

beneath. Then use a chisel to remove all of the plaster within the taped outline. Finally, insert a metal cutting blade into a sabre saw and very slowly and carefully saw the lath. Sawing the lath can easily vibrate plaster off the wall. If you have the patience, use a pair of tin snips to slowly nip away at the lath instead. There is no risk with this method, it is just time consuming.

5. Fill the wall cavity with insulation at this point. Remember to use equal amounts of insulation for each speaker.

6. Slip the mounting bracket through the hole and pull it toward you so that its front edge slides into the hole and stops in place.

7. Attach the frame to the bracket by screwing the frame to the bracket using the supplied screws (See Figure 3). Do not overtighten the screws, this will distort the frame and the grilles will not fit (this is not permanent, just loosen the screws and the grille will pop in). The screws should pull the frame and bracket together (sandwiching the drywall) so that the frame is absolutely flush with the wall surface. There should be no gaps between the wall and the frame.

8. Carefully fit the grille into its recess so that it is barely in place. Starting with one corner, go around the speaker, pushing the grille in a little bit each time. You should be gentle, the aluminum grille can be easily bent out of shape. The speaker will have an absolutely flush appearance when it is fully in place.

Painting the Grilles

The grille is important to the sound of the AT8000 Series loudspeakers. Do not fill the holes of the grille with paint. The grille is constructed of aluminum with a perfectly even powder coat overall. This powder coat is an ideal primer.

Remove the grilles before painting. An easy way to remove the grille is to utilize a bent paper clip or the tip of a corkscrew and pulling it away from the frame (See Figure 4).

If you are using spray paint, use two thin coats without any primer. If you are using a compressor and a spray gun, use the finest, most diffuse setting. Practice first on some paper if you have no experience painting with spray paint.

If you are using an applicator or brush and a can of paint, thin the paint first. You do not want to have to poke hundreds of holes in your beautifully painted grilles.

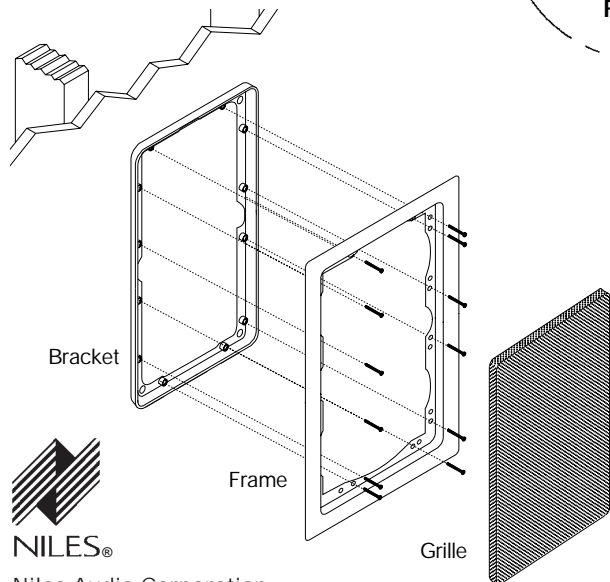
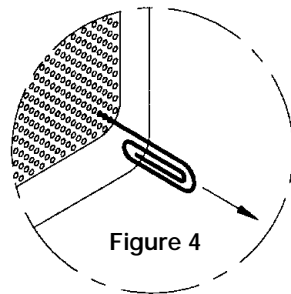
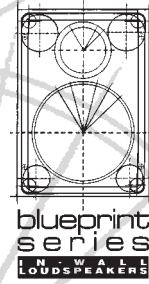


Figure 3
Figure three illustrates the installation of an AT8000 Series bracket, frame, and grille in existing construction

AT8000
SERIES
FRAME/GRILLE KIT



Frame/Grille Kit Contents

AT8000 Series Frame/Grille Kit

- 1 Frame
- 1 Aluminum Grille
- 13 #6 x 2" Phillips Head Drywall Screws (Includes 1 spare)

Three Stage Installation System for Remodels or New Construction

You install only the parts you need for a particular stage of construction. When the framing and wiring are finished, you install the *bracket*. After the drywall is up, but before the painter begins to paint, you install the *frame* and provide the rustproof aluminum *grilles* to the painter so that they can be painted to match the surroundings. Only when construction is completely finished do you put the valuable *speaker* in the wall.

