

**A/V RoomService, Ltd.**  
The Science of Perfected Sound



## Equipment Vibration Protectors

### Selection & Installation Tips

Too little or too much pad deflection will not work to decouple energy transfer. When the equipment weight is properly loading the EVP, the pads will compress some, but not fully, allowing the equipment to float. When properly loaded, the EVP will evenly compress about 10 – 30%.

**2" vs. 4":** Generally 4" EVPs should be selected for subwoofers and full-range speakers, and/or when you need the stability, or the load handling. 2" EVPs works for most electronics. More than four EVPs can be utilized.

**Rubber vs. Felt:** Both perform the same. Generally, select rubber when you don't want it to move, i.e. under floor standing loudspeakers or a guitar amplifier. Select felt when the equipment will be resting on a shelf of some kind, allowing you to easily slide it into position without scratching the shelf.

1. Determine the weight of the equipment to isolate

2. Use calculator at [avroomservice.com/evp-2/](http://avroomservice.com/evp-2/)

3. Decide on 2" or 4" square EVPs

4. Decide on number of EVPs

5. Determine proper EVP density

6. Choose between felt or rubber

7. Place order online at [www.avroomservice.com/store/](http://www.avroomservice.com/store/)

**Individual EVP Loading-** Each EVP will perform properly when loaded within the following weight:

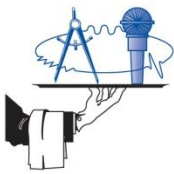
2" square Low Density 1 - 3 lbs. (0.45 - 1.36 kg).

2" square Medium Density 2-5 lbs. (0.9-2.26 kg)

2" square Heavy Density 3-19 lbs. (1.3-8.6 kg)

4" square Medium Density 8-20 lbs. (3.6-9 kg)

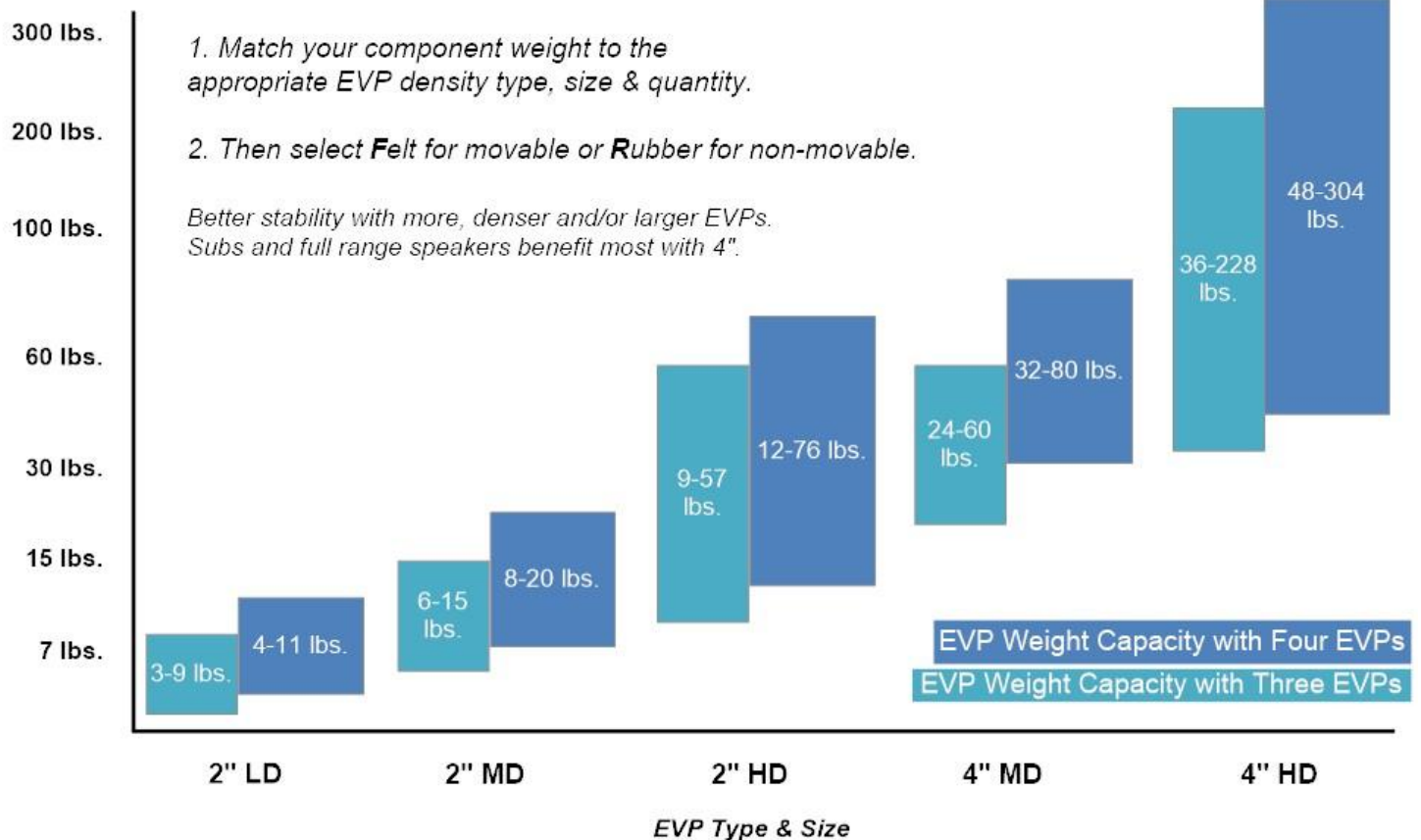
4" square Heavy Density 12-76 lbs. (5.4-34.4 kg)



