A loudspeaker system having a cross-cabinet horizontal array of loudspeakers for collectively generating a common acoustical wavefront when respective drivers associated with each of the loudspeakers of the array are similarly driven. The loudspeakers are secured to each other such that adjoining horn side walls for adjacent ones of the loudspeakers are substantially parallel to each other and are relatively deep in relationship to the total length of the loudspeakers, i.e., the length of the sidewalls is about 80% of the depth of the entire loudspeaker. Each horn is angled about 30 degrees off a central axis thereof to provide 30 degrees coverage in the horizontal plane and includes a first, essentially untapered, section which provides the aforementioned coverage in the horizontal plane and a second section having a taper of about 30% to prevent diffraction of the wavefront at the edges of the horn. To mount the loudspeakers to each other in a space efficient manner, each loudspeaker has a generally trapezoidal cross-section sized such that the drivers of the cross-cabinet horizontal array may be closely packed together such that only the walls of the cabinets separate adjacent drivers of the array.
1 LARGE SCALE SOUND REPRODUCTION
SYSTEM HAVING CROSS-CABINET
HORIZONTAL ARRAY OF HORN
ELEMENTS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATION

This application is a Continuation-in-Part of U.S. patent
application Ser. No. 08/921,185 filed on Aug. 29, 1997
entitled “Down-Fill Speaker for Large Scale Sound Repro-
duction System” and hereby incorporated by reference as if
reproduced in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The invention relates generally to large scale sound repro-
duction systems and, more particularly, to a large scale
sound reproduction system which includes a cross-cabinet
horizontal array of loudspeakers configured to provide
generally equal audible sound levels along a horizontal plane.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Sound is a physical disturbance in the medium through
which it propagates. For example, in air, sound consists of
localized variations in pressure above and below normal
atmospheric pressure. Accordingly, the vast majority of
sound reproduction systems are comprised of electromag-
netic transducers in which an electrical signal is transformed
into a mechanical vibration which, in turn, is transformed
into an acoustic signal. Sound reproduction systems typi-
cally include separate loudspeakers, each generating sound
within a selected frequency range. For lower frequencies,
i.e., frequencies below 300 Hz, loudspeakers are typically
comprised of a diaphragm, most commonly, a relatively
large cone, a support system in which the cone or other
diaphragm is mounted and a driver which vibrates the cone
in a desired fashion to produce sound waves. For higher
frequencies, i.e., frequencies above 300 Hz, horn
loudspeakers, which are characterized by a smaller cone or
other type of driver and speaker walls, positioned forward of
the cone, which follow a selected pattern are more common.

While sound reproduction systems have been the subject
of numerous innovations over the years, pattern control of
sound projection within a particular listening area has
remained a problem. Effective pattern control is particularly
problematic when the sound reproduction system is installed
in a stadium or other large structure. While it would be very
desirable to provide even sound levels throughout the
stadium, various considerations has made such a goal quite
difficult. One problem is the dramatic variation between the
distance separating the closest and furthermost listeners
from the stage. Specifically, while the closest listener may be
just a few meters from the stage, the furthermost listener
may be as far as 300 meters away. Thus, sound reproduction
systems suitable for use in stadiums and other large venues
must be capable of throwing sound considerable distances.

As sound levels for high frequency sounds tend to drop off
dramatically over distance, in order for high frequency
sounds to travel these distances, the initial sound levels
produced by the sound reproduction system must be quite
high. For this reason, many sound reproduction systems
capable of generating desired audible sound levels at the
furthestmost reaches of the stadium inadvertently produce
sound far in excess of the desired audible sound levels close
to the stage.

A common sound reproduction system used in stadiums
and other large venues is generally referred to as a cluster
system. Cluster systems are generally characterized by high
efficiency, middle and high frequency range speakers having
sharp vertical and horizontal directivity and high-power low
frequency range speakers. In a cluster system, speakers are
concentrated in one or two locations within the stadium or
other large venue. While the location of a cluster system
within a stadium or other large venue will vary depending on
the particular uses contemplated therefor, in order for the
cluster system to throw sound the requisite distances, cluster
systems are typically elevated on the order of about 20 to 30
feet above their surroundings.

