

STUDIO SOUND For a 16 or 24 track studio owner, the auxiliary sends per channel. Each of the future looks very good.

With MIDI systems and digital outboard, you can already achieve extremely sophisticated productions.

But it's very hard to find a recording console to match that standard, without spending a small fortune.

That's why we've developed the new Series 6000. An evolutionary design that demonstrates how far Soundcraft are thinking ahead.

Behind the classic layout is a revelation in performance and facilities.

For a start, it's equipped with enough buses and routing options to make adventurous production a pleasure, rather than a chore.

It's a full 16 or 24 bus console, plus six

tape returns has EQ, which with its 'split' format naturally means they'll double as extra inputs.

We've also provided each input with push-button routing, EQ by-pass and programmable electronic muting that gives you none of the clicks ordinary switches produce.

There's even true solo-in-place, sadly lacking on many more expensive desks.

But it's the 6000's sonic performance which really puts the competition in the shade.

Take our revolutionary input design: 2dB to 70dB gain without a pad, with nearly unmeasurable distortion, crosstalk and noise.

Our new grounding system yields superb

hum immunity and a routing isolation of 110dB (1kHz), and our active panpot comes close to theoretical perfection, improving on our competitors' performance by a full 25dB.

So nothing will change your sound, except our acclaimed, four-band sweep EQ.

In a word, purity.

And with options including 16 to 44 channels, a stereo input module and built-in patchbay, you'll find it an affordable slice of progress. No matter what budget you're working to.

The Series 6000 is simply the most comprehensive production console in its class.

Call us today for full information, and the address of your nearest dealer.



# If only more expensive desks performed as well.







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SONY

Broadcast, Recording Studio and Video Post Production Professionals Sony Broadcast \_ & Communications

European Headquarters: Basingstoke Hampshire United Kingdom

Dear Reader

Re: New analogue multi-track

Sony are proud to announce the introduction of a new 24 track analogue audio tape recorder as a replacement for the JH-24, which over the years has become something of an industry standard.

The new machine, the APR-24, is eminently suitable for recording studios and audio/video post production. It has been designed to meet the widest range of audio recording requirements, in particular the fast and accurate synchronisation of audio with video.

Featuring comprehensive microprocessor control of both transport and audio electronics, along with versatile remote control facilities for ease of use, the APR-24 represents a major step forward in the world of cost effective analogue recording.

The APR-24 has an internal synchroniser, which being part of the machine's software, gives substantial advantages in terms of cost, space and ease of interconnection for external machine control. It also features a built-in all format timecode generator, giving versatile tape striping without the need for a separate timecode generator. In addition a multi-function metering system is included plus triggered edit synchronisation as an alternative to controlling drop-ins from an external synchroniser or studio computer.

State-of-the-art audio circuits and components ensure superb sound quality and microprocessor assisted alignment provides the user with accurate and repeatable control over machine line-up.

All these features, coupled with Sony's unrivalled reputation for quality and reliability, mean that the APR-24

is the solution to your audio problems. Don't delay - Contact your nearest Sony centre

to find out more,

You'll not be disappointed.

Sincerely



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# AND BROADCAST ENGINEERING

Volume 31 Number 6 ISSN 0144 5944

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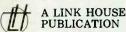
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MEMBER OF THE AUDIT **BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS** 

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Cover: Photography by Roger Phillips

### Happy Birthday to us!

Following our front cover, you have little excuse for not realising that we are now 30 years old. In fact, we reached that age some months ago but decided to delay any celebration until a more suitable moment—February is not really conducive to merriment.

An anniversary is just an arbitrary point in time that is dictated by a choice of units and as such really has no value in itself except as a yardstick for longevity. After 30 years we have a wealth of memories to draw upon but they reside within the pages of the magazine's history. We have no one on the staff from those early days of The Tape Recorder and our understanding of the magazine at that time rests solely on perusing our office library of back issues.

I first came across The Tape Recorder in mid 1967 when the magazine was just eight. The content was quite different from the current magazine and seemed to reflect the cottage industry nature of the recording business at that point in time. It was orientated far more towards those building their own equipment and there was a strong element of the hobbyist approach. But it was like that then!

It wasn't until 1970 that the metamorphosis into Studio Sound was complete. The '70s saw an explosion in the scale of the recording industry both on the facilities and the manufacturing sides. It was no longer necessary to build your own equipmentthere was probably someone you could buy it from. The ever-lengthening time it took to complete recordings led to a rapid escalation in the number of studios. For example in '72 it was still possible to sit down and work out where all the multitrack tape machines in the UK were-adding up to under 40 16-track and above.

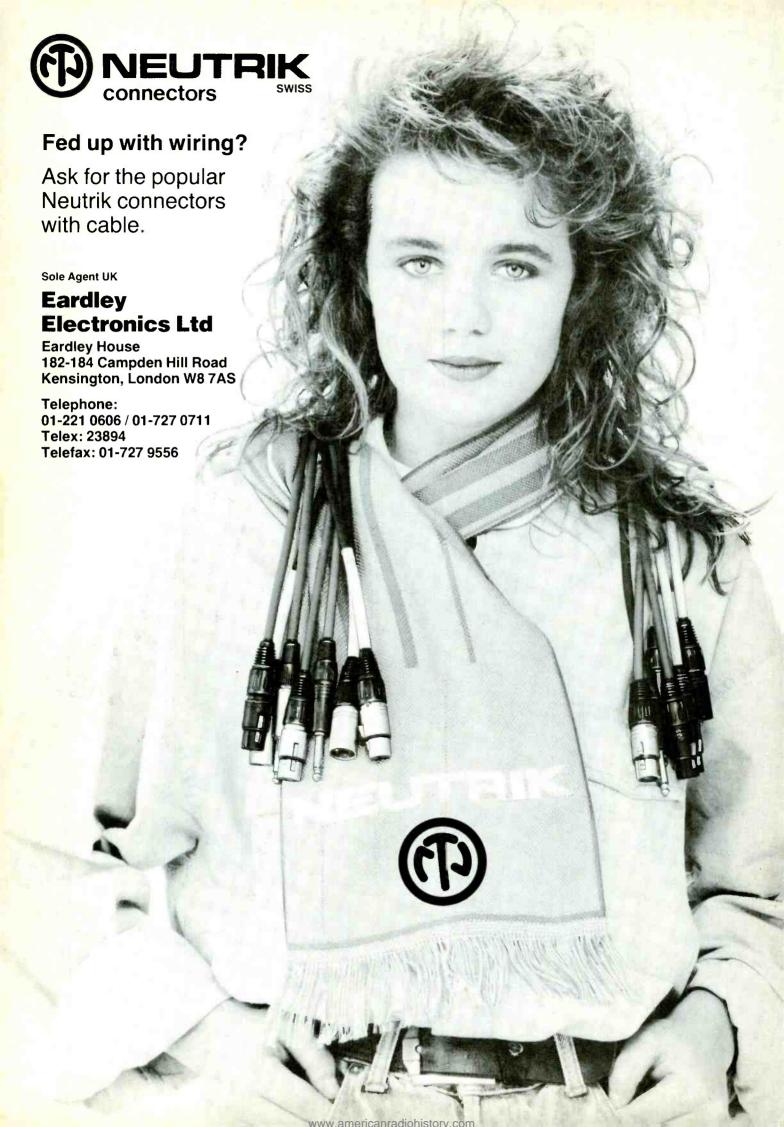
The '80s saw the trend continuing but with the addition of the return of the hobbyist element as improvements in technology put seriously spec'ed equipment into the hands of the musician and enthusiast and we saw the rise of the home studio (that grew into a major trend as well as a total misnomer). There were also other ways of making and 'recording' music that totally bypassed the traditional recording studio and everything was turned upside down.

The '90s would appear to pose the problem that when access to the equipment to make high quality music and recordings is available to anyone for fairly modest sums, the recording industry almost becomes a part of the consumer market. What is left for the professional side of the industry to call its own? The answer has to lie in knowledge and experience and a move to re-establish professionalism in our approach to recording.

As for the trade press-our role will change. It is still most likely that the form of magazines will not change dramatically-printing on paper still seems the most practical medium even at the turn-of-the-century. However, with the shelf life of products only being as long as it takes to write a new software release and the premium that will be placed on having experience and knowledge rather than just access to the equipment, the need for magazines will be reinforced but they will have to adapt to meet the new requirements and their role as a communicator during the coming decade.

So Studio Sound is 30. I would like to wish us a Happy Birthday and many happy returns. It's been fun!

Keith Spencer-Allen





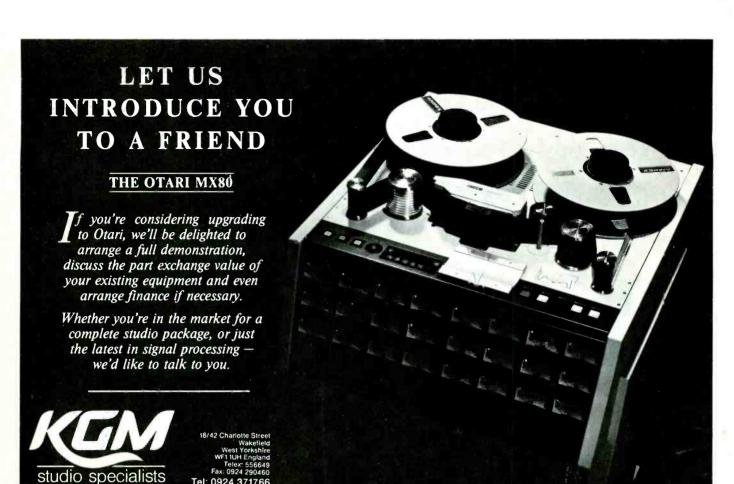
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Sole Agent UK

### **Eardley Electronics Ltd**

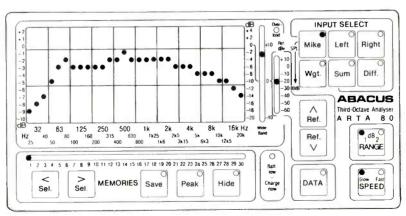
Eardley House, 182-184 Campden Hill Road, Kensington, W8 7AS
Telephone: 01-221 0606/01-727 0711 Telex: 23894 Telefax: 01-727 9556



### **ABACUS**ELECTRICS

For exacting engineers, a precise instrument, the **ARTA 80** third-octave audio analyser.

- Incorporates
- precision pinknoise generator.
- Ultra-bright LEDs
- for clear display
- and battery power saving.
- Thirty non-volatile
- memories. Viewany memory
- simultaneously
- with "live" display.
- RS232 serial port
- for down-loading
- memory data to a personal computer.



### **ABACUS**

ELECTRICS

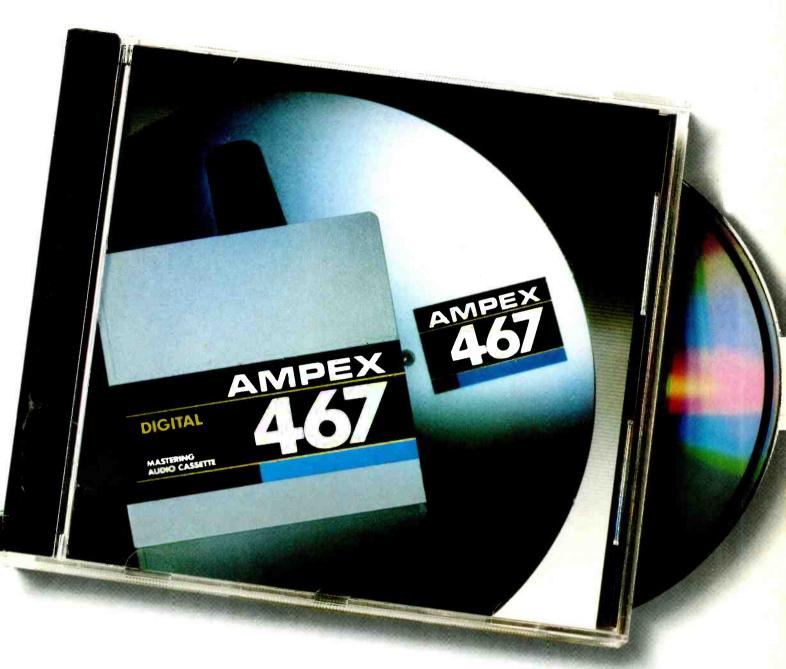
10 Barley Mow Passage, Chiswick, London, W4 4PH, U.K. Telephone (01) 994 6477 Telex 8811418 SPACES G

Battery portable — size 24 x 16 x 8 cms. • weighs only 1.5 kg.

Microphone plus two line inputs.

Parallel printer port for plotting spectrum graphs directly on dotmatrix printers.

12dB or 24dB display range, fast or slow response.



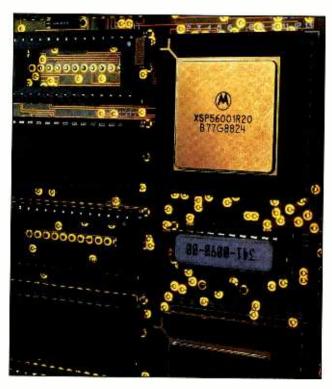
# At the top of the charts

Ampex hits the top of the charts with Ampex 467 digital mastering tape.

We not only pioneered

digital audio tape, we refined it. The result is Ampex 467, a tape that sets the highest standards for all digital audio applications. And it's available in all open reel and cassette formats, including the 80-minute cassette length.

More top performers record their hits on Ampex tape than any other tape in the world. While opinion may vary on what it takes to make a hit, there's no argument on what it takes to master one. Acre Road, Reading, Berkshure RG2 0QR England (0734) 875200



# WHEN ASKED WHY THEY LIKED THE AUDIOFRAME, EXPERTS LISTED ITS 24 BIT AUDIO BUS, CONSTANT RATE SAMPLING, DIGITAL MIXING AND SIGNAL PROCESSING.

We can give you all kinds of technical reasons to buy our new AudioFrame Production System. But if it doesn't deliver excellent sonic quality, will you care? Not likely.

That's why we designed the AudioFrame with not just your productivity, but your ears in mind. Whether you're doing music composition, sound effects design, mixing or general post editing, sound quality is critical. So we packed the AudioFrame with unique features that keep your sound completely in the digital domain. That way, you can keep your ears, and your clients, completely captivated.

### Plug into technology with a present and future.

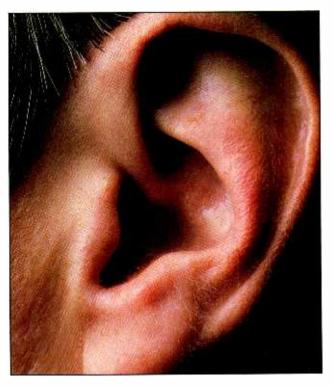
The core of the AudioFrame is our Digital Audio Bus.™ This 24 bit, 64 channel bus works in conjunc-

tion with our Constant Rate Sampling technology to provide a true digital environment for your work. Dramatic non-aliased transposition, virtual editing, digital mixing and processing can all be accomplished without sacrificing timbral integrity. Phase coherency is maintained throughout the production process. So listening fatigue is reduced and artistic values are preserved.

#### Make the connection.

Another one of a kind feature of AudioFrame is its communication capability. Our Universal Digital Interface(UDI) is multi-lingual, speaking most professional digital standards. Plus it gives you the advantage of format and sample rate conversion in real time.

The DSP is a unique module in our system. It's a 24 bit, 16 channel mixer/processor that plugs right into the Bus. The equalizer is capable of 60 dB cuts



OF COURSE, THERE MAY BE A SIMPLER EXPLANATION.

with Qs up to 100. All control moves are fully dezippered and real time. So you get analog feel with digital power. Plus you get features you'd expect on a full function mixer, coupled with many you wouldn't. Like dynamically automatable control settings and user-definable stored set-ups.

#### Make a sound investment.

The AudioFrame also gives you creative tools that streamline the production process from beginning to end. You get Texture, our full-featured MIDI sequencer and EventProcessor, our SMPTE/EBU (VITC/LTC) based time code Edit Decision List. Plus we offer the graphic signal editor and powerful sound design tools of SoundProcessor.

Put it all together, and you've got a package that will really set people on their ears. Give us a call and we'll send you the raves AudioFrame has gotten

from those who own one. People like Rob Arbittier, programmer/synthesist for Stevie Wonder, or Grammy award-winning film composer James Horner. When it comes to the best sound, they can really give you an earful.

Complete systems start at \$48,900. Lease packages available.



**WaveFrame Corporation** 

Boulder 303-447-1572 New York 212-719-0100 Los Angeles 818-981-9235





### MUSICI RECORDING **NEWS**

Telephone 01-388 5392 for latest information and prices

### Joining the Neotek Elite

In recent years, Neotek consoles have gained a reputation for being the bestsounding desks available at any price: not because of glossy campaigns, but from personal recommendations.

Many engineers and producers in the States have already benefitted from the superior sonic quality and flexibility of Neotek equipment. Stevie Wonder, Fleetwood Mac and Bose Corporation are a few of the many American users for whom only the best was good enough. Now Music Lab is making these sought-after consoles available to UK studios.

Sound quality and flexibility are the secrets of the Neotek phenomenom. The hybrid circuits used in the Elite help to make its technical performance superior to 16-bit digital recorders in terms of noise, distortion and bandwidth. This clarity. coupled with the unrivalled warmth and

transparency of the four-band equalization section, has earned the Elite its reputation: and yet it actually costs less than many of its competitors.

The Elite also features Neotek's unique "Dual Channel Architecture". The desk behaves like two superimposed consoles, with each input module having a pair of audio paths, for unparallelled subgrouping and mastering power.

Ray Russell heard about the Neotek through the grapevine. "I got no bad reports at all, and I thought it was too good to be true: that's why I had to see it". Now his new Elite is earning its living at Last Chance Recordings. "It's the most flexible desk I've ever worked at. I can't sing its praises highly enough".

To find out more about the Neotek Elite, Esprit and Essence consoles, contact Paul Eastwood at Music Lab.



The Neotek Elite: widely acknowledged to be the best-sounding console at any price

### MUSIC

### HEAVYWEIGHT CONTENDER FROM **TASCAM**



Forget the portastudio - the Tascam ATR-80 is a truly professional 24-track recorder

Tascam have long been known for their expertise in producing low-cost, high quality tape recorders and mixers. Now, the company's ATR-80 machine is making a big impact on the professional 24track market With full-function remote and autolocator options, and a full 14" reel capacity, this is a recorder that any studio can be proud of.

Music Lab are London's only authorized ATR-80 suppliers. If you are looking for a new high-quality 24-track recorder call us to arrange an immediate trial.

