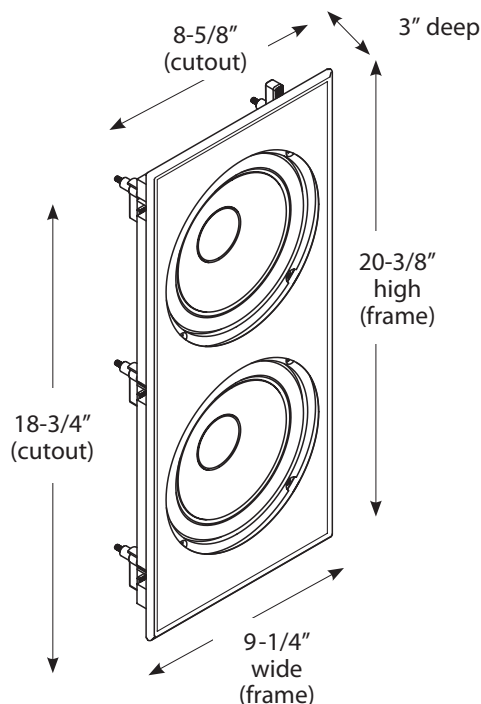


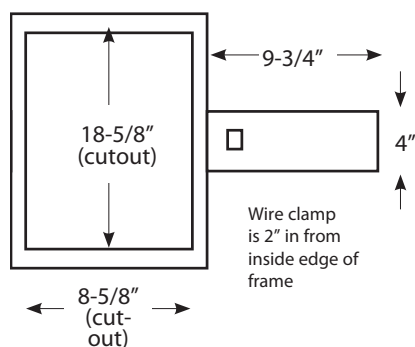
## Speaker



### Building A Back Box

The SPK-0SUB requires 1.2 ft<sup>3</sup> of air volume behind the wall to achieve full bass extension. Here are box-building dimensions with minimum depths to give your carpenter:

## Bracket



### SPK-BR70 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.

MDF Thickness	1/2"	3/4"
Width	14-1/2"	14-1/2"
Depth	4-1/2"	5"
Height	45"	47"

## Sub Classification: Transitional Sub

### Transitional Subwoofer

Bay Audio classifies three types of subwoofers:

#### Rumble Subs

Designed for bass from 15Hz through 30Hz in theaters.

#### Impact Subs

Designed for maximum pressure in the impact zone of 40Hz through 100Hz.

#### Transitional Subs

Designed for bass reinforcement from 50Hz and above, specifically for smaller rooms, or used in a transitional capacity with Impact subs.

## Performance

### Placement

Walls and ceilings, horizontally or vertically

Maximum Output  
107dB each

### 96dB Performance

#### Single subwoofer:

5,000 ft<sup>3</sup> room, corner loaded.  
2,500 ft<sup>3</sup> room, placed more than 4' from a corner.

#### Stereo pair:

10,000 ft<sup>3</sup> room, corner loaded.  
5,000 ft<sup>3</sup> room, placed more than 4' from a corner.

### Volume Consideration

Approximately one subwoofer for every 2,500 ft<sup>3</sup>

Close-Miked Near-Field Response (±3dB)  
32-200 Hz

6dB Downpoint  
29 Hz

### Bass Unit

Dual 8-inch long-throw bass units.

### Construction

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

### Connections

Compression push terminals accept bare wire to 12 gauge.

### Grille

Custom perforated steel grille powder coated white. Paintable.

### Weight

11 lbs each

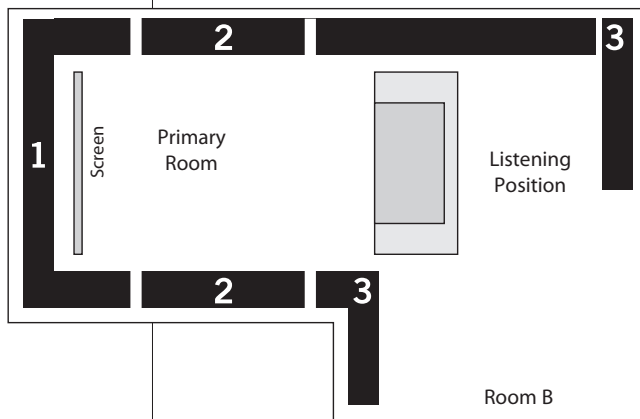
## What's Loud Enough?

We like subwoofers to produce at least 96dB continuous (100dB for high-impact theaters) throughout their range at the listening position.

For background music systems, performance to 85dB is appropriate.

## Determining Room Volume

Room volume is Width x Length x Height of the primary listening room, plus a portion of the volume of any rooms that are connected. When placing a subwoofer in position 1, add 25% of the volume of Room B. In position 2, add 50%. In position 3 add 100% of room B.



## Determining Output

### Corner Loaded SPL

Placing the SPK-OSUB low in a corner will yield the greatest bass output. Adding a second Sub adds 3 to 6dB of output, depending upon how close the subwoofers are to each other. The chart assumes the first subwoofer is placed in the corner, and the second is alongside a side wall.

Volume	First Sub	Second Sub
1,500 ft <sup>3</sup>	98dB	103dB
3,000 ft <sup>3</sup>	96dB	101dB
5,000 ft <sup>3</sup>	94dB	99dB
7,000 ft <sup>3</sup>	92dB	97dB

### Wall Loaded SPL

Use these SPL charts when placing the SPK-OSUB at least 4 feet from the floor or an adjoining wall. This chart assumes both subwoofers are placed at least 4' from the floor and adjoining walls.

Volume	First Sub	Second Sub
1,500 ft <sup>3</sup>	93dB	98dB
3,000 ft <sup>3</sup>	91dB	96dB
5,000 ft <sup>3</sup>	89dB	94dB
7,000 ft <sup>3</sup>	87dB	92dB