

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.

A Few Words About Stereo and Surround Sound

HTD speakers are designed to accurately reproduce high fidelity music as well as dialog and effects in movies. Most of us are familiar with the concept of 2-channel audio, commonly known as stereo. In a home theater environment, recording engineers have the option of recording into additional channels. A majority of today's movies are recorded in 5.1 surround sound formats, most often either Dolby Digital or DTS. When these movies are played with a digital source, such as a DVD player, audiences at home have the opportunity to hear all of these channels if their system has been equipped with the appropriate speakers for each channel. When these movies are played through an analog stereo source, such as a VCR, a 5.1 surround signal is usually available in Dolby ProLogic, ProLogic II or some other analog matrixed format. ProLogic makes use of the same 5.1 speaker channels, although the back two (surround) speakers will receive identical information and it is not a full range signal. ProLogic II sends discrete, full-range channels to the back two speakers. The subwoofer is provided the low frequencies sent to the other channels in a Dolby ProLogic or ProLogic II recording. By contrast, a true 5.1 digital recording includes a completely unique channel of both low frequencies and effects (LFE). This channel is most often referred to as the LFE channel or subwoofer channel and represents the .1 in a 5.1 system. In most of today's receivers, the five full frequency channels: front right, front center, front left, rear (surround) right and rear (surround) left; are "powered" channels, meaning the receiver has built-in amplification for each channel. The LFE channel however, is most often not powered. And because this channel only includes very low frequencies, a powered subwoofer is necessary to produce the LFE channel.

Speaker Size

Most of today's home theater receivers allow you to tell the receiver what type of speakers you are using. This is important since you don't want to waste power across a full-frequency signal to a speaker that can only handle a limited range. Receivers will typically ask whether or not the speaker is "small" or "large". In most cases, setting the speaker to "small" will cause only frequencies above 100 Hz to be sent to the speaker. "Large" allows the full frequency range to be passed to the speaker. Some receivers take this a step further and allow you to set the cut-off frequency, usually somewhere between 60 and 120 hz. All HTD Level THREE speakers will reproduce signals below 100 Hz, but not as low or with the same authority as the powered subwoofer. Sending the full frequency to these speakers will not harm them at moderate volumes. However, if you often play your speakers at very high volumes, it is better to set all but the tower speakers to small. This will prevent the smaller speakers from peaking out and distorting when strong low frequency information is present. Therefore, we recommend that you try both settings to see which works best in your situation and to your listening taste. Never play a speaker so loud that it distorts. In many receivers, setting a speaker to "small" automatically sends the low frequencies that would otherwise go to that channel to the subwoofer connected to the LFE channel. Check the "bass management" section of your receiver's owner's manual to be sure. This section should also address the options you have for utilizing the powered subwoofer in audio-only applications.

***If you have any questions, we can be reached at...
info@htd.com or toll free 1-866-HTD-AUDIO (483-2834)***

Safety Instructions for the Powered Subwoofer

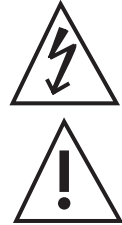


Warning - To reduce the risk of fire or shock, do not expose this appliance to rain or moisture.

Caution - To reduce the risk of fire or shock, do not remove the cover or back. No user serviceable parts inside. Refer servicing to qualified service personnel.

Caution - To prevent electric shock, match wide blade of plug to wide slot, fully insert.

The lightning flash with arrowhead symbol, within an equilateral triangle, is intended to alert the user to the presence of un-insulated dangerous voltage within the product's enclosure that may be of sufficient magnitude to constitute a risk of electrical shock to persons.



The exclamation point within an equilateral triangle is intended to alert the user to the presence of important operating and maintenance (servicing) instructions in the literature accompanying this appliance.

Read Instructions

All the safety and operating instructions should be read before the appliance is operated.

Retain Instructions

The safety and operating instructions should be adhered to.

