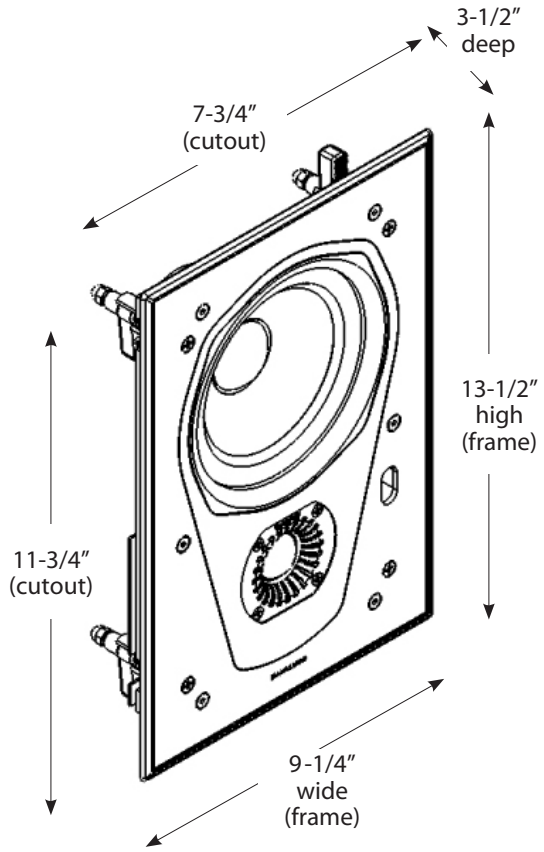
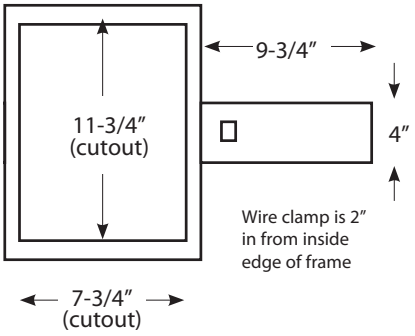
SPK-65IW In-Wall

Updated July 2011

Speaker



Bracket



SPK-BR60 Brackets

Metal rough-in brackets "claim the space" during drywalling. Removable arms can be mounted vertically or horizontally, and feature a wire clamp to hold cables in place during drywalling.

Performance

Placement
Walls and ceilings, horizontally or vertically.

Maximum Output
106dB each with 100w

Directed Dispersion
10° down from tweeter

Room Size
Up to 3,000 ft³

Close-Miked Near-Field Response (±3dB)
50-20,000 Hz

6dB Downpoint
40 Hz

Nominal Coverage Angle (-6dB from Reference Axis)
60° H, 50° V

Sensitivity [1 watt (2.83v) at 1m]
86dB

Nominal Impedance
8 ohms

Tweeter
1-inch silk dome

Bass Unit
6-1/2″ long-throw bass unit with aluminum cone, butyl surround.

Network
TransientEdge® crossover topology. Pi Space tuning.

Connections
Compression push terminals accept bare wire to 12 gauge.

Construction
Injection-molded aluminum frame; 1-inch MDF baffle, Slot/Lock® mounting system.

Grille
Custom perforated steel grille powder coated white. Paintable.

Weight
8 lbs each

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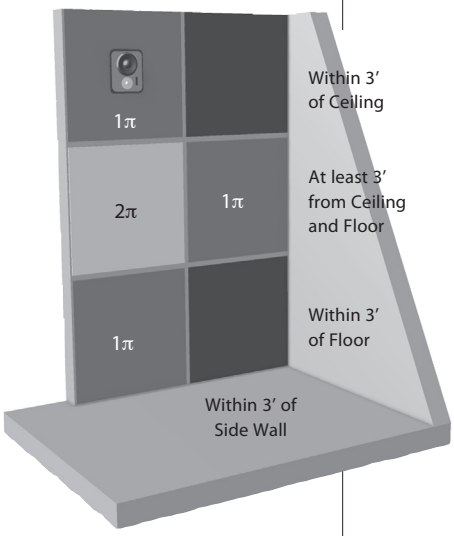
Understanding Pi Space

2π Space
When you place an in-wall speaker in the middle of the wall, at least 3 feet from an adjoining wall, floor, or ceiling, it is considered to be in 2π Space.

1π Space
When you move the speaker within 3 feet of either an adjoining wall, floor, or ceiling, it is now in 1π Space. The adjoining wall increases the boundary effect on the speaker's output, increasing mid-bass and bass frequencies as much as 6dB. This will cause the speaker to sound muddy and heavy.

Pi Space Diagram
This diagram shows the boundary effects of an adjoining wall and ceiling, and how these boundaries determine Pi Space. These are only recommendations. Set the Pi Space switch to your taste.



Setting Controls

Assymetrical Placement

1 Pi Space

2 Pi Space

You may encounter a situation where one in-wall speaker is placed near a side wall (1π Space) while the second speaker is placed in the middle of the room (2π Space). In this case, set each speaker according to its placement for a balanced presentation.

Working With Directed Dispersion

The SPK-65IW's dispersion pattern has a distinctive 10° downward tilt from the tweeter (away from the bass unit). Because most in-wall speakers are placed at or above ear level in the wall, the SPK-65IW will naturally fire away from the ceiling. If you are mounting the SPK-65IW below ear level, invert the speaker so the tweeter faces up.

Using With SPK-0SUB

When using a subwoofer, run the SPK-65IW's through a high pass filter set to 80 Hz or above. This relieves the speaker from playing bass information, plus dramatically improves power handling.

Predictive Placement

SPL
How loud will one speaker play, in dB, with given amplifier power.

Full Range Performance

Amp Power	Distance from speaker to ear level			
	3′	6′	12′	24′
25 watts	100dB	95dB	92dB	88dB
50 watts	103dB	98dB	95dB	91dB
100 watts	106dB	101dB	98dB	94dB

Coverage
How wide is the height and width of the coverage pattern, assuming -3dB from reference, as distance increases.

		Distance from speaker to ear level		
Vertically	3′	6′	12′	24′
Up from tweeter (15°)	1′	1.5′	3.5′	6.5′
Down from tweeter (35°)	2′	4.5′	8.5′	17′
Horizontally				
Across (60°) 3.5′	7′	14′	28′	

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