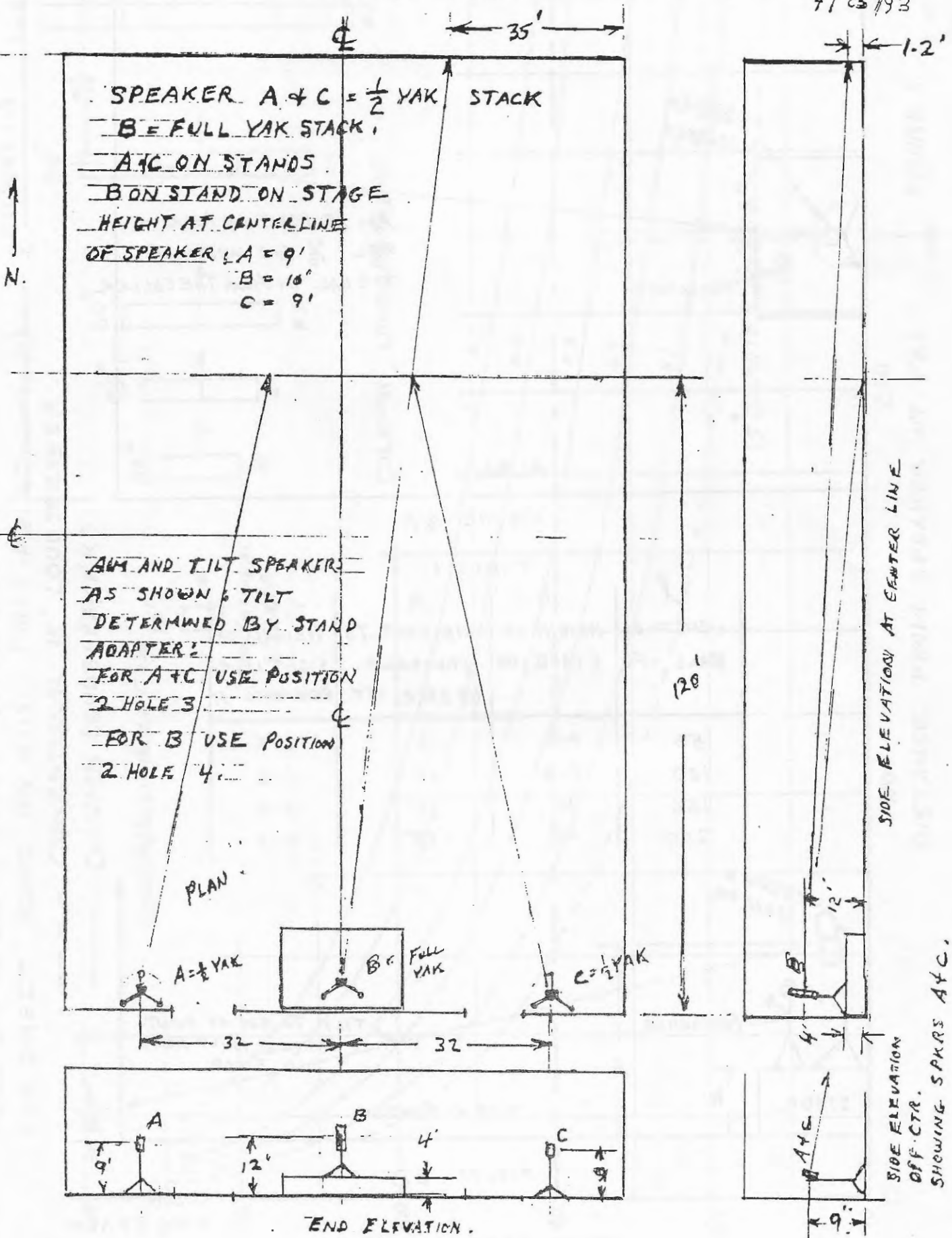


FIGURE 7 EAST HALL  
PREFERRED SPEAKER LAYOUT:

E.E.G.  
4/05/93



**CORRECT HOOKUP FOR A SLAVE AMPLIFIER**

In certain situations it is desirable to use not one, but two or more amplifiers, each driving its own speakers, for proper sound coverage in halls which are too large to cover with one amplifier; to put sound in an additional room which requires a different sound level than the main hall; or to cover an ell which requires less volume than the main section of the floor, etc.

