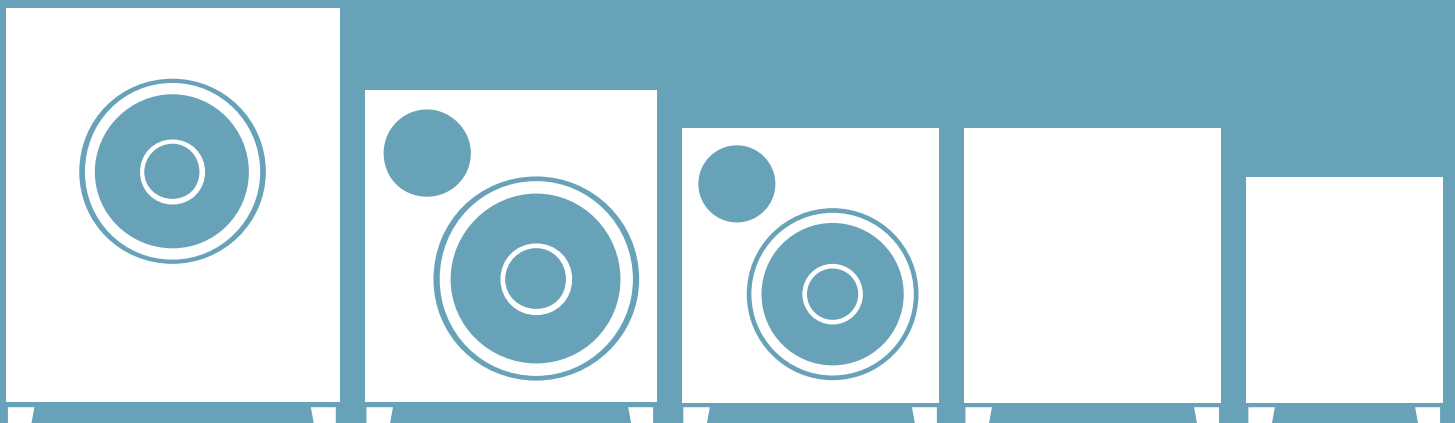




ACTIVE SUBWOOFER RANGE

OWNER'S MANUAL



Congratulations on choosing Krix

Krix active subwoofers will complement existing stereo or home theatre systems, improving low frequency performance for an immersive experience.

Your subwoofer is powered by an efficient Class-D amplifier, capable of delivering maximum output with low distortion for sustained periods of listening enjoyment. The amplifier module incorporates a switch mode power supply (SMPS) for efficient operation with less heat generation and consistent performance regardless of mains voltage variations.

SETUP IN BRIEF

The following setup procedure will help you achieve the best performance from your subwoofer:

1. Controls and features

Familiarise yourself with the controls and features of your subwoofer.

2. Positioning

Determine a suitable location for your subwoofer unit.

3. Connection and calibration

Connect your subwoofer to your system. Listen to a variety of music/movies to assess the sound and settings of your subwoofer.

4. Listen and enjoy

Listen to your favourite music/movies and enjoy.



Disclaimer

Please read the important safety instructions on the back of this manual before you plug in your equipment.

Disclaimer

To the extent permissible by law:

