



Quick set up guide for The Genesis V System

Unpacking;

The Genesis V system will arrive in 2 pieces. There is one large crate that holds the speakers and woofer cables and one smaller carton that contains the servo power amplifier.

To remove the contents of the speaker crates, you will need help as each of the speakers weigh over 125 pounds. We suggest two people to remove the speakers.

Once they are removed, set them up where you will listen to them.

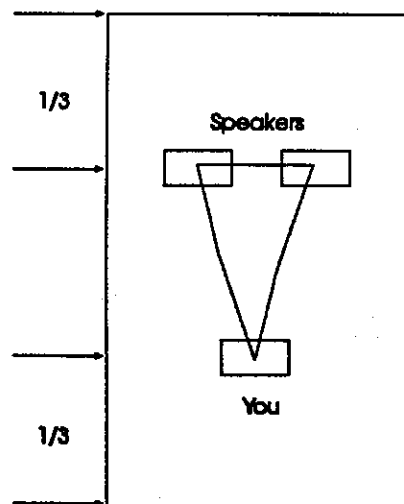
Positioning

Set the speakers where you want them. We suggest slightly less than the ideal of $1/3$ the way into the room. You want to sit approximately $2/3$ in the room.

Typical distances between the two speakers are six to seven feet (approximately two meters apart). Typical distance to sit away from the speaker is eight to nine feet.

Make sure that the speaker is parallel to the rear wall. Do not toe them in. Make sure they are perfectly straight, and insure that they are each exactly the same distance from the rear wall. Use a tape measure to be sure.

Hook up the woofers. Inside the speaker packing crate, there are a set of long, 30 foot (10 meter) cables used to hook up the woofers. Each end of the cable is clearly marked, "amplifier" or "speaker". Connect these to the appropriate end of your Genesis subwoofer amplifier, and the rear of the speaker.



Note: When you connect the subwoofer outputs, pay close attention to the way our connector works. The connector is called a Neutrik, and it only works one way. It only goes in one way. You cannot put it in wrong. However, you can fail to put it in all the way. When you look at the plug, one side has writing on it and an arrow. This is the right direction. Push the plug in, and twist it clockwise, and then turn the locking ring to keep it there. By looking carefully, it will be obvious to you how it works.

If, for some reason, one of the woofers does not work, check the plug. It is usually the problem. When inserted properly, the arrow should point up, perfectly vertical.

Connect the input to the woofer amplifier from the output of your preamplifier. If you are using the Genesis Stealth amplifier use the Stealth's variable output jacks. Choose either balanced or unbalanced for inputs and adjust the rear panel switch (on the Genesis subwoofer amp) to the appropriate position. If you have only one set of outputs on your preamplifier you will have to use a "Y" connector. If you have one set of balanced outputs and one set of unbalanced outputs, it is OK to use one for the subwoofer amplifier and one to feed your power amplifier.

At this point, you can turn on the woofer amplifier. Use the **remote control**. There are two areas on the remote control. The subwoofer control area is a separate group of buttons in a gray area. The buttons not in the gray area are for the Genesis Stealth remote control power amplifier and will not affect the subwoofer amplifier.

Adjust the phase to 25 (degrees) with the button marked "phase" on the remote control. Next, adjust the low pass filter (how high the woofer goes). Set this to 84 (Hz) using the button marked "low pass". Use the button marked "volume" to adjust to 20 to start with. The volume will always flash to identify itself.

If you wish to see what settings you have adjusted the woofer amplifier to, without changing the setting, simply press the appropriate button on the remote control **once**. The function will identify itself and then proceed to display its setting for a few seconds. The display will then return to display the volume level.

Next, use a high quality speaker cable to attach to the Genesis V's binding posts. Hook up your power amplifier. The top connector is + (plus) and the bottom is - (minus).

You will notice two controls on the back of the Genesis V. The left hand control is a volume control for the front tweeter. Turning this control clockwise will increase the level of the front tweeter. Use this control if you need a bit more top end. Start with this control at the 2 o'clock position.

The control on the right side is a three position switch used to adjust the midrange. Start at position 2. Position 1 will give you slightly less midrange and position 3 will give you the most output.

At this point, you are ready to play the system.

Caution. When playing records, it may be necessary to turn the hi pass control up to 25Hz in order to minimize record warp and rumble. If you use records, remove the front woofer grille on the Genesis V and observe the woofers while playing your turntable. If there is too much visual movement of the woofers, turn the hi pass filter up to 25 Hz or even 30 Hz, if necessary, to reduce the amount of low frequency noise. Failure to do this may cause your servo amplifier to overheat and shut off for 30 minutes while it cools down.

