

# 1925 – S.G. Brown HQ

## The Loudspeaker

**Categoria/Category:** Altifalante diafragma de aço

**Steel diaphragm loudspeaker**

Fabricante / *Maker:* Brown S. G. Ltd.; London, UK.  
 Modelo / *Model:* HQ  
 Princípio / *Principle:* Corneta / Horn.  
 Formato / *Shape:* Modelo de mesa / *Tablemodel.*  
 Motor / *Driver:* Electromagnet, steel diaphragm.  
 Materiais / *Materials:* aluminum, wood, steel and brass.  
 Produzido / *Produced:* 1925  
 Dimensões / *Dimensions:* 305 x 483 x 260 mm.  
 Peso: / *Weight:* 3 kg.  
 Impedância / *Impedance:* 2000 / 4000  $\Omega$ .



### **História / History:**

1. Sidney George Brown (1873-1948), was born in Chicago, USA, while his father, a construction worker, had gone from GB to the USA on a business opportunity to rebuild the city of Chicago after the great fire of 1871.
2. In 1879, the family returned to Great Britain and Sidney Brown began to be educated in private schools where he developed mechanical and electrical skills.
3. In 1892, Brown filed his first patent relating to a method of recording the cylinders of Edison's phonograph. Edison was an inspiration to Brown, who developed many ideas that gave him hundreds of patents. In 1889 Brown became interested in telegraphy and TSF, having developed several systems.
4. In 1906, he founded the Telegraph Condenser Co and in 1910, he opened a company under his own name: SG Brown Ltd., in Watford GB. He began to be interested in acoustic players, having developed the Type A, which was the most sensitive and perfect headphone available at the time. Other important inventions were the "Microphone Amplifier" and a gyrocompass. The company also ended up manufacturing speakers and radios. In his industrial activity Brown had the invaluable help of his wife Alice Brown, who was considered businesswoman of the year in GB several times, and to whom the introduction of the term Loudspeaker is due.
5. In the line of horn speakers that Brown initially developed, the system of a moving iron and an arrangement of tuned magnetic reeds was used, in contrast to the electromagnetic diaphragm driver common in other speakers. The sensitivity of the reed and the thickness of the aluminum cone were advertised as offering greater volume than other designs, but the complexity made them more expensive and Brown turned to making speakers with more conventional systems.
6. The company eventually became part of the Racal organization, which in turn became part of Thales-Racal Acoustics.