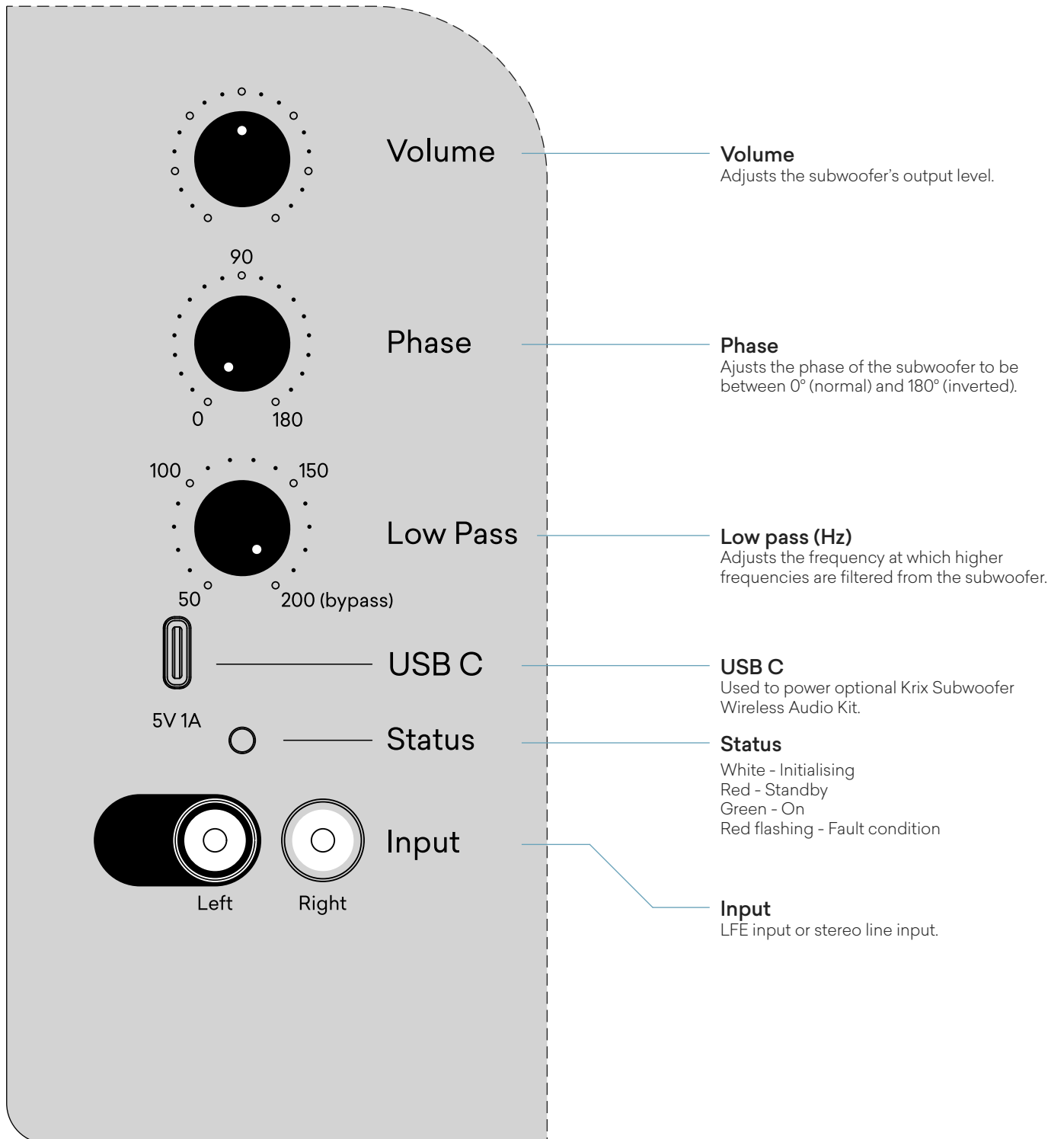
1. All warranties, conditions, representations, promises and statements relating howsoever to this product whether express or implied and whether in contract or tort are excluded to the extent permitted by law; and

2. Our liability to you under a condition or warranty (if any) implied into this sale and purchase agreement relating to this subwoofer by the Trade Practices Act 1974 (as amended) or any other law (whether a law of Australia or any other country) other than a condition implied by Section 69 of the said Act is limited at our option to:

