



Signature Series S3 S4

Wall Mount

Loudspeaker

Owners Manual

Signature Series S-3 / S-4 Wall Mount Loudspeakers

First, the Paperwork

Before proceeding, be sure to put your sales receipt in a safe place. It is necessary for proof of purchase, warranty repairs and insurance purposes. Also fill out the enclosed warranty card and mail it.

Placement

The Signature Series Wall Mount Loudspeakers are designed to work within any interior decorating scheme. They can be installed in virtually any location where flush mounting is possible. To maximize their sound performance however, guidelines should be followed. For the best stereo reproduction the two loudspeakers should be placed an equal distance from your listening position and separated so that the angle between them, at the listening position, is between 40 and 60 degrees (see illustration *Fig. 1*). For example, if your listening position is 8 to 12 feet (2.5 to 4.5m) from each speaker, both systems should be about 8 feet (2.5m) apart.

For the best stereo imaging, we recommend that the units be placed so that the high frequency

transducers are as close as possible to the ear level of a seated listener.

Signature Series S-3 and S-4 Wall Mount Loudspeakers should not be installed in room corners.

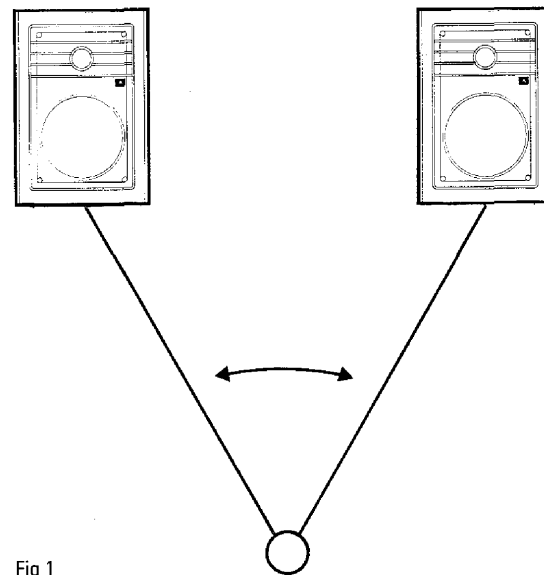


Fig 1

Hooking Up Your Wall Mount Loudspeakers

What Kind of Wire to Use: For best results, we recommend the use of specially designed ultra-low resistance, oxygen-free speaker wire. Available from your JBL dealer, it allows the maximum power and frequency bandwidth and represents an important link in the sound chain. However, any insulated, multi-stranded copper wire may be used, provided it is of the proper gauge (thickness). The easiest to obtain is ordinary lamp cord, available at hardware stores. Which size to use depends on the distance between your amplifier and your Signature Series Wall Mount Loudspeakers. The table below shows the allowable run lengths for different wire gauges as measured one way from your amplifier to the speaker.

<u>Wire Length</u>	<u>Gauge of copper wire</u>
up to 8 ft.	18 gauge
up to 12 ft.	16 gauge
up to 20 ft.	14 gauge
up to 30 ft.	12 gauge
up to 50 ft.	10 gauge

Preparing the Hookup Wire: Make the hookup wires for both speakers the **SAME LENGTH**, even if one speaker is closer to your amplifier than the other. This may mean coiling up some wire if one speaker is quite close and the other is far away, but it must be done to maintain proper signal balance.

Now separate the two conductors for a distance of about 1", and strip off 3/8" of insulation from both ends of each conductor.

Connecting your loudspeakers: Your amplifier or receiver has a + (red) and a - (black) speaker output terminal. Each Signature Series Wall Mount Loudspeaker also has corresponding + and - terminals on their back sides (Fig 2). It is important to hook both speakers up in an identical manner – red-to-red and black-to-black – so that they are “in phase.” (Hooking them up “out of phase” results in a thin sound with poor stereo imaging and a lack of bass.)

