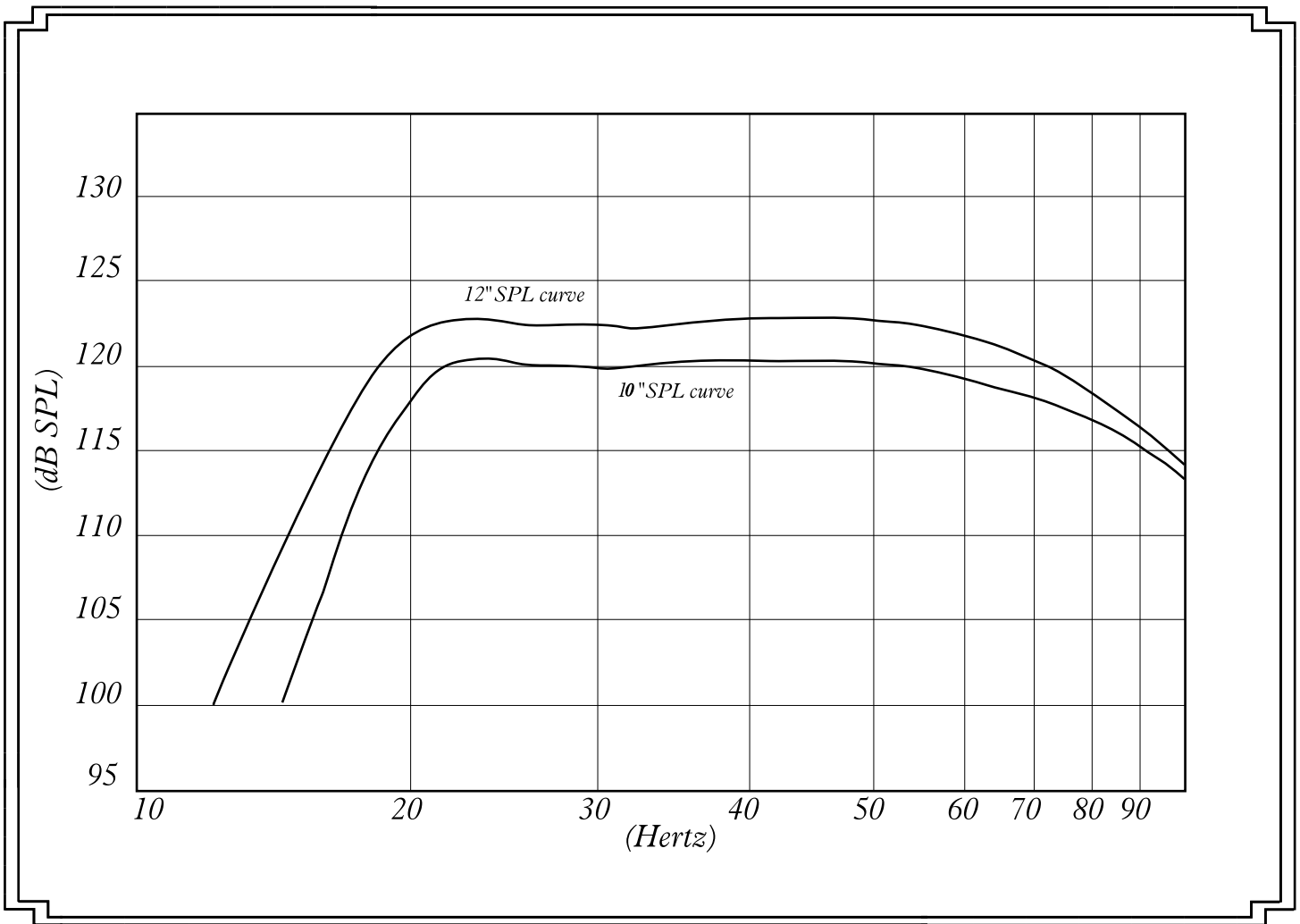


AC power connection:

The Kompressor subwoofer is designed to run in 110V and 220V/240V. The power socket is fused to protect the amplifier from surges. Do not over-fuse, replace the fuse with identical value.



Kompressor Performance.



