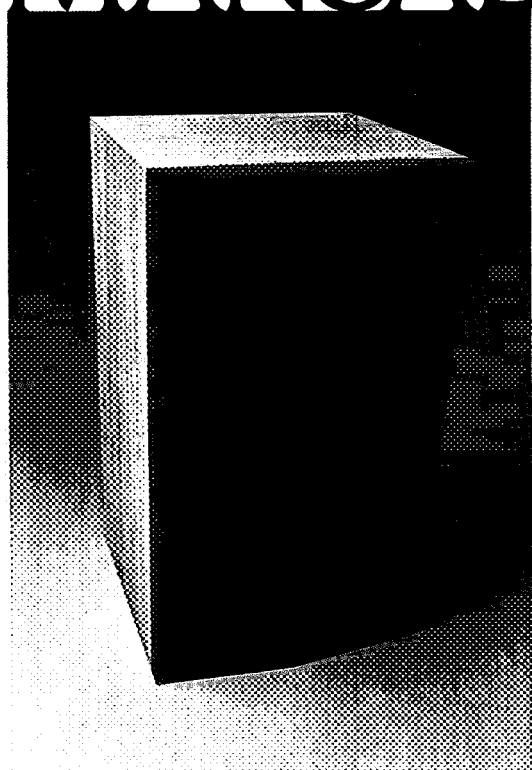


L36 INSTRUCTION MANUAL





Excellence is an elusive quality. It's so easy to recognize yet so difficult to attain.

JBL craftsmen have been involved in the art of sound for more than a generation—signal and source, wood and fabric, transducers and acoustics—all of it.

Today these craftsmen continue to perform to the most rigid standards any craftsmen can submit to: those they impose upon themselves.

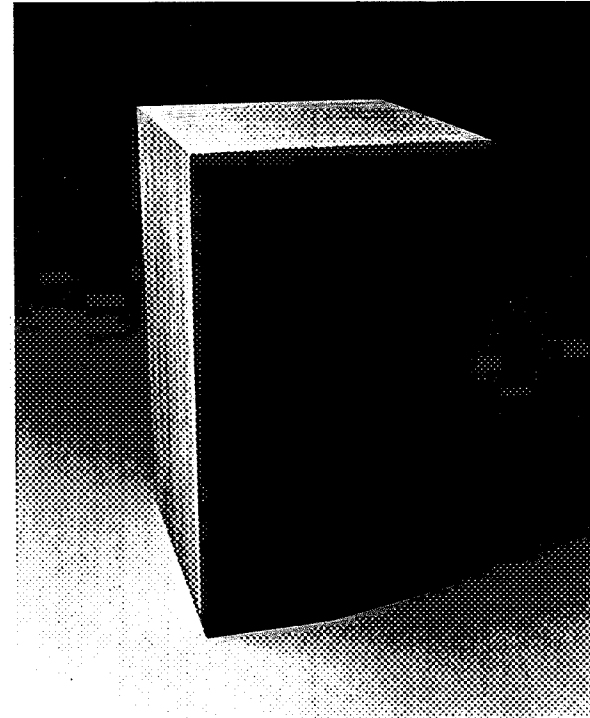
JBL loudspeakers are carefully engineered instruments, painstakingly crafted and assembled to watchmakers' standards. JBL enclosures express the excitement of creative design; they are elegant, solid and flawlessly finished. JBL transducers and electronics offer what has been characterized by devoted music listeners as the "incomparable JBL sound."

By following the few simple suggestions contained in this booklet, you can look forward to superb high fidelity reproduction that will retain its clarity and realism year after year.

INDEX

Concept	1
Performance Characteristics	2
Specifications	2
Connecting The L36	4
Listening Room Acoustics	5
Placement	5
Adjusting The System	6
Power Capacity	8
System Components	9
Component Removal	11
Enclosure	12
In Case Of Trouble	14
Service	16
Summary	16
For Additional Information	16

JBL continually engages in research related to product improvement. New materials, production methods and design refinements are introduced into existing products without notice as a routine expression of that philosophy. For this reason, any current JBL product may differ in some respect from its published description but is always warranted to equal or exceed the original design specifications unless otherwise stated.



Serious audiophiles always insist on equipment representing the very latest developments in the high fidelity arts. And for most listeners, the only acceptable loudspeakers have been the world's finest: JBL. However, the buyer who enjoys music but is limited to a modest sum quite often has been settling for less—with the expectation that eventually he will trade up to a JBL system.

