

1

AUX

Your AUX Package:

- **The stereo:**

- o A 10 sided Classic SUBwoofer
- o 2 x Classic SATellite speakers
- o REMote (with battery)

- **The wires:**

- o Power plug
- o 2 x 10" speaker wires
- o 2 x 6' speaker wires
- o RCA – RCA stereo patch
- o Minijack – minijack stereo patch
- o Minijack – RCA stereo patch

- **Protection:**

- o The packaging itself (keep box and all internal cardboard protection for future transport needs)

- **Documentation:**

- o Don'ts
- o Manual
- o Placement
- o Your AUX Package (this one)

Don'ts

- Don't put any of your AUX products or their cables or packaging in your mouth.
- If you ever do throw out any parts of your AUX Classic, cables, or packaging - one might ask why - but alas lets just say you do need to throw them away - be sure to throw them out in the proper recycling containers. Typically speakers and electronics with magnets and such are a pain to throw away properly.
- AUX sound systems can play really really loud, so don't place them too close to your ears with the volume cranked - it's NOT bad for the speakers mind you, but it IS likely to be bad for your ears. If you want to crank the speakers, sit further away. Do crank the speakers, they are made for it, and do enjoy, otherwise what's the point.
- Oh and my favorite, because I've done it, and it hurts – don't drop the AUX or any of it's parts on your feet, it can really hurt, if not break your toes. They are really heavy little beasts and should be treated with respect - as should your feet.
- A final serious caution from several AUX owners:
NEVER, ever turn them on unless you're ready to be totally immersed in your music - suffering all related consequences: goosebumps, increased pleasure, clearer thoughts, deeper and more frequent inspiration, total recall flashbacks, love.

Manual

To hear music from your AUX Classic you will need to connect 4 things to the 10-sided heavy thing (the Classic's SUBwoofer unit):

1. The left SAT
2. The right SAT
3. A sound source (computer, ipod, dvd, stb, etc)
4. A power plug

First

Connect the SATs to the SUB using the included speaker wires (or your own). When looking at the sub from the front (with controls on the right), the connector on the front right of the sub is for the right channel. Guess which one is for the left channel. Put the red wire into the red plug (push the red button to slide in the wire, then release the button) – do this on both ends and the black wires as well into the black plugs. Did I really need to tell you this? AUX makes single box solutions that don't require this wiring part.

There are two sets of speaker wires, long and short. Be sure to use the same length for left and right (even if you supply your own cables, make them always the same length).

the AUX Control Panel



Second

Connect your sound source(s) to the Line 1 or Line 2 inputs on the AUX Control Panel (right side of SUB). They both work. So yes, you can connect 2 sources at once, and yes they will get mixed. The Line 1 RCA connectors are less sensitive (therefore more dynamic) - perfect for hi-fi quality sources, whereas the minijack on Line 2 is perfect for the headphone jack output levels of your ipod or computer, and no, there is no independent volume control of Line 1 and Line 2 - you will have to control them at their sources. (In reality you can connect any "line level" source to either of the inputs, they both work fine, but if you have a really really good sound source, its better to use the RCA inputs. The three different patch cords should help you attach pretty much any sound source to the AUX without needing to buy anything else).

Third

Connect the power cord to your SUB (right next to where you connected the sound source), then into an active power outlet, and get ready to rock.

Control Panel

Start your sound source playing (be sure to crank its volume to the max for best dynamics, if it is a computer, max the computer's volume and your media player's volume), then turn on your Classic by pressing the Volume + button on the SUB's control panel. You should hear the protection relay click-in 2 seconds later when it really turns on.

Keep pressing the Volume + button till you hear your music loud and clear. You can turn the Classic up as much as you want - don't worry, it won't break - but be careful with your ears!! Don't have them at higher levels and sit nearby. No, no, not good. High levels for big rooms, not for sitting close – ok? So start soft.

Please notice that when you press buttons (or use the remote control which we will get to shortly, be patient – anyway, the impatient ones didn't read the instructions, they just connected everything together intuitively and have been sitting with their remotes in hand listening to music now for a while, while you're here reading the manual) anyway, when you press things on the Classic or its remote there is a green LED light on the front of the SUB in the upper right corner - that light flickers when you press keys. As volume rises, the blue LED next to the Green flickering one gets brighter. When it starts to glow blue, caution, the volume is up there, though it can go much higher – to bright intense blue.

To adjust the SUB level (to hear more or less deep bass) first press the Sub Adj (subwoofer adjust) button just below the Volume buttons. Notice a new LED lights up on the front, shall we call it Amber? In this mode, the Blue LED now indicates the SUB level, which you can adjust with the Volume + and – buttons. Go right ahead and crank the SUB level to the max, it is often the right setting, depending on where you place the SUB, but that's another subject. After a few seconds of no key-pressing, the Amber LED goes off, the Blue LED indicates once again the volume level, and you no longer control the SUB level with the Volume keys.

