

## FRONT PANEL



### 1. Input “A” and “B” level controls

These controls are normally set to their “0”-marked (detent) center position.

If needed or desired, the controls can be used to individually adjust the input levels of the channels “A” and “B”. The green “Signal” LEDs indicate that audio signals are present at the inputs. The red “Peak” LEDs light whenever the audio signal is clipped inside the  $AC_{ONE}$  which might result in distortion. In case the “Peak” LEDs light continuously, lowering of the input levels is recommended to maintain the entire dynamic range.

### 2. Lo-Cut filter control

This control is normally set to its center (50Hz) position.

The filter is used to eliminate unwanted low-frequency noise.

### 3. Lo-EQ control

This control is normally set to its center (6dB) position and it is used to correct the frequency response of the sub woofer systems. When the control is set to its clockwise margin, low bass frequencies are amplified by +12dB. The audio signal stays unaltered when the control is positioned at its counter-clockwise margin.

### 4. Mid-EQ control

This control is normally set to its center (-4dB) position.

It is used to increase the audio level in the 4kHz range. Setting the control to its clockwise margin results in no change in the frequency response but delivers the farthest coverage of the sound reinforcement system. Setting the control to its counter-clockwise margin provides pleasant audio even in the near field of the loudspeaker systems.

### 5. Hi-EQ control

This control is normally set to its center (4dB) position.

The control is used to increase the audio signal’s high frequency range which allows to accomplish improved intelligibility and brilliance even when using loudspeaker systems with diminished treble characteristics. Setting the control to its counter-clockwise margin leaves the high frequency response unaltered.

### 6. X-over frequency control

The control is normally set to its center (100Hz) position.

This sets the crossover frequency between sub woofer (LO OUT) and full-range cabinets (HI OUT) to 100Hz. Reproduction of the fundamental frequencies of the vocals is mainly taken care of by the full-range cabinets. Best results in coverage and vocal dynamic are achieved when shifting the crossover frequency to approximately 140Hz; a setting that gets widely used in live music sound reinforcement applications. Setting the crossover point at approximately 70Hz results in optimally locatable vocals and average coverage. This setting is often used when reproducing CDs or other pre-recorded audio programs. With the PowerMax12 x-over function, setting the crossover frequency is extremely uncritical. Often enough, when the system is operated at medium sound pressure levels, changes are not registered. Only when operating the reinforcement system at extremely high levels and depending on the actual setting of the crossover frequency, minor differences in the subjective peak dynamic of the low frequency range and in the coverage of mid frequency band can be heard.

### 7. Sub Out Mono control

The control is normally set to its center (0dB) position.

This control is used to adjust the loudness level of the summed low-frequency audio signal of the two channels "A" and "B", which serves to feed a connected monaural sub woofer power amplifier. The "Mute" switch attenuates the Sub Out Mono audio signal, which allows to easily check the entire sound reinforcement system. The green "Signal" LED indicates the presence of an audio signal while the red "Peak" LED lights when the audio signal is clipped inside the  $AC_{ONE}$  which might result in distortion. In case the "Peak" LED lights continuously, lowering the input "A" and input "B" level controls is recommended to maintain the entire dynamic range.

### 8. Lo Out Stereo

The control is normally set to its center (0dB) position.

This control is used to adjust the loudness level of the low-frequency audio signals of the two channels "A" and "B", which serves to feed a connected sub woofer stereo power amplifier or two separate power amplifiers, respectively. The "Mute" switch attenuates the Sub Out Stereo audio signal, which allows to easily check the entire sound reinforcement system. The green "Signal" LED indicates the presence of audio signals while the red "Peak" LED lights when the audio signals are clipped inside the  $AC_{ONE}$  which might result in distortion. In case the "Peak" LED lights continuously, lowering the input "A" and input "B" level controls is recommended to maintain the entire dynamic range.

### 9. Hi Out Stereo

The control is normally set to its center (0dB) position.

This control is used to adjust the loudness level of the connected full-range or mid-hi cabinet power amplifiers. The "Mute" switch attenuates the Hi Out Stereo audio signal, which allows to easily check the entire sound reinforcement system. The green "Signal" LED indicates the presence of audio signals while the red "Peak" LED lights when the audio signals are clipped inside the  $AC_{ONE}$  which might result in distortion. In case the "Peak" LED lights continuously, lowering the input "A" and input "B" level controls is recommended to maintain the entire dynamic range.

### 10. Power-On switch

The  $AC_{ONE}$ 's outputs employ high quality audio relays. This ensures that no switching noise or any other noise deriving from erroneously or inadvertently separating the appliance from the mains will cause any harm to the connected loudspeaker systems.