A variety of problems are caused by the design of cluster
systems. While low frequency range sounds are generally
omni-directional and can propagate, away from the cluster,
in all directions, high frequency range sounds are highly
directionalized and tend to propagate away from the cluster
system in defined “beams” of sound. As a result, therefore,
sound levels for high frequency range sounds tend to drop
off dramatically outside the beam. Other problems are
caused by the cluster system’s use of multiple mid and/or
high frequency range loudspeakers. Typically each loudspeaker is direc-
tionalized to provide acoustical coverage for a selected
portion along the horizontal plane. However, the coverage
areas of adjacent loudspeakers often overlap, thereby caus-
ing a variety of interference problems. Overlap of coverage
areas is of particular concern when the loudspeakers are
placed in proximity to each other. Thus, the design of a
compact, space-efficient array of mid or high frequency
loudspeakers which provides uniform coverage in the hori-
zontal plane remains problematic.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is of a multi-horn type loudspeaker
system which produces generally even sound levels along a
horizontal plane by collectively generating a generally con-
tinuous arc-shaped acoustic wavefront using plural horns
arranged in a space-efficient, cross-cabinet horizontal array.

In one embodiment, the loudspeaker system includes first
and second loudspeakers, each having a horn which includes
first and second walls. By positioning the horns in a
common, generally horizontal, plane and shaping the horns
such that the second wall of the first horn and the first wall
of the second horn are substantially parallel to each other,
the collective wavefront produced when identically driving
each of the loudspeakers is generally arc-shaped. Preferably,
the second side wall of the first horn is joined to the first side
wall of the second horn along their entire length. By angling
each horn about 30 degrees off a central axis thereof, each
horn provides 30 degrees coverage in the horizontal plane.
Each horn includes a first, essentially unapered, section
which provides the aforementioned coverage in the horizon-
tal plane and a second section having a taper of about 30%
to prevent diffraction of the wavefront at the edges of the
horn. In selected aspects thereof, the first and second loud-
speakers are supportably mounted within respective
 cabinets, each having an open front side, a walled rear side,
 adjoining sidewalks and substantially the same general trap-
zoidal cross-section.

In another embodiment, the present invention is of a loudspeaker system configurable to provide various cover-
ages in a horizontal plane. A system includes a plurality of
loudspeakers arranged in a common horizontal plane and
secured to each other such that adjoining horn side walls for
adjacent ones of the loudspeakers are substantially parallel.
to each other. Preferably, each of the loudspeakers include an open front side generally positioned along a first curved line in the horizontal plane and a walled rear side generally positioned along a second curved line in the horizontal plane. In one aspect thereof, each loudspeaker provides 30 degrees of coverage in the horizontal plane. Accordingly, coverage provided by the loudspeaker system may be varied based upon the number of loudspeakers incorporated therein. In another aspect thereof, to facilitate mounting of the loudspeakers to each other such that front and rear sides are respectively positioned along the first and second curved lines, each loudspeaker is supportably mounted in a corresponding cabinet having a walled rear side having a first length, an open front side having a second length and a generally trapezoidal cross-section along a horizontal axis thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the present invention is of a loudspeaker cluster which includes a vertical stack of loudspeaker modules for generating audible sound in respective frequency ranges. Each of the loudspeaker modules is comprised of at least two cabinets in which a loudspeaker is supportably mounted. For at least one of the loudspeaker modules, each one of the cabinets has a side wall which is attached to a side wall of an adjacent cabinet in a substantially parallel relationship, thereby forming a generally horizontal, cross-cabinet array of loudspeakers. In one aspect thereof, the loudspeaker module includes multiple horizontal, cross-cabinet arrays of loudspeakers formed by supportably mounting similarly configured vertical arrays of loudspeakers in each one of the cabinets. In this aspect, the side walls of the cabinets define the side walls for each of the loudspeakers supportably mounted thereby and a separator defines a top wall for one loudspeaker in the vertical array and a bottom wall for a next loudspeaker in the vertical array. In other aspects thereof, others of the loudspeaker modules may similarly include one or more generally horizontal, cross-cabinet arrays of loudspeakers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a front view of a speaker cluster which includes a cross-cabinet horizontal array of loudspeakers constructed in accordance with the teachings of the present invention; FIG. 2a is a cross-sectional view taken across lines 2a—2a of FIG. 1 to illustrate a horizontal axis of the cross-cabinet horizontal array of loudspeakers of FIG. 1; and FIG. 2b is a cross-sectional view taken across lines 2b—2b of FIG. 1 to illustrate a vertical axis of the cross-cabinet horizontal array of loudspeakers of FIG. 1.

DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Turning now to the drawings, in FIG. 1, reference numeral 30 designates a loudspeaker cluster system which forms part of a large scale sound reproduction system. By the term “large scale” sound reproduction system, it is intended to refer to sound reproduction systems suitable for use in a stadium or other large venue. For example, those sound reproduction systems capable of propagating appreciable sound levels, i.e. sound levels on the order of about 75–100 dB at a distance of about 300 feet would be considered to be a large scale sound reproduction system. Of course, the foregoing is but one example of performance characteristics of a large scale sound reproduction system. It should be clearly understood, however, that the invention would be suitable for use in other sound reproduction systems as well.

The loudspeaker cluster 30 is comprised of a down-fill loudspeaker module 32, a high-frequency range loudspeaker module 34, a mid-frequency range loudspeaker module 36 and first and second low-frequency range loudspeaker modules 38 and 40, stacked on top of each other in a generally vertical orientation. Further details as to the configuration and operation of the down-fill loudspeaker module 32 are set forth in my co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/921,185, filed Aug. 29, 1997 (Atty. Docket No. 23422.4), entitled “Down-Fill Speaker for Large Scale Sound Reproduction System.”

The loudspeaker cluster 30 is supportably mounted, for example, by a platform, shelves or other support structure (not shown) generally parallel to, and approximately 20–30 feet above, the ground or other listening area. Each loudspeaker module 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 is comprised of first, second, third and fourth loudspeaker cabinets 32a through 32d, 34a through 34d, 36a through 36d, 38a through 38d and 40a through 40d, each identically configured to each other and fixedly mounted to each other along a generally curved line to form the corresponding loudspeaker module 32, 34, 36, 38 or 40. For example, FIG. 2a shows the generally curved line for the loudspeaker module 34 to be comprised of rear sides of the loudspeaker cabinets 34a through 34d. As will be more fully described below, frequencies above 300 Hz are directional in nature and, accordingly, the loudspeakers supportably mounted by each of the cabinets 32a through 32d of the down-fill loudspeaker module 32, each of the cabinets 34a through 34d of the high-frequency range loudspeaker module 34 and each of the cabinets 36a through 36d of the mid-frequency range loudspeaker module 36, respectively, have throats (not shown in FIG. 1) formed to have a throat angle, in the horizontal axis, of about 30 degrees, thereby providing 30 degrees of coverage along a horizontal plane of the stadium or other large venue. Thusly, for mid and high frequency sound, the loudspeaker cluster 30 provides coverage of 120 degrees in the horizontal plane. The loudspeakers supportably mounted by the cabinets 38a through 38d of the low frequency range loudspeaker module 38 and the cabinets 40a through 40d of the lower frequency range loudspeaker module 40, on the other hand, each provide omnidirectional coverage of varying magnitude throughout the stadium or other large venue.

As may be further seen in FIG. 1, each cabinet 32a through 32d, 34a through 34d, 36a through 36d, 38a through 38d and 40a through 40d supportably mounts plural loudspeakers. For example, for the loudspeaker cluster 30 illustrated in FIG. 1, each cabinet 32a through 32d of the down-fill loudspeaker module 32, for example, the cabinet 32b, supportably mounts a first loudspeaker 42a and a second loudspeaker 44b positioned below the first loudspeaker 42a. Each cabinet 34a through 34d, for example, the cabinet 34b, of the high frequency range loudspeaker module 34 supportably mounts first, second, third, fourth and fifth loudspeakers 46b, 48b, 50b, 52b and 54b arranged in a vertical array. Each cabinet 36a through 36d, for example, the cabinet 36b, of the mid-frequency range loudspeaker module 36 supportably mounts first, second and third loudspeakers 56b, 58b and 60b arranged in a vertical array. Finally, each cabinet 38a through 38d and 40a through 40d of the first and second low-frequency range loudspeaker modules, for example, the cabinet 40b, supportably mount first, second, third and fourth loudspeakers 62b, 64b, 66b and 68b.

Turning next to FIGS. 2a and 2b, the high frequency range loudspeaker module 34 which incorporates plural cross-cabinet arrays of horizontal loudspeakers and is constructed in accordance with the teachings of the present
invention will now be described in greater detail. The high frequency range loudspeaker module 34 is comprised of first, second, third and fourth cabinets 34a, 34b, 34c and 34d, each of which is identically configured to the others. Furthermore, as each cabinet 34a through 34d includes a vertical array comprised of first, second, third, fourth and fifth loudspeakers, for example, the vertical array comprised of first, second, third, fourth and fifth loudspeakers 46b, 48b, 50b, 52b and 54b of the second cabinet 34b shown in FIG. 2b, the high frequency range cabinet 34d includes a total of twenty loudspeakers 46d through 46f, 48d through 48f, 50d through 50f, 52d through 52f and 54d through 54f, grouped together in five cross-cabinet horizontal arrays, one of which is shown in FIG. 2a.

