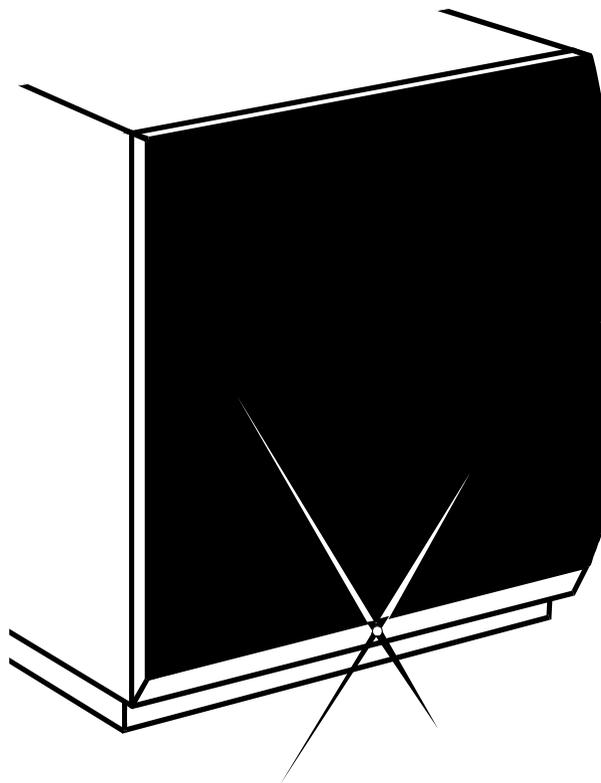


OWNER'S MANUAL

DALI SWA 8

DALI SWA 12

ACTIVE SUBWOOFERS



Made in Denmark

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS



CAUTION:

TO REDUCE THE RISK OF ELRCTRIC SHOCK, DO NOT REMOVE THE BACK PANEL. NO USER-SERVICEABLE PARTS INSIDE. REFER SERVICING TO QUALIFIED PERSONNEL.

EXPLANATION OF GRAPHICAL SYMBOLS



The lightning flash within an equilateral triangle is intended to alert you to the presence of uninsulated „dangerous voltage“ within the product’s enclosure that may be of sufficient magnitude to constitute an electric shock to persons.



The exclamation point within an equilateral triangle is intended to alert you to the presence of important operating and maintenance (servicing) instructions in the literature accom- panying the appliance.

1. Read Instructions - All the safety and operating instructions should be read before the appliance is operated.
2. Retain Instructions - The safety and operating instructions should be retained for future reference.
3. Heed Warnings - All warnings on the appliance and in the operating instructions should be adhered to.
4. Follow Instructions - All operating and use instructions should be followed.
5. 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 and the like.
6. Carts and Stands - The appliance should be used only with a cart or stand if recommended by the manufacturer.
7. Wall or Ceiling Mounting - The appliance should be mounted to a wall or ceiling only as recommended by the manufacturer.
8. Ventilation - The appliance should be situated so that its location or position does not interfere with 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 installation, such as a bookcase or cabinet, that may impede the flow of air through the ventilation openings.
9. Heat - The appliance should be situated away from heat sources such as radiators, heat registers, stoves, or other appliances that produce heat.
10. 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.
11. 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 appliance.
12. Cleaning - Do not use any liquid cleaners. Use only a dry cloth to wipe off dust and grease.
13. Non-use Periods - The power cord of the appliance should be unplugged from the outlet when left unused for a long period of time.
14. Object and Liquid Entry - Care should be taken so that objects do not fall and liquids are not spilled into the enclosure through openings.
15. Damage Requiring Service - The appliance should be serviced by qualified personnel when:
 - a. The power-supply cord or the plug has been damaged; or
 - b. Objects have fallen, or liquid has been spilled into the appliance; or
 - c. The appliance has been exposed to rain; or
 - 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.
16. 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.

THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING DALI

DALI SWA series subwoofers are high performance powered subwoofers which will convey the lowest frequencies of all your home entertainment sources.

We know you can't wait to hear your new subwoofer, so we will keep these instructions brief and to the point. However, please take the time to thoroughly read at least the sections on PLACEMENT, CONNECTION and SET-UP, in order to fully optimise your installation.

PLACEMENT

Finding the best possible position for your subwoofer is just as important as correct connection and adjustment, so please experiment with room placement, just as you would with any loudspeaker.