#### **ROUND-THE-CLOCK AMPEX**

Music Lab are now offering free delivery on complete cartons of Ampex tape to their London account customers any time, seven days a week. Non-account customers can also take advantage of the service for a nominal £6 delivery charge. Just telephone Music Lab on 01-388 5392 (days) or 01-387 9356 (nights andweekends) and quote your credit card number.

72 - 76 Eversholt Street London NW1 1BY

### **COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENT**

#### **Change of Company Name**

#### The story so far!

- 1966 MAGNETIC TAPE MECHANISMS LTD Based in Richmond, Surrey is formed for the manufacture of reel to reel tape recorders.
- 1969 Company name changes to MAGNETIC TAPES LTD. Brand name CHILTON introduced, derived from name of factory, Chilton Works.
- 1971 Product range expands to include the M Series of audio mixing desks. Beautifully finished in solid teak with black anodised control panels, they prove an early commercial success.
- 1976 Owing to the demise of reel to reel due to the difficulty in obtaining specialised parts, a new range the QM series of consoles is introduced. The successful M series is replaced by the CM series modular broadcast/production desk.
- 1985 Company purchases 6,000 sq. ft. factory in Ashford Middlesex.
- 1986 January move into new factory is completed. Company achieves full export order book for CM2-4 desks.

  Receives trial order from BBC Local Radio for seven QM3 24/8 consoles with modifications. This is based on reports on 2 standard QM3 24/8 consoles supplied to BBC Radio Leicester and to BBC Radio Merseyside.
- 1989 Company name changes to CHILTON AUDIO LTD. Brand name CHILTON continues.

#### For the record

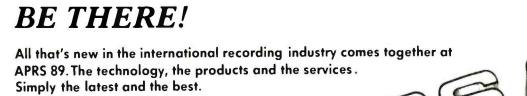
No fewer than 36 QM3 consoles have now been supplied to BBC Local Radio for new O.B. vans and A stations.

In other fields the CM2, with its excellent reliability, has demonstrated that it is ideal for the Community and Hospital Radio.

#### CHILTON AUDIO LTD.

Chilton Works, 6-8 Wolsey Road, Ashford, Middlesex, TW15 2RB Phone: 0784 247124 Fax: 0784 240159

For fuller details on the CM Series please contact Paul Reps.



From 7th-9th June next, at Olympia 2 in London, APRS 89, the 22nd annual exhibition of professional recording equipment will draw technically qualified visitors from around the world.

### BE THERE!

For more information please contact the organisers:

Association of Professional Recording Studios Ltd, 163A High St, Rickmansworth, WD3 1AY, England. Tel: (0923) 772907 Fox: (0923) 773079.



# Dudderidge acquires Focusrite

Philip Dudderidge who recently retired as chairman and marketing director of Soundcraft, has announced his acquisition of Focusrite Ltd.

"Focusrite products have earned themselves a fantastic reputation and I am pleased to have been in a position to establish a new company to continue their production," says Dudderidge.

Rupert Neve has agreed to provide

ongoing consultancy to the new company, Focusrite Audio Engineering Ltd, and a new engineering team is being assembled under the direction of John Strudwick.

Focusrite Audio Engineering, Temple House, Marlow Road, Bourne End, Bucks SL8 5TD, UK. Tel: 0628 810910.

### **Rupert Neve joins Amek**

Rupert Neve has joined Amek to develop a new and advanced range of equipment and make some circuit enhancements to the existing Amek range.

Says Nick Franks, Amek's

Chairman: "Working in close conjunction with Rupert Neve, we hope to revitalise the original pioneering spirit of the pro-audio industry, which has largely evaporated over the past decade."

### ADM Technology acquired by investor group

ADM Technology has been acquired by an investor group. ADM designs and manufactures professional audio equipment for the broadcast industry, as well as video post-production and auditorium sound enhancement. Products include audio mixing consoles, distribution amplifiers and a wide range of audio rackmounted

equipment.

The investor group includes Dewey Norton, who has been appointed president and CEO, and Richard Stiennon, who has been appointed vice-president of marketing. Robert Bloom, the founder of ADM Technology, has been retained in a consultative role.

### **Exhibitions and conventions**

June 7th to 9th APRS 89, Olympia 2, London, UK. Contact: APRS Secretariat. Tel: 0923 772907.
June 17th to 22nd 16th

International Television Symposium and Technical Exhibition, Montreux,

and Technical Exhibition, Montreux Switzerland.

June 27th to 29th 4th regional AES Convention, Tokyo, Japan.

September 10th to 13th The Light & Sound Show '89, Olympia 2, London, UK. Contact: Clare O'Brien, O'Brien Associates Ltd, 10 Barley Mow Passage, Chiswick, London W4 4PH. Tel: 01-994 6477.

September 18th to 21st Media Visie 89, RAI International Exhibition Centre, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Contact: RAI Europaplein, 1078 GZ Amsterdam. Tel: (0) 20-549 12 12. Fax: (0) 20-461006.

October 3rd to 9th World Broadcasting Symposium Geneva, Switzerland

October 19th to 22nd AES 87th Convention, New York, USA. Contact AES, USA. Tel: (212) 661-8528. October 25th to 28th Broadcast 89, Frankfurt, West Germany.

November 28th to December 3rd Sound Expo/China '89, Shanghai Exhibition Centre, Shanghai, China.

1990 March 30th to April 3rd NAB, Atlanta, GA, USA.

### News from the AES

As you read this column you may still be in time to attend the Sound Reinforcement Engineering Conference bein held at the IBA, Brompton Road, London on 23rd and 24th May, 1989. Under the chairmanship of Peter Mapp, a comprehensive array of papers is being presented by leading industry figures covering all aspects of sound reinforcement technology.

Our next lecture will be on Tuesday 13th June when Courtney Nicholas of Audio Engineerin Services will talk on Studio Acoustics. "Studio Acoustics and the parameters that go to produce a suitable studio have not changed for many years. This is not to say that the subject is not full of misconceptions and poor understanding, such that some still say that it is a black art. In recent years, the pace of studio construction has accelerated with buildings and locations that hitherto would not have been considered practical, now seen as having to be used or considered. This has meant the introduction or lightweight and prefabricated constructions alongside the traditional heavy mass constructions. Construction times have also decreased such that a

48-studio complex can be considered in 18 weeks from concept to completion.

"There have also been developments in computers and measurement equipment that now gives us a better understanding of acoustics and enables us to correct and enhance the acoustic environment. Such items are Reflection Phase Gratings and Time Delay Spectrometry."

The lecture will demonstrate the above points with a comprehensive slide show.

The subject to be covered on Tuesday 11th July will be Analogue to Digital Converters. Details will appear next month.

Other future AES events to note are the 4th Regional Convention being held in Tokyo between 27th and 29th June and the 87th Convention to be held in New York between 19th and 22nd October, 1989. Also you may like to note that the British Section will be running another conference on 12th to 13th September, 1989 on the subject of AES/EBU Interface.

For further details on any of the above or information on joining the AES, please contact: Heather Lane, AES British Section, Lent Rise Road, Burnham, Slough SL1 7NY, UK. Tel: 0628 663725.

### The Bridge chooses IAC

Post-production company Silk Sound have awarded a £100,000 studio design and construction contract to Industrial Acoustics Company (IAC). They have been commissioned to convert an existing area at The Bridge Studios, in Great Marlborough Street, London, into a new studio suite with adjacent voice booth.

Robbie Weston, director of Silk Sound, chose IAC after seeing them complete Sky TV's studios on schedule, also IAC's pre-fabricated approach was seen to be an advantage as the noise and mess created by conventional building techniques would disrupt adjacent studios in constant use.

### **Courses and seminars**

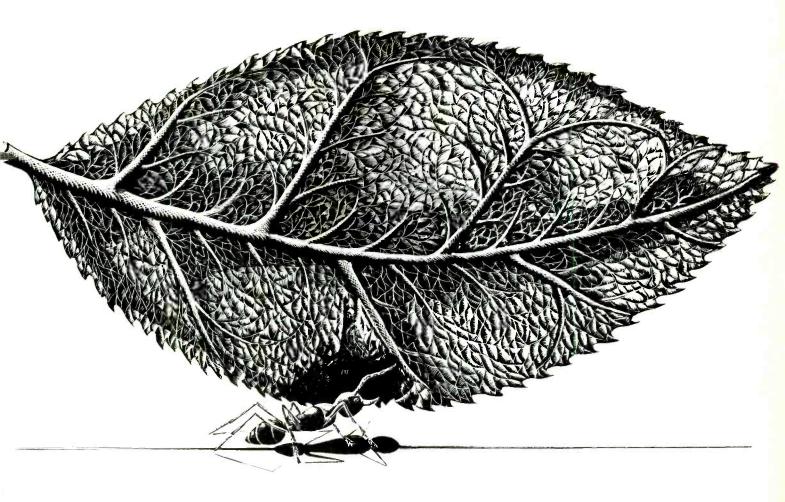
May 23rd to 24th Sound reinforcement engineering conference. Contact AES (British Section), tel: 06286 63725

June 13th Studio Acoustics. Contact: AES (British Section), tel: 06286 63725.

July 11th High resolution ADC. Contact: AES (British Section), tel: 06286 63725.

August 26th and 30th Soundscape. The University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK. Contact: Jane Thorp, UEA. Tel: 0603 592802. September 12th to 13th AES/EBU

September 12th to 13th AES/EBU Interface. Contact AES (British Section), tel: 06286 63725.



# POWERFUL DOESN'T ALWAYS MEAN BIG

The leafcutter ant perfectly demonstrates the design philosophy behind Carver amplifiers—to pack the most power into the lightest, smallest package. The latest addition to the range weighs in at only 10lbs with an output of 465 Watts RMS per channel into 8 ohms. Tested – and

proven – on some of the biggest and toughest tours ever to go on the road, 108 Carver units were used by Clair Brothers on the Bruce Springsteen tour, and 180 on the Michael Jackson tour. In both cases the result was awesome power without excess baggage. Whether you run a megawatt sound

company, a struggling new group or a recording studio, Carver amps will

work for you, in increased portability, in reduced freight costs and in pure sonic excellence. A rare species indeed.



PROFESSIONAL

Sole U.K. Distributor: HW International, 3-5 Eden Grove, London N7 8EQ.

Carver is available through:

Audilec Distribution Ltd, Laindon West, Essex. Tel: 0268 419198. Bodley Knose Ltd, Guildford, Surrey. Tel: 0483 68296 and at: Dewsbury, Telford, Southampton. Concert Systems, Manchester M1. Tel: 061-274 3859. Kelsey Acoustics, London W11. Tel: 01-727 1046. KGM Studio Specialists, Wakefield, West Yorks. Tel: 0924 371766. McCormacks Ltd., Glasgow. Tel: 041-332 6644. Peats Wholesale Ltd, Dublin 1, Eire. Tel: 0001 722 577. Pro Wires, Sidcup Kent. Tel: 01-302 0056. Sound Control, Belfast. Tel: 0232 772491. Sound Control, Dunfermline, Fife. Tel: 0383 733353 and at: Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow, Kircaldy. Windmill Munro Design Ltd., London W1. Tel: 01-434 0011.

### **GLW Enterprises** acquires Harrison **Systems**

GLW Enterprises have announced that they have acquired the assets of Harrison Systems. GLW are now manufacturing the Harrison line of consoles in GLW's manufacturing facility in Nashville.

Although David Harrison did not have any equity or financial interest in GLW Enterprises he has been retained as a GLW employee

providing solely engineering and other technical services.

GLW say they're in a position to begin manufacture of Harrison consoles straight away and also ready to provide after sales service on existing Harrison consoles. GLW Enterprises, 437 Atlas Drive, Nashville, TN 37211, USA. Tel: (615) 331-8800

### THX sound system for **Prominent studios**

A Lucasfilm THX Sound System has been installed in a film preview theatre in Camden called Prominent Studios. With only 26 seats Prominent is by far the smallest cinema in the world to have received this system.

THX uses a system design incorporating selected audio equipment and carefully controlled acoustics. The system is certified 'THX' only when the installation

meets required acoustical and sound performance standards.

Measurements are taken twice a year by THX representatives. Chris Pearce, Prominent's administrator, believes that there is a need within the film industry for a preview theatre with such a high standard sound system, so that film makers and distributors can have high quality sound right from the rushes

### Letter: Reims review

Dear Sir, Following Dave Foister's excellent review of the Reims console (Studio Sound May), we thought it appropriate to clarify a couple of points:

The whole console is scanned in under 1 ms at a repetition rate of 1 kHz, any recorded event will be replayed within 1 ms equivalent to two SMPTE bits or 1/4 subframe at 25 fps. The switches have a ramp time of 15 ms to avoid thumps on low frequency signals.

Software to enable transfer of advice data to and from the St's is already in place, with the equivalent software for both IBM's and Macintoshes under development. Future software enhancements will be released on floppy disk formatted to the appropriate standard.

The most recent addition to the capabilities of the system is 'MIDI Merge' allowing MIDI OUT to reflect both external and internal MIDI information. This will be shown along with other enhancements at

Yours faithfully, Jon Ridel, Paul Hardcastle, Harman (Audio) UK Ltd. Unit 3, Bittern Place, Coburg Road, Wood Green, London N22 6TP, UK.

### Letter: Magnetic Tape Supplies in Europe

Dear Sir, Too much credit has been given to BASF and unjustified suspicion cast upon 3M: neither did BASF invent magnetic tape, nor did 3M steal the manufacturing process. Seen strictly from the point of patent law, magnetic tape was invented by the New Yorker Joseph A O'Neill, to which US Patent 1,653,467 (Dec 20th 1927) bears testimony. In fact, probably the only application of this patent was that it had to stand as the main argument against the German Patent DRP 500 900 (of Jan 31st, 1928) in 'successful' nullity proceedings in 1936, DRP 500 900, granted to Fritz Pfleumer, a paper engineer living in Dresden, is the actual patent of invention for magnetic tape. BASF can be credited with having developed, by 1934, a product which had reached the production stage from the preliminary work carried out by Pfleumer.

Taking the O'Neill patent into account, 3M could not, therefore, have 'stolen' the BASF process at all and did not even need to. As early as September 1st, 1944, in fact, Dr Otto Kornei, a colleague of Dr S J Begun at the Brush

Development Company, Cleveland, OH, USA, had suggested to 3M that they should manufacture an oxide magnetic tape and 3M had started production. This took place, it should be noted, before the decisive breakthrough was made with the Magnetophon technology, which had been transferred from Germany, thanks to the efforts of John T Mullin, in the USA. After all, after 1945 German patents were considered 'captured enemy equipment' and released for general use and for this reason alone the activities of 3M were legal.

It should also not be forgotten that, until the beginning of the '50s, significant encouragement in the further development of magnetic tape came from the USA, especially with regard to the transition to (relatively) high coercive and needle-shaped iron oxides. The difficult economic situation in post-war Germany was one of the main reasons why farreaching innovations were not possible here until the mid-'50s. Yours faithfully, Friedrich Karl Engel, D-6940 Weinheim-Hohensachsen, Jahnstraße 13-1, West Germany.

### Jean-Michel Jarre: a postscript

In our feature on the Docklands concerts (Studio Sound, February 1989) we omitted to mention Fleetwood Mobile's role in the sound production.

Fleetwood Mobile co-ordinated all the audio requirements for both the live radio broadcasts (BBC Radio One and French radio) and TV recording.

Fleetwood's major additional tasksince the shows were mixed in mono-was to capture the atmosphere of a live concert.

To solve the problem they added a stereo audience sound mix using

Sennheiser 816s, 416s and 451srouted mid-way through BSS active splitters-and four Tandy PZMs located on the mobile's roof: a total of some 30 'ambience' microphones around the site. Each mic had its own tape track for post-production correction of time delays.

The system took three days to install and involved 5 km of mic cable, and was (according to Fleetwood's Andy Turner) "a complete success despite the unusual

circumstances."

 BBC director-general Michael Checkland has announced that BBC1 and 2 will start a stereo television sound broadcasting service in the Autumn. The Nicam 728 digital stereo system, developed by BBC engineers, will carry the stereo

programme sound.

• The name Recording Studio Design plc (RSD) is to be dropped completely from the Studiomaster title, the company will now be known as Studiomaster (UK) plc.

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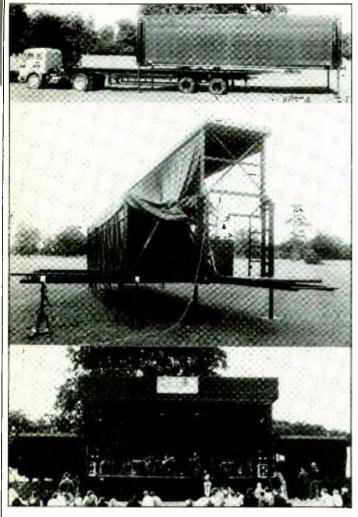
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DIGITAL AUDIO RESEARCH







### **Contain-A-Stage**

Contain-A-Stage 500 is a new concept in mobile stage equipment and has been designed and built by Star Hire especially for outdoor events and exhibitions.

In collapsible mode it weighs around 15 tonnes and measures  $40 \times 8 \frac{1}{2}$  ft. Fully erected, Contain-A-Stage opens out to provide a fully weatherproof curtained stage with a usable deck area of  $36 \times 24$  ft, and a roof clearance of 9 ft at the back

rising to 16 ft at the front.

It has its own generator to supply power to electric and hydraulic services and lighting rigs. The whole stage can be fully erected in two hours with outswinging jacks and curtains under automatic pushbutton control. After use it is restowed and can be off site within one hour. Star Hire, Milton Road, Thurleigh, Bedford MK44 2DG, UK. Tel: 0243 772233

### **Gateway courses**

Gateway have announced two new courses. The first is a weekend devoted entirely to the miking of drum kits and acoustic instruments. The course has been written and is taught by David Kenny manager of Ideal Sound Recorder Studio and exchief engineer at Gateway.

The second course is devoted to MIDI/sequencing and is written by Graeme White. The course can be taken over a week or can be spread over three weekends.

From the Gateway Organisation there's also news of the foundation of a new jazz school starting in October.

### **Agencies**

- Synton of Holland have signed an agreement with Adams-Smith to distribute their synchronisers in the UK, Benelux, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Italy. Synton International BV, Computerweg 1, 3606 AV Maarssen, The Netherlands. Tel: 31-3465 69664. Fax: 31 3465 73330.
- Amek Systems and Controls have appointed a distributor for Turkey. Reysas, Mahatma Ghandi Sok, 78/2 Gaziosmanpasa, Ankara, Turkey. Tel: 4 146 1065. Fax: 4 146 1081.
- Michael Stevens & Partners have announced their appointment as dealers for Westlake monitoring equipment. Michael Stevens & Partners, Invicta Works, Elliott Road, Bromley, Kent BR2 9NT, UK. Tel: 01-460 7299.
- Saturn Research have appointed Uduco as their distributor for Saturn

tape machine in France. Uduco, 26 Rue des Tourelles, 75020 Paris. Tel: 43 63 9745. Fax: 42 71 4372.