Roughing the system in

We suggest that you start with a vocal. Single vocal if possible. If it is a good recording (like a Chesky label or Reference Recording or Sheffield) the vocal should appear to come from behind the loudspeakers and be at the appropriate height for a standing person. If it is not, or the vocal is too big in size, push the speakers a little closer together and try the same recording again. Work with the positioning of the speakers (remembering not to angle them in) until the vocal appears to be exactly life size, pinpoint accurate in its focus, and clearly behind the speakers. If you are not getting enough depth (not appearing behind the speaker enough) pull the speakers away from the rear wall a little bit at a time.

If the voice is not at the proper height, turn the midrange control up and the voice will move upward slightly in position.

A good rule of thumb to follow is that focus will be achieved by placing the speakers closer together or farther apart, and depth can be adjusted by the distance from the rear wall.

If the voice sounds "thin" or does not have enough "chest" to its sound, turn the woofers amplifier's volume up till it does.

Next, set the woofers for more than just a voice. Select some music that you know to have good deep bass. Using the volume control on the servo amplifier, set the woofers for a natural and powerful bass sound. Use a symphonic piece of music if you can, or use a natural bass instrument for your guide. Try and make it sound real. You may have to return to the vocal to make sure you have not gone too much in one direction.

If, at this point, it does not have enough mid bass, turn the low pass number to a higher position or, alternately, position the speakers slightly closer together in order to achieve better mid bass coupling between the speakers. If it sounds too "fat" turn the low pass number down or adjust the volume. This can also be accomplished with the midrange control on the rear of the Genesis V. At this point it is suggested to use the low pass filter control until you get to the refinement stage.

The Refinement stage

After following the rough setup guide above, you may not be completely satisfied with the results. We share with you here some of our observations in setting up the Genesis V.

1. A common problem we find with many setups is a tendency to separate the speakers too far from each other. While this gives a wide soundstage between the two speakers, there are several problems you may encounter with this approach. The key problem is a lack of soundstage information **beyond** the left and right sides of the speakers. Another is improper focus of instruments and voices.

In order to achieve what the speaker is capable of we suggest you focus your efforts on a proper **balance** of soundstage elements that includes information beyond the left and right sides of the speakers, depth well behind the speaker, excellent focus of instruments and voices with proper vertical information.

The Genesis V, correctly set up, can and should provide a soundstage that is wall to wall and with pinpoint focus, the speakers disappearing completely on a recording containing such information.

2. If you find that the sound is not spacious enough or you are not getting enough depth, pull the speaker away from the rear wall a bit. This is typically preferable to separating the two speakers too far and will almost always give you better depth and soundstage information. A word of caution, however, if you move them too far from the rear wall you may lose focus and low bass extension.

3. If you find there isn't enough deep bass, your first remedy is the volume control on the woofer amplifier. This has several limitations. First, turned up too high, you may get some distortion on very low frequencies. Secondly, you may make the mid bass produced by the top of the woofer out of proportion with the mid bass produced by the bottom of the mid bass coupler. This would tend to sound "boomy" in the mid bass regions.

Your next option to increase the very low bass response in the room is to push the speakers back towards the rear wall. This will increase the coupling of the rear and front woofers with the room. Do this procedure in small increments (approximately 1/2 inch at a time) and return often to the recordings you have used to adjust the depth and soundstage properties of your system. It is easy, yet unprofitable, to go too far in one direction.

A good balance between proper low bass extension and a deep and spacious soundstage needs to be established to optimize your new speaker's performance.

4. Another suggestion for improving your soundstage is to adjust the phase control on the woofer amplifier. Listen carefully to your system while you move the phase control between 20, 25, 30, 35, and even 40 degrees. Note the effect on

placement of instruments, depth and naturalness of sound. The differences will be subtle to many, but if you work with it over a period of time you will hear the differences and you will learn which sounds proper in your room.

5. The controls on the speaker and the woofer amplifier are there because every room, every situation, every person's listening tastes are different. Use the controls.

Mastering the refinements of the system

Ultimate fine tuning is, as with any high end system, an art that will take time and patience. It can be one of the more rewarding learning experiences you will have in the pursuit of music and its enjoyment.

One of the best pieces of advice we can offer is that you take advantage of the ear/brain ability to identify similarities in sound. This ability is useful in fine tuning your system because if every recording you listen to has a similarity of sound (too much or too little of a certain frequency for instance) then you can be fairly certain that you have yet to perfect your setup. Keep at it and remember to enjoy your music as you work on perfecting your setup.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact us at Genesis.

Note: Should your woofer amplifier unexpectedly turn off and you are unable to turn it back on, you have overheated the amplifier. It will take thirty minutes for the amplifier to turn back on. Be patient. The causes for this are poor ventilation or the playing of records without adjusting the hi pass filter up to reduce record warp and rumble.