

Ohm Acoustics Corp.
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Micro Subwoofer



	SBm-10	SBm-12
Dimensions (w x l x h)	14.5" x 16" x 15"	16.5" x 18" x 17"
Amplifier Power	100 W	120 W
Frequency Response	28Hz to 80Hz	24 Hz to 80Hz



Congratulations! You are now the proud new owner of an Ohm Micro Powered Subwoofer!

Following are the simple instructions for installation. It will take some experimenting with room placement to optimize the performance in your home. Do this at your leisure with a variety of material. No one set-up is best for all rooms.

Placing the subwoofer:

If you are using **one single subwoofer**, the single best place to put it is up front, directly in between your two main front speakers. This is because the delay between the sound coming from your subwoofer and your two mains will be the smallest from the greatest number of listening positions.

If you are using **two subwoofers**, they should ideally be placed directly beneath your main speakers and act as stands. If, as is often the case, your main speakers are too tall to be used in this manner, an acceptable compromise is to set the subwoofers on the floor beside your main speakers. This placement will produce near perfect time alignment which will make your brain perceive the sound from the subwoofer and the main speaker as coming from a single source.

Many room equalization DSP (digital signal processing) systems exist for subwoofers; some of them are specifically designed to compensate for the time delay problems inherent in deviating from the above instructions. While you are not discouraged from experimenting with them, you should be aware that the more DSP you use to compensate for poor placement, the smaller the area may become from which you can enjoy the best possible reproduction.

Your subwoofer(s) come(s) equipped with four casters, including two locking casters with a switch on one side. While positioning your subwoofer, make sure that these switches are lifted, allowing all four casters to roll freely. Once the subwoofer is in position, lock these two casters so that the subwoofer won't walk.

CAUTION!

Before hooking up your subwoofer or any speaker, make sure that the amplifier/receiver that you are connecting to it is powered down. This includes the amplifier on the back of your subwoofer: make sure the switch is turned off and the subwoofer is unplugged from the A/C in your home. Once all the signal connections have been made, make sure you dial the volume all the way down on all devices before turning them on. Then, slowly roll the volume up to "dial in" the desired level.

Connecting the subwoofer:

The Micro Subwoofer is equipped with both High-level (speaker level) and Line-level (RCA/pre-amp level) inputs. If your amplifier/home theater receiver has line-level subwoofer output(s), this hook-up method is greatly preferred, since it has the distinct advantage that you can use the set-up on your receiver. For this hook-up method we strongly recommend using RCA cables with gold plated terminals, since these will never oxidize and introduce noise into your signal path.

If your amplifier/home theater receiver does not have any line-level subwoofer out, you will have to use the same high-level (speaker level) output that goes to your mains. The subwoofer has a passthrough ("high level out") to feed the same signal to your mains.

Connecting your subwoofer using Line-Level Input

If you are using **one subwoofer** and your amplifier/home theater receiver has one subwoofer output, simply connect the output on your receiver to the input on the subwoofer marked "mono" and proceed to the section on setting the controls on the back. If your amplifier/home theater receiver has stereo line-level subwoofer outputs, be sure to connect both of them to your subwoofer so that you don't lose any information.

If you are using **two subwoofers** and your amplifier/home theater receiver has two subwoofer outputs, connect the output of each of these channels to the "mono" input on the corresponding (left or right) subwoofer. Proceed to the section on setting the controls on the back of your subwoofer. If your amplifier/home theater receiver has only one subwoofer output, you will need to split the signal by means of a Y-shaped RCA cable. Feed this mono output to the "mono" input on each of your subwoofers.

Connecting your subwoofer using the High-Level Input

If you are using **one subwoofer** and your amplifier/receiver does NOT have line-level subwoofer outputs, using speaker wire, connect the left and right speaker outputs on your amplifier/receiver to the corresponding inputs (marked "high level input") on your subwoofer. Then, also using speaker wire, connect your main speakers to the "speaker level output" on the back of your subwoofer that corresponds to that channel. Be sure to connect the colored or striped wire (positive) to the red/positive terminals on your amplifier/receiver, AND your subwoofer, AND both of your main speakers. Otherwise, the system will play out of phase.

If you are using **two subwoofers** and your amplifier/receiver does NOT have line-level speaker outputs, using speaker wire, connect the left and right speaker outputs on your amplifier/receiver to the corresponding subwoofers. Then, also using speaker wire, connect the SAME channel "high level output" as the "high level input" that you have running to each subwoofer to the corresponding main (left and right) speaker. Be sure to connect the colored or striped wire (positive) to the red/positive terminals on your amplifier/receiver, AND both subwoofers, AND both of your main speakers. Otherwise, the system will play out of phase.

Setting the Controls:

At this time, double check to make sure that your amplifier/receiver is powered down and has the volume turned all the way down, and that your subwoofer is switched off and has both knobs turned all the way to the left. Plug in your subwoofer. Turn on your amplifier/receiver, switch on your subwoofer(s), turn on some music with some bass and slowly turn up the volume until you have some signal going through your main speakers.

Leaving the "crossover" dial turned all the way down, slowly roll up the volume on your subwoofer(s) until you can hear it playing.

Phase control:

Listening from your normal position, turn on some music with punchy bass transients. Tom toms, timpani, and other deep, resonant drums are especially good for this. If you are using two subwoofers, they should both have the phase set to the same position at the beginning of this test. Listen to one cut long enough to get a feel for how the bass sounds, then get up and reverse the phase switch on the back of your subwoofer(s). Go back to the beginning of the same cut you just listened to. In one of the two positions, a phase cancellation will be occurring between your subwoofer(s) and your main speakers, resulting in a perceived lack of power in the bass. The setting where the bass feels stronger is the correct position. If you are not sure, go back and try the test again with some different material.

From this point, you will probably not have to make any further adjustments to the settings on the back of your amplifier, but you can always adjust for taste. If your home theater receiver has a smart setup feature, try listening to your subwoofer without it for a while before you use it. You may prefer the way it sounds without the extra processing. Remember to experiment!

If you have any questions, give us a call!

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Outside the US call: 718-422-1111

Write to us at ohmspeaker@aol.com

Good Listening!

John Strohsbeen
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