Subject: Re: 7 or 4, room shape, cabinet materials, etc.
Posted by Wayne Parham on Fri, 16 Jul 2010 20:30:14 GMT
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"What is a good corner?" That's a good question.

The biggest thing (other than the obvious, no rattling furniture or windowpanes, etc.) is the corners shouldn't be too far apart. When you have a rectangular room with a long wall and a short wall, this approach only really works well if the corners are unobstructed and they are at each end of a short wall. The reason you want that is you want to be able to sit behind the point where the forward axes cross.

The spectral balance is good everywhere in the room, but the channel balance is only good if you're sitting between the speakers, equidistant from each one, except for the special case where you're behind the crossing of the forward axes. In that area, you can move side to side a fair amount and still have good channel balance. This is because movement away from a speaker simultaneously moves you closer to being on-axis with it. This has a self-balancing effect. See the posts in the link below, especially the ones on placement and toe-in:

but Baltic Birch for its architectural properties. MDF is non-resonant because it's really just a bunch of sawdust held together with white glue. But it turns to mush in the presence of moisture, and even humidity can make it swell. Sometimes, after a while, in humid environments, you can see the seams underneath veneer where MDF is glued together. Baltic birch is much more durable. But like any other plywood, if there are voids, then there can be debris in the void that will buzz. Baltic birch seems to me much better than other plys in this regard, but it is always a concern. Even if the wood doesn't buzz when a cabinet is first built, if there are internal voids, some debris can break loose over time and a cabinet can develop a buzz.