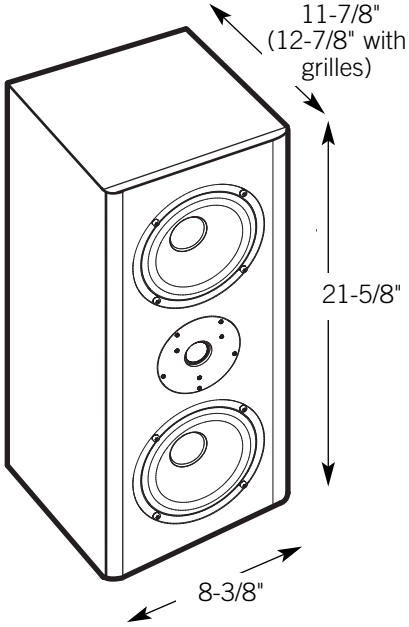
PTM/One

Updated January 2006



The PTM/One is video-shielded.

Predictive Placement

SPL

How loud will one speaker play, in dB, with given amplifier power.

Amp Power	*Distance from speaker*			
	3'	**6'**	**12'**	**24'**
100 watts	114dB	109dB	106dB	102dB
200 watts	117dB	112dB	109dB	105dB
400 watts	120dB	115dB	112dB	108dB

Coverage

How wide is the height and width of the coverage pattern, assuming -3dB from reference, as distance increases.

	Distance from speaker			
Vertically	**3'**	**6'**	**12'**	**24'**
On tweeter (30°)	2'	4'	8'	16'
Horizontally				
Across (60°)	3'	6'	12'	24'

Available Finishes

Standard Finish

Black paint on Ash veneer.

Custom Finish

Custom matched veneers, White or Black lacquer.

Custom Configurations

PTM/One speakers can be built in a variety of custom configurations, for in-wall and on-wall placement.

Performance

Placement

Freestanding, or placement in cabinets

Maximum Output

120dB each, with 400 watts of amplification

Directed Dispersion

On tweeter axis

Room Size

Up to 9,000 ft^3

Close-Miked Near-Field Response (±3dB)

65-20,000 Hz

6dB Downpoint

60 Hz

Nominal Coverage Angle (-6dB from Reference Axis)

60° H, 30° V

Sensitivity [1 watt (2.83v) at 1m]

92dB

Impedance

8 ohms

Tweeter

1-inch soft dome with bullet phase plug, self-chambered.

Midrange

Dual 6-1/2" long-throw bass units with polymer cone, butyl surround.

Network

Features Bay Audio TransientEdge caps®, hand-wound chokes.

Connections

5-way terminals, accept spades as large as 5/16", pins, banana plugs, and bare wire to 12 gauge.

Cabinet Construction

1" MDF throughout, 1" MDF bracing.

Weight

50 lbs each

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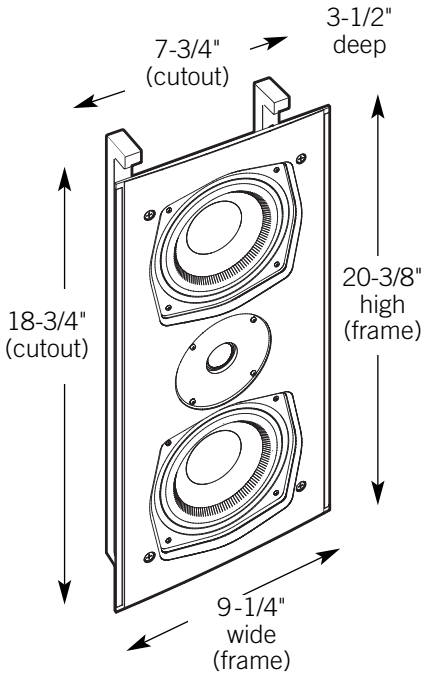
PTM/One In-Wall

Updated August 2009



Predictive Placement

SPL

How loud will one speaker play, in dB, with given amplifier power.

