

The following guide is a quick reference that will help you to easily set up your Cerwin-Vega! Active speakers. For more information, please read your product's User Manual.

Before we describe the Cerwin-Vega! Active speakers' main components check the following instructions:

1. Connect power and audio cables and make sure that the levels are all the way down (at zero).
2. Power on the speaker(s).
3. Verify that you have power via the Power LED.
4. Verify that you have signal. Turning the master level up slightly (we recommend not turning the level past the medium mark (12 o'clock) until you are sure you have a clean (undistorted) signal).

CVA-115, 118, & 121

Power Input and Power On / Off (Figure 1)



Figure 1

1. Power Input (w/ Fuse)
Connect here the IEC power cord. Do not use other type of power cord.

Note May be hardwired on CVA-121.

2. Power On / Off
Switches the system On and Off. Before powering On, make sure the Level is turned down and that you have selected the correct signal type in (Mic/DI or Line).

CVA Series Subwoofer Back Panel (Figure 2)



Figure 2

3. Audio Input (XLR or 1/2")
Balanced (Left & Right) XLR and 1/4 inch TRS connectors accept signals from balanced or unbalanced line level or Mic level sources. Signal at In is buffered and routed to Thru.

4. Audio Thru (XLR or 1/2")
This Thru signal bypasses the controls and is a buffered output of the In signal. Allows the signal at In to be routed to a full range top speaker cabinet such as a system matched CVA-28.

Note The High Pass Thru setting affects this signal, if unsure leave in Bypass. Please see the description of the High Pass Control later in this document.

5. Link Out (XLR or 1/2") (w/ Master/Slave switch) (Optional setup)
This output signal is to be used when "daisy chaining" multiple CVA subs. Set the Variable Low Pass on the first sub and make it the Master; this setting is now passed through the Link Out to all other subs set on Slave via the Slave input.

6. LED indicators
A. Power Indicator: Illuminates when the system is powered On, (it should remain lit).
B. Limit Indicator: Illuminates when the protection limiter is active, (this may blink occasionally but should not remain lit).
C. Protect Indicator: Illuminates when the amp has shut down to protect itself.

Tip If this occurs, check the all connections, fuses, and make sure you have proper amperage in the outlet.

- D. Signal Indicator: An audio signal is present at the input, (normally is lit, or blinks).

7. Level
Adjusts the input signal (master volume) to the amplifier (i.e. over all loudness / volume). Make sure this is not turned up when powering On or when switching the input (Mic/DI – Line).

8. High Pass (to Thru)
Reduces low frequencies in top speaker cabinet that can conflict with CVA sub frequencies. For a simple yet flexible control, we have made this a four-position switch; the HPF blocks LF signals below the indicated frequency from reaching the top cabinet (Thru).

9. Polarity Switch

Changes the polarity of the subwoofer, also referred to as the “phase.” Listen and adjust for maximum bass.

10. Variable Low Pass (Sub frequencies)

When sending a full range signal to the subwoofer, the variable LPF blocks HF signals above indicated frequencies from reaching the subwoofer.

Note This control only affects the sub in Master mode, if your sub is in Slave mode it will receive this setting from the Master sub).

Tip If your sub sounds “muddy” or “muffled” try turning this control counter clockwise to the 9 o’clock position or lower.

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Parametric EQ for Sub Setup (Figure 3)



Figure 3

The parametric EQ was designed to cut offending frequencies from wall boundary conditions and or bump frequencies that need more emphasis. For example, when your subs are near a glass wall or other boundaries that may rattle or shake, or for bands that have a drummer that they may want to fine-tune the sub to “punch” a specific frequency.

Tip If you are unfamiliar w/ Parametric EQs, do some research about it or leave in the Bypass position.

1. Gain = Volume / Level:

Turning clockwise increases the overall sound produced.

2. Frequency = the specific frequency being adjusted – the Q parameter works in tandem with the Q parameter.

Turning clockwise allows for more upper bass and mid range frequencies to be produced.

3. Q = the width of the frequency range being affected.

Turning clockwise narrows the frequency range that is being affected. Turning counter clockwise widens the frequency range being affected.

4. Bypass / On switch

In the Bypass position, the EQ is not active and the previous controls are null.

CVA-28 (Figure 4)



Figure 4

1. Power (AC) Input (w/ Fuse)

Connect here the IEC power cord. Do not use other type of power cord.

2. Power (AC) Output

Intended to run power for one or two additional CVA-28 units. Never daisy chain more than three CVA-28's from a single source!

Note This only applies to power cables – not the audio cables.

3. Voltage Switch

Allows system to be used with supply voltages of either 110-120 volts or 220- 240 volts.

Warning Make sure you have selected the correct voltage based upon your countries standard voltage before you power up your speaker.

4. Power On / Off

Switches the system On and Off. Make sure the Level is turned down and that you have selected the correct signal type in (Mic/DI or Line) before powering On.

Warning Unexpected High pressure sound levels can occur by sending a line level signal to the CVA-28 while the unit is set for a DI input, such as for an acoustic guitar.

