Monoprice 60-Watt Powered Subwoofer – 8 Inch With Auto-On Function-Complete Features/Instruction Guide

Contents

MONOPRICE

Monoprice 60-Watt Powered Subwoofer – 8 Inch With Auto-On Function

Specifications

- **BRAND:** Monoprice
- **COLOR:** Black
- **SPEAKER TYPE:** Subwoofer
- **MODEL NAME:** Monoprice 108248
- **SPEAKER SIZE:** 8 Inches
- **PRODUCT DIMENSIONS:** 14.8 x 16.1 x 15.4 inches
- **ITEM WEIGHT:** 3 pounds
- **SPEAKER TYPE:** 8″High Performance Powered Subwoofer
- **DRIVER:** 8″Reinforced
- **AMPLIFIER POWER OUTPUT:** 60 Watts (RMS)
- **FREQUENCY RESPONSE:** 50Hz-250Hz
- **LOWPASS CROSSOVER:** Adjustable from 50Hz- 250Hz
- **FUNCTIONS:** Power (On, Off)
- **INPUTS:** Hi-Level (Speaker), Line (RCA)

Introduction

This is an 8″ powered subwoofer with an RMS power output of 60 watts. With a lowpass crossover filter that can be set from 50 to 150 Hz, the subwoofer offers a frequency response range of 50 to 250 Hz. The crossover filter and power output may be adjusted using the gain and frequency knobs on the control panel for the best blend and balance of bass output with your stereo or surround speakers. The subwoofer features a variety of input options, allowing it to work with any existing stereo or 5.1 (or bigger) amplifier system. There is a corresponding output for each input. High-level inputs accept a full-range signal from the stereo speaker outputs of the amplifier. These would be taken from the Front Left and Front Right outputs in parallel to the usual pair of front speakers when connecting the unit as part of a 5.1 system. Because the subwoofer generates its own power and has impedance matching circuitry, the power output to the front speakers will not be reduced, nor will the amplifier’s overall impedance load be affected.

The subwoofer also features a pair of Line Level inputs on the right and left sides. You can connect these to the left and right line level outputs on the amp if you're using a regular stereo system without a specific subwoofer output. After then, the subwoofer will combine the signals to create the mono bass signal required to drive the speaker. Use an RCA "Y" wire to split the output and transmit it to the two-line level inputs on the subwoofer if you're using an amplifier with a single mono subwoofer line level output. The subwoofer is housed in a stylish black wood cabinet with dimensions of 13.75″ x 11.75″ x 11.75″. (H x W x D). On the front, a black fabric speaker grill conceals the driver and a 2 3/4″ sound port.

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

EXPLANATION OF FEATURES AND CONTROLS

See (Figure A)

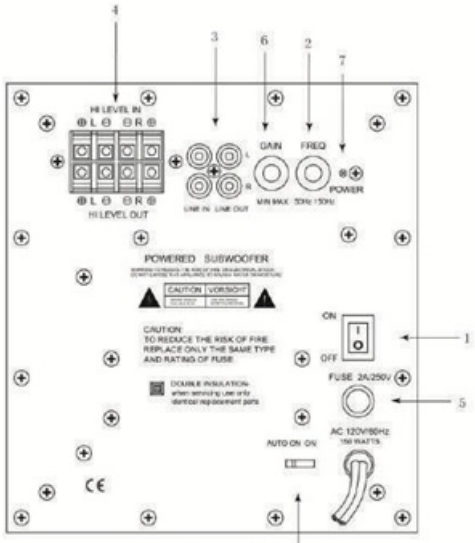


Figure A

- Power Switch – This two-position switch controls the power status of the subwoofer.
- Off-Turns the unit off
- On-Turns the unit on regardless of whether a signal is present or not.

2. Subwoofer Crossover – This rotary control adjusts a variable low pass filter to set the upper frequency at which the output of the subwoofer begins to roll off. Continuously variable from 50 Hz, it matches the upper-frequency

characteristics of the subwoofer to the low-frequency response of the main stereo speakers.

