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RS6Si

Weatherproof Rock Loudspeaker



CONGRATULATIONS

Thank you for choosing a Rock Loudspeaker from Niles. With proper installation and operation, you'll enjoy years of trouble free use.

Niles manufactures the industry's most complete line of custom installation components and accessories for audio/video systems. To see the complete Niles product assortment, visit us on the Internet at: www.nilesaudio.com

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INTRODUCTION

The **RS6Si** series of weatherproof rock loudspeakers are designed to provide unparalleled listening satisfaction and GeoRealistic™ styling. The extraordinary sonic performance of the **RS6Si** was achieved by harmonizing Niles' unique and proprietary technology with advances in cabinet assembly techniques. They are designed and built to withstand the environmental stresses placed on an outdoor loudspeaker. They will sound good and look good no matter what Mother Nature does to them.

The **RS6Si** series loudspeaker is a two-way stereo input loudspeaker in an acoustic suspension enclosure. The loudspeaker can be wired to play stereo from one cabinet or to act as a wide dispersion single channel loudspeaker. The cabinet is styled to look like a rock. It is supplied with a security bracket and cable to insure it stays where it is placed, reducing the chance of theft and unauthorized movement of the loudspeaker. For the first time, serious listeners will be able to enjoy the music in their backyard as much as in their living room and the speakers will blend into the landscaping.

FEATURES & BENEFITS

Looks Natural, Sounds Great

Traditionally, rock speakers have looked like ornaments and not like rocks. Each **RS6Si** style has unique textures and colors that are fashioned after natural rocks. Shaped grilles match the features on the front of the rock, making them blend into the cabinet. All of this extra attention to detail leads to a GeoRealistic™ style that enables the **RS6Si** to blend in with other landscaping and disappear. All that will be noticed is the great sound not the loudspeaker.

Weatherproof Construction

The cabinet is made from fiberglass, utilizing double seals on the tweeter, woofer and enclosure cover. The woofer drains water away from it, the grilles are painted aluminum and the drivers are made from weather resistant materials. The **RS6Si** has passed the most stringent environmental tests devised. Surviving over 5 years worth of temperature cycling and still having seals that pass a 24-hour submersion test. It has passed the test requirements for Salt Fog, Operating Temperature, Storage Temperature, UV Exposure and Humidity per military test standard 883. Whether you are concerned about salt-air, rain, freezing rain, snow, extreme temperatures, high humidity, direct sunlight or combinations of these conditions, the **RS6Si** has proven itself to withstand the harshest conditions Mother Nature can throw at it.

6.5" Injection Molded TCC™ Woofer with Dual Voice Coils

The unusually stiff and light injection molded TCC (talc, carbon, and ceramic-filled) polypropylene cone, the butyl rubber surround, and the substantial magnet and motor structure are optimized for large excursions of the woofer. In this way, the 6.5" woofer can create superior bass output. Since it has a dual voice coil, it has the added advantage of playing in stereo. In the end, the woofer design combines deep rich bass and outstanding weather resistance capabilities with the ability to play in stereo.

Dual 1" Teteron Tweeters

The **RS6Si**'s dual 1" Teteron tweeters utilize a tri-laminate design consisting of an inner textile layer which forms the dome, a high damping layer to kill unwanted resonances and an outside layer of urethane to add stiffness and prevent breakup modes. The result is a transparent clear, sweet, natural sounding tweeter, which still maintains its extended frequency response. Having two separate tweeters allows the cabinet to play in one-speaker stereo mode or two-speaker stereo mode.

Tweeter Placement Improves Coverage and Dispersion

The tweeters are angled ten degrees up from the ground. They are also angled thirty degrees from each other. This means that they are "aimed" at the listener and not at the ground. They are aimed away from each other to improve stereo imaging, if the loudspeaker is wired in the one-speaker stereo mode. If it is wired in the two-speaker stereo mode, it has ultra-wide dispersion. These features improve the high frequency coverage of the loudspeaker and ensure that all the benefits of the 1" Teteron Tweeter are heard and not lost in the surroundings.

Dual Precision Crossovers

A customized electronic dividing network inside the cabinet precisely distributes the music to the woofer and each tweeter, keeping the two channels completely isolated from each other. The three pole two-way design of the **RS6Si** crossover provides excellent stereo imaging into each channel, low distortion and superior sonic performance.

ConeForward™ Design

Other rock speaker manufacturers mount their drivers from inside the cabinet. This moves the front of the driver inside the cabinet creating a tunnel for the driver to play through. This tunnel adversely affects the sound quality by making the loudspeaker sound “narrow” and “far away”. Niles’ engineers have used a patent-pending ConeForward design technique that moves the woofer and tweeter as close to the grille as possible. Combining the ConeForward design technique with tight quality control leads to unparalleled sonic performance and imaging from an outdoor rock loudspeaker.

