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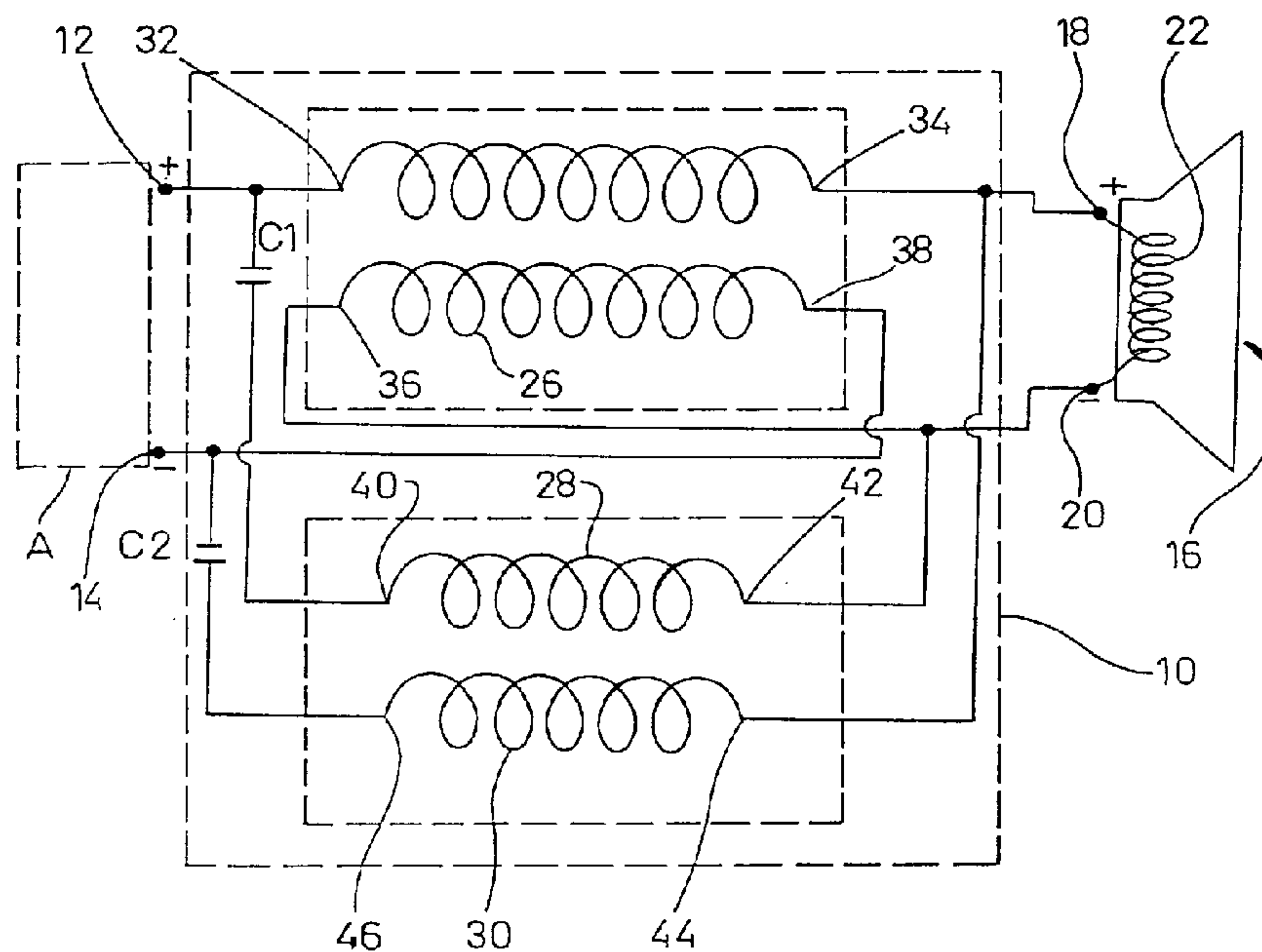
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(54) **CIRCUIT D'ATTAQUE POUR HAUT-PARLEUR UNIQUE**

(54) **SINGLE LOUD SPEAKER DRIVE SYSTEM**



(57) L'invention est un circuit d'attaque pour haut-parleur unique qui est constitué d'une bobine d'entrée basse fréquence montée entre la sortie d'un circuit audio et l'entrée du haut-parleur, d'une bobine de retour basse fréquence montée entre le point de retour du haut-parleur et celui du signal audio, cette bobine de retour utilisant un enroulement bifilaire avec la bobine d'entrée basse fréquence, d'une bobine d'entrée haute fréquence montée entre la sortie et le point de retour du circuit audio, et d'une bobine secondaire montée entre l'entrée du haut-parleur et la borne de mise à la terre, la bobine d'entrée haute fréquence utilisant un enroulement bifilaire avec cette bobine secondaire.