On Hilton sound systems the "low signal" out or "tape record" jack (depending on model) is designed for this purpose. To connect a slave amplifier, use the following instructions.

Set up the main amplifier with its speakers to cover the area desired. Set up the slave amplifier with its speakers to cover its assigned area. If the slave amplifier is to be located no more than 30 feet maximum away from the main amplifier, plug a shielded cable from the low signal out jack of the main amplifier into a microphone input on the slave amplifier. **SET THE TONE CONTROL FOR THIS MICROPHONE INPUT TO FULL BASS, ALL THE WAY COUNTERCLOCKWISE.** Put a called record on the turntable of the main amplifier and turn up enough volume to cover its assigned floor area at a comfortable sound level. Then turn up the microphone volume on the slave amplifier to produce sound coverage of its assigned floor area at a comfortable level. No further adjustment of the slave amplifier will be necessary. Every change of volume, treble, or bass which is made on the main amplifier will be duplicated by the slave amplifier.

If the slave amplifier must be located more than 30 feet away from the main amplifier, the use of a plain shielded high impedance cable is not recommended, because of the noise that will be introduced into the system. In this case, you must use sufficient length of **LOW IMPEDANCE** cable, and a pair of **LINE MATCHING TRANSFORMERS**. Adapter plug/s may be required so that the line matching transformer can be plugged into your amplifier. Plug one transformer into this adapter which is plugged into the low signal out or tape record jack on the main amplifier, and connect the cable and the other transformer. Plug the second transformer into the microphone input on the slave amplifier and proceed as described above.

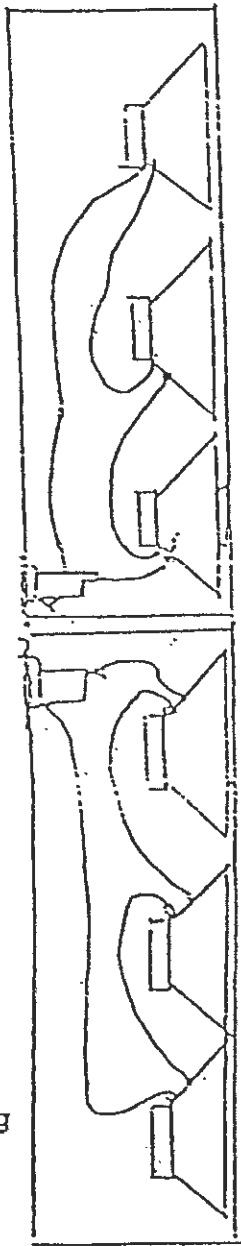
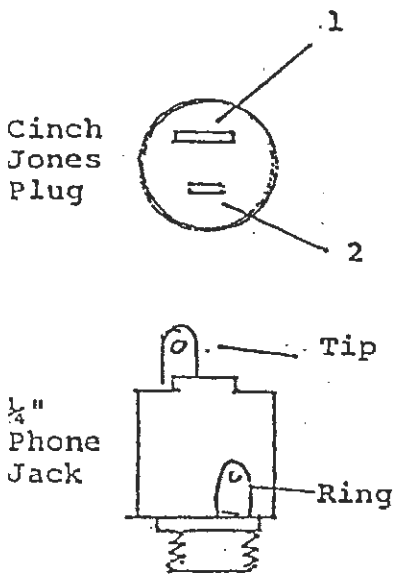
**Disconnecting a slave hookup:** Before disconnecting, make sure that both the main and the slave amplifiers are turned off. If they are turned on and volume controls are turned up, unplugging will cause a loud pop in the speakers, and even possibly damage them.