- Bruel & Kjaer have appointed Professional Studio Equipment as sole distributor in Denmark of the complete range of 4000 series microphones. Professional Studio Equipment, HD Andersengade 22, PO Box 1102, DK-5100 Odense C, Denmark. Tel: 45 66 14 5958. Fax: 45 66 14 9181.
- Stanley Productions of London have been appointed UK distributors of the Japanese MDC Master recording lacquers. Stanley Productions, 147 Wardour Street, London W1. Tel: 01-439 0311. Fax: 01-437 2126.
- Allen & Heath have announced the appointment of HHB Communications, 73-75 Scrubs Lane, London NW10 6QU as their London dealers

### Letter: Registering generic terms

Dear Sir, It would appear that in certain countries the attempt to pirate rights into private ownership for generic expressions in the audiovisual industry is still going on. From an International Surveillance Service, which we operate on applications to register trade marks throughout the world, we have noted an attempt in Argentina to register 'Master tape' for cassettes and recently 'DAT—Digital Audio Tape' in Brazil. However, we suspect that if the owners of these attempted registrations try to enforce them they are likely to receive a dusty answer from the trade.

Yours faithfully, Ian C Baillie, Ladas & Parry, 52-54 High Holborn, London WC1V 6RR, UK.

### **Address changes**

- Audio Visions, the A/V production house have moved into a purpose built facility at 1 Bowes Hill, Rowlands Castle, Hants PO9 6BP, UK. Tel: 0705 412911. Fax: 0705 413286.
- Quantel the sister company of Solid State Logic within the UEI Group, are to operate alongside SSL in their newly extended sales and service centre in Los Angeles. Quantel's new address is 6255 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90028.
- TDK UK Ltd have moved to TDK House, 5-7 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey RH1 1YB, UK. Tel: 0737 773773. Fax: 0737 773805.
- GML Inc has relocated to a larger facility at 8721 Burnet Avenue, Van Nuys, CA 91405, USA. Tel: (818) 781-1022. Fax: (818) 781-3828.
- Computer Music Systems, specialists in IBM PC based music

software, have moved to 5-7 Buck Street, London NW1 8NJ, UK. Tel: 01-482 5224. Fax: 01-485 9302.

- Twinmusic Studio of Holland have moved to Markt 23-24, 6446 Ad Brunssum, Holland. Tel: 045 213 768.
- Pan Communications have relocated to 1-12-12, Akasaka Minato-ku, Tokyo 107, Japan. Telephone and fax numbers haven't changed.
- Raper & Wayman, UK pro-audio supplier, have moved to Unit 3, Crusader Industrial Estate, 167 Hermitage Road, Haringey, London N4 1LZ, UK. Tel: 01-800 8288. Fax: 01-809 1515.
- HES Electronics of Belgium have moved to Vliegwezenlaan 10, B-1730 Asse-Zellik, Belgium. Tel: 466 8180. Fax: 466 9157.
- Digitec of Paris, France, have changed their telephone number to 34 80 7500.

18



## Take a fresh look at the industry standard for DAT mastering.

Amongst audio professionals, the Sony DTC-1000ES is now widely recognised as the DAT standard. It's officially supplied by HHB – Sony's leading independent distributor. That means genuine service and spares support, as well as expert advice.

Second generation DAT hardware incorporates rationalised integrated circuitry and single A to D

conversion. This may make DAT more accessible to consumers, but it's bad news for the audio professional. That's why we've talked to Sony and secured an extended production run for the DTC 1000ES.

Along with twin A-D conversion, all DTC 1000ES recorders from HHB are now specially adapted to record at 44.1kHz as well as 48 kHz. A modification that's impossible to implement in most



second generation devices. For additional professional convenience, we've even designed an optional 19" rack tray.

If you're thinking about a secure future with highly-affordable DAT

mastering, take a fresh look at the new DTC-1000ES package from HHB. It's just one member of a powerful family of DAT equipment available from the industry's

just one member of a powerful family of DAT equipment available from the industry s

most experienced supplier of digital recording hardware.



### C:SOUND Graphic Audio Editing



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### **People**

- Sony's Pro-audio division have named Osamu Tamura as the new vice-president. Tamura has been with Sony for 20 years and was previously general manager of the Sony Broadcast's UK Audio Division. His new job is based in New Jersey, USA. Sony have named Chris Hollebone as his successor.
- Hill Audio, Kent, UK, have appointed Derek West as UK sales manager. This appointment is a direct result of Hill Audio's plan to establish a comprehensive UK dealer network. West joins Hill Audio following 10 years at Tannoy as both sales manager and export manager.
- Solid State Logic have announced the appointment of Piers Plaskitt as chief executive of Solid State Logic Inc. Plaskitt was formerly SSL Inc vice-president.
- Orban have named David Roudebush marketing and sales manager for their professional products (the *Blue Panel* line). Roudebush most recently had been sales manager at Otari Corporation.

- Robin Millar, chairman of the Scarlett Group of companies, has appointed Colin Fairley to head Scarlett Studios, which includes Power Plant and now Maison Rouge. Fairley had been an independent engineer/producer and before that spent 10 years at Air Studios.
- Amek have appointed Henry Goodman recording product sales engineer. He was formerly Amek's sales co-ordinator.
- Peter Marchant has rejoined the BBC as chief engineer, television. He was previously deputy director of engineering at ITN.
- Bose UK Ltd, have announced the resignation of their managing director of 18 months, Alan Kilford. He is leaving Bose to pursue other interests in related areas of the industry.
- Solid State Logic's film product manager, Chris David, has relocated from SSL's Oxford headquarters to the company's Western Region office in Los Angeles. SSL have also announced the appointment of Dave Collie as product development manager.

### In brief

- Farmyard Studios, Little
  Chalfont, Bucks, UK have been
  bought by Jetta Studios Ltd. The
  purchase includes the studio and the
  name 'Farmyard Recording Studio'.
  Jetta Studios is a new company
  headed by classical music conductor
  and composer, Ahmet Ertegun.
  Farmyard's only two previous
  directors, Rupert Hine and Trevor
  Morais, have been appointed to the
  Jetta board.
- Transco Mastering Services is a new company formed to service the needs of studios committed to disc cutting, CD preparation and audio post-production. Transco are the exclusive UK distributor of Transco Mastering blanks with stocks of 10 inch, 12 inch and 14 inch masters and 7 inch and 10 inch playbacks now available in the UK. TMS Limited, 250 Hillbury Road, Warlingham, Surrey CR3 9TP, UK. Tel: 08832 2914. Fax: 08832 2606.
- Ensoniq Europe, a member of the Synton Distribution Group, Maarssen, Holland, is no longer

- involved in the exclusive distribution of Ensoniq products in Europe. The US manufacturer, Ensoniq Corporation, has terminated the agreement.
- Pro-audio distributor, Scenic Sounds Equipment Marketing Ltd, have changed their name to SSE Marketing Ltd.
- 1989 sees the tenth birthday of the **Revox** B77 tape recorder.
- Films of Bristol is a new company which has been formed to provide 'one stop, one invoice, film, radio, video and audio production facilities' They offer digital sound production based around the New England Digital Synclavier system, with on-line effects and music library, controlled via an SSL 32-channel 6000 series console
- Digital Audio Research, Surrey, UK, have produced a demonstration video of the SoundStation II. The video, which runs for 15 minutes, will be available to potential SoundStation customers. Digital Audio Research. Tel: 03727 42848.
- HHB Hire & Sales, European proaudio supplier, have changed their name to HHB Communications.

### **Sidechain**

Microphones. Where would any of us be without them? Pete Townshend would have had nothing to boot off stage, or Hendrix to slide his guitar up and down. And Rod Stewart would have been empty handed strutting across the stage. And that's just the stands. What would Roger Daltrey have twirled around his head and out over the front rows of the audience. Heaven forbid what might have been the consequences had the star-launched mic jettisoned its cannon and zoomed off into the realms of the outer auditoria. Probably a half-dazed fan waiting at the stage door afterwards to get the bump on his forehead autographed!

But where would those fans have been had the cable returned to Daltrey micless? Great, climactic words such as 'See Me, Feel Me, Touch Me, Heal Me' would never have been sung. Towser would have had nothing to do a scissor jump to. He'd have been, well, legless!

Our poor mic-struck fan would have 'Felt it' all right.

That the mic never did, in all those hundreds of performances around the world, set off in free-flight, and always stood up to the twirling and banging sufficient to deliver Daltrey's words with all the sensitivity, or

'loudibility' they deserved says a great deal about modern microphone, connector and cable technology. And one might easily be led into thinking that a microphone is an extremely complicated piece of equipment. It is!

But, it was during a lecture on magnetism and microphones, part of a training course at BBC Langham, that our ears, and minds, were given the most interesting and astonishing treat even better than Ovaltine (trainee BBC producers and studio managers were nicknamed Ovalteenies). When the instructor proceeded to construct a 'microphone' out of only three parts. A ring magnet, a coil and a plastic BBC teacup. He went on to better this by constructing a 'speaker' in the same way.

OK, the quality was a bit 'mashed'. In fact, almost as good as the quality of those early radio broadcasts. So that's how the BBC managed their wartime broadcasting. Next time you're short of a teacup, just look inside an old radio set!

The similarity between mic and speaker construction recalls the story of a young and very inexperienced engineer (myself) who wrongly connected the leads from a pair of 'studio' (not control room) monitor speakers, to the microphone inputs of the console, and then couldn't figure out why he could hear people in the

studio. Ghosts in the machine!

Microphones have a certain mystique, a daunting, almost eerie, 'presence'. Unless one is in control of the console, one never knows for sure whether a mic is actually 'live' or not.

The classic story, almost a legend, is of the day romance blossomed in a broadcasting studio. On that day, in that control room, it was love at first sight for a balance engineer and his lady tape-op.

The atmosphere, after a session is often, not only one of deafening silence and emptiness but one of 'aloneness'. In this case, it was a certain 'we're aloneness'.

Unable to control himself, the young man exercised his arts of seduction blissfully unaware in his unbridled passion that he was also pressing on the button for the console-mounted D202, which relayed dutifully and with incredible clarity, every word, sign and heart-felt murmur, into the mix bus and out to the network. Though not on-air, it was nevertheless, by this time, being tuned into by everyone else in the building.

A close encounter of the 'live' kind!

Have modern production techniques signalled the demise of the microphone. Are they destined



to the cupboard next to the echoplate? Come to think of it, is the echoplate doomed?

Will tomorrow's recording engineers ever perceive and be thrilled by the spine-tingling 'eureka' type experience achieved by moving the mic 1 cm, to the left, the right, backwards or forwards, in front of 100 musicians!

Let us raise our plastic teacups and toast our humble begetter.

• Any classical music buff might be appalled to learn that the 4-note signal, used by the BBC World Service to keep its transmitters switched on during long intervals between programmes, is actually taken from the beginning of Beethoven's 5th Symphony.

Now, an enterprising company has 'cocked a snoot' at the BBC, by using the first seven notes of the soap opera *EastEnders* theme tune in a door-chime for laundrettes.

### **Contracts**

- The Home Service has received an order from Virgin to supply a 144 mic input version of the Raindirk Symphony for their refitted Virgin Manor Mobile. The Home Service has also supplied Virgin-owned Olympic Studios, London, with three pairs of the Genelec 1035 main monitoring System.
- Recent Eastlake Audio projects include the construction of a new two × 24-track digital studio for the Sintonia studio complex in Madrid; a new 48-track digital control and isolation room for Cinearte of Madrid; a second digital Disc mastering facility for Digital Press Hellas in Greece; improvements for both the studio and control room of Studio One at CBS' complex in London. Projects for 1989 include Eastlake's supervision in Bogota of the construction of a complex to house 10 radio stations for Caracol, the radio and TV broadcast operation in Columbia and the design of two large studios and disc mastering

rooms in a new multi-storey complex in Havana.

- The BBC's at Maida Vale have selected the complete RPG Diffusor System as the main acoustical ingredient in studios as well as control rooms. Other recent RPG clients include Radio New Zealand; Swedish and Hong Kong TV.
- The Chocolate Factory Studios, London, have installed a **Mitsubishi** X850 32-track. The X850 will be mated to their existing Trident console.
- Fostex have delivered a D-20 4-head Pro-DAT recorder with SMPTE synchronisation to the Arnold Muhren studio, Volendam, Holland.
- Raezor Studio, Wandsworth, London, have recently installed a 32-channel SSL *E-series* console, with synchroniser controller and *Q-Lock* system providing mix-to-picture facility. Additional new equipment also includes Lexicon 480L digital effects system; two Studer A820 2-track master recorders; a stereo Dolby 363 SR/A unit; AK timelink Gearbox and a Sony 5850 U-matic

with three Sony PVM 2010 video monitors.

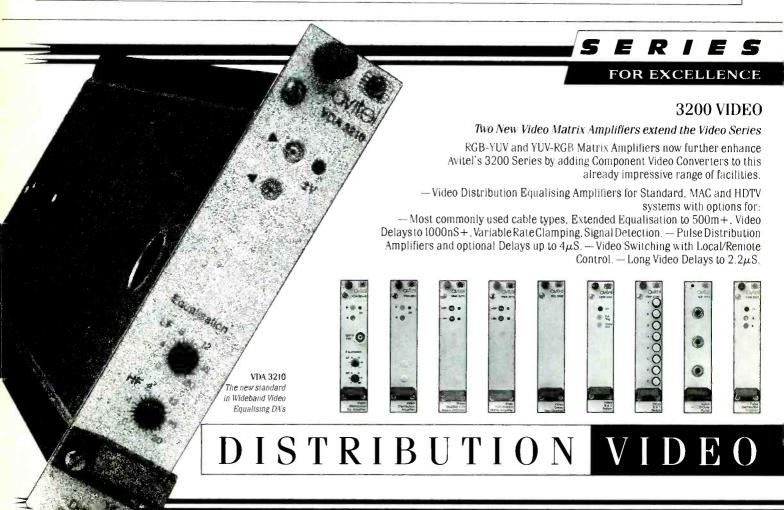
- Southlands Studios now have a fully integrated DDA AMR 24/Fairlight track laying suite based around a package supplied by Stirling Audio Systems. The package also includes Otari MTR ½ inch and ¼ inch machines; Lexicon 480L, PCM 70 and other outboard devices.
- Recent orders for Sony's PCM-3348 DASH multi-track recorder have been received from Virgin Studios; Advision; Goldcrest; Tent Records (UK) and Studio De La Bleque (France) as well as European hire companies Hilton Sound and Audio FX. In the US users include The Hit Factory; Bob Clearmountain; Power Station; Howard Schwartz Recording (NY); The Record Plant; CMS Digital (LA) and Georgetown Masters (Nashville). Japanese studios include Toshiba-EMI's Studio Terra, JVC Aoyama and CBS/Sony's facilities.
- DAR, Surrey, UK, have sold a number of their SoundStation IIs to customers in Europe. In Italy Multivideo has purchased a 4-channel

system for TV and commercial postproduction and in Germany IRT has chosen *SoundStation II* for TV and Radio post-production.

• WaveFrame Corp, Boulder, CO, USA, have announced recent installation of AudioFrame Digital Workstations. Three systems have been installed at Danish Radio in Copenhagen and single systems have been installed with Billy Cobham and Patrick Mimram in Switzerland; Chris Evans in Germany; Jonason Kuei in Taiwan; Stefan Costantini in Italy and film Composer James Horner in the US.

WaveFrame are also to deliver AudioFrame digital audio workstations to eight new facilities — Stevie Wonder's Wonderland Studios in LA; Wonder's programmer, Rob Arbittier in LA; Sheffield Recording, Maryland; Sound Associates, New York; The Process Recording Studios, North Carolina; Trax Sound, Toronto; The University of California, Santa Barbara; and West Productions in Burbank.

• TimeLine of New York have



recently supplied more than a dozen of their *Lynx* keyboard control units to various West Coast post-production houses. Clients include Disney and Universal Studios.

- Digital Audio Research have supplied an 8-channel SoundStation II digital audio and recording system to BBC Radio. The SoundStation will be used for complex programmes with a number of pre-recorded items like jingles and sound effects. DAR have also delivered a SoundStation II to Autograph, a UK theatre sound production company responsible for shows like Cats and Les Miserables. Autograph see SoundStation revolutionising the use of sound effects for theatre.
- Trident Audio Developments have entered into an agreement with Digital Creations in which Trident will use the Digital Creations moving fader automation system in all of their consoles requiring automation.
- Soundtracs have announced new sales of their *In-Line* series console to 16 studios across Britain,

including The Music Works and Aosis in London, Pace in Milton Keynes, The Colosseum Theatre in Leeds and ICC Studios on the south coast.

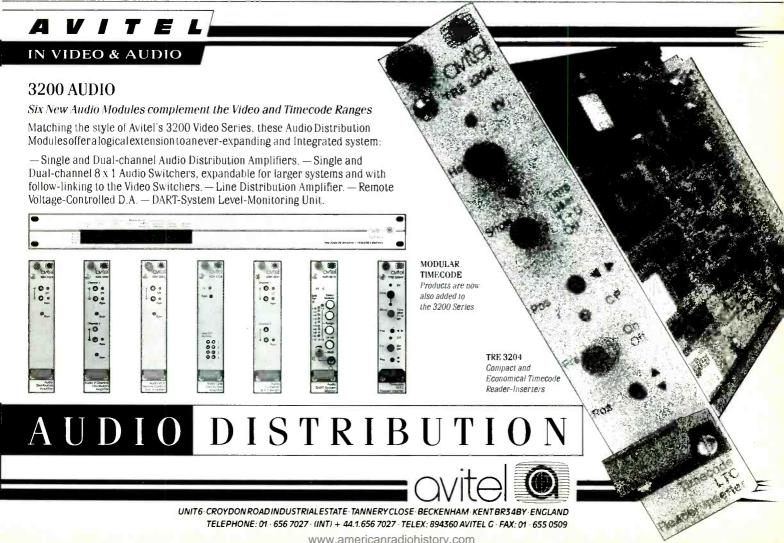
- Central TV have installed two Soundcraft series 200 BVE consoles, an 8- and 16-channel, in two of their Nottingham-based off-line and post-production suites. Both consoles have been installed with the recently launched VSA24 Serial Interface, enabling the 200 BVE's to work with Central's existing Grass Valley edit controllers, using the ESAM 1 protocol. Central now have eight BVE consoles in their various operations.
- PA hire company Canegreen have taken delivery of a Ramsa SA-840 series sound reinforcement console through Britannia Row Productions in London.
- Metropolis recording complex, London, have bought two Otari MTR-100 24-track analogue machines from Stirling Audio as well as products from Sanken and TimeLine.