(57) A single speaker driver circuit having, a low frequency input coil connected between an audio circuit output and the input of the speaker, a low frequency return coil, connected between the return of the speaker and the return of the audio signal, the low frequency return coil being bifilar wound with the low frequency input coil, and a higher frequency input coil connected between the audio circuit output and the return of the audio circuit, and a secondary coil connected between the input of the speaker, and ground, the higher frequency input coil and the secondary coil being bifilar wound with one another.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A single speaker driver circuit having, a low frequency input coil connected between an audio circuit output and the input of the speaker, a low frequency return coil, connected between the return of the speaker and the return of the audio signal, the low frequency return coil being bifilar wound with the low frequency input coil, and a higher frequency input coil connected between the audio circuit output and the return of the audio circuit, and a secondary coil connected between the input of the speaker, and ground, the higher frequency input coil and the secondary coil being bifilar wound with one another.

The invention relates to a drive circuit for driving single speaker coil driven speaker systems and to an audio reproduction system incorporating such a drive circuit.

Single speaker systems involving the use of single coil driven speaker are usually involved relatively primitive drive circuits connected between the signal source and the loud speaker. Generally speaking such single speakers systems are built down to a price, and a degree of clarity and performance may be sacrificed. Such speaker systems may involve simple hand held tape recorders, telephone systems, two-way hand held radio communication systems, hand held loud speakers such as are used in crowd control, portable radio, aircraft communication, intercom systems, auto radio, and military mobile radio systems, police radio, and household and apartment communication systems.

In such single speaker coil driven systems, all of the sound signal frequencies from the amplifier are passed directly through the one coil of the single speaker. This is to be distinguished from the type of situation in more complex audio systems where there are two or three speakers for high, medium and low frequencies. In these systems, complex crossover circuits are used to separate the high, medium and low frequency signals, and direct them to their respective speakers, so that the high, medium, and low range sounds are reproduced separately in the separate speakers.

In a typical single speaker system all of the sounds high, medium and low, are reproduced in the single speaker.

As is well known, the resulting sound as heard by a listener is very far from satisfactory, and is frequently subject to distortion.

It is believed that a significant factor leading to such distortion is the distortion of the signals as they pass through the speaker coil, due to back EMF noise signals induced in the speaker coil as the signals pass through it.

10 In some driver systems for single speakers, there may be one or more coils connected to the speaker coil itself. As the audio signal currents pass through these coils, they will inevitably create further "back EMF" noise.

In U.S. Patent No. 5,373,563, Inventor, Vladimir W. Kukurudza, Title: SELF DAMPING SPEAKER MATCHING DEVICE, dated December 13, 1994, there is disclosed a crossover system for dividing an audio signal into high, medium, and low frequencies, and directing them to the appropriate speakers, and at the same time, reducing the distortion
20 caused in those speakers by the passage of the audio signal currents through them.

That system has proved to be highly effective with multiple speaker systems having either high or low, or high, medium, and low speakers. However, the system is not suitable for use with single speakers, where crossover circuits for separating the signals are not required.

As mentioned above, the present invention is directed to single speaker systems, and the problems of reducing the distortion in such single speaker systems, and is to be distinguished from the problems encountered in multiple speaker systems.

10 With a view to achieving the improvements described above in single speaker systems the invention comprises a single speaker driver circuit in turn comprising, low frequency input coil connected between the audio circuit output and the input of the speaker, a low frequency return coil, connected between the return of the speaker and the return of the audio signal, said low frequency return coil being bifilar wound with said low frequency input coil, and a higher frequency input coil connected between the audio circuit output and the return of the audio circuit, and a secondary coil connected between the input of said speaker, and ground, said higher frequency input coil and said secondary coil being bifilar wound with one another.

