MINX C46 CEILING SPEAKER



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Introduction

This guide is designed to make installing and using this product as easy as possible. Information in this document has been carefully checked for accuracy at the time of printing; however, Cambridge Audio's policy is one of continuous improvement, therefore design and specifications are subject to change without prior notice.

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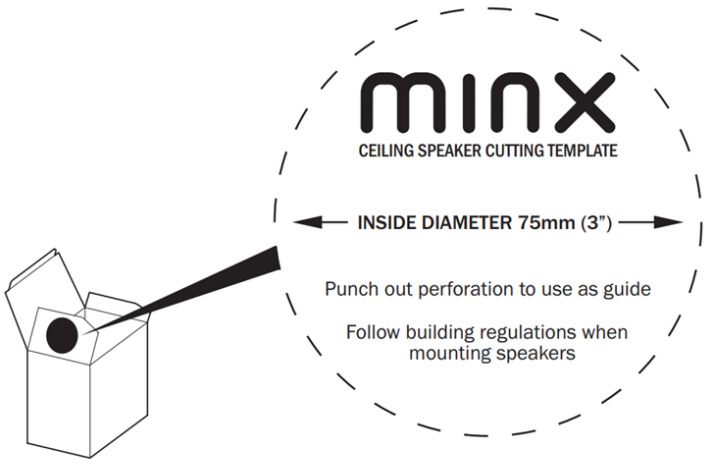
What's included with the Minx C46?

1. 1 x Minx C46 Ceiling Speaker.

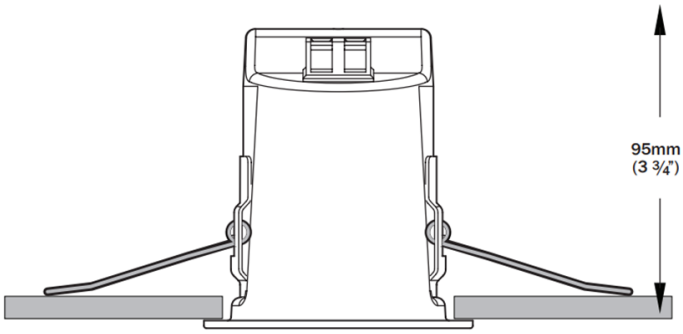
Installation instructions

1. Firstly use the included template to mark the position for the mounting hole at the selected location.

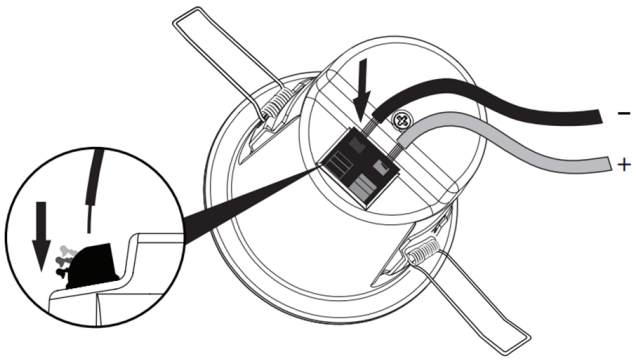
Note: We recommend the use of a 75mm (3") downlight hole saw.



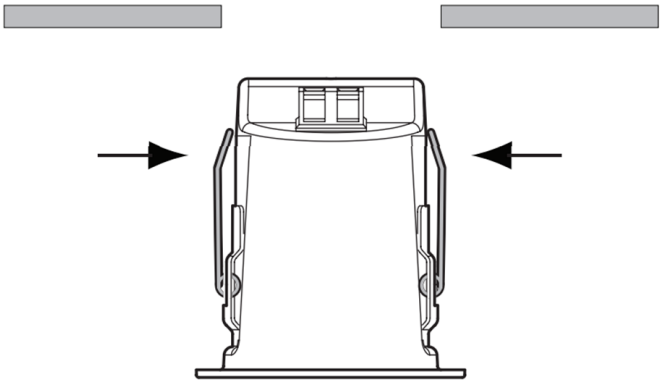
2. When mounting speakers flush to a ceiling or wall, ensure that there is enough depth/clearance within the respective cavity. For the Minx C46 you will require a minimum clearance of **95mm (3 ¾")**.



