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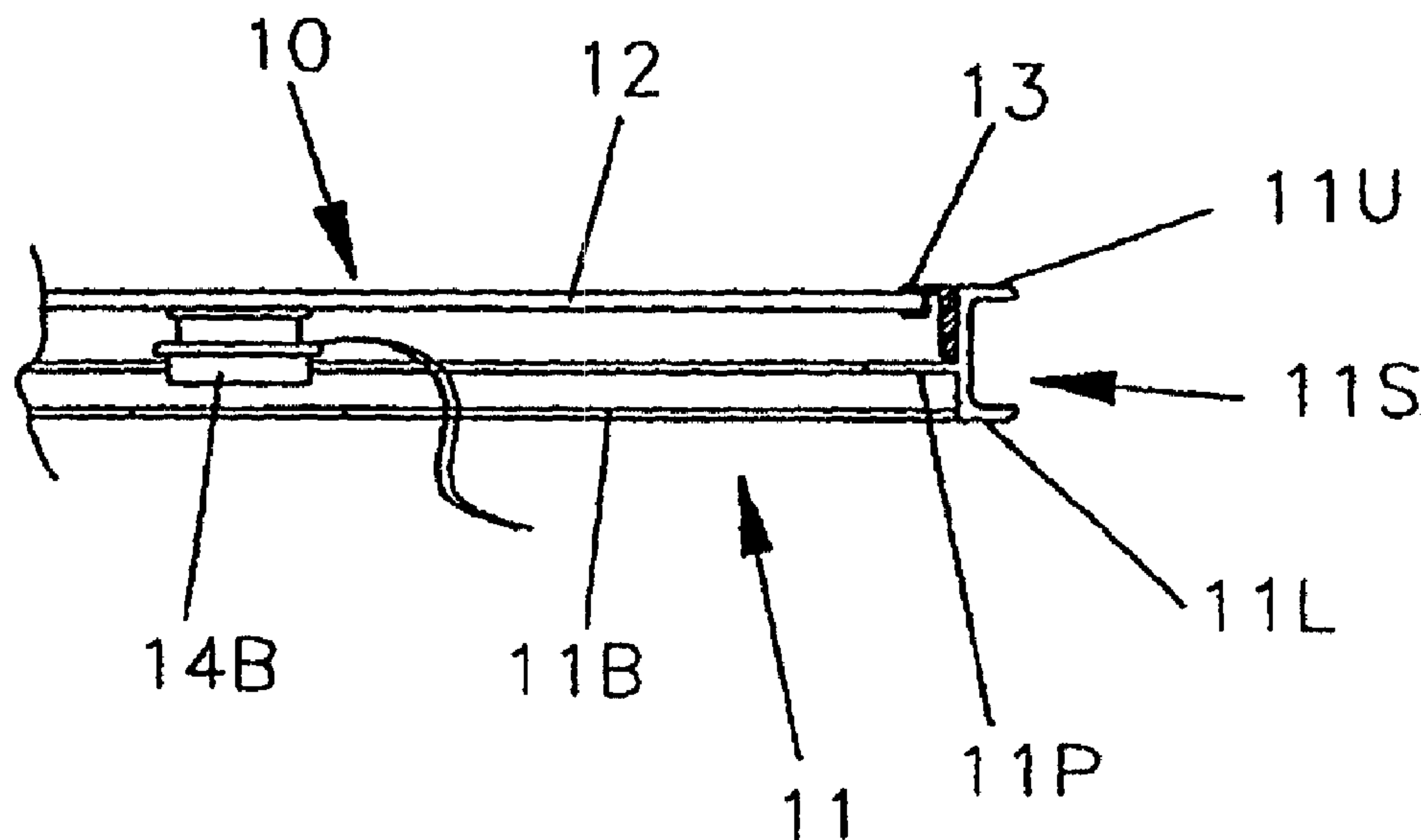
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(54) **UNITE D'ENTRAÎNEMENT POUR HAUT-PARLEUR AVEC  
ELEMENT RESONANT EN FORME DE PANNEAU**

(54) **LOUDSPEAKER DRIVE UNIT HAVING A RESONANT PANEL-  
FORM MEMBER**



(57) L'invention concerne un procédé de fabrication d'un dispositif acoustique qui se présente sous la forme d'une unité d'entraînement pour haut-parleur. Ce dispositif comprend un élément résonant en forme de panneau, cet élément étant destiné à fournir une sortie acoustique une fois excité par l'énergie d'une onde de flexion. Le procédé de cette invention consiste notamment à former une suspension élastique pour cet élément en forme de panneau, par moulage et assemblage simultané de cette suspension élastique audit élément en forme de panneau.