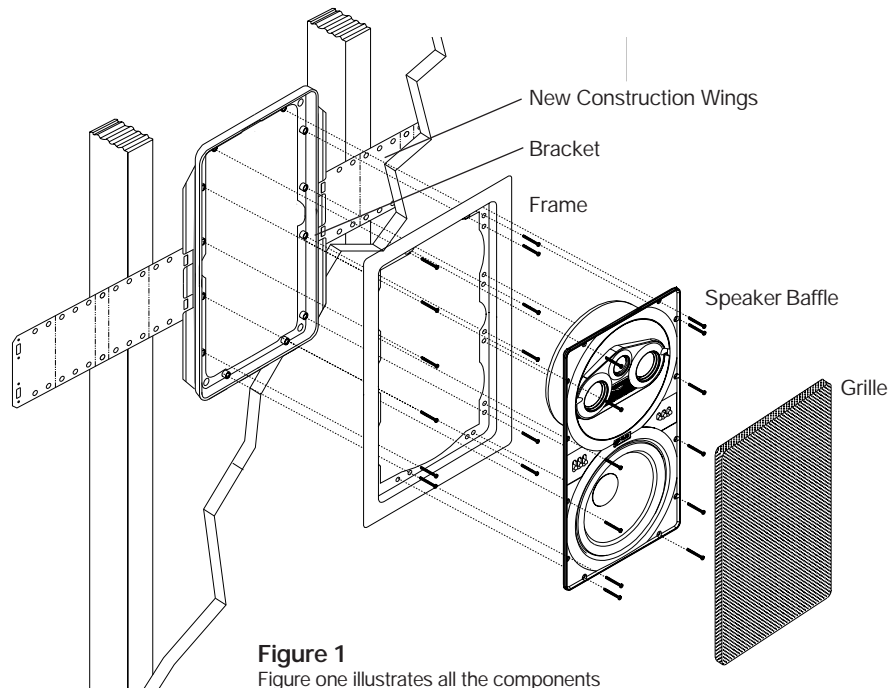


Figure 1
Figure one illustrates all the components (Bracket Kit, Frame/Grille Kit and Speaker Kit) required to install an AT8000 Series Loudspeaker in new construction.

Installation

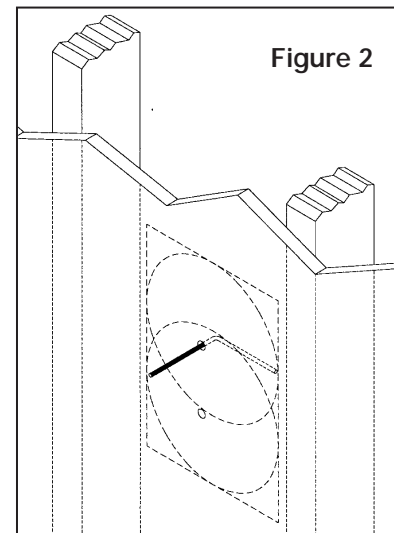
New Construction

At this stage in new construction, the bracket should be installed so please proceed to step #7 under Existing Construction.

Existing Construction

1. Drill a 1/8" pilot hole just barely through the wallboard or drywall (1/2" to 5/8" deep in most homes) about an inch below the center of your proposed speaker location (an inch to the side if you are mounting the speaker horizontally). BE VERY CAREFUL NOT TO DRILL THROUGH EXISTING WIRES, PIPES, OR STRUCTURE. IF YOU FEEL ANY EXTRA RESISTANCE AS YOU ARE DRILLING, STOP. Cut a piece of coat hanger equal to the width of the bracket. Bend the wire in half creating a right angle. Poke the "L-shaped" wire into the pilot hole and turn it in a complete circle. If it turns freely, repeat the procedure from a hole about an inch above the center of your proposed speaker location (**See Figure 2**). If the wire movement is obstructed by a pipe or cable, fill the hole(s) with spackle or other patching compound and try another location.

2. When determining the final location of the cutout keep in mind that the frame and bracket will extend beyond the cutout. Make sure that you do not place the edge of the cutout directly next to a stud. Locate the studs using a stud sensor or hand-knocking. Once you have deter-

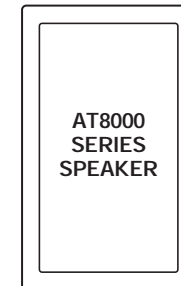


Hole Cutout Dimensions



9-3/4" x 17-1/4"

Exterior Frame Dimensions



11" x 18-3/8"

mined the correct position for the cutout, hold the supplied template up to the wall surface. Level the template in either the horizontal or the vertical position and mark the wall with a pencil. Drill the four corners with a 1/4" drill bit.

3. If you are cutting a painted or wall papered wall use a sheetrock or keyhole saw. Cut the hole with the saw at a 45 degree angle. That way, the drywall section can be replaced cleanly if there is an unseen obstruction behind the wall. BE VERY CAREFUL NOT TO SAW THROUGH EXISTING WIRES, PIPES, OR STRUCTURE. IF YOU FEEL ANY EXTRA RESISTANCE AS YOU ARE CUTTING, STOP.

4. If you are cutting into lath and plaster walls, use masking tape to outline your penciled marks, drill the four corners with a 1/4" bit and use a razor to score the plaster down to the lath