



MONOPRICE®

Premium Home Theater Center Channel

Speaker

11948

INTRODUCTION

Congratulations on your purchase of the Premium Home Theater Center Channel Speaker System from Monoprice! When setup and used properly, this center channel speaker will give you years of superior sound reproduction.

For best results, please read this entire manual prior to installation and use. To avoid personal injury or damage to your valuable equipment you should pay extra attention to the safety warnings and guidelines. Keep this manual in a safe place for future reference.

PACKAGE CONTENTS

After receiving the product, please inventory the contents to ensure you have all the proper parts, as listed below. If anything is missing or damaged, please contact Monoprice Customer Service for a replacement.

- 1x Center channel speaker
- 1x User's manual

SUPPORT

If you experience any trouble or difficulty in setting up or operating this speaker system please contact Monoprice Technical Support for assistance.

<https://www.monoprice.com/home/chat.asp>

Tech Support Live Chat Availability

Monday - Friday: 6:00am - 7:00pm PT

Saturday & Sunday: 9:00am - 6:00pm PT

Customer Service Live Chat Availability

Monday - Friday: 6:00am - 7:00pm PT

Saturday & Sunday: 9:00am - 6:00pm PT

SAFETY WARNINGS

For best results, and to avoid personal injury or damage to your valuable equipment, carefully read and follow these safety warnings.

- Do not expose this speaker to moisture of any kind. Do not place items containing liquids, such as vases or drinking glasses, on or near these speakers.
- If operating this system in a humid environment, ensure that no condensation occurs. Condensation could cause damage to the speaker cones and could cause a short, which in turn could cause fire or severe electric shock.
- To avoid damage or discoloration of the speaker cabinet, do not place or install this speaker where they will be exposed to direct sunlight.
- Do not place or install this speaker near a heat source, such as a fireplace, stove, or space heater.
- Power off and unplug all Audio/Video components when making wired connections. Only apply power after all connections have been made.
- Double-check all connections prior to applying power to ensure that speaker polarity is properly made and that there are no stray wire strands, which could short the connections, either on the back of the speaker or the AV receiver/amplifier.

- When removing cords or cables, do not pull on the cable. Always grasp the connector/plug head when removing cords or cables.
- Do not use full volume until after the speaker have been fully broken-in.
- If you hear distortion reduce the volume until the distortion is no longer audible. Distortion can sound like a buzzing, scratching, or hammering sound. Distortion can damage or destroy the delicate speaker coils.
- To avoid annoying feedback, ensure that any turntable is isolated from the vibrations produced by the speakers and subwoofer with speaker
- Extreme bass frequencies and volume can distort the image on a nearby television. If this occurs, move the speaker further away from the TV.
- Do not use cleaning fluids, solvents, or other chemicals to clean the speaker. Do not use paper towels or other abrasive materials or cleaners. Use only a soft, dry cloth. For best results, use a microfiber cleaning cloth.
- Do not use excessive volume when listening to this speaker. If you experience pain, discomfort, or dizziness, reduce volume immediately. Prolonged exposure to excessive volume can cause permanent hearing damage.
- Do not disassemble or attempt to service this speaker.

SPEAKER BREAK-IN

In the same way that a new car requires a break-in period before it can be safely operated at high engine RPMs, speakers require a break-in period before they can be safely operated at maximum volume levels. Proper break-in ensures that the moving parts of the speaker (the cone and cone suspension) are allowed to flex and soften, losing the initial stiffness and allowing the speaker to move through its full intended range. After the break-in period, the speakers will produce richer and fatter sounding lows, warmer and smoother sounding mids, and cleaner and more accurate highs, without any hint of distortion.

The best way to break-in speakers is simply to play normal music or watch movies at moderate volume levels. The amount of time required for speaker break-in varies based on the operating environment, but is typically in the area of 50~80 hours. It will take a bit longer in a cold or dry environment and a little less time in a warm or humid environment.

Note that the break-in period does not have to be continuous.

Center Channel Speaker Recommended Placement

- The center channel speaker should be mounted in the center, at an equal distance from the left and right front main speakers.
- If you have a perforated projection screen that does not muffle sound, place the center channel speaker exactly in the middle, angling it up or down as necessary to point directly at ear level in the ideal listening location.
- If you do not have a perforated projection screen, place the center channel speaker above or below the video screen, angling it slightly up or down to point directly at ear level in the ideal listening location.
- If you do not have a video screen to worry about, the center channel speaker should be mounted at ear height.
- The front of the center channel speaker should be even with the front of the video screen.
- The center channel speaker has a port on the rear and will sound best when it can be placed a few inches away from the wall.
- If this is second channel center channel, (like when utilizing PID 10565) the center channel speakers should be position symmetrically flanking the video screen again preferably positioned at ear level. Also, when utilizing two center channel speakers, they can be positioned centered above and below the video screen. Please note that the position of two center channel speakers will be dependent on your particular install situation.

SPEAKER CONNECTIONS

Warning! To prevent possible personal injury and/or damage to your equipment, turn off and unplug all equipment before making connections!

Preparation

Before attempting to make any connections it is best to look at the situation, get all the necessary materials together, and then make all the connections at once.

