

Owners Manual and Set-up Guide: Genesis Surround ServoSub™ 2/12t

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A Message from Genesis

Congratulations! You are now the owner of one of the finest sub-woofers available for music and home theater systems.

The Genesis Surround ServoSub™ 2/12t is a unique subwoofer with two 12" woofers that is designed for applications requiring corner or sidewall placement, and is universally installation friendly. The unique shape of the S2/12t makes it an ideal partner to surround or rear loudspeakers in a multi-channel music or home theater system. The S2/12t is ideal in multiple subwoofer installations where the distributed bass of the system produces low bass that is more even, without resonance peaks (nodes) and valleys (anti-nodes) of a single source.

The S2/12t delivers bass frequencies as intended by the musical performer, or as intended by the movie director. This is what we call *absolute fidelity™*. In this case, we mean that the bass response of the speaker is completely faithful to the input signal. This is achieved by servo control of the woofer cone.

The S2/12t plays as loudly and deeply as much larger sub-woofers that cost much more, and outperforms them in terms of transient fidelity and freedom from the colorations inherent in ported subwoofer designs.

Robert Harley puts it best in his review of the Genesis subwoofers in *The Perfect Vision*: "Transient impact was extraordinary; the dynamic envelope of low-frequency sounds was tight, clean, and articulate.... In addition, bass extension was outstanding; this woofer extended to subterranean depths and maintained its composure." He went on to say, "It combines first-rate musicality and exceptional delicacy with a bottom-end solidity and power that was fully up to the job of reproducing today's dynamic soundtracks."

Please read through the Owners Manual and Set-up Guide to achieve the maximum enjoyment from your purchase.

Please write the serial number and purchase details of your Genesis S2/12t here for future reference.

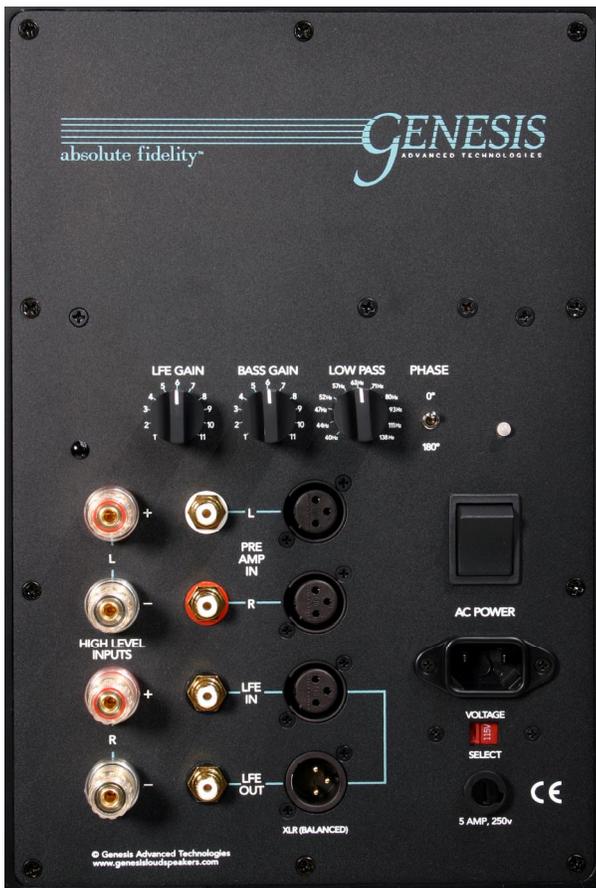
Purchased at: _____ Date: _____

A Quick Start Set-up Guide

Now that you have your new Genesis Surround ServoSub 2/12t, we realize that you are eager to hook it up and start listening! Nevertheless, please read this quick start guide NOW before you begin setting it up.

Safety Tips

The S2/12t is a powered subwoofer with a built-in amplifier: it needs to be connected to a power socket that is always on. Make sure that you are providing the correct voltage, and keep the S2/12t away from water and direct heat.



Connections

There are two common options for hooking-up the S2/12t to your existing system. For dedicated music systems and bass extension of surround speakers, connect the high-level speaker binding posts on the S2/12t to your amplifier's speaker outputs, or connect them to the "speaker through" binding posts on the associated speaker, using a short run of loudspeaker cable.