20 The invention also provides condensers connected with said higher frequency input coil and said secondary coil.

In the illustrated form of the invention, each of the four coils is considered to have an input end and return end, the signals being carried from the input end through the coils to the return end, for the purposes of explanation. In the winding of the first pair of bifilar coils, the input ends of each coil in the first pair are

placed together and the return ends of each of the coils in the first pair are placed together, so that the currents flow through the coils in the first pair of coils from their respective input to their respective return ends in the same direction.

The invention also envisages an audio reproduction system incorporating such a drive system.

10 The various features of novelty which characterize the invention are pointed out with more particularity in the claims annexed to and forming a part of this disclosure. For a better understanding of the invention, its operating advantages and specific objects attained by its use, reference should be had to the accompanying drawings and descriptive matter in which there are illustrated and described preferred embodiments of the invention.

IN THE DRAWINGS

20 Figure 1 is a schematic circuit diagram showing a single speaker audio reproduction system, and the driver circuit associated therewith in accordance with the invention;

Figure 2 is a schematic circuit diagram showing the first pair of bifilar wound coils, it being understood that this Figure 2 illustrative of the winding of the first pair of coils illustrated in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a cut away side elevation corresponding to Figure 2 illustrating the bifilar winding of the first pair of coils;

Figure 4 is a schematic circuit diagram showing the second pair of bifilar wound coils, illustrated in Figure 1, and,

Figure 5 is a cut away side elevation corresponding to Figure 4 illustrating the bifilar winding of the second pair of coils.

10 Referring first of all to Figure 1, it will be seen that the invention is there illustrated in the form of an audio sound reproduction system having a source of audio signals A, connected to a single speaker driver circuit indicated generally as 10. Circuit 10 is shown as being connected to an audio signal input 12 and return 14 of source A. This will be understood to represent any form of audio signal generator or source, or amplifier.

20 The driver circuit 10 is shown connected to a single loud speaker 16 having an input 18 and return 20, and a single coil 22.

For the purposes of this explanation it will be considered that the audio signals travel from the input 12 through the driver circuit 10 to the input 18 of the speaker 16, and exit from the speaker 16 at the return 20, and return through the driver circuit to the audio circuit at the return 14. In accordance with well established

scientific convention, the audio currents are considered for the purposes of explanation as passing in the manner described above, i.e. from + to -.

As further illustrated in Figure 1, the driver circuit 10 is represented as having a first pair of coils 24 and 26 and second pair of coils 28 and 30. These coils are illustrated in their respective phantom boxes as side by side, but in fact each pair is wound in a bifilar manner as illustrated in Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5.

10 The first pair of coils 24 and 26 comprise a low frequency input coil 24, having an input end 32 and return end 34. The second coil 26 of the first pair comprises a low frequency return coil 26, and has an input end 36 and return end 38

20 The two coils 24 and 26 are wound in a bifilar manner as generally illustrated in Figure 2 and 3, with their coil inputs 32 - 36 adjacent one another and their coil returns 34 - 38 adjacent one another. Currents passing through the two coils pass in the same direction through both coils 24 and 26. However, as will become apparent from the following description, the signals in coil 26 are out of phase with the signals in coil 24, due to the phase shift resulting from passage of the signals through the coil 22 of the speaker.

The input, or low frequency, coil 24 is tuned to receive the low frequency audio wave components of the

signal. The low frequency audio signals pass through coil 24 to the input of the speaker. Due to the action of the coil 24 however there is a slight time delay involved. After passing through the speaker coil these low frequency signals then pass to the input end 36 of coil 26. However due to the effect of the speaker coil there is ,again, a slight further time delay. As a result there is an out of phase relation between the signals in coil 24 and the signals in coil 26 which effectively produces a suppression of noise signals that would otherwise be generated in coil 24 and also to some extent in the speaker coil 22, thus significantly improving the clarity of reproduction.

The second pair of coils 28 and 30 comprise a higher frequency, primary coil 28 and secondary coil 30. Coil 28 has a positive end 40 and return end 42.

Secondary coil 30 has a positive end 44 and a ground end 46. Primary coil 28 and secondary coil 30 act as the primary and secondary of a transformer. The primary coil 28 receives the high and mid range frequencies, selected through the condenser C1, and passed directly to the return side 20 of the circuit between the speaker and coil 26 and thus pass to the negative side of the audio circuit at 14.