5. Level

Adjusts the input signal (master volume) to the amplifier (i.e. over all loudness / volume). Make sure this is not turned up when powering On or when switching the input (Mic/DI – Line).

6. Audio Input (XLR or 1/2")

Balanced (Left & Right) XLR and 1/4 inch TRS connectors accept signals from balanced or unbalanced line level or Mic level sources. Signal at In is buffered and routed to Thru.

7. Audio Thru (XLR or 1/2")

This Thru signal bypasses the controls and is a buffered output of the In signal. Allows the signal at In to be routed to another CVA-28.

Notes

1. You must set up the level controls on each CVA-28 independently.

2. When using the High Pass Though (crossover) on a CVA sub, the EQ of the input signal to the CVA-28 is affected unless the High Pass Though is set to Bypass.

8. LED indicators

A. Power Indicator: Illuminates when the system is powered On, (it should remain lit).

B. Limit Indicator: Illuminates when the protection limiter is active, (this may blink occasionally but should not remain lit).

C. Protect Indicator: Illuminates when the amp has shut down to protect itself.

Tip If this occurs, check the all connections, fuses, and make sure you have proper amperage in the outlet.

D. Signal Indicator: An audio signal is present at the input, (normally is lit or blinks).

9. MIC/DI or LINE Switch

This switch allows the input to accept either a line level or a Mic level signal. Mic/DI is for a microphone or instrument Direct Input (i.e. acoustic guitar outfitted with a pickup). Line is for a line level output from an audio source such as a mixing board or a keyboard.

Warning When adjusting the Mic/DI switch please power Off the unit first or turn the gain all the way down. Adjusting the switch to the wrong setting while the input gain is up can result in very high SPL levels, which can damage hearing!

10. NO SUB or SUB Switch

Select the No Sub position when a dedicated subwoofer is not being used. This position provides more bass for full range use.

Use the Sub position when a dedicated subwoofer is used. This position reduces some low frequency information that may interfere with your subwoofer frequencies creating a "muddier" or less-defined sound.

Tip For the best results, experiment with the Sub switch. In the Sub position, it removes bass frequencies below 100 Hz and allows the CVA-28 to play louder with less distortion. For optimum use of this switch, remember to place on the CVA sub the High Pass knob in the Bypass position.

11. OFF or CONTOUR Switch

The Contour switch provides a boost at high frequency & a slight boost to the low end (when the Sub/No Sub switch is in the No Sub position). When engaged, the switch can be used in quiet environments where lows and highs may need a slight boost; or in situations where high frequencies need to carry over longer distances. For best results, please experiment with the Contour switch.

Tip If you are using the CVA-28 speaker outdoors or in an extremely large venue, you may want to try out the Contour switch. It provides a slight high frequency boost & enhanced LF range to throw specific frequencies further and louder when needed.

Basic CVA Settings Guide:

Note This is not intended for all applications but an easy way to get good sound from your setup.

Using at least a 20 AMP breaker per stack and all XLR cables, use the following as an average settings guide when using two CVA-28's on a dual antler (CVANT-2A) per one CVA-118.

SETTINGS ON THE CVA Series SUB:

- LEVEL: set to 12 o'clock position (half way).
- HIGH PASS (to through): set to 85 Hz.
- POLARITY: set to 0 zero (up position).
- VARIABLE LOW PASS: set between the 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock position (just below or slightly above half way).
- LINK OUT: set to Master, (unless you plan to daisy chain multiple subs).
- PARAMETRIC EQ: set to Bypass (up position- only on the CVA-121).

SETTINGS ON THE CVA-28:

- LEVEL: set to 12 o'clock position (half way).
- INPUT SWITCH (Mic/DI or Line): set to Line (down position), (unless you are using the CVA-28 by itself w/ a mic or instrument).
- SUB SWITCH: set to No Sub (up position). Remember if you are using the High Pass Thru as the crossover to adjust this for all tops set to Sub.
- CONTOUR SWITCH: set to Off (up position), (unless you are outdoors and need the loudness).
- AC OUTPUT: use the specified cable to daisy chain power to another CVA-28.

Warning Do not chain more than two other CVA-28 per one power source.

Other Tips and Helpful Hints: Depending on the quality of your signal, as you increase volume levels you may experience distortion or muddiness or notice the limit light stays On more than it is Off.

Please always check the distortion levels of your source signal (preferably with headphones on your master or DJ mixing board).

Remember the front grill is a driver heat-sink, therefore depending on hours of usage and direct sunlight the front grill may feel warm; as well as the amp heat-sink located on the rear of the speaker. Don't worry if this happens; just make sure you are not continuously driving the speaker's amplifier to distortion levels (see LED indicators).

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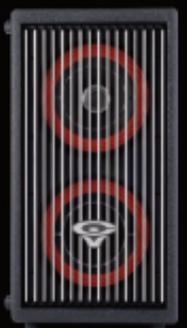
CVA-118



CVA-115



CVA-28



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