



Official Callisto Instruction Manual

Quick Start Instructions- Situate speakers on desktop or other location. Connect signal source and umbilical cord between speakers. Enjoy sound.

Detailed Instructions

Intro--The Callisto Desktop Loudspeaker has been engineered to provide audiophile caliber, full-bodied sound in as small a package as possible. It is also designed to be as versatile as possible by allowing it to hook up to virtually any audio component, portable sound device, computer sound card, etc. Basically, anything with a headphone jack, line-out/preamp output, or speaker outputs.

Step 1--There are only three connections to the speakers: power, input, and output to the Slave speaker. (The Slave speaker is defined as the without the electronics--just speaker jacks--on it.)

Part A--Power: Should be self explanatory. Plug the power cord into a wall outlet or power strip. Something with a surge suppressor is recommended but not necessary.

Part B--Input: The Callisto has two forms of input: preamp level (line level) and speaker level. The preamp input is the two RCA jacks located at the upper right of the amp section of the Master speaker. These jacks can be connected two ways: with the supplied mini-to-RCA adaptor, or with a standard RCA cord (not supplied). In the first case, the mini-to-RCA cord can be connected to a computer sound card, portable mp3 or CD player or a satellite or FM radio. It can also be connected to any TV, DVD player, or video recorder that has a headphone jack. (These are also likely to have RCA jacks as an option, too.) Most newer devices will accept the 1/8 inch mini plug that is on the supplied cord, but occasionally--particularly in older equipment--there will be a larger 1/4 inch jack, and a separate 1/4 inch to mini adaptor will be required. This can be had at a Radio Shack or any other supplier of electronic parts.

The speaker input is the top four spring loaded speaker connections at the bottom of the amp section of the Master speaker. These can be use for a number of applications: particularly boomboxes with speaker wire outputs, and old stereo receivers that don't have headphone or line level outputs. Two things should be noted: if you're using a boombox or inexpensive stereo unit with dedicated speakers attached to it, these outputs are often heavily equalized, and great care must be taken not to allow this to overdrive the woofer in the Callisto. Don't go hog wild with the volume control, and everything should be fine, provided you can tolerate the level of equalization introduced into the sound. The second thing to remember is to not overdrive the input of the Callisto by having the volume on the source component set too high. More on this in the next paragraph...

Volume controls. Many of the devices that you can connect the Callisto to will have their own built in volume controls. A balancing act must be done here: find some middle ground with each volume control (the volume control on the source unit and the volume control on the back of the Callisto) so neither is too loud or too soft. Often it's good to start with the Callisto volume control at the middle or twelve o'clock position, and bring up the volume control of the other unit until you feel you have a good balance between the two. When you have achieved this point, use either one or the other (the Callisto or the source unit) to control the volume, but not both, which would get might confusing. The audiophiles of the world often believe analog volume controls sound better than digital ones, but if you don't count yourself in that camp then don't worry about it.

Part C--Output to the Slave speaker. This part isn't self explanatory, but couldn't be simpler. Use the supplied speaker cable (or any other you might prefer) to connect the Master speaker to the

Slave speaker. The Master speaker is designated as the right channel and the Slave speaker is designated as the left channel. Connect the speaker wire to the left channel output (the bottom left two spring loaded terminals on the amp section of the Master speaker) to the binding posts (speaker connectors) on the back of the Slave speaker. Be sure to get the phasing (black to black and red to red) correct.

Captain's Log, Supplemental--A word about break-in. Break-in is largely an audiophile concept that states as the speaker gets played more the sound changes subtly, until it achieves a steady-state and doesn't change any more. Some people believe this doesn't happen, but listen to the speaker over the course of time and decide for yourself. The tweeter tends to get more mellow sounding, and the woofer suspension gets looser, allowing it to track the musical signal more accurately. This happens over the course of the first hundred hours or so. The first couple hours are particularly gamey, as the amp module is warming up too. Just be patient and the sound will get better and better.

Common sense. These are electrical components, don't expose them to moisture or excessive heat (above 90 degrees Fahrenheit). They are fuse protected, so in the rare case that you do blow a fuse, you can try replacing it or contact Jupiter Audio (www.jupiter-audio.com) for further instructions.

Warranty. The amplifier section is warranted for one year. The rest of the speaker is warranted for five years. Again, if you have any problem please contact us.

The last word. Above all, have fun. The reason these speakers exist is to bring a level of sound quality to situations where it has never existed before. We sincerely hope you find this to be the case, and you enjoy the sound these things put out more than you ever thought possible.