

Acoustic Image[®]

Uniquely musical.

Owner's Manual



Ten2



Coda
Corus



Clarus

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Read these instructions.
- 2) Keep these instructions.
- 3) Heed all warnings.
- 4) Follow all instructions.
- 5) Do not use this apparatus near water.
- 6) Clean only with a dry cloth.
- 7) Do not block any ventilation openings. Install in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- 8) Do not install near any heat sources such as radiators, heat registers, stoves or other apparatus (including amplifiers) that produce heat.
- 9) Do not defeat the safety purpose of the polarized or grounding-type plug. A polarized plug has two blades with one wider than the other. A grounding type plug has two blades and a third grounding prong. The wide blade or the third prong are provided for your safety. If the provided plug does not fit into your outlet, consult an electrician for replacement of the obsolete outlet.
- 10) Protect the power cord from being walked on or pinched particularly at plugs, convenience receptacles, and the point where they exit from the apparatus.
- 11) Use only attachments/accessories specified by the manufacturer.
- 12) Use only with the cart, stand, tripod, bracket, or table specified by the manufacturer, or sold with the apparatus.
- 13) Unplug this apparatus during lightning storms or when unused for long periods of time.
- 14) Refer all servicing to qualified service personnel. Servicing is required when the apparatus has been damaged in any way, such as power-supply cord or plug is damaged, liquid has been spilled or objects have fallen into the apparatus, the apparatus has been exposed to rain or moisture, does not operate normally or has been dropped.

FCC COMPLIANCE NOTICE

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

CAUTION: Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.



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Welcome to Acoustic Image!

You have purchased a state-of-the-art musical instrument amplifier system, combining purity, power and portability in a package that sets a new standard in high fidelity amplification.

Each of our designs is engineered to accurately reproduce the sound of acoustic and electric instruments, delivering flat frequency response across the entire musical spectrum; extended, tight, well-controlled bass; and complete clarity of sound reproduction.

This manual provides operating information for your Acoustic Image Clarus head; Coda, Corus and Ten2 combo; and Coda EX, Corus EX and Ten2 EX extension cabinet.

The Basics

Our Series 4 product line consists of two amp heads, and three speaker cabinets. The heads mount in the cabinets using our exclusive Cabrio Docking System to form six different combo amps. The amp heads use the same superb class-D power amplifier with a switch mode power supply and a sophisticated, sensitive preamplifier with one or two channels. The speaker cabinets have a 1x10 or 2x10 speaker configuration. The features of the preamp and the speaker configuration define the specific head or combo model. The Clarus amp head combines the power amp with either a one channel or two channel preamp. The Coda combo has a 1x10 speaker configuration with a poly cone woofer. The Corus combo has a 1x10 speaker configuration with a paper cone woofer. Both have a 5 inch extended range driver with presence control in addition to the woofer and both are available with a one or two channel head. The Ten2 combo uses a 2x10 speaker configuration (one downfiring, one front firing) with poly cone woofers in conjunction with a 2.5 inch tweeter. The Ten2 is available with a one or two channel head. Each cabinet type is also available as an extension speaker in either a "Cabrio-ready" configuration or as a fixed extension cabinet (Coda EX, Corus EX or Ten2 EX).

The Clarus integrated amplifier uses our 600W power amp and a one or two channel preamp. The power amp is a high efficiency design that requires no external heat sinks or cooling fans and is capable of driving loads as low as 2 ohms. The rated output is 600W at 4 ohms. AC power and output speaker jacks are located on the rear of the chassis. A standard, three-prong detachable AC power cord is used to provide power to the unit, while an AC voltage selection switch allows the unit to operate at 100 to 120V (50 or 60 Hz) or 220 to 240V (50 Hz). The input channels of both preamp types incorporate combo jack interfaces that allow either a high impedance instrument input (to optimize the sound of piezo-type pickups) or a mic input with a switchable 10 dB pad, a three-band EQ, an effects loop with return level control, a selectable low cut filter and phase reverse switch for feedback control and reduction of low frequency boominess, a six-program effects unit with wet/dry mix control, a direct out capability with ground lift and pre/post EQ switch, a master level control and a

mute switch. The two-channel preamp has a switch that allows the second channel to be disconnected from the main amp and connected to a satellite power amp to create a stereo system.