For such listeners, therefore, JBL offers the L36, a no-compromise loudspeaker system optimizing our latest developments in a moderate sized enclosure.

The L36 achieves full, rich performance utilizing a 10-inch low frequency loudspeaker, 5-inch midrange transducer and 1.4-inch high frequency direct radiator. Each component has been designed to function as part of the complete system, optimizing performance and efficiency without sacrificing definition or the ability to accurately reproduce the fleeting bursts of sonic energy, known as transients, so essential to realism. Like all JBL loudspeaker systems, the L36 utilizes a ported enclosure to increase efficiency and dynamic range—in contrast to the sealed "acoustic suspension" enclosure which achieves apparent bass

response at the expense of efficiency, dynamic range and transient reproduction. Efficiency is important for two reasons: it permits use of a relatively low power, moderately priced amplifier, and it allows the amplifier to operate at a lower distortion level, providing the reserve power necessary to achieve full dynamic range and excellent transient reproduction.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

The L36 exhibits the strong bass, well defined midrange and sparkling high frequency reproduction characteristic of all JBL loudspeaker systems. However, the most striking characteristic of the system is its exceptional clarity. Modern recordings contain auditory effects that can only be captured through the technology of electronics applied in a recording studio or at a live performance – delicate overtones captured by close microphone placement and complex harmonics produced by electronic synthesis. Such state of the art techniques, used in both contemporary and classical recording, place rigorous demands on even the most sophisticated loudspeaker systems – demands that JBL has always met and surpassed.

A number of loudspeaker systems can handle large amounts of power; others are highly efficient. JBL products are unique in their ability to combine both attributes. The L36, for example, will convert a 1-Watt input of “white noise” into a sound pressure level of 76 dB measured at a distance of 15 feet². This is approximately twice as loud as ordinary conversation and represents a comfortable listening level, demonstrating that the L36 delivers substantial sound output from very little input power.

SPECIFICATIONS

Rather than repeat the ambiguity of most technical specifications, JBL has traditionally refrained from listing data for which no widely accepted test procedure has been established. In the absence of such standards, any well equipped laboratory can legitimately produce a variety of frequency response curves for a loudspeaker, depending on the conditions selected. At JBL the final analyses are comprised of extensive listening sessions. Although laboratory data are an integral part of the process, the trained ear is the ultimate criterion. The

1. “White noise” is a rigorous test simulating average musical program material under laboratory conditions. It provides a controlled means of energizing all the transducers of a loudspeaker system simultaneously. “White noise” encompasses all audible frequencies just as white light includes all the colors of the visible spectrum. Produced in the laboratory by a signal generator, “white noise” sounds very much like the hiss heard between FM radio stations.
2. A decibel (dB), in this context, is a unit expressing relative loudness of sound. Three dB is approximately equal to the smallest change in loudness of program material ordinarily detectable by the human ear.

success of this philosophy is reflected in the enthusiastic acceptance of JBL systems by recording studio engineers, producers and performers – professionals whose artistic achievements are closely related to the equipment they use.

Power Capacity ¹	50 Watts continuous program
Nominal Impedance	8 ohms
Dispersion	90° horizontal and vertical
Crossover Frequencies	1500 and 6000 Hz
System Sensitivity	1 Watt input produces 76 dB Sound Pressure Level at a distance of 15'

(Note: 75-80 dB is a comfortable listening level.)

Low Frequency Loudspeaker

Nominal Diameter	10 inches 25 cm
Voice Coil	2-inch (5 cm) copper
Magnetic Assembly Weight	2½ pounds 1.1 kg
Flux Density	8500 gauss
Sensitivity ²	40 dB SPL

Midrange Transducer

Nominal Diameter	5 inches 13 cm
Voice Coil	7/8-inch (2.2 cm) copper
Magnetic Assembly Weight	1½ pounds 0.7 kg
Flux Density	15,000 gauss
Sensitivity ³	45 dB SPL

High Frequency Direct Radiator

Nominal Diameter	1.4 inches 3.6 cm
Voice Coil	5/8-inch (1.6 cm) copper
Magnetic Assembly Weight	1½ pounds 0.7 kg
Flux Density	15,000 gauss
Sensitivity ⁴	41 dB SPL

General

Finish	Natural Oak
Grille	Stretch fabric
Grille Color Options	Orange, Blue or Brown
Dimensions	13½" x 24" x 13½" deep 34.3 x 61.0 x 34.6 cm deep
Shipping Weight	45 lbs 20 kg

