

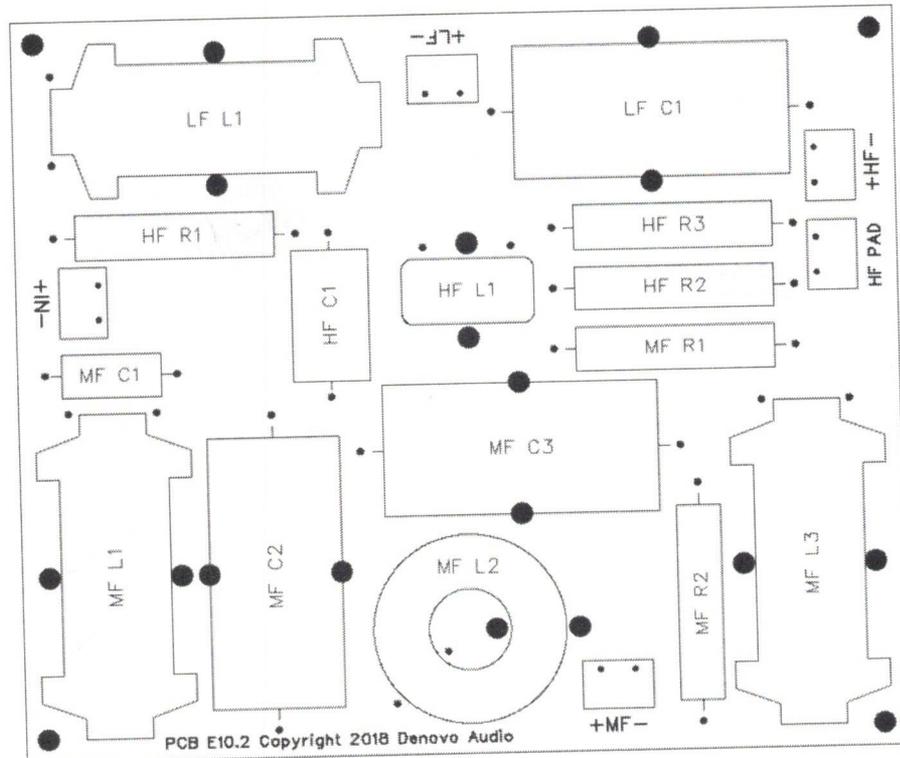
1099 Crossover PCB Component Layout

LF L1 - 4.5mH
LF C1 - 33uF

MF C1 - 0.56uF
MF C2 - 27uF
MF C3 - 25uF
MF L1 - 1.0mH
MF L2 - 0.33mH
MF L3 - 2.0mH
MF R1 - 1 Ohm
MF R2 - 2 Ohm

HF C1 - 6.2uF
HF L1 - 0.5mH
HF R1 - 1.5 Ohm
HF R2 - 3 Ohm
HF R3 - 10 Ohm

Note reversed MF polarity is accounted for on the PCB, wire up drivers as marked.



Assembly:

Glue components to the correct positions on the board (hot melt glue works great). Secure inductors with non metallic cable ties. Solder components leads to the pads on the bottom of the board. Attach wires from input and drivers and mount crossover board.

Note: The crossover components are non directional or non polarized so they can be installed in either direction, the exception are the inductors as they often only fit one way due to the position of their leads.

Take care when soldering the inductor leads, only the ends are tinned and can be soldered the rest of the wire is enamel coated (usually red or gold colored) and the solder won't make a proper connection if you try soldering to that. If you wish to shorten the leads you must scrape away the enamel coating to expose the copper underneath.

The IN terminal connects to the input from the amplifier, LF connects to the woofers, MF connects to the midranges, HF connects to the tweeter.

HF Pad is for the optional padding of the high frequencies if you want them more laid back. Connect a small jumper wire between the two points on that terminal block to enable.