For traditional subwoofer use in audio/video systems in multi-channel home theater applications, connect the line level LFE output of your processor to the LFE input on the S2/12t

Our unique LFE Blend™ technology allows you to use the S2/12t in BOTH your music system and your home theater system at the same time by using the high-level speaker inputs to augment the bass response of your surround speakers and connecting your processor's LFE output to the the LFE Input. You are able to blend the two signals together

for better bass management of your listening room.

The S2/12t's LFE out can be used to daisy-chain multiple Genesis subwoofers together for better control of the bass modes in your listening room. This makes bass management easier, and reduces the chance of experiencing a boomy, inarticulate bass response.

Placement of the Subwoofer

One of the most common reasons to buy a subwoofer is to augment your existing loudspeakers when they do not provide enough bass for your liking. In general, the S2/12t is used to augment surround or rear channel speakers in a multi-channel system, and would be placed in a room corner closest to the surround/rear channel that you are going to augment. In this case, you should also connect the LFE input of the S2/12t to the LFE/Subwoofer output of your processor (or daisy-chained from the nearest Genesis subwoofer with an LFE output).

Since the S2/12t has speaker-level inputs for left and right channels, you can place a single sub against the back wall between the two rear speakers of your multi-channel system. If you are using a 7.1-channel system, the S2/12t's dual inputs can also be connected so as to augment both surround and rear channels.

If you are using only one S2/12t for just the LFE channel, place it in one corner of the room. Try all available corners and pick the one that sounds best. Note that corner placement of a subwoofer excites EVERY bass mode in your room, the good, the bad, as well as the ugly. In a very well designed room, this may be the ideal placement. In a badly designed room, this could be a nightmare.

A useful excel spreadsheet can be found on the Stereophile Guide to Home Theater's website at www.guidetohometheater.com. "The Sweet Spot" about 2/3 of the way down the page, has the spreadsheet to check the acoustics of your room.

Adjusting the Controls

Locate the spec sheet for your existing main L/R loudspeakers, and adjust the Low Pass frequency on the S2/12t so it matches the -3dB point of your L/R speaker's frequency response (If you can't find that the -3dB frequency, set the S2/12t to 63Hz – the 12 o'clock position on the knob). For speakers of general sensitivity, the Bass Gain and LFE Gain can also be set at the 12 o'clock position.

Note: Should your woofer amplifier unexpectedly turn off and you are unable to turn it back on, you may have overheated or over-driven the amplifier. It can take up to thirty minutes for the amplifier to turn back on. Be patient. The two most common causes for this are poor ventilation and too much amplifier gain (ie, the amp is being driven too hard). If the amplifier is well ventilated and it still shuts down then you may have the volume control turned up too high. Refer to the section on increasing the low frequency response of your speakers without turning up the volume control.

Setting-up the S2/12t

While it is relatively easy to add a subwoofer into your system and hear more bass, it is not as easy to integrate a subwoofer well into your system. The Genesis ServoSub 2/12t makes system integration far easier than most other subs because the servo system makes the S2/12t's bass quick, clean and articulate. This means that no matter which main speakers you use, the S2/12t will integrate well with them; even fast electrostatic or magnetic planar speakers.

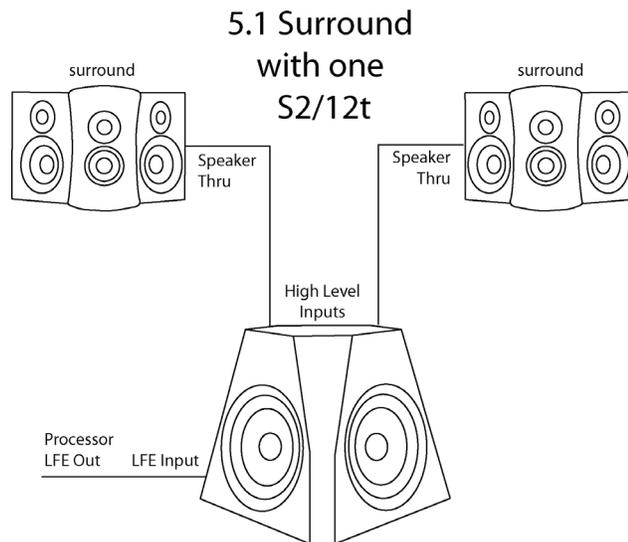
Positioning and connecting the S2/12t

The S2/12t is uniquely designed to augment surround and rear channels of home theater and multi-channel music systems:

