

About our speaker cables and interconnects

First designed for aerospace applications, where performances must be outstanding, this cable is capable of conducting hyper-frequencies. Its group delay characteristics make it a state-of-the art cable when used in audio.

Its size may seem smallish to some, but was specially calculated for audio applications. We claim this is one of the best existing cables to this day. Its extremely tight manufacturing tolerance, the utmost quality of its components and its anti-oxidation treating will make it a lasting choice.

Comparison with the best copper conductors reveals a greater subjective linearity, a deeper low-end and an extremely natural treble. Its winding geometry and its ultra-low resistance will allow you to use different lengths of cable for your stereo channels without no sonic degradation.

Why copper / silver ?

Metal is made of crystals linked together by a more or less conducting oxide called the dielectric. The resistance of copper and the resistance of silver are not highly different and should not, in theory, generate any significant change in quality.

It is true, though, that silver oxide is a better electrical conductor than copper. On the other hand, the influence of the dielectric is mainly significant in high-frequencies. It is now known that, the higher the frequency, the more the electrons will travel on the conductor's surface.

We have consequently chosen a copper strand coated with silver. Both metals were specially treated (LCOFC and anti-oxidation). This technology allows remarkable sound, and reasonable pricing.

To increase the silver conducting surface, and reduce capacitance problems, we have adopted a winding geometry of nineteen 0,30 strands. Our cable is perfectly reliable in a wide range of temperature, due to its molecular stability.

Why Teflon ?

Electrons traveling in a wire generate resonances (who haven't heard high-voltage wires «sing»?). These resonances are transmitted to the periphery of the conductor, where they will disrupt the transmission of high-frequencies.

Teflon is able to absorb important vibration, even when used in a thin layer. It also «glues» to the conductor in a much more effective way than commonly used PVC, preventing distortion to travel at the junction of the insulation. To check this, try to bare a cable coated with both materials! Teflon will give you a very hard time... Many manufacturers prefer to use PVC, though, because Teflon is a costly insulator.

Why Kapton ?

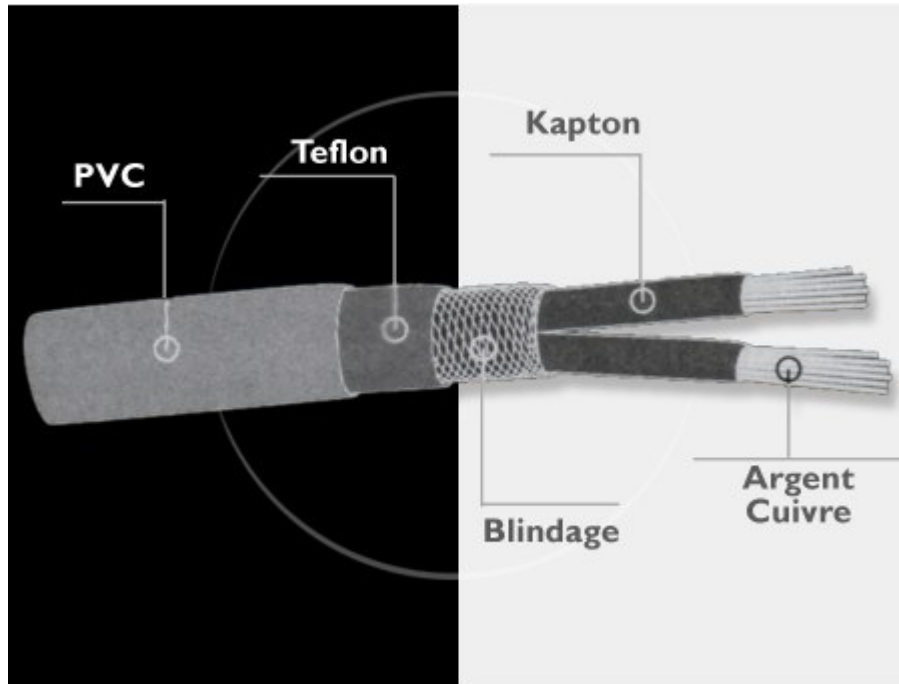
This material is a perfect insulator, able to dissipate without deformation very high temperatures (it is also used for moving coil supports in some speakers). Associated with an helical shielding, it also protects the signal traveling in the cable from outside magnetic radiations.

Why choosing 1,77 mm² section ?

In high-fidelity and more generally in low-frequency, only low currents are transported, so a large section is totally unnecessary (20 volts under 8 ohms represent a 50 W power). The line resistance of the cable is the only data that matters, and depends directly upon the metals' purity. Since our metals, both copper and silver, are free from oxygen at 99,5 %, the resistance of our cable is 8 ohms/kilometer only. Thus, when using 10 meters of cable, the damping factor of the amplifier will always be above 33 for an impedance of 4 ohms, which is optimal. How can you verify what we are asserting?

When soldering a common copper cable, caloric dissipation (hence, conduction) is relatively low. You can hold the cable near the melting point without burning yourself for some time. When repeating the same experience with our cable, heat becomes immediately unbearable, forcing you to use pliers to hold the cable.

JMR 216.B



Conductors	
Core	19 x 0,30 section 1,34 Tension 16
Elements' nominal diameter	1,77
Strands'diameter	0,15
Composition	copper and silver
Line resistance	0,008 ohm/M

Insulation	
Conductors	sheathed with filton F (Kapton)
Shielding	Helical tinplated-copper
External sheath	1st - Teflon layer / 2d - PVC external covering
For use between	- 90 ° to + 150 °
Maximum voltage	600 alternative volts
In accordance with AECME norms	EN 2083, EN 2084