First, look at the back of your amplifier or receiver to determine what options it offers for making connections. Amplifiers and receivers typically employ either 5-way binding posts, spring-loaded terminals, or a combination of both for the speaker connections. For subwoofers, many amplifiers and receivers offer one or two line level RCA connectors.

A 5-way binding post can accept bare speaker wire, spade plugs, pin plugs, and banana plugs, while spring loaded terminals can accept either bare speaker wire or pin plugs. Refer to the documentation that came with your amplifier or receiver to determine the maximum size/gauge speaker wire the speaker terminals can accept.

At the speaker end, the and center channel speaker feature spring loaded binding posts, which can accept bare speaker wire (up to 9 AWG) or pin plugs. The ideal connection is through the two line level RCA jacks, while spring loaded terminals can be used to accept speaker level inputs, if line level is not possible. The spring-loaded terminals can accept bare speaker wire (up to 8 AWG) or pin plugs.

While all the speaker level options work with bare speaker wire, making bare speaker wire connections is less than ideal. Using banana or pin plugs is highly recommended for several reasons. Plugs are easier to connect, don't run the risk of stray wire strands shorting the connections, allows for use of heavier gauge speaker wire in most cases, and it is much easier to identify the polarity from a color coded ring on a plug than from a subtle marking along the length of a wire.

Regardless of how you choose to make the connection you will need some speaker wire. The thickness, or gauge, of the wire needed depends primarily on the distance over which the signal will be sent. The following table serves as a guideline for determining the minimum wire gauge to use:

Distance (feet)		
	8 ohms	4 ohms
18 AWG	10	5
16 AWG	20	10
14 AWG	35	18
12 AWG	60	30
10 AWG	100	50

In general you should use the heaviest gauge speaker wire that will fit in the connectors (remember, the smaller the AWG number, the heavier/thicker the wire). Using banana or pin plugs can allow for a heavier gauge wire than most binding posts or terminals will accept.

Rather than using fixed length speaker wires, it is best to get a roll and cut the wires to the length you will need them. This ensures that there is a minimum amount of excess wire. However, even if your amplifier is off-center, the lengths of wire used for each speaker pair (front mains or surrounds) should be identical. This keeps the impedance on each channel the same, which ensures that the volume levels, frequency ranges, and tonalities are identical. Any excess wire should be snaked back and forth, but not coiled to avoid creating an inductor/antenna for stray radio signals.

Before making the actual connections, cut each length of wire to size. Note the markings on the wire that differentiate between each conductor. Sometimes the marking clearly identifies a positive and negative side. Some common clearly positive and negative markings or identifiers are:

Positive	Negative
Red	Black
Copper	Silver
+ + +	- - -

In many cases, the mark is a single stripe on the jacket of one of the connectors. In this case the side with the stripe is generally considered the positive side, but it really does not matter as long as you are consistent in always using the stripe as positive or always using it as negative.

If you plan to use banana and/or pin plugs (highly recommended) install the plugs on the wire, taking care to match the polarity of the plug (usually identified by a red or black stripe around the plug body) with the polarity of the wire. Once you have constructed each wire assembly, double check each end to ensure the polarity matches that of the other end on the same conductor.

If you will not be using bare wire for any of the connections, strip about 3/8" insulation from the wire end and twist it to prevent stray strands.

1. Connect the black/negative side of the speaker wire to the black/negative spring loaded terminal on the back of the center channel speaker.
2. Connect the red/positive side of that of that end of the wire to the red/positive left spring loaded terminal of center channel speaker.
3. Connect the other end of the speaker wire to the center channel speaker output terminal of your amplifier/receiver. Making sure to connect the black/negative end of the speaker wire to the black/negative terminal of center center speaker output. Repeat for the red/positive connection.
4. Visually inspect the connections at each end to verify correct polarity and the absence of stray wire strands.

SETUP

Once all connections have been made and inspected, check the volume levels of the amplifier/receiver and set the volume at minimum to start, setting them to the minimum as necessary. Plug in and power on all equipment, Once the system has been powered up and is passing an audio signal, increase the volume and adjust teh settings as needed.

Amplifier/Receiver Settings

If your amplifier/receiver has a center speaker size setting, set it to "Small".

TROUBLESHOOTING

Issue	Possible Cause	Remedy
There's no sound	The speaker cables are not properly connected.	Make sure the speaker cables are connected properly.
The sound is very quiet.	The speaker cables are not connected properly.	Make sure the speaker cables are connected properly: L (left) to L, R(right) to R, "+" to "+" and "-" to "-".

CENTER SPEAKER

Speaker Type	2-way full range-bass reflex
Tweeter Driver	3/4" Aluminum Dome
Mid-Range Driver	3" Polypropylene
Frequency Range	110Hz to 20KHz (+-3dB)
Crossover Frequency	3.5KHz
Maximum Input Power	100 watts
Recommended Amplifier Power	20-100 watts
Sensitivity	88 dB
Impedance	8 ohms nominal
Connectors	Spring loaded terminals
Dimensions (HxWxD)	4.3" x 10.2" x 4.3"
Weight	3.0 lbs