YAK STACK LOUDSPEAKER ASSEMBLY

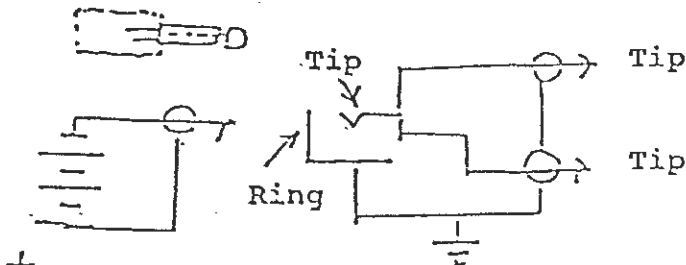
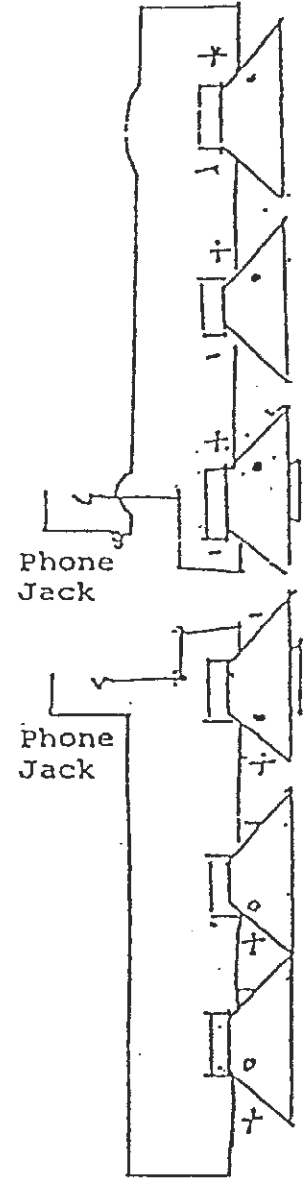
NOTE 1.

When changing over from Cinch-Jones plug to 1/4" Phone Jack:

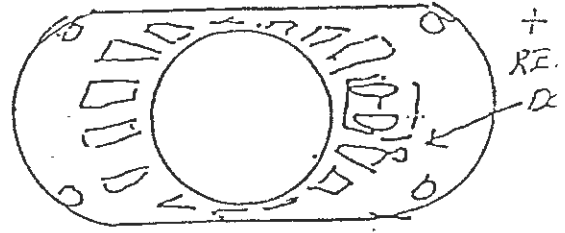
- A. Lead that goes to #1 (large pin) on Jones plug will go to the ring of the Phone Jack.
- B. Lead that goes to #2 (small pin) on Jones plug will go to the tip of the Phone Jack.



REG  
REG  
WHIZZER  
WHIZZER  
REG  
REG



Phone Jack to 2-Phone Plug Cable



NOTE 2. WITH A POSITIVE VOLTAGE OF 1.5 VOLTS APPLIED TO THE RING OF THE PHONE JACK AND THE NEGATIVE VOLTAGE APPLIED TO THE TIP OF THE PHONE JACK ALL SPEAKER CONES SHOULD MOVE OUTWARD.

YAK STACK INC.	
REV 1	2/22/86
Eng.	D. Poller

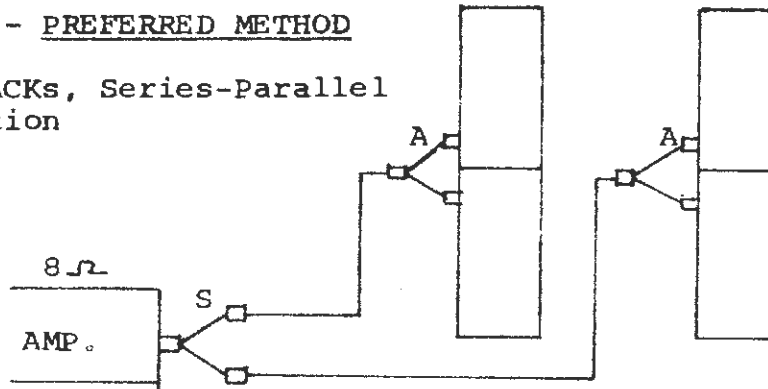
MULTIPLE YAK STACK CONNECTIONS

In ALL Figures: A = Standard Parallel Connection  
3-Connector Patch Cable (Black)

S = Special Series Connection  
3-Connector Patch Cable (Red)

