

The termination method itself is a marvel in engineering ingenuity and questions have been asked about it. A transmission line carries energy from one place to another and in theory expects no obstacles (reverse waves) before delivering the energy to its' destination. While the acoustic and mechanical energy originate at the driver it is immediately delivered to the terminating point of the embedded transmission line. The actual line actually consists of both mechanical and acoustical elements each starting at the driver. As the entire technical model embraces a reduction in resonance and energy storage a unique composite (Poly-Crete) with a different density than that of wood both terminates (reflects) the acoustic line without loss while absorbing the mechanical energy at the end of the line walls. This 100% reflective acoustic termination is accomplished while keeping the walls isolated from each other and minimum energy returning to the source. An analogy is that of a whip when the desired action is a loud snap created by the dissipating energy. If this doesn't occur then the energy travels back towards the starting point creating an uncomfortable feeling in the hand. The speed of the sound in the solid is different than that in the air traveling much faster. Small differences in dimensions of the cabinets mean that the mechanical vibrations from each wall will arrive at the end at different times and using a termination material with a density similar to wood would seal the line but allow these energies to interact and create interference patterns that travel back and forth in the walls.