

LOW FREQUENCY TRANSDUCERS

RCF was the first manufacturer introducing many of the innovations that are now recognised standard in professional transducers, pioneering new solutions, from inside-outside voice coils to dual spider silicon damped designs. Our range, including several industry milestones, is able to provide innovative tools and solutions for the most demanding speaker manufacturers.



MAGNETIC CIRCUITS DESIGNS

RCF R&D set out to develop magnetic circuits capable of delivering the highest, balanced level of performance in three specific areas; maintenance of a consistent, high integrity magnetic flux, distortion lowering design techniques and efficient integration of the magnetic circuit design within the overall design of the loudspeaker cooling system. Our transducers features a fully optimized magnetic circuit highlighted by a flux maximizing design and a rear plate that provides the lightest possible weight and highest flux efficiency. The design is optimized to generate the minimum amount of flux modulation in the magnetic assembly during typical voice coil movement within the gap.

DUAL SILICON SPIDERS

RCF original dual silicone sealed spider design offers many advantages:

- the two spiders offers double resistance to fatigue;
- the silicon between the cloth layers, being a very high memory material, provides the best shape stability to the spiders;
- the system, being sealed, functions as an air pump expelling hot air and drawing in cool air every time the cone assembly moves.

RCF dual silicon sealed spider design provides to our transducers cooler operating conditions and optimised power compression.

PROGRESSIVE SPACED DEMODULATION RINGS

Our top level low frequency transducers feature RCF unique spaced gap demodulation technology designed to dramatically lower distortion artifacts within the loudspeaker's operating frequency band. This technology assists in progressively braking the voice coil as it reaches its maximum excursion point. This braking effect provides a much quieter, smoother transition for the moving mass as it reaches its maximum excursion limits.