Rigid Acoustically Inert Cabinet Construction

Niles utilizes a unique 4-layer cabinet construction to achieve superior non-resonance of the loudspeaker cabinet. This insures that all you hear is the music and not the cabinet ringing.

Low Diffraction Microperf™ Aluminum Grilles

The aluminum Microperf grilles on the **RS6Si** have hundreds of precisely sized perforations, creating an acoustically transparent grille. The aluminum construction resists oxidation enabling years of trouble-free operation in the harshest conditions. We paint both sides of the grille for added protection.

Dual Connection Cables with Water Resistant Wire Nuts

Connecting the loudspeaker’s cable to the cable running from the house is always a point of concern for the installer. If this connection is not done right, the cable will corrode and the connection will fail. To make sure this connection is trouble-free, we provide two three-foot connection cables rated for burial underground and specialized waterproof wire nuts. Our wire nuts are filled with a waterproof sealant. Just insert the wires and twist them together and then bury the cable. The connection will be protected from the elements.

Security Bracket and Cable

Using the security bracket and cable supplied with the loudspeaker provides a simple but effective method to protect the loudspeaker from theft or unapproved movement. You can easily upgrade our standard security mounting method to provide even greater security, if you require it.

INSTALLATION CONSIDERATIONS

Tools and Materials Required

- A wire stripper
- 1/2" PVC conduit (optional)
- PVC conduit glue and cleaner (optional)
- PVC cutting tool
- Trench digger or shovel
- Tube of silicone sealant (optional)
- Cable (length and type determined by installation site – see “Choosing the Speaker Cable”)

Selecting the number and location for your speakers

The **RS6Si** loudspeaker can be installed directly on the ground, in a flowerbed, on a wood deck or on a concrete/stone patio. There are three considerations for placing the loudspeaker; connecting each cabinet in one-speaker stereo mode or two-speaker stereo mode, ease of running the cable to the loudspeaker and coverage of the loudspeaker. The **RS6Si** loudspeaker will cover an area of a circle with a 22-foot diameter, in front of the speaker.

When choosing the location for the loudspeaker, take into consideration the slope of the land in the area the speakers are going to be placed. The flatter and more level the area, the better. The woofer should be straight up and down or tilted forward a bit to assist in drawing water away from it. Never chose a place where an automatic sprinkler will be aimed on or near the loudspeaker. While the loudspeaker is weatherproof, continuous streaming water will shorten the product's life and void the warranty.

Single Speaker Stereo Mode

In one-speaker stereo mode, each connection cable of the **RS6Si** loudspeaker is connected to a separate amplifier channel and each loudspeaker cabinet plays in stereo. This configuration gives you the benefit of covering a larger area than the two-speaker stereo mode. The loudspeakers can be spaced 11 feet from the sides of the listening area and 22 feet from each other. The row spacing between speakers should be less than 38 feet. These loudspeaker spacing rules are the recommended maximums; placing speakers at a greater distance apart will negatively affect sound coverage and produce spots within the listening area where the sound quality will be poor.

Figure 1 shows how this would work for a square area of 44 feet by 38 feet and using the **RS6Si**'s in the one-speaker stereo mode. The loudspeaker coverage pattern is shown in the diagram.

With the loudspeakers wired in the one-speaker stereo mode you can cover large areas with the highest quality stereo imaging available.