(57) A method of making an acoustic device in the form of a loudspeaker drive unit having a resonant panel-form member adapted to provide an acoustic output when excited with bending wave energy, comprising forming a resilient suspension for the panel-form member by moulding and simultaneously fixing the resilient suspension to the panel-form member.



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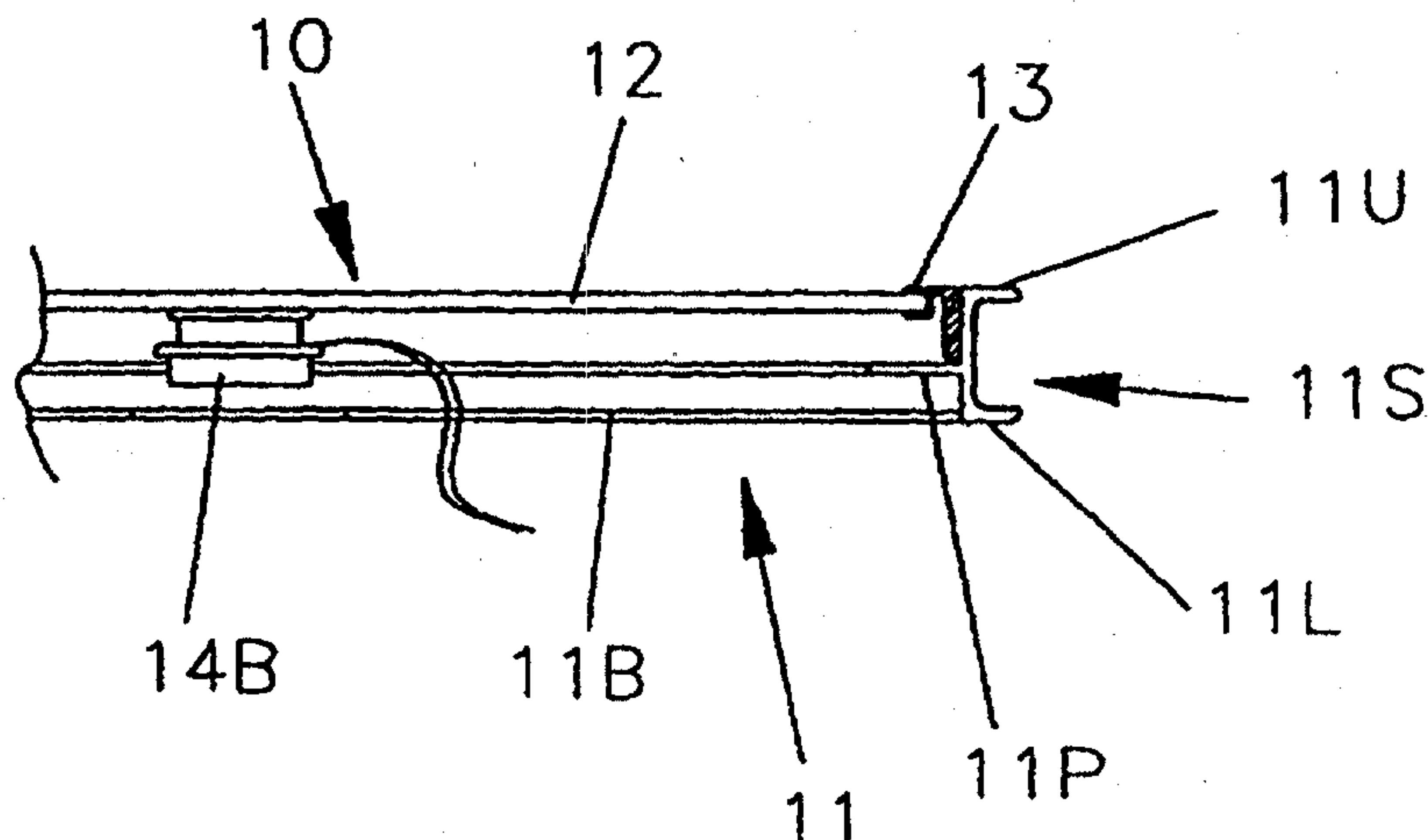
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(54) Title: LOUDSPEAKER DRIVE UNIT HAVING A RESONANT PANEL-FORM MEMBER