Amp Power	*Distance from speaker*			
	3'	**6'**	**12'**	**24'**
50 watts	117dB	112dB	109dB	105dB
100 watts	120dB	115dB	112dB	108dB

Coverage

How wide is the height and width of the coverage pattern, assuming -3dB from reference, as distance increases.

	Distance from speaker			
Vertically	**3'**	**6'**	**12'**	**24'**
On tweeter (30°)	2'	4'	8'	16'
Horizontally				
Across (60°)	3'	6'	12'	24'

Performance

Placement
Vertically or Horizontally in wall

Maximum Output
120dB each, with 100 watts of amplification

Directed Dispersion
On tweeter axis

Room Size
Up to 9,000 ft³

Close-Miked Near-Field Response (±3dB)
65-20,000 Hz

6dB Downpoint
60 Hz

Nominal Coverage Angle (-6dB from Reference Axis)
60° H, 30° V

Sensitivity [1 watt (2.83v) at 1m]
92dB

Impedance
8 ohms

Tweeter
1-inch soft dome with bullet phase plug, self-chambered.

Midrange
Dual 6-1/2" long-throw bass units with polymer cone, butyl surround.

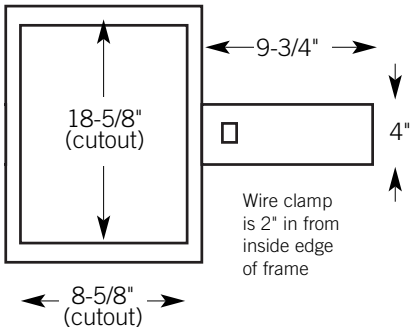
Network
Features Bay Audio TransientEdge caps®, hand-wound chokes.

Connections
5-way terminals, accept spades as large as 5/16", pins, banana plugs, and bare wire to 12 gauge.

Construction
Aluminum frame, floating grille, 1" MDF baffle.

Weight
14 lbs each

Bracket



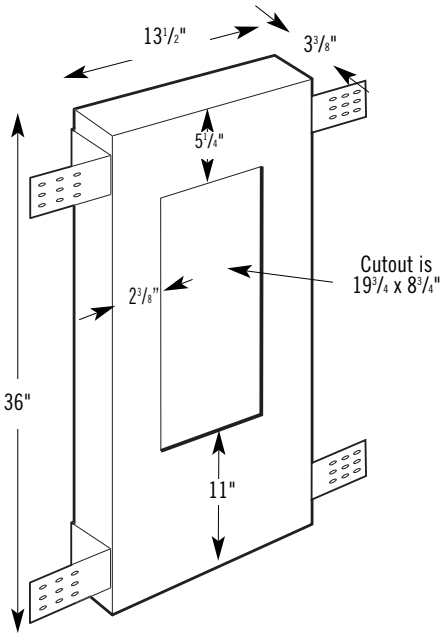
BR70 Brackets

Metal rough-in brackets "claim the space" during drywalling. Removable arms can be mounted vertically or horizontally, and feature a wire clamp to hold cables in place during drywalling.

BR70 Back Box

Back boxes are 1/2" MDF. Include damping material and 4 metal brackets. Boxes reduce bleed-through in adjoining rooms by 9dB. Custom sizes available.

BoxPTM



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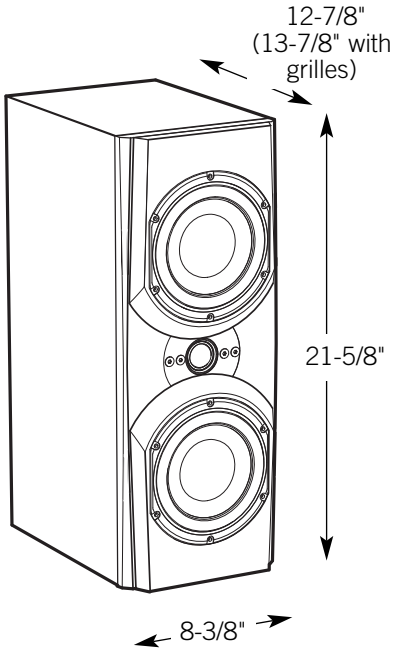
PTM/Two

Updated September 2007



Predictive Placement

SPL

How loud will one speaker play, in dB, with given amplifier power.