Almost all double stranded wire has a means of differentiating one strand from the other. This could be a different color conductor, a strand of yarn in one conductor, or ribs on one part of the insulation. **IT DOES NOT MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE WHICH OF THE TWO STRANDS OF WIRE GO TO (+) AND (-) ON THE SPEAKERS**

AND AMPLIFIER AS LONG AS BOTH SPEAKERS ARE DONE IDENTICALLY.

Make sure that the two speaker wire conductors do not touch or short out. It only takes one little fine piece of wire out of place to cause a short.

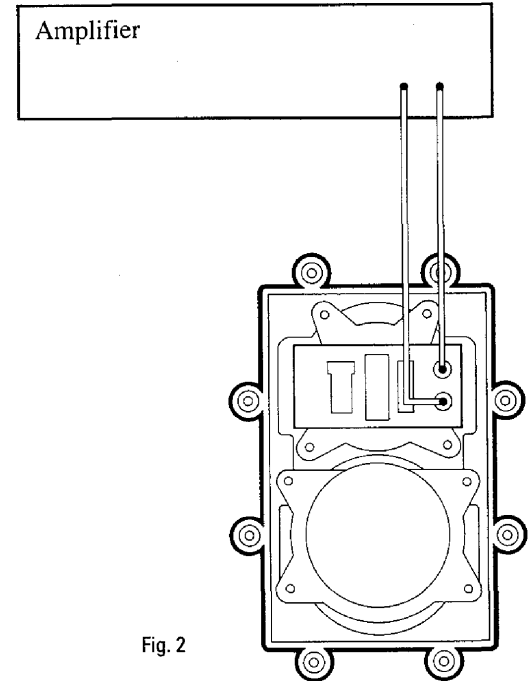


Fig. 2

Power Handling

For distortion-free sound reproduction and virtually unlimited loudspeaker life, follow these guidelines:

1. Purchase an amplifier that will provide more power than you will need. A loudspeaker can require up to ten times the average power level for those instantaneous bursts of sonic power known as transients. If the amplifier has enough reserve power, transients will be clear and crisp. If not, the transients will be muddy or dull. When an amplifier runs out of undistorted power, it is forced to exceed its design capabilities, producing dangerous power levels rich in high frequency distortion.
2. Do not make or break connections to the amplifier while it is operating. Unplugging or inserting connectors into an amplifier, preamplifier or receiver while it is operating can produce momentary loud buzzes. Often, these buzzes occur at high power and can destroy loudspeaker voice coils very quickly.
3. Practice audio precaution. If your tape deck does not have tape lifters, it can produce squels when in the fast-wind mode (either

forward or backward) that can destroy high frequency drivers. Turning the volume down while fast winding is a simple remedy. Turning down the volume whenever handling the phonograph tone arm is also wise. If a phonograph pickup is accidentally dropped on a record when the volume is turned up, the resulting thump could destroy the loudspeaker. Do not play the system loudly with excessive bass boost, this can easily cause the amplifier to be overdriven. A 3dB increase in volume is just noticeable to the ear, but requires double the amplifier power, and many tone controls are capable of providing boost of 15dB. This will eventually result in damaged high frequency transducers.

Existing Construction: Installation Procedure

Tools Needed

Philips #2 Screw Driver
Measuring Tape
Hack Saw Blade
Pencil
Carpenter's Level
Awl

Installation Kit Contents

Template
Speaker Frame
Thread Forming Screws
Retainer Clips
Mounting Bosses
Mounting Brackets
Grille

