SUB150P

300-Watt, 10" (250mm) Powered Subwoofer

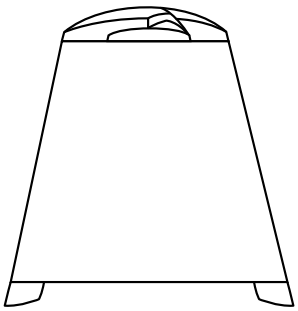
THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING THIS JBL® PRODUCT

Your new JBL® SUB150P 300-watt powered subwoofer incorporates a 10" (250mm) PolyPlas™ cone transducer and a built-in high-performance 300-watt (RMS) amplifier that deliver the powerful, dynamic and accurate low-frequency performance that makes your film soundtracks and music come alive. And with line-level and LFE inputs, adjustable crossover and phase controls and automatic turn on/off, the SUB150P is also simple to connect and set up.

We're confident that this JBL subwoofer will provide every note of enjoyment that you expect – and that when you think about purchasing additional audio equipment for your home, car or office, you will once again choose JBL products.

This quick-start guide contains all the information you need to set up, connect and adjust your new subwoofer. For more in-depth information, go to our Web site: www.jbl.com.

INCLUDED ITEMS



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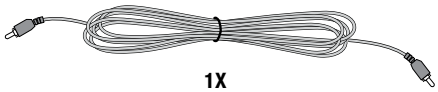

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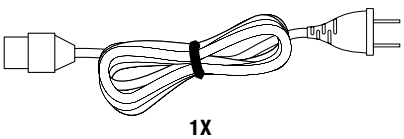

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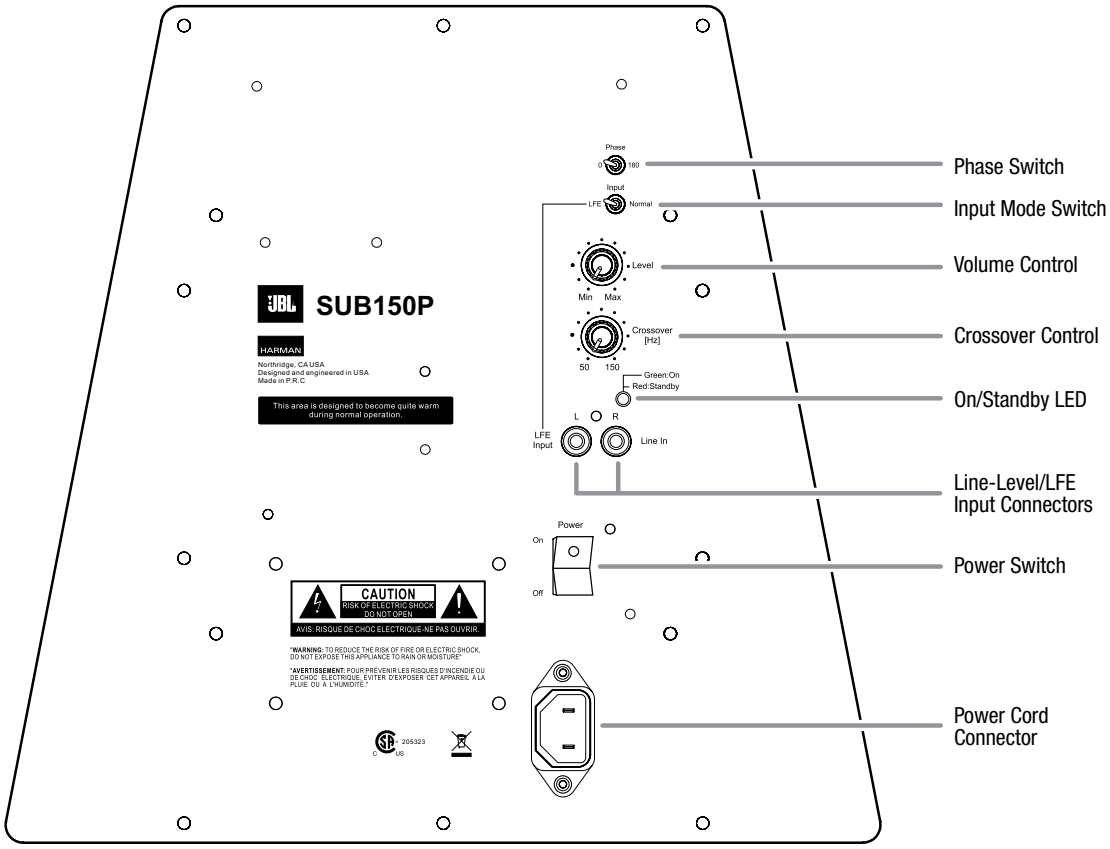
QUICK-START GUIDE

