

LEGACY

Owners Manual For The  
**Point One**  
Subwoofer System



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## Owners Record

The serial number is located on the rear of the unit. Record this number in the space provided below. Refer to this when calling your dealer regarding this product.

Model: Point One

Serial No: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of purchase: \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for selecting a Legacy Loudspeaker System. These hand-crafted instruments will provide you with many years of listening enjoyment.

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# The Cabinetry / Our Commitment

## Handcrafted

Beneath the surface of Point One's elegant exterior lies rigid MDF construction. Interlocking joinery maximizes the strength of the cabinet parts. Polyester fiberfill is selected for internal damping. A sharp rap on the enclosure will leave you with little more than bruised knuckles.

Each cabinet is impeccably finished on all exposed surfaces with select veneers. The exquisite finish is hand-rubbed several times to assure a patina at home with the most elegant decor.

## Our Commitment

A great deal of forethought, love and satisfaction is instilled in each piece of Legacy workmanship. We take pride in getting to know many of our customers on a first name basis.

Your purchase of this product is backed by the renowned "Legacy Satisfaction Guarantee".



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# Warranty

Legacy Audio supports its customers and products with pride. We cheerfully warrant our loud-speaker products we manufacture from defects in materials and workmanship for a period of seven (7) years. Electronic components such as internal amplifiers and digital processors are covered for three (3) years. Please register your product with Legacy Audio. Should you require service Legacy will require a proof of purchase in order to honor the warranty - so please keep your receipt.

- The warranty applies to the original owner and is not transferable.
- The warranty applies to products purchased from an "Authorized Legacy Dealer".
- The warranty on active components such as digital processors or internal amplifiers is limited to three (3) years of coverage.
- The warranty on dealer stock will extend for a maximum of two years from invoice.

The warranty does not cover transportation costs of product to or from the customer, distributor or dealer, or related shipping damage.

## **Exclusions from Warranty**

The following situations or conditions are not covered by the Legacy Audio warranty:

- Accidental damage, electrical abuse or associated equipment failure.
- Use inconsistent with recommended operating instructions and specifications
- Damage caused by modification or unauthorized service
- Costs associated with the removal and reinstallation of defective products. Consequential damage to other products.
- Normal wear such as fading of finishes due to sunlight.

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# Unpacking Your Speakers

Your new speaker system has been very carefully packaged to insure that it travels to you safely. Each speaker is protected by a double-wall outer carton with heavy V-board corner protectors. Molded foam end caps are used to protect the elegant cabinetry, and a plastic liner is provided as waterproofing. Please save this packing for future transportation. If cartons become damaged or misplaced, new ones can be purchased from Legacy Audio.

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# Speaker Placement

Since the human ear is rather poor at localizing radiation frequencies below 125 Hz, good results may be obtained in a variety of room placements. Careful adjustment of the convenient front panel controls will lead to seamless transition.

Low frequency reinforcement occurs whenever woofers are placed near room boundaries. The distance from the walls, floor and ceiling correspond to the wavelengths of the frequencies, which will reflect in phase and thus reinforce bass output. Therefore, the actual dimensions of your listening room play a definite role in what ultimately arrives at your ear. In fact, rooms tend to have their own set of favored frequencies.

We can calculate what the most strongly reinforced frequencies in a room will be by the formula shown below:

**Resonant Frequency = (1130 ft/sec) / (ft. between boundaries x 2)**

For example, a room with an 8 ft. ceiling height has a strong resonance at:  
 $(1130 \text{ ft/sec.}) / (8 \text{ ft.} \times 2) = 71 \text{ Hz.}$

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# Speaker Placement

Now, while such reinforcement might actually be beneficial at very low frequencies, excessive excitation can cause “overhang” or a droning effect at mid-bass frequencies. A way to minimize excitation of these resonances is to place your subwoofer asymmetrically relative to room boundaries. For instance, if the subwoofer is 2 ft from one corner wall, then place it 1.5 ft to 3 ft from the other.

Placing the subwoofer in a corner will reduce the radiation angle and thus increase efficiency. It will also excite the maximum number of room modes and decrease distortion.