FIGURE 1 - PREFERRED METHOD

2 YAK STACKs, Series-Parallel Connection

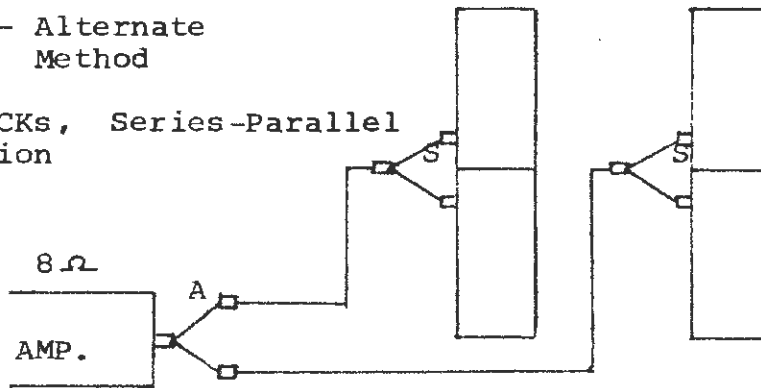


Patch Cables Required:  
2 A (Black)  
1 S (Red)

Amplifier Load  
= 9.6Ω

FIGURE 2 - Alternate Method

2 YAK STACKs, Series-Parallel Connection

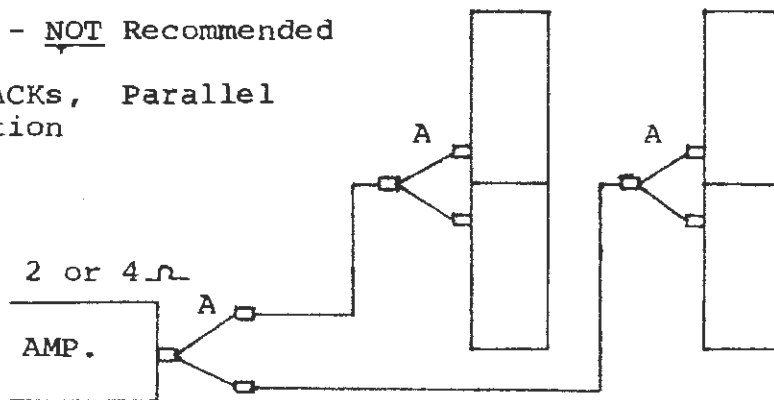


Patch Cables Required:  
1 A (Black)  
2 S (Red)

Amplifier Load  
= 9.6Ω

FIGURE 3 - NOT Recommended

2 YAK STACKs, Parallel Connection

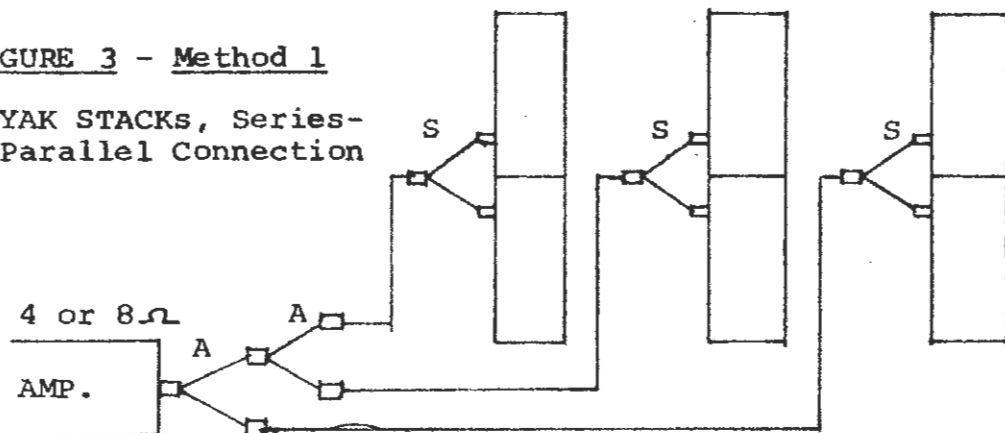


Patch Cables Required:  
3 A (Black)

Amplifier Load  
= 2.4Ω

FIGURE 3 - Method 1

3 YAK STACKS, Series-Parallel Connection



Patch Cables Required:  
2 A (Black)  
3 S (Red)