### In brief

- Quad have set up a new division dealing solely with professional amplifiers and customers. Allen Mornington-West has been appointed to set it up. He was previously with the IBA involved with broadcast sound standards for all UK commercial TV and radio stations.
- ICM Holding, Baar, Switzerland, manufacturers of compact discs and music cassettes, have acquired a major shareholder in AFE BV of Amsterdam, a subsidiary of a large Italian Industrial group. The takeover is seen to be a direct result of the continuing price collapse of compact discs, and support from a strong international partner became essential.
- EMT-Franz, Kippenheim, West Germany, professional audio and video equipment supplier, have been bought by Barco Industries of Belgium. The new name is now Barco-EMT, and the two new presidents are Mr Joost Verbrugge, general manager of Barco Industries,

and Mr Francois Montoya, formerly executive manager of EMT-Franz.

- Solid State Logic are supplying Mosfilm, the Russian State film company, with four consoles for their new Moscow music recording and dubbing theatre complex. This is part of a major expansion Mosfilm are making to attract Western film producers and artists. Engineers from the new Mosfilm 'Tonstudio' visited SSL's Oxford headquarters for training and acceptance testing of SL 4000 G series and SL 5000 M series consoles.
- The Mobile Studio, known to many as the Rolling Stones Mobile, has had a major re-fit. Apart from a new look, additional input channels have been added as well as a new monitor system.
- Otari have changed their name to 'Otari Inc', because of a decision to diversify and widen their business activities. Otari have also moved to new premises. Their headquarters is now at 4-33-3 Kokuryo-cho, Chofu-shi, Tokyo 182 Japan. Tel: (0424) 81-8626. Fax: (0424) 81-8633. Otari's factory address remains unchanged.



### Soundlab active audio splitter

Soundlab Electronics have released the AS1 active audio splitter. Built to IRT specifications, the AS1 is a modular system each module housing 10 input channels, all split to three outputs. Each input has lockable switches for phantom power and 18 dB of gain and is balanced and earth-free.

A full range of options is available

for the system including racks, flight cases and an input/output panel with Cannon and Siemens multipins for multicore cables. An elaborate earth lift facility is also incorporated. Soundlab Electronic, Robert Bosch Strasse 34, 8044 Unterschleissheim, West Germany. Tel: 089 3.10.30.01. Fax: 089 3.10.20.70.

### SCV dynamics controller and SR control unit

The AT422 is a dual 4-band dynamics controller and the PSD Director is a control unit for sound reinforcement systems.

The AT422 is designed for applications such as FM and stereo television broadcasting, CD mastering, post-production and high quality sound reinforcement and consists of a dynamics controller where each channel is split into four frequency bands, each with its own limiter/compressor/gate.

It employs low distortion VCAs and ultra low-noise ICs and features selectable pre/de-emphasis, output gain, stereo coupling and vu/peak metering. An elliptical equaliser for modifying the stereo image is also incorporated as is a soft-clipper-or peak suppressor-on the final output mix in order to prevent uncontrolled transients reaching the following equipment.

Other facilities include LED bargraph metering for input/output levels and gain reduction, electronically-balanced inputs and transformer balanced outputs, RF protection and momentary individual setup/bypass switches for calibration.

The PSD Director provides central control for sound reinforcement

systems with left, right, sub-bass and central cluster feeds. The cluster and sub-bass outputs can be sourced from the mixing console or derived internally in the unit via mono summing techniques and 4th order Linkwitz-Riley filtering. In addition, the sub-bass channel can be switched to full-range to provide an auxiliary feed for delay systems, etc.

The PSD features elliptical equalisers for stereo image processing, LED bargraph meters for each section (input or output levels), phase correlation indicators, ±12 dB of gain control on the cluster and sub-bass outputs, insert sends and returns, secondary outputs with earth compensation for connection to OB trucks, recorders, etc, electronicallybalanced inputs and transformerbalanced outputs.

Other facilities include an adjustable interstage peak suppressor for the sub-bass output and a test signal for each section consisting of a single octave tone sweepable through 100 Hz to 10 kHz.

SCV Audio, 186 Allee des Erables, BP 50056 Paris Nord II, 95947 Roissy Charles de Gaulle Cedex, France. Tel: (1) 48.63.22.11. Fax: (1) 48.63.22.92.

### **JBL Sound Power additions**

JRL have added three sub-bass. systems to the Sound Power series: 4782, the 4785 and the 4788, All three cabinets feature a triple bandpass enclosure design and are designed to provide uniform, clean sub-bass performance to existing systems. The enclosures house a pair of 12 inch (2204H), 15 inch (2225H) and 18 inch (2240H) speakers respectively for -3 dB points of 35 Hz, 30 Hz and 28 Hz.

The systems are designed for both touring and fixed installation applications and feature both Cannon EP-8 male/female connectors and XLR-3F connector.

Also new from JBL are four horn/

compression driver mounting systems for horn mounting on a flat surface.

The 2506A fixed-position bracket is for use with 2360 horns in JBL theatre systems and the 2508A fixed position bracket for 2344A/2370A/ 2380 series horns.

The 2507 3-way adjustable bracket is designed for the 2344/2370A biradial horns and the 2509 3-way bracket for the 2360/2380 bi-radial horns.

JBL International, 8500 Balboa Boulevard, Northridge, CA 91329, USA. Tel: (818) 893-8411. UK: Harman (Audio) UK Ltd., Mill Street, Slough SL2 5DD. Tel: 0753 76911. Fax: 0753 35306.

### In brief

•The Analog Digital Synergy Synergy One digital console (Studio Sound February 1988) is now in production and a fully working model was demonstrated at the Hamburg AES. Based on the in-line mixing format the console provides 4-band parametric EQ, high and lowpass filters and two stereo aux sends. Each channel has its own status display for remaining headroom, overload and grouping and true digital 100-segment bargraph PPM meters are provided for all input channels and output buses. It is available in frame sizes of 16 inputs (up to four groups), 36/64 inputs (up to eight groups) and will accept all digital formats but these must be specified at the time of order.

• The Numera/ABAC digitallycontrolled console is now in production and several pre-production units are already in use with FR3 television in France.

The production version of the console has a maximum capacity of 64 input channels with 48 multitrack buses and several control units (or 'mixers') can be networked to one set of audio racks, thus facilitating situations such as concert sound where house and monitor mixes are required from common sources. The audio racks can be remotely installed at 50 m from the control unit by cable or at 800 m with a fibre-optic link.

The console is completely automated with a maximum time length of 90 min. Data can be downloaded to a tape streamer in approx 4 min. The system can also be synchronised to SMPTE timecode.

The configuration of the console is user-programmable and setups can be stored and recalled as required. Numera, 11 rue Primatice, 75013 Paris, France. Tel: (1) 45.87.17.56. Fax: (1) 45.35.79.95.

### Schoeps VMS 52 UB

The VMS 52 UB stereo microphone preamplifier incorporates an MS matrix and 48 V phantom powering (the 32 UB version supplies 12 V).

Features of the unit include switchable gain of 20/40 dB, bass rolloff filter (150 Hz at 6 dB/octave) and width control for the MS matrix. The VMS 52 UB also has line inputs to the matrix, meaning that it can be used for decoding during postproduction.

Power for the preamplifier is via internal batteries (eight AA 1.5 V) or an external 12 V DC source. Dimensions are 157×105×50 mm for a weight of 870 g (including batteries).

Schoeps GmbH, Spitalstrasse 20, D-7500 Karlsruhe 41, West Germany. Tel: 0721 42011/16. UK: Scenic Sounds Equipment Ltd., Unit 2, 10 William Road, London NW1 3EN. Tel: 01-387 1262. USA: Posthorn Recordings, 142 W 26th Street, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10001. Tel: (212) 242-3737.



Numera/ABAC digitally-controlled console.



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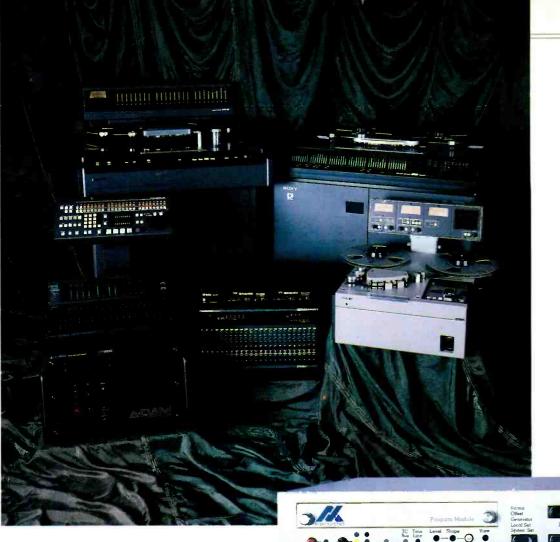
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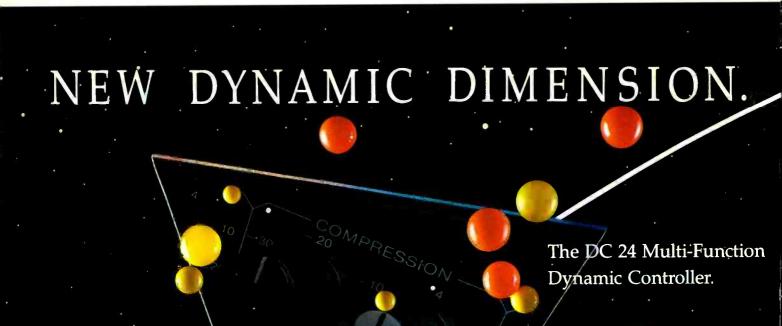
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## PRODUCIS

### AKG CAP 340 M

The AKG *CAP 340 M* is a digital audio signal processor that finds applications for digital recording, acoustic simulation/design and psychoacoustical research.

The CAP 340 M consists of the processing unit, the host interface, the host computer (Hewlett-Packard) and the audio interface. The data format of the processing unit is 32 bit floating point providing a S/N ratio of 140 dB and is available with 20 to 340 MFLOPS of computing power. The audio interface contains the A/D converter with an incoming data format of 16+3 bit and sampling rate selectable from 50/48/44.1 kHz.

The 'blank slate' approach of the processor allows a wide range of possibilities: a digital mixing console with eight binaural input channels with level, elevation, pan, delay time and channel-on controls; a user-definable multiband equaliser with little or no phase shift; Angle Dependent Filtering (ADF) and Delay Time (DT), a program that compensates for the differences between a main stereo pair of

microphones (in any configuration) and spot microphones. Other stereo mix/placement configurations are also possible; acoustic design by room stimulation. A room can be drawn to given or ideal dimensions and treated as required while being fed with a sound source that is heard all the time. Both the source and the 'microphone' can be moved to any location within the room; psychoacoustical research such as listening tests, sound source localisation, timbre of sounds and filter design.

A full graphics display accompanies each function for greater clarity.

AKG Akustische U Kino-Gerate GmbH, Brunhildengasse 1, 1150 Vienna, Austria. Tel: (222) 95.65.17-0. Fax: (222) 92.34.58.

UK: AKG Acoustics Ltd, Vienna Court, Catteshall Wharf, Catteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1JG. Tel: 04868 25702. Fax: 04868 28967.

USA: AKG Acoustics Inc, 77 Selleck Street, Stamford, CT 06902. Tel: (203) 348-2121. Fax: (203) 324-1942.

### Meyer MS-2/3 power amplifiers

Meyer Sound have introduced the MS-2/MS-3 power amplifiers featuring linear performance, very low distortion and hum, the ability to handle difficult and complex loads, the integration of Meyer Sound processor cards and a remote control interface. Other features include transformer-balanced inputs with ISO-input to eliminate earth (ground) loops, a minimum load impedance of  $2\,\Omega/{\rm channel}$  and switched input attenuators.

Power ratings are 300/600 W into 8  $\Omega$  respectively. Dimensions are 2U/3U for a behind panel depth of 17% inches. Weights are 57 lb and 72 lb.

Meyer Sound Laboratories Inc, 2832 San Pablo Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94702, USA. Tel: (415) 486-1166. Fax: (415) 486-8356.

UK: Autograph Sales Ltd, 2 Spring Place, London NW5 3BA. Tel: 01-485 3749. Fax: 01-485 0681.

### **Pearl microphones**

Recently released are several new microphones: *TL-4*, MS2/8 and CC30.

The TL-4 studio microphone features a double membrane system with two amplifiers, rectangular membranes for even response and freedom from resonances and transformerless amplifiers with high output level (3.6 V maximum in stereo mode). It can be used in a variety of configurations including omnidirectional, figure-of-eight, twin or single cardioid, 180° stereo and true MS. Frequency response is 16 Hz to 20 kHz. A variety of accessories is available including the PDV-8 preamplifier/control unit for direct connection to the recorder.

The MS2/MS8 are stereo condenser

microphones, the MS2 with an MS matrix built into the microphone body. Both microphones produce mid and side signals and these are available in two formats: type K with an omni M(mid)-channel and type C with a cardioid M-channel.

The CC30 is a cardioid condenser mic with transformerless output, high output level and low noise floor. A very flat frequency response is assured by the use of a large rectangular membrane.

Pearl Mikrofonlaboratium AB, Box 98, S-26501 Astorp, Sweden. Tel: 042 588 10. Fax: +46 42 598 90. UK: Elliott Bros (Audio Systems) Ltd., Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ER. Tel: 0865 249259.

### Midas XL Series

The Midas *XL Series Two* live performance console is now in production and already meeting with a good sales response.

The XL Two has been largely redesigned since Midas joined the Klark-Teknik group in order to make it more suitable for current production techniques and is now available in 40-/32-/24-input frame sizes. A 16-input extender frame is also produced.

The console features transformerless low noise input circuitry, 4-band EQ with parametric mid bands, channel gain metering, eight subgroups with 2-way matrix, stereo master buses, eight auxiliary sends, eight mute groups and other familiar Midas facilities. The auxiliary and group buses can be reversed in order to configure the *XL Two* as a house or stage monitor console as required. Midas/Klark-Teknik Research Ltd, Klark Industrial Park, Walter Nash Road, Kidderminster, Worcs DY11 7HJ, UK. Tel: 0562 741515. Fax: 0562 745371.

USA: Klark-Teknik Electronics Inc, 30B Banfi Plaza North, Farmingdale, NY 11735. Tel: (516) 249-3660. Fax: (516) 420-1863.

### **Amek Mozart**

Amek have introduced the *Mozart* recording console, which is the result of two years research into the requirements of studios using SMPTE/MIDI-locked setups, retriggering and tapeless recording. The design incorporates facilities that were developed for the *APC* console, together with new developments such as more in-depth automation.

The console is controlled from a central alpha-numeric keyboard with a tracker ball and is available in standard frame sizes of 40, 56 or 80 input channels. All frames include 12 stereo effects returns of which three have full multitrack routing. There are also four 'wild' VCA faders that can be assigned to returns as required for mixdown.

The Mozart is based around three main concepts: integral automation, all-input format channel modules and an increased number of auxiliary sends.

The automation forms an integral part of the console and the design for the fader and mixdown automation system has been developed in collaboration with Steinberg of Germany. A feature of the system is that is provides an extremely comprehensive cue list facility (for SMPTE/Audio/MIDI-triggered events) over and above the control of faders, mutes, groups, snapshots and VCA fader curves.

The console setup (switch setups, knob positions, etc) for a session can be stored into memory and this is known as a Page (or Master Console status). Up to 99 Pages can be stored and these can be loaded in sequence and called up as required manually or via external control through MIDI and RS-232 ports.

Due to the complicated control of the channel switching (15 per channel), special ICs known as Applications Specific ICs were developed and two are used per channel.

The all-input channel module features four inputs—mic/line/bus/tape—together with a DI input which is similar to line but with a gain structure more suited to instruments. The EQ section is 4-band with parametric mid frequencies and increased boost and cut for the HF/LF sections.

The Mozart features 16 auxiliary sends, which are addressed from four mono and two stereo pots. Sends 7 and 8 also have an Alternate Input switch for the routing of an unselected input to the stereo or multitrack buses. All routing and auxiliary buses are balanced with 32 multitrack buses fitted as standard.

An additional feature is an in-line monitor channel module and both channel types can be used in the same frame for added flexibility. The in-line module is largely along the same lines as the all-input channel with the exception that sends 7 and 8 become the monitor section and that the EQ section can be split between the channel and monitor paths.

The console has also been designed with an eye to film/television post-production and the in-line module provides for 4-channel mixes (left/right:front/rear) by being able to convert the monitor panpot into front/rear pan. The pan centre is also dropped to -6 dB for better definition.

Amek Systems and Controls Ltd, New Islington Mill, Regent Trading Estate, Oldfield Road, Salford M5 4SX, UK. Tel: 061-834 6747. Fax: 061-834 0593. USA: Amek Consoles Inc, 10815 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood, CA 91601. Tel:. (818) 508-9788.

### RTW digital mastering system

RTW have released the 1190 DMS Digital Metering System for the Sony PCM-3324/3324A digital multitrack

The 3U meter assembly is housed in a tabletop enclosure and is meant to be installed at the mixing console. Connection to the PCM-3324 is via a 50-way Sub-D connector installed at the rear of the chassis.

The digital input to the unit is SDIF format with the sampling rates between 39 and 56 kHz.

The system consists of 24 neonplasma 201-segment bargraph displays with an attack time of one sampling rate period. Fall back time is adjustable from 0.5 to 2 s and various display modes of level and peak hold are available. Operating

modes include level with or without peak hold or peak memory and storage of peaks into memory.

Other features include adjustable overload indication from 1 to 15 samples and adjustable headroom in 2 dB steps from −20 to −6 dB. The display shows increased brightness within the headroom range and emphasis is indicated by a green LED below each channel display. The system is delivered with 24-channel metering, control module, power supply and cabinet. A remote control unit for the peak hold/memory functions is also included.

RTW GmbH, Elbeallee 19, Postfach 710654, 5000 Koln 71, West Germany. Tel: (221) 70913-0.

Fax: (221) 709 1332.

### Shure Beta series

Shure have launched the first of two microphones in the Beta Series, the Beta 57 and 58. These mics follow on the traditions set by the SM 57 and 58 respectively—Shure describe the Beta 58 as having the low frequency warmth and 'guts' of the SM58 but with the smoother presence rise and extended top of the SM87 condenser mic. With the Beta 57, the bass and HF responses have been extended from the SM57 together with a smoother, more gradual presence rise.

