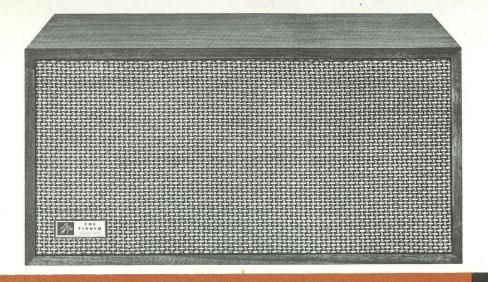
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY



THE FISHER®

XP-5

FREE-PISTON

Speaker System

WORLD LEADER IN HIGH FIDELITY

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CONGRATULATIONS!

With your purchase of a FISHER instrument you have completed a chain of events that began many months ago, in our research laboratories. For it is there that the basic concept of the equipment you have just acquired came into being—its appearance, its functions, its quality of performance, its convenience of use.

But the end step—your purchase—is merely a beginning. A door has now opened, for you and your family, on virtually unlimited years of musical enjoyment. Recognizing that one of the keys to pleasurable ownership is reliability, we have designed this instrument to give long and trouble-free service. In fact, instruments we made over twenty-seven years ago are still in use today.

Remember always that we want this equipment to give you the best performance of which it is capable. Should you at any time need our assistance toward that objective, please write me personally.

AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION

Many hours have been spent by our engineers and technical writers to create this instruction book for your guidance and enjoyment. If you want the **most** out of your FISHER, there is only one way to obtain it. With the equipment before you, please read this booklet carefully. It will be time well spent!

Avery Fisher Founder and Presiden

no pull-in from adjacent strong signals.

FISHER FIRSTS - Milestones in the History of High Fidelity Reproduction.

1937	First high-fidelity sound systems featuring a beam-	1956	First dual dynamic limiters in an FM tuner for home		First complete receivers with Multiplex.
	power amplifier, inverse feedback, acoustic speaker	4050	use.	1961	First FM-Stereo-Multiplex tuners with STEREO BEAM.
	compartments (infinite baffle and bass reflex) and	1956	First Performance Monitor in a high quality ampli-	1961	First loudspeaker system with frameless woofer
	magnetic cartridges.		fier for home use.		cone, eliminating all parasitic resonance.
1937	First exclusively high fidelity TRF tuner, featuring	1956	First FM-AM tuner with TWO meters.	1961	First internal switching system to permit immedi-
	broad-tuning 20,000 cycle fidelity.	1956	First complete graphic response curve indicator for		ate tape playback with use of all controls and
1937	First two-unit high fidelity system with separate		bass and treble.		switches.
	speaker enclosure.	1957	First Golden Cascode FM Tuner.	1962	First simplified-operation Control-Amplifier, with in-
1938	First coaxial speaker system.	1957	First MicroRay Tuning Indicator.		frequently used controls behind a front-panel cover,
1938	First high fidelity tuner with amplified AVC.	1958	First Stereophonic Radio-Phonograph with Magnetic		vet immediately accessible.
1939	First 3-Way Speaker in a high fidelity system.		Stereo Cartridge.	1962	First loudspeaker with eddy-current-damped voice
1939	First Center-of-Channel Tuning indicator.	1959	First high-quality Stereo Remote Control System.	1302	coil.
1945		1959	First complete Stereophonic FM-AM Receiver (FM-	1962	
1343	First Preamplifier-Equalizer with selective phono-	1000	AM tuner, audio control, 40-watt amplifier).	1302	First bass speaker with combined serrated-alumi-
1040	graph equalization.	1959		4000	num and fiber cone.
1948	First Dynamic Range Expander with feedback.	1909	First high-compliance plus high-efficiency free-	1962	First FM Tuner Kit with separate d'Arsonval meter
1949	First FM-AM Tuner with variable AFC.	1000	piston speaker system.		for tuning and separate cathode ray stereo broad-
1952	First 50-Watt, all triode amplifier.	1960	First to use MicroRay for FM tuning and as a Record-		cast indicator (STEREO BEAM).
1952	First self-powered Master Audio Control.	1000	ing Audio Level Indicator.	1962	First Stereophonic FM Tuner with TUNE-O-MATIC
1953	First self-powered electronic, sharp-cut-off filter	1960	First complete stereo FM-AM receiver with 60-watt		Motor Tuning.
	system for high fidelity use.		power amplifier and new 7591 output tubes.	1962	First Supersonic Wireless Remote Control in a high
1953	First Universal Horn-Type Speaker Enclosure for any	1960			fidelity component.
	room location and any speaker.		for its collection America's first commercially man-	1963	First to use 8417 tubes with unique cavity-anode
1953	First FM-AM Receiver with a Cascode Front End.		ufactured high fidelity radio-phonograph, made by	. 500	design.
1954	First low-cost electronic Mixer-Fader.		Avery Fisher in 1937.	1963	
1954	First moderately-priced, professional FM Tuner with	1960	First reverberation device, for use in high fidelity	1303	First power amplifier to use oscilloscope-type, fre-
	TWO meters.		equipment—The Fisher Dynamic Spacexpander.	4000	quency compensated input circuit.
1955	First Peak Power Indicator in high fidelity.	1960	First stereo tuner with MicroTune.	1963	First amplifier kit with STRATABALANCE, visual dy-
1955	First Master Audio Control Chassis with five-position	1960	First FM tuner with six IF stages.	100000000	namic balancing system.
	mixing facilities.	1960	First FM tuner with five limiters.	1964	First multiplex adaptor with 'flywheel synchroniza-
1955	First correctly equalized, direct tape-head master	1960	First front panel antenna selector switch, 72-300		tion.' Closely approaches theoretical limit of noise
	audio controls and self-powered preamplifier.		ohm, Local-Distant positions.		rejection, and of all spurious responses.
1956	First to use Power Monitor in a home amplifier.	1961	First Multiplex units with STEREO BEACON and	1964	First AFC with strong locking on weak signals, with
4000	institution in a nome amplifier.		That martiples and with oreited benoon and	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	and the state of t