These currents passing through primary coil 28 in turn excite the secondary coil 30 and generate secondary currents, which pass through secondary coil positive end 44 directly to the input side 18 of the speaker 16. The

negative end 46 of the secondary coil 30 is connected to the condenser C2 which in effect speeds up the secondary currents. The opposite side of condenser C2 is connected to ground to complete the circuit.

The coils 28 and 30 are wound in a bifilar manner as illustrated in Figure 4 and 5. The coils 28 and 30 are connected so that currents induced through the secondary coil 30 will pass in the same direction, as the audio signal currents passing through the primary coil 28.

10 Primary coil 28 induces higher frequency signal currents in secondary coil 30 more or less instantaneously, and the higher frequency induced signals are communicated to the input side of the speaker. As a result both the low frequency and the higher frequency signals reach the speaker coil at approximately the same time.

The primary and secondary coils 28 and 30, and the condensers C1 and C2 all produce phase shifts in the higher frequency audio signals, so that when they reach the input of the speaker they are substantially in phase with the low
20 frequency audio signals from the coil 24.

The foregoing is a description of a preferred embodiment of the invention which is given here by way of example only. The invention is not to be taken as limited to any of the specific features as described, but comprehends all such variations thereof as come within the scope of the appended claims.

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. A single speaker driver circuit for use in association with a source of audio signals and a single coil driven speaker for communicating said signals to said speaker and for reducing unwanted noise in said speaker, and comprising;

10 a low frequency input coil connected between the output of said audio circuit and the input of said single speaker;

a low frequency return coil, connected between the return of said single speaker and the return of the audio signal, said low frequency return coil being bifilar wound with said low frequency input coil, whereby signals passing through said low frequency input coil, and through said speaker coil and then through said low frequency return coil will substantially reduce unwanted noise in said speaker;

20 a higher frequency input coil connected between said output of said audio circuit and a location between the return of the speaker and the input to the low frequency return coil, and,

a secondary coil connected between the input of said speaker, and ground, said higher frequency input coil and said secondary coil being bifilar wound with one another, and said secondary coil acting as the secondary of a transformer, and being adapted to be excited by higher

frequency currents passing through said higher frequency input coil to generate secondary signals which are passed to said speaker input.

2. A single speaker driver circuit as claimed in Claim 1 and including condensers connected with said higher frequency input coil, and with said secondary coil.

10 3. A single speaker driver system as claimed in Claim 2 and wherein each of the four coils has an input end and return end, the signals being carried from the input end through the coils to the return end.

4. A single speaker driver system as claimed in Claim 3 and wherein ,in said first pair of bifilar coils, the input ends of each coil in said pair are placed together and the return ends of each of the coils in said pair are placed together, so that the currents flow through the coils in the first pair of coils from their respective input to their
20 respective return ends in the same direction.

5. A single speaker driver system as claimed in Claim 3 and wherein ,in said second pair of bifilar coils, the input ends of each coil in said pair are placed together and the return ends of each of the coils in said pair are placed together, so that the currents flow through the coils in

said second pair of coils from their respective input to their respective return ends in the same direction.

6. A single speaker driver circuit as claimed in Claim 1 and including a first condenser connected between said higher frequency input coil and said output of said audio signal circuit, and a second condenser connected between said secondary coil and ground.

10 7. A single speaker driver circuit for use in association with a source of audio signals and a single coil driven speaker for communicating said signals to said speaker and for reducing unwanted noise in said speaker, and comprising;

a low frequency input coil connected between the output of said audio circuit and the input of said single speaker;

20 a low frequency return coil, connected between the return of said single speaker and the return of the audio signal, said low frequency return coil being bifilar wound with said low frequency input coil, whereby signals passing through said low frequency input coil, and through said speaker coil and then through said low frequency return coil will substantially reduce unwanted noise in said speaker; each of said input and return coils having input ends and return ends and wherein said input ends in said pair are placed together and wherein said return ends of each of said

coils in said pair are placed together, so that the currents flow through said input and return coils from their respective input ends to their respective return ends in the same direction;

a higher frequency input coil connected between said output of said audio circuit and a location between the return of the speaker and the input to the low frequency return coil, and,

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a secondary coil connected between the input of said speaker, and ground, said higher frequency input coil and said secondary coil being bifilar wound with one another, and said secondary coil acting as the secondary of a transformer, and being adapted to be excited by higher frequency currents passing through said higher frequency input coil to generate secondary signals which are passed to said speaker input each on said coils having input ends and return ends, and wherein in said second pair of bifilar coils, said input ends of each coil in said pair are placed together and said return ends of each of the coils in said pair are placed together, so that the currents flow through said higher frequency coil and said secondary coil in said second pair of coils from their respective input to their respective return ends in the same direction.