SUBWOOFER REAR-PANEL CONTROLS AND CONNECTIONS



Phase Switch: This switch determines whether the subwoofer transducer's piston-like action moves in and out in phase with the main speakers. If the subwoofer were to play out of phase with the main speakers, the sound waves from the main speakers could partially cancel out the sound waves from the subwoofer, reducing bass performance and sonic impact. This phenomenon depends in part on the placement of all the speakers relative to the listening position and to each other in the room.

Input Mode Switch: When this switch is in the "Normal" setting, the input signal from both Line In connectors is routed through the subwoofer's built-in low-pass crossover network. When the switch is in the "LFE" setting, the input signal from the LFE Input connector bypasses the subwoofer's built-in crossover network.

Volume Control: Use this control to adjust the subwoofer's volume. Turn the knob clockwise to increase the volume; turn the knob counterclockwise to decrease the volume.

Crossover Control: This control determines the highest frequency at which the subwoofer reproduces sounds. The higher you set the Crossover control, the higher in frequency the subwoofer will operate and the more its bass will "overlap" that of the satellite speakers. This adjustment helps achieve a smooth transition of bass frequencies between the subwoofer and the satellites for a variety of different rooms and subwoofer locations.

NOTE: The Crossover Control functions only when the Input Mode switch is in the "Normal" setting.

On/Standby LED: When the Power switch is in the "On" position, this LED indicates whether the subwoofer is in the On or Standby state:

- When the LED glows *green,* the subwoofer is turned on.
- When the LED glows *red,* the subwoofer is in the Standby mode.

Line In/LFE Input Connectors:

- When you're connecting the subwoofer to the dedicated subwoofer output of a receiver/processor that has its own low-pass crossover network, use the LFE Input connector and set the Input Mode switch in the "LFE" position.
- When you're connecting the subwoofer to the preamp or subwoofer outputs of a receiver/processor that does not have its own low-pass crossover network, use both Line In connectors and set the Input Mode switch in the "Normal" position. If your receiver/processor only has one subwoofer output you can use either Line In connector.

Power Switch: Set this switch in the "On" position to turn the subwoofer on. The subwoofer will then be in the Standby mode. It will automatically turn On when an audio signal is detected at its inputs, and will return to the Standby mode when no audio signal is detected its inputs after approximately 10 minutes.

If you will be away from home, or will not be using the subwoofer for an extended period, set this switch in the "Off" position to conserve energy.

Power Cord Connector: After you have made and verified the subwoofer's input connections, plug the female end of the supplied IEC power cord into the subwoofer's Power Cord connector, and plug the other end of the power cord into an active, ***unswitched*** electrical outlet for proper operation of the subwoofer. ***DO NOT*** plug the power cord into the accessory outlets found on some audio components.

PLACING THE SUBWOOFER

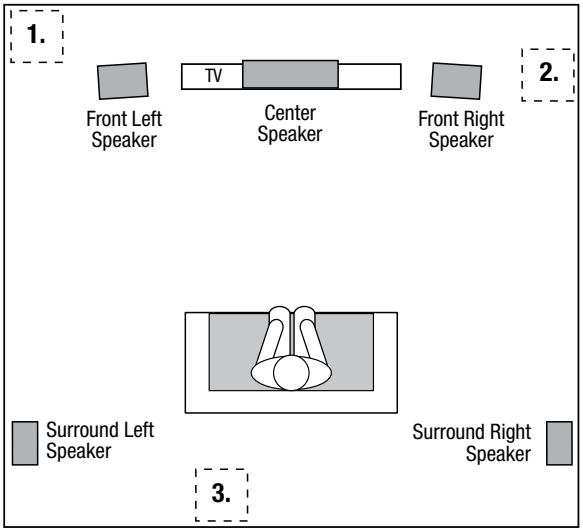
The performance of a subwoofer is directly related to its placement in the listening room and its physical position relative to the other speakers in the system.

