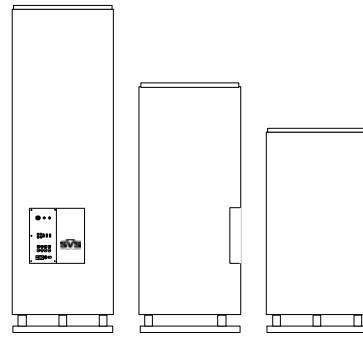


SV Subwoofers

OWNERS' GUIDE

SVS "Powered Cylinder,
Plus" (PC-Plus)™



SVS Models:

16-46PC+

20-39PC+

25-31PC+



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Welcome.

From the entire SVS team, congratulations on your purchase of a new standard in home theater and music bass!

Your sub isn't some generic black box built someplace you can't even find on a map. It's made in Ohio, (as in USA), by home audio fanatics... like you. Designed, tested and assembled by hand, your SV Subwoofer is without a doubt one of the best investments you'll ever make in bringing theater *home*.

We'll help you to set up your sub right, and in no time, you'll be giving "demos" of your favorite DVDs or Laserdiscs to all your friends and neighbors (we pity them if you live in an apartment. Please, be kind!). This isn't just a subwoofer after all, it's a carefully designed audio component carefully tuned in our labs, by bass authority and "Sub-human", Tom Vodhanel.

You're unlikely to have heard, or felt, bass like this before, unless it was in a top-notch, commercial movie theater. Movies and music in your home will never be quite the same again. That's a promise.

Already have a question about your sub? You might answer it by reading this manual, we think you'll find it more informative than most. For even more detailed discussion about set-up topics check out our **FAQs** page at www.svsubwoofers.com. We touch on all the key points you need to know, and then some.

Maybe you just want to share a bit of bass news? Or perhaps you have a story about your SV Subwoofer to share with us? Maybe something we missed in our website? No matter, feel free to send a note to me at: rons@svsubwoofers.com.

It's not often you can talk to the guys who made your audio component. In this case, we look forward to it.

*Ron Stimpson
Director, SVS Customer Service*

About your SV Subwoofer

No powered subwoofers look anything like them, and virtually none *work* like them either. SV Subwoofers are decidedly different. The best part? You could have spent much more and *still* not come close to the same bass performance our PC-Plus line gives you. But what makes a subwoofer an *SVS*?

Quality components, sane prices. You might be surprised at how inexpensive the components in some *not-so-inexpensive* subwoofers are. Make no mistake, we search the world for the best, most cost effective parts (when we don't make them ourselves), and meld them into finely tuned designs that define high performance home theater (HT) and music bass. Want woofers, amps, or even binding posts? We've tested and discarded plenty that didn't meet our tough standards. If we use it, whatever "it" is, you know it made the grade. We're proud of the fact nearly all components for your SVS come right from North America.

Get "tubular". Typical subs require heavy internal bracing and thick enclosure walls because they're *boxes*. But cylinders can't flex the way boxes do. Ever wonder why high pressure tanks are always round? At SVS form follows function, and fortunately, functional designs can lead to simple, stylish and elegant designs too. Take one look at our subs and you'll know this is true.

Stable downward firing woofer. Our slender design is one plus, but we've also taken great lengths to design a downward firing driver. Coupled with our unique base-plates, which minimize driver reactive forces, you'll find our subs can take a tremendous amount of power and remain rock solid. Compliant foam rubber feet on our innovative base plates allow for stable placement on a variety of surfaces. No rattling, or buzzing allowed!

Custom low turbulence, tri-port design. When you listen to our trend setting ported subs you'll hear (and feel) bass like never before, with a exceptionally low noise and distortion. When you experience genuine SVS bass you'll know something special went into it. Want deeper performance? Use the included "port blocker" to dip a full 5Hz lower in your sub's "tune" in just a matter of seconds.