One Surround Subwoofer

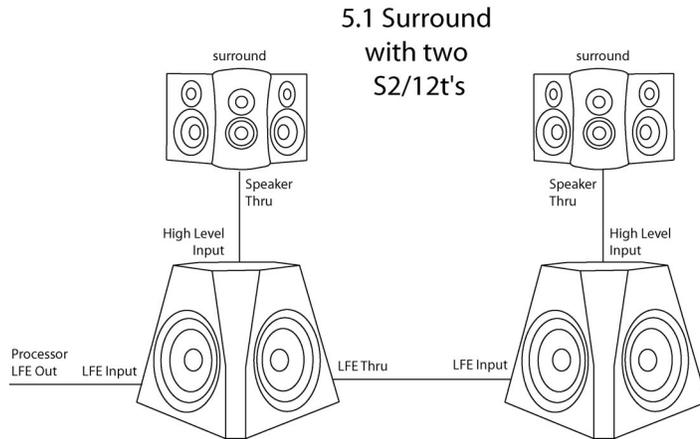
If you are using one S2/12t in a 5.1- or 7.1-channel system, try placing the S2/12t in either rear corner, and also the center of the back wall between the rear channels. Pick the location that gives you the smoothest bass response throughout the room. When positioned in a corner, the S2/12t will excite ALL bass modes in the room with equal energy. This will generally give you the smoothest bass response in the room unless your room has just a few very strong modes.

Connect the high level thru from one of the surround (rear) speakers to one of the High Level Inputs of the S2/12t, and the thru from the other surround (rear) speaker to the other S2/12t High Level Input. Connect the LFE output of the surround processor to the LFE Input of the S2/12t.



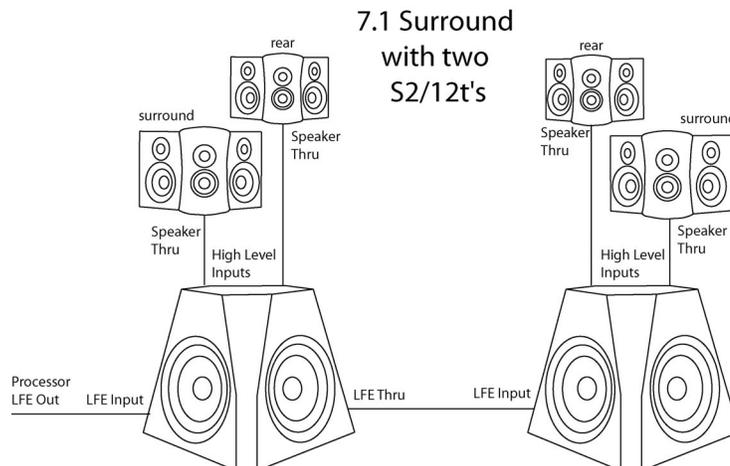
Two Surround Subwoofers - 5.1 System

In a dual subwoofer 5.1-channel system, place one S2/12t in each rear corner of the room, and connect the speaker-level inputs to the nearest surround speaker thru connectors. Connect the LFE-input of one S2/12t to the LFE/Subwoofer output of the processor, and its LFE-output to the LFE-input of the other S2/12t. Several Genesis loudspeakers and subwoofers can be daisy-chained in this manner.



Two Surround Subwoofers - 7.1 System

If you have a 7.1 system and two subwoofers, each S2/12t can be used to augment BOTH the nearest surround as well as the rear channel via the high-level inputs, as well as distribute LFE to both rear corners of the room. Connect the high level thru from the surround speaker to one set of high level inputs on the S2/12t and the high level thru from the rear speaker to the other.



LFE Input

The Low Frequency Effects (LFE) input allows the S2/12t to be used for augmentation of the surround speakers as well as for the LFE of your home theater system. The LFE input **blends** the low frequency effects signal from the home theatre processor into the normal input signal on the subwoofer. We call this our LFE Blend™ technology.