1. Based on a laboratory test signal. See Power Capacity Section for amplifier power recommendation.
2. Since the major portion of the energy reproduced by the low frequency loudspeaker lies below 800 Hz, this specification has been developed using a test signal swept from 100 to 500 Hz, rather than the 1-kHz sine wave test signal on which the conventional EIA sensitivity is based.
3. Averaged sensitivity from 1 to 3 kHz, within 1 dB, measured at 30 feet (9.1 m) with a 1-milliwatt input.
4. Averaged sensitivity above 2 kHz, within 1 dB, measured at 30 feet (9.1 m) with a 1-milliwatt input.

IMPORTANT: When connecting or disconnecting loudspeakers from an amplifier, the amplifier must be turned off. Making connections while the amplifier is operating could seriously damage the loudspeaker system and void the warranty.

Eighteen-gauge insulated wire (ordinary household lampcord) is the minimum size recommended for loudspeaker connections up to 50 feet. Beyond this distance, heavier gauge insulated wire is recommended; 16-gauge from 50 to 100 feet and 14-gauge from 100 to 200 feet. If lampcord is used, wires can be differentiated by noting that one of the insulating jackets is smooth, while the other has a distinct ridge. By considering the ridged jacket "red" and the smooth jacket "black," wiring connections can be made as if using color-coded wire.

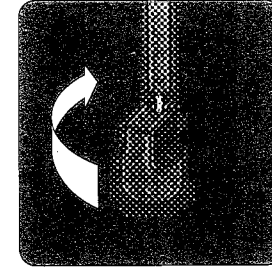
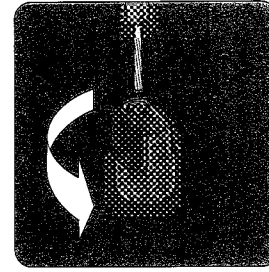
Connections to the loudspeaker system are made at the two terminals located on the back of the enclosure. The terminals will accept either stranded or solid wire up to 12 gauge (AWG). Two wires, up to 16 gauge (AWG), can be accepted simultaneously if they are first twisted together into a single wire and then inserted as illustrated.

Locate the loudspeaker output terminals on the back of the receiver or power amplifier. For each loudspeaker system, connect the wire from the black terminal to the amplifier output terminal labeled "common," "ground" or (-), and the wire from the red terminal to the remaining 8-ohm speaker output³.

Note that many amplifiers have a chassis grounding terminal which is usually isolated from the other connectors. This should not be confused with the "ground" designation sometimes used to describe two of the terminals in each set of loudspeaker connections.

The specified 8-ohm impedance rating is a nominal figure which suggests a connection giving the most efficient power transfer between amplifier and loudspeaker system. However, 4- or 16-ohm amplifier terminals can be used without danger.

3. Connecting both speakers as described will insure proper "in phase" operation; i.e., their cones will respond to a monophonic signal by moving simultaneously in the same direction, and not opposite to each other. Inadvertent out-of-phase operation (which occurs when one set of speaker wires is reversed with respect to the other) will not harm the system, but may cause some acoustical "cancellation" which will have the audible effect of reducing low frequency response.



1. Strip approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (19 mm) of the insulation from the end of the wire. Twist the wire strands together, as shown. (Soldering is not required.)
2. Rotate the terminal fully counter-clockwise to the open position. Insert the wire, then rotate the terminal clockwise until the wire is secured. Rotate the terminal by hand—extreme force is not required.

The sound reflecting or sound absorbing qualities of the listening room will affect the sound quality of a loudspeaker system. Room acoustics can be tested by listening to the echo of a sharp sound, such as hand clapping.

A room having large windows, paneled walls and a hardwood floor or ceiling will be acoustically "live" and will echo noticeably. A room containing overstuffed furniture, carpeted floors or draped windows will be acoustically "dead" and will echo very little or not at all.

Ideally, there should be a reasonable balance between absorptive material and sound reflecting surfaces. If there are two large reflecting surfaces facing each other, the "bounce" between them will make sounds run together and the music will lack definition. Large, flat wall surfaces should be broken up with bookshelves, drapes or screens.

Although JBL loudspeakers have a wide sound dispersion pattern, the final sound of the completed installation is affected by the location of the enclosure within the listening environment. If possible, experiment with placement of each loudspeaker system before deciding on a final arrangement.