Unfortunately, there are no shortcuts to find the best placement. You must experiment and listen for the best position in your room. We offer the following guidelines to assist you in this process.

The subwoofer should be placed on an even floor, either directly on the feet (included) or on spikes (sold separately). Make sure that spikes do not puncture speaker cables, power cords, interconnects, etc. The subwoofer must not rock back and forth, as this can cause distortion at high levels. If the floor is uneven, place objects under the feet/spikes to restore balance, so that the subwoofer cannot rock back and forth.

Placement on a line roughly halfway between the left and right front speakers usually works well. Placement along a side wall can in some rooms yield good results. Note that it is not necessary to angle the subwoofer in towards the listening position.

The subwoofer should normally be placed near a wall. Moving the subwoofer away from the wall will reduce bass output. Placement in a corner will increase bass output. Note that moving the subwoofer will have the most effect in the midbass region, acting as a kind of tone control. The rear panel volume control increases or reduces bass output in a more linear manner.

In the recommended set-up with two subwoofers, each subwoofer should be placed near the corresponding main speaker, for instance in a corner behind the speaker.

CONNECTION

With its active crossover and many connection and adjustment options, the subwoofer can integrate seamlessly with any type of main loudspeaker. Level and crossover frequency can be adjusted to match your main speakers and you can choose between active and passive crossovers.

There are two ways to connect the subwoofer to your amplifier: The subwoofer can accept either a line-level signal via its phono sockets from a preamplifier/surround decoder (fig. 1 and 2) or a speaker-level signal via its speaker input terminals from the speaker outputs of an integrated amplifier/receiver or power amplifier (fig. 3 and 4). The subwoofer automatically selects the active input. Do not connect line-level and speaker-level inputs at the same time. There are two ways to connect your main speakers to the subwoofer: A power amplifier connected to line-level outputs of the subwoofer can drive the speakers (fig. 1 and 4) or the speakers can be connected directly to the speaker outputs of the SWA subwoofer (fig. 3). If the line-level inputs on the subwoofer are used, then the speaker outputs cannot be used. If the subwoofer is connected to a dedicated subwoofer output, then the main speakers should not be connected to the subwoofer at all (fig. 2).

Fully active connection (See fig. 1): The subwoofer receives a line-level signal from a preamp/surround decoder. The line-level outputs of the subwoofer deliver a high-pass filtered signal to a power amplifier which drives the main speakers. This is the preferred connection method, because it fully exploits the advantages of the built-in active crossover in the subwoofer.

Alternative active connection (See fig. 2): If a separate subwoofer output is available, it should be connected to the line inputs of the subwoofer. The main speakers are not connected to the subwoofer, but directly to the amplifier. See the amplifier's manual for additional information. Separate subwoofer outputs are typically found on surround decoders/amplifiers/receivers.

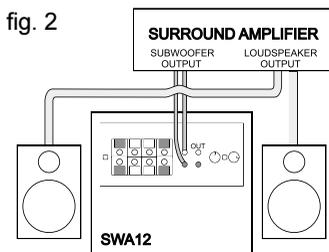
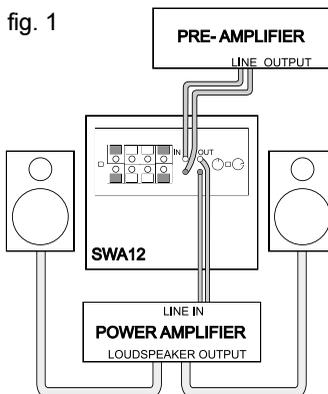
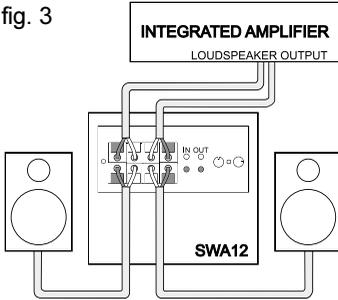
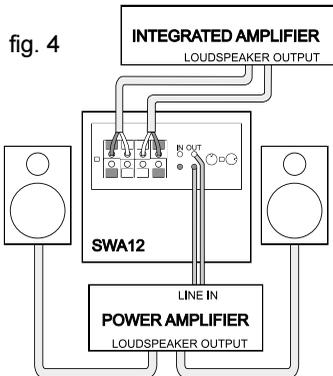


fig. 3



Passive connection (See fig. 3): The speaker outputs of an integrated amplifier/receiver are connected to the speaker inputs of the subwoofer, which converts the signal to line-level to drive the subwoofer. This solution should only be used, if no line-level connections are available. The main speakers are connected to the speaker outputs of the subwoofer.

