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# CONSTANT DIRECTIVITY HORN

**TD-194** 

### **KEY FEATURES**

- Designed to be used with 1 inch compression drivers
- Coverage angles of 90<sup>a</sup> in the horizontal plane and 40<sup>e</sup> in the vertical plane
- Precise directivity control in the pass band
- Square and compact design, providing versatile mounting options.
- Cast aluminium construction



#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This horn has been designed to work especifically with 1 inch compression drivers, providing uniform on and off-axis response. The constant directivity characteristics of this model ensure the ability to cover 90° width horizontally and 40° width vertically, at virtually any frequency within its operational range. To ensure freedom of resonance, this horn is constructed of cast aluminium, with flat front finish to facilitate flush mounting. Its square shape allows to easily rotate the horn without any need for modification in the cabinet.

#### TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Throat dimensions (WxH) Horizontal beamwidth	200 x 171 mm. 7.87 x 7.12 in. 90° (-2°,-18°) (-6 dB, 2 -16 kHz)
Vertical beamwidth	40º (+34º,-3º) (-6 dB, 2 -16 kHz)
Directivity factor (0)	
Directivity factor (Q)	11.2 (average 800 -16 kHz)
Directivity factor (DI)	10,2 dB (+2 dB, -6.4 dB)
Cutoff frequency	800 Hz
Dimensions (WxHxD)	202x202x145 mm.
	7.95x7.95x5.7 in.
Cutout dimensions (WxH)	177 x 142 mm.
	6.97 x 5.59 in.
Net weight	1 kg. 2.2 lb.
Shipping weight	1.3 kg. 2.86 lb.
Construction:	Cast aluminium

## FREQUENCY RESPONSE AND DISTORTION CURVES

120 CP-385/Nd 80 TD-194 111 100 dB HHZ 80 m Тнізі 60 40 500 11 5k Hz 101 20 21

Note: on axis frequency response measured with CP385/Nd standing on infinite baffle in anechoic chamber, 1w @ 1m.



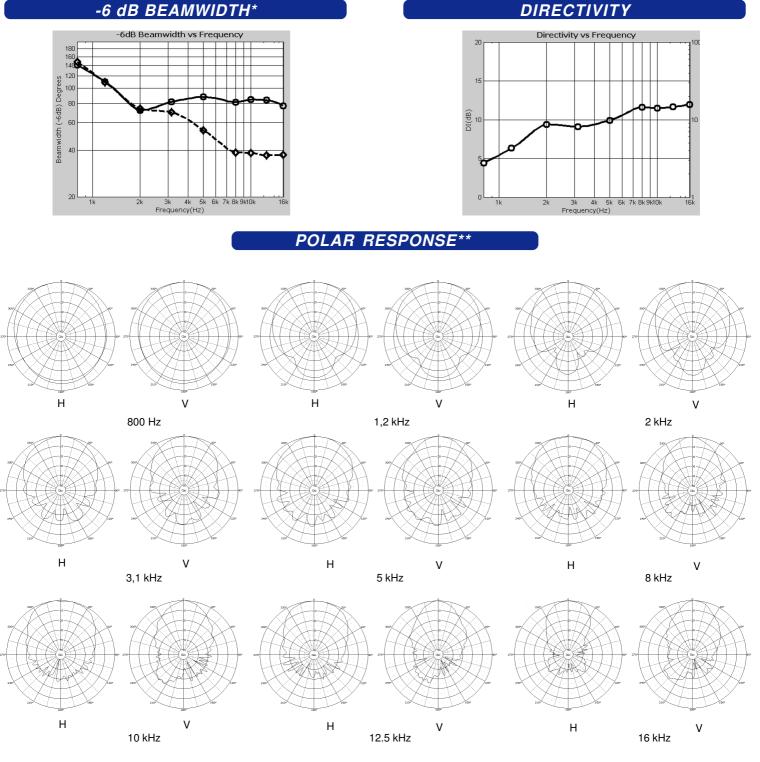
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#### Notes

\*Horizontal beamwidth is represented by the heavy line. Vertical beamwidth is represented by the discontinuous line.

\*\* The polar plots are reproduction of measurements done with single sinusoidal signal tones, at the indicated frequencies. The microphone was placed 2m. from the horn, and rotation was around the centre of the emitter source.