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## How does multi zone receiver work

Multi-zone is a function that allows a home theater receiver to send a second, third, or fourth source signal to speakers and placing those speakers in another room, nor is it the same as wireless multi-room audio. What is a multi channel receiver? The term audio/video receiver (AVR) or Home Theater Receiver is used to distinguish the multi-channel audio/video receiver from the simpler stereo receiver (AVR) or Home Theater Receiver is classified as an audio frequency electronic amplifier. What does Zone 2 mean on a receiver? The zone 2 feature allows this receiver to send a second source signal to a separate audio system in another location. For example, an amplifier) to output the sound in zone 2. Can I wire 2 speakers together? When using more than one speaker with your amp the equivalent overall impedance changes depending on how the speakers are wired. You can wire multiple speakers "in series," "in parallel" or in a combination of the two wiring configurations ("series/parallel"). Can you connect two speaker wires together? Now, there's a way to splice speaker wires, and then there's a better way. You could twist speaker wires together and use electrical tape. The best option for looks and reliability is an in-line electrical crimp connector (also known as 'butt' connector). Is it OK to extend speaker wire? Wire nuts or twist & tape are great ways to extend speaker wires, so long as you don't care if you kill your amplifier. Wire nuts are intended for solid conductors and are not generally recommended for stranded tonnections. Should speaker wire ends be soldered? Soldering the ends of stranded wire should make the connections more reliable but will not otherwise affect the sound. The type of solder makes no difference as long as it is compatible with the wire. What kind of solder do I use for speaker wire? Kester Does solder increases the resistance creates heat at the joint, which melts the solder, which increases the resistance creates heat at the joint, which melts the solder. Is it better to crimp or solder? Crimping offers stronger, more reliable connections than soldering. Soldering uses heated metal to join the cable to the connector. Over time, this filler metal will degrade, which may cause the connection to fail. Most electricians will agree that crimping is also easier than soldering. Are compression joints are popular among DIYers because they do not require soldering or gluing. These joints work well so long as the pipe has been cut and deburred properly. However, joints with a short tube depth or hard olives should only be used with copper pipes - not plastic. Do professional plumbers use SharkBite? Plumbers have used John Guest fittings are newer to the market and their dependability is still under scrutiny. What is the most common cause of leaking compression fittings? Over tightening is the most common cause of a leaking compression fitting. Everyone on the planet wants the sun to be at its highest point in the sky (crossing the meridian) at noon. If there were just one time zone, this would be impossible because the Earth rotates 15 degrees every hour. The idea behind multiple time zones is to divide the world into 24 15-degree slices and set the clocks accordingly in each zone is one hour different from the next. In the continental United States there are four time zones (click here for a map): Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific. When it is noon in the Eastern time zone, it is 11 a.m. in the Central time zone, at the Greenwich Observatory. This point is known as the Greenwich Meridian or the Prime Meridian. Time at the Greenwich Meridian is known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) or Universal Time. The Eastern time zone in the United States is designated as GMT minus five hours. When it is noon in the Eastern time zone, it is 5 p.m. at the Greenwich Observatory. The International Date Line (IDL) is located on the opposite side of the planet from the Greenwich Observatory. Why is the Greenwich Observatory such a big deal? A bunch of astronomers declared the Greenwich Observatory moved to Sussex in the 1950s, but the original site remains the prime meridian. A well-planned multi-room audio system keeps music moving through your home. You can power in-ceiling speakers, floor-standing and bookshelf speakers, all through the same wired systems. We'll start with the basics and work up to the more complex scenarios. Audio in two rooms using one receiver A stereo receiver with A and B speaker outputs lets you play the same audio source in two rooms. The volume control shown in Zone 2 is optional. Most home theater receivers with seven or more channels have a set of Zone 2 speaker outputs for a pair of stereo speakers in a second room. With a dualzone/dual-source receiver, you can listen to different audio sources in each zone. You'll need at least five channels for zone 2. The in-wall volume control shown in Zone 2 is optional. Multi-zone home theater receivers have seven, nine, or eleven channels of power. Sometimes they have more speaker connections than channels. A receiver with nine sets of speaker outputs, for example, might only be able to power seven