(57) Abstract

A method of making an acoustic device in the form of a loudspeaker drive unit having a resonant panel-form member adapted to provide an acoustic output when excited with bending wave energy, comprising forming a resilient suspension for the panel-form member by moulding and simultaneously fixing the resilient suspension to the panel-form member.



WO 00/07409

PCT/GB99/02268

1

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## LOUDSPEAKER DRIVE UNIT HAVING A RESONANT PANEL-FORM MEMBER

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DESCRIPTION

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TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to a method of making acoustic devices of the nature of loudspeakers and loudspeaker drive units and comprising resonant panel-form members capable of producing an acoustic output when excited with bending waves, and to acoustic devices made by the method.

BACKGROUND ART

The basic patent teaching for such panel-form acoustic members, known as "distributed mode" or 'DM' devices, is in International patent application WO97/09842 of New Transducers Limited.

It is known to suspend such panel-form members on, for example, a frame or chassis by means of a resilient suspension fixed adhesively to the edge of the member. It



is an object of the present invention to facilitate the mounting and suspension of resonant panel-form acoustic members relative to framing which may, for example, be a shallow enclosure or a so-called basket or chassis.

5 DM panel-form loudspeakers emit acoustic radiation from both sides of the panel, i.e. are bi-polar, and to facilitate positioning of the loudspeaker in a room, e.g. against a back wall, the rear radiation can be blocked or attenuated by placing the panel in a sealed box with a  
10 flexible surround or suspension round the panel perimeter to mount the panel in the box. This prevents any destructive interference from reflecting surfaces to the rear of the panel. The panel surround or suspension may be a strip of flexible foam with adhesive tape on both sides.

15 However, in such an arrangement, standing waves may be set up in the rear enclosure which can adversely affect the frequency response of the panel. These standing waves can be damped by filling the enclosure with an acoustic absorber, e.g. of soft foam material, for example flexible  
20 polyester or polyether.

It is another object of the invention to provide a method of making an acoustic device comprising a resonant panel-form member in which a suspension for the panel and an acoustic absorber are combined.

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#### DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

From one aspect the invention provides a method of making an acoustic device in the form of a loudspeaker drive unit having a resonant panel-form member adapted to

provide an acoustic output when excited with bending wave energy, comprising forming a resilient suspension for the panel-form member by moulding and simultaneously fixing the resilient suspension to the panel-form member.

5       The moulding may be with the aid of compression and/or heat and using a foamed plastics or rubber as the starting material for the suspension, or may comprise injection moulding of an elastomeric material.

Fixing of the suspension to the panel-form member may  
10 be accomplished with the aid of an adhesive or may involve direct injection of the suspension onto the panel-form member. The resilient suspension may be fixed to a peripheral margin of the panel-form member.

The method may comprise moulding a marginal portion of  
15 a block of soft or resilient foamed plastics or rubber by pressure and/or heat to form the suspension and such that a portion of the block of foamed plastics or rubber forms an acoustic absorber for attenuating or absorbing the acoustic output from one side of the panel-form member.

20       Where the suspension is injection moulded, a rigid support member may be co-moulded or integrally moulded or otherwise attached to the resilient suspension at a position spaced away from the edge of the panel-form member to provide a support for fixing the suspension in position,  
25 e.g. in an enclosure or in or on a frame or chassis. The rigid support may be in the form of a member extending round the periphery of the panel-form member as a continuous member or may be discontinuous where a



WO 00/07409

PCT/GB99/02268

4

suspension in the form of discrete suspension components or elements is required. A continuous suspension may provide an air or dust seal.