Both mics feature a supercardioid pattern that Shure say the mics maintain at all usable frequencies as well as increasing levels before feedback. The capsule uses Neodymium magnet for higher output levels and a humbucking coil arrangement to reduce external electrical interference. The shock isolation system has also been improved to reduce transmission of handling and stand noise. Both have the traditional rugged Shure steel



grille and these are available in either bright or matt chrome options. Shure Brothers Inc, 222 Hartrey Avenue, Evanston, IL 60202-3696,

UK: HW International, 3.5 Eden Grove, London N7 8EQ. Tel: 01-607

### **GML** moving fader automation system

GML Inc has announced a new hardware and software version of the GML moving fader automation system. Version 6.0 is designed to operate within the Series 2000 Console Automation Environment adding intelligent master machine control, Ethernet networking capability, an optional graphics display and editing capabilities beyond current system facilities. GML say that this system continues their tradition of expanding functional software control into the latest available high speed technology. The computer package has been updated to include an internal 31/2 inch disk drive for

transfer of data between the standard 40 Mbyte hard disk. It is possible to maintain 8 inch floppy capability through an external drive which is necessary if the system is to be capable of converting the 8 inch SSL and Necam mix data disks to GML automation data.

The GML Version 5.xx automation software and standard GML interface hardware is upwards compatible with the new version.

GML Inc, 7821 Burnet Avenue, Van Nuys, CA 91405, USA. Tel: (818) 781-1022

UK: Syco Systems Ltd, Kimberley Road, London NW6. Tel: 01-625 6070.

### Nexo design package

Nexo have launched NEXOCAAD, which is a computer-aided acoustic design software package designed to run on an IBM (or compatible) PC-AT computer and allows the user to construct 3-dimensional models of buildings and to assess the results of different speaker placements.

The system offers a fully interactive colour graphics environment with windows and mouse control and the program can calculate all the parameters needed for the design of sound system installations. The user can build up files with the characteristics of different speaker components and systems (eg the Nexo range) and compare the performance of different systems within a given building at

different locations.

The program enables various different parameters to be taken into consideration-budget, dispersion requirements, SPL's-and these can help speed up the process of making out tenders to prospective clients. A full range of acoustical criteria is also covered.

A demonstration disk is now available on request from Nexo. Nexo Distribution, 154 Allee des Erables, ZAC de Paris Nord II, BP 50107. 95950 Roissy, Charles de Gaulle Cedex, France. Tel: (1) 48.63.23.01. Fax: (1) 48.63.24.61. UK: Farrah's, Unit 7, St Georges Industrial Estate, Richmond Road, Ham, Surrey KT2 5BQ. Tel: 01-549

### **TAC Bullet**

TAC's Bullet console can be used as a free-standing unit or 19 inch rackmount. It is fully modular and contains 10 mix/line channels with balanced inputs, four subgroups, main stereo mix buses and six auxiliary buses. Each channel features 4-band EQ with sweep mids, two mono auxiliary send level controls switchable across four buses and one stereo auxiliary with level and pan and 100 mm channel fader.

The subgroup and master modules feature four stereo returns and comprehensive monitoring and

talkback facilities, together with 15-segment LED meters. A separate meter is also provided for PFL.

An Audio-Follow-Video interface is in preparation and will be available later on in the year.

Total Audio Concepts, Unit 17, Bar Lane Industrial Park, Bar Lane, Basford, Nottingham, NG6 0HU, UK. Tel: 0602 783306. Fax: 0602 785112.

USA: Amek Consoles Inc, 10815 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood, CA 91601. Tel: (818) 508-9788.

### In brief

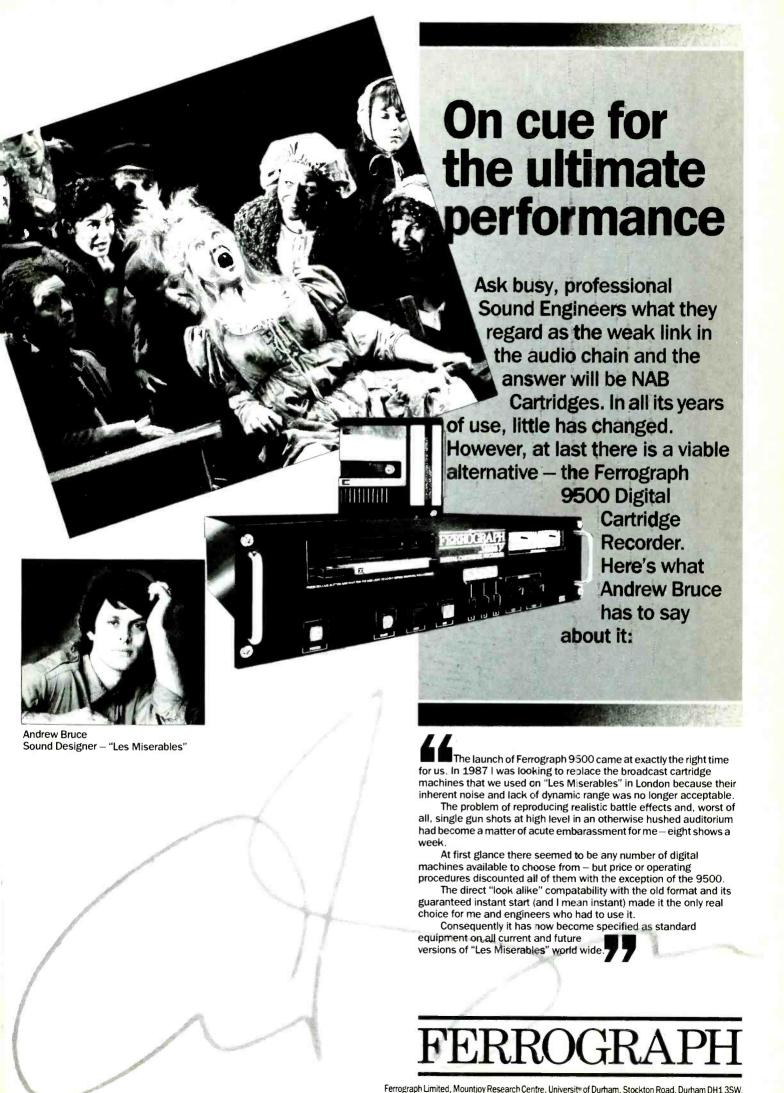
•Sennheiser have added two new microphones to their MKH series, the MKH 60 and MKH 70. These units are long and medium reach rifle microphones with a very flat frequency response from 50 Hz to 20 kHz and low side colouration. Both microphones feature bass roll-off and presence-boost switches and -10 dB pad. A full range of accessories such as pistol-grip, windshield, 48 V power supply is also available

• The Saje Memory software console is now in production with five

consoles having been delivered in France, one to Germany (Bochum Theatre) and five to Sweden. There are also serious offers from places as far afield as Japan.

The Live software enables the console to be configured as required and put into memory for subsequent recall, thus greatly improving the ergonomics and efficiency of live sound situations such as theatre, onair broadcast, concert sound, etc.

Detailed documentation is also now available in all the major European languages.





he round the world round of round table meetings between the IFPI and Japanese electronics companies continues. They were started, by Jan Timmer of Philips (ex-Polygram), with the aim of hammering out an acceptable format for DAT. As the only format acceptable to the IFPI was a digital recorder that didn't record digitally, it is not surprising that two years after the first meeting in Vancouver, in December 1986, there was still no agreement. But there is now a stronger will to talk.

This is not the result of some newfound love between the record and electronics industries. The will to talk and compromise is born out of sheer necessity. Delays on DAT killed the format for domestic use, making recordable CD a viable alternative. The record companies see CD-R as an even greater threat than DAT. The electronics companies see CD-R as a new money-spinner, provided that they can agree a technical standard that appeases the record companies.

At Philips' Annual General Meeting in Eindhoven earlier this year Jan Timmer was still confident that the warring factions would

eventually make peace.

"The software and hardware industries are still talking," said Timmer. "There is no conclusion yet but I think there is a better understanding by the hardware industry of the need to reach agreement with the software industry. I believe we will reconcile the two. Many manufacturers have announced erasable or recordable discs. There is no technical problem here. But there is need to set a worldwide standard, we need agreement on the technology. It will be a long time before we talk about the orderly introduction of recordable CD.'

Later Philips engineers explained the need for a technical standard-even though all the different CD-R systems produce the same end result, a standard size CD with a spiral of marks that look to the readout laser like the pits in a pressed disc.

Some kind of procedure will have to be agreed for creating the Table of Contents at the beginning of the disc, so that the player electronics know what recordings are there to play. This is not as easy as it sounds, when you bear in mind that domestic CD-R will be used to build up a piecemeal compilation of favourite dubs from a variety of pressed CDs.

If the user makes a false start while dubbing onto a record-once disc, the TOC will have to flag the player to ignore that part of the disc. And this will eat playing time out of the total hourrather like erasing records from EPROM computer memory. The erased records cannot be read but they remain in memory, soaking up

Says Gijs Wirtz, the man responsible for DAT at Philips:

"We have forever lost the freedom of the '50s and '60s. In those days you could construct your own radio set from components. The consumer electronics industry can no longer just put a product on the market and see what happens. But obviously we can't make a recorder which cannot

### **Barry Fox**

### Recordable CD systems and an electronic music technology course

make recordings. We are working on a compromise.'

Wirtz draws an interesting parallel:

"In many respects digital recorders are like a telecommunication network-they both allow digital cloning. Once information has been sent down a digital telecoms network, it is there for anyone to copy as many times as they like. So users pay for the service. The telecoms industry was fortunate that governments understood the problems and made rules that are backed up by law, for instance to prevent phone tapping. The consumer electronics industry has so far lacked similar structured standardisation of hardware and software, backed by Government

Magneto-optical erasable, or rewriteable, discs are already made, eg by 3M, for the computer industry. They are expensive and difficult to read on a conventional CD player, because the reflective character of the disc is below the

standard set by the Red Book.

Canon has developed the rewriteable optical drive being used in the Steve Jobs Next computer. This relies on interesting new technology to skirt the current compromise between life and readability. Conventional rewriteable discs use a layer of rare earth which slightly changes the polarisation of reflected light when magnetised. Materials which give a large phase change, and are thus easily read, have short life. Their switched magnetic state changes too easily. More stable materials switch the phase by only 0.1°.

The Canon disc has two rare earth layers, one with low coercivity, but high Curie point, on top of another layer with high coercivity and low Curie point. The top layer gives a strong phase shift, and its short life magnetic state is continually backed up by the long life layer underneath.

So far Canon are supplying discs and drives only to Next, ready for deliveries to begin in June in the USA. Canon say they aim to offer an optical system which beats hard disk for price and performance within two years. Current OEM prices are around \$1,500 for the drive and \$50 per

Tandy is still pledged to make the Thor erasable CD system available this year, for around \$500. Thor uses a double layer of dyed plastics, and two lasers, of different wavelength, for write and erase. The top layer passes the write beam so that it can heat the lower layer and cause bumps. The top layer bumps then absorb the erase beam. So they melt and flatten, erasing the recording. The snag is that the bumps never completely flatten. So the disc has a good SN ratio when first used to record, but the ratio degrades steeply on first erasure and then degrades slowly on subsequent record/erase cycles.

Other manufacturers have opted for cheaper systems which record only once. They argue that 60% of audio cassette tapes sold are never re-used, so the public will be happy with a one-use disc.

Taiyo Yuden has promised That's CD. Philips engineers have tried some of the discs which Taiyo were touting round Europe and found that the technology used does not tally with the description given by Taiyo. The disc does not record by gas explosions caused in the surface layer by heat from the laser; instead a dye layer is bleached by the laser. No one yet knows how stable the dyes will be. Doubtless this is why Taivo says the disc must be kept clear of bright sunlight.

At the giant CeBIT computer show in Hanover earlier this year, Fuji demonstrated a write-once recordable CD, which works with a recorder made by Yamaha. Fuji proved, with demonstrations, that its disc is directly compatible with a conventional CD player and can be handled just like an ordinary CD, without the need for a

protective cartridge.

There have been two more roundtable meetings since the Philips AGM-and they are still no closer to a real solution.

This could be interesting. The University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK, is running a residential course this summer (August 26th to 30th) on electronic music technology. For around £300 you get your hands on a roomful of keyboards, guitar, drum and wind controllers, tone generators, samplers, computers, digital MIDI mixers and recorders with tuition from the likes of Dave Mattacks, Adrian Lee and David Bristow.

Yamaha is providing the hardware—around 25 work stations for a hundred pupils. Maybe it's an act of contrition, for flooding high street shops, homes and bars with play-in-a-day keyboards complete with chords and rhythm accompaniment

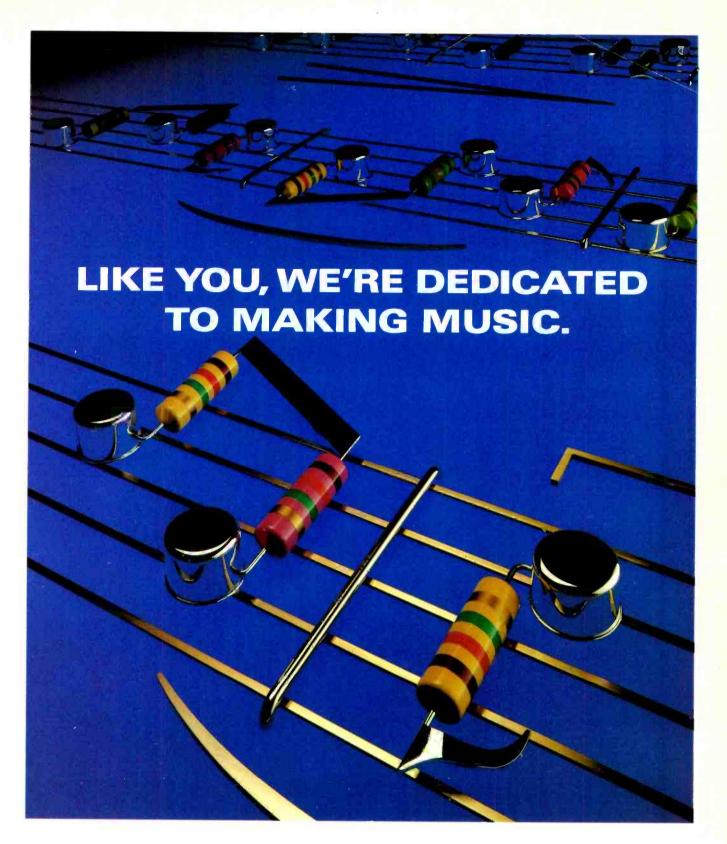
programmed in Tokyo.

The UEA are aiming the course at semi-pros who already own a few pieces of electronic kit, at professional musicians who have so far played only acoustic instruments and at broadcast and studio engineers who want to plug some holes in their knowledge. As UEA say, "No-one knows everything.

With such a mixed bag of pupils, there will obviously have to be some careful streaming, to ensure that students aren't paying £300 to learn to 'suck eggs'. And hopefully there won't be too much musical philosophising from academics.

With a bit of luck the cost of the course, called Soundscape, could be money well spent for anyone now trapped by job circumstances into pretending that they know more about electronic music than they really do.

Details from Soundscape at UEA. Tel: 0603



We both know that making music just isn't as easy as the public likes to think. Love it or hate it, technology is a fundamental part of the creative process.

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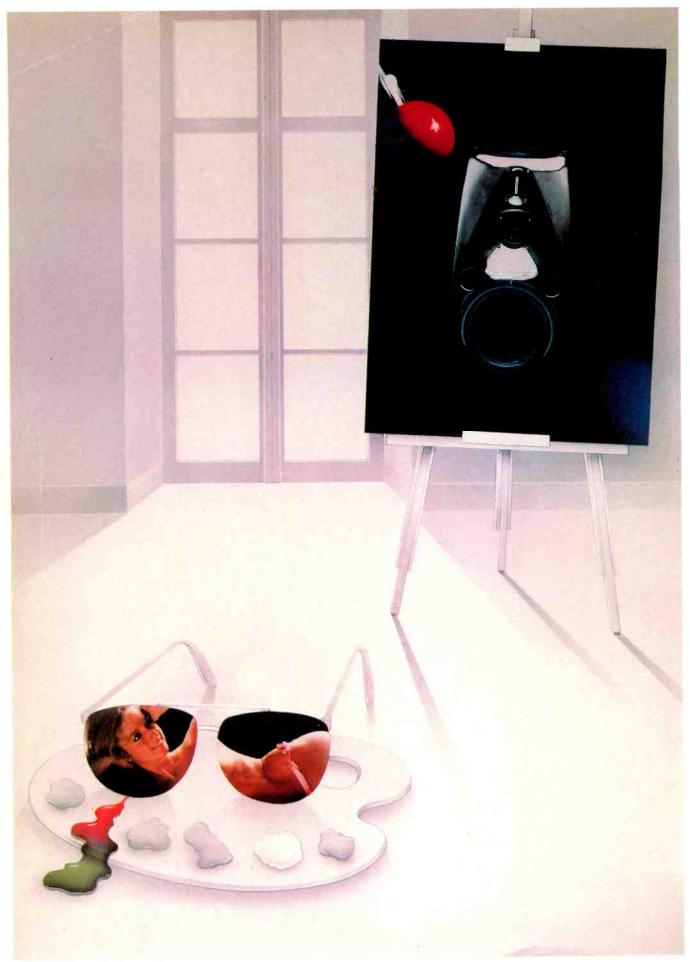
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### **Solid State Logic**



Le Studio, Montreal. One of many studios installing G Series. (See Page 3)

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### **G Series News**

### **Real World Shapes The Future**

P eter Gabriel's residential studio complex, Real World Studios, in Box near the Georgian city of Bath, has opened with what is one of the most spectacular studio control rooms so far constructed. Appropriately, it is also the home of one of the most impressive and novel SSL consoles so far supplied.

The vast control room/recording area houses a huge, U-shaped, custom built SL 4000 G Series console. The SL 4080 console is fitted with 64 channels, G Series Studio Computer with Total Recall<sup>TM</sup> and an SSL Synchroniser Control system. The console includes ample frame space for the addition of extra channel modules. Special features include film panning, tape transport remotes panel, custom centre section meter panel, a synchroniser and status display panel, plus custom patchrows and producer's table. The console also houses unique custom Cue Matrix circuitry designed by Real World technical staff.

While the console breaks new ground, its positioning within the room is also novel. The console faces away from the recording area and looks through large windows over a man-made lake and mill race, which partially surround the converted Box Mill building.

