



(11) Publication number : **0 642 291 A2**

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number : **94305330.6**

(51) Int. Cl.⁶ : **H04R 7/16**

(22) Date of filing : **20.07.94**

(30) Priority : **05.08.93 US 102378**

(43) Date of publication of application :
08.03.95 Bulletin 95/10

(84) Designated Contracting States :
DE FR GB IT

(71) Applicant : **BOSE CORPORATION**
The Mountain
Framingham, Massachusetts 01701-9168 (US)

(72) Inventor : **Scanlan, James M.**
62 Glen Street
Marlborough, Massachusetts 01752 (US)

(74) Representative : **Brunner, Michael John et al**
GILL JENNINGS & EVERY
Broadgate House
7 Eldon Street
London EC2M 7LH (GB)

(54) **Loudspeaker diaphragm attaching.**

(57) A loudspeaker includes a diaphragm having a neck with an annular edge (21), a voicecoil former (14) having an annular edge, and a spider (10). The annular edge (21) of the neck and the annular edge of the voicecoil former (14) are connected together in an annular groove structure (11) in fixed relationship to the spider (10).

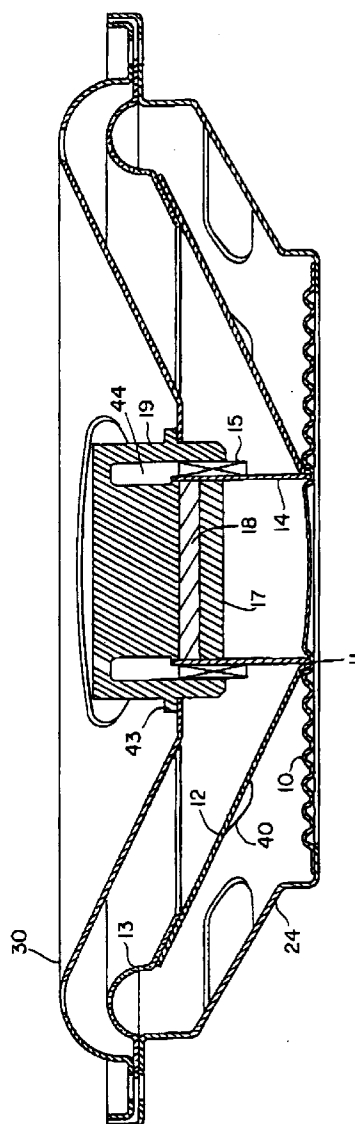


Fig. 4

The invention relates in general to loudspeaker diaphragm attaching and more particularly to an improved joint among diaphragm neck, spider and voicecoil former.

According to the invention the annular edge of the diaphragm neck and annular edge of the voicecoil former are joined together to an annular region of the spider to form the neck joint.

According to a specific form of the invention, there is a loudspeaker driver basket having the motor structure located in front of the cone with the spider behind the motor structure resiliently supporting the rear edge of the coil former. The voice coil is located at the forward end of the coil former. The neck joint is in a groove in the spider.

The dual shear action of the neck joint in the novel cone/coil former/spider configuration increases the buckling load of the coil former. The spider groove provides a large bond area between the cone, former and spider, thus making a stronger neck joint. In addition, the groove aids in confining the bonding adhesive to a localized region which improves manufacturability by preventing the adhesive from flowing out of the desired joint. This invention also helps provide consistent acoustic properties of the manufactured loudspeaker drivers embodying the invention.

Generally, the adhesives used to couple the dustcap to conventional loudspeakers have variations in their stiffness, mass and damping characteristics. These variations are difficult to control and therefore result in variations in the frequency response of the loudspeakers. The novel cone/coil former/spider configuration eliminates the need for a dustcap and its associated adhesive joint, yet still prevents the ingress of dust into the motor structure and reduces variations in acoustic properties of manufactured drivers embodying the invention.

Numerous other features, objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following specification when read in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a mostly exploded view of a loudspeaker;

FIG. 2 is a bottom view of a loudspeaker;

FIG. 3 is a top view of a loudspeaker;

FIG. 4 is a sectional view through section 4-4 of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a sectional view through section 5-5 of FIG. 2;

FIG. 6 is a sectional view of a loudspeaker neck joint according to an alternative mode of the invention;

FIG. 7 is a sectional view of a conventional loudspeaker neck joint; and

FIGS. 8 and 9 are partial axial sectional diagrammatic views of alternate embodiments of the invention with a groove in the dustcap.