The fixing of the support to the enclosure or frame or chassis may be by clamping, adhesive means, fasteners or the like or by a combination of these fixing methods.

Where the suspension is injection moulded it may abut the edge of the panel-form member or may surround or partially surround the edge of the panel-form member. The resilient suspension may also be such as to surround or at least partially surround the rigid support member. Protrusions or recesses or apertures may be moulded into the injection-moulded suspension or may be provided in the rigid support to locate the suspension in the frame, chassis or enclosure.

The suspension may be formed such that the suspension is an interference fit in or on the frame, chassis or the like and so that tension and/or compression is applied to the suspension when it is mounted to its frame, chassis or the like to enhance the contact therebetween.

From another aspect the invention is a loudspeaker drive unit made by the method described above.

From yet another aspect the invention is a loudspeaker comprising a drive unit as defined above. Preferably the panel-form member is constructed generally in accordance with the teachings in International patent application WO97/09842 and is thus a distributed mode device.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The invention is diagrammatically illustrated, by way of example, in the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figures 1A and 1B are respective plan and half-sectional side views of a first embodiment of resonant panel-form loudspeaker drive unit;

Figure 2A is an enlarged sectional detail of the drive unit of Figure 1B;

Figure 2B is a scrap view of a detail in Figure 2A;

Figure 3 is a scrap sectional view showing a fitting location detail;

Figure 4 is a scrap sectional detail similar to that of Figure 2A and showing a variant, and

Figure 5 is a cross-sectional side view of a second embodiment of loudspeaker drive unit.

15 BEST MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

In Figures 1A and 1B, a loudspeaker drive unit 10 comprises a shallow generally rectangular frame or basket 11 for a rectangular distributed mode acoustic panel 12 generally as taught in WO97/09842. The panel 12 is 20 suspended in the frame 11 by way of a resilient suspension 13 extending round the edge of the panel 12. In this embodiment the frame 11 has a perforated base 11B, and sides 115 terminated by upper and lower outwardly extending flanges 11U, 11L. Internally the frame 11 is formed with 25 an interior shelf 11P. The acoustic panel 12 has inertial vibration excitors 14A, 14B mounted thereon to impart bending wave energy into the panel.

Turning to Figures 2A and 2B, the resilient suspension



WO 00/07409

PCT/GB99/02268

6

13 comprises relatively higher and lower compliance parts 21 and 22 which may be of an elastomer and of a rigid plastics respectively. Lower compliance part 22 is in the form of a continuous ring-like rigid support member spaced 5 from the edges of the panel 12. The higher compliance part 21 connects the rigid support member 22 and the panel edge 12E, and as shown is moulded to embrace both the member 22 at 21A and at 21B,C and the panel edge 12E at 21X and 21Y. The suspension part 21 has an intermediate web 21W 10 contributing substantially to achieving the desired overall compliance of the panel suspension.

It is preferred and advantageous for the web 21W to have slight angling as moulded, as shown in dotted lines at 21Z in Figure 2B, thus canting the suspension support 22, 15 as shown in dotted lines at 22Z. Recovery of this angling 21Z, shown as more or less total but not necessarily so in Figure 2A, when the suspension 13 is located in the frame 11 assists in achieving the desired intimacy of contact, if necessary with sealing, between the suspension and the 20 frame with some element of compression of the part 21A. The suspension 13 may be located in the frame 11 on brackets 23 provided on the shelf 11P.

Deformability of the material of the part 21 of the suspension assists self-locating assembly in the frame and 25 its resilience assists retention after assembly, though the additional use of an adhesive or clamping is possible.

The association of the parts 21 and 22 is conveniently achieved in a moulding operation which simultaneously



WO 00/07409

PCT/GB99/02268

7

incorporates the support 22 into the part 21 and which moulds the part 21 onto the panel edge 12E to form a strong bond therebetween.