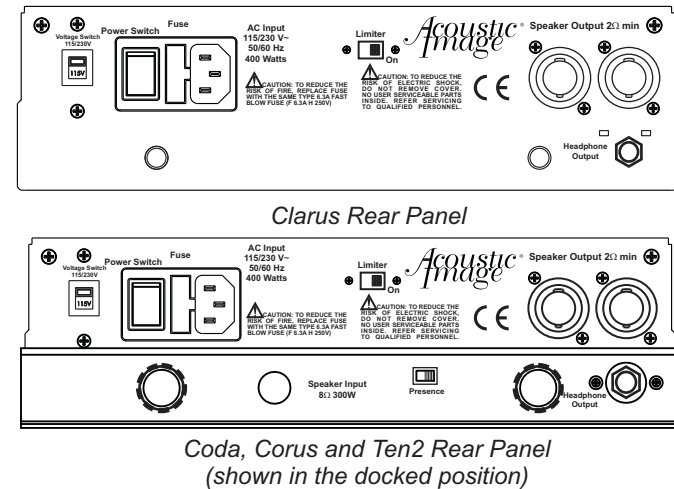
The Coda, Corus and Ten2 combo amps use either the one channel or two channel Clarus head mounted in a speaker cabinet via the docking system. The Coda and Corus use the same cabinet and speaker configuration: a 10 inch downfiring woofer and a 5 inch front firing extended range driver with a presence control. The difference between the two is the woofer. The Coda uses a poly cone woofer, the Corus uses a paper cone woofer. This gives the Corus a somewhat different sound, one more suited for guitar. The Ten2 has the same amp options but uses a slightly larger cabinet than the Coda/Corus. It has a downfiring 10 and a front firing 10 with a 2.5 inch tweeter for high frequencies. A built-in, spring-loaded tilt mechanism allows each cabinet type to be tilted back to better direct sound to your listening position. The cabinets are made of an acoustically inert, high durability, injection molded polymer material which dramatically reduces the weight of the unit. Each unit (combo or extension cab) comes with a fitted slip cover and shoulder strap. A padded case is also available.

While our combos and speakers are designed to play loudly--and clearly--enough so that you can be heard in most gigging situations, they are not suited to playing at extreme volumes. Generating high SPLs may require an extension cabinet like the Coda EX, Corus EX, Ten2 EX or augmentation by a larger house system.

The instructions that follow apply to all of the products due to the many common elements in the different units. Where there are specific differences that are unique to one or more units, those differences are described as necessary. The one and two channel amp heads are described first followed by the common elements of the combo amps (docking system, tilt mechanism, cabinet placement, etc). The specifics of each cabinet type are then described followed by detailed specifications of all of the models.

Operation--Electronics

Power



Plug the detachable AC power cord into the receptacle on the back of the amp and into a wall receptacle. A power switch next to the AC input turns on power to the pre- and power amps, illuminating a "power on" indicator on the front panel of the amp. **A 6.3-amp fast blow fuse is mounted in the drawer marked with the fuse symbol that is part of the AC receptacle. To replace the fuse, turn off the amp, remove the AC cord and use a small screwdriver to pry the drawer out of the receptacle. Remove and replace the fuse.** Note that a spare fuse is mounted inside the drawer.

All combos will work with either 100 to 120 volt, 50/60 Hz or 220 to 240 volt, 50 Hz AC power. A switch located on the rear panel selects the appropriate voltage. Use the 115V setting for 100 to 120V operation, use the 230V setting for 220 to 240V operation. Note that the correct AC power cord must be used for connection to the appropriate wall plug. If you do not have the right cord, you can buy one from an electronics or computer store. Be sure the switch is in the correct position for the intended application. **Operation at 230 volts with the switch in the 115 volt position will damage the unit.**

Preamp

Refer to the signal flow diagram and the control panel drawings (page 6).

Inputs

Combo jacks are used for the input to each channel of their preamp. Either an XLR or 1/4 inch connector can be plugged into this type of jack. The 1/4 inch input has a 1 megohm input impedance that is

optimized to get the best sound from piezo pickups. The XLR input is a low impedance balanced input with sufficient gain to allow microphones to be plugged into it. There is a switchable 10 dB pad to attenuate the mic level when it is too “hot.” Phantom power is available through the connector for powering a mic or outboard preamp and can be activated using the push button switch located next to the connector. To avoid an audible “pop”, set the input level control all the way off when switching on the phantom power. An LED indicates when phantom power is on. In the two channel versions, each channel is identical and can be blended to mix two instruments, 2 microphones or a mic and an instrument thereby performing much like a small PA system.

Controls

The preamp has the following controls in each channel: input level, bass, mid, treble and effects level. In addition, there is a variable frequency low cut filter and a phase reverse switch and a master level control that affects both channels.

Level

The input level controls the level of the signal at the input stage of the preamp. The master volume controls the level of the signal at the output of the preamp (at the input of the power amp). Set the master control at “12 o’clock” and the input level at zero. The input level should then be used to control the overall output of the unit. The two controls are provided to allow independent control of “house” volume and “stage” volume when the unit is used as a stage monitor with a connection to a house PA. See the discussion under “Direct Out” below.

The maximum volume at which the system will play is limited by the capability of the speaker system. A 10-inch driver in a small cabinet has a limitation in how loudly it will play. The 2x10 configuration of the Ten2 will play louder but it still won’t play at “rock” levels. If more volume is needed, use an extension cabinet (Coda EX, Corus EX or Ten2 EX) or take a feed from the Direct Out jack to a PA system or another amplifier.

Tone

Each tone control has a center detent at the flat position. Experiment with settings to achieve the frequency balance that sounds best to you. In general, small values of boost and cut are best. The amp is designed with flat frequency response so only minor corrections should be required to compensate for room effects or “peaky” pickups in order to maintain the balanced response desired for acoustic instrument amplification. To minimize electronic noise, avoid operating all controls simultaneously at their maximum settings.

The bass control is a shelving-type that affects frequencies below 250 Hz and with a maximum boost/cut of 15 dB. The mid control affects frequencies between 300 Hz and 2000 Hz and has a maximum boost/cut of 15 dB. The treble control is also a shelving-type that affects frequencies above 1000 Hz with a maximum boost/cut of 15 dB.

Low Cut Filter/Phase Reverse

The amps have a low cut filter and phase reverse switch in each channel. The low cut filter is a variable frequency type that inserts a 12 dB per octave rolloff at frequencies between 30 and 400 Hz, depending on the position of the control. Approximate frequency settings are noted on the frequency control. Note that the first half of the control’s rotation affects frequencies from 30 to 60 Hz, the last half of the rotation affects frequencies between 70 and 400 Hz. This is done so that there is plenty of control in the critical low frequency range. The low cut filter is used to reduce the bass output in cases where room location or instrument/pickup combination results in “boomy” sound. Press the on/off switch to turn on the filter circuit. Start with the frequency control fully counterclockwise and gradually turn it clockwise until the desired effect is achieved. Experiment with the position of the control to give you the sound you like best.

The phase reverse switch is used to reduce feedback and to control phase interactions between the two channels. If you are using two pickups or a mic and a pickup, you will find the phase reverse switch to come in handy. Mic feedback can be reduced by reversing the phase of the signal. Phase related interactions between a mic and a pickup or two pickups can be cleared up by reversing the phase of one of the channels. You should experiment with the phase reverse switch to see if the effect is one that you like.

Effects Loop

Acoustic Image preamps have output (“Send”) and input (“Return”) capability in each channel to allow you to use effects boxes. The send output is affected by the input volume and tone controls and can also be used as a preamp output for driving other power amplifiers. The Return input can be used to directly connect an external preamp to the unit’s power amp. The effects level control in each channel controls the volume of the returned (“wet”) signal relative to the original (“dry”) signal. Because the effects loop is a parallel type, plugging something into the send output does not interrupt the signal path. So, a tuner can be plugged into the send output without affecting the signal going through the amp. When the effects loops are not used, the level controls should be set at zero.

The return input can also be used as an auxiliary input for connecting other line level signals such as a CD player.

Direct Out

An XLR jack is provided for a Direct Out connection that allows the system's output to be fed to mixing boards of house PA systems or recording studios. As a result, the instrument amplified by the unit can be recorded or further amplified by the house PA system. In the two channel amps and combos, the Direct Out signal is the combined output of the two channels. A switch is provided to allow you to select whether the output from the Direct Out jack is affected by the tone controls (post EQ) or not (pre EQ).

With the switch in either the pre or post EQ position, the input level control affects the level of the Direct Out signal, the master level does not. This allows independent adjustment of the "stage" volume (the volume coming from the combo amp) and the "house" volume (the volume in the house PA system) when the unit is used as a stage monitor. Once the level has been set for the house, if more volume is needed on stage, the master level can be increased. This will increase the stage volume but not the volume in the house PA.

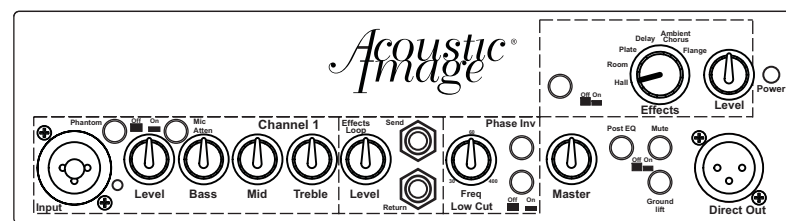
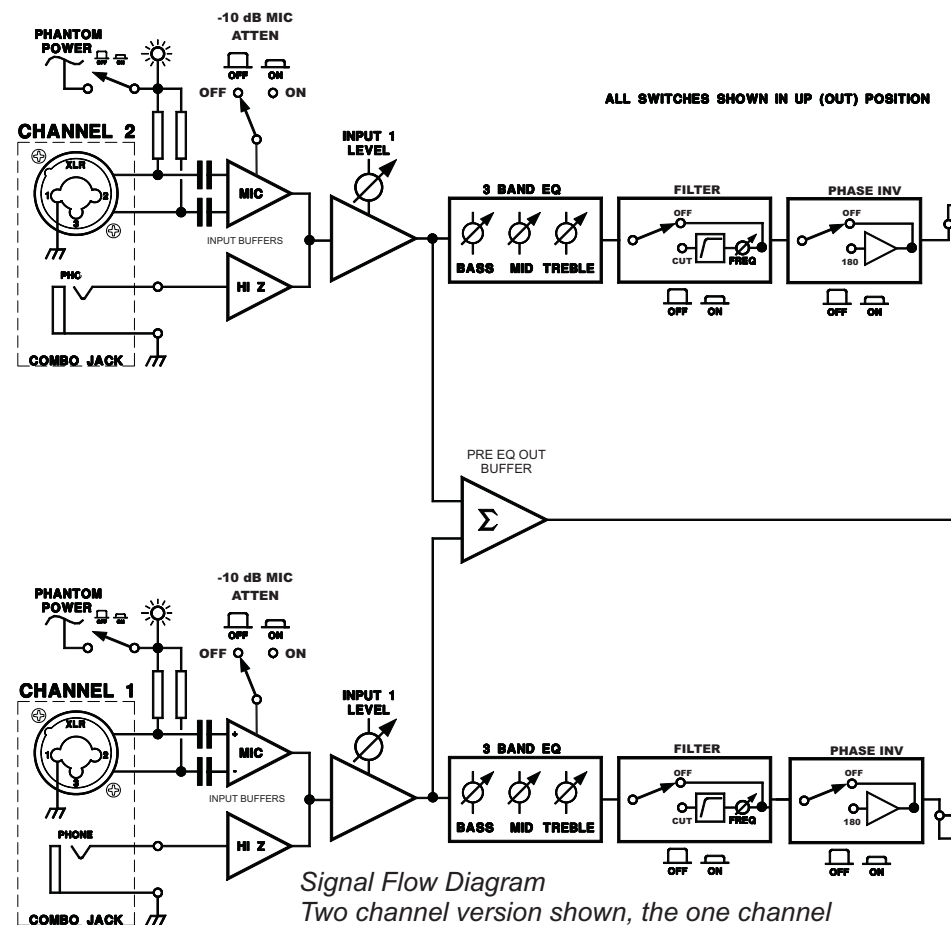
A ground lift switch is available to "lift" the ground from the output of the direct out--reducing noise should a ground loop create hum when the unit is connected to a mixing board.

Mute Switch

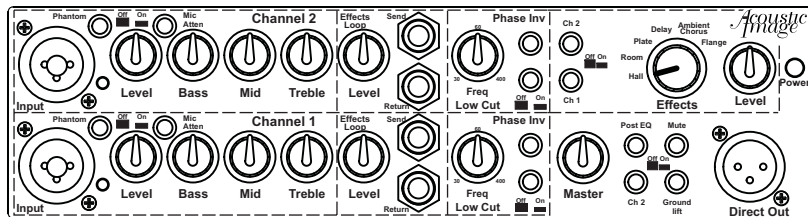
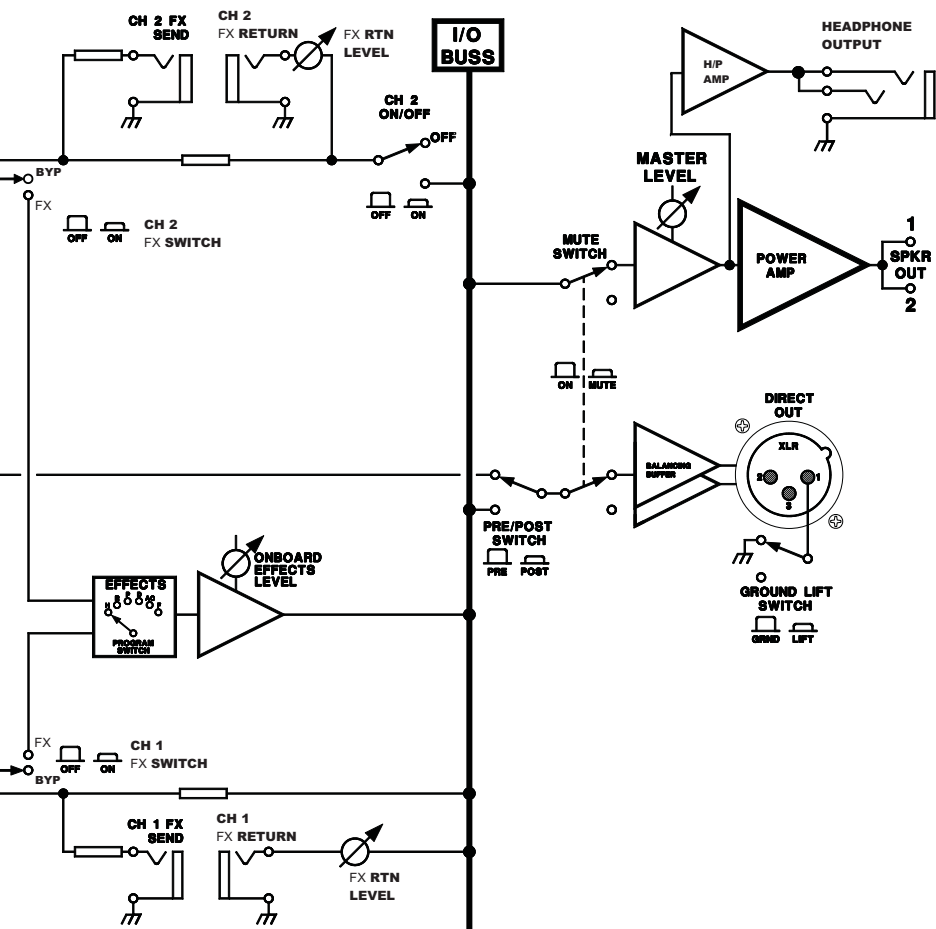
A switch is provided to allow you to mute the output of the amplifier without having to turn the amp off. This will allow you to tune your instrument on stage without being heard. The amp output and direct out signals are both muted by the switch. The mute switch has a red button on it to remind you that it is an important switch. **If you are not getting any sound out of the amp, check to make sure that the mute switch is off.**

Stereo Operation

The two-channel preamp can be operated in stereo mode. When it is in the "on" position, the switch labeled "Ch 2" connects the channel to the internal power amp and speaker. When it is in the "off" position, it is disconnected from the internal amp but is accessible from the channel 2 send output. By connecting the send output to a satellite power amplifier, and putting the switch in the off position, the preamp operates in stereo mode. Note that channel 2 remains in the direct out signal even when the switch is in the off position. This is done since stereo operation is typically a "stage" mode but not a "house" mode (house systems are typically not stereo). The Ch 2 switch has a red button to remind you that it is an important switch. **Note that channel 2 will not be heard through the speaker system unless the Ch 2 switch is in the depressed or on position. If you are not hearing channel 2 in the output, check to be sure that the switch is on.**



One Channel Control Panel



Two Channel Control Panel

Effects

Our high-quality effects units offer 6 program selections: 3 reverb programs (Hall, Room and Plate), a delay, an ambient chorus and a flanger. There are switches to select which of the two channels are processed by the effects unit. Either channel can be connected to the effects unit. If both switches are engaged, the selected program appears in both channels. In the one channel preamp, only one switch is present. A level control affects the level of the effects signal that is mixed with the “dry” signal to control the overall effect of the selected program. You should experiment with both the program selection and the level control to find the sound that you prefer. When effects are not used, the switches for both channels should be off and the level control should be turned fully counterclockwise. Note that the flange effect is noisy, it is normal to hear the modulation of the flanger when no signal is present.

Headphone Output

There is a headphone output on the rear panel of the amp head. You can plug a standard 1/4 inch stereo plug into this output to connect a headphone for private listening. If your headphone has a 1/8th inch plug, you can buy an adapter to allow you to use the 1/4 inch output jack.

When you plug into the jack, the amp is muted. Sound will only be heard through the headphones. The headphone is connected to the output of the preamp so all of the controls on the preamp, including effects, will affect the signal heard through the headphone. When the headphone plug is removed from the jack, the amp will come back on. **There is a short delay between removal of the plug and the amp coming back on, so expect a pause before you will hear anything from the amp after the headphone is removed.** Anytime anything is plugged into the headphone output jack, the amp will be muted so make sure that nothing is plugged into the jack when you want to use the amp normally.

Limiter Switch

Under extreme playing conditions such as high volume or when driving a low impedance speaker load, the amplifier may be pushed beyond its limits. When that happens, you will hear high distortion and you may even cause the overcurrent protection circuit to operate resulting in an interruption of sound. The power amp is protected against short circuits in its output. When the amp tries to deliver too much output current, the overcurrent circuit will operate to prevent damage. The result is that the power amp is turned off for a second or two to keep it from delivering too much current. The limiter switch, located on the rear panel of the amp head, is provided to allow the amp

to operate under these conditions with lower distortion or without having the overcurrent circuit kick in. The limiter reduces the peak signal that is driving the power amp, thereby reducing its peak output with the result of lower distortion. If you find yourself having to play in extreme conditions that cause the amp or combo to have too much distortion or even signal interruption, engage the limiter and see if that helps the situation.

Power Amp

Connecting a Speaker

Speakers are connected via Neutrik Speakon connectors (“twist lock” type) located on the rear panel. These connectors are used because of their low contact resistance and non-shorting operation. The output of each Speakon connector is wired to pole “1”. Make sure the cables you use to connect a speaker (and the speakers themselves) are similarly wired.

The power amplifier is capable of driving speaker loads as low as 2 ohms. Use a high quality speaker system in order to get the maximum performance from the amp. The Acoustic Image Coda EX, Corus EX or Ten2 EX are excellent choices. As mentioned above, the power amp is short circuit protected. If a short is connected to a speaker jack, the output signal will be interrupted until the short is removed. Note that when using a 1/4 inch type speaker plug, there is a momentary short that occurs when the plug is put into the jack. That short can cause a problem for the amp. **To be on the safe side, you should shut off the power to the amp before connecting or disconnecting speakers from the unit.**

Operation Without a Speaker Connected

There may be times when you want to operate the amp without a speaker connected to it. For example, you may want to record using the Direct Out and don’t want the output of the amp to be heard through a speaker. In that case, set the master level to zero. By setting the master level to zero, the signal to the power amp is turned off and it is not driven without a speaker load which can damage the amp. **Be sure to set the master level to zero when a speaker load is not connected to the amp. Operating the amp with no load and the master level turned up can damage the amp.**

Operation--Speaker Cabinets

Docking System

The amp head component of our combo amps can be removed and used as a stand-alone amplifier. To remove the head unit, first disconnect the speaker “pigtail” that connects the speaker cabinet to the amp, then unscrew the docking screws on the rear panel until they are loose. Grip the cabinet as shown and use the tips of your fingers to push the head unit out. The fit is quite snug so some force will be needed.



Once you have removed the head, you will notice the rubber feet stored in a compartment on the bottom. Remove the feet and screw them into the four positions on the bottom of the head. When you want to put the head back into the cabinet, you will have to remove the feet and put them back into the storage compartment.

To reinsert the head unit, grip the cabinet as shown and push it in with your thumbs. Again, the fit is snug so some force will be needed. Once the head unit is in place, tighten the docking screws to pull the head tight to the docking plate. Reconnect the speaker cable and the unit is ready to go.

Speaker Placement (Combos or Extension Cabs)

The omnidirectional low frequency output of our speaker cabinets makes speaker placement relatively noncritical. You will easily be heard all over the bandstand no matter where one or more are located. However, best results are obtained when the cabinet is placed on the floor. Putting the unit on a shelf or stand will reduce bass frequencies. There may be circumstances where this is desirable. Feel free to experiment to find the sound that is best for you.