automatic switching, mono to stereo.

1956 First All-Transistorized Preamplifier-Equalizer.



THE FISHER XP-5

FREE-PISTON

Speaker System

THE XP-5 FREE-PISTON Speaker System is the result of a major advance in the electro-acoustic field by Fisher Engineering Laboratories. Using specially-developed transducers, which incorporate the latest advances in the state of the art, the XP-5 combines high performance with extremely compact size.

Here is a speaker system whose quality can only be compared to that of more costly speaker systems, far larger in size. The characteristic FISHER sound — extreme clarity, precise reproduction of transients, and complete lack of coloration — is immediately apparent to the listener. Though the enclosure volume is just over one cubic foot, this unparallelled performance is faultlessly maintained from the low bass notes to the highest audible overtones of the concert violin. Both transducers are accurately matched for overall smoothness of response.

Bass and mid-frequencies are reproduced by an eight-inch free-piston woofer, with a long-throw voice coil and an extremely compliant inverted half-roll surround. New cone material, and the use of a special chemical treatment for both cone and surround result in a woofer with a 25 cps free-air resonance, by far the lowest yet attained in a transducer of this size. These factors, combined with an exceptionally rigid cone, and an enclosure of veneered, high-density flakeboard, give the XP-5 its exceptional low-frequency response, free from distortion and

cabinet resonance. There is no 'artificial' sound, since the excellent low-frequency response of the woofer, which extends (without doubling) to 38 cps, is achieved without resorting to response-shaping networks. Mid-frequency performance is also superb, enhanced by an Acoustiglas-filled enclosure, which prevents internal reflections, and provides a high degree of damping.

High-frequency performance of the XP-5 is no less spectacular. Here, the system employs a 2½-inch, wide-dispersion, cone-type tweeter. Because of its low-mass cone, the system achieves excellent transient response, up to the limits of audibility. The cone is a combination of a fibrous material and a special polyurethane foam, thus preventing distortion due to cone resonance and breakup, while providing outstandingly smooth reproduction of highs. A crossover network utilizing components of the highest quality, completes the system.

The XP-5 is suitable for mounting in every location — even where space is limited. It may be placed on a shelf or table, or hung on the wall, with no degradation in performance. While placing it near or against a wall will enhance bass response, corner placement is not necessary.

The excellence of design which FISHER products incorporate is matched only by the painstaking attention given to every detail in

assembly. This care throughout every stage of production — a hallmark of FISHER quality for over a quarter-century — assures that your XP-5 will perform as well as its laboratory prototype. Your XP-5 was carefully assembled, inspected and reinspected, before receiving the FISHER name.

We are confident that your appreciation of the XP-5 will actually grow with time, as your speaker system handles each musical assignment with the utmost ease and realism.

Speaker Placement

Your XP-5 can be used in either the vertical or horizontal position. Placing it in one position or the other will not affect the quality of sound reproduction. When using two XP-5's in the horizontal position (with the longest dimension parallel to the floor), place the speakers so that the ends of the enclosures nearest the FISHER nameplate are a maximum distance apart. This will assure maximum apparent stereo separation. Normally, it is best to position the speaker system so that the end of the cabinet nearest the nameplate is at ear level.

Note: The FISHER nameplate is oriented at the factory for horizontal placement of the speaker. Should you wish to place the speaker vertically, you may reorient the nameplate, if desired. The procedure requires a certain amount of manual dexterity. Be careful when changing the nameplate position—avoid using excessive pressure or sharply-pointed tools to loosen the nameplate. Gently pull the nameplate away from the cabinet until it is about 1/16-inch away from the grille cloth. Turn the nameplate to reorient it as desired, and push it into contact with the grille cloth again.