With reference now to the drawings and more

particularly, FIGS. 1-4 thereof, there is shown an exemplary embodiment of a loudspeaker according to the invention. Rear basket 24, preferably made from aluminum, has a bottom edge 25 coupled to the outer edge of spider 10. The spider is preferably made from a cotton-polyester blend and has a centrally disposed circular groove 11. Spider 10 extends completely over the opening in rear basket 24, thereby additionally functioning as a dust cap to help prevent debris from entering motor structure 20.

The central portion of spider 10, located inside groove 11, can be treated or impregnated with various stiffening agents well known in the art to achieve the traditional range of conventional dustcap properties. A light treatment will allow air to pass through spider 10 and over coil former 14, cooling voicecoil 15 and motor structure 20. A stiffer treatment helps produce more acoustic energy at higher frequencies prevent buckling of the membrane at high pressure loads.

Paper or plastic cone 12 has annular foam surround 13 disposed around its outer edge 22. The inner annular edge 21 of the cone neck is bonded with the rear edge of coil former 14, preferably made from aluminum, inside groove 11 with a two-part epoxy adhesive, which is then cured at a high temperature.

Voice coil 15 is disposed at the forward edge of coil former 14 and is preferably made from copper clad aluminum wire. Tinsel leads 16 are coupled to voice coil 15 and are brought out through slits 40 in cone 12.

Motor structure 20 is supported on the inside of forward basket 30, which is preferably aluminum, and comprises a rearwardly opening cup-shaped yoke assembly formed with an annular recess 44 for accommodating voice coil 15. A neodymium-iron-boron circular disk magnet 18 is sandwiched between yoke 19 and coin 17 coacting with yoke 19 to define annular recess 44 and to provide a radial magnetic field between coin 17 and the cylindrical wall of yoke 19. Yoke 19 and coin 17 are preferably made from low-carbon steel.

In the final assembly, surround 13 is adhesively bonded between the rearward edge of the forward basket and the forward edge of the rear basket.

As best seen in FIGS. 3 and 4, forward basket 30 has a circular opening 32 for accommodating yoke 19. Circular lip 43 of yoke 19 is bonded to the edge of circular opening 32.

Referring to FIG. 5, there is shown an enlarged sectional view of neck joint 50 along section 5-5 in FIG. 2. Generally, coil former 14 and cone 12 are pre-assembled with horizontal plane 53 of surround 13 perpendicular to axial plane 52 of former 14. Cone 12 and the rear edge of coil former 14 are then bonded to spider 10 in groove 11 with a high-temperature, two-part epoxy 51.

The groove 11 assists in centering and maintaining the perpendicularity of coil former 14 with respect

to horizontal plane 53 of surround 13. In addition, groove 11 aids in confining bonding adhesive 51 to a localized region which improves manufacturability by preventing the adhesive from flowing out of the desired joint and into motor structure 20 or onto spider 10.

A particularly important advantage of groove 11 can be seen by comparing neck joint 50 with a conventional neck joint 250, as shown in FIG. 7. In the conventional neck joint 250 only one surface of coil former 214 contacts one surface of spider 210 and cone 212. The neck joint according to the invention shown in FIGS. 5 and 6 has a significantly larger bond area to form a stronger joint.

Another advantage of the invention resides in the dual shear action of neck joint 50 increasing the buckling load of coil former 14. During operation of the loudspeaker, the coil former is displaced in the direction shown by arrow 54 in FIG. 5 and arrow 254 in FIG. 7. Conventional neck joint 250 creates a non-columnar, uneven pull on coil former 214. In contrast coil former 14 is always in either pure tension or pure compression, thereby extending the life of the neck joint. This feature is particularly important in woofers, where the coil former excursions are quite large and create large stresses at the neck joint.

FIG. 6 shows an alternative embodiment of the invention. Instead of the spider extending completely over the opening in the rear basket, spider 110, shown in FIG. 6, has a central circular opening concentric with groove 111, and having a smaller diameter than groove 111. Dustcap 160 covers the circular opening as shown to prevent dust from entering the magnetic gap and allowing the differential air pressure at the yoke to equalize the pressure in front of the cone.