Tilt Mechanism

In some settings, such as a hollow stage or small, “boomy” room, your amp or enclosure will produce too much bass. One way to cut unwanted bass output is to use the built in tilt back feature to lift the front of the cabinet, reducing the coupling to the floor. To do this, pull the stand into its forward position and set the combo in place on the floor. The stand is spring loaded so when you pick up the unit, the stand will spring back into its storage position. You may want to use

the tilt stand at all times in order to aim the high frequency output of the speaker toward your ear so that you can better hear the amp.

Connecting An Extension Speaker

An extension speaker (ideally, one of our cabinets which is matched to the specific combo unit) can be connected to the amp to increase its output level using the jack provided on your amp's rear panel. Speakers are connected via Neutrik Speakon connectors ("twist lock" type). These connectors are used because of their low contact resistance and non-shorting operation. The output of each Speakon connector is wired to pole "1". Make sure the cables (and cabinets) you use to connect an external speaker are similarly wired.

The combo amp has two outputs on the rear panel but one of them is used to connect to the internal speaker via the short jumper cable. So, one output is available for connecting an extension cabinet.

As mentioned earlier, the power amplifier in our combo amps is capable of driving speaker loads as low as 2 ohms. Use a high quality speaker system in order to get the maximum performance from the amp. The amp has a short circuit protection circuit that interrupts the signal if a short is connected to the speaker output. If you are getting no sound when an extension cabinet is attached, check to see if the extension has a short in it.

Presence Switch (Coda and Corus)

A switch that controls the output level of the midrange driver is mounted on the docking panel of the Coda and Corus combo units. We call it the Presence switch. The switch allows the Coda to sound brighter and more forward, or in the case of the Corus amp, it can be used to make it sound less forward. Play through the combo and try the switch in each position to see which position sounds best to you. You will hear the relative level of the mid and high frequencies change as you flip the switch. You may find that the more forward sound is helpful when you are playing in noisy environments.

Description of the Corus Combo

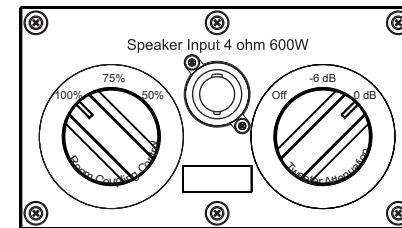
So, what's the difference between the Corus and the Coda? The preamp and power amp of the Corus are the same as those used in the Coda. The Corus uses a different woofer. It is more efficient and has slightly less bass response. When coupled with the other speaker in the two-way system and after the crossover is adjusted for the higher efficiency of the woofer, the result is still a flat response like the Coda and but the low frequency 3 dB point is higher (60 Hz versus 40 Hz) and the overall efficiency of the system is higher (94 dB versus 90 dB). Thus the Corus is more optimized for non bass instruments than the other combos. In particular, guitar, keyboard and violin players will like the sound of the Corus. The higher efficiency gives it a more "forward" sound that these instrumentalists prefer. The slightly higher

low frequency cut off is not noticeable with guitar and other instruments.

The Corus EX has the same speaker components and the Corus combo and the perfect match to the combo when additional volume is needed. The Corus combo and Corus EX have a gray front panel and a gray front grill so they look a little different and can be easily distinguished from the other combos.

Tweeter Level Control (Ten2, Ten2 EX)

The tweeter level control is located on the rear panel of the speaker cabinet(see picture of the rear panel below). It is a three position switch with a selection of zero attenuation, 6 dB attenuation or off. The tweeter operates from 3000 Hz and up so it's effect on the sound will be audible. Under most circumstances, it should be operated with zero attenuation. Experiment with the control and pick the level of attenuation that sounds best to you.



Ten2 and Ten2 EX Rear Panel

Room Coupling Control

The Room Coupling Control is also located on the rear panel of the Ten2 speaker cabinet. It is used to control the low frequency output of the downfiring woofer. It is useful in controlling "boominess" in difficult acoustic settings. It is a three position switch with settings of 100%, 75% and 50%. At the 100% setting, the downfiring woofer is operating at full output. At the 75% setting, it's output is reduced slightly. Use this setting when there is only moderate boominess in the room. At the 50% setting, the output is reduced even more. Use this setting for the most difficult situations. Experiment with the control so you can get a good idea of its effect on the sound.