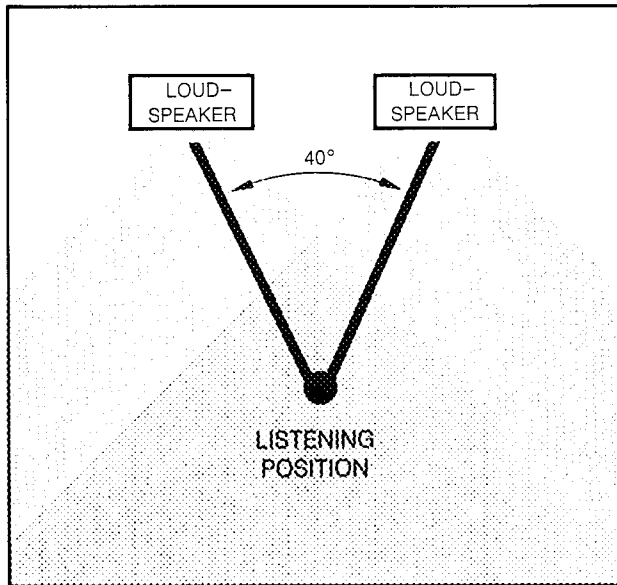
For the best possible stereo performance, the two loudspeaker systems should be arranged symmetrically on each side of the listener. As a general rule, a person sitting in the usual listening position should see an angle

LISTENING
ROOM ACOUSTICS

PLACEMENT

of about 40° between the two sound sources. The distance from one loudspeaker enclosure to the other is determined by their distance from the listener and by the 40° "listening angle."

Loudspeakers may be positioned at any height above the floor, although locating the high frequency direct radiator near ear level usually gives the most realistic suggestion of a live performance. Bass response will be augmented if the enclosures are placed near adjacent room surfaces, such as in a corner or on a wall near the floor or ceiling.



40° "Listening Angle"

Sound energy from each loudspeaker blends to form a stereo "wall of sound." The stereo image will be intensified and the area of best stereo perception increased if the two systems are rotated slightly toward the preferred listening position.

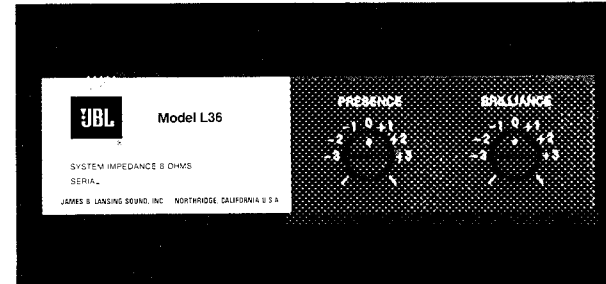
ADJUSTING THE SYSTEM

The L36 is provided with a Presence control to regulate the relative loudness of the midrange transducer and a Brilliance control to adjust the volume of level of the high frequency direct radiator. These controls adjust the output of the component loudspeakers to achieve realistic tonal balance in a variety of room conditions.

The controls are calibrated in terms of a reference level, indicated by a "0" on the instruction plate. When both the Presence and Brilliance controls are set at this level, the loudspeaker system will be adjusted for balanced

performance characteristics in a reverberation-free environment. Since most listening rooms possess varying degrees of reverberation, some adjustment of the controls is usually preferred.

The loudspeaker system should be adjusted while reproducing normal program material with the amplifier tone controls set at the middle (generally referred to as "flat") position. Begin by placing both of the loudspeaker system controls at the reference level and listening to a variety of program material long enough to become accustomed to the system's performance.



Presence and Brilliance controls are conveniently located on the front of the enclosure, behind the removable grille assembly.

After the ear has become attuned to the "0" setting, evaluate the presence and brilliance qualities of the loudspeaker's performance. The most valid evaluation will be obtained using various types of material played monaurally. (This can be accomplished in stereo or quadraphonic installations by setting the amplifier mode control for monaural reproduction and using the balance control to select the individual loudspeaker system to be adjusted.) The evaluation should be made while seated in the normal listening position.

To arrive at the specific setting for each of the loudspeaker system controls, proceed as follows:

1. Set the Presence control at "0" and rotate the Brilliance control to the extreme left of its travel. This will attenuate high frequency performance so that the ear will perceive only the balance between the low frequency loudspeaker and the midrange transducer.
2. If midrange material – such as violin, piano, or guitar – seems too close or overemphasized, reduce the setting of the Presence control by rotating it to the left. Conversely, if midrange material seems too distant, increase the output of the midrange transducer by rotating the control clockwise.

