



Model 1

Instruction manual

Dear customer

Congratulations! You have purchased a tonearm that, in order to allow the most accurate AND musical reproduction of your records, features a bearing that differs from all other tonearms available. To take full advantage of this inherently superior design even experienced “vinylists” should take the time to study this manual.

I hope you'll enjoy mounting and adjusting your tonearm as much as the following rediscovery of your record collection.

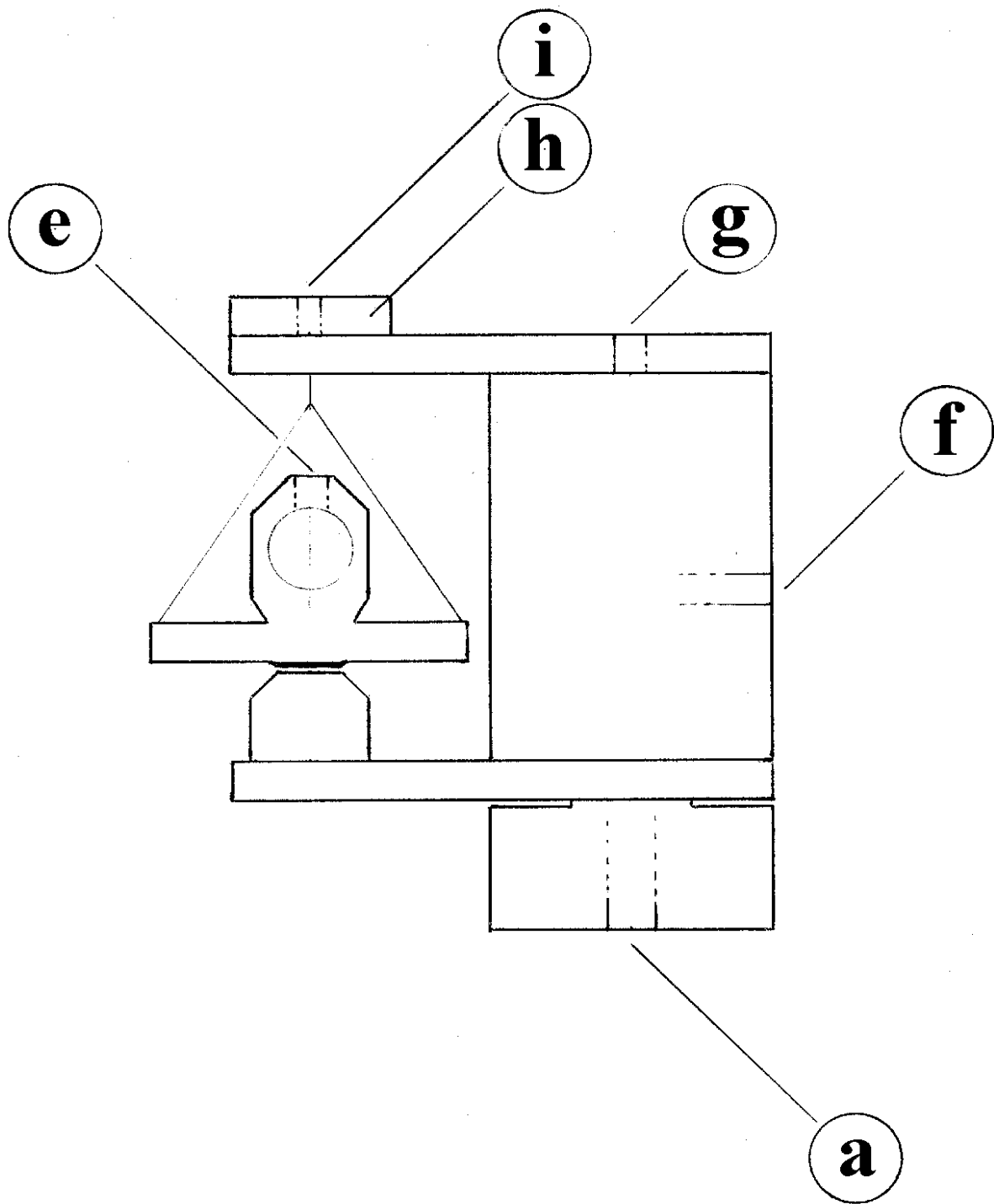
1) Mounting the arm

Mounting the arm requires drilling a 6.5mm hole in your plinth or mounting board. The exact location can be determined by placing the supplied