Heed Warnings

All the warnings on the appliance and in the operating instructions should be adhered to.

Follow Instructions

All operating and use instructions should be followed.

Water and Moisture

The appliance should not be used near water. For example, near a bathtub, washbowl, kitchen sink, laundry tub, in a wet basement, or near a swimming pool, etc.

Ventilation

The appliance should be situated so that its location or position does not interfere with its proper ventilation. For example, the appliance should not be situated on a bed, sofa, rug, or similar surface that may block the ventilation openings: or placed in a built-in situation, such as a bookcase or cabinet that may impede the flow of air through the ventilation openings.

Heat

The appliance should be situated away from heat sources such as radiators, heat registers, stoves, or other appliances (including amplifiers) that produce heat.

Power Sources

The appliance should be connected to a power supply only of the type described in the operating instructions or as marked on the appliance.

Grounding or Polarization

Precautions should be taken so that the grounding or polarization means of an appliance is not defeated.

Power Cord Protection

Power supply cords should be routed so that they are not likely to be walked on or pinched by items placed on or against them, paying particular attention to cords at plugs, convenience receptacles, and the point where they exit from the appliance.

Cleaning

The speaker should be cleaned only as recommended by the manufacturer.

Power Lines

An outdoor antenna should be located away from power lines.

Non-Use Periods

The power cord of the appliance should be unplugged from the outlet when left unused for long periods of time.

Object and Liquid Entry

Care should be taken so that objects do not fall and liquids are not spilled into the enclosure through openings.

Damage Requiring Service

The appliance should be serviced by qualified personnel when: a) the power supply cord or the plug has been damaged: b) objects have fallen, or liquid spilled into the appliance: c) the appliance has been exposed to rain: d) the appliance does not appear to operate normally or exhibits a marked change in performance or e) the appliance has been dropped, or the enclosure damaged.

Servicing

The user should not attempt to service the appliance beyond that described in the operating instructions. All other servicing should be referred to qualified service personnel.

Product Servicing

If your system fails to operate properly, please contact HTD directly for further assistance, at 1-866-483-2834.

Please read the following warnings and tips before hooking up your HTD Powered Subwoofer:

- Never connect speaker wire or line level connections with the Subwoofer power button in the ON position. Always make your connections with the amplifier OFF.
- Only use the power cord supplied with your HTD Powered Subwoofer.
- Never plug the HTD Powered Subwoofer into the back of another electrical component.
- We highly recommend plugging the HTD Powered Subwoofer into a power tree with surge protection.

Key Features

Speaker Drivers

Speaker drivers are essentially the moving components that produce sound from a speaker. Level THREE bookshelf and center channel speakers utilize a mid-range driver and high frequency driver. The Level THREE Towers include a high-frequency driver, specialized high-mid driver, and dedicated mid-low range woofers.

The mid-range driver in the bookshelf and center speaker consists of an FCD™ Cone, a powerful magnet and 1.5" voice coil. FCD™ stands for Fabric Ceramic Doping. A lightweight fabric is used to produce the shape of the cone. A ceramic coating is then hand applied to stiffen the cone, while at the same time keeping it lightweight. Finally, a thin polymer coating (doping) is also applied by hand to help improve the lower frequency response and add warmth to the overall tone. The result is a mid-range driver that is smooth, punchy, and accurate without the "ringing" or "harshness" often associated with metal cones.

The specialized high-mid range driver in the Level THREE Tower speaker consists of a polymer treated (doped) fabric dome with a 2" voice coil. The mid-low range drivers include 7" woven fiber and pulp cones with a special polymer coating (doping) and a "lumpy" treatment that helps reduce standing waves. These drivers include a 2" voice coil and powerful neodymium magnet housed in a cast aluminum basket.

In all Level THREE models, the high frequency driver, called a tweeter, is constructed of a .01 mm Kapton ribbon that has a .02 mm aluminum powder resin "coil" attached that interacts with a powerful neodymium magnet. The resulting performance is smooth and extremely natural with a clarity and crispness that is never harsh or "in your face".