3. Line Level Input – These RCA phono jacks accept a line-level full-range signal from the pre-amplifier output of a receiver or pre-amplifier. This full-range signal is processed and amplified to power the subwoofer.
4. Speaker Level Input – These spring-loaded terminals accept a stereo, speaker-level, the full-range signal from a receiver or power amplifier. This signal is processed and amplified to power the subwoofer.
5. Fuse – For continued protection always replace the fuse with the same type and size listed.
6. Level Control – This rotary control adjusts the volume level of the subwoofer and is used to balance its volume with that of the main stereo speakers.
7. Status LED – This light-emitting diode shows the status of the subwoofer electronics. “Red” indicates that the amplifier is plugged in and the power switch is on.
8. Auto ON Switch – In order to function the Power switch must be turned on, as indicated by the red color of the LED. With the Auto ON switch in the ON position, the subwoofer is on at all times and ready to play program material. If the Auto ON Switch is in the Auto ON position and no audio signal is received, the subwoofer will go into Standby mode to conserve power. When an audio signal is sensed, the subwoofer will switch itself into the fully ON mode and begin playing the program material. After a period of about 2 minutes during which no signal is sensed, the subwoofer will return to Standby mode.

If you plan to be away for an extended time, or if the subwoofer will not be used, you may wish to turn off the Power Switch.

PLACEMENT OR POSITIONING

Your new subwoofer will work well in a variety of locations. However, placement in your listening room will affect its performance.

- Because of their longer wavelengths, low-frequency sounds tend to be Omnidirectional. This means that the location of the subwoofer in relation to the left and right channels will not affect the directional cues you receive from the mid-range and high-frequency sounds from the main speakers. Because of the way that sound waves are reflected and propagate throughout a room, what you hear will be a combination of direct sound from the speaker and reflected sound off your walls, floor, ceiling, etc., sometimes in phase and sometimes out of phase. So, while placement will not affect left/right channel location cues, it will affect the volume and quality of the sound.
- In general, placing the subwoofer in a corner will tend to increase its audible presence, but can produce a somewhat uneven sound level. Placing it next to a wall will slightly decrease the peak presence, but will smooth out the sound levels. Placing it in the middle of the room will produce the smoothest sound levels, but will also result in the lowest overall presence.
- No matter where you choose to place the subwoofer, it will be a compromise between volume level and smooth response. You should experiment with various locations, listening to familiar audio material with substantial bass content, until you find the location that sounds best to your ears and fits in with your room’s overall decor.

SET-UP AND ADJUSTMENT

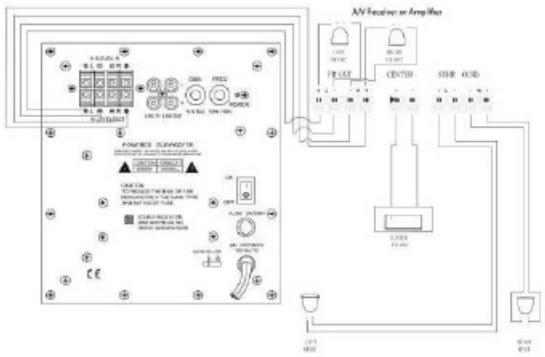
After you have selected an initial location for your subwoofer and have connected it to your system, turn on some audio material with substantial bass content. Sit in your normal listening position and make the following adjustments. Note that this will be much easier if you can have someone else make the adjustments for you as you listen to your sound system:

1. If you are using the line-level inputs and your main speakers are receiving a full range signal, set the subwoofer crossover frequency control to its full counterclockwise position of 50 Hz.
2. Set the gain control fully counterclockwise to the “minimum” position.
3. Turn off the loudness control and set the bass tone control on your main amplifier to the flat position.
4. Use familiar program material that has substantial bass content and play your main system at a moderate volume level.
5. Slowly rotate the subwoofer level control clockwise until a good balance is achieved between the low-frequency output of your subwoofer and the mid-range and upper frequencies from your main speakers.
6. Slowly rotate the subwoofer crossover frequency control clockwise to attain the best blend between the level of the subwoofer and the main speakers in the mid-range crossover region. Advancing the control too far will cause a “boominess” in the overall sound and will add an unnatural “chesty” quality to male voices.