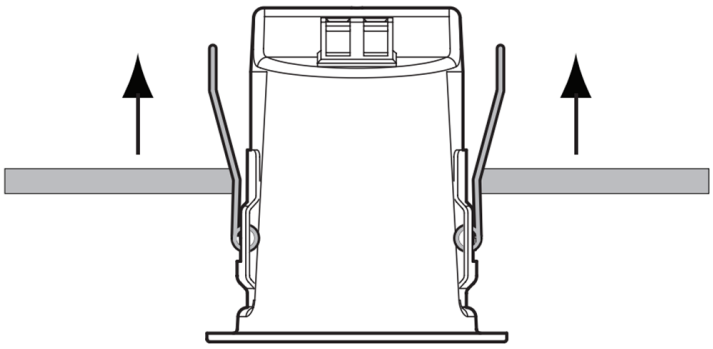
3. Connect the RED positive (+) and BLACK negative (-) speaker cables to the relevant terminals on the Minx C46. It is important that these are matched correctly.



4. Next, press the metal clips upwards and fit the two longer arms into the ceiling hole.



5. Push the speaker upwards until firmly within the mounting hole.



Technical specifications

Sensitivity (SPL)
86dB (2.83 Vrms input)

Frequency Response
120Hz - 20kHz

Impedance
8 Ohms compatible.

Recommended amp power
25-200W. Using a high powered amplifier lower down its volume scale results in lower distortion and better sound. If you hear a distorted sound or mechanical ‘crack’ as the speakers hit their end stops, you are playing the speakers too loud and this may cause damage. With an AVR the Minx C46 speakers should be set to ‘small’ with a crossover frequency of 140Hz. In this configuration, power handling is considerable increased.

Drivers
1 x 2.25” woofer.

Speaker Dimensions (H x W x D)
98 x ø 88mm (3.6 x ø 3.4”)

Weight
0.46kg (1.01lbs)

Frequently asked questions

What is meant by speaker sensitivity?

Speaker sensitivity is the level produced by the speaker at one meter, when supplied with one watt of power from an amplifier. It’s a way of describing how well the speaker produces acoustic energy, based on a given input. The level is measured in dB SPL – this shorthand for ‘sound pressure level’ – sound is basically fluctuations in air pressure, so any time you see SPL, this means ‘sound in the real world’. So, let’s say we have a speaker with an 87dB sensitivity, and a speaker with a 90dB sensitivity – the 90dB speaker is going to be considerably louder, as every 3dB added represents a doubling of power.

What is impedance?

You will often see impedance mentioned when researching speakers, and amplifiers. Impedance is basically resistance measured at a given frequency, given as a value in Ohms (Ω), and is incredibly important to consider when setting up an audio system as it determines the ‘load’ placed on an amplifier by the speakers.

For example, let’s say we have an amplifier that is rated to deliver 100W into an 8Ω speaker load. If we were to then use speakers with an impedance of 4Ω with the same amplifier, the amp would then need to supply 200W as a halving of the impedance results in a doubling of the required power due to the reduction of the load on the amplifier.

In a situation such as this, if the amp can’t supply the required power for a lower impedance, then it can result in overheating, and damage to the amplifier and speakers.

For this reason, it is important to pay attention to amplifier specifications, and suggested impedance ratings.

Troubleshooting

No sound through one or both channels.

- Check that the amplifier is turned on.
- Ensure that the correct input source is selected on the amplifier.
- Confirm that all connections between the amplifier and loudspeakers are secure.
- Check that the connections between the source equipment and amplifier are secure.
- Check the polarity of the loudspeaker connections.
- Check that the volume control is set correctly on the amplifier.

There is distorted or inconsistent sound.

- Confirm that all connections between the amplifier and loudspeakers are secure.
- Check the polarity of the loudspeaker connections.
- Check that the connections between the source equipment and amplifier are secure.