Prior to further description of the cross-section horizontal array 50f through 50d, the configuration of a single cabinet, for example, the cabinet 34b shall first be described. As each of the cabinets 34a through 34d are identically configured along both the vertical and horizontal axes, the description of the configuration of the cabinet 34b is equally applicable to the cabinets 34a, 34c and 34d. As may be best seen in FIG. 2a, the high frequency range cabinet 34b is characterized by a generally trapezoidal cross-section along a horizontal axis thereof and, as best seen in FIG. 2b, a generally rectangular cross-section along a vertical axis thereof. The cabinet 32b may also be divided into a rear portion 32b-R in which the drivers 56b, 58b, 60b, 62b and 64b, each corresponding to one of the loudspeakers 46b, 48b, 50b, 52b and 54b, are positioned and a front portion 32b-F in which the walls 34b-1, 34b-2, 34b-3, 34b-4 and parabolic separators 66b, 68b, 70b and 72b of the cabinet 34b are positioned. It should be clearly understood, however, that the drivers 56b, 58b, 60b, 62b and 64b are schematically illustrated in FIGS. 2a and 2b, and are, therefore, shown as having solid cross-sections when, in fact, the drivers 56b, 58b, 60b, 62b and 64b, if fully illustrated, would likely have cross-sections different from that illustrated herein.

The front and rear portions 32b-F and 32b-R of the cabinet 32b are separated by an interior wall 84b. Acoustically coupled the drivers 56b, 58b, 60b, 62b and 64b to the corresponding ones of the horns 74b, 76b, 78b, 80b and 82b, the horns 86b, 88b, 90b, 92b and 94b are formed in the interior wall 84b in the general center of the portion of the horn 74b, 76b, 78b, 80b and 82b in communication therewith. Depending on the desired operational characteristics of the loudspeaker associated therewith, the shape of the horns 86b through 94b may be varied. For example, by varying the length, width and throat area of a series of horns 86b, 88b, 90b, 92b and 94b, the acoustical propagation characteristics of the horns 74b, 76b, 78b, 80b and 82b associated therewith may be selectively modified. Purposely by way of example, a generally circular-shaped throat having a diameter of about 2 inches will be a suitable shape for each of the horns 86b through 94b. Furthermore a throat angle of 30 degrees in the horizontal axis and a throat angle of 15 degrees in the vertical axis will provide suitable acoustical coverage in the horizontal and vertical planes, respectively.

As previously set forth, mounted within each of the cabinets 34a, 34b, 34c and 34d is a vertical array of horns, for example, the horns 74b, 76b, 78b, 80b and 82b, separated by parabolic separators, for example, the parabolic separators 66b, 68b, 70b and 72b. Each of the horns 74b, 76b, 78b, 80b and 82b provide acoustical coverage for a respective segment of the vertical plane. The angle of the side surfaces of the parabolic separators 66b, 68b, 70b and 72b, for example the side surfaces 100 and 102 of the parabolic separator 66b, relative to the interior wall 84b should generally match the angle of the corresponding throat along the vertical axis. Thus, in the embodiment of the invention disclosed herein, the side surface 102 should be angled approximately 15 degrees below axis A-1 while the side surface 100 should be angled approximately 15 degrees above axis A-2. As their name suggests, the parabolic separators 66b, 68b, 70b and 72b are characterized by an increasingly bulky slope from the starting point. Accordingly, the parabolic separators 66b, 68b, 70b and 72b are gently curved at one end but are generally straight thereafter. By shaping the parabolic separators 66b, 68b, 70b and 72b in this manner, smooth transitions are achieved between adjacent horns in the vertical plane. While, as disclosed herein, it is contemplated that each of the parabolic separators 66b, 68b, 70b and 72b are similarly sized in the lengthwise dimension, it is contemplated that, in an alternate embodiment of the invention, the lengths of the parabolic separators 66b, 68b, 70b and 72b may be varied, for example, by staggering the parabolic separators so that the uppermost one is the longest while the lowermost one is the shortest.