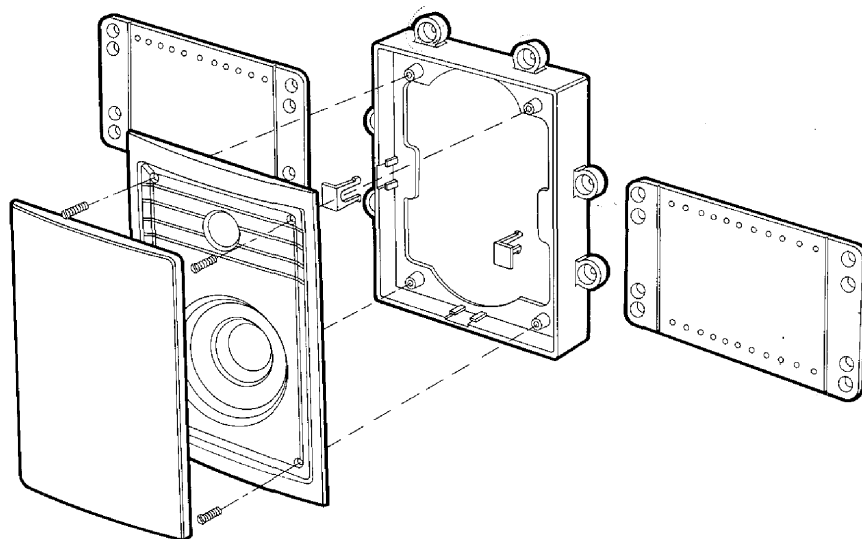


Fig 3

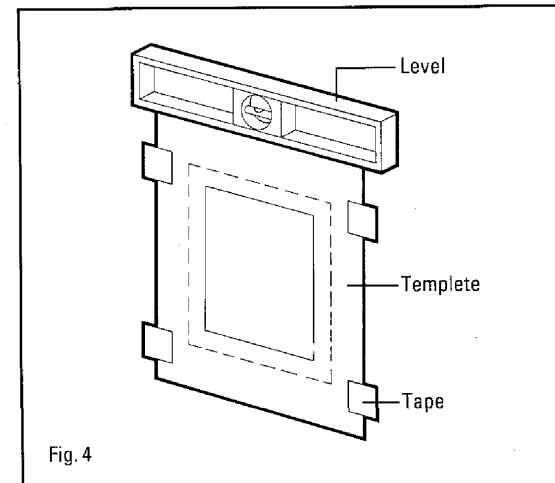
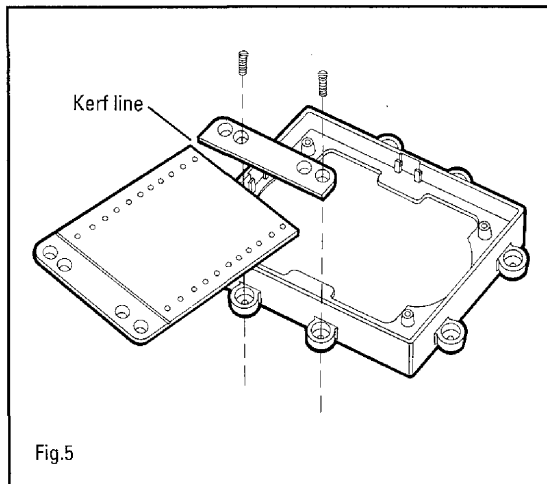


Fig. 4

Step One: Remove the grille from the loud-speaker frame by inserting the awl in one of the grille perforations and pulling upward gently (Fig. 3).

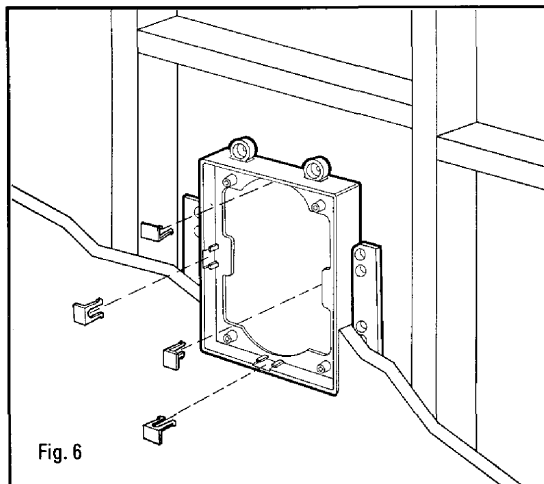
Step Two: Using the enclosed template and a measuring tape, determine the desired speaker location. Note: A carpenter's level can be used to level speaker on the wall (Fig. 4)



Step Three: Check to see that the speaker frame is located between the studs and that there is a minimum of 1-1/2" clearance between the wall stud and the speaker frame.

