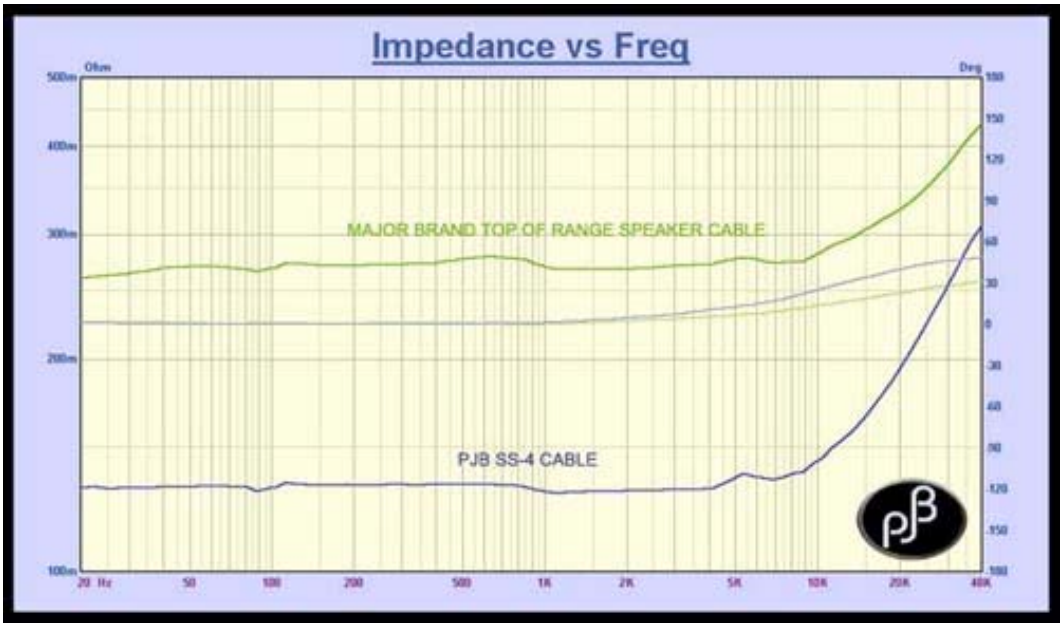
Phil Jones
Pure Sound.™

Do Cables Really Make a Difference?

Phil Jones cables are made for the demanding player. We use materials that optimize sonic factors, but also durability and reliability.

Speaker cables can make a sonic difference. The parasitic resistance that all speaker cables have can affect not only how much power is transferred to your speakers but also your tone. The variations in speaker impedance in conjunction with speaker cables (particularly with vented type boxes) will change you low-end tone. The lower the impedance speaker is and the longer your cables are, the greater the effect cables will have.



Phil Jones cables are designed to be as low a resistance as possible. Our speaker cables are typically less than half the resistance of the very best speaker cables offered by major brands. Our plugs are the sturdiest, toughest and best built plugs for bass amplification-and they are built to last. We make them ourselves because we can control the quality as we do with all of our Pure Sound products.

Our UL rated power cables feature tough molded plugs that wont fall apart. The conductors have a minimum 10 Amp continuous UL current rating so they are never overloaded. The ultra low resistance means that you get the maximum voltage to your amp from the wall socket and that means more power to your speakers. By the way, if you happen to damage a power cord, put safety first-just throw it away and replace it with a new one. Each Phil Jones amplifier comes not only with a long and practical 20-foot power cord. It also includes a 6-foot IEC/IEC extension cord that allows you to plug in any ancillary equipment to your Phil Jones amp without the need for an extra wall socket.

So why are Phil Jones cables different?

1. They have really good connectors that are tough and reliable.

2. The cables should have the lowest possible internal resistance, for efficient power transfer, particularly for speaker connections. For example if you have a 4-ohm speaker and a 0.5-ohm speaker cable, you could be losing 11% of your amp power at certain frequencies from the cable itself! For every 100 watts you hope to push to your speakers you may only be getting 89 watts! So it pays to use really high current cables if you are running low impedance speakers with your amp-otherwise, you may burn those watts away heating up your cables.

3. The actual cable sheath itself should be durable and tough enough to take abuse on the road and yet flexible enough so you don't have to hire a really strong roadie to coil them up at the end of the gig.

4. For shielded cables (low-level, instrument cables), it's important that they have a high rejection to RF (Radio interference) or other extraneous noises and have a non micro-phonic quality. That is if you shake them or knock them, you can't hear a thing.

5. If they do get damaged, it is easy to do a repair on them.

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6. Power cables need to be safe. Quality cables should have plugs that don't split, crack or come apart if they get dropped or stepped on. The plugs must have ultra low contact resistance; many fires have been caused from the arcing of bad contacts in a power plug. Additionally, large power amps can draw huge currents from the wall socket, so that is an important factor also.