Returning now to FIG. 2a, certain aspects of the shape of the cabinet 34b which enable it to function as part of a horizontal cross-cabinet array of loudspeakers shall now be described in greater detail. As previously stated, the cabinet 34b is generally trapezoidal in shape in the horizontal plane. The generally trapezoidal shape is defined by a first pair of sides—an open front side 34b-F and a walled rear side 34b-R—which are generally parallel to each other and a second pair of non-parallel sides—first and second walls 34b-51 and 34b-52. It has been discovered that, by sizing the front side 34b-F to be about three times the length of the rear side 34b-R, the cabinet 34b is particularly well suited to form a portion of a space-efficient cross-cabinet array of loudspeakers.

Continuing to refer to FIG. 2a, certain other relational characteristics of the driver 60b, the interior wall 84b, the throat 90b and the interior side surfaces of the side walls 34b-2 and 34b-4 shall now be described in greater detail. Axis A-2 is generally orthogonal to the interior wall 84b. The throat 90b is angled as it extends through the interior wall 84b to acoustically couple the driver 60b and the horn 78b. This angle is commonly referred to as a beam angle for the loudspeaker in that, for high frequency sound generated thereby, the beam angle controls coverage for acoustical signals propagating therefrom. As previously stated, a suitable beam angle for the throat 90b along the horizontal axis is 30 degrees. Preferably, the side surfaces 34b-2 and 34b-4 are precisely angled 30 degrees on respective sides relative to the axis A-2.

The angle of the throat 90b relative to the interior wall 84b is about 30 degrees. Accordingly the coverage of the horn 50b defined by a bottom side surface of the parabolic separator 68b, an interior side surface of the side wall 34b-2, a top side surface of the parabolic separator 70b and an interior side surface of the side wall 34b-4 in the horizontal plane is about 30 degrees. A first portion of the side walls 34b-2 and 34b-4 are substantially straight along their length and closely match, therefore, the beam angle for the horn 74b. Preferably, the first portion of the side walls 34b-2 and 34b-4 which are formed to be substantially straight with each other should be at least ½ of the entire length of the respective sidewalls 34b-2 and 34b-4. The remainder of the side walls 34b-2 and 34b-4 are slightly tapered to prevent
edges of the horn 70b from acting like acoustic point sources. For example, a taper of about 30 degrees along the second portion of the sidewalls 340-2 and 340-4 would be suitable for this purpose. Preferably, the tapers of the side-walls are shaped such that the wall separating adjacent horns is in the shape of a parabolic separator.

As previously set forth, in order to minimize interference of acoustic signals respectively generated by adjacent horns which collectively comprises a cross-cabinet horizontal array of loudspeakers such that the respective acoustic signals propagated by the drivers associated with the respective horns are identically driven may be viewed as a common acoustical wavefront collectively generated by the cross-cabinet horizontal array of loudspeakers, certain relationships between various ones of the horns should exist. As may be seen in FIG. 2a, adjacent ones of the horns share a common wall. For example, the horns 50a and 50b share common wall 105, the horns 50b and 50c share common wall 106 and the horns 50c and 50d share common wall 107. Each common wall 105, 106 and 107 is preferably formed in the shape of a parabolic separator, includes a portion of each of the adjacent pair of cabinets and has first and second side surfaces, each of which partially defines one of the adjacent horns. For example, the common wall 105 includes first and second side surfaces 34a-2 and 34a-4 which partially define the horns 50a and 50b, respectively. Similarly, the common wall 106 includes side surfaces 34b-2 and 34b-4 which partially define the horns 50b and 50c, respectively. Finally, the common wall 107 includes side surfaces 34c-2 and 34c-4 which partially define the horns 50c and 50d, respectively. In order for the acoustic signals respectively generated by the drivers 60a, 60b, 60c and 60d to form a common wavefront, the side surfaces 34a-2 and 34b-2 and 34c-2 and 34d-2 and 34e-2 and 34f-2 for each common wall 105, 106, 107, must be substantially parallel to each other along a first portion thereof. Such a result may be achieved by shaping the common walls 105, 106 and 107 as parabolic separators where, for a first portion comprising about ½ of the common walls 105, 106, 107, the side surfaces 34a-2 and 34b-4, 34c-2 and 34d-4, 34e-2 and 34f-4 thereof are substantially parallel to each other. To further enhance the common acoustical wavefront generated by the cross-cabinet horizontal array of loudspeakers, it is preferred that each of the horns 50a through 50d of the cross-cabinet array be “deep” relative to the cabinet in which it resides. For example, a horn having a length D1 which is approximately 80% of the length D2 of the cabinet in which it resides may be considered to be a “deep” horn.

