

**audio pro**  
sound, science and style



ALLROOM  
COLOR COLLECTION 2004

# ALLROOM SMALL & COLORFULL

The Allroom series new strong colours have been developed with the objective to make it fun and simple for everyone interested in interior decoration.

These small loudspeakers fit in every room, they do not waive sound reproduction and they are suitable for both hifi and home cinema.

The discrete teardrop shape and diminutive proportions are counterbalanced by a high-gloss hand lacquering that make a statement.

Allroom series has now developed into an acidulous blend of apples, lemons, oranges, cherries and grapes.

- 2-way bass reflex satellite speaker
- The satellite can also be used as a center in an Allroom home theater set up
- 1" soft dome tweeter, shielded
- 3 1/2" woofer, shielded
- Diminutive size: 110x150x160 mm
- Wall mountings included
- Heavy duty binding posts
- 8 layers of hand laquered high-gloss finish
- Colors 2004: apple, lemon, orange, cherry, grape
- Colors 2003: red, blue, white, black, silver



APPLE



ORANGE



LEMON



CHERRY



GRAPE



TESTWINNER

#### TEST REPORT: BUCKLE UP YOUR FURNITURE

"The sound from Audio Pro's tiny satellites are anything but small, and connected to the excellent subwoofer the system totally blooms. The sound has a comforting warmth and richness. ... Tonally the sound is on the darker side and the small satellites sound suprisingly meaty. ... The centerchannel is voice-matched with the rest of the satellites and you get an excellent experience of a soundwall in front of you. ... The subwoofer is in the top leage in the test, maybe even the best! In total this is a very good system and give value for the money. But buckle up your furniture, otherwise this subwoofer will definitely refurbish your home."

SWEDEN: *Hifi & Musik*, no 4, 2003

#### TEST REPORT: NICE DESIGN AND WELL BUILT

"Audio Pro's Allroom is a very small and compact sytem. The Allroom speakers sounds clean and straight without any fuzz. ... It's not hard at all to fix the sound and we always put the basslevel between 75 - 100 Hz. The Allroom sub's lowpass-filter cuts by 24 dB/octave. And guess if it shows. The bass has reptilian speed with a 100% contour and firmness. The bass sounds natural and nothing is hidden in a common lowbass-rumble. ... The tiny satellites also plays quickly and captivating. ...the sound is very natural and for instance voices has very nice focus in the sound image." "... Audio Pro Allroom has a nice design and are well built and with the nice bass in fresh memory - and the low price - this is the system I choose!"

SWEDEN: *Hemmabio*, no 12, 2002

#### ALLROOM SAT

Enclosure type	Minimonitor
Drivers:	2-way, bass reflex,
Tweeter	1" soft dome, shielded
Woofe	3 1/2", shielded
Crossover frequency	6.000 Hz
Frequency range	100-22.000 Hz
Sensitivity (1W/1m)	87 dB
Impedance	8 ohm
Amplifier requierment	10-100 W
Color finish	2004: Apple, lemon, orange, cherry, grape
	2003: Red, blue, white, silver, black
Dimensions (WxHxD)	110x150x160 mm
Net Weight	1,6 kg
Other	Wallbrackets WB 201 are included.
	Allroom stand is specially made for the Allroom satellite and is sold separately.



TESTWINNER

Listen to Sub Allroom. It is hard to believe that such a small subwoofer can deliver such a large sound. Our patented ace-bass technique allows us to produce small subwoofers with small drive units without losing any bass performance, and Sub Allroom is proof of this. It delivers the same deep, clean and rapid bass as its bigger brothers. Its downfired bass port ensures maximum connection to your listening room. It also benefits the rest of your sound system by taking on all low bass information, thus letting the Allroom satellites focus on what it does best.

#### SUB ALLROOM

Enclosure type	150 W ace-bass subwoofer
Drivers: Woofer	6 1/2" long-throw
Frequency range	30-100 Hz
HiPass	100 Hz , 6 dB/octave
LoPass	50-100 Hz variably, 24 dB/octave
Color finish	Black, silver, white high-gloss
Dimensions (WxHxD)	280x290x300 mm
Net Weight	10,5 kg
Other	Auto Standby Level/Phase/Frequency adjustment

# HOME THEATER

When you watch a movie the sound is a big part of the experience. That's why a lot of time and money are spent on sound when a movie is produced. This is very obvious when you watch a movie in a movie theater. The sound fills the entire auditorium and embraces the audience in a way that a regular TV cannot even come close to. You can feel the helicopter flying over your head or the bullets whistling past your ears.

A home theater system gives you the sound the filmmakers had in mind when they made their movie. You have your own small movie theater where you can recreate the magic you would otherwise only experience in a big theater.

Allroom is perfect for creating a home theater system. They are voice-matched, and all the different colors will give you numerous combination options for your home theater.

## HOME THEATER PLACEMENT

### THE CENTER SPEAKER

The center speaker is the most important speaker in a home theater system. It is the speaker that reproduces all of the voices and special effects on the screen clearly and with great precision. It is also important for the center speaker to be voice-matched with the rest of the front speakers, so that

sound that travels between various speakers does not sound different. In order to get the best sound, you should place the center speaker as close to the screen as possible, preferably on top of or underneath it.

### FRONT SPEAKERS

Front speakers, just like center speakers, are an important component in the reproduction of both voices and special effects. It is therefore important that they are matched with the center speaker, and of course with each other as well, so that the sound is reproduced in a natural and balanced way. If possible, you should try to place the three front speakers in line with each other and at the same height in order to optimize your cinematic experience.

