



Ray Dolby Centre

- Case Study

xsign designed a bespoke signage package at the Ray Dolby Centre at The University of Cambridge. The building is the new home of the Cavendish Laboratory, a state-of-the-art research laboratory, bringing together academics from across physics disciplines.

Internally, the standout feature signage is the installation of a bespoke scheme on entrance to the building - a nod to Ray Dolby's legacy. We manufactured hundreds of 10mm thick brushed copper discs and 3mm thick stainless steel bars. Our installation team installed the entire arrangement by hand, following the design plan. We have also supplied a bespoke Folio paper insert system, a broad range of 3mm and 6mm thick iconography and vinyl graphics.

Externally, we have manufactured halo illuminated opal acrylic built up letters with a stand off fixing and aluminium spacers.





The external halo illuminated letters feature 40mm returns and are fixed to the entrance canopy using aluminium spacers and fastener screws to ensure a strong and secure connection.

More than 2000 copper discs and hundreds of strips of stainless steel were manufactured to create the Ray Dolby Memorial wall. The installation was completed over several sessions due to the complexity of the plan.



To provide the solution the client needed, we created a bespoke signage panel system. We have combined an A1 sized aluminium panel with two A3 sized aluminium panels featuring our Folio paper insert system. The installation uses hidden mechanical fixings.

We have provided copper effect vinyl dots in key wayfinding locations to ensure visitors can navigate the space safely.



We have provided a bespoke modular signage system using a fabricated support bar to hold a suspended aluminium panel. A wall mounted Folio panel sits against the wall, with hidden mechanical fixings to ensure a secure connection.

In the lift lobby we have manufactured a variation of bespoke modular panel system, using a fabricated support bar, where aluminium panels are fixed securely using a sliding mechanism.