High Performance Driver

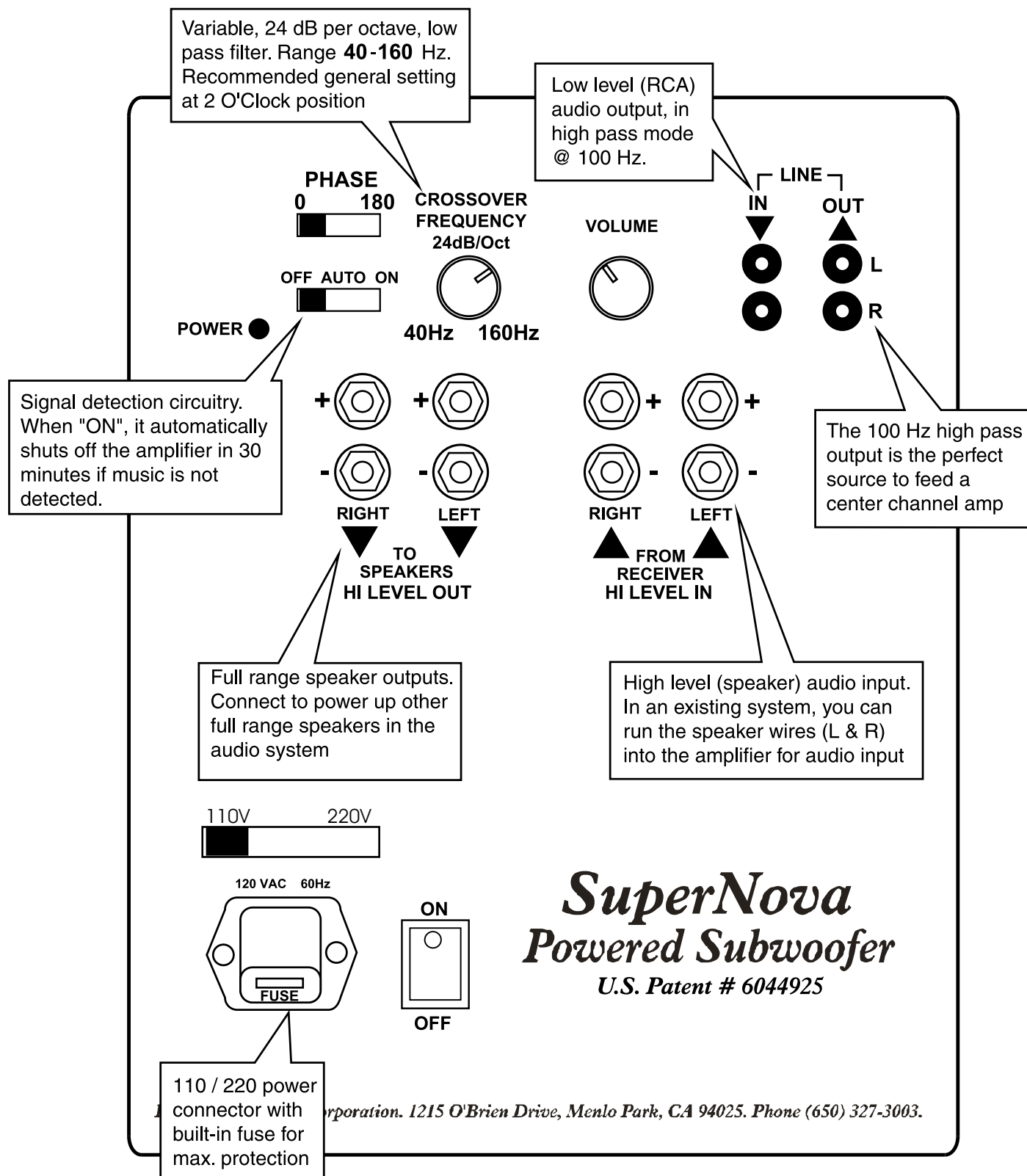
Every component of the XLT driver is designed for accurate reproduction of bass and sub-bass frequencies. With a massive moving structure, the XLT operates with extremely low distortion and impressive transient response. Its performance is attributed to a non-conventional motor structure design, that integrates components such as:

- * Thick, high-gauss magnets, with a total height of 1.2 inches.
- * Over 7 inch (D), epoxy coated super spider. Chill-plated for long lasting linear performance.
- * 2.5" diameter, high temperature voice coil, with 1,85" copper winding (height).
- * 1.5" thick, single layer, thermally pressed poly-ether foam surround.

