## Chapter 26. Meeting 26, Studios

#### 26.1. Announcements

- Mix Report 2 due today (no extensions!)
- Track Sheet Logs: show me after class today

#### 26.2. Disc Formats into the 1950s

- 78 RPM discs
  - 1900 to 1925 discs recorded between 74 and 82 rpm
  - 78 rpm based on a 3600 rpm motor with 46:1 gear ratio: 78.26 rpm
  - · Covered in shellac
  - Available in 10 inch (3 minutes) and 12 inch (4-6 minutes) formats
- 33.333333 RPM discs
  - · Columbia Records: June 1948 releases Long Playing Record
  - Use of more-narrow grooves (microgroove)
  - Use of vinyl offered better sound quality
  - 12 inch diameter, 30 minutes or more per side
- 45 RPM discs
  - RCA Victor introduces in 1949
  - 7 inch diameter, 4 minutes per side
  - Designed to have uniform size, easy distribution, automatic changers (jukebox)
  - Became known as "singles": one tune per side
  - The B or flip side offered a bonus track

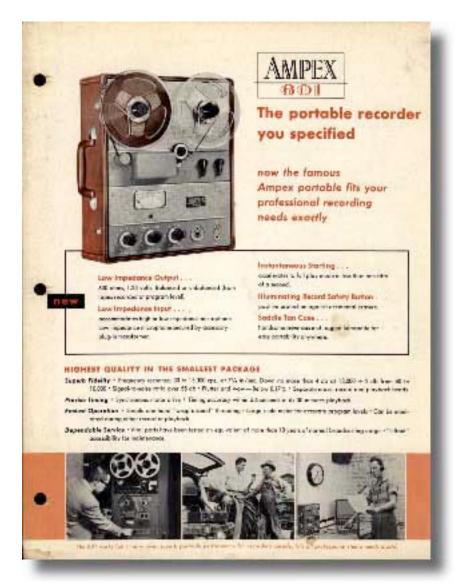
• Extended Play (EP) 45s achieved 7 minutes per side

## 26.3. Early Magnetic Recording Devices

- 1930s: Magnetophone (AEG, Germany)
- 1940s: Commercially developed in the late 1940s by American Jack Mullin with Bing Crosby
- Reel to reel audio tape recording machines spread in 1950s with companies like Ampex



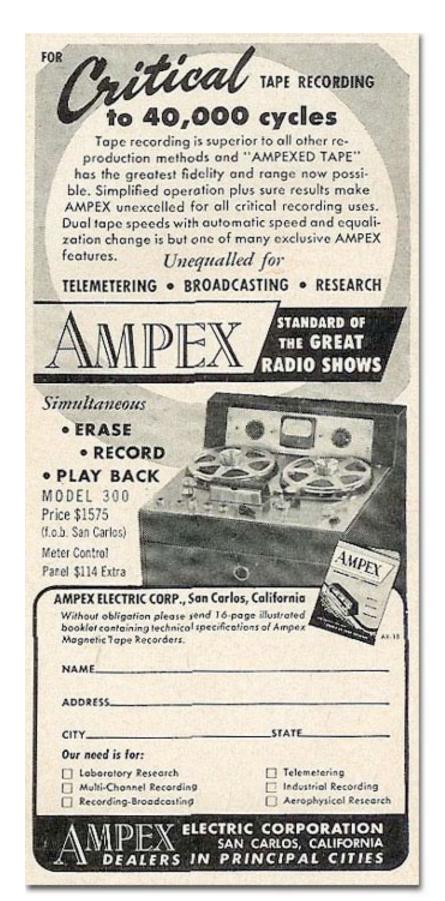
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- Multitrack recording on tape, pioneered by Les Paul, developed as early as 1954

#### 26.4. Analog Audio Multitracks: Les Paul

- 1940s: Guitarist Les Paul (1915-) experiments with adding and bouncing tracks in direct to wax disk recording
- 1948: produced "Lover (When You're Near Me)" album with this technique, combining up to 8 guitars
- Modifies an Ampex Model 300 mono tape recorder to record multiple individual tracks



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- By 1953 develops first 8 track recorder
- Employed different playback speeds of each track
- In class listening: Les Paul and his wife (audio

# 26.5. Reading: Horning, From Polka to Punk: Growth of an Independent Recording Studio, 1934-1977

- Describe the trajectory of recording and mixing equipement used at the Cleveland Recording Company.
- Describe the trajectory of clients that recorded at Cleveland Recording Company.
- What were some of Hamann's technical achievements?

#### 26.6. Tom Dowd: Recording Engineering Innovator

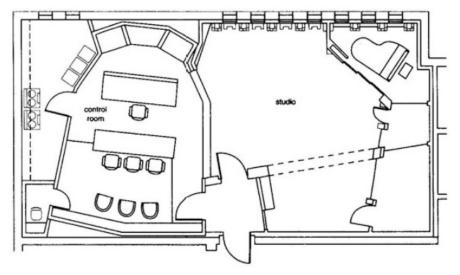
- "Tom pushed those pots like a painter sorting colors. He turned microphone placement into an art" (Atlatnic's Jerry Wexler on Dowd; Horning 2002, p. 144)
- Video clip: Tom Dowd: The Language of Music, Chapter 2 (00:02-01:16, 2:42-3:47, 4:10-5:08)
- Video clip: Tom Dowd: The Language of Music, Chapter 7 (3:40-7:05)

#### 26.7. Monitoring and Studios: Simultaneous Recording

- To improve isolation during simultaneous recording, studios have multiple (isolation) rooms (booths)
- · Permit visual contact (windows, video) and aural interconnections
- Requires a monitor feed to be sent from the recording unit to each musician
- · Permits musical, expressive performances and great mix flexibility

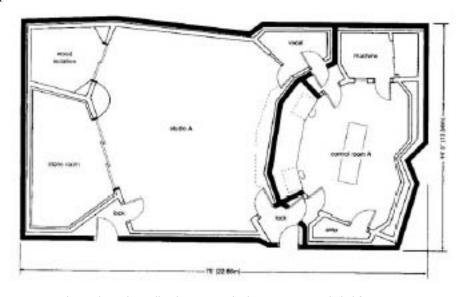
#### 26.8. Studio Design Examples

· Sony/Tree's Music Studio, Nashville



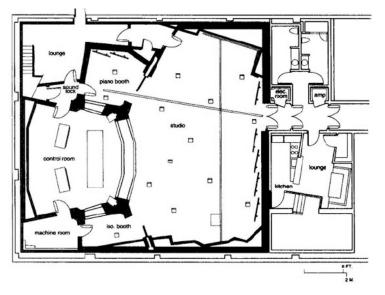
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#### • Paisley Park's Studio A



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#### • Studio X, Seattle



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#### 26.9. Monitoring and Studios: Non-Simultaneous Recording

- For maximum isolation, can record each part (or section) separately and then overdub
- Requires a monitor feed of previous tracks to be sent to each musician
- · Possible benefits using a consistent (or composed) tempo via a click track
- Permits greatest mix flexibility, but sometimes challenging performance contexts

### 26.10. Headphone Monitoring with MOSS

- From within the DAW, create auxiliary channels for each monitor channel
- Use send controls on each channel to send to the appropriate aux channel
- Route output of aux channels to physical outputs on the computer interface (RME)
- Patch up to 8 monitor channels into HearBack Hub inputs
- Distribute personal mixers via CAT-5 cables



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## 26.11. Mix Report 2 Examples

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