speakers at a time. Let's say you have a nine-channel receiver with 11 speaker outputs. You can hook up a full nine-channel surround sound system, plus stereo speakers in another room. What's the catch? When you are listening to music in Zone 2, two of the rear channels drop from your surround mix. This leaves you with you 7 channels drop from your surround sound in Zone 2 music, your surround sound reverts to 9 channels drop from your surround sound in Zone 2 music, your surround sound reverts to 9 channels drop from your surround sound reverts to 9 channels drop from your surround sound reverts to 9 channels drop from your surround sound in Zone 2 music, your surround sound reverts to 9 channels drop from your surround sound reverts to 9 channels drop from your surround sound reverts to 9 channels drop from your surround sound in Zone 2 music, your surround sound reverts to 9 channels drop from your surround sound reverts to 9 channels drop from your surround sound reverts to 9 channels drop from your surround sound reverts to 9 channels drop from your surround sound reverts to 9 channels drop from your surround sound reverts to 9 channels drop from your surround sound reverts to 9 channels drop from your surround sound reverts to 9 channels drop from your surround sound reverts to 9 channels drop from your surround sound reverts to 9 channels drop from your surround sound reverts to 9 channels drop from your surround sound reverts to 9 channels drop from your surround sound reverts drop from your surroun two additional zones. (Again, the volume controls are optional.) The easiest way to get audio in three rooms with one receiver is to find a 9- or 11-channel receiver with powered speaker outputs for Zone 2 and Zone 3. These models often support 3-zone/3-source audio, so you can listen to something different in all three zones. Some receivers offer powered speaker outputs for Zone 2 and preamp or line-level outputs for Zone 3. Using preamp outputs means you'll need a second receiver or amplifier for Zone 3. This is a great option if you have an old receiver you'd like to put to good use. More than three rooms Want your audio system to extend beyond three rooms? The first thing you'll want to do is talk to an experienced system designer. There are a lot of factors to consider when selecting your equipment and setting everything up. How big are your rooms? How loud will you play your music in each room? Do you want to be able to play different music in different zones at the same time? Your designer can pick out the right multi-channel amplifier for your needs. They'll also show you how to configure it so you end up with an easy-to-use system that does what you want it to. To give you an idea of what's involved, we'll look at a fairly typical three-zone, five-room system. One multichannel amplifier can distribute audio throughout your home. Zone 1 Let's say you have an open floor plan, without walls separating the kitchen, dining room, and great room. You'll need multiple speakers to evenly distribute sound throughout that large, open area. In our example, we're going with five. We need six amplifier channels to power the five speakers in Zone 1. Channels 1 and 2 are for the left and right speakers in the great room. Channels 3 and 4 go to a stereo-input speaker in the kitchen. Channels 5 and 6 go to the left and right speakers in the dining room. The music player for Zone 1 connects to the amplifier's "bus" input (sometimes called a "global" input). The input switch for each pair of channels is set to "bus" so your Zone 1 music player plays through all five speakers. Zone 2 The music player for Zone 2 connects to the "local" line input for channels 7 and 8. The input switch is set to "line in". Zone 2 is simple, with just one pair of speakers in the basement den. We'll use two amp channels to power the left output to the left (mono) input for channels 9 and 10 on the amplifier. The right output goes to the amp's left (mono) input for channels 11 and 12. Zone 3 is different. There's a single pair of outdoor speakers, but they need more power than indoor speakers, but they need more power than indoor speakers. To get them to play at decent volume levels we "bridge" (combine) four amplifier channels into two. Sonos Port and other music player options You may have noticed that the music player in our multi-channel amplifier illustrations looks a lot like the Sonos CONNECT (which has been discontinued and replaced by the Sonos Port). That's no accident, it's a popular choice for systems like the ones in our examples. Just remember, if you want to play different music in each zone, you'll need a Port for every one. Of course, you could use a CD player, a network music player, or just about any other audio component. Many brands besides Sonos offer wireless multi-room audio systems that include streamer. It provides four separate music streams from one small component. And it's compatible with the Bluesound wireless multi-room system. Need a system for your business? Residential audio gear isn't well suited for stores, restaurants, and other commercial buildings. We have a separate team of designers to help you put together a system for your business. Get started by filling out a commercial system design request form.

