

BURWEN:

The output of the follower A120A then feeds the low frequency blender system. The blender utilizes a bridge connected summing amplifier A119A which produces unity gain for a signal received from A120A. Added into its negative input is a zeroing signal from the integrator A122A connected to the output of A119A and a 20 Hz bandpass signal received via R173 from the right channel. This bandpass signal has unity gain at 20 Hz. At the same time, the output of A120A feeds the inverting bandpass amplifier A120B centered at 120 Hz and which feeds its signal to the right channel. If a signal were fed into the left channel only, it would appear at the output of A119A with unity gain and the low frequency components of the signal would appear at the output of the right channel with unity gain at 20 Hz. Thus, in the vicinity of 20 Hz the loudspeakers can operate in unison, thereby producing greater efficiency on a more solid bass. The effect on a stereo signal is to boost the bass about 4 dB and on a monophonic signal the bass is boosted 6 dB @ 20 Hz. At 300 Hz, the signal fed to the opposite channel is down 20 dB.

AUDIO PALETTE MANUAL

BLEND is the same as *IN* except that the low frequencies are blended below 40Hz for tighter bass and less noise with some recordings and systems. *BLEND* causes a slight lift at 20Hz in most cases. You may want to reduce the level of the 15Hz control when *BLEND* is selected by 2dB or so.