All of these drivers, combined with the added bass assistance of a tuned internal transmission line and front-firing port, produce a dynamic and full sound that is both musical and powerful.

The Level THREE Bookshelf and Center Channel Speakers include:

- a 6.5" midrange driver with an FCD™ cone and 1 1/2" voice coil
- a Kapton ribbon tweeter
- a 3rd order crossover
- dual gold-plated 5-way binding posts with the option to bi-amp or bi-wire
- a knife-edge fit and finish cabinet made of CNC carved 3/4" MDF with internal bracing
- a removable shaped wood and cloth grille
- hardware to make mounting to an HTD wall-bracket easy
- an internal tuned bass channel that ends in a front firing, elliptical port
- a magnetic shield for safe placement on or near a TV
- optional press-fit brass tip-toe feet

The Level THREE Tower Speakers include:

- dual 7" mid-low range drivers with a woven fiber and pulp cone with a ceramic and polymer coating, 2" voice coil and cast aluminum basket
- a 2" high-mid range polymer coated fabric dome
- a Kapton ribbon tweeter
- a 3rd order crossover
- dual gold-plated 5-way binding posts with the option to bi-amp or bi-wire
- a knife-edge fit and finish cabinet made of CNC carved 3/4" MDF with internal bracing
- a removable shaped wood and cloth grille
- an internal tuned bass channel that ends in a front firing, elliptical port
- a magnetic shield for safe placement on or near a TV
- a large base for stability with adjustable brass tip-toe feet

The Level THREE Powered Subwoofer includes:

- a magnetically shielded 12" reinforced long-throw driver with a doped pulp cone
- a high efficiency 200 watt RMS built-in amplifier
- variable crossover, level, and phase controls
- LFE input with option to bypass the variable crossover control
- stereo line level inputs and outputs
- speaker level inputs and outputs
- a three position auto-on, on, off switch
- a removable shaped wood and cloth grille
- a knife-edge fit and finish cabinet made of CNC carved 1" MDF with internal bracing
- an internal tuned bass channel that ends in a front firing, elliptical port

Mounting Brackets and Stands

HTD offers optional wall-mount speaker brackets and stands that are ideal for use with our speakers. Level THREE bookshelf and center channel speakers are equipped with hardware on the back that allow for easy attachment to a wall-mount bracket. This hardware should be left in place even if you are not using the brackets. Removing this hardware may cause “whistling” through the open holes. Do not over tighten as stripping of the threaded nut inside the cabinet can occur. Should the nut become stripped, the speaker mounting has been jeopardized and the speaker should NOT be hung. More detailed instructions are provided with both the brackets and stands.

Speaker Feet

Level THREE bookshelf speakers have three holes drilled into the bottom. You can insert the metal tiptoe feet into these holes, or you can use the holes as a guide for applying the rubber half-dome feet. Feet allow the speaker cabinet to be decoupled from adjacent objects. Without feet, a speaker’s vibrations can be transferred to its surroundings, potentially affecting the speaker’s performance. We use three feet, rather than four, to prevent rattling that can result from placement on uneven surfaces. Correct placement of the feet will yield an acoustically accurate and sturdy speaker. Never place objects atop the speaker, as this may alter the overall balance. Use a rubber mallet to insert the metal tiptoe feet into the holes. Only insert the feet about a quarter-inch into the pre-drilled holes. This will allow you to more easily remove them later, should you choose to do so. Felt pads are also provided should you prefer to place the speaker flat on a shelf or TV.

5.1 Speaker Placement

NEVER PLACE A SPEAKER WHERE IT, OR THE CABLE CONNECTED TO IT, ARE WITHIN EASY REACH OF CHILDREN OR PETS. ALWAYS USE GOOD JUDGEMENT AND COMMON SENSE WHEN PLACING A SPEAKER WHERE PEOPLE OR PETS WILL HAVE ACCESS TO IT AS SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH CAN OCCUR IF THE SPEAKER WERE TO FALL.

