Thank you for giving Home Theater Direct the chance to win your business! We are confident you will find that HTD offers an outstanding combination of performance and value in everything we make. To ensure you get the most out of your new speakers, please take a moment to read this manual before you get started. Should you lose this manual, you can always download or print a copy from www.htd.com.

The impedance matching stereo volume control is a relatively new concept in whole-house audio installation. It is a full range volume control that can be adjusted to meet the requirements of your installation. With a simple change to the impedance matching shorting bar, you can safely connect multiple pairs of speakers to a single amplifier (or receiver). Refer to the charts provided in this manual to determine how to set the shorting bar to ensure the proper impedance level is sent to your amplifier.

Features and Technical Information
- Can be used with any combination of 4 ohm, 8 ohm, or 16 ohm speakers (all HTD speakers are 8 ohm)
- 12 steps of attenuation
- Frequency response: 20 Hz to 20kHz (+0/-2db) at rated power
- Removable green connecting strips accept up to 14 gauge wire
- Independent grounds for use with any amplifier
- Decora-style faceplate included
- Fits most plastic electrical junction boxes with a minimum depth of 3.25"

Installation Considerations

Type of Speaker Cable
For most applications, we recommend using 14 gauge oxygen-free copper speaker cable. For individual lengths less than 75 feet, 16 gauge cable is acceptable. When running speaker wires inside walls, it is recommended that you use CL3 rated cable for better insulation from surrounding electrical cables and to conform to building codes.

Avoiding Interference
Speaker wires can act as an antenna for electrical noise. Locating the speaker cable too close to a light dimmer or switch may cause a "buzzing" or "popping" sound to be heard through the speakers. If you must locate the speaker cable near electrical devices, try to rout the cable a minimum of three feet away from the electrical wiring.

Impedance Correction
This process ensures that the impedance load shown to the receiver or amplifier never goes below the rated capabilities of the receiver or amplifier. See the charts (opposite page) for specific impedance loads that will be presented to your amplifier, depending on the quantity and impedance of the speakers you are using. All HTD speakers are rated at 8 ohms.

Examples: see Figure 1 and Figure 2
Figure 1 shows one impedance matching stereo volume control connected to two pair of 8 ohm speakers. Figure 2 shows two impedance matching stereo volume controls each connected to one pair of 8 ohm speakers. In both cases the impedance shorting bars on the volume controls are set to the "X2" position. Note that it is the total number of speakers that are connected to the same amplifier that determines this position (as long as all speakers at some point pass through one volume control). The total number of volume controls is irrelevant.
Installation

1. Make sure the amplifier is turned off.

2. Select a convenient mounting location for the volume control.

3. Run one 4-conductor cable (or two 2-conductor cables) from the amplifier (for the positive and negative of both the left and right channel) to the Amplifier Inputs on the volume control.

4. Run a 2-conductor cable from the Speaker Outputs on the volume control to the left speaker(s) and a 2-conductor cable to the right speaker(s).

5. To connect the cables to the volume control:
   a) Strip away about 2” of the outer sheath of the CL3 cable to reveal the individual conductors inside.
   b) Strip 3/8” of insulation from the end of each conductor.
   c) Tightly twist the wires until there are no frayed ends.
   d) To more easily attach cables, remove the green connecting strips from the volume control, and loosen each connection using a small regular screw driver.
   e) Insert each of the 4 conductors from the amplifier into the green Input Amplifier terminal, being careful to maintain channel (Left and Right) and polarity (+ positive to + positive; - negative to – negative). Tightly screw down each connection and then replace the green Input Amplifier terminal.
   f) Insert each of the 4 conductors from the speakers into the green Output Speakers terminal, being careful to maintain channel (Left and Right) and polarity (+ positive to + positive; - negative to – negative). Tightly screw down each connection and then replace the green Output Speakers terminal.

6. Connect additional speakers in parallel (see Figure 1 and Figure 2).

7. Make certain that all connections between your amplifier and the volume control, and between the volume control and each speaker, are “phase correct”, that is + to + and – to –.

8. Slide the volume switch to the “off” position, turn on the amplifier, and test the functionality of the volume control.

HTD Warranty Information

All HTD electronics, including the impedance matching stereo volume controls, carry a TWO YEAR WARRANTY on both parts and labor. Should your HTD component fail to operate properly at any time during the warranty period, HTD will repair or replace (at our option) the item barring any indication of misuse or abuse. Freight to an HTD authorized facility is paid by the customer. Return freight is paid by HTD.

Warranty registration occurred automatically at the time your order was placed. There is no need to complete or mail in additional paperwork.

Prior to returning any merchandise to HTD, please call toll free 866-483-2834 or send us a note at info@htd.com to obtain a return authorization number and complete instructions.

Impedance Correction Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impedance</th>
<th>x1</th>
<th>x2</th>
<th>x4</th>
<th>x8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 ohm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 ohm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 ohm</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

x1, x2, x4, x8 = Positions for the Impedance Shorting Bars

if you are using a 4 ohm rated amplifier:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impedance</th>
<th>x1</th>
<th>x2</th>
<th>x4</th>
<th>x8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 ohm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 ohm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 ohm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

if you are using an 8 ohm rated amplifier: