

has seven walls, 12 corners, and one stop. It is the only one that utilizes the maximum available tunnel length; the 30Hz tunnel has three fewer corners and does not use the last two lengths of

the tunnel. The center layer divides the available tunnel into two sections and does not use the last length of the tunnel, leaving space for the lead-in wiring for the speaker.

honeycomb-like structure, which results in an acoustically dead cabinet over the operating frequency range. The open mouth of each tunnel opens under the driver into a small plenum. A divider reduces the plenum volume to improve the coupling between the tunnels and the driver. *Figure 9* details the plenum; the divider is not shown so that the divider support structure may be detailed.

Each layer preserves the same basic structure of seven walls to maintain the

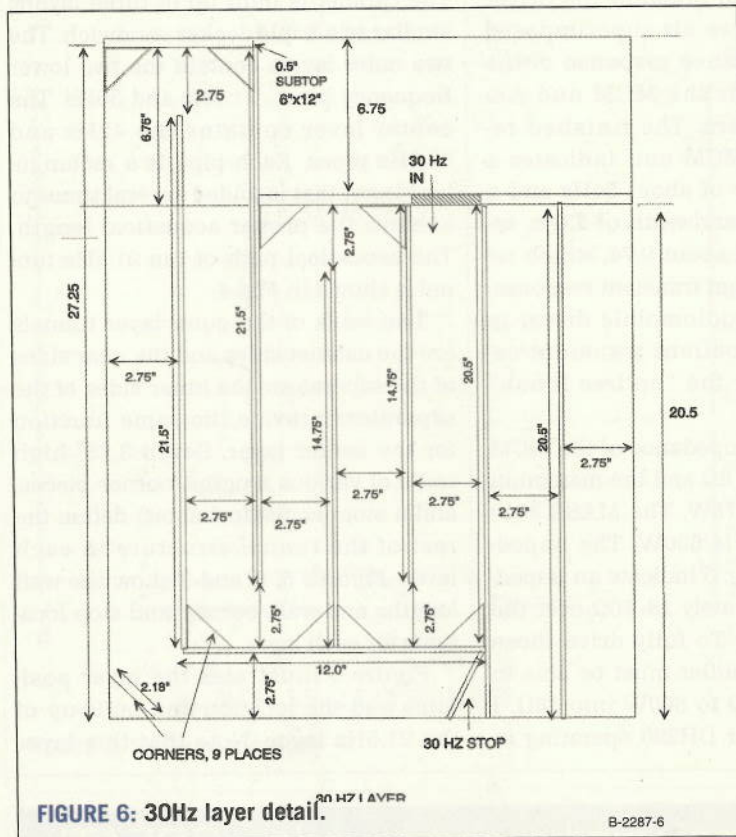


FIGURE 6: 30Hz layer detail.

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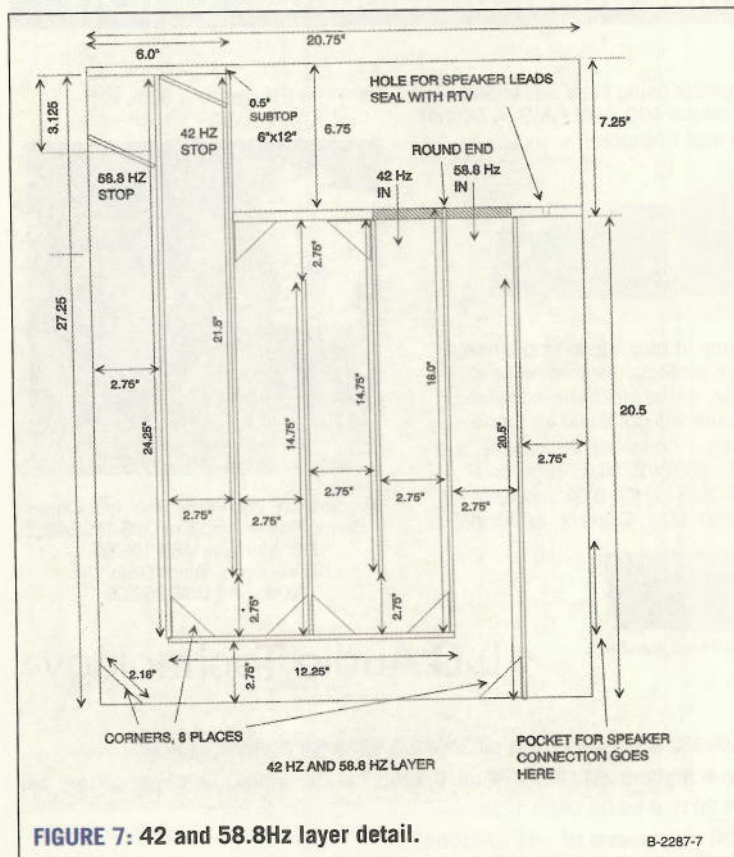