template over the spindle and rotating it until you have found a position that allows both free movement of your arm and results in a resting position of your arm where the armwand is parallel to your plinth.

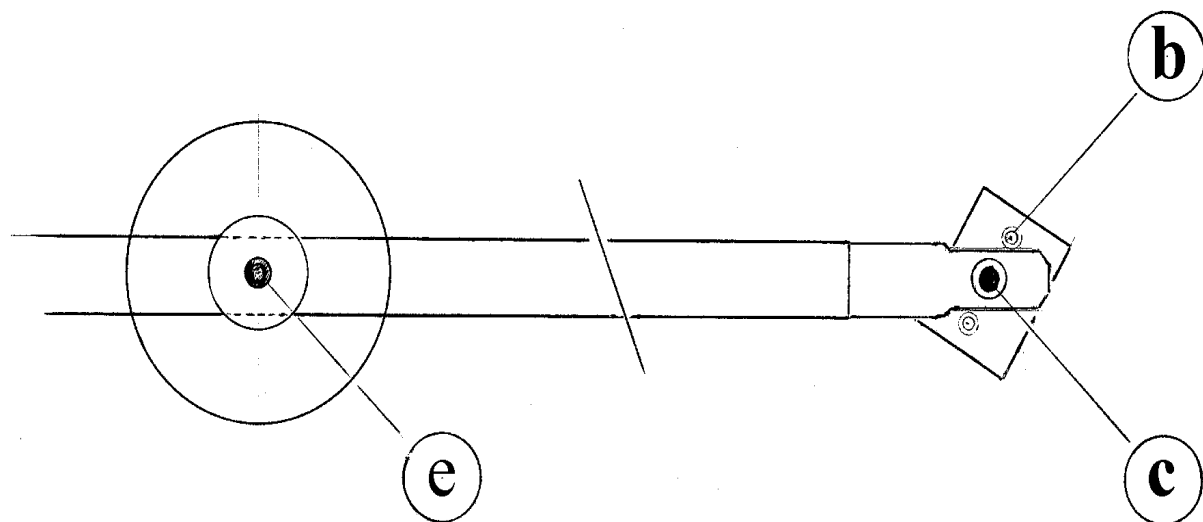
In case you have misplaced the mounting template and wish to switch turntables you could always derive the proper spindle – mounting hole distance by adding 5mm to the spindle – vertical axis distance which is punched into the bottom of the tonearm base.

It is not hypercritical to get this distance spot on since the effective length of your arm can be altered by sliding the armwand forward or backwards relative to the upper magnet assembly.