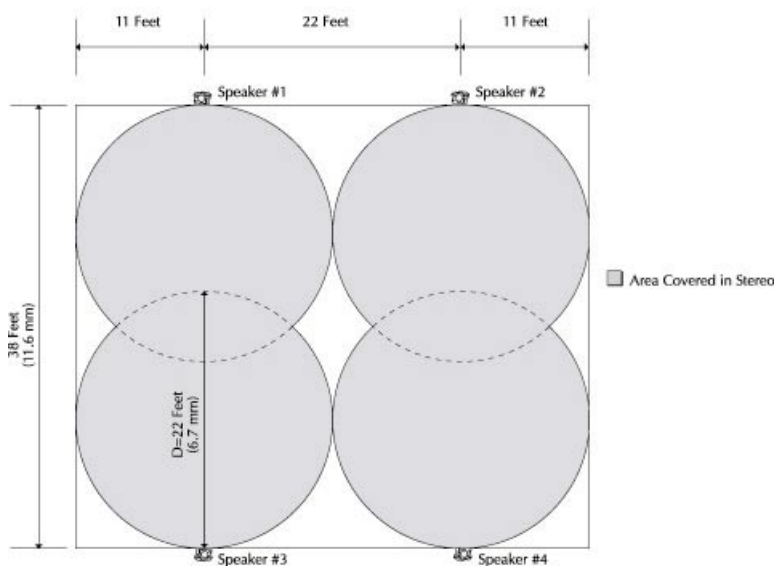


Figure 1 Stereo Coverage 4 speakers

Two-speaker Stereo Mode

In this mode, each loudspeaker will have one amplifier speaker cable connected to both loudspeaker connection cables and it will take two loudspeakers to play in stereo. To obtain the best stereo imaging possible, use stereo outputs from the amplifier and alternate the speakers, in your layout. You should place speakers less than 11 feet from the sides of the listening area and 18 feet from each other. The row spacing should not be greater than 28 feet. These loudspeaker spacing rules are the recommended maximums; placing speakers at a greater distance apart will negatively affect sound coverage and reduce their stereo effect. Placing speakers closer together will improve sound coverage and produce more stereo coverage.

Mode	Sources	Spacing from Sides	Spacing Between Speakers within a row	Spacing Between Rows
Single Speaker Stereo	Stereo	11 ft 3.3m	22 ft 6.7m	38 ft 11.6m
Two Speaker Stereo	Stereo	11 ft 3.3m	18 ft 5.5m	28 ft 8.5m

Note: These are maximum recommended distances, sound quality improves if you use smaller spaces

Table 1 Summary of spacing rules

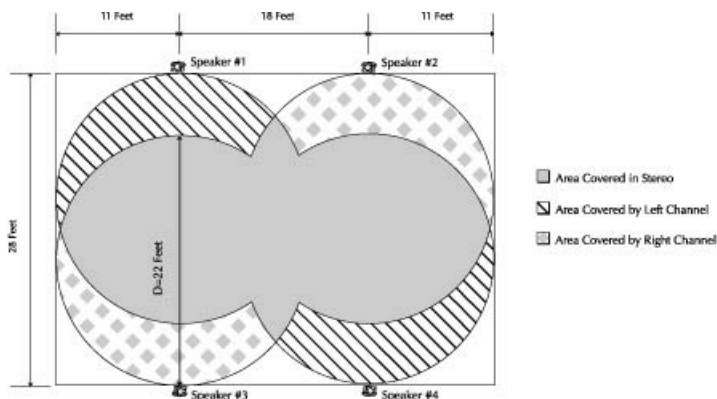


Figure 2 Two-speaker Stereo Coverage – with 4 speakers

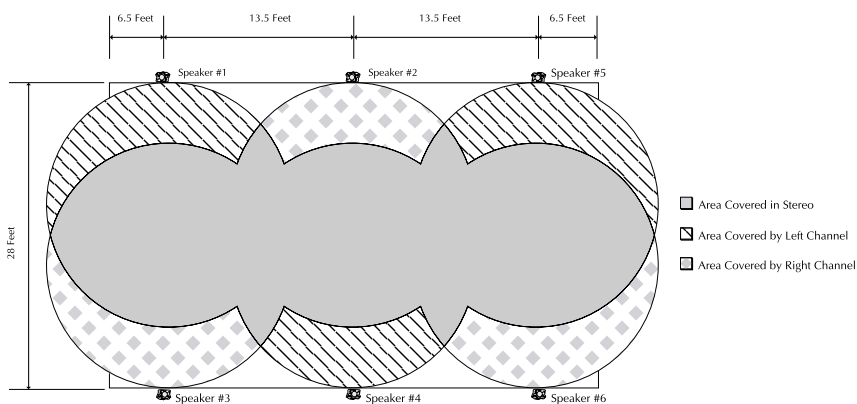


Figure 3 Speaker Stereo Coverage – with 6 speakers

Figure 2 shows how this would work for a square area of 35 feet by 28 feet and using stereo signals. Using our spacing rules as shown in Table 1, leads to the need for four speakers. The loudspeaker coverage pattern is shown in the diagram.

Figure 3 shows the same area as Figure 2, however the number of speakers has increased by 2. You can see a greater area of stereo coverage and this would also have a more even sound level across the listening area. This illustrates the fact that not using the maximum spacing allowed leads to improved sound quality.

One-speaker Stereo Mode vs. Two-speaker Stereo Mode

As can be seen in the coverage examples, the one-speaker stereo mode has the advantage of covering a larger area than the two-speaker stereo mode. The difference in coverage area between the one-speaker stereo mode and the two-speaker stereo mode is significant. Four speakers in the one-speaker stereo mode can cover a maximum area of 1672 square feet (155.3 sq. meters). The same four speakers in two-speaker stereo mode can cover a maximum area of 840 square feet (78.0 sq. meters).

The trade off between the two configurations is volume. The two-speaker stereo configurations will be able to play louder in their area than the one-speaker stereo configuration.