3. Once the Presence control has been adjusted to provide the most pleasing balance between the low frequency and midrange transducers, set the Brilliance control at "0." If high frequency material – such as cymbals, bells, triangles, violin overtones or vocal sibilants – seem too prominent, lower the setting of the Brilliance control. If greater high frequency output is desired, increase the setting of the control.

After each set of adjustments, again listen to a variety of program material until the ear has become attuned to the new characteristics and can compare them to the previous performance of the system. Once the Presence and Brilliance controls have been set for the most pleasing overall results, and the exact placement of each loudspeaker has been determined, compensation for differences in individual recordings should be made with the tone controls on the amplifier or receiver.

POWER CAPACITY

The specified power capacity indicates the continuous program power level that can be accepted by a JBL loudspeaker system without damage. Its peak power capacity is considerably greater than the continuous rated value, as indicated by the remarkable transient response of JBL loudspeaker system components. The L36 will reproduce clean sound at comfortable listening levels when driven by an amplifier having an output of as little as 10 Watts RMS per channel.⁴ However, for reproduction of the full dynamic range of contemporary recordings at high volume, a quality amplifier delivering up to 100 Watts RMS per channel will provide optimum performance. Such an amplifier has the reserve power necessary for accurate reproduction of transients, which can reach momentary peaks equivalent to ten times the average power level. Of course, an amplifier intended for normal high fidelity applications, regardless of its power output, should never be operated with its volume control at the maximum position; even an amplifier of the highest quality can produce severe distortion under such extreme conditions.

If distortion is heard, one or more of the sound system components is operating beyond its capacity (assuming each component is properly adjusted) and the overall volume level of the sound system should be reduced. In almost all cases, the acoustic level generated by a JBL loudspeaker will become noticeably discomforting to the ear before the loudspeaker can be damaged by excessive power from the amplifier. There is virtually

4. The RMS (root mean square) rating of amplifier power is the most stringent method currently used in the audio industry. An amplifier rated at 60 Watts RMS per channel, for example, is generally considered to be a high-powered unit. The same output expressed in terms of "Music Power" would be 160 Watts.

no danger of damaging a JBL loudspeaker if it is operated within the following guidelines:

1) the signal from the amplifier, regardless of its rated power, is not distorted; 2) the amplifier is not driven into clipping (another form of distortion which occurs when the power output limitations of the amplifier circuitry are exceeded); and 3) the power cord or audio connectors are not inserted or unplugged while the amplifier is operating.

However, a powerful wide range amplifier can accidentally damage any loudspeaker under certain conditions. For example, rewinding a tape recorder with the playback volume turned up can generate "squeals" powerful enough to burn out the high frequency unit. Similarly, powerful low frequency pulses extending down into the subsonic range can eventually damage the low frequency loudspeaker. If the phonograph pickup is accidentally dropped with the volume control full up, or if the system is played very loudly with excessive bass boost, nearly the full rated power of the amplifier can be channeled into dangerous subsonic energy.

The components used in every JBL product are designed and produced by JBL personnel to exacting standards. JBL loudspeaker frames are massive rigid structures. Magnetic assemblies are precisely manufactured of low-reluctance iron, energized by large, high grade magnets. Voice coils are held to within one turn of design specifications. Stamped frames, punched magnetic structures and mass-produced voice coils would be less expensive; however, the resultant loss of structural integrity, magnetic force and acoustic efficiency would tend to degrade low-distortion performance and transient response – qualities that have become JBL hallmarks.

Do not move loudspeaker cones by hand. The clearance between the voice coil and magnet assembly is so small that any attempt to move a cone manually can easily force it out of alignment.

