

TURNING THE EQUALIZER/BOOSTER ON AND OFF

Turn on the vehicle's ignition and the radio/cassette player. Then press the equalizer/booster's POWER button. The POWER indicator lights.

To turn off the equalizer/booster, press the POWER button again.

If you connected Speaker Level in wires between the equalizer/booster and the radio/cassette player, and you want to hear the sound without it going through the equalizer/booster, press POWER so the POWER indicator turns off. This also turns off the equalizer/booster's amplifier.

If you are using an RCA-type connection, you cannot hear the radio/cassette player without equalization.

USING THE SLIDE CONTROLS

Set the radio/cassette player's treble and bass controls (or tone control) to the center position. Then adjust the equalizer/booster's slide controls for the desired sound.

USING THE FADER CONTROL

Adjust FADER to control the balance between the front and rear speakers.

Slide FADER toward F to increase the front speakers' sound level.

Note: If you connect only front speakers, slide FADER fully toward F or set it to the center position.

ADJUSTING THE FREQUENCY EQUALIZER

Adjust the seven slide controls on the frequency equalizer to customize the sound for your personal taste or to compensate for the acoustics of your car. You can adjust the tone for seven narrow frequency ranges.

Adjust the frequency controls according to the following guidelines:

Note: Sliding the control up increases the corresponding frequency range's response, while sliding the control down decreases its response.

60 Hz - Boosts or cuts the frequencies in the low-bass drums fall in this range. Boost this control to compensate for poor bass response; cut it to reduce rumble or other low-frequency distortions.

150 Hz - Adjusts the mid-bass range. The cello, bassoon, bass tuba, and trombone fall in this range.

400 Hz - Boosts or cuts the upperbass range. Boosting the range enhances male voices, trumpet, and French horn. Cutting the range diminishes them.

1 kHz - Adjusts the frequencies where the ear is most sensitive. This is often called presence. Boosting the range enhances the vocals blend into the background.

2.4 kHz - Adjusts the harmony level of the lower mid-range. Boosts or cuts the range of the clarinet and trumpet.

6 kHz - Boosts or cuts the harmony level of the upper mid-range. Boosting the range enhances female vocals, flute, and violin. Cutting this range reduces them.

15 kHz - Adjusts the brilliance of the music. Cymbals, wind noise, and other high-frequency sounds fall in this range. Too much high frequency can make the music piercing and unpleasant. Too little causes it to lose brilliance and dimension.

UNDERSTANDING THE POWER METER

The POWER METER shows the approximate output power being delivered from the equalizer/booster to both speakers.

Interpret the power meter reading as follows if you have connected to two pairs of 4 ohm speakers.

| Level Indicator | Output Power |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | 0.27W |
| 2 | 0.64W |
| 3 | 2.10W |
| 4 | 3.80W |
| 5 | 7.50W |

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