Referring to FIGS. 8 and 9 there are shown axial sectional diagrammatic views of alternative embodiments of the invention with the annular groove in the dustcap. In FIG. 8 dustcap 331 is formed with annular groove 312 accommodating the upper edges of cone 313 and former 314 secured therein with adhesive 317. Adhesive 316 secures the inside edge of spacer 315 to dustcap 311. In FIG. 9 dustcap 321 is formed with annular groove 322 that accommodates the upper edges of cone 323 and former 324 with the inner edge of spider 325 secured to the outside edge of dustcap 322.

Claims

1. A loudspeaker comprising:
 - a diaphragm (12) having a neck with an annular edge (21);
 - a voicecoil former (14) having an annular edge; and,
 - a spider (10),
 characterised in that

the annular edge (21) of the neck and the annular edge of the voicecoil former (14) are connected together in an annular groove structure (11) in fixed relationship to the spider (10).

2. A loudspeaker in accordance with claim 1, wherein the annular groove structure (11) is integral with the spider.
3. A loudspeaker in accordance with claim 1, wherein the annular groove structure (11) comprises a dustcap (160) over the voicecoil former (114).
4. A loudspeaker in accordance with claim 1, and further comprising
 - a forward basket (30) having a rearward edge surrounding an opening (32) and having an inside region;
 - a motor structure (20), coupled centrally to the inside region of the forward basket, having inner and outer walls, and including a magnet (18) for providing a magnetic field between the inner and outer walls;
 - a rear basket (24) having a bottom with a bottom edge (25) surrounding a bottom opening and a forward edge surrounding an opening;
 - the coil former (14) having forward and rear edges and having a central lumen, the coil former being constructed to pass between the inner and outer walls of the motor structure (20);
 - a voice coil (15) coupled around the forward edge of the voicecoil former (14);
 - the diaphragm (12) having an outer annular edge coupled between the rearward edge of the forward basket (30) and the forward edge of the rear basket (24);
 - the spider (10) having an outer edge coupled to the bottom edge of the rear basket (24) and having a front face coupled to the rear edge (21) of the voicecoil former (14) and said annular edge of the neck, the spider resiliently supporting the voicecoil former and the neck.
5. A loudspeaker in accordance with claim 1, wherein
 - the spider (10) extends over the entire expanse of the bottom opening of the rear basket (24); and,
 - the rear edge of the voicecoil former (14) and the annular edge (21) of the neck are coupled to the spider at a central groove (11) disposed in the front face of the spider.
6. A loudspeaker in accordance with claim 4, wherein
 - the rear edge of the voicecoil former (14) and the annular edge (21) of the neck are coupled to the spider (10) at a central groove (11) dis-

posed in the front face of the spider; and,

the spider comprises a central opening concentric with the central groove with a diameter smaller than a diameter of the central groove;

the loudspeaker further comprising a dust-cap (160) coupled to the spider and extending over the entire expanse of the central opening.

5

7. A loudspeaker in accordance with claim 4, wherein

10

the loudspeaker is constructed with a distance of less than eight inches between the top of the forward basket (30) and the bottom of the rear basket (24).