LOW FREQUENCY – Solid, well-defined bass reproduction is provided by a 10-inch long-throw loudspeaker. Its 2½-pound low-loss magnetic assembly concentrates all the energy of an Alnico V magnet in the one place where it contributes to performance – the voice coil gap. The copper voice coil, two inches in diameter, drives an integrally stiffened cone. This large coil, interacting with the magnetic field, provides the mechanical drive necessary for instantaneous transient reproduction. Mass and stiffness of the cone have been carefully selected to provide optimum low frequency bandwidth and definition. The cone is contained within

SYSTEM COMPONENTS

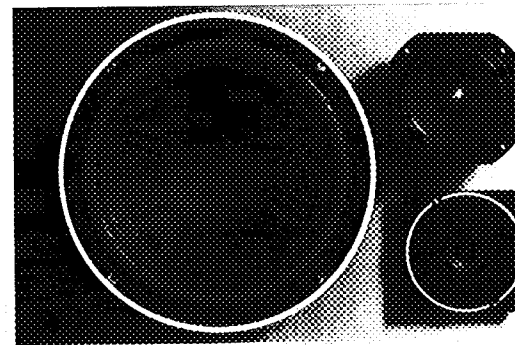
a sturdy, cast aluminum frame and suspended at its outer edge by a highly flexible ring to absorb extraneous sound waves and allow the long excursion necessary to achieve dynamic range and extend bass response.

MIDRANGE—The L36 exhibits the midrange presence that is characteristic of all JBL systems. Presence creates the feeling that a performance is taking place in front of the enclosure, rather than coming from within it. The 5-inch midrange transducer is noted for peak-free performance and uniform sound distribution, both on- and off-axis. Its lightweight, curvilinear cone is driven by a 7/8-inch diameter copper voice coil suspended within the strong field generated by a 1 1/2-pound magnetic assembly. The outer edge of the cone is treated with an exclusive viscous formulation that absorbs extraneous sound waves traveling through the material and eliminates fatigue. A metallic center dome contributes to smooth performance in the unit's upper region.

HIGH FREQUENCY—Overtones lying above the range of musical fundamentals are reproduced by the 1.4-inch high frequency direct radiator. It utilizes a 5/8-inch diameter copper voice coil and 1 1/2-pound magnetic assembly. The voice coil is large in relation to cone diameter for efficiency and transient reproduction with definition and accuracy. The small diameter of the cone and center dome spreads sound in a wide pattern, assuring that each listener hears the same tonal balance and blend of direct and reflected sound, regardless of position within the prescribed listening area. The entire dynamic assembly is surrounded by a ring of dense foam damping material to absorb unwanted radiation and reflections.

DIVIDING NETWORK—Smooth, imperceptible control of the loudspeaker system components is achieved by a frequency dividing network carefully engineered and tested to complement the specific electrical and acoustic characteristics of the system. The function of a precision dividing network is considerably more complex than merely feeding low, midrange and high frequencies to their respective transducers. Vitaly important to the total sound of a JBL loudspeaker system is the way the network distributes electrical energy for optimum control of the system components through the transition frequencies.

JBL network component tolerances are much more stringent than normal industry practices. For example, the capacitors used are non-inductive, non-polarized types with high AC current capacity built expressly for use in dividing networks and individually tested for conformity to rigid performance standards. The special



Loudspeaker System Components

10-inch Low Frequency Loudspeaker

5-inch Midrange Transducer

1.4-inch High Frequency Direct Radiator

inductors have extremely low insertion loss so that none of the driving power to the loudspeaker system is dissipated in the network. Each inductor is calibrated on a sensitive electronic bridge and its value set precisely.

The dividing network is provided with Brilliance and Presence controls which allow balancing loudness of the midrange and high frequency drivers to satisfy listening room acoustics and personal preference. The dividing network controls do not affect the crossover frequencies, nor do they limit the upper frequency response of the loudspeaker system.

If it should be necessary to remove the loudspeaker system components for testing or repair, disconnect the loudspeaker system from the amplifier and proceed as follows:

GRILLE—The grille is secured to the enclosure by dowel pins located near the four corners of the assembly. It can be removed by grasping both top or both bottom corners and gently lifting the assembly away from the enclosure. To replace the grille, reposition it on the enclosure and apply light pressure at the corners until the assembly is fully seated on the dowel pins. Note that one of the dowel pins is offset to insure that the grille can only be replaced when positioned properly. The JBL emblem can be rotated to read correctly whether the loudspeaker system is placed horizontally or vertically.

LOW FREQUENCY—Place the enclosure on its back on a clean, padded surface. The low frequency loudspeaker is mounted from the front of the baffle panel and held in place by four Phillips-head screws threaded into T-nut fasteners which are anchored on the back of the panel. Carefully unscrew the machine screws

COMPONENT REMOVAL

without applying pressure that might dislodge the T-nuts. When the mounting screws have been removed, gently lift the edge of the loudspeaker frame from the baffle panel, disconnect the wires at the tab connectors on the loudspeaker frame and remove the unit from the enclosure. The sealing gasket should be reused when the unit is replaced.