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8. A single speaker driver circuit for use in association with a source of audio signals and a single coil driven speaker for communicating said signals to said speaker and for reducing unwanted noise in said speaker, and comprising;

a low frequency input coil connected between the output of said audio circuit and the input of said single speaker;

10 a low frequency return coil, connected between the return of said single speaker and the return of the audio signal, said low frequency return coil being bifilar wound with said low frequency input coil, whereby signals passing through said low frequency input coil, and through said speaker coil and then through said low frequency return coil will substantially reduce unwanted noise in said speaker; each of said input and return coils having input ends and return ends and wherein said input ends in said pair are placed together and wherein said return ends of each of said coils in said pair are placed together, so that the currents flow through said input and return coils from their
20 respective input ends to their respective return ends in the same direction;

a higher frequency input coil connected between said output of said audio circuit and a location between the return of the speaker and the input to the low frequency return coil;

a secondary coil connected between the input of said speaker, and ground, said higher frequency input coil and said secondary coil being bifilar wound with one another, and said secondary coil acting as the secondary of a transformer, and being adapted to be excited by higher frequency currents passing through said higher frequency input coil to generate secondary signals which are passed to said speaker input each on said coils having input ends and return ends, and wherein in said second pair of bifilar
10 coils, said input ends of each coil in said pair are placed together and said return ends of each of the coils in said pair are placed together, so that the currents flow through said higher frequency coil and said secondary coil in said second pair of coils from their respective input to their respective return ends in the same direction;

a first condenser connected between said higher frequency input coil and said output of said audio signal circuit, and,

a second condenser connected between said secondary
20 coil and ground.

9. An audio sound reproduction system and comprising;

a source of audio signals ;

a single coil driven speaker ;

a speaker drive circuit for communicating said signals to said speaker and for reducing unwanted noise in said speaker, and in turn comprising;

a low frequency input coil connected between the output of said audio circuit and the input of said single speaker;

10 a low frequency return coil, connected between the return of said single speaker and the return of the audio signal, said low frequency return coil being bifilar wound with said low frequency input coil, whereby signals passing through said low frequency input coil, and through said speaker coil and then through said low frequency return coil will substantially reduce unwanted noise in said speaker;

a higher frequency input coil connected between said output of said audio circuit and a location between the return of the speaker and the input to the low frequency return coil, and,

20 a secondary coil connected between the input of said speaker, and ground, said higher frequency input coil and said secondary coil being bifilar wound with one another, and said secondary coil acting as the secondary of a transformer, and being adapted to be excited by higher frequency currents passing through said higher frequency input coil to generate secondary signals which are passed to said speaker input.

10. An audio sound reproduction system as claimed in Claim 9 and wherein ,in said first pair of bifilar coils, the input ends of each coil in said pair are placed together and the return ends of each of the coils in said pair are placed together, so that the currents flow through the coils in the first pair of coils from their respective input to their respective return ends in the same direction.

10 11. An audio sound reproduction system as claimed in claim 10 and wherein ,in said second pair of bifilar coils, the input ends of each coil in said pair are placed together and the return ends of each of the coils in said pair are placed together, so that the currents flow through the coils in said second pair of coils from their respective input to their respective return ends in the same direction.

20 12. An audio sound reproduction system as claimed in Claim 11 and including a first condenser connected between said higher frequency input coil and said output of said audio signal circuit, and a second condenser connected between said secondary coil and ground.