All three of the front speakers (left, center and right) are intended to be directional and should be placed at approximately the same height and distance from the ideal listening spot. The center speaker should be placed as close to the viewing screen as possible, so that the audio appears to come straight out of the picture. The front left and right speakers should be placed far enough from the television to ensure that you can distinguish sounds coming from the left and right. Typically, placing the front left and right speakers between seven and fifteen feet apart is appropriate. Many audio enthusiasts recommend positioning the speakers such that drawing a line from the left speaker to the listener and back to the right speaker creates a 45-degree angle. This setting generally mimics the condition set by the recording engineer at the film studio.

Ideally, the surround speakers should be positioned about as far from the ideal listening spot as you placed the front left and right speakers, and at about the same height or higher. This, of course, is only a guideline. The size and shape of your room will almost certainly dictate a modification to the “ideal” set-up. Often, a home theater is set up in a living room where the listener is sitting very close to the back wall. In this case, it is usually best to position the surround speakers to the sides of the listener as opposed to on the back wall. Additional information and diagrams are available online in our “Help Setting Up” section. Volume and distance adjustments within your home theater receiver will help balance your system.

The powered subwoofer ideally should be placed near the front, center of the room. However, since the human ear and brain has difficulty distinguishing the location or source of low frequencies, especially below 100 hz, for practical purposes, the powered subwoofer can be positioned virtually anywhere in the room.

5.1, 6.1, 7.1 Surround Sound Defined

The digital audio multichannel format developed by the Moving Picture Experts. 5.1 refers to the five discrete, full bandwidth (20-20kHz) channels - left, right, & center fronts, plus left & right surrounds - and the “.1” usually refers to the limited bandwidth (20-120Hz) subwoofer channel. 6.1 is the same as 5.1 only there is an additional rear center channel while 7.1 has no rear center channel but instead an additional pair of surround speakers.

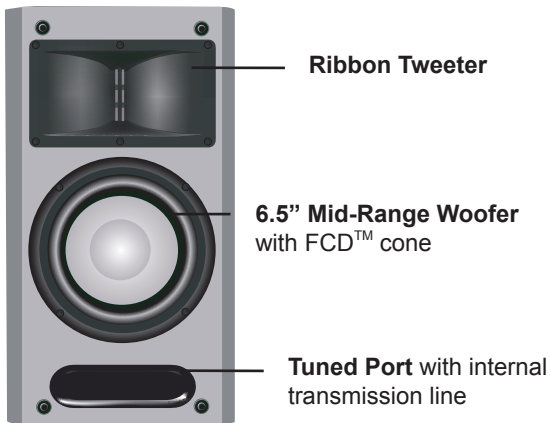
Beyond 5.1...6.1, 7.1, 9.2, etc.

Surround formats continue to be introduced that provide a myriad of additional speaker placements for even more control over home theater and hi-end audio. See your receiver’s owner’s manual for more details about these setup options. You can also visit our online “Help Setting Up” section for more information and diagrams.