A best case scenario is to actually use two subwoofers, one to each side of the listener. The subs should be placed 90° out of phase with each other. This improves spaciousness and bass uniformity, with a reduction in room level peaks.



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# Hooking Up Cables

The ideal conductor would have negligible resistance, inductance and capacitance. The table below shows how a few actual speaker cables measure up.

Cable	$\Omega$ s/ft	pF/ft	$\mu$ H/ft
12 ga.	0.0033	24	0.21
14 ga.	0.0048	17	0.13
16 ga.	0.0079	16	0.18
18 ga.	0.0128	28	0.21

Capacitance is considered insignificant in each cable because its effect is well out of the audio bandwidth; inductance can be decreased (at the expense of increased capacitance) by keeping the conductor pair closely spaced.

How long would a cable have to be before inductance effects would impinge on the audio spectrum? Approximately 300 feet of 12 gauge would be required to establish a corner frequency of 20 kHz with an 8 Ohm loudspeaker. As you see, inductance is not a problem for most of us.



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# Hooking Up Cables

What about phase shift due to frequency dependent travel times down the speaker cable? Measurements show that 100 Hz waves will be delayed about 20 billionths of a second behind 10 kHz waves when traveling to the end of a 10 foot speaker cable. Since the cilia of the ear requires 25,000 times longer than this just to transmit phase information, phase shifting is obviously not the primary concern when considering speaker cables.

What about resistance? Finally we are getting somewhere. Resistance is the controlling factor of the amplifier/loudspeaker interface. Excessive resistance can cause major shifts of speaker crossover frequencies. The lower the impedance of the loudspeaker, the greater the effects of series resistance. A 20 foot run of 18 gauge cable can cause up to 10% deviations of crossover center frequencies. That same 20 feet can un-damp your damping factor and reduce your systems' output by one half decibel.

In summary, there are no perfect cables. The best way to approximate the ideal would be to keep loudspeaker leads as short as is practical.

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# Speaker Connections

Once you've found a place in your room, the next step is connecting the Point One to your existing system. Listed below you will find 5 options.

## **Option 1: Connecting the Point One using the LFE input.**

If your preamplifier/digital processor/receiver has a subwoofer output, it can be connected (via RCA cable) directly to the LFE (Low Frequency Effects) input (fig. 1). The LFE input bypasses the subwoofers internal crossover and allows you to control your low frequency settings (Frequency, Level) from your preamp.



*NOTE: When using the LFE input, the freq. control on the front panel of the Point One will be bypassed. The level control will then function as a sensitivity control, allowing the preamp/processor to control volume.*

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# Speaker Connections

## **Option 2: Connecting the Point One using the stereo Low Level preamp/processor inputs.**

*NOTE: if using the low-level inputs, we suggest using cables that are no longer than 5 meters. Longer lengths of RCA cable can result in greater noise and attenuation of the signal.*

If using Left/Right output jacks from the preamp, the internal circuit module of the Point One will sum the two channels together. When using the left and right low level inputs on the subwoofer, the internal crossover of the subwoofer is being used. The crossover frequency and level will be controlled by the appropriately labeled controls on the front panel of the sub.

## **Option 3: Connecting single sub out**

Connect the preamp/processor's "sub out" to the left channel RCA input (mono).

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# Speaker Connections

## **Option 4: Connecting the Point One using a Wavelaunch Digital Signal Processor**

If you are using a Legacy Audio Wavelaunch Digital Signal Processor in your system, connect the LFE (or Subwoofer Out) output from the Surround Processor to Input 4 of the Wavelaunch processor. Output 7 of the Wavelaunch feed into the balanced input of the subwoofer.

## **Option 5: Connecting the Point One using the High Level Inputs (from amplifier)**

If using the high level inputs it is highly recommended that you connect them in parallel with your main left and right loudspeakers.

