

KHOS Owner's manual

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE

Connections :

For best sound reproduction we suggest you choose a loudspeaker cable of sufficient quality to be connected between your amplifier and **TRIANGLE** loudspeakers. High definition **TRIANGLE** OFC cable will provide the best results. Use cables of the same length for the left and right channels. Make sure to respect the + and - polarities for each channel.

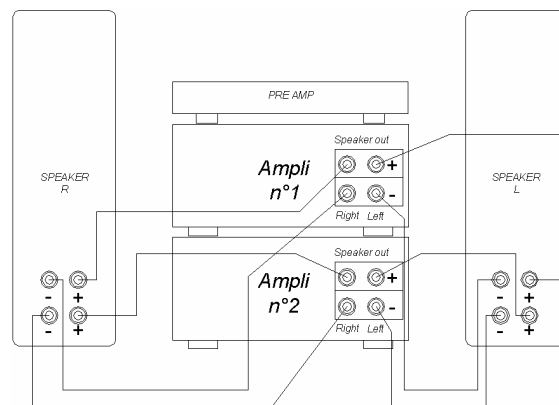
Bi-wiring and bi-amplification

For those wishing to improve their listening system further, it is possible to use bi-wiring or bi-amplification. Khos can be bi-wired or bi-amplified.

With bi-amplification, interference between the woofers and other drivers is totally eliminated, as each one is driven by its amplifier. It is obligatory to use identical amplifiers to conserve the uniformity of the loudspeaker.

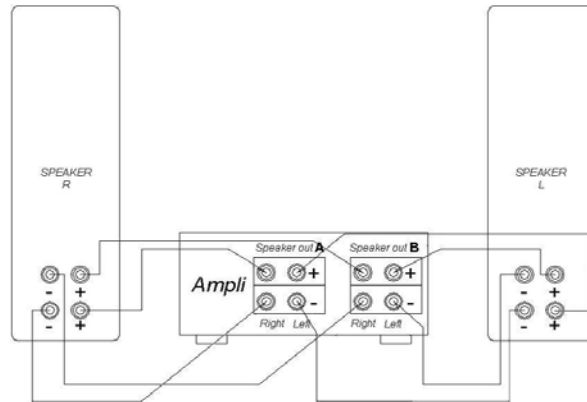
To do this, remove the terminal connection straps and use two stereo amplifiers. On the speakers, the upper terminals are the signal inputs for the midrange treble band, and the lower terminals are the signal inputs for the bass. Use one amplifier to feed the bass, and the second for the midrange and treble (see the diagram below).

Bi-amplification of your main speakers :



Instead of two amplifiers, you can use a single amplifier if it is equipped with two sets of speakers A and B. Both sets should be selected. This is bi-wiring and not bi-amplification.

Bi-wiring of your main speaker :



Positioning for Home Cinema:

A typical home cinema installation includes:

1. Two main left and right speakers
2. A central speaker
3. One or several subwoofers
4. Several surround speakers (signal 5:1: 2 rear speakers, signal 6:1: 3 rear speakers, signal 7:1: 4 rear speakers).

However, the central speaker and the two main left and right speakers are included in "Le Wing".

To place the main speakers in the best position, follow the rules below :

- Avoid rooms with too much reverberation, such as tiled rooms with no carpets or curtains.
- Your listening zone should not be too close to the loud speakers: minimum 2m
- The distance between the speakers should be a minimum of 2 m for a good stereo effect.

- If possible, place the speakers so that they "diffuse" along the length of the room.
- Avoid placing them in the corners, this excites the rooms own resonance, leave at least 40 cm between the wall and the speaker. Position the speakers carefully in relation to the back wall. Generally, a position close to the back wall improves the response in low frequencies (to the detriment of the image) and inversely, a position far from the wall helps reproduction of a wide and deep sound image (carry out several tests to find the best compromise in your room).
- The center speaker should be placed on the same line formed by the two main speakers, like in "Le Wing".
- A subwoofer is particularly recommended in Home Cinema to reproduce the special effects channel in the very low register on supports such as video DVD. The positioning of the subwoofer is not critical if you select a connection frequency with the main speakers below 80Hz. Below this frequency, it is better to move the subwoofer close to the main speakers, as the best position is between them. Ensure that it is not placed in the corner of the room to avoid creating unpleasant resonance.
- It is recommended to place the rear speakers at between 1.5 and 2 m in height. They are used to give atmosphere, the listener should not be able to locate them. They should not be placed at ear level. On TRIANGLE rear speakers, wall fixing points are supplied. Ensure the fixing is suited to the weight of the speaker.

Choosing the Amplifier;

Use a good quality amplifier (the result will be better) and of a sufficient power. It is preferable to use a powerful amplifier, with less risk of distortion, than "boosting" a less powerful amplifier which will clip and seriously risk damaging your loudspeakers.

Finally, remember that a volume button in the middle position does not mean that the amplifier is at "middle" power. It depends firstly on the sensitivity of the inputs and the level of output of the source used.