### PALLADIO

### • FAMILY FEELING:

The PW-562 directly refers to the Sonetto Collection for the choice of materials, the electroacoustic project and design.

The satin aluminum trims that frame the tweeter and the mid-woofer recall the aesthetic of the "Voice of Sonus faber".

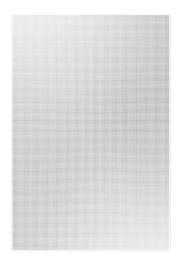
### • MAGNETIC GRILLES:

The PW-562 is equipped with a magnetic edgeless square metal grille, ready to be painted.

### • QUICK INSTALLATION:

Thanks to the swing out dogs fixing system, all Palladio speakers can be secured quickly and effectively to plasterboard





MAGNETIC SQUARE METAL GRILLE

# TWEETER: DAD™ (Damped Apex Dome) silk dome tweeter.

### MID-WOOFER:

The custom diaphragm is made in natural fiber and cellulose pulp, according to the most natural sound.

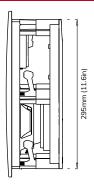


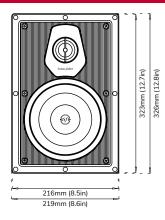
### PARACROSS TOPOLOGY ™

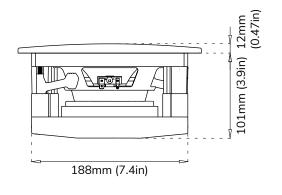
The anti-resonant design of the x-over network features the Paracross Topology<sup>TM</sup> circuitry, to guarantee a better definition and purity of sound.

Two-way In-wall system. Infinite baffle		
29 mm / 1.1 in		
165 mm/ 6.5 in		
3,000 Hz		
50 - 25,000 Hz		
88 dBspl		
4 Ω		
± 60° H - ± 60° V		
40 – 200W without clipping		
20 Vrms		
216 x 323 mm / 8.5 x 12.7 in		
192 x 299 mm / 7.6 x 11.8 in		
101 mm / 3.4 in		
12 mm / 0.47 in		
3.7 Kg / 8.2 lb		
Bezel-Free square magnetic grille		
Pre-mount kit		

### PALLADIO

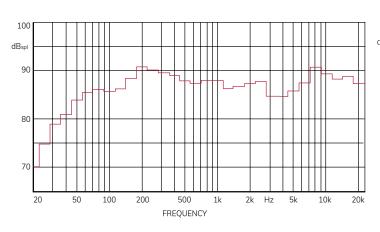


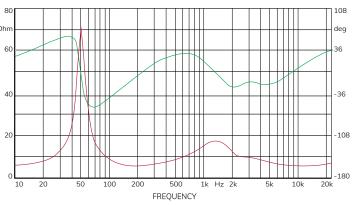




### THIRD OCTAVE AXIAL RESPONSE @1m

### **IMPEDANCE** [ MODULE AND PHASE ]





## AMPLIFIER OUTPUT POWER REQUIREMENTS VS. LISTENING DISTANCE (PER SINGLE CHANNEL) \*

	LISTENING DISTANCE [m]								
	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00		
W CONTINUOUS (RMS)	2.3	3.1	4	6.3	9	12	16		
W PEAK	4.5	6.1	8	12.5	18	25	32		

\* [FOR A DIRECT SPL=85 dB; 1 kHz SINE TONE]

	LISTENING DISTANCE [m]								
	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00		
W CONTINUOUS (RMS)	18	25	30	50	70	100	130		
W PEAK	72	100	130	200	290	390	510		

\* [FOR A DIRECT SPL=85 dB; IEC TEST SIGNAL SIMULATING A NORMAL PROGRAM]

The huge difference between the values depends on the signals that have been considered in the two examples. A simple sine tone is the most elementary one while the IEC signal is quite complex. In a real world, while the first could conveniently represent the power needs for speech, the second gives an idea of the power needs for wide frequency range, large headroom music.

### HORIZONTAL DISPERSION [@1m WITH 2.83 VRMS]

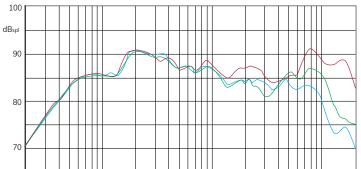
-- 45° ; --- 30° ; ---0°

20

50

100

200



500

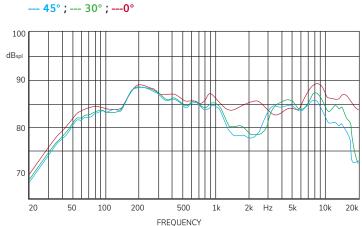
**FREQUENCY** 

1k

Hz 5k

2k

### VERTICAL DISPERSION [@1m WITH 2.83 VRMS]



10k

20k