MIDRANGE AND HIGH FREQUENCY—The midrange and high frequency units are each held in place by four self-tapping screws at each corner of the frame. Carefully remove the screws, lift the unit from the enclosure and disconnect the wires at the tab connectors. The fiber gasket beneath the high frequency direct radiator should be reused when the unit is replaced.

DIVIDING NETWORK—The dividing network is installed behind the baffle panel and is held in place by four machine screws. To gain access to the network, remove the transducers as previously described, carefully pull the wire leads from the midrange sub-chamber, disconnect the input leads from the connectors at the back of the enclosure, remove the four mounting screws and lift the network out through the low frequency loudspeaker opening.

WIRING—When reconnecting the wires between the dividing network and the component loudspeakers, proper polarity is assured by the shape-coded connectors. The wires are color coded as shown on page 17.

REPLACEMENT—Reverse the removal procedure to replace the loudspeaker system components. Mounting screws should be tightened evenly to avoid the possibility of frame warpage, and just enough to prevent air leaks between the components and the enclosure. Avoid excessive force.

Although JBL loudspeakers are extremely rugged, the cone and other moving parts are subject to accidental damage. Exercise extreme caution when using a screwdriver or other tools in their immediate vicinity.

ENCLOSURE

The L36 enclosure, embodying the principles of fine furniture design and construction that have made JBL a leader in the industry, complement the acoustic characteristics of the loudspeaker system. It utilizes a ducted port extending through the baffle panel to provide proper loading for the low frequency loudspeaker and optimize power handling capacity. The enclosure panels are constructed of dense compressed wood. This material, also known as particle board, is preferred to solid wood for its acoustic properties. The finish veneer on the four side panels is solid natural oak.

All oak surfaces are hand rubbed to a rich lustrous finish enhancing the natural beauty of individual grain structure and color. Detail work is obvious: materials are carefully selected and skillfully prepared; joints are expertly closed; scratches, dents, gluelines and other defects are non-existent. Acoustic damping material is applied to the interior surfaces of side and back panels to attenuate standing waves within the enclosure. To achieve maximum strength and resistance to vibration, all panels are constructed of ¾-inch stock; and all corner joints are hand fitted, lock mitered and wood welded.

The continuous search for refreshing visual approaches led JBL to pioneer the use of new finishes—in this case natural oak. The beauty of its light tone and distinctive grain structure is brought out by a hand-rubbed oiled finish. The contrast between the rich color accent provided by the contemporary grille and the natural finish reflects the most recent international design trends, suggesting that the L36 will become an important decorative element in any listening room.

The grille cloth is a double knit polyester fabric selected for acoustic transparency, beauty, physical strength, color fastness and soil resistance. It can be cleaned by gently dusting it with a vacuum cleaner. Stains can be removed by using aerosol cleaners, such as Texize *K2r*, Goddard's *Dry Clean*, or Pen Champ *Quick 'n Easy*, according to each manufacturer's instructions.

Warning: Cleaning fluids or other solvents should not be used. Although they may appear to remove a stain, liquid cleaners will dissolve the base paint on the grille frame beneath the cloth, resulting in permanent discoloration of the material.

Occasional dusting with a clean, soft cloth will maintain the original beauty of the oak finish. Since moisture cannot penetrate the oiled surface, most household stains can be removed with a damp cloth. The surface should be treated only with wax specifically formulated for use on oiled finishes. Conventional furniture waxes, polishes or cleaners are not recommended.

As the oil penetrates deeper and deeper into the oak, the finish may appear to be drying out. Many owners find it desirable to re-oil the enclosure surface from time to time. With each application, the beauty of the finish will become more apparent and a warm, rich patina will eventually be obtained.

To re-oil a JBL finish, use any one of the several clear oil finishing preparations available through furniture or hardware outlets. Apply a liberal amount of the

preparation over the entire finished surface of the enclosure. In ten to fifteen minutes wipe off the remaining oil with a soft, clean, dry cloth. Small surface scratches can usually be removed by gently rubbing them out with very fine steel wool (4/0 grade) and applying oil to the entire panel. When using steel wool, apply light pressure and rub only in the direction of the grain. Very deep scratches, dents or other serious damage should be repaired only by a qualified furniture refinisher.

Caution: Improper storage of wiping rags could result in spontaneous combustion. They should be thrown away or spread out to dry in a well-ventilated area before storage or disposal.