Connecting the Powered Subwoofer to your Home Theater Receiver

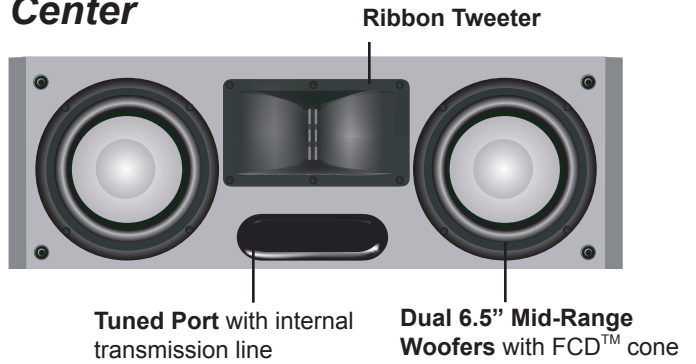
HTD Level THREE Speaker Features

Bookshelf



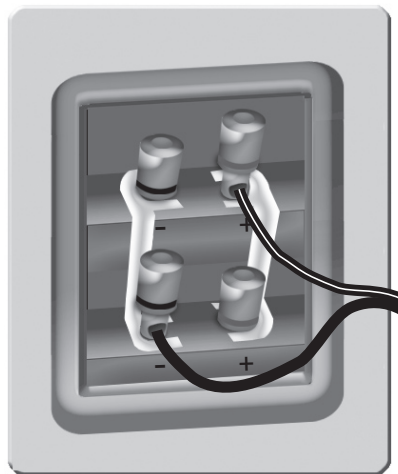
The Cabinet: a knife-edge fit and finish cabinet made of CNC carved MDF with internal bracing, covered in a mid-gloss paint or real wood finish

Center

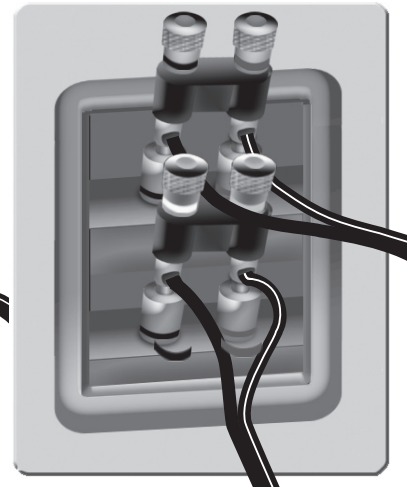


Connections

Bare Wire with Jumpers



Bi-Wire with Banana Plugs



Gold-plated 5-way binding posts ensure a solid connection

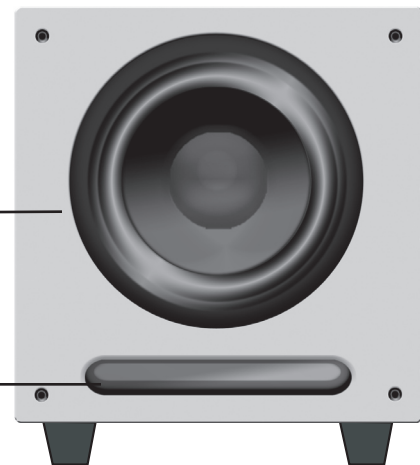
Tower



Subwoofer

12" Reinforced Long-Throw Subwoofer with doped pulp cone

Tuned Port with internal transmission line



Hooking Up Your Speakers

HTD speakers utilize quality gold-plated, five-way binding posts in conjunction with a complex high pass and low pass crossover. The gold-plated binding posts ensure an efficient transfer of signal and power from any standard type of cable or wire connector, including bare wire. For bare wire or pin-type connectors, simply thread the wire or pin through the hole in the threaded post near the base of the binding post then tighten the red or black collar down against it. Spade connectors can be fitted around the threaded post near the base. Again, simply tighten the red or black collar against it to maintain the connection. Individual or paired banana plugs can be inserted directly into the holes at the mouth of the collar with the binding posts already tightened down.

When connecting the speakers, it is very important to retain the correct polarity. This means that the wire attached to the +, red, or positive terminal on one component must be attached to the +, red, or positive terminal on the corresponding component's speaker output terminals. Similarly, the -, black, or negative terminals must connect to the respective -, black, or negative terminals. We recommend using 14 gauge oxygen-free cable, although the binding posts can accept up to 10 gauge.

Powered Subwoofer Panel Markings and Controls

Variable Subwoofer Level Control allows you to quickly balance the subwoofer volume with the other speakers. Once you set this, leave it alone. Subwoofer level will rise and fall with the system.

5-Way Binding Posts for solid connections with speaker cable when using Speaker Level Inputs & Outputs.