Amp Power	*Distance from speaker*			
	3'	**6'**	**12'**	**24'**
100 watts	114dB	109dB	106dB	102dB
200 watts	117dB	112dB	109dB	105dB
400 watts	120dB	115dB	112dB	108dB

Coverage

How wide is the height and width of the coverage pattern, assuming -3dB from reference, as distance increases.

	Distance from speaker			
Vertically	**3'**	**6'**	**12'**	**24'**
On tweeter (40°)	2'	4'	8'	16'
Horizontally				
Across (50°)	3'	6'	12'	24'

Available Finishes

Standard Finish

Black paint on Ash veneer.

Custom Finish

Custom matched veneers, White or Black lacquer.

Custom Configurations

PTM/Two speakers can be built in a variety of custom configurations, for in-wall and on-wall placement.

Performance

Placement

Freestanding, or placement in cabinets

Maximum Output

120dB each, with 400 watts of amplification

Directed Dispersion

On tweeter axis

Room Size

Up to 9,000 ft^3

Close-Miked Near-Field Response (±3dB)

65-20,000 Hz

6dB Downpoint

60 Hz

Nominal Coverage Angle (-6dB from Reference Axis)

60° H, 30° V

Sensitivity [1 watt (2.83v) at 1m]

92dB

Impedance

4 ohms

Tweeter

1-inch scanspeak tweeter.

Midrange

Dual 6-1/2" long-throw bass units with polymer cone, die-cast basket, butyl surround.

Network

Features Bay Audio TransientEdge caps®, hand-wound chokes.

Connections

5-way terminals, accept spades as large as 5/16", pins, banana plugs, and bare wire to 12 gauge.

Cabinet Construction

Time-aligned Corian baffle, 1" MDF throughout, 1" MDF bracing.

Weight

60 lbs each

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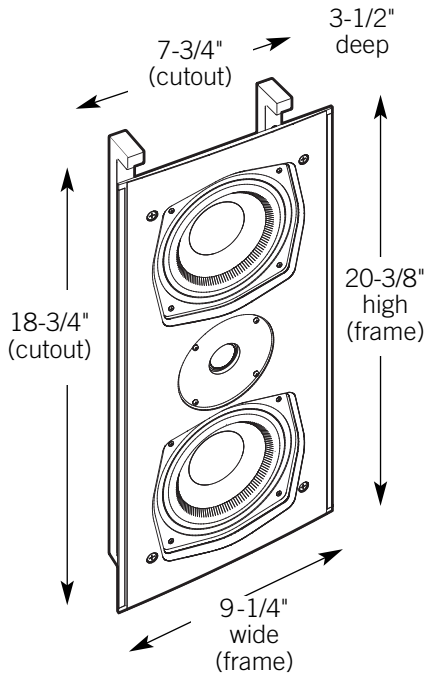
PTM/Two In-Wall

Updated August 2009



Predictive Placement

SPL

How loud will one speaker play, in dB, with given amplifier power.

Amp Power	*Distance from speaker*			
	3'	**6'**	**12'**	**24'**
50 watts	117dB	112dB	109dB	105dB
100 watts	120dB	115dB	112dB	108dB

Coverage

How wide is the height and width of the coverage pattern, assuming -3dB from reference, as distance increases.