Choosing the Speaker Cable

In order to choose the proper speaker cable, please follow these steps:

- Unless you are using a Niles WVC100 or WMVC100 series weatherproof impedance matching volume controls or equivalent, only two halves of an **RS6Si** loudspeaker can be safely attached to a typical amplifier channel, if that amplifier is rated to drive 4 ohms. This means that two loudspeakers can be attached to an amplifier channel in the one-speaker stereo mode or one loudspeaker can be attached in the two-speaker stereo mode. You can do this by running wires from each loudspeaker to the amplifier or you can connect one loudspeaker to another. Make sure this is taken into account when calculating cable length and number of amplifier channels needed. If you are unsure about these calculations, consult an audio/video installer.
- You will need 2-conductor speaker cable that clearly identifies each conductor in the cable. If burying your cable in the ground is required, use cable rated for direct burial or run cable through PVC pipe. Always use moisture resistant cable.
- After calculating the length of cable needed for each speaker, use the furthest length cable to determine the gauge (thickness) of speaker wire to use:

<u>Wire Gauge</u>	<u>Maximum Distance</u>
16.....	60 ft (18 m)
14.....	100 ft (30 m)
12.....	160 ft (50 m)

- When running wires inside walls or outdoors, you should install your wires while conforming to your local building requirements and codes. If you are unsure of these codes, consult a professional audio/video installer, building contractor or local building and inspection agency that has jurisdiction.
- If the one-speaker stereo mode is used for this installation, remember that each speaker uses two separate cables to get their signals. Plan the number and length of cables, accordingly.

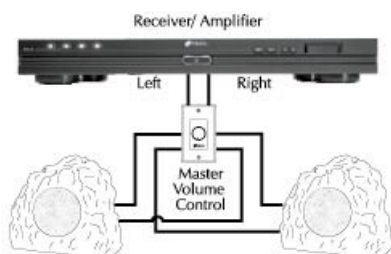


Figure 4a One-Speaker Stereo
One Zone VC Wiring

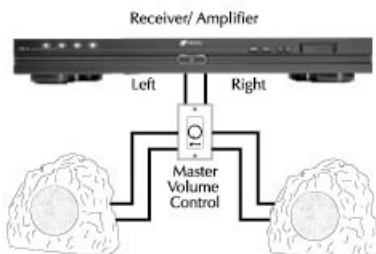


Figure 4b Two-Speaker Stereo
One Zone VC Wiring

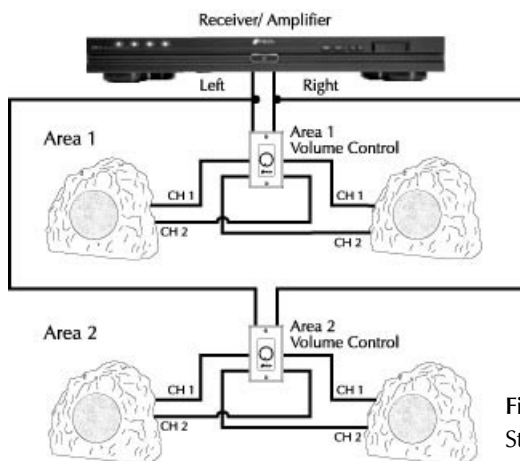


Figure 5a One-Speaker
Stereo Two Zone VC Wiring

Incorporating a Volume Control

It is possible to control the volume of the sound at the speaker location. Volume controls are connected in line with the speaker, an example of wiring an area with 2 speakers and a master volume control is shown in **Figures 4a** and **4b**, **4a** is for one-speaker stereo mode and **4b** is for two-speaker stereo mode. It is usually desirable to control the volume of the speakers in different areas or zones of the outdoor system. A suggested way to accomplish this is shown in **Figures 5** and **5b**, **5a** is for one-speaker stereo mode and **5b** is for two-speaker stereo mode.

Niles makes a wide range of outdoor volume controls. We recommend our standard weatherproof volume control, WVC100 series or our weatherproof muting volume control, WMVC series. In addition to controlling the volume

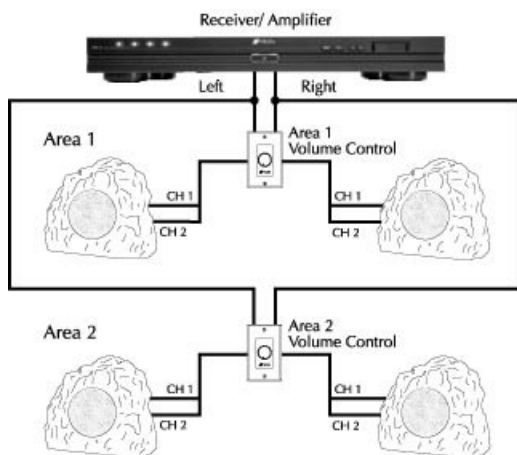


Figure 5b Two-Speaker Stereo
Two Zone VC Wiring

of the loudspeakers, these controls can allow the addition of added speakers without adding more amplifier channels. Volume controls provide flexibility and customization to make the system reliable and easy to use. Consult your local Niles dealer for more information about using volume controls.