Stylish, and understated. From the simple top grill, to the elegant base-plate, you'll be amazed at how easy it is to lose your sub in a corner. SVS's are big, but this is one of those times *size does* matter. There are hundreds of brands of "black box" subs out there. Fortunately, you didn't just unpack one.

World class power. Our North American-built amps are spec'd to a level of fit and finish, plus a collection of features and power, practically unheard of at this price. And SVS starts with efficient subwoofer designs which don't require equalization to go low and flat. This way our amps can be dedicated to reproducing bass, not making up for a lack of enclosure space (the bane of clean, deep bass). As a result, we don't require the megawatts some subs need. Plus they run cool and powerful in those vented cylinders. We sweat the details on integrating a top of the line amp into your sub, so you don't have to.

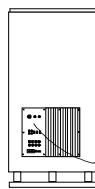
Setup, calibrating and integration

What's to know? Well, first of all, setting up an SV Subwoofer is pretty darn easy. There are a few key things to get right though, if you want to get the most out of your sub...

Unpacking. You're probably eager to fire up your sub (we're the same way), but take time to carefully unpack your sub. Set the box and other protective shipping coverings aside, just in case you need to return the sub for any reason. Be sure you don't throw out the soda can shaped foam piece. It's your "port blocker" for custom sub tuning!

Location. They say it's ALL about location right? It's the same with setting up your subwoofer. So, where to put it? **Go for a corner** if you can, and avoid putting your sub where it might adjoin large open areas. Studies have shown that the deepest and flattest bass response is typically attained when a subwoofer is placed within a few feet of one of your home theater's corners. The upright configuration of SV Subwoofers makes this easy. Whether you put the sub in front or to the rear of your seating area makes surprisingly little difference. Deep home theater bass, like that from Dolby Digital (DD) "5.1 channel" DVDs and Laserdiscs is non-directional. You can't tell where it is coming from, even though you can hear, and feel it (and how!).

Hook-up (see fig. 1). There are a variety of ways to configure your new sub. Usually, a simple mono, shielded 75 Ohm A/V RCA type cable (a.) is used to take the subwoofer output of your DD/DTS surround sound receiver (b.) and feed the low-level input of the sub's amp. There is no need to "split" the signal going to the PC-Plus. You can feed either one of the two amp inputs, it doesn't matter, right or left.



(a.)

! **NOTE:** Stop now if you aren't **TOTALLY** familiar with your receiver's manual. Ensure all power to your equipment is off when making these connections. Also, be certain your power outlet can handle a minimum of 600 watts. (Use of "convenience outlets" on receivers are not recommended for your SVS.)

(b.)

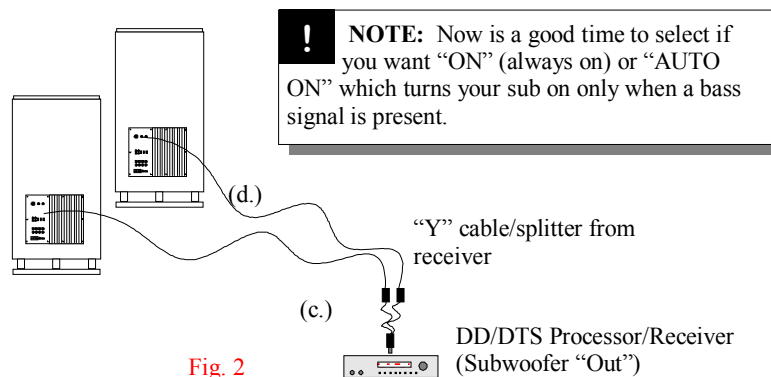


DD/DTS Processor/Receiver
(Subwoofer "Out")

Fig. 1

More Setup, calibrating and integration

If you are running a pair of SVS's (fig. 2), you will need to use a standard "Y" cable adapter (c.) The best adaptor to use for this task has one male RCA connection and two female RCA outputs. (Radio Shack ® stocks them.) From the "Y" cable you can run a standard 75 Ohm signal cable (d.) to each sub thus "splitting" the Low Frequency Effects (LFE) and other bass signals from your receiver, thus feeding both subwoofers.