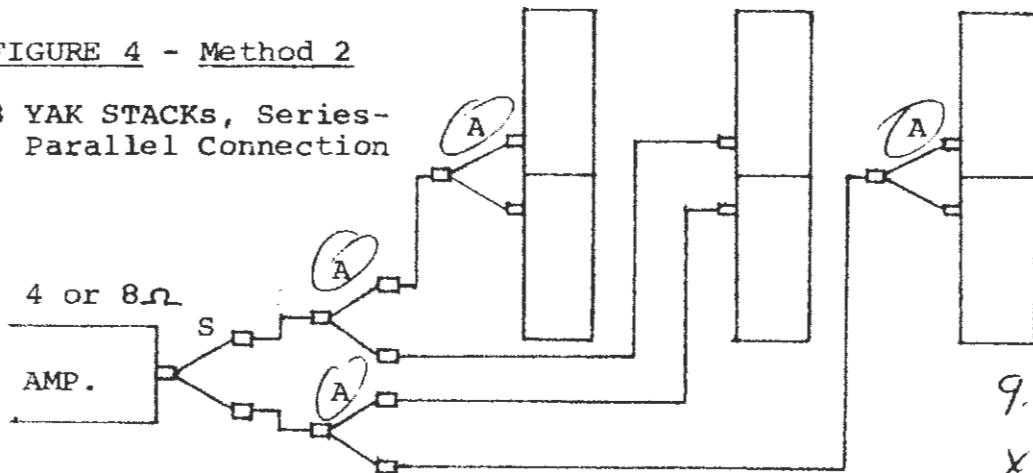
Amplifier Load = 6.4  $\Omega$

$$9.6 \times 2 = 19.2$$

$$19.2 \div 3 = 6.4$$

FIGURE 4 - Method 2

3 YAK STACKS, Series-Parallel Connection



Patch Cables Required:

4 A (Black)  
1 S (Red)

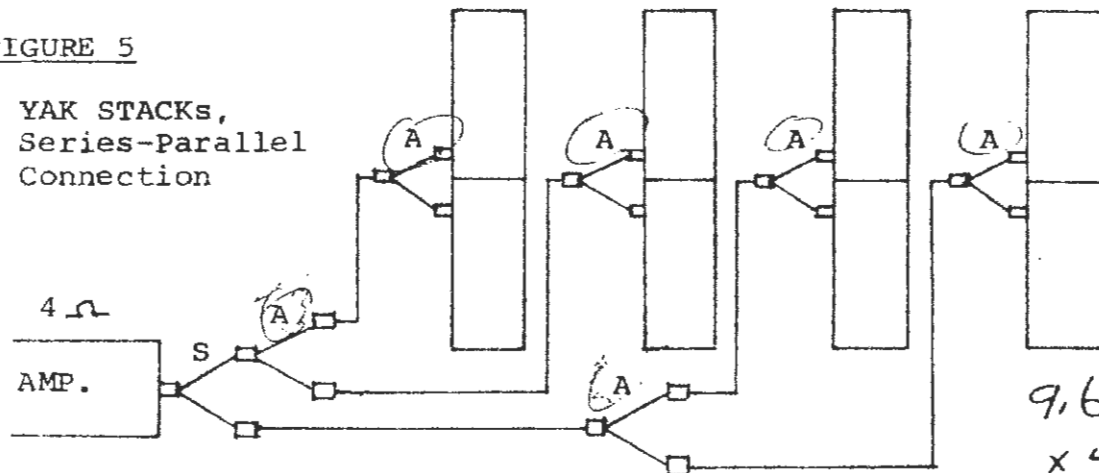
Amplifier Load = 6.4  $\Omega$

$$9.6 \div 6 = 1.6$$

$$\times 4 = 6.4$$

FIGURE 5

4 YAK STACKS, Series-Parallel Connection



Patch Cables Required:  
6 A (Black)  
1 S (Red)