### SURROUND SPEAKERS

The speakers at the back of a home theater system are called surround speakers, and this is where the difference between analog and digital systems manifests itself. If you choose an analog system, your back speakers do not need to be voice-matched with the front speakers, although we do recommend this. This is because the sound is presented in a limited frequency range and produced in mono. In a digital system, all of the speakers (excluding sub-

woofers) should be voice-matched with each other. This is because the sound is reproduced in stereo and with the full frequency range.

### SUBWOOFER

Since a subwoofer only reproduces deep bass, i.e. frequencies under 100Hz, and the human ear cannot distinguish the direction of these low frequencies, this type of speaker does not contribute to any sound localization and does not need to be visible for the listener. On the other hand, the subwoofer's placement in the room is very important.

In order to find the best position for a bass speaker in your room, you need to use trial and error. First place the subwoofer in a temporary position very close to the listening area and play music with plenty of bass. Then stand in different places in the room and find the place that has the best bass sound. The sound should be pure and deep, not rumbling or muffled. This is the best spot for your subwoofer. We recommend that you always place the subwoofer against a wall or next to two walls in a corner, because the bass sound is increased by 3dB against a wall and by 6dB in a corner, compared to subwoofer's that stand in the middle of the floor.



**VISIBLY INVISIBLE SOUND**  
With several colors to choose from,  
ALLROOM will blend in or stand out.

# HIFI LINGO

## WATTS AND EFFECT

One of the most popular terms in the HiFi field is watts. A watt is a unit of measurement that describes how much electrical energy per second an amplifier can deliver to a speaker and how much electrical energy per second a speaker can handle. A watt is not a measurement of quality, but rather a measurement of quantity, in other words, the volume of sound. The quality of the amplifier is closely linked to its ability to deliver enough current to the speaker.

Current is measured in amperes. A speaker needs current to transform the electrical music signal into music that is pleasing to the ear. The more current the amplifier can deliver to the speaker, the better the music reproduced by the speaker will be. A good amplifier can dynamically deliver between 50 and 100 amperes.

The speaker's resistance is how difficult the speaker is to run. Resistance is measured in ohms. The lower the ohms, the "easier" it is for the amplifier to run the speaker. A speaker's impedance - or electrical resistance as a function of the frequency - is a measure of the electrical load placed on the amplifier by the speaker. The greater the impedance, the smaller the amount of current flowing through the speaker will be. A speaker's normal impedance is 4 or 8 ohms.

This means that a speaker with an impedance of 4 ohms needs an amplifier that can deliver more current.

## SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL AND DECIBELS

The sound pressure level (SPL) is a measurement of the amplitude of sound and is measured in decibels, which is abbreviated as dB. The absolute weakest sound a human can hear is just below 0dB, and the upper pain threshold that our ears and brains can tolerate is around 130dB. When the SPL is increased by 10 dB, we experience a

doubling of the sound level. A normal conversation has an SPL of around 70 dB, while a jet plane at close quarters has a level of 130 dB or more, which is close to or over our pain threshold.

## FREQUENCY AND WAVELENGTH

A wavelength is the distance between two peaks in a wave motion. The time it takes for a wave motion to move itself one wavelength forward is called the frequency of the wave. The frequency of sound waves is measured in Hertz, which is abbreviated as Hz and denotes the number of fluctuations per second. The lower the frequency is, the bigger the wavelength. 20 Hz has wave motions that are 17 meters long, while 20,000 Hz has a distance between peaks of 1.7 centimeters. The human ear can hear frequencies from around 20 Hz up to around 20,000 Hz. Within this frequency range, the bass sound is between 20 and 200 Hz, the middle register between 200 and 4,000 Hz and the treble between 4,000 and 20,000 Hz.

## HOME THEATER FORMATS

### DOLBY PRO LOGIC

Dolby Pro Logic is a system used primarily for TV broadcasts and VHS because it is an analog system. The system is based on 4 channels that are encoded to a 2-channel stereo signal when recording. Upon playback the same process is repeated, although in reverse, so that 2 channels become 4.

### DOLBY DIGITAL 5.1

As the name indicates, Dolby Digital is a digital sound system. The soundtrack can only be stored in digital media, such as on DVDs. Dolby Digital exists in various formats, but the most common is the 5.1 format which consists of 6 separate channels. Since the channel

for deep bass does not have a full frequency range, it is called a ".1" channel.

### DTS

DTS is short for Digital Theater System and is a competitor to Dolby. The company was formed in 1993 and the first film in theaters with DTS sound was Jurassic Park. DTS as a sound format is not as widespread in the home theater market as Dolby Digital in terms of the number of DVD titles available, despite the fact that many people believe DTS provides much better sound.

### DOLBY 6.1 OCH 7.1

Both Dolby and DTS have developed sound systems in which several speakers are used in the home theater system. The 6.1 format thus contains 7 separate channels, which means that the back speakers are joined by a third channel. With the 7.1 format, the entire set-up is shifted and a different sound is created with three front speakers, two speakers to the right and left of the listening area, and two back speakers.

### THX

THX is a standard for optimizing the presentation of sound and images in a movie. George Lucas, the man behind the Star Wars movies, is also the man behind the THX standard. In order to be entitled to place a THX stamp on a product or theater, it must first be approved by Lucas Film. THX is therefore not a sound system, but a type of guarantee of quality.

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