"**Calibration**" isn't only for tech minded folks, it's **critical** to a proper configuration of your home theater sound system. Fortunately, adjusting channel balance (that's all "calibration" really is) is as easy to do as it is important. The first order of business is making sure your DD/DTS surround sound system is set up properly. We recommend you consult your audio/video receiver (or processor) manual to refresh on the procedures to do this. Generally, this requires ensuring the receiver's test tones, or a special test disk (like *Video Essentials* or *Avia*) plays back at the same volume from each of your system's full range speakers. That's left, center, right, left surround and right surround speakers, and of course the subwoofer. (More on sub level in a second). Skip now to page 7 ("[PC-Plus: Amp Features](#)") if you aren't familiar with your sub's amp, and come back to calibration.

Some things to check as you get ready to calibrate your system:

- **Are your speakers set correct to the correct "size"?** Your receiver/processor might allow you to indicate if your speakers are "Small" or

“Large”. Selecting the size accordingly will ensure bass goes to most appropriate speakers, and use the subwoofer correctly too. Also, make sure your subwoofer is turned “ON”. We don’t mean “is your subwoofer *amplifier* on” (that’ll be important later too!) but rather, ***is your receiver sending a bass signal to your sub amp?*** This can only happen if you say “Yes” (or “ON”) to the “subwoofer” setting of any typical Dolby Digital/DTS capable receiver.

- **Is your receiver connected to the sub amp?** As discussed above, use a well shielded RCA cable (sometimes called a “patch cord”) to hook to the subwoofer output of your DD/DTS receiver to either input jack of your subwoofer amplifier. As mentioned, you’ll need to “split” the subwoofer signal with a “Y Cable” if you bought a pair of subs.

- **Is your Radio Shack ® sound pressure level (SPL) meter ready?**

This tool is absolutely critical to proper home theater audio calibration. It’s akin to a tire pressure gauge for your car (you don’t set your tires by “feel do you?”). Set the meter to “Slow” and “C-weighting” (and turn the dial to 70dB). The manual which comes with the SPL meter is excellent, and we recommend you read it entirely. Haven’t got the meter yet? Well, head on down to your neighborhood Radio Shack ® and snag one. We prefer the analog instead of the digital display model. Ask for part number 33-2050. At about \$38, it’s a bargain.



Getting ready to start now: Make sure your receiver/processor master volume is set at “00 dB” or some other easy to remember reference level. Finally, ensure your subwoofer’s volume control is set 1/2 to 3/4ths up, to start. It’s also critical to check the subwoofer level control of your surround receiver before you begin the test tones. Set it to no higher than “-5 dB” initially (that’s one quarter way up, given a typical receiver’s channel limits of -10 dB to +10 dB). Your LFE “trim”, if you have one, should be set to 0dB to start (that’s full up) but this can be dialed down later to tame peaks if needed. Turn off ANY sound-field processing routines, “peak limiters”, “Mid-night mode”, etc.!

Now play your receiver's internal test tones so you have something to measure with your SPL meter. Or better yet, buy a calibration disk like the *Video Essentials*, or *Avia* DVDs. A test disk’s tones ensure your entire signal path, from the DVD player to your speakers, is set correctly. Whatever you use, when the tones start alternating from speaker to speaker (watch your sound meter now), set each full range speaker’s volume to about 75 dB (or 85dB if using Avia), by using the receiver’s dedicated channel level controls (leaving master volume the same). We recommend you turn down the receiver’s subwoofer output level, before you significantly lower your sub’s volume control. This helps

keep input distortion to a minimum, however you should not be set much lower than -5 dB recommended earlier. Why? Some adjustment room is needed to tweak down the bass levels using your remote control. If your subwoofer reading is still too high then turn down the sub's amp volume a little with each run.