It has been further discovered that other relationships further enhance the present invention of a space efficient, cross-cabinet horizontal array of loudspeakers. Specifically, by forming each cabinet such that it has a generally trapezoidal cross-section along the horizontal axis thereof, the cabinets can be easily mounted to each other in a space efficient manner which avoids gaps between adjacent ones of the loudspeakers. It is further preferred that each of the cabinets be sized such that the width D3 of the front side, i.e., the distance separating a pair of common walls is approximately twice the width D4 of the interior wall 84 which separates the front and rear portions of the cabinet. By dimensioning the cabinets in this manner, it has been discovered that the drivers will predominantly fill the rear portions of the cabinets, thereby closely positioning the drivers of the various horns included in a cross-cabinet horizontal array to each other such that, in most cases, only the walls which define the cabinets separate a driver of the cross-cabinet horizontal array from an adjacent driver of the array, a highly space-efficient packing of the drivers of a cross-cabinet horizontal array which has, heretofore, not been achieved.

Although illustrative embodiments of the invention have been shown and described, other modifications, changes, and substitutions are intended in the foregoing disclosure. Accordingly, it is appropriate that the appended claims be construed broadly and in a manner consistent with the scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:
1. A loudspeaker system, comprising:
a first loudspeaker having a horn which includes first and second side walls, each of said first and second side walls having an interior side surface which partially defines said horn;
a second loudspeaker having a horn which includes first and second side walls, each of said first and second side walls having an interior side surface which partially defines said horn;
said horn of said first loudspeaker and said horn of said second loudspeaker being positioned in a generally horizontal plane;
said second side wall of said horn of said first loudspeaker engaging said first side wall of said horn of said second loudspeaker such that said interior side surface of said second side wall of said horn of said first loudspeaker is substantially parallel to said interior side surface of said first side wall of said horn of said second loudspeaker.
2. A loudspeaker system according to claim 1, wherein said second side wall of said horn of said first loudspeaker and said first side wall of said horn of said second loudspeaker are joined together along their length.
3. A loudspeaker system according to claim 2, wherein the angle of each of said horns in said generally horizontal plane is about 30 degrees.
4. A loudspeaker system according to claim 2, wherein each of said horns further comprises a first, essentially untapered, section along which said interior side surface of said second side wall of said horn of said first loudspeaker and said interior side surface of said first side wall of said horn of said second loudspeaker are substantially straight and a second section along which said interior side surface of said second side wall of said horn of said first loudspeaker and said interior side surface of said first side wall of said horn of said second loudspeaker have a taper of about 30%.
5. A loudspeaker system according to claim 4, wherein each one of said first and second loudspeakers further comprise a driver acoustically coupled to said horn.
6. A loudspeaker system according to claim 5, wherein each one of said first and second loudspeakers further comprise first and second portions separated by an interior wall, said horn residing in said first portion and said driver residing in said second portion.
7. A loudspeaker system according to claim 6, wherein the ratio of the length of said first portion to the length of said second portion is about 4:1.
8. A loudspeaker system according to claim 1, and further comprising:
a first cabinet in which said first loudspeaker is supportably mounted;
a second cabinet in which said second loudspeaker is supportably mounted;
said first cabinet having a first, generally trapezoidal, cross-section along a horizontal axis thereof and said second cabinet having a second, generally trapezoidal, cross-section along a horizontal axis thereof;
said first and second generally trapezoidal cross-sections being substantially the same.

9. A loudspeaker system according to claim 8 wherein:
said first cabinet further comprises an open front side, a
walled rear side and said first and second side walls of
said first loudspeaker; and
said second cabinet further comprises an open front side,
a walled rear side and said first and second side walls
of said second loudspeaker; and

wherein said second side wall of said first cabinet is joined to
said first side wall of said second cabinet along their
entire length.

10. A loudspeaker system according to claim 8 wherein
each of said horns further comprises a first, essentially
untapered, section along which said interior side surface of
said second side wall of said horn of said first loudspeaker
and said interior side surface of said first side wall of said
horn of said second loudspeaker are substantially straight
and a second section along which said interior side surface
of said second side wall of said horn of said first loudspeaker
and said interior side surface of said first side wall of said
horn of said second loudspeaker have a taper of about 30%.

11. A loudspeaker system according to claim 10, wherein:
each of said first and second loudspeakers include
first and second portions separated by an interior wall,
said horn residing in said first portion and said driver
residing in said second portion; and

the ratio of the length of said first portion to the length of
said second portion is about 4:1.