*NOTE: DO NOT use the output from a differential Monobloc amplifier as a high level input to the subwoofer. When using high level inputs from a stereo amplifier be sure that they are polarized correctly with the power amplifier, (positive output to positive input, negative output to negative input.) Failure to do so may result in damage to your subwoofer, power amplifier and any associated equipment connected to it. Terminating your wire leads with banana plugs or gold spade lugs is recommended.*

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# Speaker Connections

## Powering Up Point One

**1. Power Cable:** The supplied power cable will plug into the socket on the back terminal plate of the unit.

*NOTE: Try to plug into the same AC circuit as the rest of your audio system, as this will avoid hum from ground loops.*

**2. Power Up:** In the rear of the subwoofer to the immediate left of the power cable input is the power switch. This switch controls current flow to the entire unit as follows:

**I = on**

**0 = off**

**Off/Auto On switch:** This switch starts or stops signal flow to the unit. In **Standby** the preamp unit stays active but the amplifier shuts down.

**Auto On:** Once bass signal is received, Point One will turn on automatically. If the unit has not received a bass signal after 30 minutes, Point One will mute.

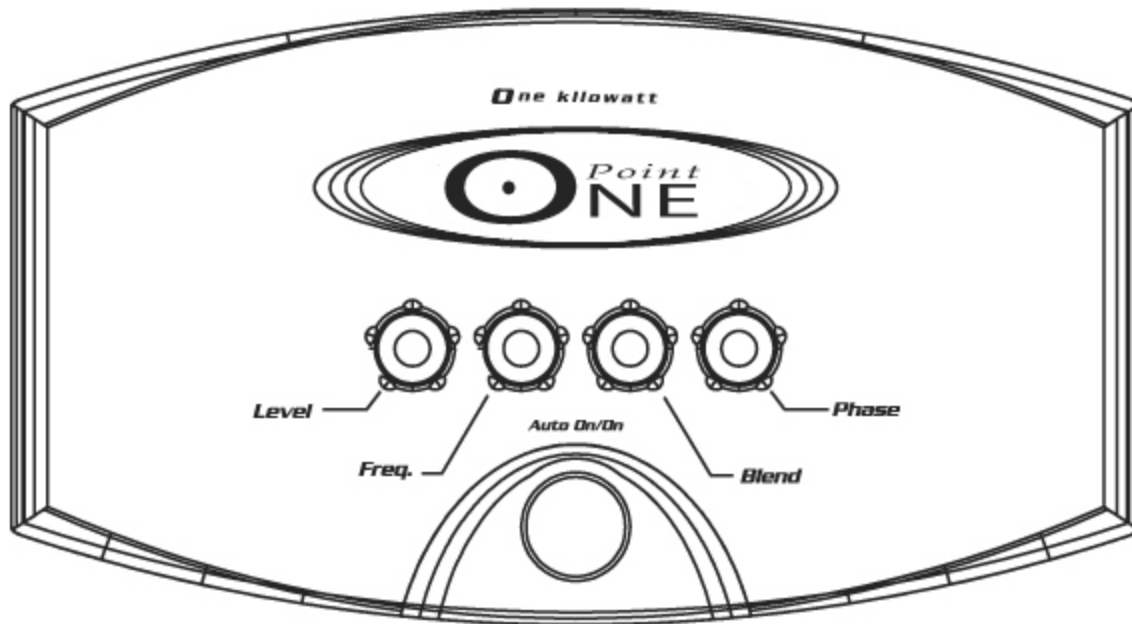
**Off:** Will manually set unit to mute (standby)

*NOTE: Be sure the front panel switch is in the OFF position before flipping the rear panel power switch. This will avoid unnecessary transients through the subwoofer. In either **Auto On** or **Off** position the LED display will remain lit. Only when the rear power switch is in the off position, will the LED go off.*

# Fine Tuning

## Adjusting Point One

On the front panel of the Point One you'll notice four controls: **Level**, **Freq.**, **Blend**, and **Phase**. These allow an extraordinary amount of control over your subwoofer. These controls will allow you to tailor the sound of the sub to your room and integrate with your main speakers.



**Level:** This will allow you to adjust the volume level played by the subwoofer. It only controls the subwoofer level, not the level of any of the other loudspeakers in the system, even if they're hooked up in parallel. When using the LFE input, the level can be controlled from your preamp/processor menu while the subwoofer level control can be left at the 12.