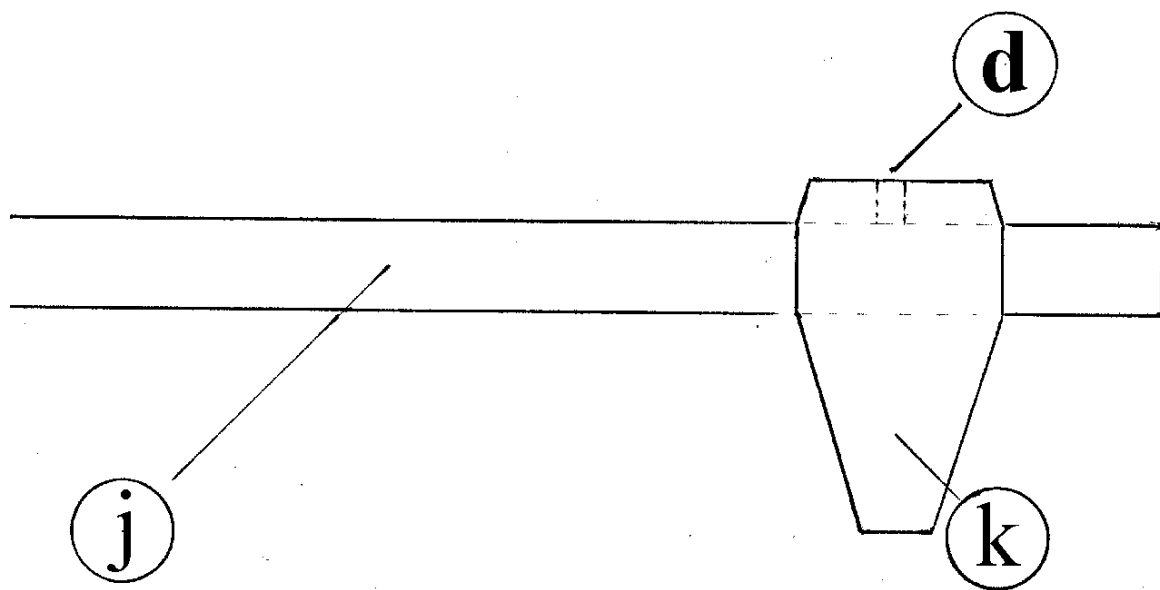
The following schematics will help you to identify the tonearm parts and set screws necessary to properly align your arm and cartridge:



- a: M6-hole for tonearm mounting screw**
- e: M4-armwand set screw**
- f: VTA set screw**
- g: VTA adjustment screw, raises or lowers the tonearm block**
- h: Antiskating/damping adjustment disc**
- i: M3-damping adjustment screw**



- b: Headshell-screws**
- c: Headshell mounting-screw**
- e: Tonarmwand set-screw**



- d: Counterweight set-screw**
- j: Tonearmwand**
- k: Counterweight**

The tonearm is to be screwed to the turntable plinth or mounting board using a non-magnetic(V2A, V4A, brass) M6-cylinderhead-screw (a) from below. Choose the length of the screw so that 8 – 15mm of the screw will be sticking out from the plinth once you have inserted the screw. Until you have finalized the overhang adjustment tighten that screw only slightly to allow for turning the tonearm block 10° clockwise or counterclockwise(as seen from above).

2) Dressing the tonearmwiring

This tonearm comes standard with a cable that was chosen for its sonic and mechanical properties. The signal is carried in a single run from the cartridge clips to the headamp or phono stage omitting additional soldered connections..

Depending on your turntable the cable can be fixed to the plinth/armboard by means of a clamp to be screwed to the side of the plinth or utilizing a circular cable dressing base(provided upon request) which requires an additional 16mm hole. To reduce the "spring"-effect of the wiring put the arm(wand), still without the counterweight mounted, towards the inner groove. Whether you're using a clamp, the wiring base or just tape to fix the wiring to the plinth makes no difference as long as the non-shielded section from its exit point in the armwand to the fixation point on the plinth forms an arc($180^\circ - 270^\circ$) allowing for the arm to move freely without the wiring touching the plinth. Please try to keep a distance of at least 10mm between the magnet assembly and the wiring. The restoring force of the supplied wiring is small and it can easily be "bent" into shape, though sharp bends are to be avoided.

3) Electrical connections, grounding

The conductors/connectors are colour-coded according to the international standard:

Red = right channel, hot

Green = right channel, ground

White = left channel, hot

Blue = left channel, ground

RCA plugs: red = right channel ; black = left channel

The standard wiring is shielded from the arm to the RCA-plugs. The "ground" wire is to be connected to the following amplification stage's "ground". If you use a "star grounding" pattern, connect the ground wire to your "central" ground.

