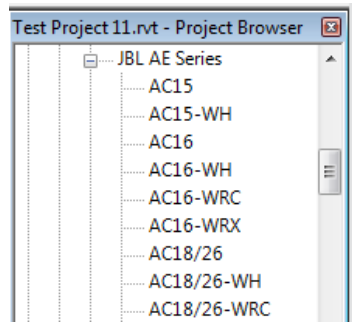




To use the family in your project:

- Find the speaker model you want in the project browser and drag it onto the view you wish to place it in.

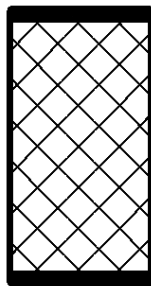


We recommend inserting speakers in floor-plan views as opposed to RCP (Reflected Ceiling) views. It makes it easier to determine the correct height values to enter, and prevents the speaker from inserting upside-down.

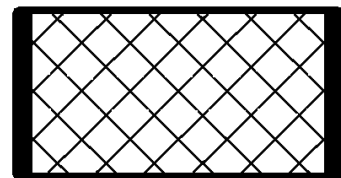
Speakers will insert and rotate based on their center of gravity (CG). This means that the height you insert the speaker at, using the 'offset' value from the level you are working in, will be the height from the active level to the CG of the speaker.

If you plan to schedule the aiming information for the speaker we recommend inserting it parallel to the axis you wish to use as your reference (using the space bar to rotate the speaker prior to insertion). If you use a modelling program, such as EASE, you may wish to insert the speaker in the same orientation as the modelling program uses so that your aiming information will match.

- The following adjustments can be made to the speakers once inserted:
  - Orient Horizontal: Rotates the speaker onto its side for usages where a horizontal orientation is desirable.

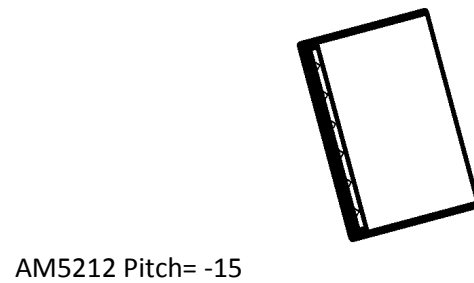
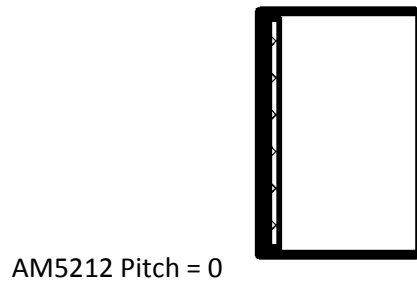


AM5212 normal

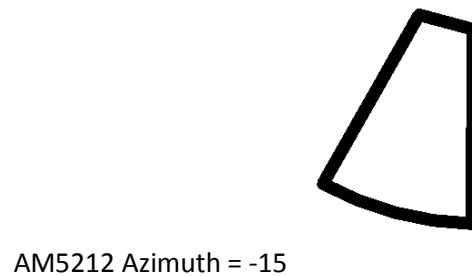
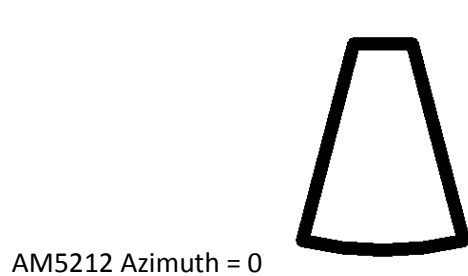


AM5212 horizontal

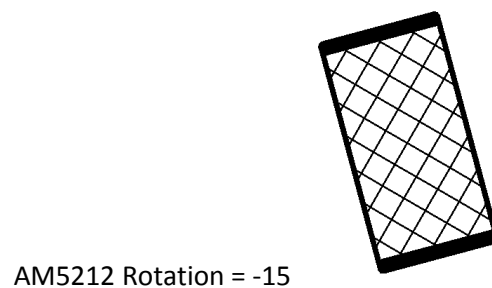
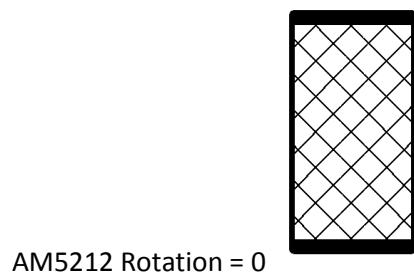
- Pitch: Adjusts the vertical aiming of the speaker in degrees. Use negative numbers to rotate the speaker towards the floor.



- Azimuth: Adjusts the horizontal aiming of the speaker in degrees. Negative numbers will rotate the speaker clockwise.



- Rotation: Adjusts the face rotation of the speaker in degrees. Negative numbers will rotate the face counter-clockwise.



Note: If scheduling aiming information, do not use the mirror command to mirror a speaker location. The aiming information will not mirror for the new location, and you will get the same positive (or negative) value for Azimuth as the source location.

A word about shared parameters:

This family contains a large amount of information, using shared parameters that are (mostly) compliant with the Infocomm BIM standard. Most of them are self-explanatory, but a few should be noted here:

Width: This parameter reports the width of the speaker at its widest point.

Depth: This parameter reports the depth of the speaker at its deepest point (for speakers with a radius front panel).

Weight Product and Weight Dimensional: These parameters are intended to represent the net weight and the shipping weight of the speaker. Weight in the families is given in pounds, however the Infocomm BIM standard does not give any indication of units (the parameter is just a number parameter). Revit will not automatically convert these values between Imperial and Metric units as it does not know which units are being used.

For more information on the Infocomm BIM parameters go to [www.infocomm.org](http://www.infocomm.org)

A word about tolerances:

Certain geometric simplifications were used to keep the file size of the Revit family under control, such as squaring off radius edges. Between this and typical manufacturing tolerances for speaker products, the dimensional tolerance of any particular speaker should be assumed to be approx.  $\pm \frac{1}{4}$ ".