

## 10. Caring For Your Ceiling Speakers

The two most common ways that ceiling speakers are permanently damaged:

- 1) Not enough power at higher volumes.
- 2) Too much power at higher volumes.

Contrary to conventional wisdom, far more speakers are damaged as a result of under-powering, than by overpowering. When a receiver runs out of power, it still tries to reproduce the musical signal by “clipping” the waveform. At high volume levels this clipping introduces gross amounts of distortion to the speaker, eventually destroying it. If the sound from your ceiling speakers starts to sound distorted, turn down the volume.

Having plenty of reserve power will help your speakers reproduce dynamic contrasts and quick transients of music much more effectively, but you do have to exercise good judgment; too much power will also permanently damage a speaker. Again, if you hear distortion, turn the volume down.

### Specifications

Model Number	CP65TW	CP80TW
<b>System</b>		
Impedance / 70V Taps	8Ω, 10W, 20W, 40W	8Ω, 15W, 30W, 60W
<b>Transducers</b>		
Low Frequency	165 mm (6.5") Poly Cone Woofer	203 mm (8") Poly Cone Woofer
High Frequency	13 mm (0.5") PEI Dome Tweeter	13 mm (0.5") PEI Dome Tweeter
<b>Physical</b>		
Termination	Phoenix Style Connectors Max Wire Size 14 AWG	
Dimensions	248 x 203 mm	295 x 229 mm
	9-3/4" x 8"	11-5/8" x 9"
Cutout Size	223mm	270mm
	8-3/4"	10-5/8"
Maximum Wall Thickness	32 mm (1-1/4")	
Weight (each)	2.81 kg (6.2 lbs)	4.76 kg (10.3 lbs)

### 5-Year Limited Warranty

See [daytonaudio.com](http://daytonaudio.com) for details



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# CONTRACTOR SERIES

## CeilingSpeaker

Models: CP65TW/CP80TW  
User Manual

Congratulations on the purchase of your **Dayton Audio® Contractor Series Ceiling Speakers**. These speakers were manufactured with high quality components and engineered to deliver top quality sound performance.

- Long-throw polypropylene cone woofers with rubber surround
- 13 mm (0.5") PEI tweeter
- Optimized crossover
- Bass reflex enclosure

Please read these instructions completely before you begin your installation.

### 1. Parts Inventory

Your speaker kit should include the following:

- 1 pair of Dayton Audio Contractor Series Ceiling Speakers with Grills
- 1 pair of cardboard mounting/paint masking templates

### 2. Installation Tools

The Dayton Audio speakers can be installed with the following simple tools:

- Pencil
- Masking tape
- Drill & drill bits
- Utility knife or wallboard saw\*
- #2 Phillips screwdriver
- Wire cutters & wire stripper/crimp tool
- Stud finder\*\*

\* Recommended for use if installing in plaster walls.

\*\* Optional tools to make the installation easier.

### 3. Speaker Location

To achieve the best performance from your Dayton Audio speakers, it is important to carefully select the location for installation. Your ceiling speakers should be installed 5 to 8 feet apart to ensure proper stereo imaging. Mount each speaker the same distance from the intersecting walls to maintain a uniform look. Keep the speakers at least 2 feet away from the corners of the room to avoid overemphasized bass reproduction.

### 4. Speaker Installation

Once you have selected the location for your speakers, you are ready to install them.

**CAUTION:** Be certain that there are no electrical wires, water pipes, or heating ducts in the planned installation area before you start drilling or cutting into the ceiling. If there is an electrical outlet nearby, turn off the circuit breaker to avoid possible injury.

Ceiling speakers are designed to be mounted in the ceiling between the joists or trusses. Once you have selected the location, check to be sure you are between the joists or truss. One method is to tap on the ceiling, you will hear a hollow sound when between two joists or trusses and a sharper, more solid sound when right on top of, or close to a joist or truss.

An easier, more accurate method for finding the location of joists or trusses is to use a stud finder.

Once you have established that your chosen location is between two joists or trusses, and that there are no obstructions in the ceiling, tape your speaker template to the ceiling and lightly trace around the inside edge with a pencil and drill a 1" hole in the center of the template outline. Next, use a piece of stiff wire (a coat hanger works well), bend it 8" from the end at a 90 degree angle. Insert the bent part of the coat hanger into the 1" hole and rotate the wire in a complete circle to check for obstructions. If the wire hits a stud on either side, reposition your template to the left or right and mark the outline again. Keep the pilot hole within the template outline.

If the ceiling is made of drywall, simply cut the marked area with your utility knife or drywall saw. If the ceiling is made of plaster, you should use a saw with a higher tooth count to reduce the chance of breaking the plaster. Test fit the speaker in the hole, the speaker should fit loosely and the speaker frame should cover the edges of the hole. Repeat these steps for the other speaker.

### 5. Speaker Cable

Don't compromise sound quality by using thin, inexpensive speaker wire, we recommend using a high quality oxygen free copper speaker cable. For runs less than 50 feet, we

recommend 16 gauge cable, and for longer runs we recommend 14 gauge or larger cable. For installations with in-room stereo volume controls, we recommend using a four conductor speaker wire from receiver to volume controls. Most municipalities require the use of CL2 rated speaker cable for installation in walls and ceilings. Leave enough speaker cable so you can stand comfortably on the floor or ladder while connecting the speaker cable to the speakers.

### 6. Speaker Connection

Remove about 8" of the cable jacket to expose the inner conductors. Strip 1/4" of insulation from each conductor and connect to the speaker terminals. When connecting the wires to the speakers, be sure to observe proper polarity. Most CL2 rated speaker cable will have red and black conductors so you will connect the red wire to the red speaker terminal and the black wire to the black speaker terminal.

For high impedance (70V) applications attach the positive lead from the receiver to the wattage lead on 70V transformer to be used (i.e. 2.5W) and the negative lead from the receiver to the common ground lead (C) on 70V transformer. For low impedance (8 ohm) applications connect the positive lead from the receiver to the RED positive terminal on the speaker and the negative lead from the receiver to the BLACK negative terminal on the speaker. Note: To avoid damage to the speaker, be sure to switch off the amplifier power when changing the input.

### 7. Final Installation

To install the speakers into the ceiling, remove the grills, this will give you access to the mounting screws. Turn the mounting clamps so they are positioned as in the illustration; this will allow the speakers to clear the hole for installation. Insert the speaker into the hole, and tighten the mounting screws. As you turn each screw, the mounting clamps will rotate outward to engage ceiling material.

**CAUTION:** Do Not Over-Tighten the Clamps. Too much torque may snap off the lug and the speaker will not seat securely. A snug fit is all that is necessary to assure proper performance.

### 8. Painting Speakers

If you choose to paint the speaker grill; **Do not try to paint the grill while it is on the speaker.** The grill should always be painted separately. Do not apply heavy coats of paint that might block the perforations in the grill.

### 9. Troubleshooting

Should your speakers not work properly, check the following:

#### No sound from speakers:

- Most stereo receivers have an A/B speaker selector switch. Make certain that this switch is in the proper position.
- Mute feature is activated.

#### One speaker is playing while the other is not:

- Check the balance control on the receiver. Make sure it is centered.
- Loose connection at either the receiver or the speaker. Double check connections.
- Bad speaker cable. Replace suspect speaker cable.

#### Receiver cuts on and off:

- This could be caused by a short circuit between the positive and negative leads. Check the connections at the back of the receiver, and then at the speaker; make sure that no strands of wire from one connector are touching the other connector.