It's easier to adjust the Sub's level with the remote, and there is a Shh key as well (sort of like mute). You'll probably rarely use the keys on the Control Panel and you are probably wondering why we didn't explain the remote first. Well what if one day you can't find the remote, or this manual for that matter. See! That's why first we explain the Control Panel, then the remote. The last button is the Power button. It turns the AUX On & Off, not that you'd ever want to do that.

Remote



AUX Remote

The remote has + and – for Volume, and + and – for the bass level (Bass is Gray, Volume is White). The Shh key instantly turns the volume way way down (not off – there is already an Off key for that). When the Classic is in Shh mode, either Volume + or Bass + adjustments will return it to the previously set volume levels.

If you disconnect the electrical current (like with a switched plug), then the next time the electricity is turned on, your AUX will resume with the same settings. So if it was in Off (standby) it will still be Off when the electricity comes back. Even better, if it was on and playing, it will come back on and playing with the same volume and bass levels as before the electricity went away.

Placement Philosophy

It's been said that inferior sound systems, when properly placed, often sound better than great sound systems improperly placed.

It's Totally True. All AUX sound solutions have been designed to make it easy for you to get that placement right - then easily modify it as your listening needs evolve.

Most rooms we spend any amount of time in have pretty bad acoustics (unless you happen to work in a library - what a shame that they rarely let you listen to music in the library – it would be perfect!).

And please don't be offended by me telling you that you live in an acoustically challenged space (most architects and interior decorators are not professional acoustical installation experts).

Back to the library - the music would sound great because the books absorb the extra sound - you hear only the original sound emanating from the speakers - the music that was recorded and meant to be heard. Like in an anechoic chamber. Like where the soundman did the mix.

In most of our rooms, however, the sounds that come out of our speakers not only get to us directly – they often get to us indirectly after bouncing off the floors, walls, ceilings and other things in the room, creating a cacophony of overlapping sounds inside our outer ears. That's also what the funny shape of your outer ear is for - to phase change things coming into the ear according to the direction those sounds were coming from, helping the brain determine where the sounds are coming from. From an evolutionary point of view it's really useful to know where sounds are coming from.

You can thank your brain for figuring out the shape of your room's space - and the presence of things in it - all from just the sounds bouncing around. You have a mental map of the space in your room due to the acoustical bouncing and phase matching. Ever noticed how differently a room sounds when you remove a big piece of furniture?

This feature of our brains, quite useful for walking around in the dark, or hearing when a predator approaches, does not, however, help us listen to the wonderful music that the musicians and sound men produced! If anything, it

interferes. And it takes a lot of brain power to clean up that sound in order to try to recreate the delicate “stereo 3d image” subtly encoded in the music before it started bouncing off the walls!

By the way, traditional multi element speakers, with tweeters and midrange drivers covering this spatially relevant acoustical spectrum, require even more brainpower to re-align the phases of the multiple drivers as you move your head through space. You try to sit still while listening to Carlos Santana, I can't.

Our research shows that it takes lots of brain power to make sense out of our acoustic environments and that this is probably the biggest contributor to “listening fatigue” – that horrible condition where the music starts to bother you (aside from your kids' music which is likely to bother you for other reasons beyond the scope of this manual).

At AUX, we love music so much that we need to listen to it all day long. So we went and solved this “listening fatigue” thing once and for all - focused point source drivers from 150hz and up, not to mention a nice smooth roll-off at the top. Oh and a distortion free sub. It all adds up to hours of continuous musical pleasure.

The AUX Classic SATs have been designed to focus all of the sound spectrum that we normally associate with this “spatial recognition” into a fairly narrow cone, allowing you to point them right at where you are listening, minimizing reflections off the side walls, floor and ceiling. Most speakers on the other hand use tweeters for the higher frequencies, which disperse the high frequencies throughout the room, creating more reflection interference. And anyway, there is only going to be one sweet spot in the room, so point them there! The rest of the room will still get plenty of sound from the AUX, don't worry about that, but the concentration of musical energy at the sweet spot is just that much better.

At AUX we want you to hear the music, not the room. When speakers are properly placed, you hear the music, not the room (with its inherently less than perfect acoustics).

Now that you've got the philosophy, time for the practicality.

10 Commandments - 2.1 Unit Placement:

1. SUB will get twice as powerful when placed on or near solid surfaces, on the floor, against a wall, in the corner. In the very corner on the floor it will be 8 times more powerful than on your desk in the middle of the room.

(2x2x2)

2. SUB will seem louder the closer it is to your gut.

3. SUB doesn't like to be placed on shag carpeting, much better to be on a hard surface.

4. The left SAT should point at your left ear and the right SAT should point at your right ear.

5. Full emersion stereo happens when your head and 2 SATs form a simple triangle.

6. If the SATs are closer together, it will sound more like a stage in front of you (live concert) - further apart and they begin to sound like headphones, with the music inside your head. Your choice.

7. It's a very personal thing.

8. There are millions of valid solutions.

9. Experiment a lot.

10. At your desk, put the SUB on the floor on its' side off to the side of your knees (with cables and buttons on top at arms length) and put the SATs lying down on their sides on either side of your computer screen, angled up right at your head (one side is flat, the other angled).

ENJOY !