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## EVP Selection Chart

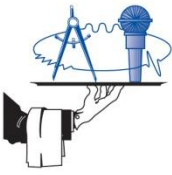
**Component Weight**



## Where to Isolate

1. Start with the source of vibration. This is usually the loud speakers or guitar cabinet, etc.
2. Then isolate what is most susceptible to vibrations. This may be a turntable, tube electronics, microphone stands, digital device, hard drive, etc.
3. Finally, isolate the other components receiving vibrations in the recording or playback chain.

NOTE: For sound quality, EVPs should be incorporated, and are most effective, *after* proper speaker/listening positioning and electronic calibrations have been optimized. For noise control, they are likely the first item that should be incorporated- under speaker cabinets.



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## EVP Installation Tips (A blue dot ● on an EVP = HD or Hard Density, white = LD)

(Note: A/V RoomService, Ltd. shall not be liable for damages as a result of installation of EVP products)

1. Position the EVP with no load to avoid applying too much finger pressure and damaging the core.
2. Though three EVPs may work for some equipment, at least four is typically needed for stability.
3. Start with EVPs placed near perimeter corners or edges to stabilize weight evenly (see photo A).
4. Be sure that the EVP top plate is parallel with the bottom plate for even load distribution of the EVP.
5. Use the supplied bulls-eye level on top of equipment to balance equipment weight on the EVPs. Position EVPs as needed to level the equipment. It is common for equipment be heavier in one particular area.
6. When placing under existing equipment feet, center-load on EVP for even pad compression (see photo B). Even existing spikes can be used and the steel plate will distribute the weight evenly over the EVP. Use of a coin under the spike to protect the rubber or felt works great.
7. For heavy equipment or tall speakers, have one person lift or lean the unit, while another positions the EVP. **Start with two EVPs, not just one**, to avoid too much load on a single EVP. Hardwood spacers replaced by EVPs can make installation easier with very heavy equipment.
8. NOTE: Loudspeaker height may change when incorporating EVPs, which may affect the sound for better or worse. Typically tweeters should be at ear-height, and the cabinet should be bubble-leveled to sound best.

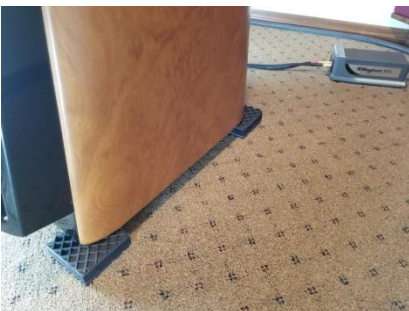


Photo A



Photo B