FIGURE 7: 42 and 58.8Hz layer detail.

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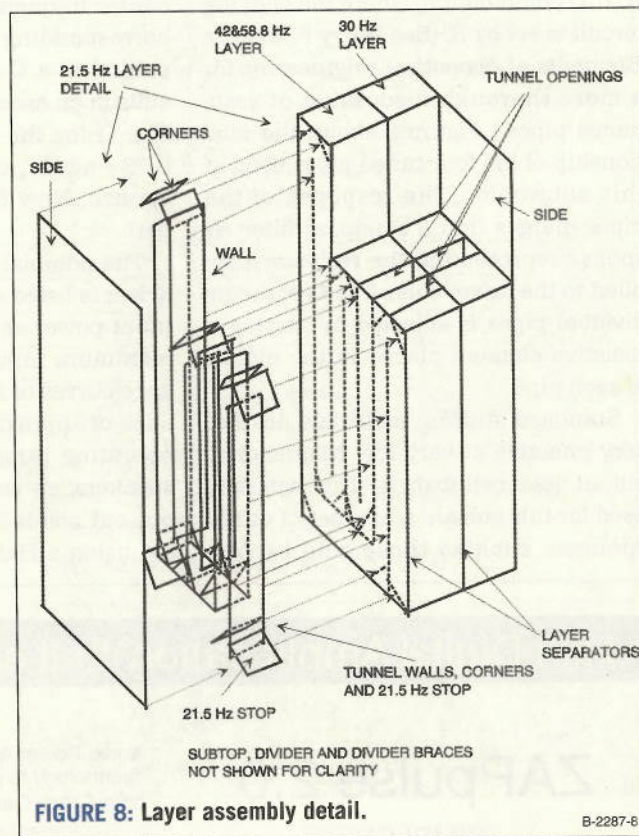


FIGURE 8: Layer assembly detail.

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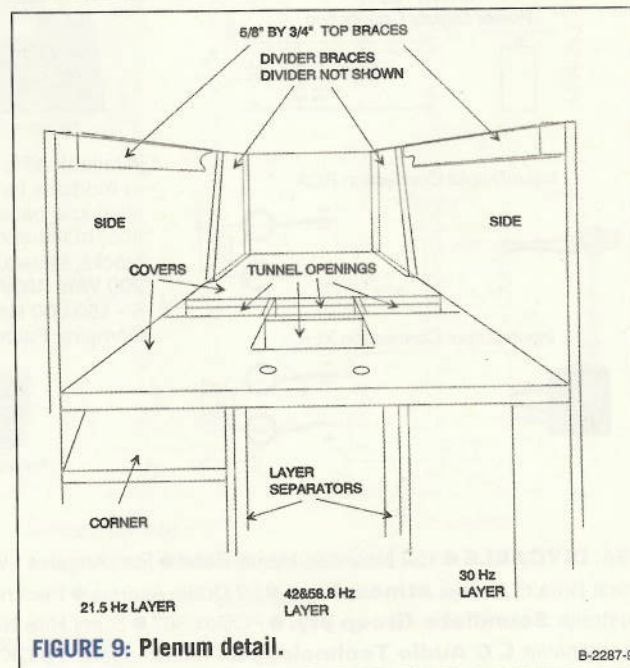


FIGURE 9: Plenum detail.

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