	Distance from speaker			
Vertically	**3'**	**6'**	**12'**	**24'**
On tweeter (30°)	2'	4'	8'	16'
Horizontally				
Across (60°)	3'	6'	12'	24'

Performance

Placement
Vertically or Horizontally in wall

Maximum Output
120dB each, with 100 watts of amplification

Directed Dispersion
On tweeter axis

Room Size
Up to 9,000 ft^3

Close-Miked Near-Field Response (±3dB)
65-20,000 Hz

6dB Downpoint
60 Hz

Nominal Coverage Angle (-6dB from Reference Axis)
60° H, 30° V

Sensitivity [1 watt (2.83v) at 1m]
92dB

Impedance
8 ohms

Tweeter
1-inch scanspeak tweeter.

Midrange
Dual 6-1/2" long-throw bass units with polymer cone, die-cast basket, butyl surround.

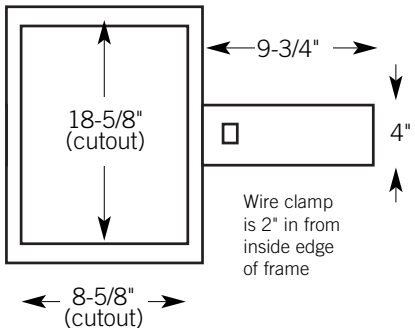
Network
Features Bay Audio TransientEdge caps®, hand-wound chokes.

Connections
5-way terminals, accept spades as large as 5/16", pins, banana plugs, and bare wire to 12 gauge.

Construction
Aluminum frame, floating grille, 1" Corian baffle.

Weight
20 lbs each

Bracket



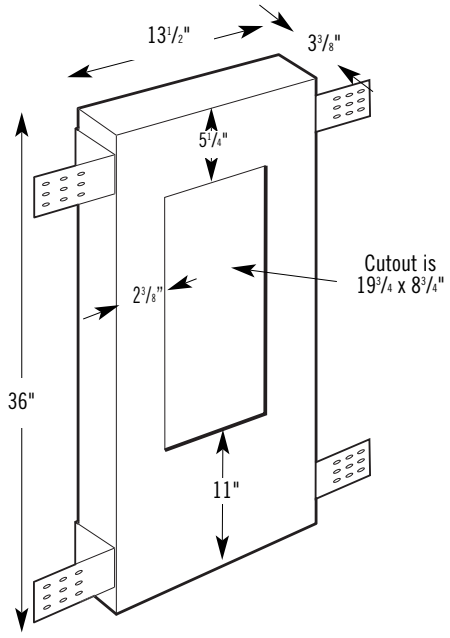
BR70 Brackets

Metal rough-in brackets "claim the space" during drywalling. Removable arms can be mounted vertically or horizontally, and feature a wire clamp to hold cables in place during drywalling.

BR70 Back Box

Back boxes are 1/2" MDF. Include damping material and 4 metal brackets. Boxes reduce bleed-through in adjoining rooms by 9dB. Custom sizes available.

BoxPTM



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PTM/Three

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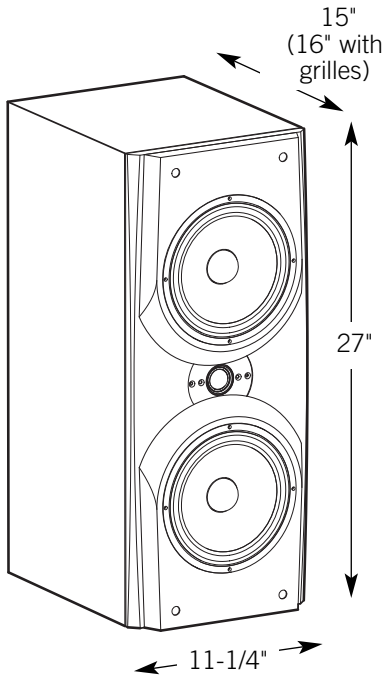

Predictive Placement

SPL

How loud will one speaker play, in dB, with given amplifier power.