Description of the Ten2 EX

The Ten2 EX is the speaker cabinet portion of the Ten2 combo. It is about 3 inches shorter and about 7 pounds lighter than the Ten2 because the docking bay for the amplifier is not attached and the amp head is not provided. It has the same speakers and the same performance as the Ten2. It is the ideal extension cabinet for the Ten2 but it can also be used effectively with any of our other 1x10 combo amps. In fact, the other combos can be stacked on top of the Ten2 EX to create a 3x10 system.

Specifications

System (all models)

Frequency Response	30 Hz-18 kHz (40-14 kHz ± 3 dB) 50 Hz-18 kHz (60-14 kHz ± 3 dB) Corus
Max SPL	>112 dB at 1 meter, >115 dB at 1 meter (Corus), >118 dB/m (Ten2)
AC Power	100-115V/50/60 Hz or 220-240V/50 Hz, switchable,
Size	12"Hx15"Wx13"D (Coda, Corus, EX) 17"Hx15"Wx13"D (Ten2), 14"H (EX) 10"x8"x3.5" (Clarus)
Weight	22 lbs (Coda, Corus, 19 lbs (EX) 32 lbs (Ten2), 25 lbs (EX) 4 lbs (Clarus)

Amp Head

Frequency Response	20 Hz - 20 kHz (± 0.5 dB)
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Preamp (Mic and Instrument Inputs through combo jack)

Mic Input	600 ohm balanced, XLR connector, switchable 10 dB pad
Phantom Power	48 volts, on/off switch w/LED indicator
Instrument Input	1 M Ω impedance, 1/4 inch jack
Direct Out	+4 dB, balanced, XLR connector, ground lift, pre/post EQ selector
Effects Loop	Parallel type with return level control
Bass Control	Shelving type, ± 15 dB at 60 Hz
Mid Control	± 15 dB at 650 Hz
Treble Control	Shelving type, ± 15 dB at 10 kHz
Low Cut Filter	-12 dB/octave sweepable from 30 to 400 Hz
Phase Reverse	Switchable 180 degree phase reverse

Effects

Type	Digital with 6 presets and level control
Program Presets	3 reverb (hall, room, plate), delay, ambient chorus, flange

Power Amp

Topology	Class D (PWM)
Switching Frequency	500 kHz
Output Power 8 Ω	300W rms continuous, 350W rms music, 500W peak transient
Output Power 4 Ω	500W rms continuous, 650W rms music, 1000W peak transient
External Speaker Output	Neutrik Speakon type (pole 1), 2 Ω min load including internal speakers, if connected

Speaker System (Coda, Corus)

Woofers	10 inch, downfiring
Midrange	5 inch, forward firing with 2 position level control switch
Crossover	Passive, alignment corrected
Impedance	8 Ω
Power rating	250W

Speaker System (Ten2)

Woofers	Dual 10 inch, one downfiring with level control, one forward firing
Tweeter	2.5 inch forward firing with attenuation control
Crossover	Passive, alignment corrected
Impedance	4 Ω
Power rating	500W

Supplied Accessories

Fitted slip cover with cord storage pocket and shoulder strap (combo amps)
Gig bag with shoulder strap, Speakon to 1/4 inch adapter (amp heads)

Available Accessories

Padded gig bag with shoulder strap made by Mooradian, kit to convert cabinet with head removed to an extension cab (adapter, filler panel, padded case for head)

Shoulder Strap

To use the shoulder strap to transport a combo amp, feed the strap through the handle opening on the speaker cabinet (both sides) and clip the end to the D-ring attached to the strap. The picture below illustrates how to attach the strap. The strap can be used either with the slip cover in place or not in place.



Care

Acoustic Image combos and cabinets are made from injection molded polymer materials. A little care will keep yours looking new for years to come. Use a clean, dry cloth to clean the cabinet and metal parts of the amplifier.

Warranty and Repair

We stand behind our products with a full warranty of five years from the date of purchase. Speaker components are warranted for 180 days. Should a problem arise, please call us before returning your amplifier or enclosure. Naturally, our warranty does not cover products that have been damaged through misuse. Be sure to check our web site regularly, we have an FAQ section and we post helpful information for getting the most out of your Acoustic Image product.

Warranty Information

Serial Number _____

Acoustic Image
5820 Triangle Drive
Raleigh, NC 27617
www.acousticimg.com

Phone: 919-785-1280
Fax: 919-785-1281

CLARUSTM
Series 4

CODATM
Series 4

CODA EXTM
Series 4

CORUSTM
Series 4

CORUS EXTM
Series 4

TEN2TM
Series 4

TEN2 EXTM
Series 4

*Acoustic
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