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

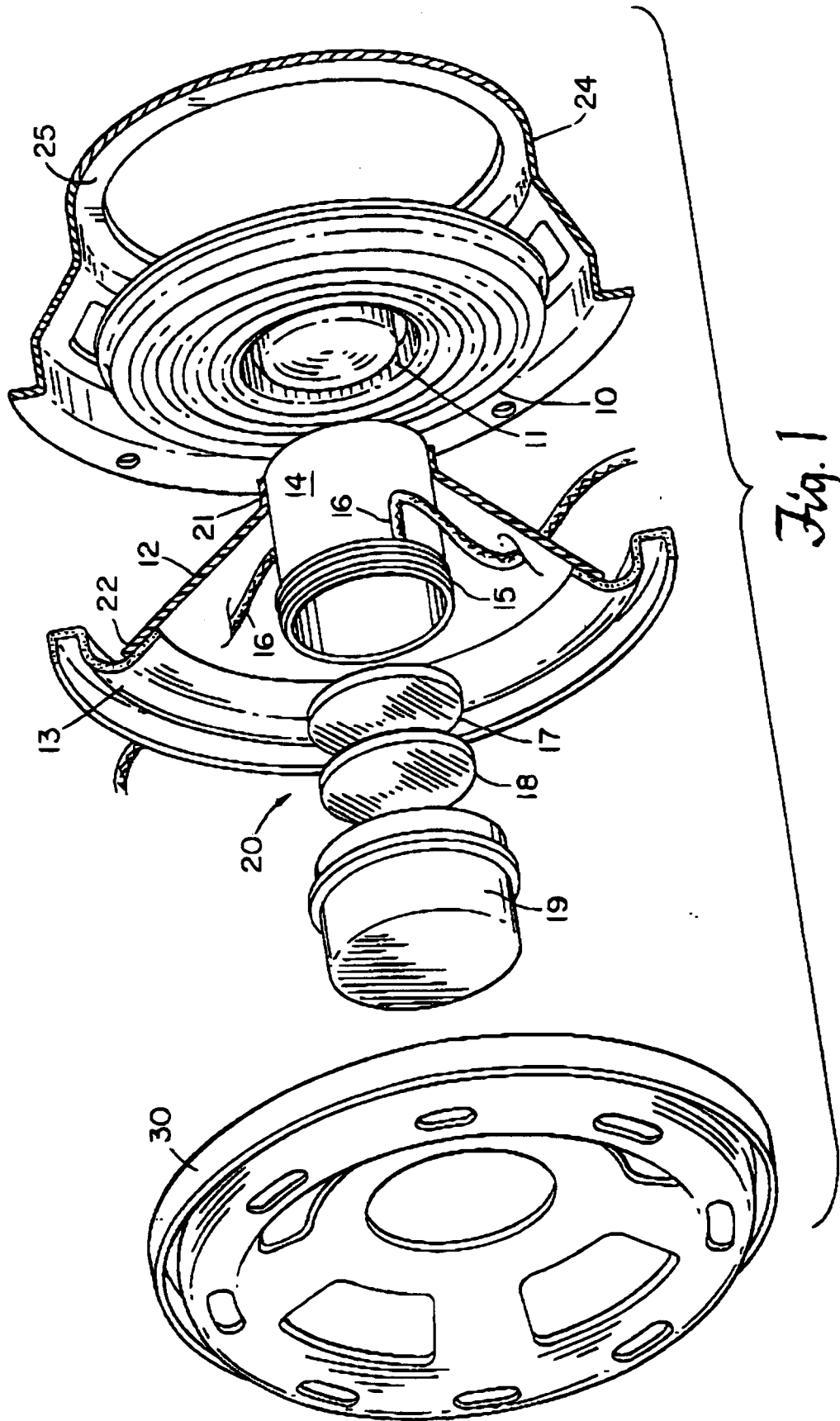


Fig. 1

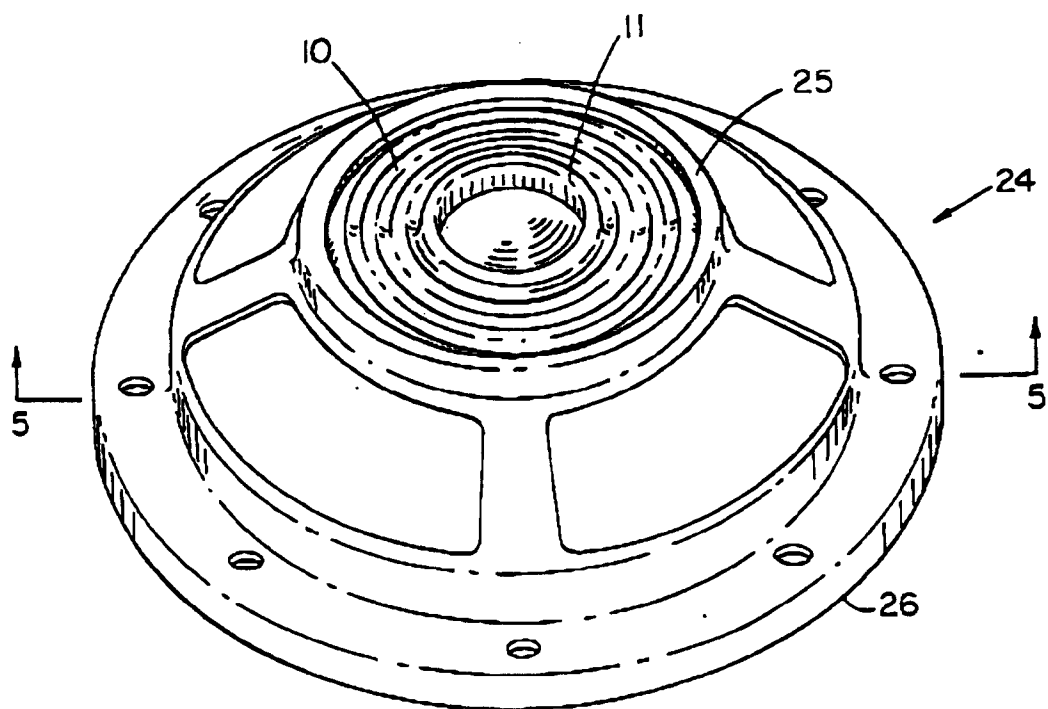