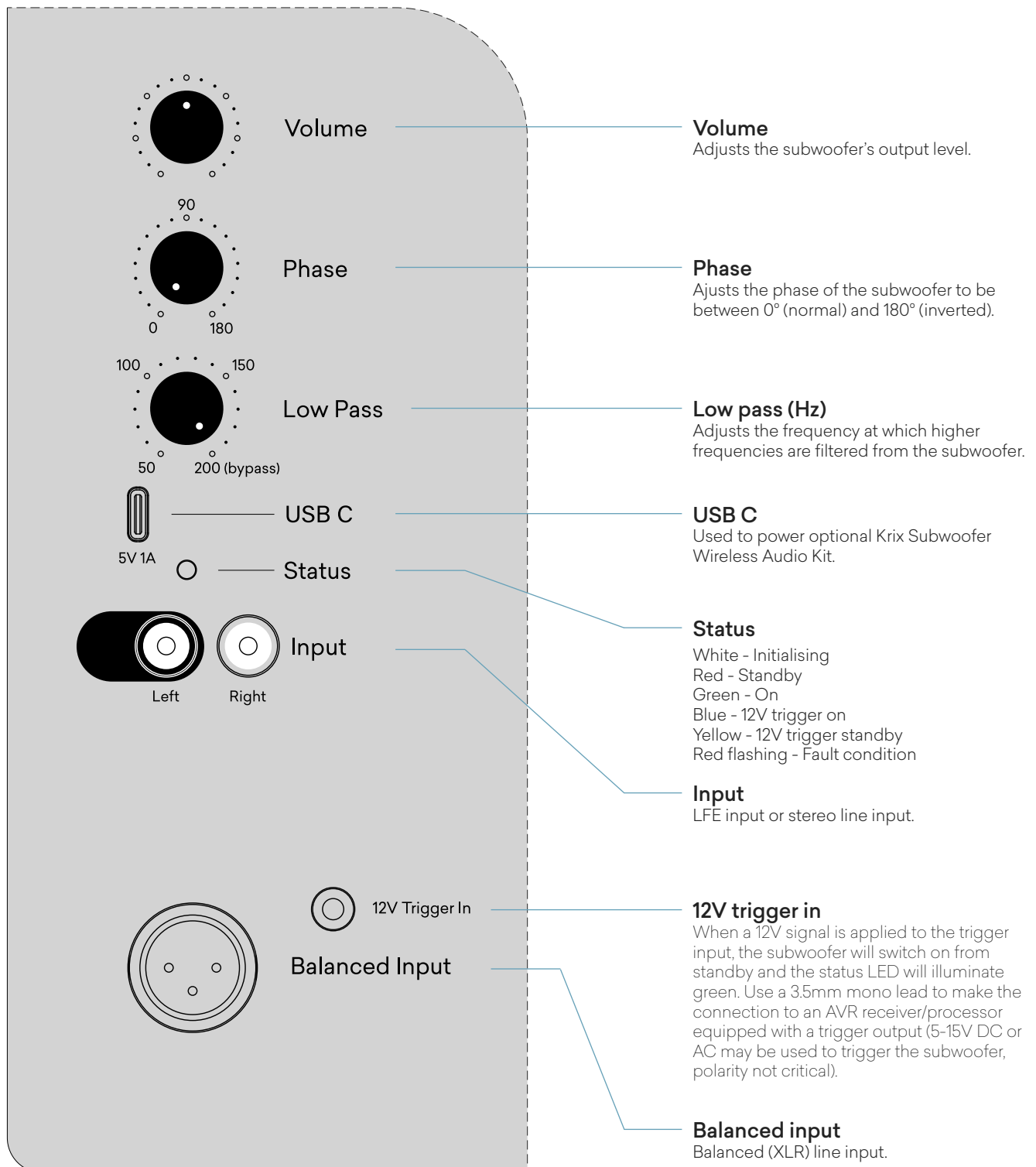
- the replacement of the product; or
- the supply of an equivalent product; or
- the repair of the product.

If you do not accept the above conditions, return this product (in the original packaging) with proof of purchase for a full refund.

SEISMIX 1, SEISMIX 3 & SEISMIX 3D CONTROLS AND FEATURES



SEISMIX 5 & CYCLONIX 12 (ACTIVE COMPACT) CONTROLS AND FEATURES



POSITIONING

The most 'obvious' position for your subwoofer is not always the best

The bass produced by a subwoofer is omnidirectional and very hard for your ears to localise. Therefore a subwoofer can be placed virtually anywhere in your listening room and provide the impression that the bass is radiating from your main speakers. The quality of bass however, is affected by the position of your subwoofer due to complex acoustic interactions with your listening room. Depth, punch, and integration with your main speakers are all affected by the position of your subwoofer. Experimentation is always recommended to achieve the most satisfying results.

A. Often the best place for a subwoofer is in a corner at the front of your room. This position generally provides the maximum output from your subwoofer. If your subwoofer sounds excessively 'boomy' in this location try moving it out 20-50cm from the corner or along one of the adjacent walls.

B. Another option is placing your subwoofer along the front wall of your room, within a metre of a front speaker. In some setups this will provide a smoother tonal balance than corner placement. This position is particularly good for smaller satellite/bookshelf speakers to help integrate the sound of the subwoofer and main speakers.