Speaker Connection

Your XP-5 has a nominal impedance of eight ohms. To connect it to your amplifier, use ordinary lamp cord or heavy-duty antenna twinlead, for distances of up to 50 feet. Heavier wire should be used for greater distances, to prevent losses in the cable. Connect the XP-5 to the 8-ohm speaker terminals on your amplifier. There is no harm in connecting the speaker to the 4- or 16-ohm terminals, if 8-ohm

terminals are not available. No more than a half-inch of insulation should be removed from either end of the speaker cable, since any greater amount of exposed wire would be likely to cause shorts, at either the amplifier or speaker terminals. Twist the exposed strands of wire tightly, so that the wire ends become easy to handle, and good contact can be maintained. If the wiring is tacked to the wall or baseboard, care should be taken that the wires are not cut or shorted when fastened.

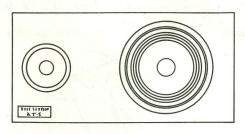
If you install a pair of XP-5 speaker systems for stereo, care must be taken to phase the speakers properly. To do this, connect the lead from the COM terminal of each speaker to the COM (or GND) terminal of the amplifier. In order to simplify connection, we suggest that you use wire which enables easy lead identification, such as a type with a ridge on one side of the insulation, or a colored thread under the insulation of one lead.

Note: If you are using two different types of amplifier in your stereo system, you should experiment by reversing the leads to one of the XP-5's. You will notice a substantial improvement in bass response when the two speakers are correctly phased.

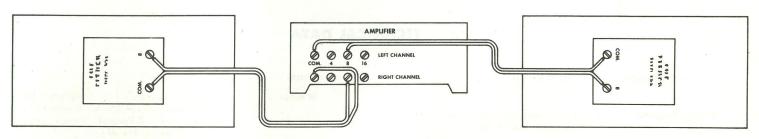
For Stereo . . .

We recommend that you try several locations before deciding on a permanent arrangement. The bass response of the XP-5 will be greatly enhanced by placing it against a wall, but it does not require corner placement. No large objects should be allowed to intrude between the speakers and the listening area. The speakers should not be placed on the floor, to prevent absorption of high frequencies by carpeting and to place them near ear-level for best listening results.

Experimentation is especially important in the placement of stereo speaker systems. Although no definite rule can be given, it has been found that the distance between the stereo speakers should be about two-thirds of the distance separating the speakers from the main listening area. For example, if the speakers are six feet apart, listening will be best from six to nine feet in front of them. However, because of varying acoustic conditions or available space limitations, you may find that unorthodox placement of the speakers yields improved results.



THE FISHER XP-5



CONNECTION OF A PAIR OF XP-5 SPEAKERS TO A STEREOPHONIC AMPLIFIER

(c) www.fisherconsoles.com

At your service

It is our desire that your FISHER operates to your complete satisfaction. We solicit your correspondence on any special problems that may arise. Because of our long experience in the art and science of speaker manufacture, we are confident that your XP-5 will give you many years of pleasurable, trouble-free operation. Should some defect

become apparent in your system, keep in mind that the speaker is almost never a source of audible distortion and noise, since it serves only to convert the electrical signal from the amplifier into sound energy.

Your FISHER dealer

Be sure to consult your FISHER dealer promptly if any defect seems indicated. He stands ready to assist you at any time.



TECHNICAL DATA

	Frequency Response	38 to 18,500 cps.	Speakers:		
			Woofer	8-inch; extremely high compliance half-roll	
	Power Required	Only 10 watts to achieve full room volume (can safely handle 30 watts).	voice	pround; 25 cps free-air resonance; 1-inch pice coil; 2.5-pound magnet structure; 2,500 gauss flux density.	
	Impedance	8 ohms.	Tweeter	2½-inch; wide dispersion cone type.	
	• And of the second		Dimensions	10" x 20" x 9" deep.	
	Crossover Frequency	2,000 cps; 12db/octave rolloff.	Weight	15 pounds.	



THE MAN BEHIND THE PRODUCT

AVERY FISHER
Founder and President,
Fisher Radio Corporation

Twenty-seven years ago, Avery Fisher introduced America's first high fidelity radio-phonograph. That instrument attained instant recognition, for it opened a new era in the faithful reproduction of records and broadcasts. Some of its features were so basic that they are used in all high fidelity equipment to this day. One of these models is now in the permanent collection of the Smithsonian Institution as an example of the earliest high fidelity instruments commercially available in this country.

The engineering achievements of Avery Fisher and the world-wide reputation of his products have been the subject of descriptive and biographical articles in Fortune, Time, Pageant, The New York Times, Life, Coronet, High Fidelity, Esquire, The Atlantic, and other publications. Benefit concerts for the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington and the Philadelphia Orchestra, demonstrating recording techniques, and the great advances in the art of music reproduction, used FISHER high fidelity instruments both for recording and playback, to the enthralled audiences. FISHER equipment formed the key part of the high fidelity demonstration at the American National Exposition in Moscow, July 1959. FISHER FM and FM-AM tuners are the most widely used by broadcast stations for monitoring and relay work, and by research organizations—under conditions where absolute reliability and maximum sensitivity are a 'must.'

The FISHER instrument you have just purchased was designed to give you many years of pride and enjoyment. If you should desire information or assistance on the installation or performance of your FISHER, please write directly to Avery Fisher, President, Fisher Radio Corporation, Long Island City 1, New York.

