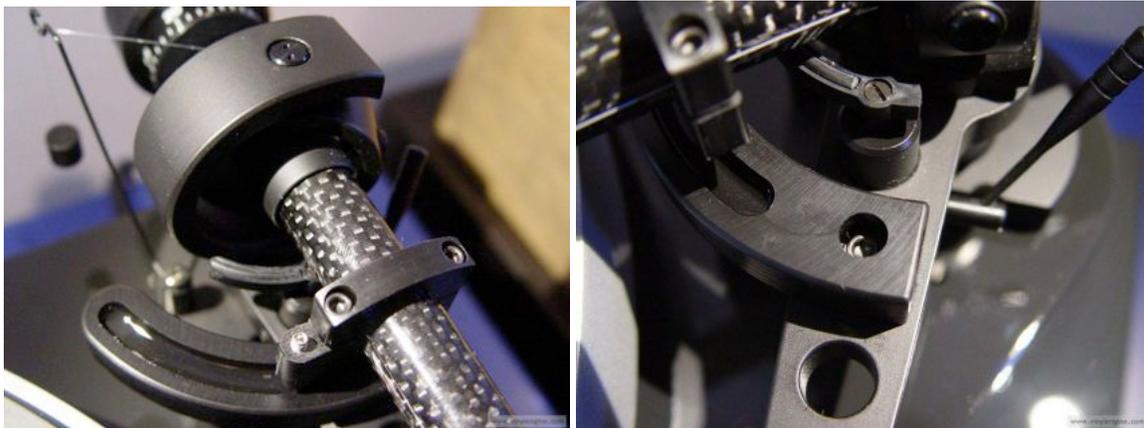


# Installation Instructions for the Oracle Micro Vibration Silicone Damping Device (MVSDD)



(Here's the Kit with Installation Instructions)

## A. Installing/adjusting the silicone bath trough.



Using the supplied screw, insert the trough mounting attachment into the arm support Hole closest to the arm lift mechanism, and gently tighten the mounting screw so it is **just snug** and the trough seems firmly positioned (being that it is a single mounting point, the trough will **ALWAYS** be able to be moved with firm pressure. This is normal, and required, in order that fine adjustments can be made (see below).

**However, once set, it should not move in normal operations.**

## B. Installing/Adjusting the Delrin MVSDD tone-arm clamp which contains the setscrew that fits into the silicone bath trough.



1. The center of the clamp mounted on the tone arm tube is at exactly 194,88mm (7,675") from the front edge of the tone arm tube.
  2. Position the clamp so that the setscrew is perpendicular to the silicone bath trough, and sits in the center (front-to-back) of the trough (*See below re final adjustment of the trough's position*) - it should be easy to eyeball that the setscrew is perpendicular to the silicone bath trough when looking at the clamp from the front of the arm tube. To adjust the position of the clamp, simply loosen the 2 holding screws very slightly, just enough so that the clamp can be rotated on the arm tube.
  3. Retighten the 2 holding screws. It is extremely important not to over-tighten the clamp! Screws must be tightened gently - just enough to prevent the clamp from moving or rotating.
  4. The weight of the Delran clamp is minimal, so it will not be necessary to change your counterweight to a heavier one.
- \*However, arm balancing, VTF and VTA must be rechecked after MVSDD calibration is complete.**

## C. Adjusting the Position of the Silicone Bath Trough

1. Once installed, it is important to **check the proper alignment of the bath** holding the Silicone fluid. To do so, hold the finger lift and move the tone arm all the way towards the center of the turntable.
2. **When properly aligned**, the setscrew should follow an arc down the center-line of the curved Silicone bath trough, being parallel to both walls of the trough as the arm moves through its entire arc.



If not, adjust the position of the trough **without loosening the mounting screw** -  
- Just use a small amount of force on the end of the trough and it will move to whatever position you wish.

3. There is **no need** to further tighten the screw that attaches the trough to the arm support.

## D. Filling the MVSDD Silicone bath:



1. Fill the Silicone bath to about 1/16" of the edge of the trough.  
Looking at the syringe, I seems that it was good for one "fill-up" - but it turns out that there is enough for at least 2, if not more. **So Do NOT Overfill !!**
2. **Add a bit less Silicone than you think -**  
As this fluid is extremely thick & slow moving, make sure you **allow enough time for it to completely level out** before you add any more.  
*\*\*The first time I filled mine, I didn't give it enough time to level out and ended up overfilling it.*

## E. Calibrating the tone arm MVSDD:



1. **After removing the anti-skating weight**, set a flat record on the platter - set the stylus on the record.
2. **Now you are ready to set your 0 (starting) point.**  
**Note: All adjustments must be judged with the stylus on the record.** However, to prevent damaging your stylus, the arm must be secured in its armrest **each time** you make the adjustment.
3. Using the Allen Wrench provided, adjust the stainless steel set screw until it **just touches** the surface of the Silicone in the bath (use a magnifying glass to verify this).
4. Once you get the screw just close to the silicone, use the magnifying glass to adjust it a **very small amount** (about 1/16 of a turn at a time). Set the stylus down on the record to recheck the position.

\*Think of 1/16th turn like looking at a clock - so that would look like the Minute Hand moving 1/4 of the distance from 12 to 3, or 12:45 (or 3 3/4 minutes) - a **VERY small adjustment indeed!!**

\*You can view the 90° arm of the Allen Wrench, like a Minute Hand to judge how much to turn the Key.

5. To check that the screw is **just barely touching** the silicone, lift the tone-arm with the lift - If you get a **tiny wisp** of silicone trailing off the end of the screw, **you are now at your 0 point.**

- **If not**, keep adjusting it down 1/16 of a turn until that happens.

A setting of 1/4 turn (15 minutes) past your 0 point, gives most of the benefits of the damper without adversely affecting the high frequencies.

A **“Correct”** Setting of **1/2 turn** (30 minutes), **kills the resonance completely**, with **no** negative effects!

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**Another End-user writes:**

*I adjusted the screw until it just touched the silicone and gave it a listen, it sounded very good and I was confident that it sounded better than before.*

*Next, I adjusted the screw a half turn it and gave it another listen. Better than with the screw just touching, more low bass / mid bass detail, instruments stood out more and sound-staging seemed better, perhaps the slightest reduction in high frequency info, but tough to tell.*

*Next I adjusted the screw one full turn and it still sounded very good, but I could definitely hear a small loss of high frequency detail, so I **backed IT off a half a turn down, settling on 1/2 turn (30 Minutes)!***

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To really appreciate the performance difference the **Micro Vibration Silicone Damping Device makes:**

- turn the screw counter clockwise 2 full turns - so it will be completely out of the Silicone bath.
- Listen, and then reset it back to its “correct” position of 1/2 turn down.
- Listen again. **This should be the perfect balance\***

**Jacques says:** *"In many applications while testing and experimenting with the **tone arm MVSDD**, we found the best performance with the tip of the set screw barely touching the Silicone surface ... about 1/4 - 1/2 turn down into the Silicone fluid.*

**In short** ... No damper = the sound is not good, but you have a lot of treble,  
... adding damping you get proper highs with a more linear frequency distribution when it's set correctly.  
... too much action of the damping device, and you get a dull sound.

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**\*In the final analysis, it is always best to listen carefully to the effects of the various settings until you hear the best overall sound performance.**