C. Some people prefer to hide their subwoofer next to or behind a couch. Listeners on the couch may enjoy the extra vibrations felt through the couch, however the bass produced from your subwoofer may be easier to localise. Therefore it may be harder to integrate the sound of your subwoofer with your main speakers.

D. Placing your subwoofer away from your walls can result in satisfying results but maximum output from your subwoofer may be reduced.

E. Subwoofers may also be placed inside cabinetry. Please contact your Krix retailer or Krix directly for suggestions with this arrangement.

⚠ The subwoofer is not magnetically shielded; do not place near CRT screens (old style TVs), and magnetic media.

⚠ Avoid placing your subwoofer near sources of heat, direct sunlight, humidity etc.

⚠ The rear amplifier panel can get hot, ensure adequate ventilation. Read the safety instruction on the back of this manual for more details.

Tip Many modern AV receivers include automatic room correction features. It is recommended that these correction features are utilised after an optimal subwoofer position has been determined.

Tip To get the most from your subwoofer, we recommend experimenting with the following positioning technique:

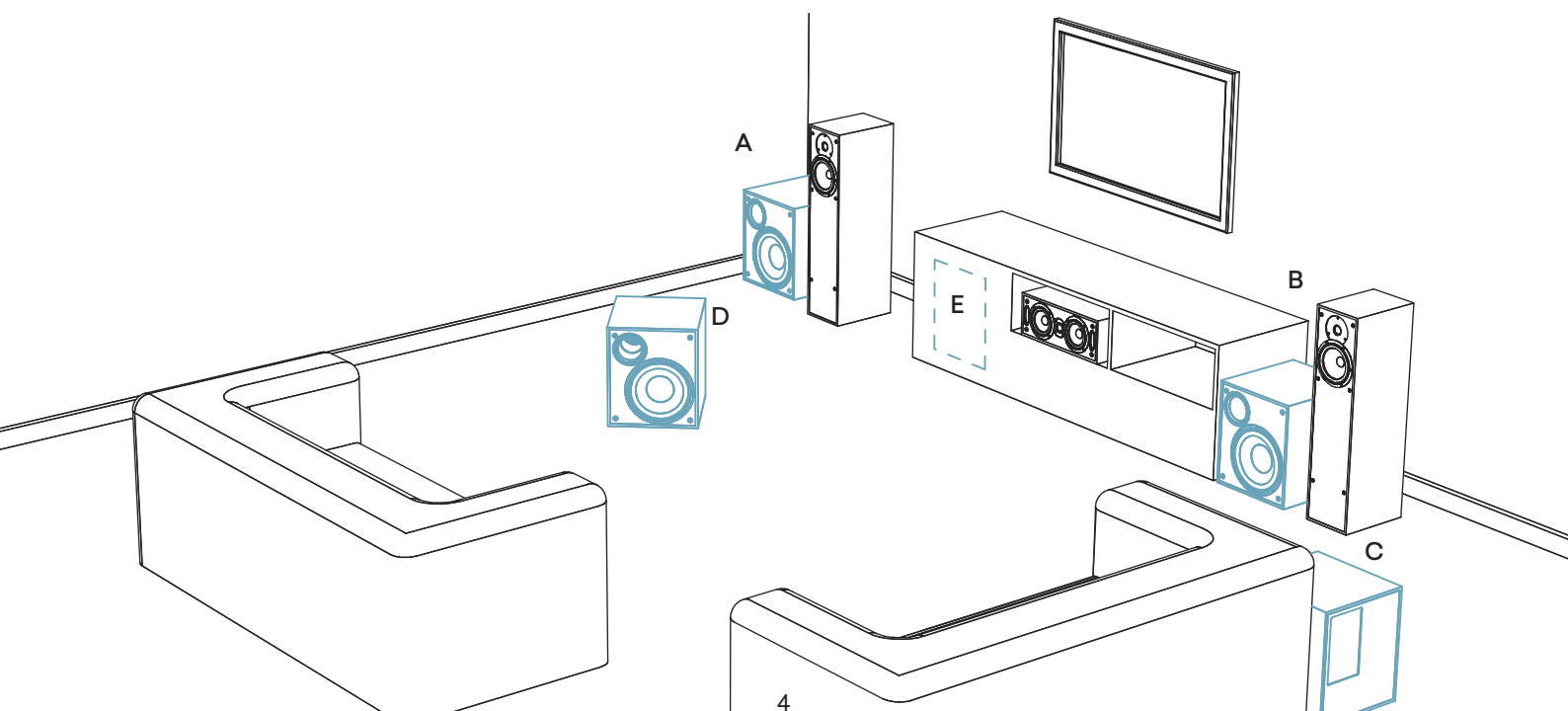
Place your subwoofer in your central listening position, you may need to purchase a long subwoofer input cable.

