

10" Woofer with excellent performance in the mid frequency ranges. Its great efficiency in sound reproduction is due excellent combination of different components. This new design is capable of handling up to 600 Watts Continous Music.

For sound reinforcement in nightclubs, dancing halls, auditoriums, bands and also for studio monitors. Its great efficiency in sound reproduction is due to the excellent combination of the different components.

The epoxy painted aluminium frame provides the array with high mechanical resistance, an impregnated fabric surround, impregnated long fiber paper cone non pressed, give the array great stability, high yield and low distortion.

The 10W16P woofer incorporates a magnetic assembly, of 169mm, of high density of magnetic flux combined with the characteristics above its check to the product high sensibility.

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Nominal diameter	mm (in)
Nominal impedance	Ω
Minimum impedance @ 307 Hz 7.0	Ω
Power handling	
Peak	W
Continous Music ¹ 600	W
NBR ² 300	W
AES ³ 300	W
Sensitivity (1 W@1m) averaged from 100 to 4,000 Hz90	dB SPL
Power compression @ 0 dB (nom. power)2.0	dB
Power compression @ -3 dB (nom. power)/21.3	dB
Power compression @ -10 dB (nom. power)/100.2	dB
Frequency response @ -10 dB 70 to 4,000	Hz
Minimum recommended crossover (12 dB/oct) 50	Hz

¹ Power handling specifications refer to normal speech and/or music program material, reproduced by an amplifier producing no more than 5% distortion. Power is calculated as true RMS voltage squared divided by the nominal impedance of the loudspeaker.

² NBR Standard (10,303 Brasilian Standard).

³ AES Standard 2 - 1984 (Rev. 2003).

THIELE CMALL DADAMETEDS

THIELE-SMALL PARAMETERS	
Fs	Hz
Vas	l (ft³)
Qts	, ,
Qes	
Qms	
ηο (half space)	%
Sd	$m^2(in^2)$
Vd (Sd x Xmax)	cm³ (in³)
Xmax (max. excursion (peak) with 10% distortion) 3.8 (0.15)	mm (in)
Xlim (max.excursion (peak) before physical damage) 11.8 (0.46)	mm (in)
Atmospheric conditions at TS parameter measurements:	
Temperature	°C (°F)
Atmospheric pressure	mb
Humidity51	%

Thiele-Small parameters are measured after a 2-hour power test using half AES power . A variation of ± 15% is allowed.

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS	
βL	Tm
Flux density	T
Voice coil diameter	mm (in)
Voice coil winding length	m (ft)
Wire temperature coefficient of resistance (α 25)0.00387	1/°C
Maximum voice coil operation temperature258 (497)	°C (°F)
θ vc (max.voice coil operation temp./max.power) 0.9 (1.7)	°C/W(°F/W)
Hvc (voice coil winding depth)	mm (in)
Hag (air gap height)	mm (in)
Re	Ω
Mms	g (lb)
Cms	μm/N
Rms1.0	kg/s
NON-LINEAR PARAMETERS	
Le @ Fs (voice coil inductance @ Fs) 2.799	mH
Le @ 1 kHz (voice coil inductance @ 1 kHz) 1.499	mH
Le @ 20 kHz (voice coil inductance @ 20 kHz) 0.752	mH
Red @ Fs	Ω
=	==
Red @ 1 kHz3.69	Ω
Red @ 20 kHz	Ω
Krm	mΩ
Kxm11.2	mΗ

Exm......0.77

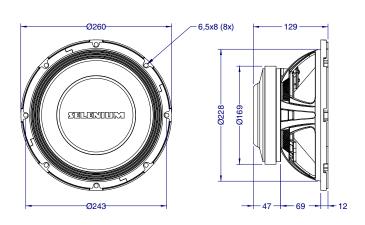


ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Magnet material		B	arium ferrite
Magnet weight	1	,563(55)	g (oz)
Magnet diameter x depth 169	x 19 (6.6	55 x 0.75)	mm (in)
Magnetic assembly weight	4,4	52 (9.81)	g (lb)
Frame material			. Aluminum
Frame finish			Black epoxy
Voice coil material			. Aluminium
Voice coil former material			
Cone material		Lor	ng fiber pulp
Volume displaced by woofer	2.	6 (0.092)	I (ft³)
Net weight	4,9	20 (10.8)	g (lb)
Gross weight	5,40	0 (11.90)	g (lb)
Carton dimensions (W x D x H) 28.0 x 26.3 x	(15.4 (11 x	(10.3 x 6)	cm (in)

