Dear Music Friend,

To fully exploit the potential of your new Audioplan cable, please read the following information:

Direction of Signal Flow
To achieve the cancellation of directional effects our cables are manufactured with a specifically developed production process. If a full compensation of directional properties of the cable is not possible, the preferred direction of signal flow is indicated. This is indicated by an arrow at one end of the cable. The arrow is intended to show the direction from the signal source to the signal receiver.

Grounding-direction
When using interconnect-cables, you should also ensure that the cable end labeled "Preamp" is connected to the preamp. If the cable has no direct connection to the preamp, the end labeled "Preamp" should face the preamp. Actually the grounding-direction is more important for the sound quality than the direction of signal flow.

Laying the Cable
The cable should never be kinked, although it may be bent slightly if the installation scenario demands this. To achieve the optimal sound, the cable should be loosely laid and not touch walls or devices.

Cable Connection
Interconnect cable: Cables featuring RCA-connectors have a rotatable sleeve, which presses the ground contact against the socket. To make the connection, the sleeve must first be released by rotating it anti-clockwise. When connecting a cable with WBT-plugs, ensure that the contact reed slides over the RCA-socket and does not bend inward. To make the ground contact, carefully tighten the sleeve clockwise. Over-tightening is disadvantageous in terms of sound! If WBT plugs are tightened too much, the front rotating part of the sleeve can disengage from its anchorage. The sleeve can then no longer be tightened, the ground contact is poor, and hum disturbances can occur. The rotating front part of the sleeve can be pushed back by hand when the sleeve is removed from the connector. It snaps back into place and the sleeve again fulfills its function as a tensioning mechanism.

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Loudspeaker cable: The positive pole is red. Ensure that both cables are connected in-phase at both ends. Bi-wiring cabling should consist of identical cables of the same length. The two cables should always be attached to a single connection terminal on the amplifier. When connecting the cable, ensure that there is no short-circuit between the contact elements, damage may otherwise occur to the amplifier.

Mains cable: The cables are marked on both plugs with a red flash according to the IEC recommendation for the respective plug type. These markings provide information about interconnected poles of the cable. However, they may deviate from the mains phase of the connected unit, which is optimal for the sound. We therefore recommend measuring the mains phase of the unit. Ampère has no fuse. Ampère S may be used on all power lines with a fuse rating of up to 20A, Ampère L on circuits with a fuse rating of up to 25A. Other limitations may result from the design of the plugs or national regulations.

Cleaning
The cable should only be cleaned with a dry microfiber cloth. Do not use solvents or water. The connector should be wiped with isopropyl alcohol before initial installation or cable replacement. Tarnish on the silver surface does not represent a problem in regard to the contact, since silver oxide is a good electrical conductor.

Break-in Time
The break-in time before achieving the best sound is approximately 100 hours. We recommend breaking in the signal-cables with a music signal. Once a cable has been broken in, moving it requires approximately another 15–30 minutes with signal to once again achieve the optimum sound quality. Mains cables also require a break-in time. If mains voltage is applied to the cable, the break-in process continues even if the connected unit is switched off.

WARNING
Always switch off the system before connecting the cable; the devices may otherwise be damaged!

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