The unusual nature of the complex extends to the other recording areas too. Throughout the converted Bath stone building are naturally lit areas with stone walls, raised catwalks and special ceramic air conditioning ducting. Almost every room in the residential studio complex is available as a recording area and these are all linked with mic, line and MIDI tielines to the studio's three control rooms.

The two other control rooms are owner Peter Gabriel's workroom and a keyboard/programming room. Both of these are also equipped with SSL Consoles; an SL 4048 E Series with 36 channels, G Series Studio Computer and Total Recall<sup>TM</sup>; and an SL 4040 E Series with 40 channels and an SSL Studio Computer.

### First G Series Down Under

S ydney's Rhinoceros Recordings has rapidly established itself as one of the world's best recording facilities since its inception in 1981. With the installation of an SL 4072 G Series with 56 mono and 4 stereo channels and G Series Computer with Total Recall<sup>TM</sup> in its new Studio 2. Rhinoceros has certainly joined the top rank of prestigious international studios.

Studio owners. David Nicholas and Andrew Scott. have always believed in using the best studio designers and equipment in their goal of gaining an international reputation for Rhinoceros. When they came to specify equipment for their new studio, they were immediately attracted by the extra speed and improved software of the G Series computer and the sonically improved audio performance of the G Series console. In choosing G Series for their new control room they expected the best—and they weren't disappointed. as Michael Fronzek, Technical Director of Rhinoceros says, "The G Series console and computer address the few shortcomings of the E Series, which has already established itself as the Rolls-Royce of recording consoles."



▲ Studio 2 Rhinoceros Recordinas, Sudneu



▲ Los Angeles Record Plant

### Fifth SSL For Record Plant

he Los Angeles Record Plant, part of the Chrysalis Group and one of the world's leading recording facilities. has installed a new SL 4000 G Series console. Record Plant's new console is an SL 4072 with 64 channels. G Series Studio Computer and Total Recall<sup>TM</sup>. Located in Studio 2 of Record Plant's recording complex, the console is used for record dates as well as for scoring of television and motion pictures.

"We've had great success with SSL consoles since 1979." says Chris Stone. President of Record Plant. "This is our fifth SSL console and it replaces a previous E Series model that has been in service for seven years—longer than any other console in the history of the studio. The new G Series offers significant advances in clarity and range of control and once again SSL has established a new standard for quality in console technology. Our clients are among the most demanding in the world and the initial reactions have been absolutely incredible."

#### **G Series News**

## SL 6000 Goes G

he SL 6000 E Series Stereo Video System for music, video and teleproduction applications has been upgraded to full G Series performance specification. The new SL 6000 G Series is now in production and the first system has been supplied to Post Logic. Hollywood.

The SL 6000 G Series retains all the key features of the E Series. namely its three stereo mix busses and main stereo programme bus. It also retains its ability to provide extensive audio processing, routing and mixing flexibility with machine. synchroniser and events control.

G Series features which have been added to the system include, sonically improved EQ, mic and line amps, Group amps and Monitoring sections. The G Series EQ and Input cards are also available for retrofitting to E Series consoles.

The incorporation of the G Series Studio Computer system brings to the SL 6000 the advantages of faster processing, vastly increased on-board memory and the use of

high capacity Disk Cartridges for data storage. In addition, the system incorporates the G Series software package which includes new features such as selective rollback. immediate pickup of fader, comparison of mixes on-line and a host of preview functions.



▲ Centre section of the new SL 6000 G Series.

The new. wider centre section incorporates a full sized QWERTY keyboard with numeric keypad and function keys. plus the new SSL Split Cues system which allows the output sends of the right- and left-hand sides of the console to be separated.

Post Logic in Hollywood purchased their first SL 6000 system three years ago. Miles Christensen, the Director of the facility, was so

impressed by the SL 4000 G Series music recording console system. that when he came to equip Post Logic's new six room facility. he placed the first order for an SL 6000 G Series system.

The Post Logic console is an SL 6064 G Series with 52 mono and 4 stereo channels, G Series Studio Computer with Total Recall<sup>TM</sup>, and features all the G Series sonic improvements. The console also includes several customised options to enable it to be used for single, two or three man operation. This allows the console to cater for a wide range of applications, from simple track-laying and premixing to dubbing sophisticated shows.

With over 150 SL 6000 E Series Stereo Video Systems already in

operation with recording, broadcast and post-production facilities throughout the world, it is anticipated that the introduction of the advanced SL 6000 G Series will further extend its use for stereo broadcast transmission, production and post-production.

#### **G Series Worldwide Sales**

M ore major studios throughout the world are installing SL 4000 G Series consoles.

In North America these include. The Hit Factory. The Power Station and Cole Studios in New York: Larrabee Sound, Aire LA and Blue Canyon in Los Angeles: plus Tarpan Studios of San Rafael for Narada Michael Walden. Little Mountain Studios of Vancouver and Le Studio. Montreal have also installed G Series.

Over 25 Far Eastern clients have now either installed or ordered G Series consoles. Foremost among new SSL clients in the Far East is Tokyou Bunka Mura Studios. Tokyo. which has ordered three identical SL 4064 G Series consoles for its newly created recording studio complex.



▲ St. 4072 G Series in Studio 203 IVC Augunia, Tokyo.

Also ordering G Series in the Far East are. JVC Aoyama Studios. Tokyo: Music Inn Studios. Tokyo: Yamaha Epicurus Studio. Tokyo: Take One Studios. Tokyo and Platinum Studios Taiwan. All of these are multiple SSL console users—this is JVC Aoyama's ninth SL 4000 console!



▲ SL 4064 G Series with custom effects' wings at Nomis, London

G Series orders by new Far Eastern clients include: Somewhere Studios. Toshiba-EMI. Hakutobo Studios and Zero Studios (all in Tokyo). plus the Tokyo Photo School.

Twenty SL 4000 G Series consoles have been supplied in Europe to, among others. Le Studio, Brussels; Wisseloord Studios, Hilversum; Excalibur Studios, Milan; Arco Studios, Munich; Studio N. Cologne: Studio Marcadet and Studio Davout in Paris; plus The Church, Metropolis and Nomis Studios in London.

### New Purpose-built, High-Tech Production

# New Production Unit Opens

are September saw the completion of the new SSL production unit at the company's Oxford headquarters. This purpose designed building is now fully operational and accommodates the latest in high-tech manufacturing and testing facilities.

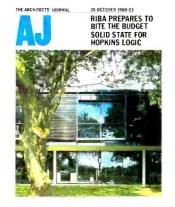
The new building is a lightweight 2-storey unit with a total floor area of 3.800m<sup>2</sup>. It uses the very latest techniques in building service technology and includes automatic. electronically controlled shading systems to create a pleasant and productive internal environment. The structure, which has already attracted considerable interest within the architectural community, has a square plan with a central



top-lit atrium. The building features full height tinted glass external walls to give a light and airy working environment.

While the structure reflects the breaking down of the distinction between conventional factory and office space, the design allows the internal layout to be highly flexible. The interior can be rapidly reconfigured, as it features demountable glazed and solid partitioning, with a grid network of power, data and communications distribution feeds. This allows the internal layout of the unit to be altered to suit changing production and office space requirements. This is an important consideration as the company's development programme takes us into an extended product range and ever more advanced manufacturing techniques.

SSL has a tradition of commissioning highly individual, yet practical



building designs. The former headquarters building at Stonefield, with its distinctive similarity to a parish church, is a notable example which also gained praise from architects. The new building continues this innovative tradition. Indeed, the new Michael Hopkins designed production unit has already featured in the internationally respected magazine The Architects lournal, where a 17 page article was published in the October 1988 edition.



Central atrium of the new production unit. providing natural light to console frame wiring on ground floor.



▲ Computer Aided Design.



A PCB Department



A Cable Assembly.



▲ Console Frames



A Frame Wiring.



▲ Console Test Cubicles.

### **Unit Will Further Improve Standards**





The new unit replaces three separate buildings housing production facilities which were located in the nearby town of Witney Hence, SSL now has its administration sales, marketing and final production facilities located together at its Begbroke headquarters. The only exception to this centralisation of facilities is the pre-production subcomponents facility which remains at Brandon in Suffolk. This separate facility has strong links with the local community and has a dedicated workforce with a long experience of building console sub-assemblies.



Adjacent to the production unit is the former convent school (converted from a typical English stonebuilt country house), which houses the accounting, sales, marketing, training and service departments. An annexe contains a fully equipped test-bed studio and listening room.

## Layout of the Production Unit

Production departments surround the central atrium



▲ Wire Loomina



Automated Test



PCB Automated Test

he lower floor of the new building accommodates a central stores area console frame wiring, test and acceptance areas: and a final load and trim area. The central stores feature computerised stock control systems and computer controlled component carousels. Test includes automated soak test and fault finding computer controlled systems, which speedily

identify any sub-standard boards or components. Accordingly, problems are immediately identified and corrected and boards are retested prior to final quality control approval Similar principles apply to Final Test where console assembly is carried out and complete systems undergo testing and acceptance by commissioning engineers. Separate test cubicles ranged around the perimeter of the building provide facilities for individual system testing.

The upper floor surrounds the central atrium and houses a mixture of offices and production areas. Specialist areas include SSL's Computer Aided Design department and a fully equipped workshop. Both are located close by the Design Information Services and Research and Development departments.

The Production departments include hardware and assembly, wire looming and the pcb department.

Also located on this floor are the production management offices and the purchasing and shipping departments.

Thus all departments and personnel involved in the development and production of SSL systems are grouped together.

"A great deal of thought has gone into the design and construction of our new production unit." says SSL Chairman, Colin Sanders, CBE. "The flexibility of the design means that we can tailor the internal layout to our manufacturing priorities as they evolve in the future. The advanced facilities ensure that we are equipped to meet the needs of all our existing and future production requirements. Our new

building is neither a factory nor an office.



#### **Digital Audio News**

# Digital Audio for Video and Film

nveiled in prototype form at last year's NAB Convention in Las Vegas. our ScreenSound digital audio-for-video editing suite is currently undergoing final pre-production testing and development. Release of production systems is scheduled for

summer of this year.

ScreenSound is the result of technological co-operation between Solid State Logic and sister company in the UEI Group—Quantel.

The system is a fully integrated audio-for-vision editing suite offering digital audio editing. mixing and recording for off-line video and film post-production and audio-for-video editing applications. Using an intuitive pen and tablet control surface and a monitor display to access a wide array of functions for the laying up of soundtracks. ScreenSound offers unprecedented control of the audio post-production process.

The system incorporates all the functions necessary for edit and review. time offset, track slipping, cross fading, and the recording and manipulation of sound clips. These features are combined with the inherent advantages of recording, editing and copying in the digital domain.

The system is available in either NTSC or PAL configurations, with comprehensive digital and analogue input/output interfaces.

ScreenSound comprises a rack unit housing the processor. hard disk storage and interface hardware, and a separate rack containing a WORM optical disk sound effects library store and an 8mm tape drive

archival storage device which stores sound clip and edit data.

A tablet and pen and full size QWERTY keyboard provide the operational interface. System menus and functions are displayed on a standard RGB monitor, with visual images being monitored on a

separate screen.

When linked to Quantel's Harry Suite in the Harry Sound mode, both video editing and the laying up of the sound-track can be performed simultaneously, within the same operating structure and using a single monitor screen.

The system can also be used off-line from an adjacent suite using a second tablet and pen.

At demonstrations of systems around the world. ScreenSound has received unanimous acclaim from both engineers and the press. The simplicity of its pen and tablet control interface and the innovative nature of its integration of audio manipulation for the video and film post-production environment has been particularly praised.

Since the preview demonstrations of the system, considerable development of the system software has taken place. Feedback from audio-post engineers has assisted in the development of enhanced screen displays and

functions. Machine control systems have also been added.

ScreenSound now incorporates full VTR/VCR and film reproducer machine control and machine level interface with Quantel's Harry Suite for operation in the HarrySound mode.



▲ Main ScreenSound display with tablet and pen.

# 01 Set for Delivery

irst release of the 01 Digital Production Centre, SSL's integrated digital mastering system, is set for the middle of the year.

Delivery will commence during June and July of systems ordered by clients in the UK, France, Belgium, Japan and the USA.

Public demonstrations of preproduction units will take place at the NAB Convention. Las Vegas, with full production commencing shortly after.

At presentations given to over 500 recording studio, broadcast, video and film engineers throughout the world, the 01 has proved highly popular. The system's simplicity of operation and familiar console control surface have been especially praised. Its ability to perform complex digital mixing and editing processes has also received an enthusiastic response.



▲ 01 operating in conjunction with an SL 4000 G Series.

The 01 is a totally integrated stereo mastering system. It comprises an edit suite. 8 channel mixer with extensive digital signal processing

(including digital EQ and dynamics sections) and a hard disk store offering two hours of stereo audio. The system's back-up recorder for archiving and storing all takes and edit information uses an 8mm tape drive system fed from a SCSI port.

The 01 can serve as a digital master or multi-part recorder, support complex multitrack recording and mixdown sessions and be utilised for stereo programme mastering, production and post-production applications.

The system provides high quality digital audio and maintains digital integrity through the stages of signal processing, editing and sequencing.

### Film & Broadcast/Post Production News

## Disney Installs SSL's Largest Console

he new Disney-MGM Studios complex at Walt Disney World. Lake Buena Vista, Florida has installed the largest Solid State

Logic audio console so far constructed. in a new dubbing theatre at Disney-MGM's post-production facility.

The console. Disney's second SSL desk. is an SL 56124 M Series Film Post-Production system with 96 channels. G Series Studio Computer with Total Recall<sup>TM</sup> and Instant Reset<sup>TM</sup>. Moving Fader automation and LCD metering. It has three operator positions and is configured for film and video dubbing, audio production and audio sweetening for television programmes.

The console, which is operated by the Post Group for Disney-MGM Studios,

is suitable for simultaneous mixing of music. dialogue and effects, or for single-operator audio sweetening of videotaped programmes.

Following installation, the console has been used on a number of television series and sitcoms.

"We are proud to offer the new SSL audio console as part of our world-class post production capabilities." says Ted Kaye. Vice President of Film and Tape for the Walt Disney Company. "The Disney-MGM Studios have been designed to provide producers with superior facilities and equipment. operated by the finest creative talent in the industry. This new audio console is a significant addition to our production complex."



 Disney-MSM's SL 56124 M Series console undergoing installation and commissioning.

### **SSL Film Post-Production Network Expands**

he international community of SSL film system users continues to expand rapidly. Joining the ranks of prestigious users such as Lucasfilm. Todd-AO. Disney and Mosfilm. are numerous European and North American clients

Foremost amongst new purchasers of film systems are Pinewood Studios in the UK. Pinewood, renowned throughout the world for the calibre of its film soundtracks and its many Oscar awards and nominations. has ordered an SL 5496 M Series

system with 60 channels, three operator positions. G Series studio computer with Instant Reset<sup>TM</sup>, and joystick film panning.

Other major film system purchasers include JDH Sound in Los Angeles—an SL 55100 M Series system with 72 channels and G Series Studio Computer with Total Recall<sup>TM</sup> and Instant Reset<sup>TM</sup>.

A further large film system, an SL 5592 M Series with 72 channels. G Series Studio Computer with Total Recall<sup>TM</sup> and Instant Reset<sup>TM</sup> and Moving

Fader automation system is to go to SIS Studios in Paris.

Auditel. Paris has ordered an

SL 5680 with 56 channels. G Series Studio Computer with Total Recall<sup>TM</sup> and Instant Reset<sup>TM</sup> and Moving Fader automation system.

Finally. Bavaria Film. Munich has chosen an SL 5536 with 24 channels, G Series Studio Computer with Instant Reset<sup>TM</sup> and Moving



Personnel from Mosfilm, Moscow, acceptance testing at SSL.

## **Post-Production Sales Boom**

s the demand for high quality screen audio continues to grow. SSL has received unprecedented demand for its broadcast and post-production systems. Within the last six months SSL has supplied over 20 systems to clients and a further 10 systems are currently on order from broadcasters and facilities houses around the world.

In Japan DVC, Tokyo has ordered an SL 4032 G Series. Videowork Studio, Tokyo has ordered an SL 4032 G Series, and Prosen. Tokyo has ordered an SL 4040 G Series.

In North America. Fox Television. Los Angeles has ordered an SL 5448 M Series with 24 channel multitrack return. 4 mono and 4 stereo channels plus Instant Reset<sup>TM</sup> and G Series Studio Computer. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in Toronto has placed an order for the second SL 6000

 Cinar Studios, Montreal, one of the many recent SSL root-anduction system installations



G Series to be supplied. This is an SL 6048 G Series with 40 channels. In Europe the BBC has ordered an SL 4056 G Series for its Maida Vale studios, whilst Swiss Television, Zurich has ordered an SL 5656 M Series for their Studio 2. This console will join two SL 5000 M Series systems previously supplied for Studios 1 and 4.

Videotime, Milan, has ordered four identical SL 5444 M Series.

On delivery, Videotime's Studios 4, 5, and 7, plus their OB vehicle, will be identically equipped.

Of particular note is that these orders are spread across several different SSL systems.

With the SL 4000 G Series. SL 5000 M Series and SL 6000 G Series, 'post' clients have an unrivalled choice of console systems from SSL to satisfy their requirements.

#### **Company News**

# **Expansion of US Operations**

D ue to the continuing success of SSL in North America, with over 25 systems supplied in the last six months, an expansion of the administration, sales and service facilities has been undertaken.

Heading the expanded US Operations is Piers Plaskitt who has been appointed Chief Executive of Solid Stage Logic Inc. Piers was formerly Vice President of SSL Inc. and has overseen the Eastern Sales and Service operation in New York since 1984. In his new role. he takes overall charge of the company's US operations and oversees the establishment of a central US administration based at the East Coast office.

"SSL has seen a number of milestones in North American sales since I joined the company in 1983." says Piers. "Following our move from Washington DC to New York City in 1984. over 200 systems have been supplied to US clients. With the development of our administrative capabilities we are equipped to provide even better sales and service support."

Alongside the development of the New York office, SSL's West Coast office in Los Angeles has undergone a major expansion of its facilities. An additional 1,500 sq. ft. of space for office, stores and demonstration studio use has been provided.

"When we established the SSL Los Angeles office in 1984, we had a staff of three and around a dozen West Coast clients." comments Andy Wild. Vice President of Western Operations. "Now we have a sales and service team of 10 and over 70 consoles to support."