Amp Power	*Distance from speaker*			
	3'	**6'**	**12'**	**24'**
100 watts	114dB	109dB	106dB	102dB
200 watts	117dB	112dB	109dB	105dB
400 watts	120dB	115dB	112dB	108dB

Coverage

How wide is the height and width of the coverage pattern, assuming -3dB from reference, as distance increases.

	Distance from speaker			
Vertically	**3'**	**6'**	**12'**	**24'**
On tweeter (40°)	2'	4'	8'	16'
Horizontally				
Across (50°)	3'	6'	12'	24'

Available Finishes

Standard Finish

Black paint on Ash veneer.

Custom Finish

Custom matched veneers, White or Black lacquer.

Custom Configurations

PTM/Three speakers can be built in a variety of custom configurations, for in-wall and on-wall placement.

Performance

Placement

Freestanding, or placement in cabinets

Maximum Output

120dB each, with 400 watts of amplification

Directed Dispersion

On tweeter axis

Room Size

Up to 9,000 ft^3

Close-Miked Near-Field Response (±3dB)

55-20,000 Hz

6dB Downpoint

50 Hz

Nominal Coverage Angle (-6dB from Reference Axis)

60° H, 30° V

Sensitivity [1 watt (2.83v) at 1m]

93dB

Impedance

8 ohms

Tweeter

1-inch scanspeak tweeter.

Midrange

Dual 8" long-throw bass units with polymer cone, die-cast basket, butyl surround.

Network

Features Bay Audio TransientEdge caps®, hand-wound chokes.

Connections

5-way terminals, accept spades as large as 5/16", pins, banana plugs, and bare wire to 12 gauge.

Cabinet Construction

Time-aligned 3-inch Corian baffle, 1" MDF throughout, 1" MDF bracing.

Weight

80 lbs each

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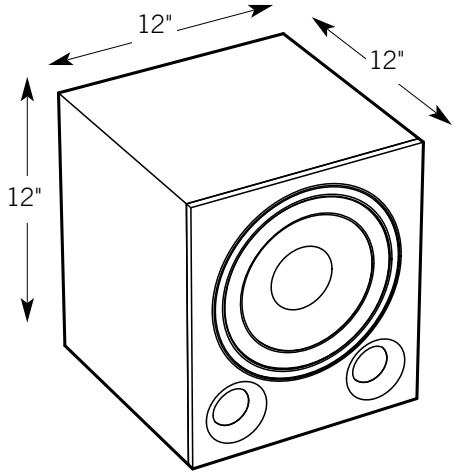
10" Transition Sub

Updated September 2007



Minimum dimensions shown

Performance

Placement
For freestanding or cabinet placement.

Maximum Output
120dB each

96dB Performance
Single subwoofer 9,000 ft³ room, corner loaded.
6,000 ft³ room, when placed in a cabinet.
Stereo pair 12,000 ft³ room, corner loaded.
10,500 ft³ room, when placed in a cabinet.

Volume Consideration:
Approximately one subwoofer for every 6,000 ft³

Close-Miked Near-Field Response (±3dB)
40-120 Hz

6dB Downpoint
35 Hz

Bass Unit
10-inch long-throw bass unit.

Amplifier
550 watt 3u rack-mounted amplifier.

Controls
Gain, Low-pass, 360°
Variable Phase.

Connections
Line level in and thru, speaker level in and thru

Power
On/Off switch. Fixed 3-prong power cord

Cabinet Construction
Black ash veneer on 1" MDF for cabinet sides and top. 1" MDF front and back panels. Extensive 1" MDF internal H bracing.

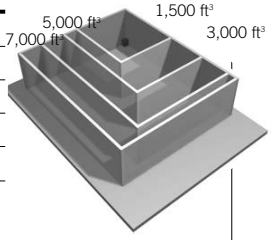
Weight
70 lbs each

Predictive Placement

Corner Loaded SPL

Placing the Impact Sub in a corner yields the greatest bass output. When using the Sub in a stereo pair, avoid placing both subs in corners. See Placement guidelines for more information.