12. A loudspeaker system, comprising:
a plurality of loudspeakers arranged in a generally hori-
zontal plane, each one of said plurality of loudspeakers
having a horn which includes first and second side
walls and is partially defined by an interior side surface
of said first side wall and an interior side surface of said
second side wall;
said second side wall of a first one of said plurality of
loudspeakers fixedly secured to said first side wall of an
adjacent one of said plurality of loudspeakers such that
said interior side surface of said second side wall of
said horn of said first one of said plurality of loud-
speakers is substantially parallel to said interior side
surface of said first side wall of said horn of said
adjacent one of said plurality of loudspeakers.

13. A loudspeaker system according to claim 12, wherein
each one of said plurality of loudspeakers further comprises
an open front side and wherein said front side of each one
of said plurality of loudspeakers is generally positioned
along a first curved line in said generally horizontal plane.

14. A loudspeaker system according to claim 13, wherein
each one of said plurality of loudspeakers further comprises
a walled rear side and wherein said rear side of each one of
said plurality of loudspeakers is generally positioned along
a second curved line in said generally horizontal plane.

15. A loudspeaker system according to claim 14, wherein
each one of said plurality of loudspeakers provides 30
degrees coverage in said generally horizontal plane.

16. A loudspeaker system according to claim 14 wherein:
said second side wall of said horn of said adjacent one of said
plurality of loudspeakers has a first length;
said first side wall of said horn of said adjacent one of said
plurality of loudspeakers has a second length generally
equal to said first length; and

said second side wall of said horn of said first loudspeaker
is joined to said first side wall of said horn of said
adjacent one of said loudspeaker along said first and
second lengths, respectively.

17. A loudspeaker system according to claim 16 wherein
each one of said loudspeakers is supportably mounted in a

cabinet having a generally trapezoidal cross-section along a
horizontal axis thereof.

18. A loudspeaker system according to claim 17 wherein
each one of said cabinets has a walled rear side having a first
length and an open front side having a second length at least
three that of said first length.

19. A loudspeaker system according to claim 18, wherein:
each of said first and second loudspeakers include
first and second portions separated by an interior wall,
said horn residing in said first portion and said driver
residing in said second portion; and

the ratio of the length of said first portion to the length of
said second portion is about 4:1.

20. A loudspeaker system according to claim 19, wherein
the length of said second portion is substantially the same as
the length of said driver residing therein.

21. A loudspeaker system according to claim 20 wherein
said horn of each one of said plurality of loudspeakers
further comprises a first, essentially untapered, section along
which said interior side surface of said second side wall of
said horn of said first one of said plurality of loudspeakers
and said interior side surface of said first side wall of said
horn of said adjacent one of said plurality of loudspeakers
are substantially straight and a second section along which
said interior side surface of said second side wall of said
horn of said first one of said plurality of loudspeakers and
said interior side surface of said first side wall of said
horn of said adjacent one of said plurality of loudspeakers have
a taper of about 30%.

22. A loudspeaker cluster, comprising:
a first loudspeaker module; and

a second loudspeaker module vertically stacked on said
first loudspeaker module;
said first loudspeaker module comprised of at least two

cabinets, each one of said at least two cabinets of said
first loudspeaker module being attached to an adjacent
one of said at least two cabinets of said first loud-
speaker module;
each one of said at least two cabinets of said first loud-
speaker module supportably mounting a first loud-
speaker;
said first loudspeaker of each one of said at least two

cabinets of said first loudspeaker module forming a
first, generally horizontal, cross-cabinet loudspeaker array;
each one of said at least two cabinets of said first loud-
speaker module having first and second side walls
which respectively define first and second side walls for
said first loudspeaker supportably mounted thereby;
said second side wall of said first loudspeaker of a first
one of said at least two cabinets of said first loud-
speaker module being joined to said first side wall of
said first loudspeaker of a second, adjacent, one of said
at two cabinets;

wherein an interior side surface of said second side wall of
said first loudspeaker of said first one of said at least
two cabinets of said first loudspeaker module being
substantially parallel to an interior side surface of said
first side wall of said first loudspeaker of said second,
adjacent, one of said at least two cabinets of said first loud-
speaker module.
23. A loudspeaker cluster according to claim 22 wherein:
   each one of said at least two cabinets of said first loudspeaker module supportably mounts a second loudspeaker;
   said first and second loudspeakers of each one of said at least two cabinets of said first loudspeaker module being arranged in a first, generally vertical, loudspeaker array;
   said second loudspeaker of each one of said at least two cabinets of said first loudspeaker module forming a second, generally horizontal, cross-cabinet loudspeaker array;
   said first and second side walls of each one of said at least two cabinets of said first loudspeaker module forming a second loudspeaker supportably mounted thereby;
   wherein an interior side surface of said second side wall of said second loudspeaker of said first one of said at least two cabinets of said second loudspeaker module being substantially parallel to an interior side surface of said first side wall of said second loudspeaker of said second, adjacent, one of said at least two cabinets of said second loudspeaker module.