Disconnect all speakers other than the subwoofer.

Play some music or a movie with heavy bass content.

Move around your room, listening at floor level. Note any changes in the tonal quality of the bass.

Mark out one or more potential locations that offer a smooth, extended sound or a sound quality you enjoy. Relocate your subwoofer to this location, reconnect speakers, and listen again from your central listening position. Permanently locate your subwoofer to this new location if you notice an improvement in the sound quality.



CONNECTION & CALIBRATION - AV RECEIVER

Connection and initial setup

- Ensure the main power switch is off and connect the mains power cord.
- Set volume on your subwoofer to the 2/3 position.
- Set phase to 0°.
- Set subwoofer low pass to 200Hz (bypass) setting. The AV receiver should manage the crossover/low pass frequency.
- Connect the subwoofer pre-out (SW) on your receiver/processor to the Left input on your subwoofer.
- Switch on mains power switch.
- At this time, you may wish to perform the AV receiver's automatic calibration procedure. After the automatic procedure is complete you may wish to adjust your subwoofer output level to taste. Alternatively refer to the manual setup procedure below.

Manual receiver setup

Ensure subwoofer is set to ON or YES in your receiver setup. Refer to your receiver/processor manual for more information.

Use the default subwoofer channel level setting on your receiver.

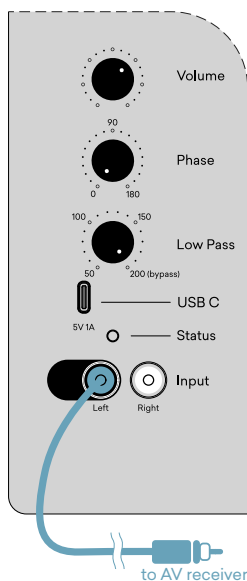
On your AV receiver, select desired crossover frequency. As a guide, use the 80Hz setting.

Tip If your speakers are small (bass driver is smaller than 4" / 100mm) use a higher setting (100Hz,120Hz,150Hz) to send more of the bass information to your subwoofer. Consult your receiver manual for further bass management options and settings.

Manual subwoofer calibration

When setting up a subwoofer, it is beneficial to listen to movies with extended periods of low bass (explosions, rumbles etc). This will allow you to evaluate the 'impact' and 'depth' of your subwoofer. It is also beneficial to select music that is familiar to you when carrying out listening tests. As a suggestion, play clean unprocessed recordings that use double bass, bass guitar, cellos, organ or kick drum that cover a wide bass spectrum.

Begin by playing the movie/music and slowly adjust the volume dial on the subwoofer to



your desired level.

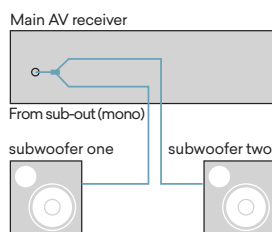
Tip For final tweaking of your subwoofer level you may wish to sit in the primary listening position and adjust the subwoofer channel level using your receiver's remote control. Refer to your receiver's manual for more information.

Set the phase dial. The correct phase setting will produce the most bass. You may need to listen to a variety of recordings to hear any subtle change in bass energy. If no change in bass energy can be heard between phase settings, set phase to 0° default position. Re-adjust volume if necessary.

Alternative connection methods

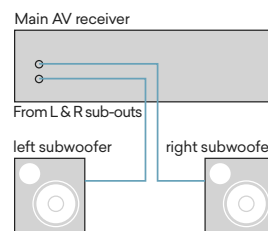
Two (or more) subwoofers - mono connection

Using multiple subwoofers can be useful in large rooms or installations where more uniform bass coverage is desired. If your receiver has only one subwoofer output, use a Y-cable or Y-adaptor to allow connection to multiple subwoofers.