Crossover Frequency Control determines the upper Frequency Limit to be played by the Powered Subwoofer.

Phase Control retains phase coherency between the Subwoofer and system speakers.

Low Frequency Effect (LFE) Inputs: You can choose to bypass the Internal Crossover (XO) or use the Active INPUT to dial in your preferred Crossover point.

A pair of gold-plated stereo inputs are available for Line Level Signals.

A Pair of gold-plated stereo outputs are available to pass along the signals received in the two stereo inputs.

Power mode switch determines if the Subwoofer Amplifier is always on (ON), turns on when an input signal is sensed (Auto-Power), or OFF.

Power Light
NO Light = OFF
RED Light = STANDBY
GREEN Light = ON

40 Hz or 80 Hz Hi-Pass Filter for the Speaker -Level Outputs ONLY - decide how much Mid-Low Frequencies are sent to your Front Left and Right Speakers.

An External Fuse can be replaced in the event of an unexpected electrical shock to the unit.

IEC Socket for connecting the removable power cord.

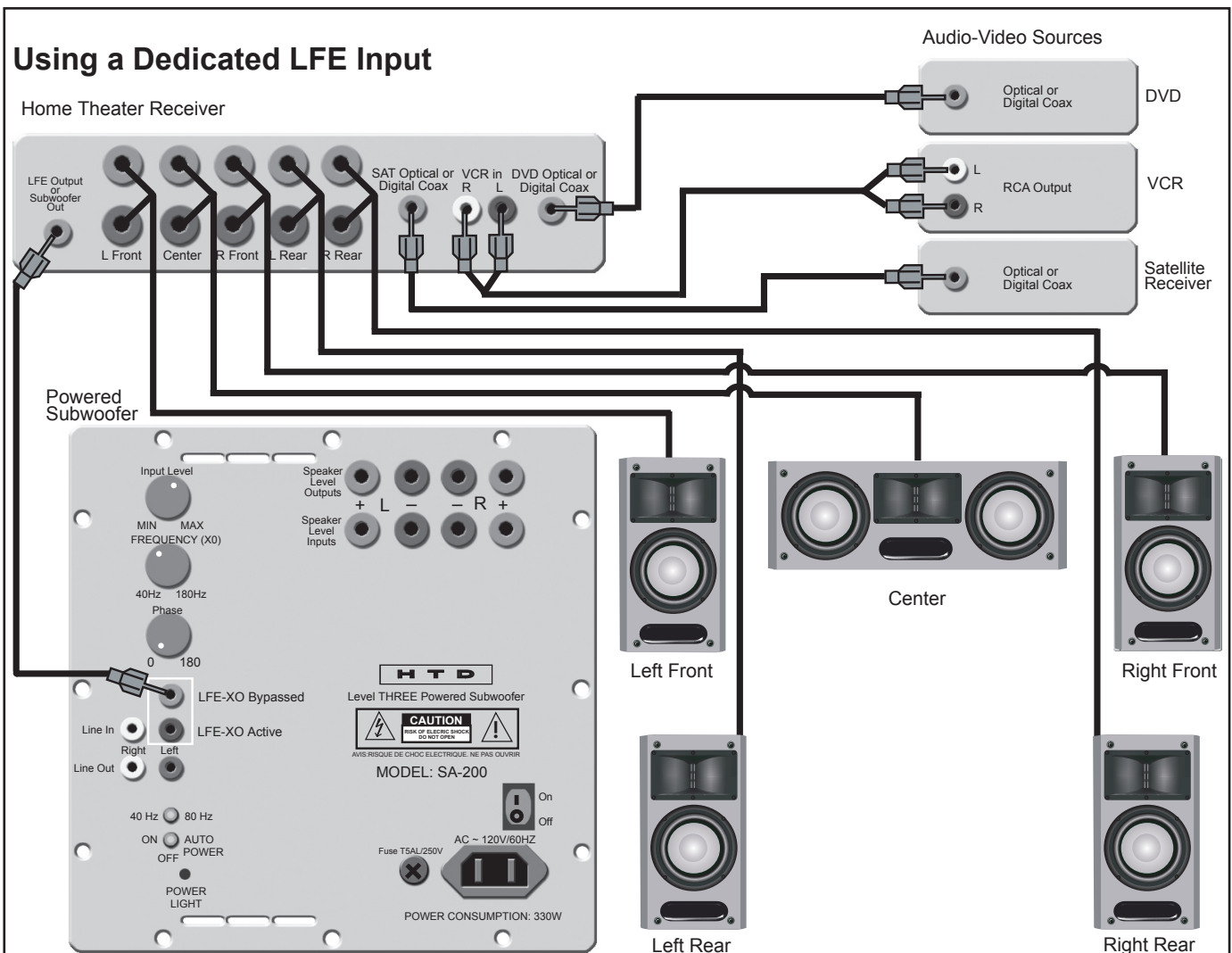
HTD
Level THREE Powered Subwoofer
CAUTION
RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK
DO NOT OPEN
AVIS: RISQUE DE CHOC ELECTRIQUE NE PAS OUVRIR
MODEL : SA-200
AC ~ 120V/60HZ
Fuse T5AL/250V
POWER CONSUMPTION: 330W