Fig. 2

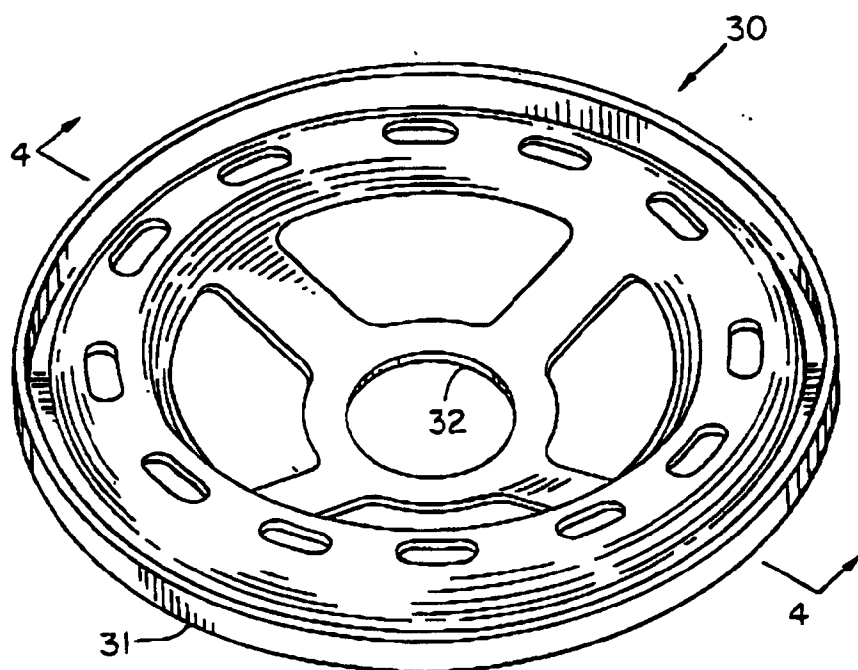


Fig. 3

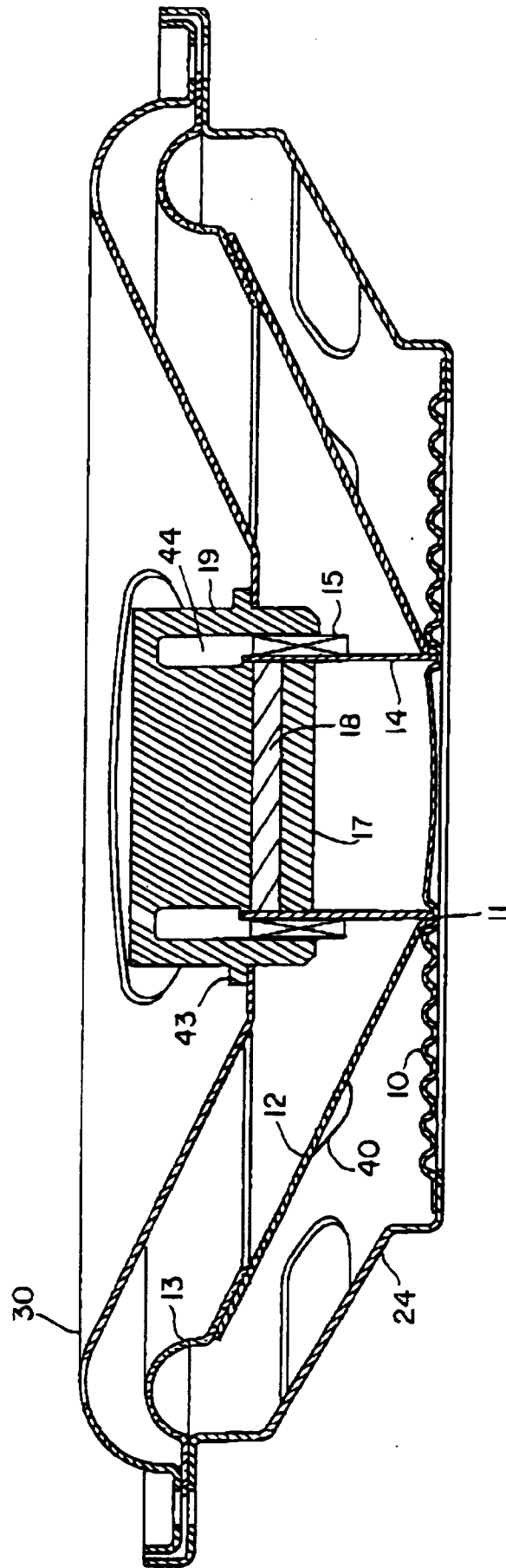


Fig. 4

