



MIT Multipole™ Technology Explained

MIT Cables founder Bruce Brisson began purposefully designing audio cables in the 1970's after encountering the sonic problems inherent in cables typical of the day. He later founded Music Interface Technologies in 1984 after patenting and licensing his early designs to other manufacturers, producing some of the audio industry's most ground-breaking and seminal products.



MIT Cables' core audio cable technology is our exclusive *Poles of Articulation (Multipole)*, named after the fact that every audio cable has a single point where it is most efficient at storing and transporting energy. At this point in the audio frequency spectrum, the cable will articulate best, and represents the cables' particular Articulation Pole.

About the Graphs: The graphs at right are conceptual illustrations representing the bandwidth of the audible range of the human ear. We use these graphs to illustrate how well a cable articulates across this bandwidth. The 50% line serves as our baseline for ideal articulation response. If a cable is over-articulating (above the 50% line), it's sound might be described as "harsh", or "brittle." If a cable is under-articulating, it will be perceived as lacking "detail", or "garbled".

Graph A: shows the bandwidth of two Competitor's audio cables as tested in the MIT laboratory. *Cable 1* has its Articulation Pole tuned to a lower frequency, and would be described by audiophiles as "muddy" or "veiled." *Cable 2* has its Articulation Pole tuned to a high frequency, and would be described by audiophiles as "bright" or "fast." Additionally, both cables have areas of "over-articulation" as shown in their respective shaded areas.

Graph B: This graph illustrates one of MIT's popular interfaces with 6 Poles of Articulation. MIT's interfaces are engineered to have multiple Articulation Poles optimized for the lows, mids, and highs. Our Poles of Articulation synergistically work together to transport the audio signal with a more even response than just a single cable, as if multiple cables are being used together. Poles A & B provide an area of better bass, Poles C & D provide an area of better midrange, and Poles E & F provide an area of better highs.

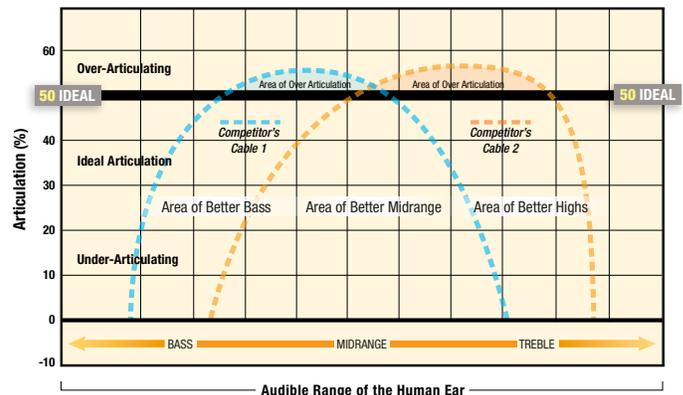
Graph C: This plot directly compares MIT's 6-pole interface (yellow line) to the Competitor's Cables from Graph A. MIT's interface provides a linear articulation response, resulting in a more controlled bass, and smoother, more extended highs along with a lower noise floor – "like multiple cables in one!"

When choosing an interface, look for the Multipole Technology logo with the performance rating indicating the number of Poles of Articulation in each product. This simple feature will help you select the correct performance level for any system, with complete confidence and accuracy.

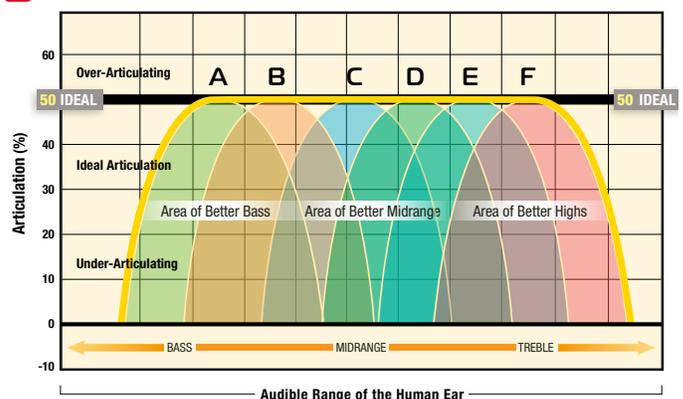
Multipole™ Technology.

It's like having multiple cables in one!™

A Competitor's Cables



B MIT 6-Pole Interface



C MIT-Competitor's Cables Comparison