If your receiver includes a dedicated RCA-type “LFE or Subwoofer output jack”... use a shielded subwoofer interconnect cable, such as the HTD CBL-SW30, to connect this jack to one of the LFE input jacks on the Powered Subwoofer. In this example, we’ve plugged into the “LFE XO-Active” input, which allows us to adjust the Frequency Crossover (XO) control on our Powered Subwoofer to achieve the best blend with the other speakers. Alternatively, you could plug into the “LFE - XO Bypassed” jack which would utilize your Home Theater Receiver’s crossover point only. When the XO-Bypassed input is used, the Variable Frequency (XO) control is bypassed. Some hi-end receivers offer a variable crossover point for each channel’s “Bass Management”. When using this feature in a receiver, it is usually best to use the Subwoofer’s “XO-Bypassed” input to avoid any additional frequency filtering that could add “noise” and possibly create a “gap” or “hole” in the frequency range.

Connect the speakers to the corresponding speaker jacks on your Home Theater receiver and follow the instructions in the Receiver’s Owner’s Manual for setting up your speakers.

Connecting the Powered Subwoofer to your Home Theater Receiver

If your receiver DOES NOT include a dedicated RCA-type “LFE or Subwoofer output jack”... connect the SPEAKER cables from the Home Theater Receiver’s FRONT LEFT and FRONT RIGHT Speakers to the “Speaker Level Input” jacks on the Powered Subwoofer. Next, use speaker cables to connect the “Speaker Level Output” jacks