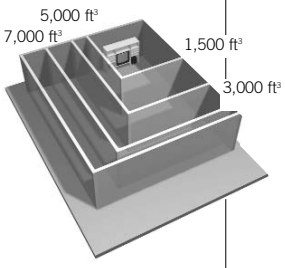
Volume	1st Sub	2nd Sub
1,500 ft³	120dB	124dB
3,000 ft³	118dB	122dB
5,000 ft³	116dB	121dB
7,000 ft³	114dB	119dB



Cabinet Loaded SPL

Placing the Rumble Sub in a cabinet, or alongside one wall.

Volume	1st Sub	2nd Sub
1,500 ft³	117dB	122dB
3,000 ft³	115dB	120dB
5,000 ft³	112dB	118dB
7,000 ft³	111dB	116dB



Adding a second Impact Sub can add between 3 and 6dB of output, depending upon how close the subwoofers are to each other. The chart assumes both subwoofers are placed in a cabinet, or along side walls.

Placing Two Subwoofers

Use one Subwoofer to load the room with bass, use the second to shatter standing waves.

Corner placement

1. Place one subwoofer in a corner. Set phase, gain and low pass filters appropriately, until the system is balanced.
2. Walk the room listening for bass nulls and peaks.
3. Place the second subwoofer alongside a wall or in a cabinet.
4. Set the phase, gain, and low pass filters on the second subwoofer to dissipate the nulls and peaks.
5. Lower the gain on both subwoofers until they are balanced with the rest of the system.

Cabinet placement

1. Place both subwoofers in cabinet. Set phase, gain and low pass filters on one subwoofer, until the system is balanced.
2. Walk the room looking for bass nulls and peaks.
3. Set the phase, gain, and low pass filters on the second subwoofer, to dissipate the nulls and peaks.
4. Lower the gain on both subwoofers until they are balanced with the rest of the system.

Available Finishes

Standard Finish
Black paint on Ash veneer.

Determining Room Volume
Room volume is Width x Length x Height of the primary listening room, plus a portion of the volume of any rooms that are connected. When placing a subwoofer in position 1, add 25% of the volume of Room B. In position 2, add 50%. In position 3 add 100% of room B. Adding a second Sub can add between 3 and 6dB of output, depending upon how close the subwoofers are to each other. The chart assumes the first subwoofer is placed in the corner, and the second is alongside a side wall.

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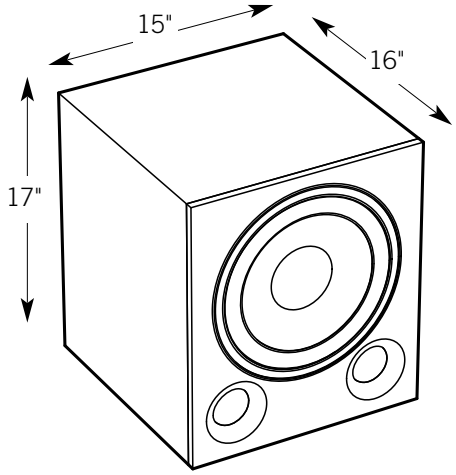
12" Impact Sub

Updated September 2007



Minimum dimensions shown

Performance

Placement
For freestanding or cabinet placement.

Maximum Output
120dB each

96dB Performance
Single subwoofer 9,000 ft³ room, corner loaded.
6,000 ft³ room, when placed in a cabinet.
Stereo pair 12,000 ft³ room, corner loaded.
10,500 ft³ room, when placed in a cabinet.

Volume Consideration:
Approximately one subwoofer for every 6,000 ft³

Close-Miked Near-Field Response (±3dB)
35-120 Hz

6dB Downpoint
30 Hz

Bass Unit
12-inch long-throw bass unit.

Amplifier
550 watt 3u rack-mounted amplifier.