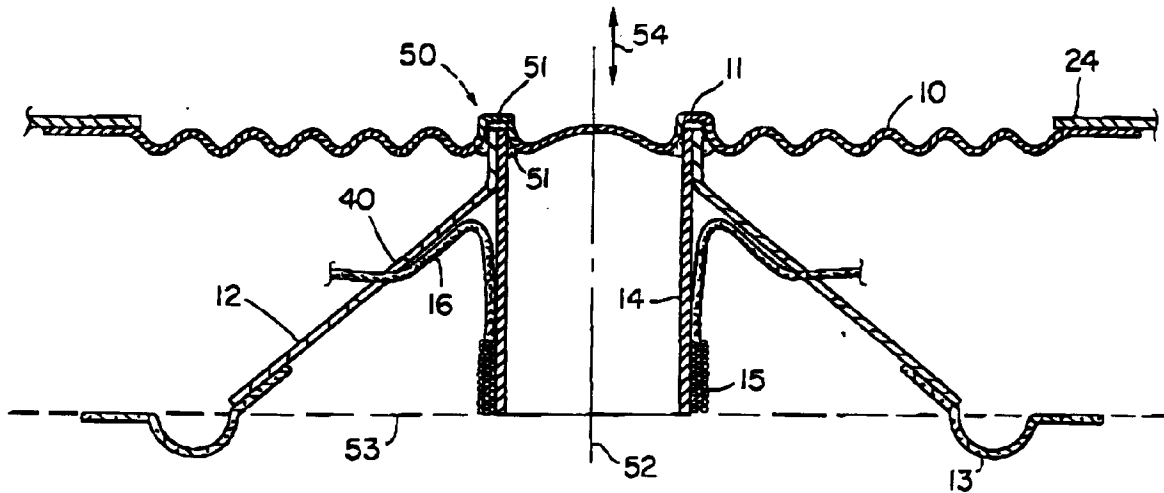


Fig. 5

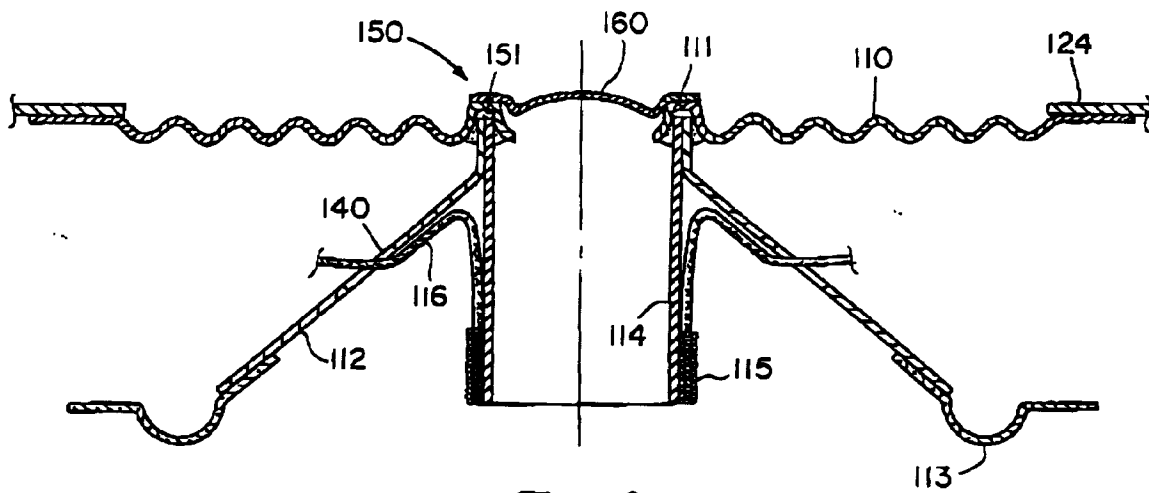


Fig. 6

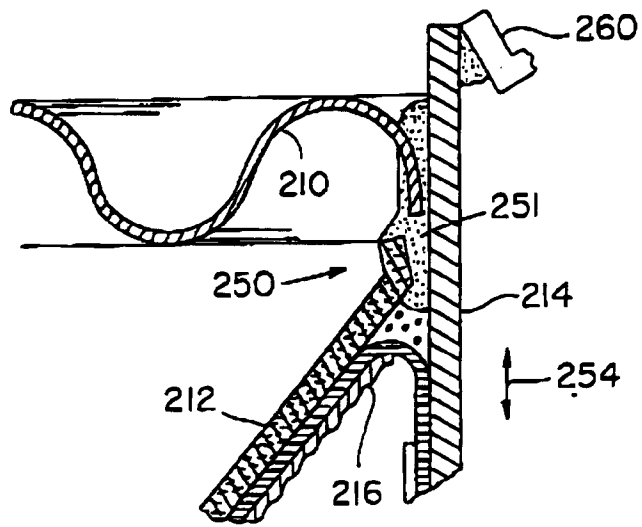


