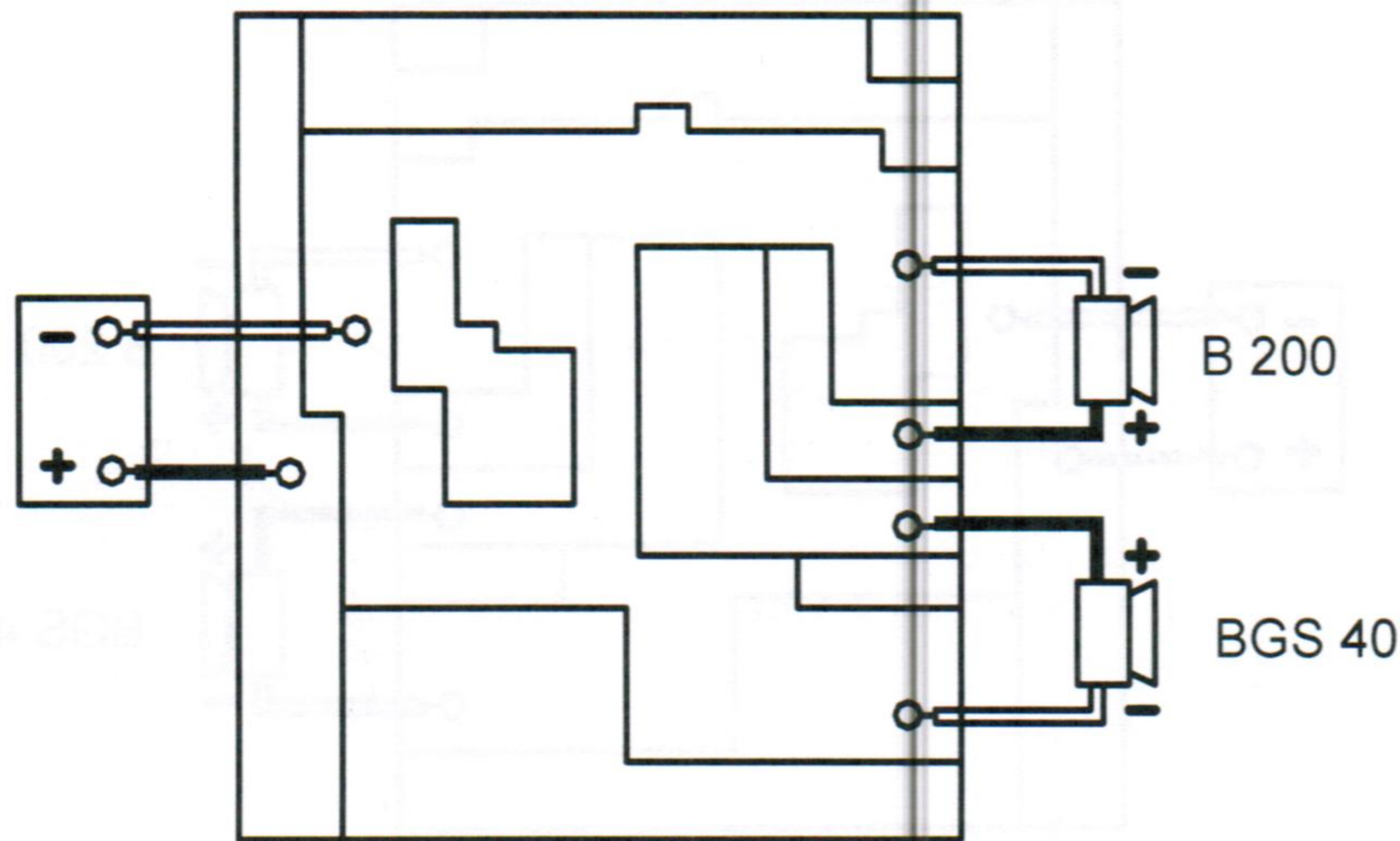


## Instructions for connection NoBox BB



Wiring diagram seen from copper side

The following tools are needed to connect up the wires and assemble the crossover:

- Soldering iron, 30–50 watts
- Solder for electronic components
- Side-cutters
- Pencil
- Crosshead screwdriver
- Tape measure
- Drill  $\varnothing$  2.5 mm

First, cut the wires to the correct length (see table).

	crossover
terminal (IN)	1 x 30 cm
B 200	1 x 60 cm
BGS 40	1 x 60 cm

Next, strip 10 mm of the insulation from all ends, twist the strands together and tin the ends.

Now the tinned wire ends can be soldered onto the copper connectors on the crossover circuit board. To do so, place the crossover on the table in front of you so that the copper-coated tracks are facing up. Use the wiring layout to identify the individual soldering points on the copper connectors. It makes sense to mark the copy connectors with a pencil to prevent incorrect connections (e.g. "IN +" etc.).

Now solder the corresponding wire end to the connection point on the board using the soldering iron and adding a blob of solder. Make sure the solder does not run across onto the adjacent connectors as this will cause a shortcut. Also ensure the wires, each of which is either marked in red or unmarked, is

correctly soldered as shown in the wiring layout. When you have completed all soldering, check each wire again against the wiring layout.

The completed crossover can now be inserted in the speaker cabinet. Instructions on where to place it in the cabinet are in the instructions for each specific kit.

When connecting the wires to the speaker, it is essential to make sure they are connected up the right way round. The plus connection of the chassis bears a marking, either a red or white spot, or a red terminal post or a plus sign. If the terminal tags on the loudspeaker are of different widths, the broader of the two is plus. The red wire of the two making up the loudspeaker wire must be connected to this plus terminal.

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