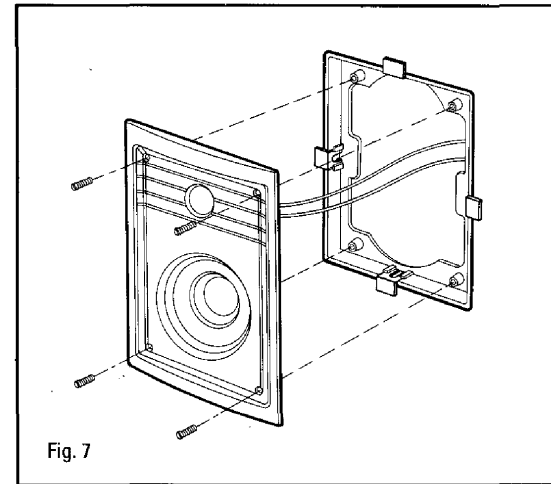
Step Four: With a hack saw blade, pierce the wall board and cut a hole in the wall board using the enclosed template.

Step Five: Snap off the mounting bracket at the kerf line (*Fig. 5*) and position on the speaker frame using



the mounting bosses (marked 3/8", 1/2", 5/8", 3/4") that correspond to the thickness of the wall board. Using the thread forming screws supplied in the kit, attach the mounting brackets to the speaker frame.

Step Six: Position the frame assembly in the wall (*Fig. 6*) and secure using the retainer clips provided in the kit.



Step Seven: Connect the speaker wires to the baffle assembly (*Fig. 7*). Screw baffle to speaker frame. (Caution: Do not over-tighten baffle screws.)

Step Eight: Replace metal grille by gently pressing it into recess in the baffle.

New Construction: Installation Procedure

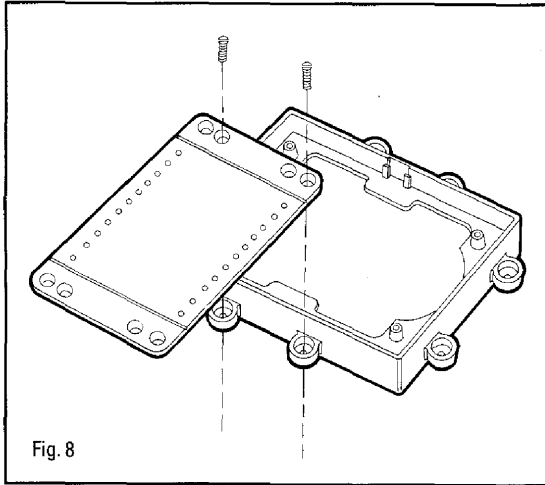


Fig. 8

Step One: Remove the grille from the loud-speaker frame by inserting an awl in one of the grille perforations and gently pulling upward. (Any stiff wire can be used instead of an awl.)

Step Two: Choose the mounting bracket that corresponds to the wall board thickness. (Note: The brackets are marked and preset at 3/8", 1/2", 5/8" and 3/4".) Attach mounting brackets to speaker-frame (Fig. 8).