Recommended Amplifier Power

We recommend an amplifier with a power rating of ten to two hundred watts per channel for optimum performance. Outdoor speakers typically require more power than indoor speakers. The outdoor environment is usually noisier and has less reflective surfaces to make the system sound louder. Therefore, the use of a higher power amplifier is recommended.

Ironically, most speakers are not damaged by large amplifiers but by small amplifiers. When playing the loudspeaker at higher volumes, a small amplifier will run out of power very quickly. When an amplifier runs out of power it creates damaging “clipping” distortion. A large amplifier will play at the same volume without causing this distortion.

If the plan requires connecting two halves of a **RS6Si** speaker to an amplifier, in the one-speaker stereo mode or using the speaker in the two-speaker stereo mode, an amplifier rated to drive a 4-ohm load of thirty watts to three hundred watts, is recommended. If you use two halves of an **RS6Si**’s on one channel and the amplifier is not rated for driving a 4-ohm load, the amplifier will run out of power more easily and could damage the speakers.

See the section “Operation” for more information about clipping distortion.

Run the speaker cable

Determine the location of the amplifier that will power the loudspeakers. The amplifier should be located in an area that protects it from the weather. Refer to the amplifier installation instructions to ensure that the amplifier is not located in an area that does not meet its recommended operating environment.

Once the location of the amplifier is determined, lay out and place the loudspeakers in the area where music is desired. Use the procedures and recommendations detailed in the section “Selecting the number and location for your speakers” of this manual, to choose the best locations for the speakers.

Determine a path for the speaker cable. You may need to run wires in walls, under sidewalks or patios and around obstacles in your yard. Install the wires while conforming to your local building requirements and codes. If you are unsure of these codes, consult a professional audio/video installer, building contractor or local building and inspection agency that has jurisdiction.

Use care when digging trenches in the yard; ensure that there are no buried cables or gas lines by verifying the location of these items with the local authorities in your area, prior to digging the trenches.

After selecting this path, estimate the amount of cable needed and use the section entitled “Choosing the Speaker Cable” to choose and cut the cable required.

Remember that if you are connecting the speakers in the one-speaker stereo mode, make sure you run two cables to each speaker and that the cables are clearly identified “Right” and “Left”, so that the stereo imaging of the speakers is assured.

If the cable will be run underground, dig a trench along the path needed for the speaker cable. If you are using PVC pipe to run your cable in, connect and glue the PVC piping sections and connections together so they lie in this trench easily. Now run the cable from the amplifier to each speaker location through the pipe. If you are using direct burial cable, run the cable from the amplifier to each speaker location and lay the cable in the trench.

Do not cover the cable in the trenches until system operation and loudspeaker coverage is verified.

Connecting the loudspeaker in one-speaker stereo mode

1. Strip two to three inches of each speaker cable's outer jacket away from the insulated conductors. Ensure that at least two inches of the separate conductors are free. Do this on both loudspeaker connection cables.
2. Strip one half inch of insulation from the end of each conductor as show in **Figure 6** for both connection cables.

3. Choose the speaker cable that is labeled for the “Right” amplifier channel. Connect one stripped end of the “Right” speaker cable coming from the amplifier to the **RS6Si** connection cable’s red wire. To connect the two wires, twist the stripped ends of the wire together and screw down the wire nut on the twisted wires. The material inside the wire nut will protect the stripped ends of the wire. However, if added protection is desired, place a large amount of silicone sealant so the bottom of the wire nut is encased and sealed. Pay attention to the markings on the speaker cable. Each loudspeaker you connect must be connected to the amplifier’s speaker wire in the same way.
4. Repeat step 3 with the **RS6Si** connection cable’s black wire, that is in the same conductor as the wire attached in step 3, and the other stripped amplifier “Right” speaker cable’s conductor.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 for the “Left” speaker cable and the **RS6Si**’s connection cable with the “yellow/black” pair of conductors.
6. Connect the opposite end of the speaker cable to the amplifier or receiver. Start by performing step 1 and 2 on the speaker cable near the amplifier. Pay attention to the markings on the speaker cable conductor. Use the cable labeled “Right” and attach the same conductor you attached to the red loudspeaker wire to the positive (red) or (+) “Right” amplifier output terminal. Attach the other conductor in that cable to the amplifier’s “Right” negative (black) or (–) amplifier output terminal.
7. Using the cable labeled “Left” attach the same conductor you attached to the yellow loudspeaker wire to the positive (red) or (+) “Left” amplifier output terminal. Attach the other conductor in that cable to the amplifier’s “Left” negative (black) or (–) amplifier output terminal.