As shown in Figure 3, it can be useful to have 5 mechanical latching between the suspension 13 and the frame e.g. by forming projections formations 21M on the suspension part 21A and recesses 11H through the frame sides 11S. The projections 21M are shown as wholly in the part 21A, but could follow corresponding projections on the 10 support 22. In practice it may be preferred to form the suspension 13 with indentations and to form corresponding projections on the frame 11.

Turning to Figure 4, it is noted that thinning of the suspension web 21W is shown, typically to as little as 0.25 15 millimetre or less. Such thickness is, of course, readily adjustable by way of mould inserts. Desired air leakage may be afforded by slits (not shown) in the web 21W and/or by full height interruptions (not shown) of the part 21A, either or both also readily achieved by mould inserts as 20 may be desired. Figure 4 also has dashed indication of optional edge or near-edge rebating of the panel 12 to form groove 12G on its underside and into which the suspension 13 can be moulded at 21K.

Figure 5 shows an embodiment of resonant panel-form 25 loudspeaker drive unit 10 generally in accordance with the teaching in WO97/09842 and in which a resonant panel-form member 12 is mounted in a shallow enclosure 24 to contain acoustic radiation from the rear face of the panel, the

arrangement being such that the panel suspension 13 and an acoustic absorber 25 in the enclosure 24 are integrated. Soft plastics foam used as the acoustic absorber 25 is compressed to the required thickness round the perimeter of the panel to form the flexible suspension 13 whereas the central region of the foam plastics filling the enclosure 24 remains uncompressed allowing it to form an effective acoustic absorber.

A manufacturing process for this unitary absorber/suspension is as follows:-

1. Apply a layer of adhesive (e.g. epoxy, acrylic or cyanoacrylate) around the perimeter of the panel 12.
2. Cut a piece of uncompressed foam 25 to the required size.
3. Position the foam 25 in one half of the press tool and the panel 12 in the opposite half.
4. Close the press and apply heat and pressure suitable for the foam material to compress to form a suspension 13 at its margin and the adhesive to cure and form an effective bond between panel and suspension material.
5. Remove component from press tool.
6. The component comprising the panel, acoustic absorber and suspension can then for example be adhesively bonded or mechanically clamped to the back box or enclosure 24 to form a complete unit.

#### INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The embodiment of Figure 5 thus provides an arrangement whereby the foam surround and acoustic absorber



WO 00/07409

PCT/GB99/02268

9

are incorporated into a single item which can be easily formed and bonded to the panel in a simple press tool. This new design simplifies the manufacturing process for a DML panel used in a closed back loudspeaker design.

5       The invention thus provides improved methods of making acoustic devices.

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1. A method of making an acoustic device in the form of a loudspeaker drive unit having a diaphragm adapted to provide an acoustic output when excited and comprising  
5 forming a resilient suspension for the diaphragm by moulding and simultaneously fixing the resilient suspension to the diaphragm, characterised in that the diaphragm is a resonant panel-form member adapted to be excited with bending wave energy, and characterised by providing a block  
10 of soft or resilient foamed plastics or rubber of sufficient size to overlie the panel-form member over its entire periphery, moulding the marginal portion of the block by pressure and/or heat applied only to the said marginal portion to form the suspension such that the  
15 suspension is secured to the panel-form member and such that the remaining portion of the block of foamed plastics or rubber forms an acoustic absorber for attenuating or absorbing the acoustic output from one side of the panel-form member.

20 2. A method according to claim 1, wherein a rigid support member is co-moulded or integrally moulded or otherwise attached to the resilient suspension at a position spaced away from the edge of the panel-form member to provide a support for fixing the suspension in position.

25 3. A method according to claim 2, wherein the rigid support is in the form of a member extending round the periphery of the panel-form member as a substantially continuous member.



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11

4. A method according to claim 2 or claim 3, wherein protrusions or recesses or apertures are moulded into the rigid support to locate the suspension in position.
- 5 5. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the suspension is formed such that it is a friction fit in an aperture defined by a frame or enclosure.
6. A loudspeaker drive unit made by the method of any preceding claim.
- 10 7. A loudspeaker comprising a drive unit according to claim 6.