While it is true that in general our ears do not hear directional sounds at the low frequencies where subwoofers operate, when installing a subwoofer within the limited confines of a room, the reflections, standing waves and absorptions generated within the room will strongly influence the performance of any subwoofer system. As a result, the specific location of the subwoofer in the room does become important to the amount and quality of bass that is produced.

For example, placing the subwoofer next to a wall generally will increase the amount of bass in the room; placing it in a corner (**1**) generally will maximize amount of bass in the room. However, corner placement can also increase the destructive effect of standing waves on bass performance. This effect can vary depending on the listening position – some listening positions may yield very good results while others may have far too much (or too little) bass at certain frequencies.

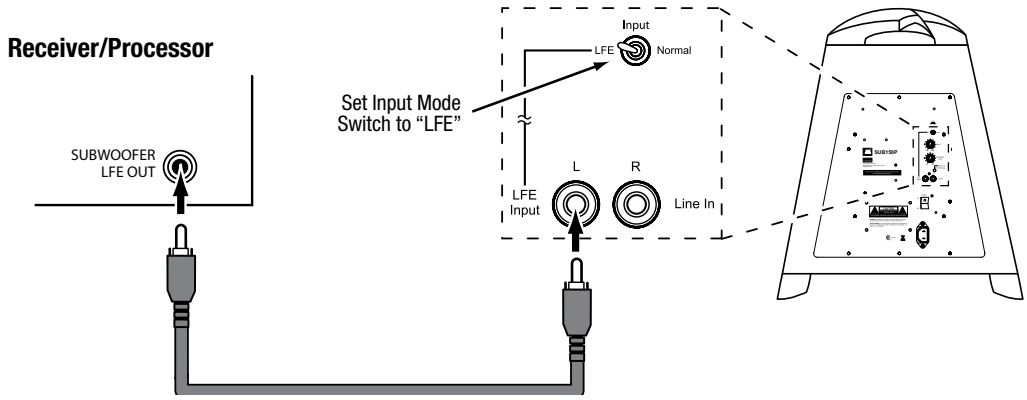
In many rooms, placing the subwoofer along the same plane as the left and right speakers (**2**) can produce the best integration between the sound of the subwoofer and that of the left and right speakers. In some rooms, the best performance could even result from placing the subwoofer behind the listening position (**3**).

We strongly recommend that you experiment with placement before choosing a final location for your subwoofer. One way you can determine the best location for the subwoofer is by temporarily placing it in the listening position and playing music with strong bass content. Move around to various locations in the room while the system is playing (putting your ears where the subwoofer would be placed), and listen until you find the location where the bass performance is best. Place the subwoofer in that location.