Connecting the loudspeaker in two-speaker stereo mode

1. Strip two to three inches of the speaker cables’ outer jacket away from the insulated conductors. Ensure that at least two inches of the separate conductors are free. Do this on both loudspeaker connection cables.
2. Strip one half inch of insulation from the end of each conductor as show in **Figure 6** for both connection cables.

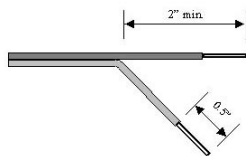


Figure 6 Speaker wire preparation

3. Connect one stripped end of the speaker cable coming from the amplifier to the **RS6Si** connection cable's red wire of one cable and the **RS6Si** connection cable's yellow wire. To connect the three wires, twist the stripped ends of the wire together and screw down the wire nut on the twisted wires. The material inside the wire nut will protect the stripped ends of the wire. However, if added protection is desired, place a large amount of silicon sealant so the bottom of the wire nut is encased and sealed. Pay attention to the markings on the speaker cable. Each loudspeaker you connect must be connected to the amplifier's speaker wire in the same way.
4. Repeat step 3 with the **RS6Si** connection cable's black wires and the other stripped amplifier speaker cable's conductor.
5. Connect the opposite end of the speaker cable to the amplifier or receiver. Start by performing step 1 and 2 on the speaker cable near the amplifier. Paying attention to the markings on the speaker cable conductor, attach the same conductor you attached to the red loudspeaker wire to the positive (red) or (+) amplifier output terminal. Attach the other conductor to the amplifier's negative (black) or (-) amplifier output terminal.

Speaker Phase

Speaker wire has two conductors. One conductor is attached to the negative (black) or (-) terminals and one conductor is attached to the positive (red) or (+) terminals of both the loudspeaker and the amplifier. Usually, the wire is marked for your convenience. There are different ways to mark the conductor; a stripe on one wire, a ribbed area on one conductor that you can feel, different color metal conductor wire inside the insulation, the insulation covering the conductor might be different colors, or there might be a fabric string wound onto one of the conductors. Of course some cables make it difficult to determine which conductor is which. Be careful to avoid mistakes. If you do, one loudspeaker will be playing out of "phase" with the other loudspeaker. An out of phase pair of speakers work against each other and the sound of the two speakers playing together will be lacking in bass response and have a "phasey" sound quality. If you suspect the sound is not right, check to make sure that the conductors on each loudspeaker are attached the same on the loudspeaker and the amplifier. If you cannot see any markings or determine if they are all attached the same, try this simple test:

In one-speaker stereo mode

1. Play some music with the amplifier or receiver set to Mono.
2. Stand in the middle of each speaker and three feet away from it. Listen to the richness of the bass and the loudness of the sound.
3. Turn off the amplifier and reverse the connections on one side of the speaker only.
4. Repeat the listening test with the same setting of the volume controls. If the current sound has a richer bass and is slightly louder than the previous sound, the speakers

are working together and are “in-phase”. Leave the speakers connected to the amplifier in this configuration. If the current sound is not richer in bass or louder than the previous sound, turn off the amplifier and reverse the connections of the wire you moved in step 3.

5. Check the phase between each speaker in the area by following the procedures for two-speaker stereo mode. Remember to change the phase on both sides of the speaker when you perform step 4 of that procedure.

In two-speaker stereo mode or checking phase between speakers

1. Point the speakers at each other, rather than at the area you want to cover
2. Play some music with the amplifier or receiver set to Mono
3. Stand so you are the same distance from each speaker and listen to the richness of the bass and the loudness of the sound
4. Turn off the amplifier and reverse the connections on one speaker only
5. Repeat the listening test with the same setting of the volume controls. If the current sound has a richer bass and is slightly louder than the previous sound, the speakers are working together and are “in-phase”. Leave the speakers connected to the amplifier in this configuration. If the current sound is not richer in bass or louder than the previous sound, turn off the amplifier and reverse the connections of the wire you moved in step 4.

Verify System Operation and Loudspeaker Coverage

1. Turn the system “On” and play music to the speakers. Set the Volume controls to a level that allows the speakers to be easily heard over the “noise” in the area.
2. Verify that music is playing through each speaker. If not, trouble shoot the wiring and make sure each speaker is electrically connected to the amplifier.
3. Verify that each speaker is connected to the proper channel of the amplifier. To do this, change the balance of your speakers on your amplifier or receiver so that one channel is at playing loudly and the other is not. Verify that each speaker or each side of the speaker is attached to the proper channel of the amplifier. If they are not, correct the wiring on the loudspeaker that is not connected properly. Reset the balance on the amplifier or receiver so both channels have a similar volume level.
4. If you used a volume control between the amplifier and the speakers, verify that it is controlling the volume of the loudspeakers in its zone. Repeat this for every volume control in the system. If it is not, correct the wiring.
5. Point the loudspeakers per the layout and verify that the sound is even and consistent throughout the area.