24. A loudspeaker cluster according to claim 23 wherein each one of said at least two cabinets of said first loudspeaker module further comprises a separator which defines a top wall for said first loudspeaker module and a bottom wall for said second loudspeaker module supportably mounted thereby.

25. A loudspeaker cluster according to claim 24 wherein:
   said second loudspeaker module is comprised of at least two cabinets, each one of said at least two cabinets of said second loudspeaker module being attached to an adjacent one of said at least two cabinets of said second loudspeaker module;
   each one of said at least two cabinets of said second loudspeaker module supportably mounting a first loudspeaker;
   said first loudspeaker of each one of said at least two cabinets of said second loudspeaker module forming a third, generally horizontal, cross-cabinet loudspeaker array;
   each one of said at least two cabinets of said second loudspeaker module having first and second side walls which respectively define first and second side walls for said first loudspeaker supportably mounted thereby;
   said second side wall of said first loudspeaker of a first one of said at least two cabinets of said second loudspeaker module being joined to said first side wall of said first loudspeaker of a second, adjacent, one of said at least two cabinets of said second loudspeaker module;
   wherein an interior side surface of said second side wall of said first loudspeaker of said first one of said at least two cabinets of said second loudspeaker module being substantially parallel to an interior side surface of said first side wall of said first loudspeaker of said second, adjacent, one of said at least two cabinets of said second loudspeaker module.

26. A loudspeaker cluster according to claim 25 wherein:
   each one of said at least two cabinets of said second loudspeaker module supportably mounts a second loudspeaker;
   said first and second loudspeakers of each one of said at least two cabinets of said second loudspeaker module being arranged in a second, generally vertical, loudspeaker array;
   said second loudspeaker of each one of said at least two cabinets of said second loudspeaker module forming a fourth, generally horizontal, cross-cabinet loudspeaker array;

said first and second side walls of each one of said at least two cabinets of said second loudspeaker module further defining first and second side walls for said second loudspeaker supportably mounted thereby;
wherein an interior side surface of said second side wall of said second loudspeaker of said first one of said at least two cabinets of said second loudspeaker module being substantially parallel to an interior side surface of said first side wall of said second loudspeaker of said second, adjacent, one of said at least two cabinets of said second loudspeaker module.

27. A loudspeaker cluster according to claim 26 wherein said first loudspeaker module generates sound in a first frequency range and said second loudspeaker module generates sound in a second frequency range.

28. A loudspeaker cluster according to claim 27 wherein each one of said at least two cabinets of said second loudspeaker module further comprises a separator which defines a top wall for said first loudspeaker module and a bottom wall for said second loudspeaker module supportably mounted thereby.

29. A loudspeaker system according to claim 4 wherein, for each of said horns, the length of said first, essentially untapered, section is at least twice the length of said second, tapered, section.

30. A loudspeaker system according to claim 10 wherein, for each of said horns, the length of said first, essentially untapered, section is at least twice the length of said second, tapered, section.

31. A loudspeaker system according to claim 21 wherein, for each of said horns, the length of said first, essentially untapered, section is at least twice the length of said second, tapered, section.

32. A loudspeaker system, comprising:
   a first side wall having an interior side surface;
   a second, shared, side wall having first and second interior side surfaces;
   a third side wall having an interior side surface;
   said interior side surface of said first side wall and said first interior side surface of said second, shared, wall partially defining a first horn of said loudspeaker system;
   said second interior side surface of said second, shared, side wall and said interior side surface of said third side wall partially defining a second horn of said loudspeaker system;
   said first and second interior side surfaces of said second, shared, wall being substantially parallel to each other.

33. A loudspeaker system according to claim 32 wherein said second, shared, wall is formed in the shape of a parabolic separator.

34. A loudspeaker system according to claim 33 wherein each of said first and second interior side surfaces of said second, common, wall are comprised of first and second portions and wherein said first portion of said first interior side surface of said second, common, side wall is substantially parallel to said first portion of said second interior side surface of said second, common, side wall.

35. A loudspeaker system according to claim 34 wherein the ratio of the length of said first portion of said first interior side surface of said second, common, wall to the length of said first interior side surface of said second, common, wall is about 2:3.

* * * * *