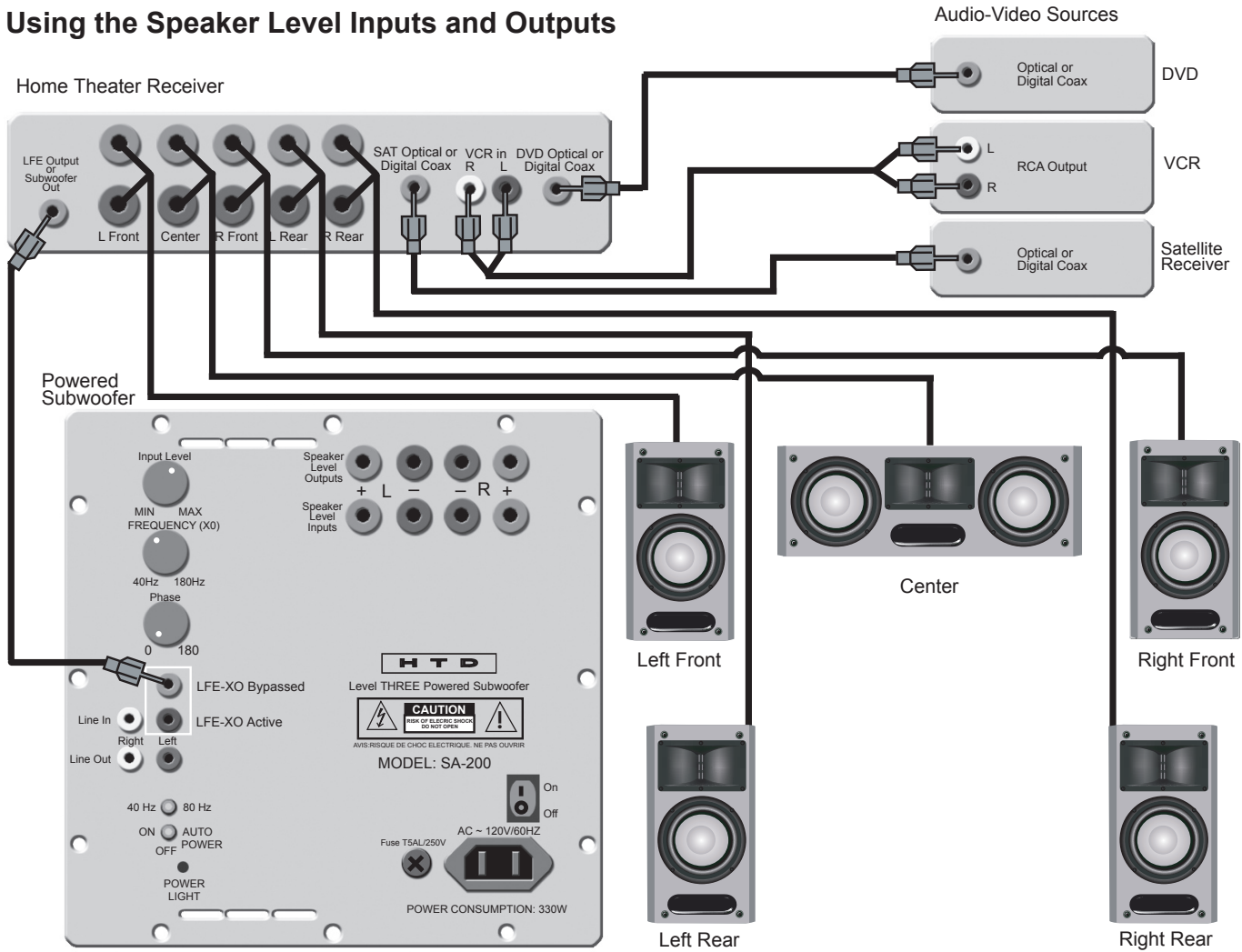


Setting the Level for your Subwoofer

While listening to music, set the Input Level on the Subwoofer such that the volume blends well with the other speakers. Once this level is set, it does not need to be re-adjusted. The volume of the Powered Subwoofer will move up and down along with the other speakers as you adjust the master volume level up and down on the Receiver.

on the Powered Subwoofer to your FRONT LEFT and FRONT RIGHT speakers. Use the “40 hz or 80 hz” switch on the Subwoofer to choose how much Low/Mid frequencies are sent to your Front Speakers, i.e. “40hz” sends only frequencies above 40hz to your FRONT LEFT and FRONT RIGHT speakers (best for large tower-type speakers); “80hz” sends only frequencies above 80hz (best for bookshelf and in-wall speakers). Just experiment and choose which sounds best in your room.

Using the Speaker Level Inputs and Outputs



HTD Warranty Information

All HTD speakers carry a FIVE YEAR WARRANTY on both parts and labor. All HTD electronics, including the amplifier built into the subwoofer, carry a TWO YEAR WARRANTY on both parts and labor. Should your HTD speaker or 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 occurs automatically at the time your order is 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.

HTD

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