13. The method of operating an audio signal reproduction system , said system having, a source of audio signals a single coil driven speaker , a speaker drive circuit for communicating said signals to said speaker and for reducing

unwanted noise in said speaker, a low frequency input coil connected between the output of said audio circuit and the input of said single speaker, a low frequency return coil, connected between the return of said single speaker and the return of the audio signal, said low frequency return coil being bifilar wound with said low frequency input coil, whereby signals passing through said low frequency input coil, and through said speaker coil and then through said low frequency return coil will substantially reduce unwanted noise in said speaker, a higher frequency input coil connected between said output of said audio circuit and a location between the return of the speaker and the input to the low frequency return coil, and, a secondary coil connected between the input of said speaker, and ground, said higher frequency input coil and said secondary coil being bifilar wound with one another, and said secondary coil acting as the secondary of a transformer, and being adapted to be excited by higher frequency currents passing through said higher frequency input coil to generate secondary signals which are passed to said speaker input, and comprising the steps of;

passing low frequency signals through said low frequency coil;

passing said high frequency signals through said high frequency coil;

combining said low and high frequency signals and passing them through said speaker coil.

14. The method as claimed in claim 13 and including the steps of passing said signals from said speaker through respective further coils which are bifilar wound with respective low and high frequency coils.

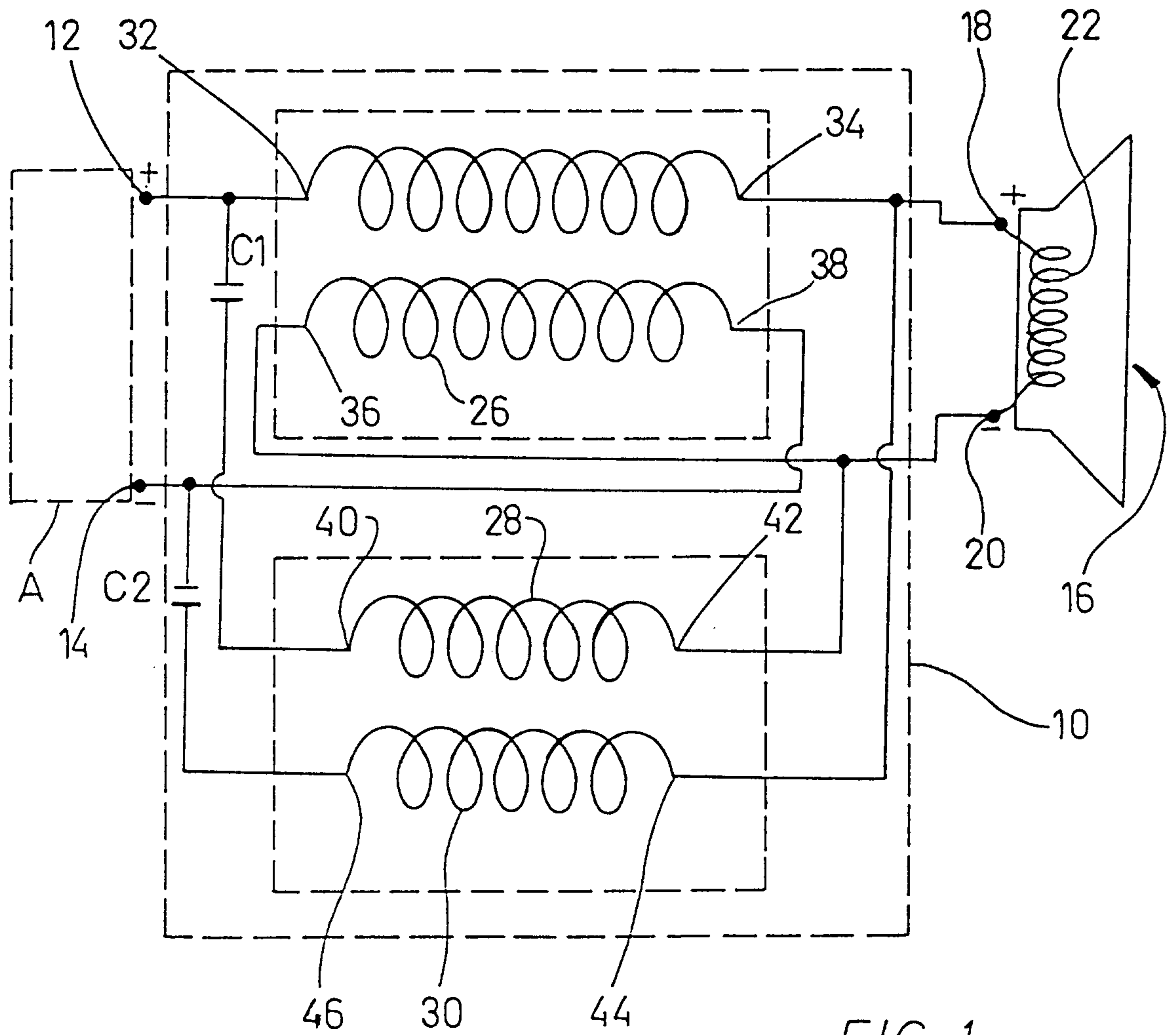


FIG. 1

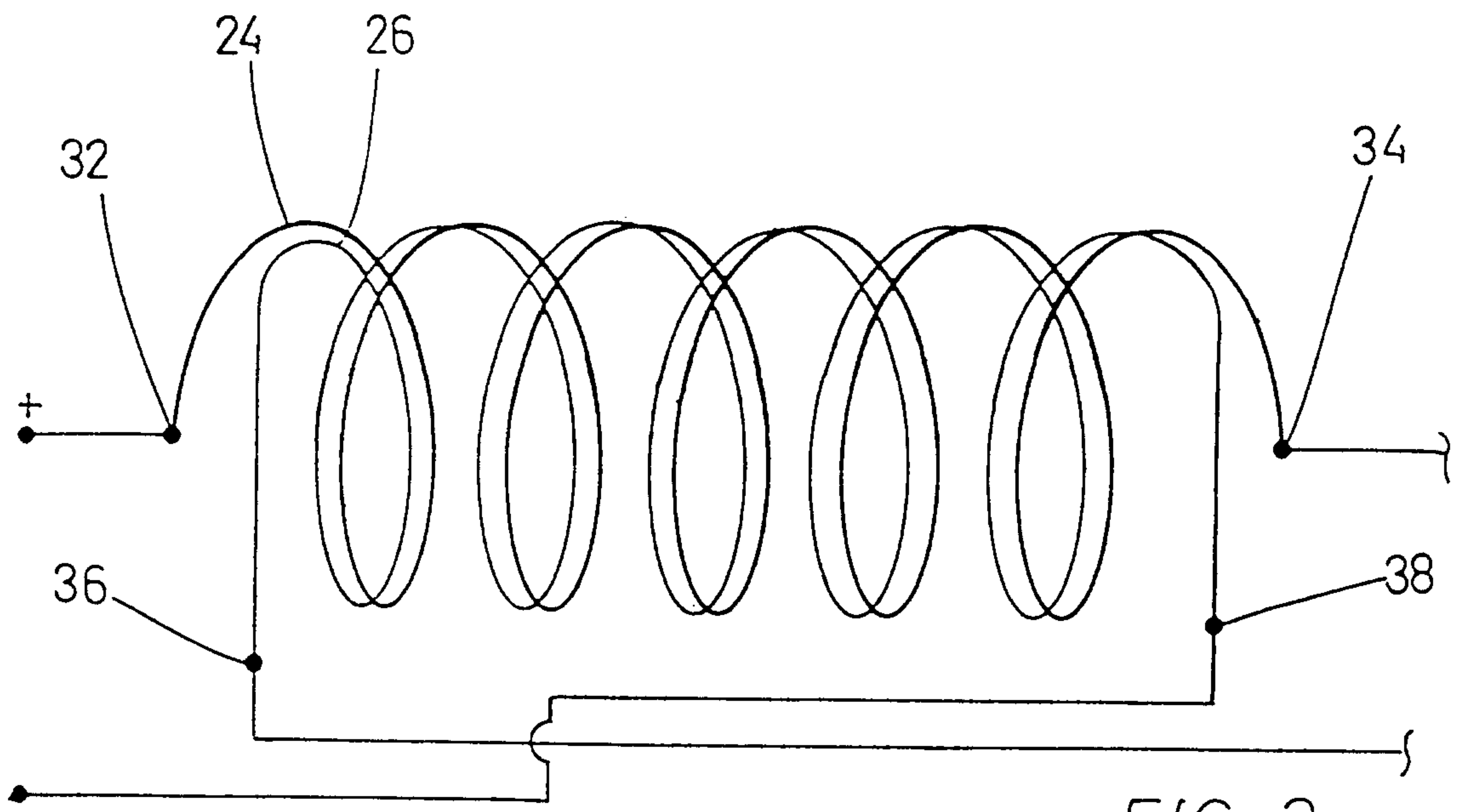


FIG. 2

