

PMK6

Instruction Sheet

PMK8



LISTEN AND YOU'LL SEE

Introduction

B&W Wallmount systems are designed for simple and flexible mounting in wall or ceiling cavities. Please take time to read through this manual fully before installing the speakers. Time spent carefully planning the installation will pay dividends later and maximise your listening pleasure.

B&W loudspeakers are distributed to over 50 countries world-wide and we maintain an international network of carefully chosen and dedicated distributors who aim to give you, the customer, the best possible service. If at any time you should have a problem which your dealer cannot resolve, our distributors will be more than willing to assist you.

Unpacking

Check that, in addition to this user manual, the carton contains the following:

- 2x Pre-mount box
- 4x Slotted steel straps
- 1x Alignment template
- 1x Accessory pack containing:
- 8x L-shaped pegs

Positioning

In all cases, check that there is no conflict with other in-wall installations (pipework, air conditioning, mains cabling etc.). In existing construction, use a stud-finding tool to map the wall construction accurately and a pipe detector to scan the proposed installation position. Avoid installing the speakers in the same cavity of the wall as flimsy ducting, which may be induced to rattle. The speakers are designed to operate satisfactorily in a wide range of cavity volumes, but bass may become boomy if the cavity volume is less than 30 liters (1cu ft) for PMK8 or 20 liters (0.7cu ft) for PMK6. Before cutting into any of the wall panels, make sure that all the proposed sites are usable. If you need to alter one site then it is possible that you will need to move its pair.

The speakers are balanced for half-space mounting (ie flush in a wall or soffit). Placement near a corner is to be avoided as it may give rise to too much bass and a boomy quality to the sound. If possible keep the speakers more than 0.5m (20in) from the wall edges.

The speakers may be mounted in either portrait or landscape orientation. Wherever possible, however, portrait orientation is to be preferred as it gives better horizontal dispersion and a more stable stereo image. If landscape orientation is used, orient the baffle so that the tweeters are towards the center of the room. The following sections give guidance on optimum positioning, but this may be modified in line with domestic constraints.

Normal Stereo and Home Theatre Front Left and Right Applications

The speakers should be positioned with the tweeters at around ear height. The spacing between them will depend on the size of the room and the distance to the listeners. As a general rule they should not be closer to the listeners than 1.5m (5ft) and the distance between them should not exceed their distance from the listeners. Having the speakers and listeners approximately at the corners of an equilateral triangle generally provides the best stereo imaging. For Home Theatre installations, the speakers should not be closer together than the width of the screen and their height should be approximately at center screen height.

Home Theatre Center Channel Applications

In most cases the speaker will be positioned in a laterally central position either directly above or directly below the screen. All other things being equal, choose the position that is nearest ear height. However, if this leads to a below screen position, you should ensure that the speaker is not too close to the floor (see above) and that the sound will not be muffled by the later placement of furniture.

Home Theatre Surround Speaker Applications

The sound from surround speakers should be as diffuse as possible. The speakers should generally be placed behind and to the side of listeners and 0.6m (2ft) or more above ear height. Ceiling mounting often gives good results in this application.

Fitting the Pre-mount Box

New Construction (See figure 1)