But what's "too high"?? Tastes vary, and so do movie soundtracks, but your SVS is capable of *tremendous* levels of low distortion, low frequency bass — far more than most commercial subs. Take advantage of this, especially if you like action movies with lots of “.1” channel (LFE) action and give the sub a bit more volume during calibration. Keep in mind too that the human ear is relatively insensitive to low frequencies. This, coupled with the fact most folks don't watch movies at Dolby Digital reference level (loud!), means tweaking the bass up a few dBs usually yields a better movie sound experience.

What sub levels do we recommend? If you watch movies at relatively moderate sound levels, a range of $+2$ dB to $+3$ dB over your other channels is a good start. This means that the test tone will waiver about 78 dB for the subwoofer portion of the calibration run (88dB with Avia). (You may rotate the sound meter SPL meter dial to the 80dB to get a good reading with these higher levels.) Note too that many modern surround sound receivers allow a variety of different subwoofer level settings, depending to the “source” or sound mode (stereo, surround etc.) you are listening to. With “DVD” as your source use the above calibration routine. You may well find that CD stereo music calls for a lower bass settings. The louder your master volume though, the more you should back off the sub level to compensate. Avoid your driver bottoming, resulting in a loud “clack”!

Location and measurement. You should take the above measurements from your typical seat when watching movies (center cushion, right?). Be advised, strong bass levels can vary tremendously simply by moving a few feet. Such is the nature of long wave-length, low bass sound. Don't hesitate to try different locations and different levels for your subwoofer. Calibrating too high (and often, too low) is the most common subwoofer setup error!

PC-Plus: Amp Features. We scoured the world for the best performing sub amps. The result is a line of custom-designed, North American-made, rock-steady amps with “Mil-spec” like build quality, and an unbeatable feature set.

Volume. Use volume (in conjunction with your receiver's subwoofer output level control) to come up with a bass calibration to your liking. Start calibration with the sub's volume $1/2$ to $3/4$ ths of the way up (or turned to the right).

Crossover Frequency. If you use your DD/DTS receiver/processor's internal crossover to manage bass frequencies (highly recommended), the setting of this knob on the sub is irrelevant. Use the crossover “Enable/Disable” switch discussed below if you need to take advantage of the SVS amp's own crossover. When enabled, this knob is used to best blend your subwoofer to your other speakers. Typically used in two-channel “stereo only” systems today.

Phase. Think of bass waves as conflicting or enhancing each other, depending on the timing of their arrival at your listening location (either together, or not). Since some of your room's bass might come from main, center and/or surround speakers, as well as your sub, getting these bass wave forms to arrive in a complementary, *enhancing* fashion is the difficult job of the phase knob. Essentially, this control varies the timing of the bass waves coming from the sub. The effect of bass cancellation will vary by volume and frequency in your room, and no one setting is likely to ever be "perfect". One simple technique to optimize phase is to find a nice "bassy" loop (such as the menu of "Godzilla") and measure the loop's bass response at various bass SPL peaks. As the loop runs, vary the phase knob. Where you see the most response on a given bass passage is the phase setting providing the least bass cancellation in your room (for the frequencies of the demo loop you chose). Adjusting phase is mostly a concern in dual sub configurations or systems with "Large" mains.

Line In/Out. Use one of the sub's "Line In" jacks to connect the subwoofer to the output jack of your receiver/processor. **Feeding just one input is enough.** If you are using a conventional amp and/or a stereo setup you can use the "Line Out" jacks to send sound (filtered of bass information) back to your system amp. A simple RCA to RCA cable is all you need.