4) Adjusting your tonearm/cartridge

4.1) Alignment of the arm relative to the turntable

The arm will now be moved back to its resting position, then the armblock needs to be turned so that the armwand in its resting position ends up being parallel with the right side of your turntable. Any position is fine but you might prefer the more "orderly" look of the properly aligned ensemble.

Now you can remove the cardboard strip sitting between the magnets. It was placed there to prevent excessive movement during shipping. This bearing is, unlike many other bearing types, not susceptible to shock induced damage. It is still advisable to keep the cardboard strip for later transports(any appropriately folded piece of paper will do).

4.2) Mounting your cartridge

The cartridge can be mounted in the headshell using the supplied M2.5 non-magnetic stainless steel screws(**b**). You might prefer to first separate the mounting plate from the armwand by unscrewing the M3 connection-screw(**c**). Usually it is sufficient to tighten the M2.5 screws well, but not excessively so. Overtightened screws can result in internal tensions in the cartridge body, negatively affecting the sound or even damaging the internal structure. Don't forget: the next step after "REALLY tight" is "totally loose".

Connecting the mounting plate with the armwand requires tightening screw **c**, the same rules apply.

4.3) Tracking force and overhang

Take the counterweight and slide it onto the back section of the armwand. Leave your "stylus cover" (if your cartridge features such a device) on and set the tracking force to approx. 1.5 gr. Tighten the counterweight set screw(**d**) just so that you can still slide the counterweight without applying much pressure.

Using a proper template(i.e. Dennesen, Clearaudio or my own) the overhang is now adjusted by sliding the armwand back or forth after loosening the armwand set screw (**e**). Using the aforementioned alignment gauges will automatically result in achieving a proper "outer" zero-point(120.9mm) once you have managed to get the "inner" zero-point(66.08mm) right.

The armwand set screw(**e**) should be tightened now, making sure that the headshell mounting plate as seen from the front remains parallel to the platter surface.

Sliding the armwand back or forth alters the tracking force. Slide the counterweight until the recommended tracking force has been set and lock it in place by tightening the counterweight set screw (**d**).

If you find the overhang to be off by just a "hair" you might want to try turning the armbase ever so slightly until the diamond is spot on(then tighten the tonearm mounting screw(**a**) really well.

Next, check the tangency of the cantilever as seen from above – with the stylus not quite touching the alignment gauge - and if necessary turn the headshell mounting plate after loosening screw(**c**) in the right direction.

Finally, tighten screw(**c**) again.

4.4) VTA-adjustment

As a starting point you should raise or lower the tonearm block until the armwand appears to be parallel to the record surface with the needle in the groove.

Just unscrew the VTA-set screw(**f**) one full turn, insert a 3mm Allen key into the center hole and turn the (hidden) VTA-adjustment screw(**g**) clockwise to lower the arm or counterclockwise to raise the arm (make sure that the Allen key caught the screw).

Don't forget to tighten the VTA-set screw(**f**) again.

This adjustment is NOT to be carried out during play!

4.5) Antiskating

To compensate for the skatingforce turn the antiskating-adjustment-disc(**h**) counterclockwise to increase force and clockwise to reduce it. A good compromise will be achieved once mistracking occurs in both channels simultaneously while playing the tracking ability test tracks on the ORTOFON test record(0002 or 0003). In case you have no access to any such test record just put the diamond on the space between the leadout grooves(or a "blank"record, i.e. Cardas sweeper record) and adjust antiskating until the arm/cartridge combo wanders slowly towards the center of the record. From then on, use your ears...

4.6) Adjusting the gap between the magnets

With a decent light source placed behind your record player it is easy to make out (and control) the gap between the magnets which facilitates friction-free movement of the tonearm.

The distance between the magnets determines the effectiveness of damping both tonearm/cartridge resonance and "parasitic" energy, generated by the cartridge or the turntable.

The smaller the gap the higher the damping and vice versa.

The gap between the magnets is altered by first inserting a 1.5mm Allen key into set screw(**i**) , sitting in the middle of disc(**h**). You then hold the Allen key steady while turning the disc clockwise to widen the gap or counterclockwise to close it.

