

uberwoofers

Objective

Your company should have a consistent message on this subject. By setting a standard and moving off it only as needed will increase confidence on both sides of the counter. Customers and your company will be the winners.

Many customers hear conflicting information about subwoofers including specs, placement and number needed.

1. The subwoofer provides the impact the room needs for effects.
2. The subwoofer is there to provide bass for the rest of the speakers.
3. The subwoofer is not a “soloist”.

Musts

Main speakers, placement options and pre/pro functions must all be considered.

- Placement is crucial. There is no DSP acoustic program that can accurately predict subwoofer response in a given room. Always try to give yourself some wiggle room as few inches might be all you need to overcome a problem when deploying a system.
- The 50 to 100/120 hz is the most crucial range of the subwoofer. It must have similar or identical transients, dynamic contrast and character of mains.
- Understand that a big peak or “bloom” at 67hz (for example) will obscure bass detail below that frequency.
- Please, stop looking at “how low” a sub will go and start learning how to blend subwoofers in real time with music, placement and finally the tools provided by the supplier.

Procedures

1. Always listen, check multiple types of content, source and listening position..
2. Use music on mains and sub only to blend before moving to surround content.
3. Main sub must be near the plane of the main speakers.
4. Stereo Subs increase soundstage and are often easier to blend.
 - Add a rear sub to increase effects impact while not muddying front channels.
 - Consider different subs in the same system to cover system needs.
 - Be prepared to “lie” to the pre/pro and tell it that the sub is a different distance than it really is to offset room load or perceived bass timing issues.
 - DSP cannot overcome incorrect subwoofer placement.