Auto On. Your PC-Plus allows itself to be in an "auto on" mode... or on all the time. With the former setting (the switch in the "Auto" position) your subwoofer will "sense" that a DVD or CD etc. has begun and switch on immediately (the hard power switch mentioned below must be on naturally). A few minutes after a movie, the Auto On light will turn to Red, switching the sub back off. When running (and sensing a signal) the Auto On LED will be green. Sometimes, with very low listening levels, your subwoofer might not get enough of a bass signal from your surround sound processor to "trip" the Auto-On circuit. Should you ever find this to be the case you should leave this switch to "On" or raise the level of your receiver's subwoofer output (recalibrate your sub!).

Crossover Enable Switch. If you allow your DD/DTS surround-sound receiver or processor to manage bass frequencies (recommended), this switch should be set to "Disabled". This disables the "Crossover Frequency" knob and allows your sub to reproduce just what it's fed from the receiver. If you are using the sub in a two channel (stereo only) configuration then "Enable" the crossover and adjust the associated knob to best blend the sub into the low frequency output of your speakers.

Subsonic (SS) Filter Switch. Your PC-Plus is "tuned" to work best above certain stock frequencies (the 25-31PC-Plus is 25Hz, the 20-39PC-Plus 20Hz etc.). But the PC-Plus tri-port system allows you to use the included "port blocker" to tune your sub significantly lower in just seconds (see the separate tuning sheet for more on this). If you are running all three ports open on your 25-31PC-Plus then set the SS switch to 25Hz. But if you are using the port plug, set the SS switch to 20Hz. A 20-39PC-Plus would use 20Hz or 15Hz settings (without and with the plug respectively), the 16-46PC-Plus either 16Hz or 12Hz.

High level inputs/outputs. Not commonly used today, but binding posts are there in case you don't have low-level inputs/outputs on your receiver/processor.

Power. This heavy duty two-position switch next to the power cord will completely cut the power to your sub amp. Flip this switch to off should you ever move the sub or change inputs or outputs.

A/C connection. Plug your sub into a dedicated A/C outlet. “Convenience” outlets of typical receivers often don’t provide the needed current. Avoid them.

Fuse. User replaceable, contact SVS if you have trouble finding a replacement.

Bassy demo scenes to die for.

So now what?? You’ve got one of the best HT bass sub-systems on the planet, you’re calibrated...want to see what she’ll do? ***Sure you do!*** After all, calibration with test tones is important, but it’s the movies (and music) this sub is itching to show off. Chapter stops for DVDs are shown, with movie time in hours: minutes: seconds.

- ***“The Iron Giant”*** Great family animation with SERIOUS bass, including strong peaks below 25 Hz. Jump to:
 1. “Chase thru the forest” Scene 8 (20:00 into the movie)
 2. “Robot Landing” (Train Impact) Scene 10 (25:40)
 3. “Green Boom” Scene 27 (1:11:40)
- ***“Antz”*** Another good family movie, though not perhaps for small children. Extremely loud bass above 30 Hz.

“Terror from Above”, Scene 17 (51:48)
- ***“The Matrix”*** Modern, violent, science fiction classic with plenty of shoot-’em-up bass blasts. Here’s some subtle and not so subtle.
 1. “Where we are grown”, Scene 12 (42:55)
 2. “Landing in fight”, Scene 15 (50:51)
 3. “Chopper shootout”, Scene 31 (1:47:15)
- ***“Das Boot”*** Arguably one of the best war pictures of all time with bass approaching 20 Hz. Very loud, very intense.
 1. “Depth charges”, Scene 21 (59:30)
 2. “Storm surfing”, Scene 25 (1:15:15)
 3. “Hitting bottom”, Scene 17 (53:15, Side “B”)

More Bassy demo scenes.