Fig. 1A.

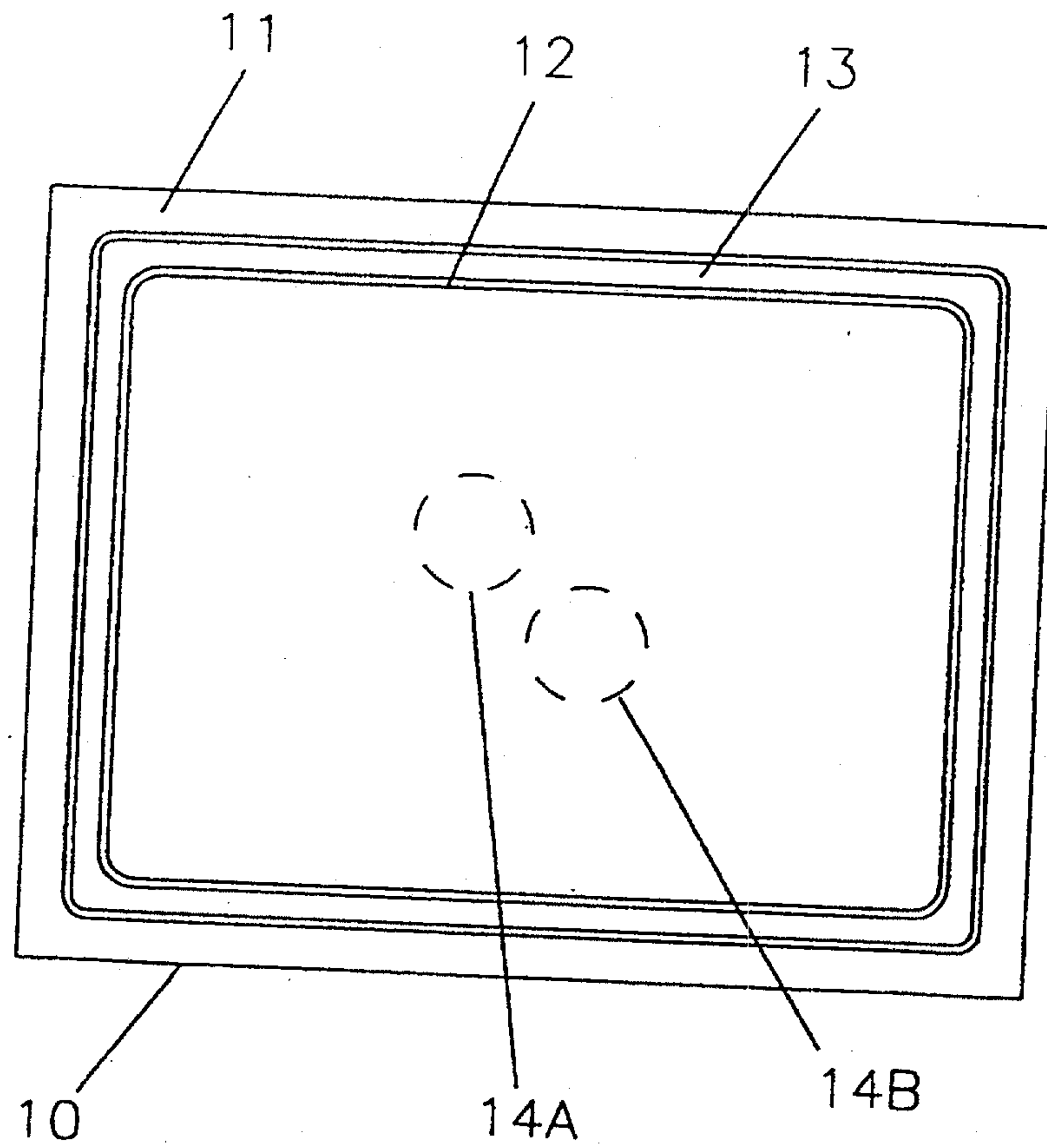


Fig. 1B.

