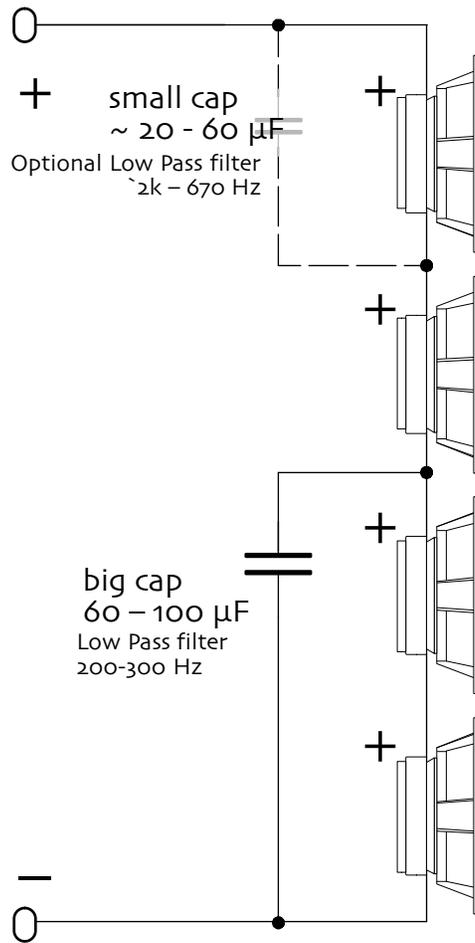


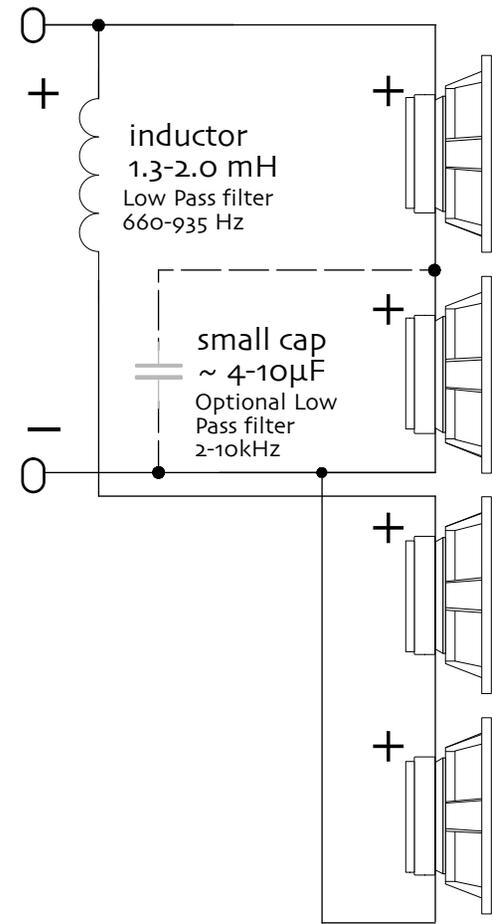
4 x CHp70  
Basic Wiring

Notes:  
1/ series/parallel wiring for 4 ohm net nominal impedance  
2/ combing as frequencies increase may create some ripple in the higher frequencies (2kHz dip reported in Jenna)



4 x CHp70  
Optional Wiring 1

Notes:  
1/ series wiring with low-pass caps.  
2/ the big caps across the bottom 2 drivers set them to play only at the lowest frequencies. Exactly where is best is an open question and likely just needs to be below the 1/4 wavelength of the centre-to-centre (223 Hz, 300 Hz is likely fine)  
3/ the optional smaller cap acts to low-pass the top driver if combing becomes an issue ( $1/4w/l = 670$  Hz).  
4/ the nature of this wiring is that the sensitivity does not change (with a voltage amp) just more drivers sharing the load. Hence exact cap values are non-critical. Impedance goes from 4 ohms at the highest frequencies (with the optional small cap) to 8ohm to 16 ohm in the bass  
5/ 0.1 µF caps may be used to bypass the larger caps  
6/ placement of speaker near the wall behind



4 x CHp70  
Optional Wiring 2

Notes:  
1/ parallel wiring with series inductor.  
2/ the big inductor in series with the bottom 2 drivers set them to play only at the lowest frequencies. this should be somewhere in the range of 0.707 to 1 x the nominal baffle step frequency (BS -3dB approx 935 Hz )  
3/ this configuration provides ~6dB bafflestep compensation. Impedance is 4 ohms at the lowest frequencies, 8 ohms above.  
4/ optional small cap to help minimize HF combing.  
5/ would likely require speakers far out into the room



Kal-EI70x4 Tower ov85

4 x CHp70 | wiring options

27-October-2015 | designed & drawn by D Dlugos

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