Installing the Security Bracket and Cable

1. With the loudspeaker in the proper location, turn the loudspeaker over so the bottom of the loudspeaker is facing you, as shown in **Figure 7**.
2. Take the nylon security cable, supplied with the loudspeaker and fold it in half. Using the middle of the cable, feed it through the Security Attachment Eyelet as shown in **Figure 8**.

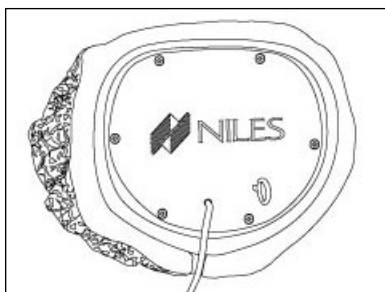


Figure 7 Bottom of Loudspeaker

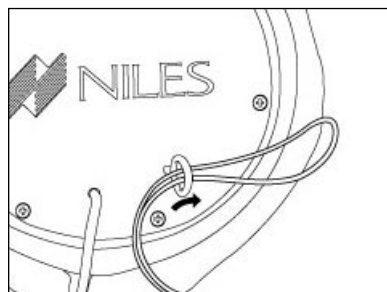


Figure 8 Security Cable in Eyelet

3. Feed the opposite end of the nylon security cable through the exposed portion of the cable that was just fed through the security eyelet, as shown in **Figures 9 and 10**.

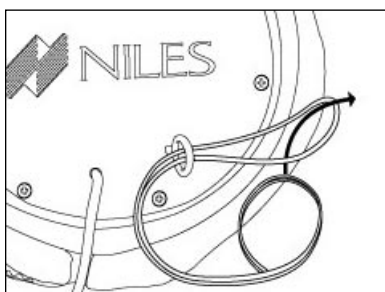


Figure 9 Security Cable Looping Through

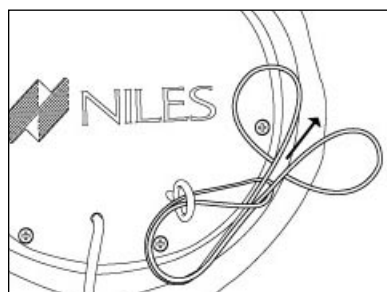


Figure 10 Security Cable after Looping

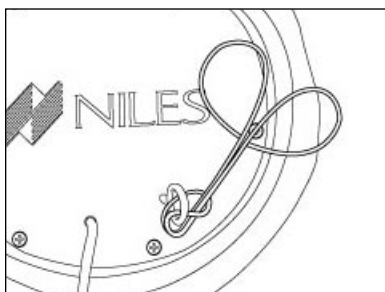


Figure 11 Security Cable Connected and Tightened

4. Pull the ends of the security cable with the loops as tight as you can until the knot around the security eyelet is tightened as shown in **Figure 11**.
5. Feed the Security Stake through the loops at the end of the security cable and insure that they are inserted into the cable holder provided at the top of the stake, as shown in **Figure 12**.

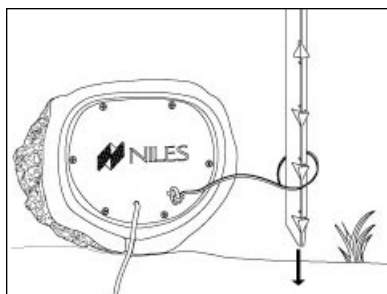


Figure 12 Security Stake
Attachment to Cable

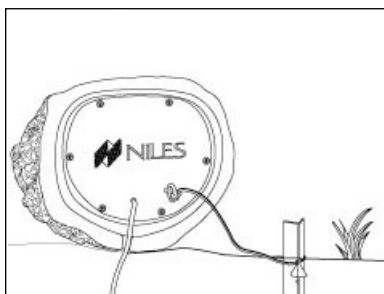


Figure 13 Security Stake
Driven into Ground

6. Pick a spot in the ground which the loudspeaker will cover and drive the security stake all the way into the ground until the cable holder is completely under the surface of the ground, as shown in **Figure 13**.
7. Pull on the security cable and verify that the stake is securely held in the ground.