fig. 4



Semi-passive connection (See fig. 4): The speaker outputs of an integrated amplifier/receiver are connected to the speaker inputs of the subwoofer, which converts the signal to line-level to drive the subwoofer and provide a line-level output signal to feed the power amplifier which drives the main speakers. This solution is more expensive than passive connection, but allows the use of a more powerful separate amplifier to drive the main speakers. Try the fully passive connection to see if it sounds just as good, or even better.

In many systems, a single subwoofer will offer excellent performance, but for the ultimate in deep bass, we recommend a stereo pair of subwoofers. With two subwoofers the same connection instructions apply, except that the amplifier's left channel output goes to one input on the left subwoofer and the right channel output goes to one input on the right subwoofer. The left main speaker is connected to the left subwoofer and the right main speaker to the right subwoofer.

Now that your subwoofer is correctly connected, it is time to adjust the volume, crossover frequency and phase controls on the rear panel.

SET-UP

Fine-tuning the adjustments of the subwoofer is a matter of personal preference. The following guidelines should yield excellent results with a minimum of effort.

First, set the Volume and Crossover Frequency controls to a middle position (12 o'clock). Set the phase switch to „180°“. Turn „Auto Shut Off“ on. Turn „Power“ on. Turn on the system and play a selection with bass. If the subwoofer is not active, check all connections. Check the phase of all speaker cables (plus-to-plus and minus-to-minus), if the speaker inputs are used.

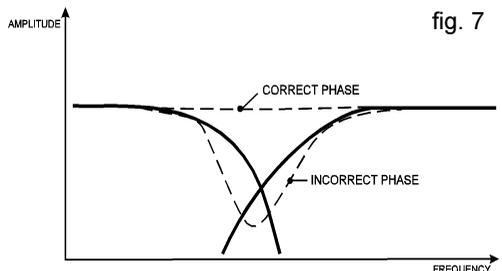
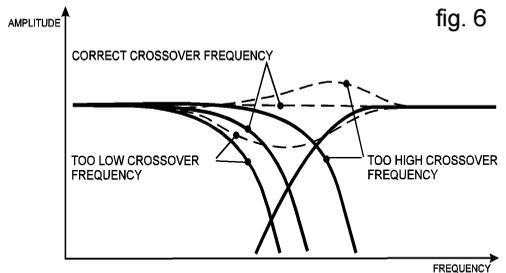
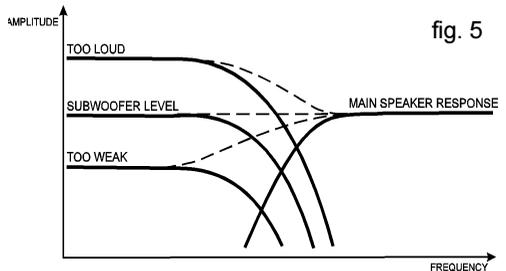
Play a familiar selection with a wide range of frequencies, preferably with rhythmic bass (bass drum, electric bass, etc.).

Setting Volume: Select a level so that the level of bass matches the level of the main speakers (fig.5). The contribution of the subwoofer should not in any way dominate the frequency balance.

The subwoofer should provide a firm, clear foundation, making the system „larger“ and more potent. If the bass level is exaggerated, there may be risk of overloading the subwoofer and the critical midrange may sound veiled and recessed. Too much bass can be worse than no subwoofer at all, so proceed with care!

Selecting Crossover Frequency:

When the correct level is set, it is time to experiment with an equally important characteristic, the transition between the subwoofer and the main speakers (fig. 6). While listening to an appropriate selection, adjust Crossover Frequency until the subwoofer blends seamlessly with the main speakers. It may be necessary to make additional Volume adjustments as you seek out the ideal crossover frequency.



Selecting Phase: Generally, 180° is the appropriate setting in 60-70% of all cases, depending on the main speakers employed. If you have not achieved a satisfactory result with the Volume and Crossover Frequency controls, try switching Phase to 0° before adjusting Volume and Crossover Frequency again (fig. 7).