The XLT structure allows for extreme excursions (19 to 21mm) without physical deformation or running out of Reactive Electromagnetic Coupling.



High Power Class A/B High Efficiency 200 watts rms Amplifier



* 200 watts class "AB", high efficiency power amplifier.

* 24 dB / Octave variable filter from 40 Hz to 160 Hz.

* Automatic signal detection circuitry, When "ON", it automatically turn on the subwoofer when an audio signal is detected. It also shuts the subwoofer off after 30 minutes if no signal is detected.

* High level (speaker) audio inputs.

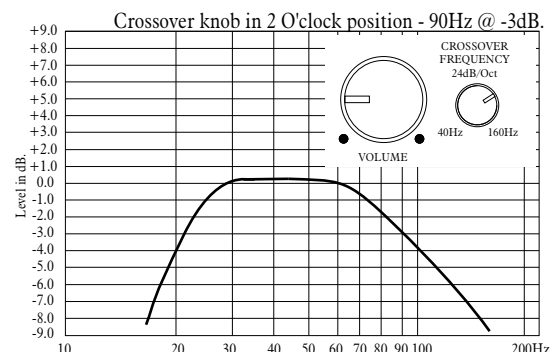
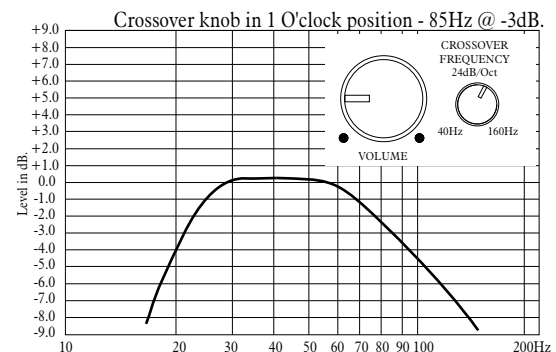
* Low level (RCA) audio inputs.

* Full range speaker outputs that can be used to power up other full range speakers in the system.

Setting Up Your Subwoofer

The Kompessor is a "true front firing subwoofer", it must never be operated above the subharmonic / harmonic frequency range. The Kompessor frequency response is limited by the built-in crossover (with an upper end of 160 Hz); however, in most applications, the crossover should not be set above 80Hz to 95Hz. It is equipped with a fourth-order Linkwitz-Riley filter which will block vocals from interfering with its performance.

When setting up the Kompessor as a part of a home audio system, users must understand that the subwoofer requires different settings: one for music, and one for playing movie tracks. In order to set up the Kompessor for music, users must recognize the frequency response of their existing speakers (tower & surround sound) and the limitations of these speakers, i.e. the diameter (size) of the speakers and the SPL.



For music setting:

- 1- Position the Kompessor in the corner of the living room.
- 2- Turn the unit around to expose the controls .
- 3- Turn on your audio system, and switch your surround sound processor to "MUSIC" mode, and equalize the rest of your audio system.
- 4- Connect the Kompessor to the processor, using high quality (triple shielded) RCA cables.
- 5- Set the crossover to 150Hz - maximum position, volume at minimum (0).
- 6- Gradually raise the main volume knob (between the 10 O'clock to 2 O'clock) position, optimizing for the subwoofer performance. That is when the Optical Compression Circuitry works best, allowing the amp maximum output with minimal distortion.
- 7- With the crossover open to 160Hz, you will hear vocals coming out of the subwoofer. Gradually reduce the crossover point until vocals are eliminated (typical crossing point of 80Hz).

To control the volume level of the Kompessor, use the surround sound processor output controls; do not use the main volume knob on the Kompessor (keep it between 10 & 2 O'Clock position). Once you set up the proper mix of low frequencies and subharmonic response, that does not encroach on the rest of the speakers. Now you are ready to set up the Kompessor for home theater use.

For movie viewing:

The Kompessor can be set up to your liking. There are no rules of thumb to how much bass is required. Often, users like to feel the overwhelming bass, it brings the actions and events closer to real life. When viewing movies, a 10dB gain above music setting is often pleasant, it brings movie viewing close to life.

If you desire to have a crossover setting for music, different than the setting for movie viewing. We suggest to cross the Kompessor at higher frequency setting, and use the processor to control the desired lower crossing point.