The LFE input bypasses the internal crossover, and hence uses the home theatre processor's crossover. This means that the S2/12t can be used to augment the surround speakers as well as deliver the LFE channel without resorting to digital bass management on the processor.

On the home theatre processor, set the front speakers to "LARGE" and sub-woofer to "YES". Then, connect the sub-woofer (LFE) line-level output from the processor to either the single-ended RCA or balanced XLR "LFE IN" connector on the S2/12t. Do not use both inputs at the same time.

We recommend that single-ended interconnects be no longer than 10 feet (3m). Hence, we have provided balanced LFE inputs. If your processor is further than 10 feet from the S2/12t, please use a high-quality balanced cable.

If your processor has only single-ended outputs and is further than 10 feet from the S2/12t, we recommend that you consider using an active (or passive) signal balancing device to convert the unbalanced output signal from your processor to a truly balanced signal. A truly balanced signal will give you the benefit of maximum noise rejection and maximum signal fidelity over long cable runs.

The unbalanced interconnect which connects your preamp to the balancing device should be shorter than 4.5 feet (1.5 meters). You can then use a balanced interconnect to connect the output of the signal balancing device to the input of the S2/12t.

An added benefit of the S2/12t is that the servo-amplifier incorporates an active signal-balancing device. This means that if your processor has only single-ended outputs, but you can place an S2/12t close enough to use a single-ended interconnect, that balanced output of that subwoofer can be used to daisy chain to the rest of the system.

LFE Gain

The S2/12t has a control for LFE GAIN that is separate from BASS GAIN. This allows you to have the S2/12t augment your surround speakers as well as deliver LFE around the room at the same time without conflicts. The usual way to control the level of the LFE output is to set the LFE gain to 6 – the twelve o'clock position – and then use the home theatre processor's level control to dial in the level. However, different locations in the room may have different room gain in the bass frequencies. The LFE gain control allows you to tune each subwoofer for optimum balance.

LFE Output

Along with the LFE input, the S2/12t has the unique capability of providing an LFE output. This buffered output can be used to daisy-chain the LFE signal from the S2/12t to the LFE inputs of other Genesis subwoofers including other S2/12t's, S4/8's or G928's. Thus, it is possible to channel the LFE signal from your home theatre processor to one S2/12t, and then from that to another, and another, and another!

You can even use BOTH single-ended RCA and balanced XLR LFE outputs to daisy-chain even more subwoofers when either the single-ended input or the balanced input is used.

In the case of LFE, using more low frequency sources (not higher level) is better than using less. The point is not to achieve a higher level of bass response but rather, by using multiple subwoofers to distribute the LFE signal around the room, dramatically reducing and evening-out room modes and increasing the bass capability of the system.

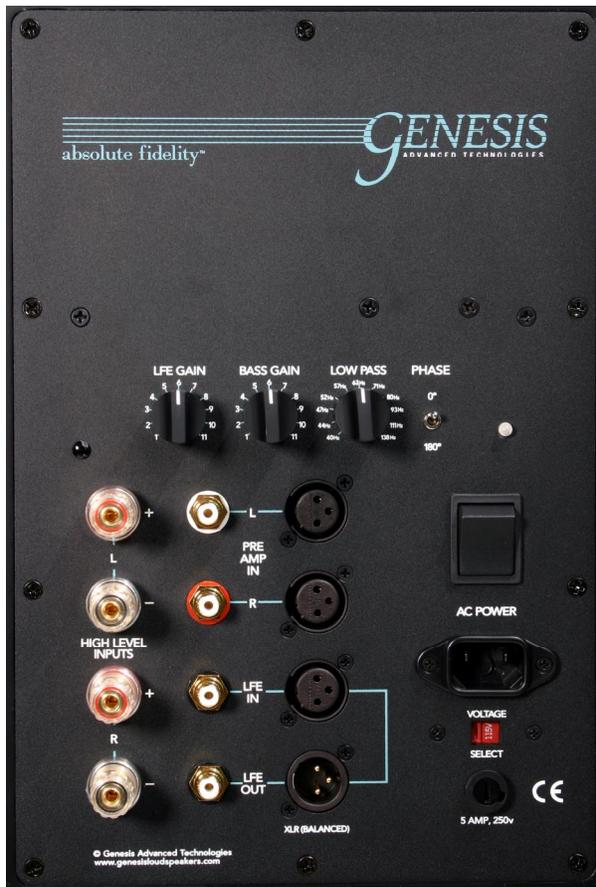
Distributing low frequency information is also helpful for reproduction of Multi-channel Music because you get incredible articulation and detail in the bass all around the room.