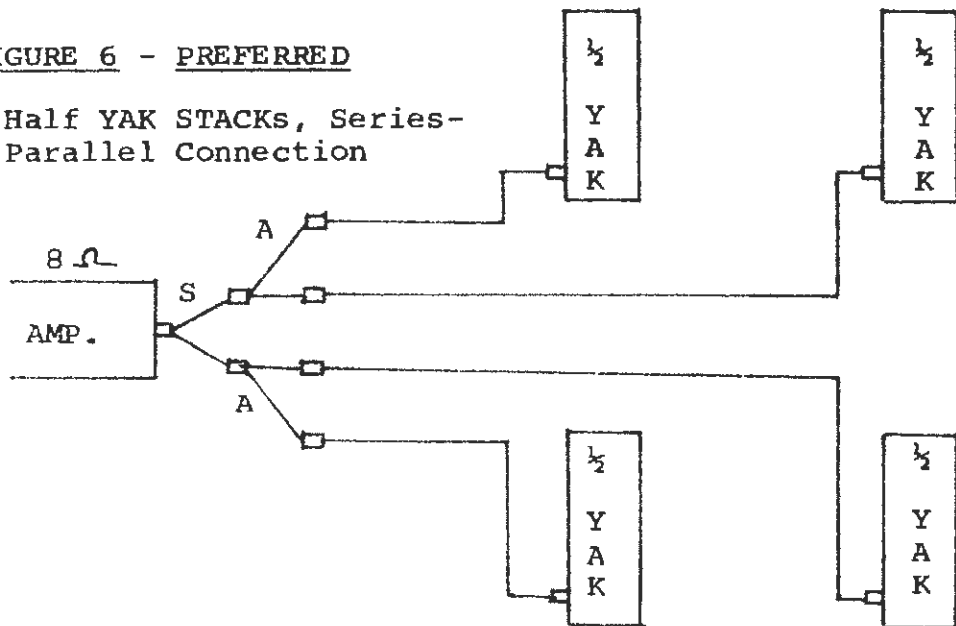
Amplifier Load = 4.8  $\Omega$

$$9.6 \div 8 = 1.2$$

$$\times 4 = 4.8$$

FIGURE 6 - PREFERRED

4 Half YAK STACKS, Series-Parallel Connection

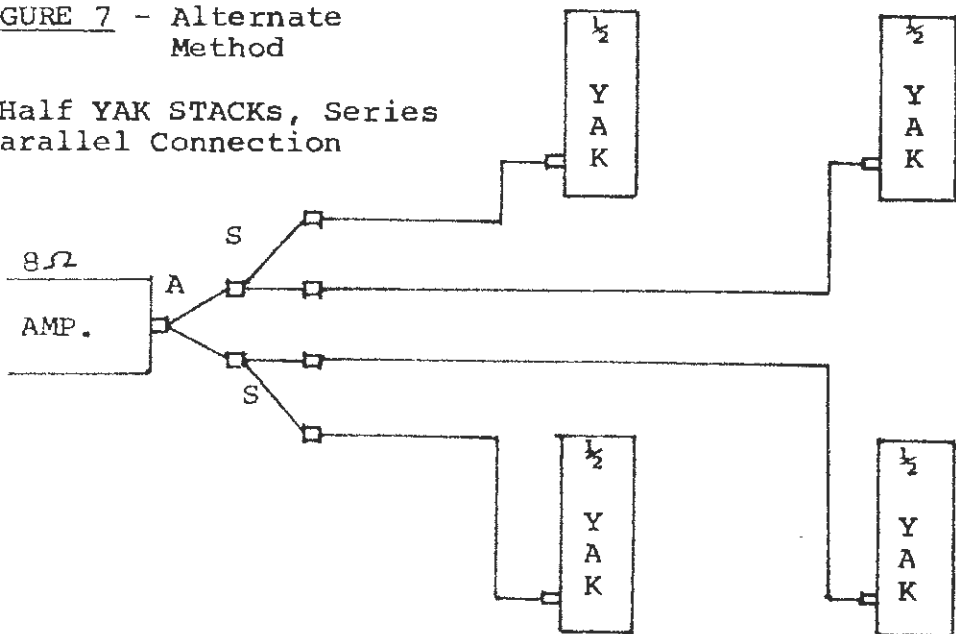


Patch Cables  
 Required:  
 2 A (Black)  
 1 S (Red)

Amplifier Load  
 =  $9.6\Omega$

FIGURE 7 - Alternate Method

4 Half YAK STACKS, Series Parallel Connection



Patch Cables  
 Required:  
 1 A (Black)  
 2 S (Red)

Amplifier Load  
 =  $9.6\Omega$