Fig. 7
PRIOR ART

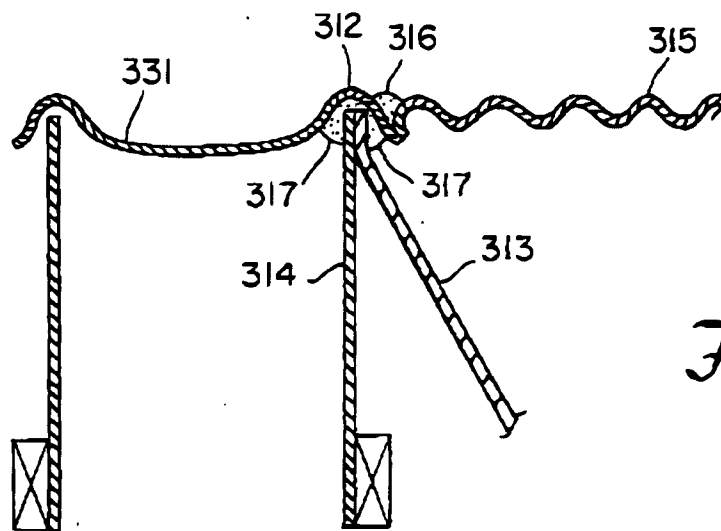


Fig. 8

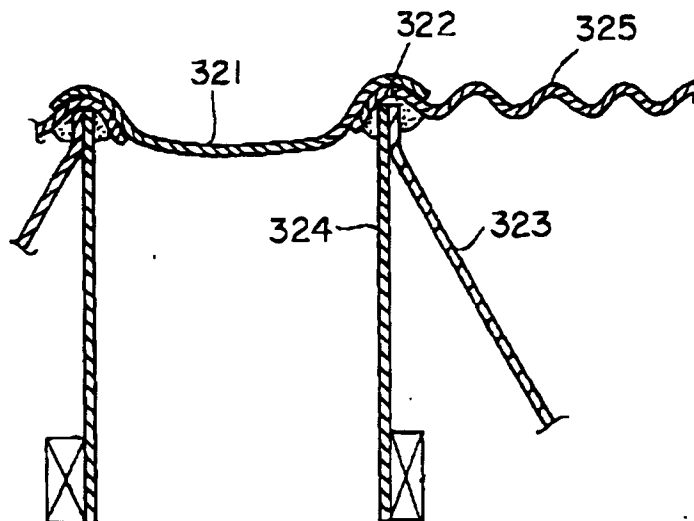


Fig. 9