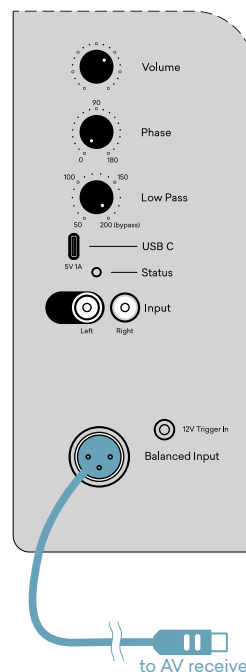
Left and right subwoofers - stereo connection

If your receiver has stereo line level subwoofer outputs, a left and right subwoofer may be used to provide stereo low bass reproduction. Connect each receiver sub output to the corresponding subwoofer: L sub out to the left subwoofer L(mono)input. R sub out to right subwoofer L(mono) input.



Balanced input

- Seismix 5 & Cyclonix 12 (Active Compact)

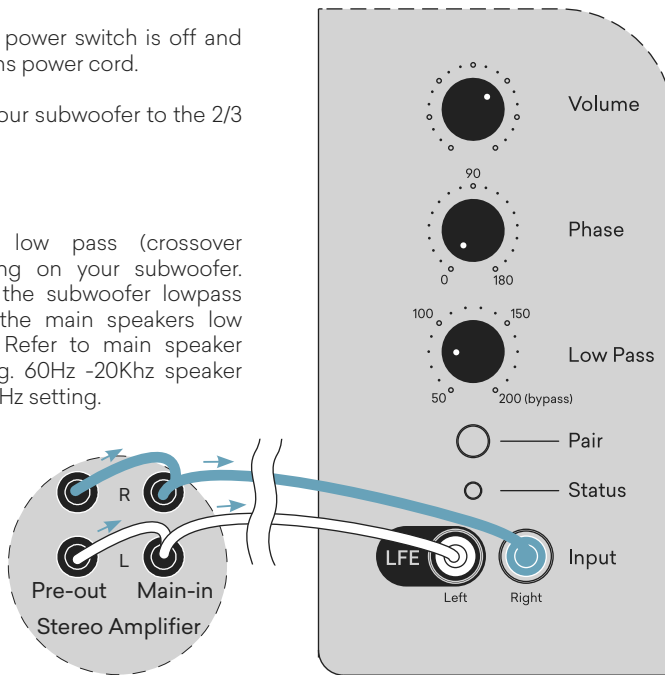


The Seismix 5 and Cyclonix 12 (Active Compact) feature a balanced XLR input for optimal signal integrity. If your receiver or processor is equipped with a balanced line-level subwoofer output, use a high-quality XLR cable to connect to this input. This balanced configuration is highly recommended for long cable runs, as it effectively cancels out electromagnetic interference and hum to ensure maximum noise rejection and clarity.

CONNECTION & CALIBRATION - STEREO SYSTEM

Defaults

- Ensure the main power switch is off and connect the mains power cord.
- Set volume on your subwoofer to the 2/3 position.
- Set phase to 0°.
- Select desired low pass (crossover frequency) setting on your subwoofer. As a guide set the subwoofer lowpass to 20hz above the main speakers low frequency limit. Refer to main speaker specifications e.g. 60Hz -20Khz speaker would require 80Hz setting.



Connection

⚠ Requires your amplifier to feature L and R pre-out connections. If your amplifier does not have L & R pre-outs you may use a "Speaker (High Level) to Line Level Converter" to connect to your subwoofer inputs.

Use two Y cables to connect each pre-out channel on your amplifier (or pre-amplifier) to the corresponding main amplifier inputs and subwoofer inputs. If main inputs are not present on your amplifier, simply connect the pre-outputs to subwoofer line inputs.

Calibration

It is beneficial to select music that is familiar to you when carrying out listening tests and calibration procedures. As a suggestion, play clean unprocessed recordings that use double bass, bass guitar, cellos, organ or kick drum that cover a wide bass spectrum.