Controls
Gain, Low-pass, 360°
Variable Phase.

Connections
Line level in and thru, speaker level in and thru

Power
On/Off switch. Fixed 3-prong power cord

Cabinet Construction
Black ash veneer on 1" MDF for cabinet sides and top. 1" MDF front and back panels. Extensive 1" MDF internal H bracing.

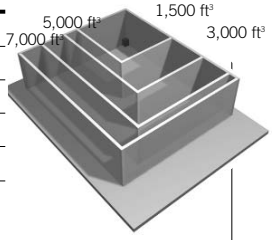
Weight
70 lbs each

Predictive Placement

Corner Loaded SPL

Placing the Impact Sub in a corner yields the greatest bass output. When using the Sub in a stereo pair, avoid placing both subs in corners. See Placement guidelines for more information.

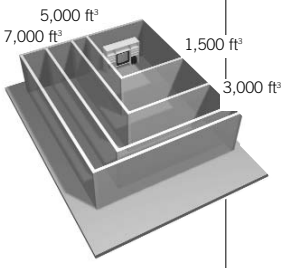
Volume	1st Sub	2nd Sub
1,500 ft³	120dB	124dB
3,000 ft³	118dB	122dB
5,000 ft³	116dB	121dB
7,000 ft³	114dB	119dB



Cabinet Loaded SPL

Placing the Rumble Sub in a cabinet, or alongside one wall.

Volume	1st Sub	2nd Sub
1,500 ft³	117dB	122dB
3,000 ft³	115dB	120dB
5,000 ft³	112dB	118dB
7,000 ft³	111dB	116dB



Adding a second Impact Sub can add between 3 and 6dB of output, depending upon how close the subwoofers are to each other. The chart assumes both subwoofers are placed in a cabinet, or along side walls.

Placing Two Subwoofers

Use one Subwoofer to load the room with bass, use the second to shatter standing waves.

Corner placement

1. Place one subwoofer in a corner. Set phase, gain and low pass filters appropriately, until the system is balanced.
2. Walk the room listening for bass nulls and peaks.
3. Place the second subwoofer alongside a wall or in a cabinet.
4. Set the phase, gain, and low pass filters on the second subwoofer to dissipate the nulls and peaks.
5. Lower the gain on both subwoofers until they are balanced with the rest of the system.

Cabinet placement

1. Place both subwoofers in cabinet. Set phase, gain and low pass filters on one subwoofer, until the system is balanced.
2. Walk the room looking for bass nulls and peaks.
3. Set the phase, gain, and low pass filters on the second subwoofer, to dissipate the nulls and peaks.
4. Lower the gain on both subwoofers until they are balanced with the rest of the system.

Available Finishes

Standard Finish
Black paint on Ash veneer.

Determining Room Volume
Room volume is Width x Length x Height of the primary listening room, plus a portion of the volume of any rooms that are connected. When placing a subwoofer in position 1, add 25% of the volume of Room B. In position 2, add 50%. In position 3 add 100% of room B. Adding a second Sub can add between 3 and 6dB of output, depending upon how close the subwoofers are to each other. The chart assumes the first subwoofer is placed in the corner, and the second is alongside a side wall.

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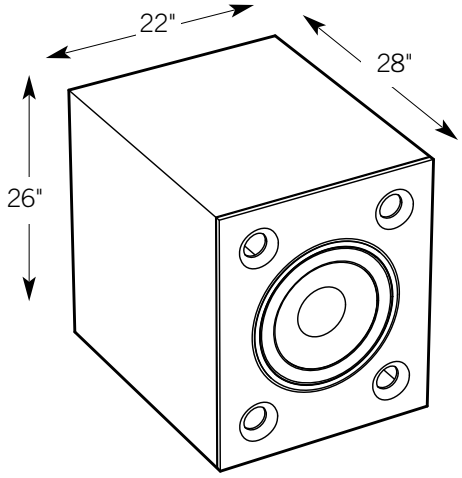
15" Rumble Sub

Updated September 2007



Minimum dimensions shown

Performance

Placement
For freestanding or cabinet placement.