Upgraded Security Attachment Method (Optional)

To perform this attachment method you will need the following items:

1. (1) Stainless Steel Eyebolt
2. (1) Concrete Anchor sized to the Stainless Steel Eyebolt
3. (1) Bag of Quikrete – fast drying cement mix or equivalent
4. A post hole digger or shovel
5. (1) Stainless Steel Aircraft Cable 1/8" diameter or larger
6. (2) Stainless steel wire rope clamps sized to the aircraft cable chosen

To install an upgraded security system:

1. Prepare a hole that is at least one-foot deep, at a minimum (three-feet if the speaker is being installed in an area that has a frost line). The hole should be at least six inches in diameter. This hole should be under the desired location of the loudspeaker.
2. Once the hole is prepared, mix the concrete per its instructions. Fill the hole with concrete. Place the concrete anchor in the center of the concrete so the top of the anchor is flush with the top of the concrete and the anchor is not filled with concrete.
3. Wait until the concrete is dry per the instructions on the concrete mix used.
4. Screw the stainless steel eyebolt into the concrete anchor
5. Feed one end of the stainless steel aircraft cable through the eyebolt in the concrete

6. Loop the end of the aircraft cable around the eyebolt and back to the aircraft cable. Secure this end of the cable to the main aircraft cable with the wire rope clamp.
7. Turn the loudspeaker over and feed the other end of the aircraft cable through the eyelet in the bottom of the loudspeaker.

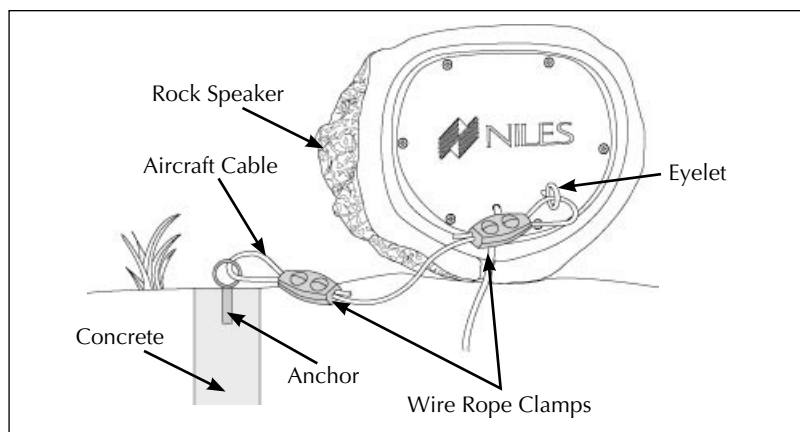


Figure 14 Upgraded Security Attachment

8. Loop this end of the aircraft cable around the eyelet and back to the aircraft cable. Secure this end of the cable to the main aircraft cable with the wire rope clamp. The upgraded attachment should now look like **Figure 14**.

Final Adjustments

Now that the loudspeaker's phase, operation and security is assured, there are some final steps to ensure that the loudspeakers' installation is complete and that they are used at their full potential.

1. Cover any trenches or wires that are still open or exposed.
2. Point the loudspeakers per the layout and verify that the sound is even and consistent throughout the area that sound is desired, as you did in step 5 of verifying system operation.
3. Verify that the front of the loudspeaker is as close to perpendicular to the ground as possible. This will aid the drainage of water away from the woofer and improve sound quality.
4. Check that the entire installation is safe and secure.

Listening at Higher Volumes

Outdoors there are no walls to reflect and contain the sound and typically the ambient noise level is louder. This causes the system to require more power to achieve a reasonable listening level than it does when you are listening indoors. In addition, you are frequently further away from the loudspeaker. It is possible to turn the volume so high that the amplifier runs out of power. This creates "clipping" distortion.

Clipping distortion makes treble sound very harsh and unmusical. When you hear harsh sounding treble from any good speaker indoors or outdoors, turn the volume down immediately! Those harsh sounds are masking some much more powerful ultra-high-frequency sound spikes that will quickly damage any fine loudspeaker.

Cleaning

The rock loudspeaker should not require cleaning. The formation of dirt and molds on the cabinet will add to the natural look of the loudspeaker. However, if you desire to clean the loudspeaker you can clean the **RS6Si** with a dampened soft cloth or a paper towel. Hosing the loudspeaker off with a garden hose or high pressure cleaner is not recommended, the drivers, especially the tweeter, can be damaged by a high-pressure stream of water. The use of chemical cleaners should also be avoided.

SPECIFICATIONS

Recommended Amplifier Power

10 to 150 Watts

Nominal Impedance

8 Ohm, in one-speaker stereo mode

4 Ohm, in two-speaker stereo mode

Frequency Response

50 Hz to 21 kHz

Sensitivity

88 decibels for 2.83 Volts RMS of Pink Noise, measured at 1 Meter on Axis

Wiring Requirements

2-conductor direct burial cable at the following sizes depending on longest length of cable required (2 per speaker in one-speaker stereo mode):

Wire Gauge	Maximum	Distance
16	60 ft	(18m)
14	100 ft	(30m)
12	160 ft	(50m)

Temperature Extremes

-50° to 185° Fahrenheit

-45° to 85° Celsius

Dimensions

12" (30.48 cm) high x 14" (35.56 cm) wide x 11" (27.94 cm) deep

Weight (Shipping Weight)

23 lbs.

10 kg.

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