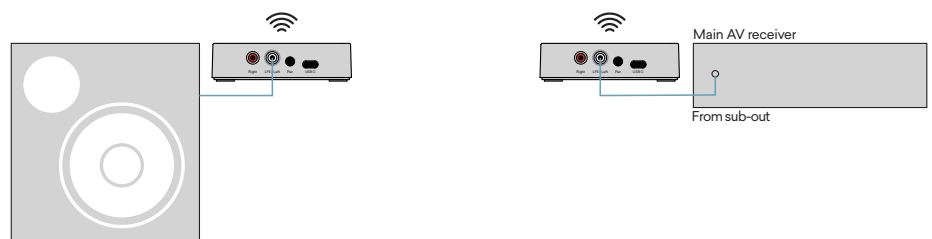
Begin by playing music and slowly adjust the volume dial on the subwoofer to your desired level. For final tweaking of your subwoofer level you may wish to sit in the primary listening position and ask an assistant to adjust the volume dial on your subwoofer.

Now set the phase dial. The correct phase setting will produce the most bass. You may need to listen to a variety of recordings to hear any subtle change in bass energy. If no change in bass energy can be heard between phase settings, set phase to 0° default position. Re-adjust volume if necessary.

You may wish to fine-tune the crossover frequency/low pass setting. This will vary the amount of overlap from the subwoofer to the main speakers and increase or decrease the level at those frequencies. The effect is a strengthening or weakening of the upper bass region. Unpleasant 'woody' or 'chesty' sound qualities may suggest the low pass setting selected is too high. If the sound lacks 'body' the low pass setting selected may be too low. Re-adjust low pass setting, volume and then phase. Re-evaluate results.

WIRELESS CONNECTION

Your Krix active subwoofer features a dedicated USB-C power output specifically designed to power the optional wireless receiver module. This integrated power source eliminates the need for an external power adapter, allowing for a cleaner, more streamline installation. Please refer to the user guide included with your wireless kit for detailed setup and pairing instructions.



Krix Loudspeakers Pty Ltd
14 Chapman Road
Hackham SA 5163
Australia

T 61 8 8384 3433
F 61 8 8384 3419
listen@krix.com

BRH.O KS2 01

krix.com

Please read these important safety instructions before you plug in this equipment.

Please retain these instructions for future reference.

This equipment is manufactured to a very high standard and it should give you many years of reliable service. To minimise the chance of any problem with this equipment, take note of the following:

This equipment uses electricity at very high voltages. To avoid injury to persons, fire or damage to the unit:

- Do not use the unit near water (or something with water in it) or in the rain.
- Do not allow the unit to get wet.
- Clean the unit with a dry cloth only – do not use solvents. Unplug the unit before cleaning.
- Do not plug the unit into a power source other than the one specified.
- Make sure the power cable is protected.
- Make sure the power cable is not being pinched and that it cannot be walked on.
- Never disconnect the ground prong on the mains plug.
- When removing the power plug from the power source, do not pull on the cord.
- Do not open the unit. Refer any service to qualified service personnel.
- Do not place any thing or any part of your body into the unit.

This unit may get hot when it is being used. To avoid injury to persons, fire or damage to the unit:

- Do not put the unit near any heating source.
- Keep the unit out of direct sunlight.
- Make sure all ventilation openings are clear.
- Do not cover unit with blankets or any other materials.
- Do not place unit against curtains or furnishings.

This equipment is heavy. To avoid injury to persons:

- Be careful when you lift the unit.
- Install the unit on the ground so that it cannot fall onto anyone.

This equipment can cause extreme vibrations. To avoid injury to persons, fire or damage to the unit:

- Do not put the unit near things that might be damaged by vibration.
- Do not put the unit near things that might be moved by vibration (for example vases, candles or glass objects).
- Do not put objects on top of the unit.

This equipment is delicate. To avoid damage to the unit:

- If it starts to make a distorted or unusual noise, turn the volume down. If that makes no difference, turn the unit off and have it checked by qualified service personnel.
- If you are not going to use the unit for an extended period, unplug it from the wall socket.
- If there is a storm with lightning, unplug it from the wall socket.
- Never force any switches or controls. If they are difficult to operate, have the unit checked by qualified service personnel.
- Do not put any objects on the unit.

Avoid damage to your hearing. You only have one set of ears!

All sound equipment is capable of damaging your hearing or the hearing of others. Exposing your hearing to high volume levels for extended periods of time will cause permanent hearing damage. Even short periods at extremely high levels will cause permanent hearing damage. Children's hearing is especially sensitive and extra care should be taken when exposing children to high volume levels. Hearing damage is cumulative and it may be too late when you find out that your hearing has been damaged. We recommend that you avoid long periods of exposure at excessive volume levels.