



PMC result6

MARTIN COLLOMS TRIES OUT AN ACTIVE NEARFIELD STUDIO MONITOR FROM PMC, WITH A UTILITARIAN PRO APPEARANCE

The £2,000 (plus VAT) *result6* has a tough matt grey-black paint finish, rather than the more attractive wood veneered models in PMC's domestic range. Two circumferential resilient polymer bands provide anti-slip and anti-vibration mounting on a variety of surfaces and structures.

It's compact and narrow fronted, presenting a small source that has potential for well-focused stereo imaging. Early tests assessing directivity and timbre indicated that a relatively high stand (say 55cm) would be worthwhile for domestic free space operation. (This is not particularly remarkable, as studio monitors are expected to have a clear sightline to the monitoring engineer's ears, in spite of any local studio equipment, especially the mixing desk.)

The package includes two built-in power amplifiers per enclosure (one for each drive unit), giving a fully active configuration. A linear (non-DSP) electronic crossover network divides the appropriate frequency ranges accurately between the

two drivers. (The designer found that DSP crossover filters were inappropriate in this system.)

In keeping with this model's straight line design approach, no controls are supplied for location, timbre or low frequency alignment. Rather there's just level/loudness, plus some internal filtering for radio/EMI interference. The Class D switching amplifiers hardly require heatsinking, as they get barely warm, even when played loud; 65W of power is available for the HF unit, 100W for the bass/mid driver (though as usual with active drive loudspeakers this sounds more like 250W/ch).

The crossover point is set at a quite low 2kHz for best integration with the bass/mid driver. This is made possible thanks to active drive, which helps to take good control of the upper frequency driver in its lower range, alongside the use of relatively steep 24dB/octave filters. Soft pre-limiters that are not audibly invasive are also used, to avoid driver overload and burnout.