

ORACLE™ MA-X SHD Phono

The Oracle MA-X Super High Definition Phono Interconnect

The new *SHD Phono* interconnect works to control the broadest cross-section of the musical bandwidth, including the lowest of the bass regions, right from the source. This new design articulates down to 10 hz! For example, Electric bass low E is 44 hz, Double bass is 33 hz. Further, it's bass energy that creates the foundation of the soundstage, forming the X Y and Z dimensions of the sonic envelope. Once this envelope is correctly formed, including front to back, the higher frequencies work to paint or suspend seemingly solid images within this space. With the *SHD Phono* interface, increased saturation of the image allows accurate reproduction of natural timbre down to 10 hz, making even the lowest octaves directional.

110 Poles of Articulation work to reproduce delicate (out of phase) reflections from venue ceilings, walls and stage floors. As a result, room boundaries are redefined to capture the unique sounds of the artists and the "voice" of the room. The *Oracle MA-X SHD Phono* works to "put you right there in that place" as it delivers the most natural, most enthralling analog listening experience ever thought possible.

The A.A.R.M. – Adjustable Articulation Response Module



The articulation selector allows the listener to "fine tune" this interface for optimal balance between transients,

detail, imaging and musicality. *See page 2 for additional information.*

F.M.C. "Formant Management Control".

After years on the table as a concept, FMC is a new technology applied as an additional and adjustable feature. Besides A.A.R.M., this second adjustment works to assist in the reproduction of correct, realistic and believable formation of "spectral energy" (also known as "acoustic energy") around sonic images as they form in space. By adjusting this knob, you can properly position this spectral energy to



Shown: DIN to RCA Connectors

reproduce unique formants that artists use to create their particular "sound or voice".

See next page for additional information.

Other Features & Benefits

- **SIT and JFA Technology**—SIT® (*Stable Image Technology*) and JFA® (*Jitter Free Analog*). Stable Image Technology ensures that the soundstage will retain its proper dimensional proportions, regardless of power demands, while Jitter Free Analog ensures that all images emitted from within the soundstage are heard from a black background with precise location and clarity, regardless of your choice of volume setting.
- **110 Poles of Articulation**—Proven Oracle-derived Multipole™ Technology reveals the textures, timbres and harmonics at reference levels of performance. *See mitcables.com/multipole-technology/ for more on Multipole Technology.*
- **Selectable Impedance**—allow the user to match the cable's impedance to the input and output impedances for your hardware. This allows the user to optimize sonic performance, improving tonality, micro dynamics, image size and specificity.

Also available with:



RCA to RCA Connectors



XLR to XLR Connectors



DIN to XLR Connectors

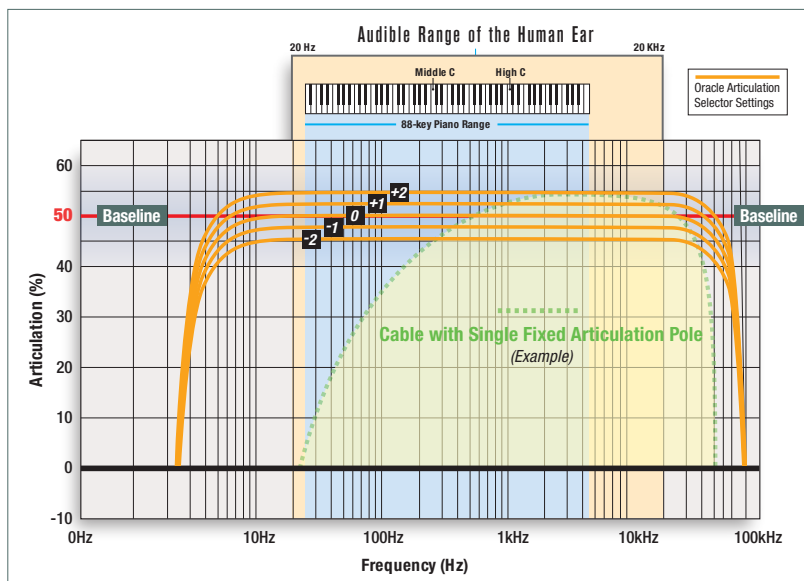
MIT
Music Interface Technologies™
More Than Just Cable!®



The Adjustable Articulation Response Module

The Oracle MA-X articulation selector allows the listener to “fine tune” this interface for optimal balance between transients, detail, imaging and musicality. All with the simple rotation of the MIT patent-pending Articulation Selector integrated into every Oracle MA-X interconnect.

The illustration below is an artist's rendering of the Oracle MA-X articulation response for each setting of the Articulation Selector switch.

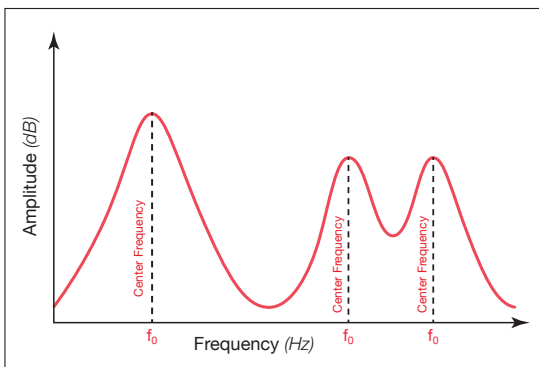


Formants Explained

Formants are frequency peaks in the audio spectrum which have a high degree of energy.

A room can be said to have formants characteristic of that particular room due to the way sound reflects from its walls and objects. Room formants of this nature reinforce themselves by emphasizing specific frequencies and absorbing others.

In the broader field of acoustics, formant retains only its original meaning: a broad peak in the spectral envelope of the sound (of a voice, musical instrument, room, etc.). When referring to the formant at about 400 Hz in the sound of a French horn, it is obviously a peak in the spectral envelope that is meant—not one of the resonances.



Properties of resonant curves

Formants are often measured as amplitude peaks in the frequency spectrum of sound. Each peak in a resonant curve can be characterized by a center frequency. A second property of resonant curves is bandwidth—how wide are the peaks. Bandwidth is measured by going down 3dB from the peaks. (See drawings below).