Power

Make sure the ServoSub 2/12t is plugged into a wall outlet that is always on. The S2/12t has an auto-on feature and will automatically power up from "stand-by" when it detects a signal, and will switch itself off after about 10 minutes of being idle.

We recommend against the use of an extension cord for providing AC power. If you are forced to use an extension cord, make certain that it is as heavy duty (a minimum wire thickness of 12 gauge), an extension cord as you can find. The S2/12t running at full tilt can draw up to

1200Watts from your power supply, so make sure that whatever you plug your subwoofer into can handle it!



Speaker-level connections: High Level Inputs

Using a good quality speaker cable, connect the output of your power amplifier to the binding posts on the back of the S2/12t. You may also connect the S2/12t to the binding posts on the back of your loudspeaker terminals if this is more convenient.

Make sure that you maintain proper polarity. This means that the plus (+) terminal of your amplifier must be connected to the plus (+/red) terminal on the back of the S2/12t, and the negative (-) terminal to the negative (-/white) terminal.

Using the high level inputs to feed the S2/12t power amplifier will not degrade the sound quality of either your loudspeaker or the subwoofer.

Line-level connections

As an alternative, you can use the low-level inputs on the S2/12t. Using a high quality interconnect cable, connect your preamplifier's output to the low level inputs on the subwoofer labeled PRE AMP IN.

We strongly recommend that you do not use single-ended interconnects longer than 10 feet (3.2 meters) to connect the preamplifier outputs to your subwoofer. On many preamplifiers, using an interconnect that is too long will negatively affect the performance of your preamplifier because of the high capacitance of the interconnect cable across the output of your preamplifier. This is why we provide balanced inputs on the S2/12t. Balanced interconnects can be as long as you like. (See page 7.)

If your preamplifier has only one set of balanced outputs and one set of unbalanced (RCA) type outputs, choose your first preference of connection for the amplifier that is driving your loudspeaker. Use the remaining set of outputs to feed the S2/12t's amplifier.

Do not connect BOTH single-ended and balanced inputs to the S2/12t at the same time. You could over-drive the built-in amplifier, and void the warranty.

Phase Switch

There are many power amplifiers that invert the phase of the incoming signal. If you have one of these, and you are also using the line-level inputs from your preamp, you will have to invert the phase of the S2/12t. Push the switch down to 180°.

Please note that if you have a phase inverting power amplifier and have inverted the phase on the S2/12t, AND you are using both line-level and speaker-level inputs, you must invert the phase of the speaker-level inputs. Connect the +ve speaker lead to the –ve input terminal on the S2/12t, and connect the –ve speaker lead to the +ve input terminal.

Making your system sound right

The ServoSub 2/12t subwoofer is perfect for use in 2-channel or multi-channel music and video applications. The setup for either is very similar and the goals should be quite the same too. In our opinion, the end goal of adding a high-end subwoofer should be to not “hear” the subwoofer work, but rather to add the appropriate amount of low bass that is currently missing in your system.

When listening to music, the full frequency range of the orchestra or rock band should be reproduced with proper dynamic range and realism, from the lowest notes of a pipe organ to the whack of the timpani or the pluck of the lowest string on a Fender bass. When listening to film soundtracks, the same goals should be sought after so that the results are both realistic and exciting; as the roar of jet planes rumble through your living room and prehistoric creatures shake the earth!

Fine-tuning an audio or video system is an art that takes time and patience. It can be one of the most rewarding learning experiences you will encounter during your pursuit and enjoyment of high-fidelity music or video reproduction

One of the best pieces of advice we can offer is that you take advantage of the ear’s ability to identify similarities in sound. This ability is useful in fine-tuning your system because, if every recording you listen to (or every video you watch) 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 and video as you work on perfecting your setup.

One idea that we would like to suggest is that you set the S2/12t’s bass gain controls for music, and use your processor to turn it up or down for home theater. That way, you have a subwoofer that will take care of all your needs.