▲ New demonstration studio at SSL's Los Angeles office

"To reinforce our commitment to West Coast clients we have expanded our facilities. We now have a larger service area with a comprehensive stock of basic components and board spares. We have also added a 500 sq. ft. demonstration studio with an SL 4000 G Series console, multitrack audio machine and video machines. This studio allows us to hold in-house training sessions for up to 20 engineers. In addition, we also use the studio to carry out research and development work especially attuned to the needs of our North American clients."

## **Focus on Milan**

The SSL sales and service operation in Milan, Italy, is now well established under the direction of Sales Manager. Claudio Belletti, who reports a high level of interest in SSL products. Recent contracts from Italy include SL 4000 G Series systems for Excalibur Studios, New Clan Studios and Splash Studios, plus four SL 5000 M Series systems for Italian post-production house. Videotime.

Established in January 1988, the Milan office is the most recent addition to SSL's network of subsidiary companies, "We have had a successful inaugural year," says Claudio. "and the future looks good too. We have received enquiries from facilities throughout Italy, with interest being shown in all our systems. These include post-production, outside broadcast and film projects, as well as more music recording studio projects."

Claudio was appointed Sales Manager of SSL Milan in January 1988 and brings a wealth of experience of the Italian pro-audio industry to the company. He has a background as a professional

musician and audio consultant and prior to joining SSL operated his own 24 track music recording studio. Chroma Studios.

SSL Milan's Technical Services Manager. Giovanni Blasi. has many years service experience, not only in Italy. but also in the UK and West Germany. Having worked with several professional audio equipment suppliers and distributors. Giovanni has specialist knowledge of advanced systems including synchronisers and digital equipment. Whilst with Hotline Studios. Frankfurt. he was responsible for maintaining one of the earliest SL 4000 systems.

Executive Secretary. Paula Lodesani. has recently joined the company and is in charge of administration. Paula has widespread business experience with several major industrial companies, including appointments with companies in New Zealand. Singapore and Malaysia.

For further information on SSL Sales and Service in Italy. telephone Milan (2) 612-17-20.



▲ Claudio Belletti (right) and Giovanni Blasi in the Milan offices of 55L.

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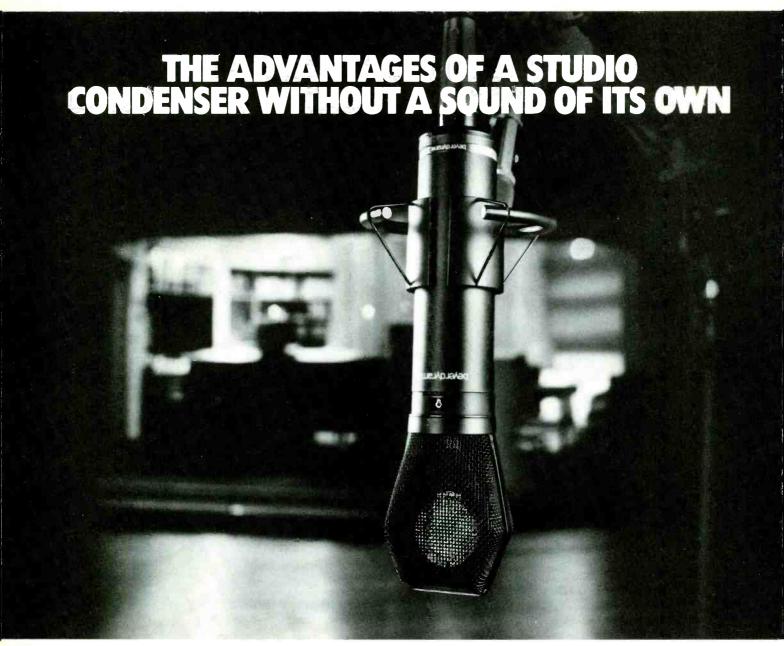
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For all of its virtues, the typical studio condenser imparts a definite character to any recording. These impositions are often considered inevitable technical imperfections: accepted, ignored or tolerated by audio engineers.

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An Atypical Approach To Condenser Sound. Beyer has never relied on conventional technical solutions. A manifestation of this kind of thinking, the MC 740 eliminates the icy, strident quality typical of most condensers to reproduce voices and instruments with warmth and intimacy. It's no coincidence that these are characteristics often ascribed to our ribbon microphones.

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ments and ambient environments.

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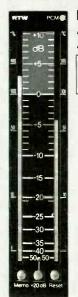
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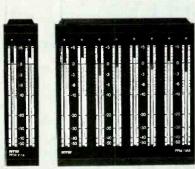


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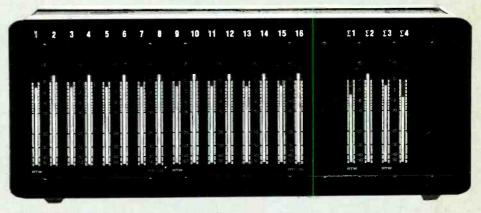




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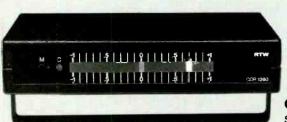


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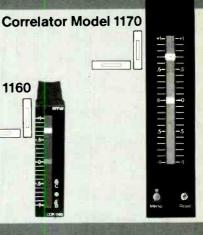
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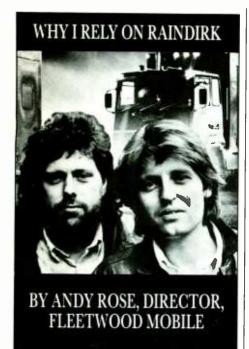
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# AES HAMBURG

A REVIEW OF PAPERS AND WORKSHOPS

included the interesting and uninteresting presentation, the understandable and the highly technical. Some added to their pre-prints, bringing their subjects to life. Others read blandly from their papers, not even leaving time for questions to enliven the proceedings. In trying to multiplex myself between one workshop room and two simultaneous sets of papers, it was highly irritating to return in time for an interesting subject to find no empty seats and even the doorway full of seven foot tall Deutschlanders. Please AES, since we are going to have papers, let's have enough room to sit down if we are dashing in and out as our interest leads us. Incorruptible Digit: Shake a fibre optic cable and irritate your favourite studio or broadcaster. Did you know that by vibrating the digital transmission link you can introduce analogue distortion by shifting the unshakeable digit? According to Toshiharu Kuwaoka of Victor Company of Japan (AES Preprint 2763), jitter and reflections in the digital transmission link can mess up those idealised D/A converters, even those with 18 bits and 100 dB of dynamic range.

Other garbage is introduced by earth and power supply glitches, just like in analogue gear. These are produced during the process of reconstructing the digital data from its CD or DAT encoded format. In the conversion ICs, large numbers of internal states can change at once, drawing or dumping large amounts of noise onto the rails. Kuwaoka's measurements show noise and distortion increases of up to 10 dB due to these effects. The solution offered is to decouple the digital processing and A/D sections by an optocoupler, use separate power supplies, and regenerate an accurate timing signal to eliminate jitter.

CD Mastering—Pitfalls for the unwary: CD mastering would appear simpler than with the old LP in many ways, having a greater tolerance to out of phase L and R components, and wider dynamic range. But, even after six years of CD production, mastering rooms still get unusable material, or generate errors themselves. All this is exacerbated by the CD practice of not producing a test pressing. Thus final responsibility often rests with the mastering facility rather than the disc manufacturer or recording studio.

Many of the problems originate from the wide variety of input formats received. In the bad old days of black vinyl discs, it was usually ½-track, ¼ inch stereo at 15 in/s. Maybe CCIR equalised, maybe NAB. Anything else became obvious quickly. Now there are more tape formats including in excess of 22 digital variants, multiple noise reduction systems, and several sampling rates. The message—use a suitable format for input and write on the box what it is!

Another hidden problem is introduced by some inexpensive D/A converter systems which are multiplexed between L and R outputs. This can induce an 11  $\mu$ s difference between channels, resulting in stereo image shift.

Once the input material is correct, other problems begin. These have to do with the PQ

codes which carry the track and index information, along with certain other control codes on the final CD. For example, on a boxed set of CDs it is officially impossible to begin the second CD with a track number other than 1. Other potential errors are the incorrect setting of the emphasis bit, or the accidental setting of the CD-ROM bit causing muting of the CD player on detection. Sony and other makers of CD mastering systems, 'Help!' Put some checking software on your mastering system if you haven't already.

Thank you Reiner Oppelland of Bauer Tonstudios, you have obviously been through it all (AES preprint 2805).

Right on—Lousy Off: Rhonda Wilson at the University of Sydney has been experimenting with loudspeakers. First she measured an unequalised loudspeaker both on- and off-axis. Then, using a digital equaliser, she set things up to get a near perfect on-axis response. Surprise, surprise, the off-axis response got worse. In the end, the equaliser was set to flatten a weighted combination of both on- and off-axis results. Now we await the results of her listening tests to decide how on- and off-axis responses (over multiple angles) affect what we want to hear.

The results of these experiments will probably

Did you know that by vibrating the digital transmission link you can introduce analogue distortion by shifting the unshakeable digit?

become available in a loudspeaker with a built-in digital active crossover/equaliser one day, but can you imagine the local hire company measuring their system on-axis and at 15, 30, 45, etc? And then there's the room; it all makes work for the working consultant to do.

Zipper Up: Did someone in the room just adjust their zipper, or was I imagining it? Digital was going to be so wonderful. Spreadbury and Lidbetter from Neve have discovered a trail of problems which will make semi-conductor manufacturers' mouths water. Zipper noise from faders, and panpots, and aux sends and—if I zip slowly enough and carefully enough maybe no-one will notice. But how slow is slow? Maybe I won't get it up before it needs to come down again. To make the right decision, perhaps a microcontroller or a DSP chip per fader would help. Drool TI, drool.

What about switching? Flip a switch fast and it clicks if a signal is going through it. Flip slower and it will be silent—almost. (Don't try this with the master switch on your fuse box unless you fancy fireworks night.) With analogue this is relatively easy. With digital there are lots of numbers to crunch. Toshiba, are you listening?

What happens to a digital filter if you vary it in realtime with a signal present? Lots more calculations are needed if the result is to be good, otherwise temporary filter insanity will appear.



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on seems easy enough, al sampling to never ret it appears at the we have output uput clipping, and uswer again? Theck it. Crunch,

..., numbers for lunch

There is more of this, but you need to buy the book to get the whole story (AES preprint 2807). Rate Reductions and the Community Charge: Seriously now, there were several papers dealing with ways of reducing the data rate for digital audio transmission, hinting at digital broadcast with more channels. Audio data rates down to 64 kbits/s were mentioned while still offering improvements on current FM quality standards. Not too many years ago there were lots of papers on encoding and error correction schemes. Now we have CD and DAT. Keep your eyes open, this work is not being done for nothing. Perhaps real community radio will ride on the back of digital radio transmissions. You can bet that the manufacturers working on these systems hope to replace all our existing radio and television sets, or at least the RF sections of them.

Which Window?: By now everyone must have heard of *TEF*, the magical solution to measuring acoustics and loudspeakers. Well, while you can see a lot using *TEF* that you couldn't see before, some of it doesn't really exist, so interpretation is critical. Stanley Lipshitz (whose presentation was music to my ears) looked at one area of existing confusion, the use of windows.

These windows are not the same as those on your favourite computer, they are designed to minimise errors in mathematical processes which assume infinity in their theory, but in reality

start and stop in realtime or at real frequencies. The FFT, used to get useful data on frequency response and the like, assumes that you sample the data at regular intervals from  $-\infty$  to  $+\infty$  in time. If you do this boring activity, then you get perfection in the calculated result. Since only God was around at time zero or is likely to exist at time infinity, in reality we always get some error. An FFT calculation effectively wraps the data you

While DAT is proven to provide a recording quality limited only by the converters used, its freedom from errors over time and multiple playbacks are not well known

are using back on itself, connecting the signal at the start time to the data at the end time. If there is a mis-match at the connection point, spurious data results, just like the click of a switch when signal is on it. Those of you trying to loop samples will have an idea of what I mean.

In TEF, the window problem is a little different, but closely related. Using a window can improve the results but the wrong type of window can introduce more error than it removes. That has been happening a lot in the use of TEF, but without the user realising what he has been doing. The recommended window for audio (at this moment) is the ½ Hann window. Preprints are available direct from Professor Lipshitz at the University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

Wolfgang Ahnert of the Cultural Institute in Berlin has compared *TEF* and impulse response measurements (both taken properly) and found good correlation between the results. *Preprint 2812* gives details of the tests compared. Is DAT Professional?: Two considerations in using any recording format in a professional environment are its durability and shelf-life. While DAT is proven to provide a recording quality limited only by the converters used, its freedom from errors over time and multiple playbacks are not well known.

Siegbert Herla of the Radio Institute in Munich has been investigating the durability, and found it to vary both with tape type and machine type. Using five samples of one tape type, he measured error corrections/min, interpolations (the first step when errors cannot be corrected) and mutings (dire straits). All tapes produced mutings by the time 100 playbacks had taken place, some in less than 40 playbacks. His conclusion is that DAT should not be used in repeated playback applications like jingles at this stage in its development. He recommends a professional DAT recording format using a higher tape speed and wider track for professional use. (Preprint 2769). It would be interesting to see a comparative paper on the reliability of DASH, DAT and analogue recording media.

M for MIDI: Thomas Finnern from Hamburg presented a paper proposing the creation of a computing language M to be used with the MIDI hardware standard. Being a programmer in the C language, he is proposing a similarly structured language which 'understands music'.

While most users would not want to control their equipment by classical computer programming methods, it does seem useful to



further define the data formats used by control software so that virtually all of the data produced by one program can be read and manipulated by another, and compatible marco-instructions to enable easier batch processing. Not being a vast MIDI user, it is difficult for me to comment intelligently on this. The AES was challenged to get involved in a standardisation programme. Safe Studio 'Earing Levels: In one of the invited papers, Wolfgang Kraak of the Technical University of Dresden summarised his 25 years of investigation of the individual risk of hearing damage due to noise. TTS (Temporary Threshold Shift) can be measured under controlled exposure to high level noise. This is a measure of the change in sensitivity of the ear at the threshold of hearing, before and after exposure to the noise. The amount of TTS and the recovery time back to normal hearing correlates very well with individual sensitivity to PTS (Permanent Threshold Shift) or hearing loss. Thus it should be possible in a few hours to screen people for the relative danger they face from high level noise. Of course, this is not going to help the few for whom TTS does not reveal the risk. Details can be found in AES Preprint 2794 except for the table below, which was given during the lecture.

Professor Kraak recommends the following exposure limits for professional audio exposure:

Susceptibility:		Hrs/Year	
Average	More Sensitive	of Exposure	
85 dBA	75 dBA	<1600 hrs (40 man-wks)	
90 dBA	80 dBA	<1000 hrs (25 man-wks)	
95 dBA	85 dBA	< 500 hrs (12.5 man-wks)	
100 dBA	90 dBA	< 280 hrs (7 man-wks)	

XY v MS Stereo Microphone Techniques: Manfred Hibbing of Sennheiser has investigated the relative merits and weaknesses of these two

#### The problem is to check the assumptions of the designers and the truth or fiction of the results

recording techniques in terms of theoretical and practical performance. XY involves aiming two identical mics at an angle to the main sound source—the crossed pair technique. MS uses a figure-of-eight response looking sideways plus a forward facing mic usually of cardioid or omni characteristic. He concludes that though these are theoretically equivalent, the MS works better because of the on-axis use of the M mic, and the superior off-axis characteristics of the S mic. Important though is that the two mics match in their frequency response characteristics, and that these are smooth.

#### Workshops

Among workshops, those on Digital Broadcast, Assignable Mixer User Interfaces and Sound System CAD were of most interest to me. The first is the subject of another article, showing the differences in national culture and their effect on planning digital broadcast.

On mixer user interfaces, there was a clash of the conservative British view of fader per channel, with a frankly outlandish proposal where buttons and faders changed their purpose from moment to moment. The latter was described afterwards by the representative of one British company as 'out to lunch'. To counter this, there were at the show mixers using the basic principles of each type. The British companies lean toward VCA or moving faders with one per channel. At the other extreme, ABAC Rustin from France showed a console with a set of belt driven faders, which provided only an operational window into a larger console. Guess who has sold more assignable mixers, and it isn't a British company. Sometimes 'off-the-wall' ideas are worth considering to collect the ideas which can be honed to usefulness—don't forget DeBono's lateral thinking exercises.

Regarding sound system acoustic CAD, there are exciting developments on the way. Unfortunately it is difficult to describe the facilities available on any one system, even by the manufacturers themselves. Systems from PHD, Bose, Nexo, ANT and JBL were described and now include 3-D room display, SPL maps, ray tracing, time arrival statistics and more. The problem is to check the assumptions of the designers and the truth or fiction of the results. There is now a standard 3-D description of loudspeaker polar performance but the curves supplied by one well known manufacturer are too good to be true. For system designers like me, reality is important but in the commercial world it has been a long time since honesty prevailed.

#### Summary

The papers also covered technical aspects of loudspeaker design, microphone applications, digital signal processing techniques and other matters. A call to the AES will bring you a full list of preprints from which you can select those of interest to you.



he last count the number of erent recording/editing systems using hard disks as the working medium (as opposed to tape) stood at 28, although we suspect another one or two are being developed under wraps. These range from stereo to multitrack, from minutes to hours of storage, from mainframe to PC-based systems, with price tags varying from 4- to 6-figure.

Admittedly, some of these systems have yet to become commercially available, and it would be fair to say that a number of the functions claimed by manufacturers are only a twinkle in their designers' eyes. However, with the combined worldwide sales of those systems which are available reaching over 300, hard disk recording can no longer be regarded as an eccentric hobby for the rich. Additionally, those who have purchased systems have now had time to expose the teething problems and have passed on very useful feedback to the manufacturers. Systems have developed accordingly and with this in mind, together with the expanding features and widening price range, it is probably an

compatibility (a 16-track tape can be played on many different multitrack machines), but it has sonic disadvantages such as hiss, dropout, wear and crosstalk. Domestic media such as cassette or vinyl record introduce further limitations. The master may be relatively noise free, but the disc cutting process is regarded as fairly crude and can introduce noise and bandwidth restrictions. Cassette tape also suffers from bandwidth restrictions as well as tape dropout. Both media are also susceptible to wear.

With digital recording the audio is first converted into discrete binary numbers (called samples) which are obtained by taking a sample of the source analogue signal at predetermined intervals (called the sample rate). The higher the sample rate the better the approximation of the original signal (recordings made for compact disc take a sample 44,100 times a second). The advantage of using binary numbers is that a value can be represented by 1s and 0s. A 1 can be represented by a voltage (or anything above a certain level) and 0 represented by no voltage (or anything below a certain level). Small noise

#### Random access

Since computers also deal with binary numbers, digital audio lends itself to be readily computer controlled. This opens a new dimension for processing audio allowing powerful editing, and effects such as reverb, time compression and more. However, in order to take advantage of computer control, the audio must be stored on a medium which allows accurate and fast access to any part of the recording.