WIRING AND CONNECTIONS

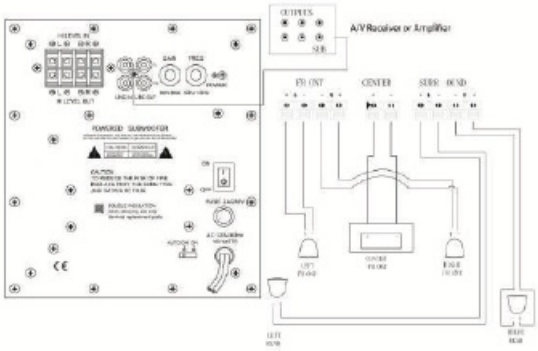
Tum off all power to your subwoofer and other equipment before making any connections. Installation using speaker-level inputs. See (Figure B).

Figure B



- Installation with A/V amplifiers and receivers that have 5.1 channel line-level output. See (Figure C).
- Use an RCA “Y” adaptor to connect both line-level inputs

Figure C



Frequently Asked Questions

- **What’s wrong with my powered subwoofer?**
  Make sure the subwoofer isn’t muted. Subwoofer loudness should be increased. To use the subwoofer, make sure the speaker settings on the stereo system or TV are correct. IMPORTANT: The subwoofer may be disabled by certain speaker settings.

- **What is the best way to attach my Monoprice subwoofer?**
  1Connect one end of the wire to the LFE Input jack on the back of the subwoofer with an RCA plug. 2. Connect the RCA plug on the other end of the wire to the back of the amplifier/AV receiver's subwoofer output jack.
- **What is the lifespan of a powered subwoofer?**
  A subwoofer's lifespan might be anywhere from 4 to 14 years. The average person should be able to get 10+ years out of their subwoofer if it is properly maintained and not mistreated.
- **On a powered subwoofer, how do you set the gains?**
  Set the gain on your sub amp to the lowest, most counter-clockwise position. Turn on the low-pass filter and set it as high as it will go clockwise. Turn off the bass boost if it has one.
- **How long does it take for subwoofers to break in?**
  Some manufacturers recommend a 10-hour break-in period for their speakers. If you decide to do this at all, that should be plenty of time for your subwoofer to settle in.
- **Is repairing a subwoofer worthwhile?**
  A: The short answer is no; the repair is unlikely to be worthwhile. Finding a subwoofer that equals or outperforms the AS 20's specifications—8″ driver, 60 watts RMS, 33 Hz to 140 Hz frequency response—hasn't been difficult in the last decade
- **Is it true that subs wear out?**
  Of course, subwoofers deteriorate over time, as does everything else. Another question is whether they wear out at a rate that makes a difference. The soft components may loosen, the surround will deteriorate, and the tinsel leads and voice coils may be harmed.
- **What Hz should you use for bass?**
- So, if you're in the market for a new car or a home subwoofer, you now know that the optimal Hz for deep bass is between 20 and 120Hz.
- **At what level should the subwoofer gain be set?**
  By altering the gain control, you may change the number of basses the subwoofer produces in relation to the strength of the input signal your receiver/processor sends it. The subwoofer's maximum output capacity remains constant. When it comes to gain control, there is no such thing as a "proper" setting.
- **What dB level should my subwoofer be set at?**
  Calibrate each speaker to a similar level using the internal test tones (use 75dB as a reference). If you want extra bass impact, increase the sub-level by a couple of DBS. So, if all of your speakers are set to 75dB, don't worry about setting your sub to 77-78dB.

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