

NOISE: THE UNWANTED SIGNAL

Cables represent the longest signal paths in your audio and video system, and they also have an extremely wide bandwidth. This combination makes them very efficient antennas for picking up radio frequency noise and interference; i.e., unwanted signals. Yet cables are an essential component of any audio or video system. It takes special technologies that go well beyond the noise rejection capabilities of typical cables to control the assault of unwanted signals on today's high resolution audio and video components. Transparent Cables and PowerLink Products control unwanted signals by incorporating new approaches to cable geometry, shielding and precision designed passive networks that are built into the cable.

Cable Geometry and Shielding Proper cable geometry and shielding help to reject radio frequency interference (RFI) and electromagnetic interference (EMI). All Transparent interconnects, speaker cables, digital cables, video cables, and AC power cord products use unique cable geometry and shielding techniques to help reduce the impact of external noise.

Passive Networks Correct geometry and shielding alone cannot separate low-level musical detail from the abundance of external noise present in today's environment. What's required is a broader approach to noise rejection: special passive networks that can reject a wider and more controlled frequency band of unwanted signals. Individually designed passive filter networks are built into the modules of Transparent's analog interconnects and speaker cables and power conditioning products. The networks are specifically matched to each type of application and each cable length. Rejecting unwanted signals and controlling resonances are two of the most important objectives of Transparent's network technology. You can hear and see the benefits of rejecting unwanted signals for yourself by comparing the performance of a system that is cabled throughout with typical cable and comparing it to a system that is linked throughout with Transparent Cables and Power Products.

Transparent Analog, Digital, Video and Power Products are designed and distributed by

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TRANSPARENT

SPEAKON TERMINATION KIT

Instruction Manual

Thank you for purchasing one of our InWall products. You will find new enjoyment from your music and film systems, joining the ranks of those who feel that cables “should be heard and not seen.”

INSTRUCTIONS

In order to connect your inwall cable to one of our Brick products, you must terminate the inwall cable with a male Neutrik Speakon connector. Please follow these instructions carefully, and you will have years of pleasure ahead of you.

SPEAKON PARTS LIST

body (has screw terminals)

case (has Neutrik label)

lock nut (large cylinder, threads on one end)

white strain relief (for use with HP I4-2 and I4-4, CL2TW)

black strain relief (for use with CL2TWP and CL2TWPR)

TOOLS

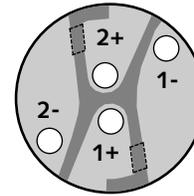
wire strippers

x-acto knife or other sharp knife

small flat-bladed screwdriver

1. Put on some nice music.
2. Cut the outer jacket of the cable to expose about 1/2” (12mm) of the inner conductors. Remove filler material.
3. Strip the individual conductors about 1/4” (6mm). The insulation is dense and very thin, so be careful not to cut too deeply – you’ll want every one of those strands of copper available for transferring signal!
4. Place the black locknut onto the speaker cable (threaded end last), followed by the appropriate strain relief for your cable (see parts list above). The “pointed” end of the strain relief goes on first.

5. Smooth the strands of each conductor with a gentle twisting motion so they are all tightly organized. Insert the white (+) conductor into terminal 1+ and the black (-) conductor into terminal 2+. Inspect your work to be sure there are no shorts.
6. Fasten each conductor securely by tightening its screw.
7. Assemble unit by sliding the case over the body, threaded end first.
8. Push the strain relief up against the rear of the body, rotating it until it fits perfectly against the profile cast onto the body.
9. Push the case (threaded end first) over the strain relief until you hit a stop. To complete assembly, screw locknut onto the threads on the case until snug. Start these fine threads carefully to avoid cross-threading.



At left is a rear view of the connector body, showing the four terminal sockets. The white conductor goes into socket 1+. The black conductor goes into socket 2+. Dashed lines indicate the areas to be clipped out when installing jumpers (see below).

You can upgrade the basic installation to increase the current transfer capabilities between the speaker cable and the network, but this upgrade requires soldering:

1. Source two small-gauge jumper wires – solid core copper works best. (Jumpers are not included in this kit.)
2. Remove the black setscrews and silver-colored wire clamps from all four terminals. Clip out a small section of the plastic barrier between 1+ and 1-, and between 2+ and 2- (see diagram above).
3. Solder white (+) conductor to 1+, and a jumper between 1+ and 1-. Solder black (-) conductor to 2+, and a jumper between 2+ and 2-.
4. For CL2TWP and CL2TWPR, attach the jumper through the empty setscrew hole on the side of the socket.