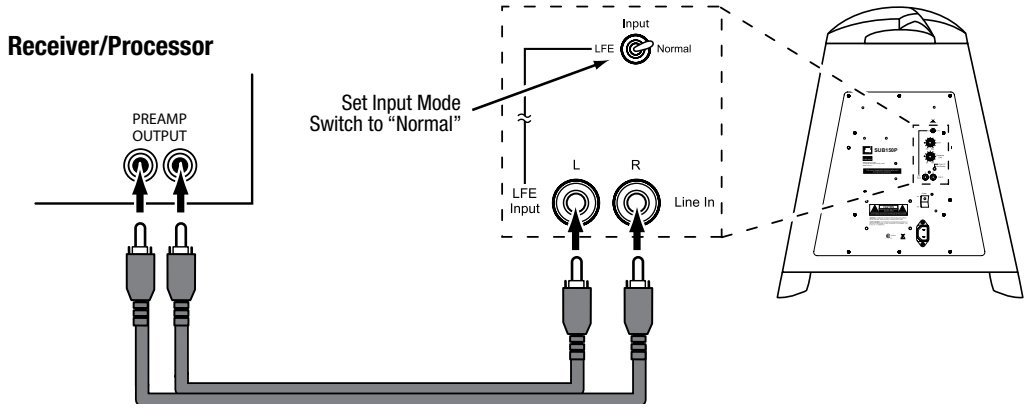


CONNECTING THE SUBWOOFER

TO A RECEIVER OR PREAMP/PROCESSOR WITH A LOW-PASS FILTERED DEDICATED SUBWOOFER OUTPUT



TO A RECEIVER OR PREAMP/PROCESSOR WITH PREAMP OUTPUTS



OPERATING THE SUBWOOFER

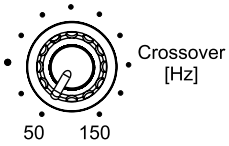
TURNING THE SUBWOOFER ON AND OFF

Set the subwoofer's Power Switch to the "On" position. The subwoofer will automatically turn itself on when it receives an audio signal, and it will go into Standby mode after it has received no audio signal for approximately 10 minutes. The subwoofer's LED will glow green when the subwoofer is on and will glow red when the subwoofer is in Standby.

If you will not be using the subwoofer for an extended period – for instance, if you're going on vacation – set the Power Switch to the "Off" position.

SUBWOOFER ADJUSTMENTS: CROSSOVER CONTROL

NOTE: The Crossover control functions only when the Input Mode switch is in the "Normal" position.

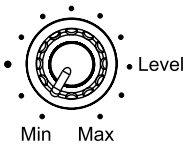


The Crossover control adjusts the subwoofer's built-in low-pass filter crossover between 50Hz and 200Hz. The higher you set the Crossover control, the higher in frequency the subwoofer will operate and the more its bass will "overlap" that of the satellite speakers. This adjustment helps achieve a smooth transition of bass frequencies between the subwoofer and the satellites for a variety of different rooms and subwoofer locations.

To set the Crossover control, listen for the smoothness of the bass. If the bass seems too strong at certain frequencies, try a lower Crossover control setting. If the bass seems too weak at certain frequencies, try a higher Crossover control setting.

SUBWOOFER ADJUSTMENTS: VOLUME

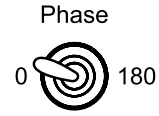
Use the Level control to set the subwoofer's volume. Turn the knob clockwise to increase the subwoofer's volume; turn the knob counterclockwise to decrease the volume. Once you have balanced the subwoofer's volume with that of the other speakers in your system, you shouldn't have to change the Level control setting.



Notes on Setting Subwoofer Volume:

- Sometimes the ideal subwoofer volume setting for music is too loud for films, while the ideal setting for films is too quiet for music. When setting the subwoofer volume, listen to both music and films with strong bass content and find a "middle ground" volume level that works for both.
- If your subwoofer always seems too loud or too quiet, you may want to place it in a different location. Placing the subwoofer in a corner will tend to increase its bass output, while placing it away from any walls or corners will tend to lessen its bass output.

SUBWOOFER ADJUSTMENTS: PHASE



The Phase switch determines whether the subwoofer driver's piston-like action moves in and out in phase with the satellite speakers. If the subwoofer were to play out of phase with the satellite speakers, the sound waves from the satellites could partially cancel out the waves from the subwoofer, reducing bass performance and sonic impact. This phenomenon depends in part on the placement of all the speakers relative to each other in the room.

Although in most cases you should leave the Phase switch in the "Normal" position, there is no absolutely correct setting for the Phase switch. When the subwoofer is properly in phase with the satellite speakers, the sound will be clearer and have maximum impact, and percussive sounds like drums, piano and plucked strings will sound more lifelike. The best way to set the Phase switch is to listen to music that you know well and to set the switch in the position that gives drums and other percussive sounds maximum impact.

SPECIFICATIONS

Low-frequency transducer:	10" (250mm) PolyPlas cone (down-firing)
Enclosure type:	Ported (down-firing)
Amplifier power:	300 watts (RMS); 500 watts (peak)
Frequency response:	27Hz – 150Hz (–3dB)
Audio controls:	Volume level, crossover frequency, phase
Connections:	RCA line-level and LFE inputs
Power requirement:	120V, 60Hz (US); 220V – 230V, 50Hz/60Hz (EU)
Power consumption:	<1W (0.040A @ 230V) standby; 320W (1.8A @ 230V) peak <6W (0.06A @ 120V) standby; 320W (3.2A @ 120V) peak
Dimensions (W x H x D):	17-3/8" x 18-1/2" x 17-3/8" (441mm x 470mm x 441mm)
Weight:	39.7 lb (18.0kg)

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