- ***“Titanic”*** You love it...or you *hate* it. Regardless of which side of the ship you sit, this flick does some serious rumbling for you:
 1. “We can’t leave him” Scene 22 (2:21:50)
 2. “Ship Splitting” (2:41:30)
 3. “Last Gasp” (2:42:05)
- ***“Blade”*** Not one for the kiddies, but loaded with deep bass.
 1. “Footstep”, Scene 4 (7:15)
 2. “Door blown” Scene 20 (50:05)
- ***“Aliens”*** Not just another modern sci-fi horror classic, this one rocks from intro to final scene.
 1. “Ship drop”, Scene 9 (41:20)
 2. “Awakenings”, Scene 15 (1:12:52)
- ***“Apocalypse Now”*** Making This Vietnam war movie, Francis Ford Copolla nearly went crazy...imagine what it'll do to your subwoofer!
 1. "Chopper ride" Scene 2 (0:19:47)
 2. "ARC LIGHT" Scene 4 (0:26:02)
 3. "Grenade launch" Scene 12 (1:27:58)
- ***“Contact”*** SETI with a (bass) twist or two along the way.
 1. “Bombing”, Scene 28 (1:36:30)
 2. “Space truckin”, Scene 33 (1:55:56)
- ***“Dark City”*** One of Roger Ebert’s favorites, think he likes bass too?
 1. “Let the tuning commence”, Scene 8 (34:30)
 2. “City makeover”, Scene 15 (1:27:45)

A Glossary of Home Theater Terms

Frankly, don't feel guilty if you want to skip over the below. But if you are curious about just what some of the terms and abbreviations stand for, read on:

dB - Short for "deci-Bell" a unit of sound, a 3dB increase takes twice the acoustic power to attain!

DD - "Dolby Digital", the most popular form of digital surround sound, usually found on DVD soundtracks. Actually a compression algorithm that can provide 1 to 6 channels of movie audio .

DPL - "Dolby Pro Logic". The last generation of non-discreet channel surround sound. Derived from 2 "matrixed" channels.

DTS - "Digital Theater System" similar to DD, but with less compression. Many feel it sounds better than DD, but you be the judge.

DVD - Amazing little video disk, DVD, doesn't "mean" anything!

HT - "Home Theater". What you make of it. But a home (theater) without a subwoofer, isn't quite up to our definition!

Hz - Short for Hertz, the German scientist who came up with a scheme of measuring the frequency of sound waves. 15-30 Hz is very low bass and very rare in anything but movie soundtracks. 60 Hz is generally considered mid-bass above which most large full range speakers can easily produce. The real fun (and real) bass, is in the middle of that range, call it 20-40 Hz.

LD - Laserdisc, grandfather to the DVD. Still capable of great picture and sound. Increasingly going the way of the 33 1/3 LP.

LFE - "Low Frequency Effects" are the ".1" channel in 5.1 sound tracks. If you have a sub selected in your system, any LFE signal goes to the subwoofer. The sub may get bass from other channels as well however, depending on the "size" of speakers in your set-up.

RMS - A common and accurate way to rate the power of an amplifier. Literally "Root Means Squared". Typically measured in "watts".

SPL - "Sound Pressure Level", a fancy way of saying "Volume". Usually measured in dBs.

Sub - Short for subwoofer

"5.1" - Reference to 5 full range channels and one bass only channel.

Warranty:

45-day money back warranty. If you are not completely satisfied with the performance of your subwoofer, return it to us for a full refund of the purchase price. Just a few minor stipulations should you choose to do this:

- Subwoofer must be returned in original shipping box.
- E-mail for return of merchandise number (RMA) and display this on the outside of the box.
- Subwoofer must be insured during shipping (SVS may arrange UPS pickup to ease any shipping damage issues).
- Unfortunately, shipping costs are not refundable.

3 year warranty against defects in materials and workmanship. Sub or failed component must be returned to SVS shipping prepaid. SVS will repair or replace any item at its discretion and return to the customer as soon as possible. Naturally, this warranty does not cover any product subjected to misuse or accidental damage.

Except as provided above, *SV Subwoofers* makes no other warranties express or implied. Some states do not permit limitation or exclusion of implied warranties, so exclusions may not apply to the purchaser.

The bottom line: We're proud of these subwoofers and want you to be as happy owning one, as we are selling one (or more) to you. E-mail us if you have any warranty question.

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