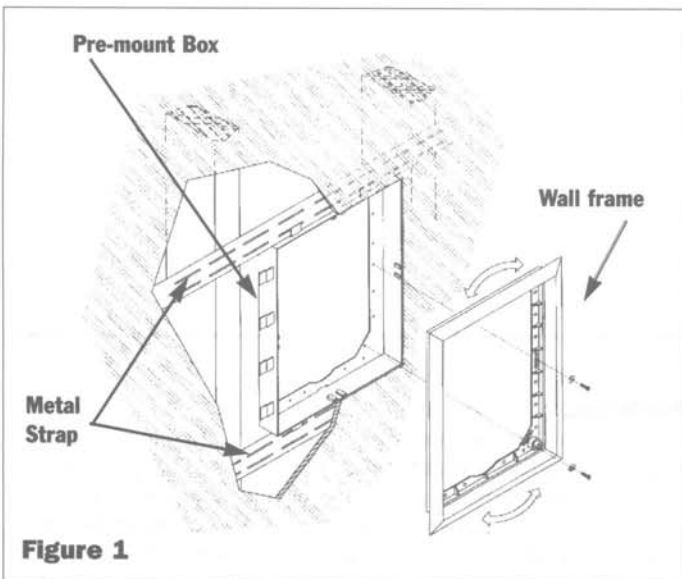


Figure 1

Screw one slotted steel strap horizontally across two studs just above the intended top edge of the pre-mount box. When deciding on the correct position, use the template to line up the wall frame (not the pre-mount box) to other features in the room such as door frames. Feed the upper tags of the pre-mount box through the lower slots in the strap and allow it to hang. Position a second strap over the lower tags, swing into position over the studding and secure. It is not necessary to get the pre-mount box absolutely square as some azimuth adjustment of the wall frame is provided for.

If it is required to mount the pre-mount box hard up against one of the studs, cut away the tags from that side then drill and screw

through the side of the pre-mount box into the stud. Similarly, if the pre-mount box is to be mounted hard against a horizontal bracing stud or header, remove the tabs from that end and screw into the header instead of using the steel strap.

After the drywall panels have been fixed and the coating applied, fix the wall frame to the pre-mount box as described in the user manual supplied with the system.

Existing Construction (Retrofit) (see figure 2)

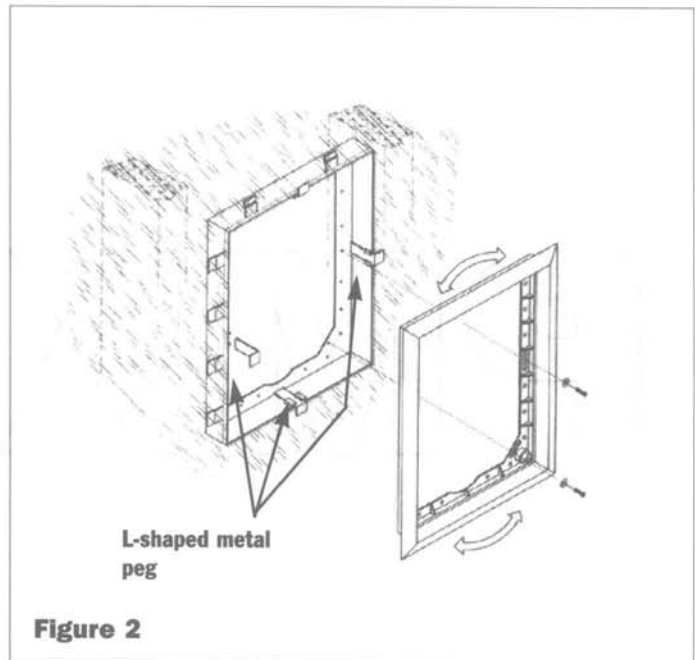


Figure 2

Using the pre-mount box in retrofit situations requires that the aperture is cut fairly accurately. Use the template provided to mark out the correct size aperture, having regard to how the wall frame is to be lined up with any other features such as door frames, and cut out the aperture neatly.

Feed the pre-mount box through the aperture and pull it forward so that the tabs pull on the back of the wall panel. If the tabs on any one side foul a stud, cut them off and drill and screw through the pre-mount box into the stud. Push fit 4 of the barbed L-shaped metal pegs into the slots at the center of each side so that the wall panel is nipped and the pre-mount box is held in place. Fit the wall frame as described in the user manual supplied with the system. An alternative retrofit method, not using the pre-mount box, is described in the user manual supplied in the system carton.

Laying the Cable

Use twin cable that is coded for polarity and of a gauge heavy enough to keep the loop impedance below the maximum recommended in the specifications for the relevant Wallmount system.

Excess cable should be kept to a minimum and should not be coiled up for neatness as this increases the inductance and dims the high frequencies. To avoid rattles, tie down loose cable near the speaker with clips, mastic or tape.

Damping the Wall Cavity

The Wallmount speaker is supplied with a foam pad to damp the space immediately behind the drive units, but further damping of the cavity is required. The rest of the cavity should be loosely filled with wadding. Glass fiber or mineral wool matting supplied for heat insulation or polyester fiber wadding are all suitable. For safety, use non-combustible or fire retarding materials. Check that there is no debris that may fall into the speaker (especially in ceiling mount situations).