IN CASE OF TROUBLE

A JBL loudspeaker system responds with verbatim accuracy to the signal supplied by the audio power source; it will therefore reproduce extraneous noises just as accurately as it reproduces desired program material. Noise seldom originates in the loudspeaker system. Its presence usually indicates that one of the other components of the music system, or the program material itself, is faulty. In rare instances when something does go wrong with the loudspeaker system, one or more of the component loudspeakers will stop working altogether or a distinct rattling or scraping sound (indicating a rubbing voice coil) will be heard whenever the system is operating.

If one channel of a stereo installation is not operating, examine the loudspeaker wiring and check the balance control. If wiring instructions were followed correctly, if the connections are clean and tight, and if centering the balance control does not remedy the situation, reverse the right and left loudspeaker connections at the amplifier, taking care to turn the amplifier off before each connection or disconnection. If the previously non-functional loudspeaker system operates, the amplifier or one of the component program sources (tuner, phono, tape deck, etc.) is malfunctioning. In the event that the suspect loudspeaker system is still inoperative, it is probably defective.

To determine whether the defect lies in the amplifier or in one of the component program sources (after verifying that the loudspeaker systems are not defective) reverse the right and left cables from the program source at the amplifier. If the original channel is still inoperative, the amplifier is defective; if the previously inoperative channel functions, the program source is defective. If the amplifier is not faulty, alternately check each program source until the defective unit has been isolated. It is unlikely that more than one program source will be faulty at any given time.

Extraneous interference such as static or radio broadcast signals can be picked up by the component devices. When this occurs, the troublesome unit can be identified by disconnecting inputs from the receiver or amplifier until the interference stops. Again, if the interference persists with none of the input devices operating through the power source, the receiver or amplifier itself is probably defective. Shorting plugs, available from your JBL Audio Specialist, should be inserted in unused phono inputs to help eliminate stray hum or signal pickup.

Fuzzy or indistinct high pitched sounds can usually be traced to the recording itself, a defective cartridge, a worn stylus or insufficient tracking force. Problems with low frequency reproduction are usually the result of room acoustics or placement of the speaker system. Excessive bass boost or incorrect loudness compensation tend to give a muddy or "boomy" quality to reproduced music. The music system can be checked for turntable rumble or other extraneous low frequency signals by removing the loudspeaker grille assembly and observing the motion of the low frequency cone while the system is playing at high volume. If the cone continually moves in and out more than ½ inch or so, excessive low frequency power is being fed to the loudspeaker system.

Hum may be caused by locating a turntable or tape recorder directly over or underneath the amplifier or receiver. The farther the audio power source is located from the phonograph cartridge or tape heads, the less chance there will be of picking up hum. The AC leads and shielded cables should be as widely separated as possible; AC lines should never cross cables or speaker wiring. Power line interference can be further attenuated by using a heavy duty line interference filter between the audio power source and the AC wall outlet.

Acoustic feedback is the result of mechanical vibrations produced by excessive bass at very high volume levels. The loudspeaker system can produce enough energy to vibrate other objects in the room—including the record player and, by direct mechanical transmission, the stylus itself. These vibrations are amplified again and again, producing very loud "rumble," or even a sustained howl that increases in intensity as the volume or bass control is turned up. Possible solutions: 1) locate the speaker cabinets as far as possible from the turntable, 2) adjust or replace the turntable shock mountings, 3) place the turntable on a rubber or sponge mat to further absorb vibrations. If the low frequency tone is still audible, it is probably the result of inherent turntable rumble rather than acoustic feedback.

SERVICE

Should your JBL loudspeaker system require service, return it to the JBL dealer from whom it was purchased. If it is not possible to contact a dealer, write directly to the JBL Service Department describing the difficulty as fully as possible. Products returned to the factory must be sent prepaid to JBL Customer Service, 11340 Sherman Way, Sun Valley, California 91352.

SUMMARY

The L36 exemplifies JBL's reputation for leadership in acoustic and visual design. It is our sincere belief that the L36 – like all JBL products – will provide undiminished listening pleasure for many years to come.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have difficulty in achieving the fine performance of which your JBL loudspeaker system is capable, consult the JBL Audio Specialist from whom the system was purchased. He is equipped with the knowledge required to provide expert advice and assistance. If for some reason the JBL dealer is unable to assist you, write directly to the JBL Technical Information Department explaining the difficulty in detail.

LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM WIRING