MOUNTING INFORMATION

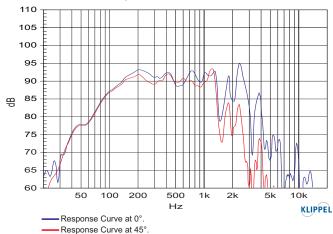
6.5 x 8 (0.26 x 0.32)	mm (in)
243 (9.56)	mm (in)
	mm (in)
	mm (in)
Push	on terminals
Positive voltage applied to	the positive
terminal (red) gives forward	cone motion
	6.5 x 8 (0.26 x 0.32) 243 (9.56) 230 (9.05) 228 (8.97) Push Positive voltage applied to



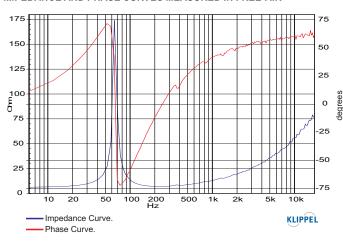


WOOFER 10W16P

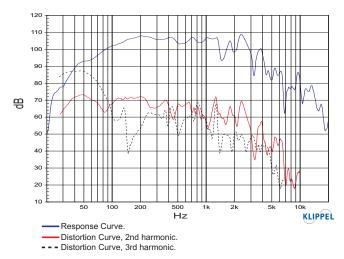
RESPONSE CURVES (0° AND 45°) IN A TEST ENCLOSURE INSIDE AN ANECHOIC CHAMBER, 1 W / 1 m $\,$



IMPEDANCE AND PHASE CURVES MEASURED IN FREE-AIR



HARMONIC DISTORTION CURVES MEASURED AT 10% AES INPUT POWER, 1 \mbox{m}



POLAR RESPONSE CURVES







-Polar Response Curve.

HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT AMPLIFIER

The power amplifier must be able to supply twice the RMS driver power. This 3 dB headroom is necessary to handle the peaks that are common to musical programs. When the amplifier clips those peaks, high distortion arises and this may damage the transducer due to excessive heat. The use of compressors is a good practice to reduce music dynamics to safe levels.

FINDING VOICE COIL TEMPERATURE

It is very important to avoid maximum voice coil temperature. Since moving coil resistance (R_{E}) varies with temperature according to a well known law, we can calculate the temperature inside the voice coil by measuring the voice coil DC resistance:

$$T_{_{B}} \; = \; T_{_{A}} \; + \left(\frac{R_{_{B}}}{R_{_{A}}} \; - \; 1\right) \!\! \left(T_{_{A}} \; - \; 25 \; + \; \frac{1}{\alpha_{_{25}}}\right)$$

 T_A , T_B = voice coil temperatures in °C.

 R_A , R_B = voice coil resistances at temperatures T_A and T_B , respectively. α_{25} = voice coil wire temperature coefficient at 25 °C.

POWER COMPRESSION

Voice coil resistance rises with temperature, which leads to efficiency reduction. Therefore, if after doubling the applied electric power to the driver we get a 2 dB rise in SPL instead of the expected 3 dB, we can say that power compression equals 1 dB. An efficient cooling system to dissipate voice coil heat is very important to reduce power compression.

NON-LINEAR VOICE COIL PARAMETERS

Due to its close coupling with the magnetic assembly, the voice coil in electrodynamic loudspeakers is a very non-linear circuit. Using the non-linear modeling parameters Krm, Kxm, Erm and Exm from an empirical model, we can calculate voice coil impedance with good accuracy.

SUGGESTED PROJECTS

For additional project suggestions, please access our website.

TEST ENCLOSURE Closed box, with volume of 455 liters.