With proper setup and placement, you can achieve stunning realism, and musically correct and natural bass – not just more bass.



The Main Controls

The S2/12t subwoofer has two controls that you will use to make your system (and that includes the room), sound right. The first is the gain control of the woofer amplifier. This adjusts the volume at which the subwoofer plays.

The gain can be adjusted from 1 to 11.

The second control is the low pass filter. This adjusts the crossover frequency for the built-in 12dB per octave variable crossover. The crossover frequency can be adjusted from 40Hz to 138Hz, where frequencies below the number set are sent to the subwoofer, and frequencies above are rejected.

To begin, adjust the low pass filter to 63Hz and set the gain control to 6 (both at the 12 o'clock position). At this point, you can turn on the woofer amplifier.

Tuning the system in

Set up your subwoofers one at a time in conjunction with the rear or surround speaker that you are using them to augment. If you are using a single subwoofer to augment two different loudspeakers, adjust the subwoofer with one speaker at a time.

Set the low pass filter to the -3dB frequency of your main speakers, and the gain control to 6, and start from there. If you don't know the 3dB point of your speakers, start working from a low-pass filter frequency of 63Hz. This will work for most small speakers.

We suggest that you start with a single vocal track, with instrumental accompaniment, that you are very familiar with. The sound of the human voice is more easily recognizable than many instruments and is the least complex sound to deal with. Run a mono full-range signal to the speaker that you have the S2/12t connected to.

Turn the gain control of the subwoofer amplifier up or down until the voice sounds correct. Concentrate on the mid bass regions (as opposed to the very low bass in your recording), to achieve a natural blend. The voice and the music accompaniment should sound as if it were cut from one cloth, not separate.

If the voice sounds "thin" or does not have enough "chest" to its sound, turn the S2/12t's bass gain control up until it does. You may also want

to experiment with increasing or decreasing the low pass filter control. This control will raise or lower the frequency cutoff point of the woofer.

If you find that the sound is “thin” or lacking in mid bass, and that turning the gain control up to “thicken” the sound creates too much low bass, this is a good indication that you may want to turn the low pass filter up to a higher frequency instead. This will extend the response of the S2/12t into the upper bass regions without affecting the low bass level.

Next, check the S2/12t using more than just a voice. Select some music that you know to have good deep bass, a symphonic piece of music if you can, or use a natural bass instrument for your guide. Try to make it sound real. You may have to return to the vocal track from time to time to make sure you have not gone too far in one direction.

If, at this point, the overall sound seems to be lacking in mid bass, turn the low pass filter to a higher position or, alternately, position the main speakers closer together in order to achieve better mid bass coupling between the main speakers. If the overall sound is too “fat” turn the low pass filter down or adjust the gain. At this point we suggest you use only the low pass filter control until you get to the refinement stage.

Low bass

If you find that there isn't enough deep bass in the overall sound of the system, your first remedy is the gain control on the S2/12t amplifier. This has several limitations. First, turned up too high, it may result in 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-end of your main speakers. This would make your system sound “boomy” in the mid bass regions.

A good rule of thumb is to first adjust the gain control of the subwoofer for proper mid bass response rather than low bass. The theory is that if the mid bass response is correct, then the low bass response should be very close to correct.

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.

Tuning for Low Frequency Effects (LFE)

The LFE input has a separate gain structure and bypasses the crossover in the subwoofer. Hence, it should be set-up separately from the main speaker augmentation function.

A simple way to set up the S2/12t for LFE is to use the test and level signal available in most home theater processors and multi-channel players, and test discs. Many DVD's include a THX calibration option that has a set of test tones for speaker level adjustment.

Using a high quality sound pressure meter, set the LFE gain so that the S2/12t matches the volume of the main speakers.

If you are using multiple subwoofers, you will need to set each subwoofer in turn. As each location of the subwoofer may have different bass levels caused by room-related gain, adjust each separately. To do this, you first set the LFE gain on all your subwoofers to 1 (fully anti-clockwise).

Then, using a LFE test tone and a sound pressure meter set the LFE gain on the first subwoofer to 3dB down (for 3 subwoofers, 5dB down if using 5 subwoofers) from the reference volume of the main speakers. Write down the setting, and then turn the LFE gain back to zero.

