

a 5-pole DIN connection socket, or screw or clamp terminals, use should be made of adapter (B), (C) or (D) respectively.

Ensure that the connections for 'right' and 'left' are not interchanged!

Now connect the right and left signal output sockets (8) and (10) of this enclosure to the right and left signal input sockets (7) and (9) of the second enclosure by means of the second 2-channel audio cable (A).

Without using this interconnection facility it is, of course, also possible to connect the left and right channel outputs of your driver unit directly and separately to the input sockets of each loudspeaker enclosure by means of only one lead of both 2-channel audio cables (A).

Attention: Irrespective of the way of connection being chosen the channel selector switch (6) on each enclosure should be set to the correct position (read chapter 'Position of switches').

Increasing the power

If a higher power/channel is required, several enclosures can be coupled to one another in the way described above. The channel selector switch on each enclosure should be set to the correct position (read chapter 'Position of switches').

Position of switches

Before switching on the set the various controls should be set to the correct position.

To discover the optimum setting of these controls it is advisable to set the stereo balance, treble and bass controls of the driver unit to the flat (central) position. Where appropriate, other forms of tone control (e.g. contour, presence) and filters (scratch, rumble, etc.) should be switched off.

Input sensitivity control (5)

The correct setting of this control is important, and depends upon the output voltage produced by your driver unit.

If used with a pre-amplifier, control (5) should be set to the position which corresponds to the rated output of the pre-amplifier.

The output of power amplifiers, however, is normally specified in watts/channel (the DIN HiFi Standard specifies a distortion of less than 1% for a continuous sine wave output at 1000 Hz and into a load of 4 or 8 Ohm). To relate this output (in watts) to the input sensitivity (in volts) use the conversion table given on page 37.

Take care to use the correct column, according to whether power rating is specified for 4 or 8 ohms.

The calibration up to '3 V' is for pre-amplifiers, that above '3 V' for low, medium or high power amplifiers.

Channel selector switch (6)

This switch on the left channel enclosure(s) should be set to position 'left' and that on the right channel enclosure(s) to position 'right'.

Adjustment controls (4)

Since these controls are meant for factory adjustment only, you are advised to leave these controls untouched.

Switches for bass filter (13), (14) and (15)

These switches are accessible after gently removing the front cover. Locating loudspeaker enclosures on the floor, against the wall or in corners considerably reinforces bass response. Should this have an unpleasant effect, reproduction can be improved by setting one or more filter switches to the 'ON' position, thus activating the built-in electronic correction filters which compensate for this effect.

According to the positioning of the enclosures, the switch (13) 'REAR TO WALL', (14) 'STANDING ON FLOOR' and/or (15) 'SIDE TO WALL' may be chosen.

Power on/off switch (2)

After having set the other controls as already mentioned, set volume control of your driver unit to minimum.

Switch on the MFB enclosures by setting power switch (2) to the 'on' position (depressed). The green stand-by indicator (12) will light up. After switching on the driver unit an automatic on/off switch will switch on the MFB enclosure within one second after an audio signal from the driver unit reaches the enclosure. In addition to the green stand-by indicator (12) the red 'OPERATING' indicator (11) will now light up.

Adjust sound level with the volume control of your driver unit.

If no audio signal is received for a period of approximately three minutes, the enclosure will automatically switch off and indicator (11) goes out. In this situation the stand-by circuit is still energized and the stand-by indicator (12) keeps on burning. The power consumption is in this condition negligible.

If desired the set can, of course, be switched off fully by setting power switch (2) to position 'off'.