

KH 750 DSP ANSWERS

Why does the KH750 subwoofer only have coaxial digital ins and outs?

We equipped the KH750 with coaxial digital AES 3 INs and OUTs because

- this is the standard in most broadcasting studios
- the signal can usually be transmitted over longer distances than with symmetrical cabling
- the cabling is cheaper
- less space is required on the product

AES3 to AES3id converters are also available.

If you intend to connect two KH750 to one digital source, a splitter is required. The easiest and cheapest method is to use a BNC passive splitter. In most cases, this will work fine even though it leads to reflections due to impedance changes. This is not optimal but as said, usually that works fine, especially with short cables.

An alternative is to use active splitters.

Is the level of the KH750 sufficient for my speaker constellation?

The optimum level of the KH750 mainly depends on the targeted sound pressure level, the program material, and the listening distance. It is less dependent on the actual room size. As a rule of thumb, when reproducing bass-heavy music (rock, pop, R&B etc.), a KH750 in combination with a KH80 usually results in an increase in the maximum level that can be reached, with the KH120 approximately identical to the maximum level of the KH120, and when operating with the models above it (KH310 and KH420), a maximum level that is below that of the monitors alone.

Of course, a significant reduction of the lower cut-off frequency of 18 Hz is achieved in every constellation.

The achievable maximum sound pressure level of the subwoofer and thus of the entire system also depends on whether the subwoofer is placed on the floor, at the edge of a room or in the corner of a room. The more boundary surfaces there are very close to the subwoofer, the higher the achievable maximum level.

The further away the listening position is from the speakers, the lower the level. In closed rooms, the level drop is approx. 4.5 dB/doubling of the distance.