This sounds a lot more difficult than what it is..

The gap should be at least 0.3mm wide, enough to allow for a common business card to be slid in without to much resistance.

If the magnets were to touch each other during play the resulting friction would cause the cartridge to skip.

The suspension thread used has an extremely high tensile strength, a very hard surface and will not deteriorate over time.

It does stretch(break in) though over a period of ~ two weeks. Once it has set, only under extreme conditions(very high temperatures + high humidity) can the thread exhibit a tendency to "give" a little more. So check the gap after a summer thunder storm(no more stretching after three of those).

5) The “finetuning”

Everyone who has to mount cartridges frequently understands the importance of precisely adjusting an arm/cartridge combination to release it's full potential.

Overhang, azimuth, VTA, tracking force and, if featured, variable damping of the arm movement are all important parameters.

The overhang adjustment was described already, nevertheless let me add that a single “perfect” overhang setting does not exist. Should you own a lot of records that are cut close to the inner groove you might consider using 63mm instead of 66mm as your inner “zero point” – many crescendo finales of symphonic works could be tracked with reduced distortion this way.

On the other hand exist a lot of “pop”-records with no modulation but leadout groove already where the “inner” zero point is located. One doesn't even benefit from this second distortion minimum..

Correct overhang adjustment results in tracing-error-related tracking distortion of barely more than 0.1% .

Next, the azimuth should be adjusted so that crosstalk is the same for both channels. This can be done by using a mono record played back via an X-adaptor or through your preamp switched to mono.

Reverse the headshell clips on one channel only (switch red and green i.e.) and adjust for the weakest signal coming from your speakers.

Once you've “hit it on the nail” a centrally recorded female voice should be precisely located in space with no difference in the decay characteristics between channels.

The suspension thread allows for “twisting” the armwand-bearing assembly within reasonable limits. The proper way to adjust azimuth is by turning the armwand setscrew(e) loose enough to move the armwand and then turning the armwand without altering overhang.

Starting with the armwand parallel to the record surface, VTA adjustment can be carried out in small steps (0.25mm, a quarter turn of the Allen key) until the best separation between individual instrument in space, the least amount of “grain” audible and the best integration of fundamentals and upper harmonics is achieved.

There is no “perfect” position, varying record thicknesses and a different cutting angle used for most records made before 1965 necessitate a new setting for every other record. Stylus shapes are also more or less susceptible to changes in the VTA – the “sharper” the stylus, the more sensitive to changes..) The more time you spend on adjusting the VTA the less you'll get to actually enjoy your records.

The tracking force determines the tracking ability and also the position of the coils in the magnetic generator. Follow the manufacturer's recommendation and try increasing or lowering the tracking force by increments of 0.1gr. Low frequency tracking ability shouldn't be lower than 70my. Soundwise more relevant is the high

frequency tracking ability. The appropriate tracks on the Shure TT115 test record are helpful to get closer to the optimal tracking force.

The damping is , as already mentioned, a function of the distance between the magnets, or, more precisely, the flux density in the gap between the magnets.

It is to be adjusted so that the lower registers will be reproduced with control and heft without losing the resolution of high frequency fine detail and "air".

Overdamping this arm is close to impossible (often the case with silicone fluid damped arms) but rarely does the smallest gap result in the most satisfying sound.

The amount of tightening of any of the arm's screws has an influence on the energy transmission and therefore dissipation and should be experimented with.

Generally speaking, only screws **a**, **e** and **f** should be tightened well. Screws **b**, **c**, and **d** require some experimentation.

Oh, and leave the screw underneath the lower magnet alone. Once you've loosened it , the magnets require realignment for which the arm needs to be sent back to me.

Should you have any questions regarding mounting/adjusting or technical details of this tonearm, feel free to contact me via phone or email.

Equally welcome is any sort of criticism or suggestions for improvements.

Yours truly

Frank Schröder