Go to the next subwoofer and repeat the process until you have the LFE GAIN settings of all your subwoofers. When you have all the settings, go to each subwoofer and turn up the LFE GAIN to the setting you noted down. Re-check the bass volume with all subwoofers on.

If the bass response is too high or too low, use the subwoofer level setting on the processor to match the LFE volume to the volume of the rest of the speakers – or do it all again using a higher or lower setting for each subwoofer.

The Technology

The Servo Advantage

Very few loudspeakers use servo drive, either because most designers think that it is too difficult to design, too expensive, or because of the extraordinary demands a servo system makes on the amplifier and the transducer. However, the Chief Scientist of Genesis, Arnie Nudell, first introduced the servo system in the legendary Infinity Servo Statik One in 1968(!) – so we know how to design and build servo systems.

The concept of our servo bass system is an easy one to understand: It employs an accelerometer as a sensor to constantly monitor the movement of the woofer cone, and instantaneously compares it to the input signal. This comparison circuit identifies any deviation from the ideal and instantaneously applies a corrective signal to compensate for the deviation; virtually eliminating inherent woofer distortion.

As an example, when you have a high-impact, low-bass signal that starts and stops suddenly (for example a kick drum), the inertia of the woofer cone causes the cone to be slow to begin moving. Once the cone is in motion, the momentum of the cone causes it to keep moving - even after the output signal of the amplifier has stopped.

The sonic result is overhang, bloat, lack of tautness and definition, and a blurring of dynamic impact. With the servo system, the circuit senses that the woofer is not moving as fast as it should, and applies more current to make it move faster. When the signal stops, it detects that the woofer is still moving when it shouldn't, and applies a counter-signal to cause the the woofer to stop faster and more effectively than normal circuitry would.

Thus, the servo-drive reduces distortion and improves transient response by making the woofer seem mass-less. Typical non-servo woofer systems have distortion levels that exceed 10% at even moderate levels. The Genesis servo bass system reduces this distortion to below one percent at almost any output level. Moreover, it drives the woofer to constant acceleration, which makes its frequency response nearly flat!

500W Class-D Switching Amplifier

The servo system places extraordinary demands on the amplifier because it uses enormous amounts of current to make the woofer follow the signal. This means that the amplifier used must deliver huge amounts of clean power.

The best amplifier for this application is a Class-D switching amplifier. One of the reasons a Class-D amplifier is optimum for this application is that it has a dramatically increased efficiency, especially at lower frequencies. A typical Class A/B amplifier is only 50% efficient. A Class-D amplifier, on the other hand, can be 90% efficient. A Class-D amp also puts out more power with less heat and less power consumption; ideal for use as a subwoofer amplifier.

The S2/12t uses a proprietary, ultra-efficient, discrete MOSFET switching amplifier with output capability of up to a full kilowatt. The design provides extraordinary control with high-damping and great thermal stability, so that you can play the most demanding sources continuously at high volume.

The Transducers

The transducer used in a servo system must be strong enough to withstand the high current approach of the servo, and yet delicate and light enough to react extremely quickly. The S2/12t subwoofer features two 12-inch woofers that are designed with ribbed aluminum cones, that are lightweight and yet inherently stiff. Our aluminum cones exhibit no resonance or cone flexure anywhere near the frequencies at which the subwoofer operates. The lowest break-up mode (where there can be any chance of distortion at all) is at 6,000Hz – far above the 25Hz to 120Hz frequency response of the S2/12t. Therefore, the driver is a perfect piston within the frequencies used, and exhibits very low cone-breakup distortion.

Specifications

- Dimensions: 31" x 21" x 16" (w x h x d)
(533mm x 787mm x 406mm)
- Frequency Response: 20Hz to 120Hz +/- 1dB
16Hz to 180Hz -3dB, +2dB
- Weight: 83.5 lbs (38 kg)
- Inputs: High-level left and right with 5-way binding posts;
Low-level left and right, single-ended RCA and balanced XLR;
LFE low-level mono single-ended RCA and balanced XLR
- Outputs: LFE low-level mono buffered single-ended RCA and balanced XLR
- Controls: Variable low-pass filter
Variable bass gain control
Variable LFE gain control
Phase switch 0°, 180°
- Finish: Basic Black or Automotive Finishes