Once the subwoofer is fully integrated with your main speakers, the subwoofer should be „broken in“ over several days with a wide range of music or movies. After this period, you may wish to adjust Volume, Crossover Frequency and, possibly, Phase again. You should be aware that the ideal settings for two-channel music may not be ideal for multi-channel surround. Make a note of the differences, if you choose to optimise your system each time you change from stereo to surround.

„Auto Shut Off“ places the subwoofer in standby after approximately 15 minutes without a signal. The subwoofer turns on automatically when a signal is present.

„Power“ should only be used to turn off the subwoofer when it will not be used for an extended period or before changing any connections.

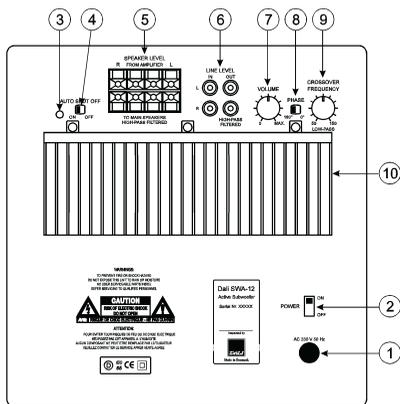
OVERLOAD

Placing the subwoofer close to a wall will increase bass output, without increasing the load on the subwoofer. This allows increased bass levels without distortion. If the resulting sound and placement is acceptable, this is a convenient means of increasing bass output. Although the subwoofer is protected against minor, brief overload situations, pay careful attention in the event of mechanical or electrical noise or distortion. At the very first sign of overload, immediately turn down Volume on the subwoofer. If this occurs frequently, you should permanently select a lower Volume setting. See section on SET-UP.

BREAK-IN PERIOD

A loudspeaker is a mechanical device and as such requires an extended initial period of normal use during which you will notice a gradual improvement in sound quality.

Wear is not a problem with DALI loudspeakers, regular use will only extend their life.



1. Power cord (check correct voltage)
2. Power, ON/OFF switch
3. Power indicator
4. AUTO SHUT OFF, switches automatically OFF after 15 min.
5. SPEAKER LEVEL, connectors
6. LINE LEVEL, connectors
7. VOLUME, control
8. PHASE, 0° and 180° switch
9. CROSSOVER FREQUENCY, adjustment control
10. Heatsink, do not cover!

Model:	DALI SWA 8	DALI SWA 12
Design Principle	Active (Build-in integrated amplifier and crossover.) Sealed enclosure.	Active (Build-in integrated amplifier and crossover.) Sealed enclosure.
Bass Driver	8", 4 ohm, air-dried pulp cone, dual magnets, video shielding	12", 6 ohm, air-dried pulp cone, dual magnets, video shielding
Amplifier Power	120 Watt RMS. Build-in subsonic filter. Protected against minor, brief overload situations..	120 Watt RMS. Build-in subsonic filter. Protected against minor, brief overload situations..
Inputs	Fully balanced stereo speaker level. Input impedance 1.0 kohm. Stereo line level RCA phono. Input impedance 15 kohm. Automatic summation of all inputs.	Fully balanced stereo speaker level. Input impedance 1.0 kohm. Stereo line level RCA phono. Input impedance 15 kohm. Automatic summation of all inputs.
Outputs	Fully balanced stereo speaker, 1st order crossover Stereo line level, 2nd order, 150 Hz highpass crossover. Output impedance 200 ohms.	Fully balanced stereo speaker, 1st order crossover Stereo line level, 2nd order, 150 Hz highpass crossover. Output impedance 200 ohms.
Controls	Volume level, Lowpass crossover (50-150 Hz), Polarity (0° eller 180°)	Volume level, Lowpass crossover (50-150 Hz), Polarity (0° eller 180°)
Frequency Response	30-150 Hz (variable crossover)	27-150 Hz (variable crossover)
Maximum SPL	107 dB	112 dB
Power Consumption	230 VAC 50-60 Hz, max. 260 Watt 120 VAC 50-60 Hz, max. 260 Watt	230 VAC 50-60 Hz, max. 260 Watt 120 VAC 50-60 Hz, max. 260 Watt
Finish	Black Ask.	Black Ask.
Dimensions HxWxD	35.2 x 29.1 x 35 cm	45.5 x 36.5 x 41 cm
Weight	15.6 kg / 34.4 lbs	19.7 kg / 43.4 lbs