Maximum Output
120dB each

96dB Performance
Single subwoofer 9,000 ft³ room, corner loaded.
6,000 ft³ room, when placed in a cabinet.
Stereo pair 12,000 ft³ room, corner loaded.
10,500 ft³ room, when placed in a cabinet.

Volume Consideration:
Approximately one subwoofer for every 6,000 ft³

Close-Miked Near-Field Response (±3dB)
17-30 Hz

6dB Downpoint
14 Hz

Bass Unit
15-inch long-throw bass unit.

Amplifier
550 watt 3u rack-mounted amplifier.

Controls
Gain, Low-pass, 360°
Variable Phase.

Connections
Line level in and thru, speaker level in and thru

Power
On/Off switch. Fixed 3-prong power cord

Cabinet Construction
Black ash veneer on 1" MDF for cabinet sides and top. 1" MDF front and back panels. Extensive 1" MDF internal H bracing.

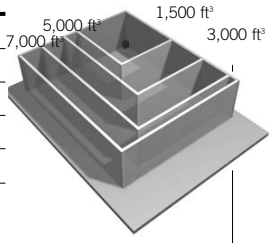
Weight
90 lbs each

Predictive Placement

Corner Loaded SPL

Placing the Rumble Sub in a corner yields the greatest bass output. When using the Sub in a stereo pair, avoid placing both subs in corners. See Placement guidelines for more information.

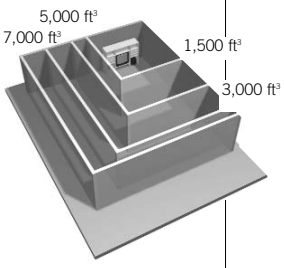
Volume	1st Sub	2nd Sub
1,500 ft³	120dB	124dB
3,000 ft³	118dB	122dB
5,000 ft³	116dB	121dB
7,000 ft³	114dB	119dB



Cabinet Loaded SPL

Placing the Rumble Sub in a cabinet, or alongside one wall.

Volume	1st Sub	2nd Sub
1,500 ft³	117dB	122dB
3,000 ft³	115dB	120dB
5,000 ft³	112dB	118dB
7,000 ft³	111dB	116dB



Adding a second Rumble Sub can add between 3 and 6dB of output, depending upon how close the subwoofers are to each other. The chart assumes both subwoofers are placed in a cabinet, or along side walls.

Placing Two Subwoofers

Use one Subwoofer to load the room with bass, use the second to shatter standing waves.

Corner placement

1. Place one subwoofer in a corner. Set phase, gain and low pass filters appropriately, until the system is balanced.
2. Walk the room listening for bass nulls and peaks.
3. Place the second subwoofer alongside a wall or in a cabinet.
4. Set the phase, gain, and low pass filters on the second subwoofer to dissipate the nulls and peaks.
5. Lower the gain on both subwoofers until they are balanced with the rest of the system.

Cabinet placement

1. Place both subwoofers in cabinet. Set phase, gain and low pass filters on one subwoofer, until the system is balanced.
2. Walk the room looking for bass nulls and peaks.
3. Set the phase, gain, and low pass filters on the second subwoofer, to dissipate the nulls and peaks.
4. Lower the gain on both subwoofers until they are balanced with the rest of the system.

Available Finishes

Standard Finish
Black paint on Ash veneer.

Determining Room Volume
Room volume is Width x Length x Height of the primary listening room, plus a portion of the volume of any rooms that are connected. When placing a subwoofer in position 1, add 25% of the volume of Room B. In position 2, add 50%. In position 3 add 100% of room B. Adding a second Sub can add between 3 and 6dB of output, depending upon how close the subwoofers are to each other. The chart assumes the first subwoofer is placed in the corner, and the second is alongside a side wall.

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