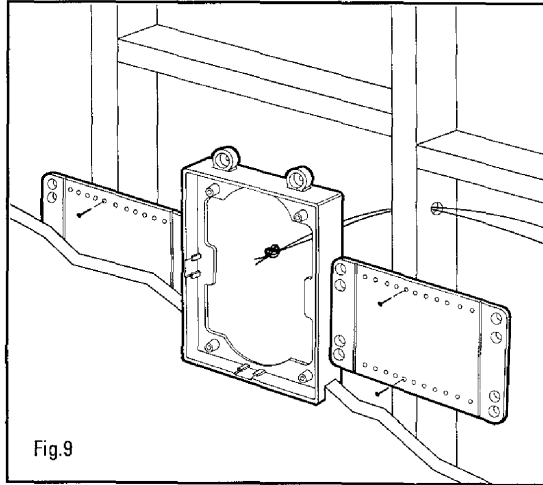


Fig. 9

Step Three: Determine desired location for speaker installation.

Step Four: Nail or screw speaker frame assembly to wall studs using a carpenter's level and measuring tape to level frame assembly on the wall (Fig. 9).

Step Five: Route wires through frame opening. Tie wires to the frame to prevent them from falling back through the wall opening.

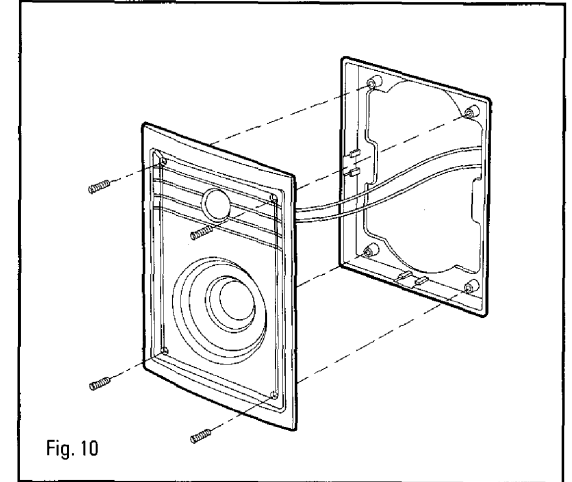


Fig. 10

Step Six: Cut sheet rock to measure 1/8" to 1/4" larger than the perimeter of the speaker frame.

Step Seven: Connect speaker wires to baffle assembly. Screw baffle to speaker frame and replace metal speaker grille by gently pressing into the recess on the baffle (Fig. 10). (Caution: Do not over-tighten baffle screws.)

Painting Your Loudspeaker Frame and Grille

The Signature Series S-3 and S-4 Wall Mount Loudspeaker can be painted to match any interior decorating scheme. The painting mask provided in the assembly kit will enable you to protect the loudspeaker components as well as the speaker baffle.

The white finish on the speaker grille and frame is a high quality paint. It will function as a primer should you decide to alter the color. Install the paint mask securely into the recess in the baffle. Using a high quality spray paint, apply a thin coat of paint. It is important that the grille perforations remain free of paint. Filling the perforations will alter the sound quality.

Service

Should your JBL Signature Series Wall Mount Loudspeakers need service, please return them to the dealer from whom they were purchased. Remember to bring the sales receipt or invoice with you.

You can obtain warranty service from any authorized stations listed on the enclosed brochure. Simply take or ship your speakers, postage prepaid, to the nearest authorized station. For your own protection we suggest you insure your shipment, as damages may occur and are not covered by this warranty.

Specifications

	S-3	S-4
High Frequency Transducer:	2-way System	2-way System
Low Frequency Transducer:	1" Pure Titanium	1" Pure Titanium
Impedance (nominal):	5-1/4" Polymer Laminate	6-1/2" Poly Laminate
Sensitivity (1 Watt / 1 Meter):	4 Ohms	4 Ohms
Frequency Response:	86 dB	88 dB
Recommended Amplifier Power :*	125Hz - 22kHz	100Hz - 22kHz
Shipping Weight:	10 - 100 Watts	10 - 100 Watts
	14 lbs. (6.4 kg pr.)	16 lbs. (7.3 kg pr.)

HOLE CUTOUT SIZE

6" x 9 1/2"

7 1/2" x 11 1/2"