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# Fine Tuning

**Freq.:** This control will allow you to adjust low frequency information. The crossover frequency range of the Point One is 45 - 150 Hz.

**Blend:** The graph on the back panel of the Point One illustrates the effects of the Blend control. Turning the knob counter-clockwise reduces energy from the subwoofer in the range of 35-50 Hz. Turning the knob clockwise will increase gain in this area. This can reduce excessive energy or give more low frequency impact in this range depending on the setting. This control is very similar to that of a graphic EQ. The 12 O'clock position is neutral. The center frequency of this control has been carefully chosen to match the first cancellation node of most rooms.

**Phase:** This control is essential in the proper setup of your subwoofer. If not set up properly, your main speakers and subwoofer can actually work against each other. If operating out-of- phase the subwoofer and mains will cancel, creating nulls at some frequencies (primarily upper bass). What is desirable is to have the subwoofer and the mains operating in phase, relative to the primary listening position. Here is an effective method of accomplishing this:



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# Fine Tuning

*While seated at your listening position, have someone sweep the phase control slowly from one extreme to the other.*

*Using pink noise or a 50-60 Hz test tone, listen for the strongest output. Now take note of that setting. Next, play music program material and optimize the level and phase settings further; adjusting for the smoothest output.*

*NOTE: Because the LFE input bypasses the subwoofers internal crossover in favor of the preamp/processors crossover, the Freq. control will be inactive when using the LFE connection.*

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## Designer's Notes (From Bill Dudleston)

Point One is a carefully engineered subwoofer, capable of integrating with the finest speakers.

- Unlike many woofers that suffer from overshoot, Point One applies a special EMF countering circuit, which increases power handling and radically reduces low frequency distortion.
- An enormous stacked magnet structure is custom fabricated to provide excellent sensitivity. This unit is bolted in compression to secure nearly 40 lbs. of motor structure.
- A high current 750 watt amplifier maintains control of Point One's 15" sub-bass piston.
- Point One features automatic turn on/off when presented with an audio signal.
- The high pass filter alleviates the deep bass demands from compact satellite speakers, thus preventing low frequency strain due to long excursion.
- Level, Crossover Frequency and Phase controls allow Point One to integrate precisely into your system.

# Specifications



<b>System Type:</b>	Subwoofer, pneumatically coupled
<b>Drivers:</b>	1 X 15" Active, 1 X 15" Passive
<b>Low Frequency Alignment:</b>	6th Order/Dynamic Breaking
<b>Internal Amplification:</b>	750 watts, ICE Power
<b>Frequency Response:</b>	18 Hz – 150 Hz
<b>Input Impedance:</b>	10K Ohms minimum
Phase Adjustment:	Cont. +/- 180
Blend EQ:	+/- 12 dB @ 45 Hz
<b>Max SPL:</b>	117 dB @ 1m
<b>Low Pass Filter Slope:</b>	18 dB per octave
<b>Crossover:</b>	45 Hz - 150 Hz
<b>Dimensions (H x W x D):</b>	24" X 17" X 17"
<b>Weight:</b>	95 pounds

## CE Declaration of Conformity

Legacy Audio

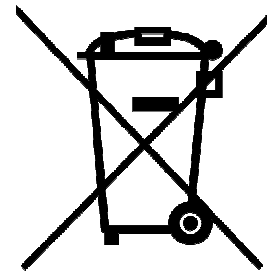
3023 E. Sangamon Ave.  
Springfield, IL 62702 USA  
800-283-4644

States that this product is in conformity with the  
with the essential requirements and other relevant  
provisions of:

Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC  
EMC Directive 2004/108/EC



## WEEE Compliance



Product Disposal—  
Certain international, national  
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regulations may apply regarding  
the disposal of this product. For  
further detailed information,  
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or by contacting Legacy Audio  
at: 3023 E. Sangamon Ave.,  
Springfield, IL 62702,  
USA—Phone: +1 217 544-3178.

Notes:



©2012 Legacy Audio  
3023 E Sangamon Ave.  
Springfield, IL 62702  
Phone: 800-283-4644  
Fax: 217-544-1483