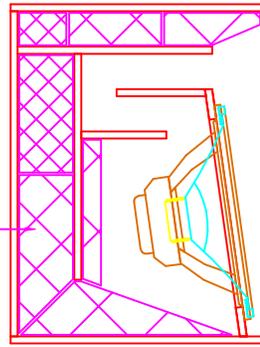


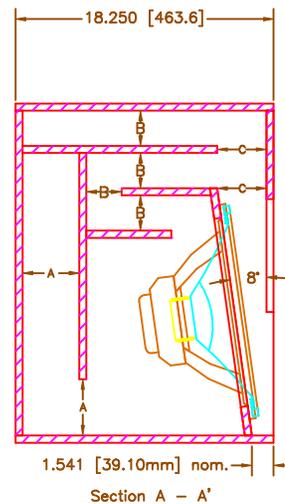
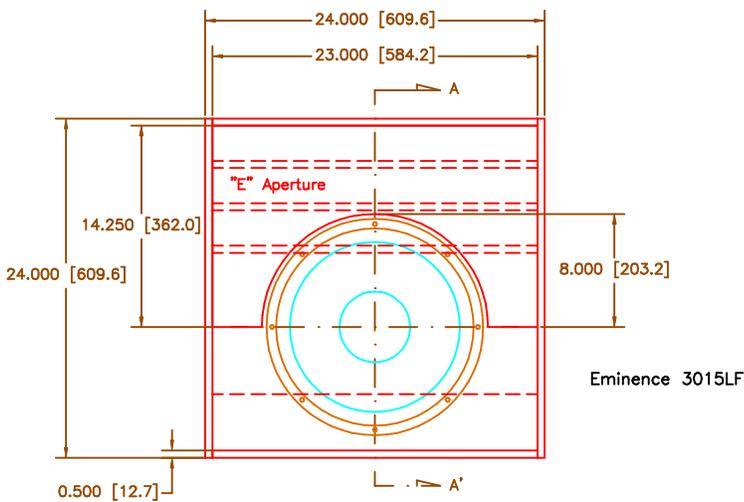
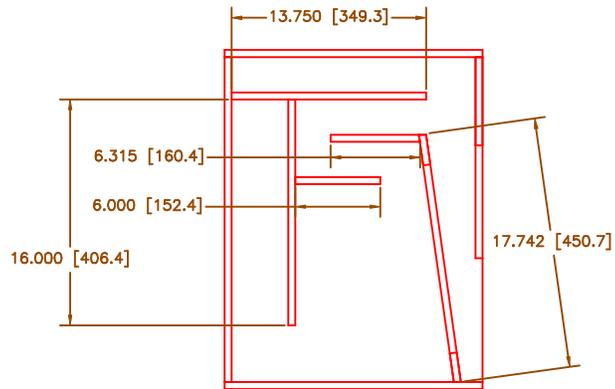
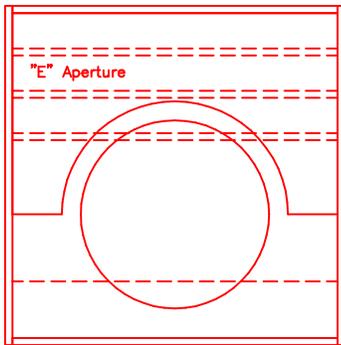
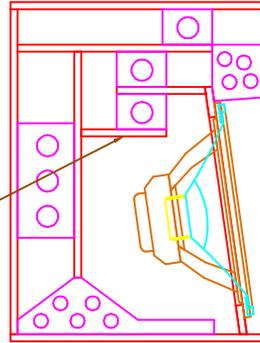
Note:

Use filling (stuffing) lightly to reduce standing waves and internal reflections. Vary the stuffing density from heavier at the closed end of the ducts to lighter at the open ends of the ducts as indicated. This is a suggestion only, use stuffing to tune the sound to your liking. Overstuffing will loose the lively sonic character of the KARLFLEX.



Note:

This is an optional panel, install it if you prefer very low tunings (as low as 30Hz Fb) for heavier drivers with more Xmax, do not install this panel if using a light or highly efficient PA driver and want maximum output and balanced tone (shoot for 40Hz Fb) This panel and the panel above it form the interchamber duct... Cabinet tuning can be accomplished by cutting holes into either interchamber duct panel to effectively shorten it, and raise the Fb. I used a 2" hole saw. The panel is accessible through the driver mounting hole.



Material: 1/2" Plywood (0.500" [12.7mm])

Internal dimensions:

- A = 4" [xxx]
- B = 2.5" [xxx]
- C = 3.5" [xxx]
- X = 1.5" to 2" [xxx]

Outer dimensions:

- 60L = 24"Hx13.5"Wx18.25"D
- 100L = 24"Hx20"W x 18.25"D
- 123L = 24"Hx24"W x 18.25"D

From diyaudio thread "New sub design? Constricted Transflex, simple build (series tuned 6th order)" Post #1727:

MMJ clarified the driver mounting positions for different drivers:

"...In all versions (60L, 100L and 123L) the driver needs to be mounted as low on the baffle as is possible ... This optimizes the driver-offset placement which was carefully tuned in AkAbak for this driver location, and also allows the front panel (which forms the front chamber) to come down a little further ...