With tape, one way of knowing where you are, apart from aurally, is by looking at the counter. This has the disadvantage of being independent of the tape; if you accidentally run off the end of a spool the counter will no longer refer to the same places it did before. A more reliable method of reference is to record timecode onto one of the tape's tracks. The disadvantages of this are you use a track which could otherwise be used for audio, it requires external synchronisation equipment, can suffer from dropout and bleed into adjacent audio tracks.

Disk-based systems on the other hand, use the

# PRACTICAL HARD DISK PART ONE

There are now at least 28 hard disk recording/editing systems of varying types. In this article Yasmin Hashmi and Stella Plumbridge draw together some of the practical aspects common to the technology

appropriate time to review some of the basic facts. Hard disk systems are guilty of adding another layer of jargon to the already crowded language of the audio industry, and the issues concerning their application are in some instances being made unnecessarily complicated. It is the aim of this two part article to uncover the jargon and provide background knowledge and points to consider when assessing a hard disk system. The first part looks at the main features of hard disk as a recording medium, along with some fundamental differences between tape and disk recording and editing. Storage time, track limitations, compatibility and back-up are often cited as disadvantages when considering hard disk systems. Part two of this article will discuss these and other issues as points any purchaser should consider with respect to their particular requirements.

# Digital sound quality

With analogue recording the audio is recorded and mixed in the form of continuously changing signals which can be affected by other (usually smaller) signals generated in and around the circuitry through which the audio must pass. In other words, analogue recordings are susceptible to unwanted noise; copying or bouncing tracks down, for example, adds successively more noise. As the storage medium for analogue recordings tape has advantages in recording time and

signals are therefore unlikely to turn a 1 into a 0 and vice versa, so digitised audio is virtually unaffected by noise. Digital audio can be stored on digital tape, hard disk, optical disk or RAM. Compact disc is the only medium available on a large scale for domestic digital audio reproduction. It has the advantage that in theory it should not suffer from wear and should reproduce audio with the same quality as the master.

To date, other digital storage media cannot meet the capabilities offered by hard disks for recording/editing bulk audio. RAM is not a practical medium for mass audio storage due to the capacity and availability of memory chips. Optical disks are high in capacity, but are currently too slow to write to and are mainly nonerasable. Digital tape does provide high capacity and realtime recording, but does not provide random access and can still suffer from tape dropout and wear. (It is, however, generally acknowledged that the difference digitisation makes to the elimination of noise in recordings is advantageous even when using tape.)

Hard disks do not suffer from wear since the samples are stored magnetically on disk and the drive head never touches the disk but rests just above the surface. Although they can suffer from dropout, areas on disk which are unsuitable for recording data are identified in the formatting process which tells the system not to use them. Hard disks provide quick access times (random access for recording/playback and also offer high enough capacity for mass storage of audio.

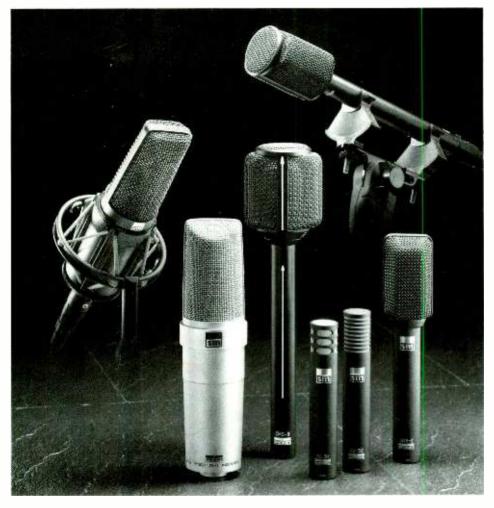
formatting process to physically record a position reference throughout the disk so that any position on the disk can be precisely located. In general a disk only has to be formatted once (and this is usually done at the factory). Every sample recorded onto a disk will have its own unique position reference (or address) and these addresses can be given labels such as '1st verse' or 'Middle 8' or 'Nasty bit where the vocal goes all over the place'. So if you've found the start and end of the first verse in the recording and have told the computer to label this section '1st verse', it will take those start and end addresses and store them with the label. Thereafter, irrespective of where you are in the song, if you tell the system to play the '1st verse' it will find the corresponding start address on the disk and play from there to the end address. The time it takes to locate the address is almost instantaneous, whereas the time it takes for tape to do this can be tens of seconds. Consider the examples shown in Figs 1 to 3 in

Let us consider that we are using a disk-based system to mark out further salient positions in a song we have just recorded. Listen through the whole song and stop at the end. Label this as 'End of song'. Then tell the system to copy the '1st verse' and place it immediately after the 'End of song'. This should take very little time and, depending on the system, may involve simply moving a dial or clicking with a mouse a couple of times. Now tell the system to play the new arrangement.

To you it appears that some audio (in the form of the 1st verse) has been added to the end of the song, but in fact the disk head is simply flying around the original material and throwing it out when, and as often as, you told it to. When the system gets to the 'End of the Song' label it sees a command to play the 1st verse again. It knows the address of the 1st verse so it jumps straight back and plays the 1st verse again, see Fig 4.

It follows then, that if you have sectioned up your original recording with labels, you can play the sections in any order you wish, totally reshuffling the order in a matter of seconds. So

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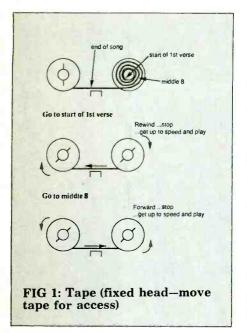
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the question 'What if we swapped the 1st and 2nd verses with each other?' is no longer a major headache, and takes as little time as using a keyboard or cursor to change the order in which the respective labels are played. Another example



which could take advantage of random access is when the chorus of a song is always the same. It is only necessary to record one chorus, label it, and then sequence the label as many times as the chorus is required.

Although the head of a hard disk drive may take virtually no time to move from one place to another, there are cases where the small amount of time taken can be critical, and can introduce undesirable delays. To avoid this problem, the audio can first be loaded into a buffer memory or RAM before being output. If the system knows the addresses it will be required to play in advance, the head can find the required audio and preload the buffer RAM, from which it is played in a continuous stream. There will be no intermittent delays because the head will be back filling the RAM continuously. The only delay would be right at the beginning of the PLAY command when the head is first filling the RAM. Fig 5 shows an analogy between buffer RAM being filled from disk and a barrel being filled by

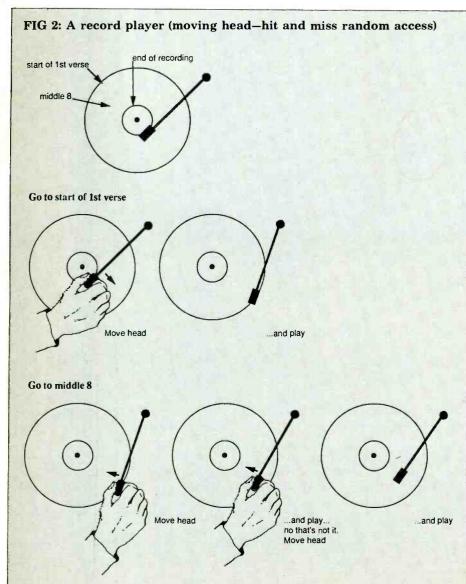
# Non-destructive editing

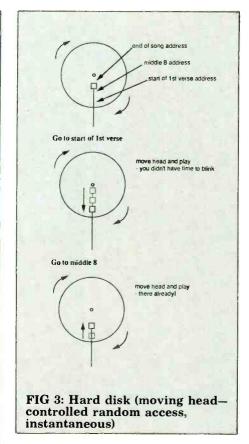
If you are familiar with word-processors, tapeless audio editors can be used in the same way. A computer is ignorant of whether it is being a

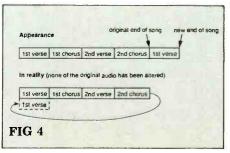
word-processor or an audio editor—it is simply dealing with numbers which could equally be text or audio or even video. The thing which makes the computer appear to be either a word-processor or an audio editor is the software written for it. This determines how your data is displayed, which editing functions you are provided with and how easy it is to use them. A word-processor, for example, can delete a word in a paragraph and reshuffle the rest of the words so that the gaping hole left disappears. An audio editor can do the same with sound. As with copying, erasing and pasting do not actually involve physically altering the original recorded audio.

Consider the example illustrated in Fig 6. Label where the 2nd verse begins and ends. Now tell the system to play the whole song except the 2nd verse. To you it appears that the 2nd verse has been erased, but what in fact happens is that when the system reaches the address of the 2nd verse it knows it must immediately skip to the address after the end of the 2nd verse. So if you change your mind and want the 2nd verse back in, don't worry, it's still there; just remove the command which tells the system to skip over it.

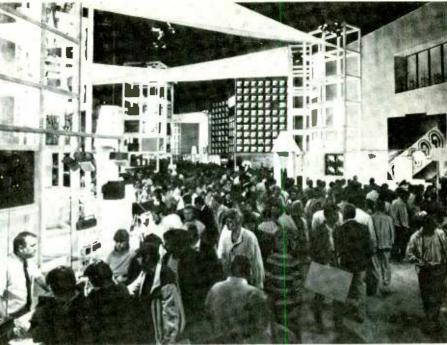
Compare this with tape editing where wrongly erasing the 2nd verse can be catastrophic or playing the 1st verse at the end of the song requires recording it onto another tape machine or sampler and spinning it in at the end. Also, if the position of the 'spun-in' 1st verse was slightly











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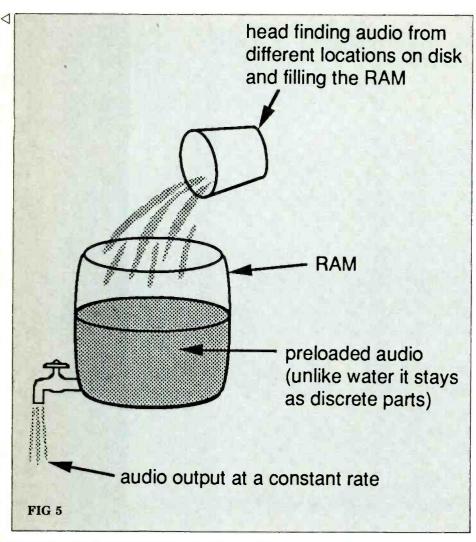
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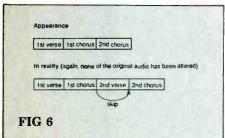
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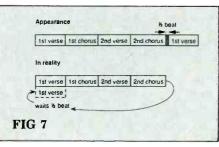


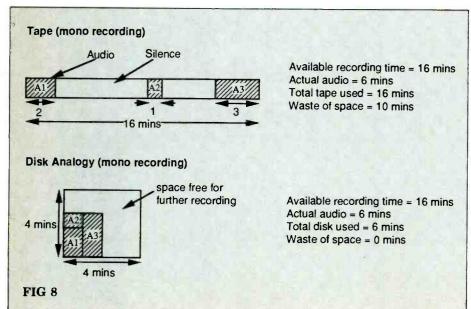


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early or late the whole process would have to be repeated. With disk, the system simply needs to be told to play the 1st verse with a delay of whatever amount is required, as shown in Fig 7.

#### Random allocation

It follows that if audio can be played in any sequence from any location on disk there is no reason why the audio should be recorded in a linear fashion in the first place. This concept is in direct contrast to tape recording. Since tape does not have random access, audio must be recorded in the physical order and time (directly proportional to tape length) in which it is to be replayed. For example, if there is a minute's worth of silence between two sections of audio, there must be a minute's worth of tape between them. Disk based systems can be used to record in this linear way yet still take advantage of random access, or they can flout the convention altogether. Consider the comparison shown in Fig 8.

The disk system need not record the silences in order to space the sections of audio the correct distances apart. External sync information can be stored along with the audio and can be used to automatically place the audio correctly on playback. As with Fig 7, the system will simply wait the required time before playing the next section of audio.

However, not all disk based systems allow total random allocation. This is obviously a point to investigate when assessing a system and is discussed further in Part 2 of this article.

#### Archiving

What to do with the audio once the disks are full and new material is to be recorded is a problem. Hard disks are not removable so the audio must be offloaded onto another medium for achiving. This is where tape re-enters the scene as this is universally used for archiving audio from 'tapeless systems' (a few systems claim to use optical WORM drives for back-up-discussed further in Part 2). The tape used however, is not usually multitrack tape, but rather high speed tape, video 8 or some other suitable for recording digital data, yet realistic in size and cost. The time it takes to offload from disk to tape or vice versa, varies from system to system. Some are faster than real time, some slower, but the majority take around real time.

#### Conclusion

It may seem at first that it is defeating the object if tape must eventually be used for storage purposes, and indeed, if a disk-based system were being used purely in the same way as a stereo or multitrack tape machine, it would. Hopefully however, this article has shown some features of disk-based audio recording and editing which are either impossible, or would take a great deal of time and hassle to achieve using a tape based system. This does not mean that hard disk recorders are suitable for everyone's needs and that tape no longer has a role in audio production. But disk based systems do have their advantages, particularly when it comes to sonic fidelity, editing and allowing the user to quickly try out different arrangements of the audio without being destructive.

In Part 2 of this series we shall cover the main features of disk-based systems, explaining the jargon and what to look for should you be interested in reviewing such a system.

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Stylyx 31 console with optional meter bridge.

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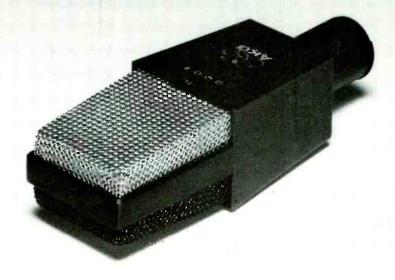
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In either configuration the C414 proves yet again that AKG lead the way in microphone sound engineering.





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# **APRS PREVIEW**

This year's annual exhibition of the Association of Professional Recording Studios will be held at Olympia 2, Olympia, London from June 7th to 9th. As usual we have compiled a preview of the exhibits from information available to us at the time of writing. Studio Sound will be exhibiting in conjunction with sister publications One to One and Broadcast Systems International on stand no 020. Both editorial and advertising staff will be in attendance at the stand and around the show

#### A

• Acoustics Design Group: details of past and future studio design projects with full information on their services. • Agfa: the complete range of Agfa magnetic products including digital audio tapes, analogue audio tapes, loopbin duplication tapes and cassette tapes. • AKG: four new products, the C426B a large diaphragm studio condenser microphone developed from the AKG C422 but with miniaturised electronic design; the C525S condenser designed as a budget line mic; The Snakeless System, a digital distribution system capable of carrying 32 channels including 8-channel foldback; the K270 Studio Closed Back Monitor Headset incorporates two transducers in each earpiece designed to focus the audio signal into the ear canal. Also on show will be the full range of condenser mics and systems, Dynamax cartridge machines, dynamic processors, the ADR signal processor and the  $TD\dot{U}$  8000 digital delay unit. • Akai: DR-1200 digital audio multitrack

recording system. Also a specially designed system will be on show featuring the Akai Digital Matrix patchbay and the S-1000 digital sampler to demonstrate various audio/visual applications. One of the main features of the system is the S-1000 Timestretch capability, which allows for the stretching or reducing of samples without altering their pitch. • Albemarle Financial Planning: no information available. • Allen & Heath: range of mixing consoles. • Amek/ TAC: featured will be the Mozart mixing console derived from the APC1000 using an all-input approach, available in 40-, 56- and 80-input frame sizes with 32 buses and 12 stereo aux sends. An automation system has been developed in conjunction with Steinberg but other automation systems can be retrofitted. Also the APC1000, G2520, Classic, and the BCII with ESM32 serial interface. TAC products include the Bullet, a new compact mixing desk housed in a free-standing chassis with the ability to rackmount. Basic configuration is 10/4/2 with 4-band EQ, mic/line



TAC's Bullet mixing console

inputs, phase reverse and phantom power, etc, suitable for a wide range of applications in sound reinforcement, video production, broadcasting and theatres. Matchless, Scorpion and the SR9000 Live Sound Superconsole will also be featured. • Ampex: full range of magnetic tape products for professional digital and analogue applications. • AMS/Calrec: demonstrating Version 8 software for the AudioFile and new features including ADR, enhanced machine control functions and TimeFlex, time compression/expansion program. The Logic 1 digital audio mixer with AudioFile, The Virtual Console System, the UA8000 music recording console, S-DMX stereo digital delay line, A/V Sync audio delay for video, RMX 16 digital reverberation unit, the Soundfield microphone and M/S microphone. • Anner Connectors: full range of connectors. • Applied Microsystems: displaying new products the CM210 video inserter and CM220 bi-phase to timecode converter. The CM220 enables an audio machine or VTR to follow a film transport by using it together with the CM200 synchroniser. Existing products on display will be the CM250 control synchroniser and the CM200 chase synchroniser. • Armon Electronics: range of ALPS components. • Audio Design: production versions of the *ProDAT* series of RDAT recorders. A new broadcast networking unit ProDAT 1B allows all functions to be remotely controlled by computer for downloading of programmes to a network of units, via satellite or land-lines.



ProDAT 2 is also expected to be in production

AKG C 426 B comb mic

with EBU/Sdiff2 interface and Apogee filters. Also on show the Level Mode-Defier for use on EBU lines providing a high quality dithered signal. A new range of digital *Pro-Boxes* will be available offering interfaces to and from EBU to other digital standards. Pro-Box 1 allows transfer from CD format and converts SP to EBU or allows EBU to be decoded as SP, copy and emphasis flags are indicated. Pro-Box 2 interfaces to and from Sdiff2 and EBU/SP, while Pro-Box 3 gives a full digital interface between EBU/SP and F1 processors via a simple modification kit. SPL psychoacoustic processors will be on display alongside Audio Design's limiter/compressor range. • Audio Developments: first UK showing of the AD081 Flexi-Link, which consists of a 3U rack into which can be plugged a variety of modules, mic input, line input, mixer module and summing amp. Each mic or line module is in a 1/4 format and is therefore capable of distributing a single signal to four separate destinations, it also has a 10-way selector switch that enables it to use as its input source any one of the other

Recently a few dealers have complained about our second-hand Recently a tew dealers have complained about our seconomiand and ex demo iss. It seems they are losing too many customers Being the largest single supplier of 8 and 16 track equipment in Britain we've decided we can afford to give away a few secrets! We simply tell customers that if any new equipment you purchase breaks down in the first two months, we won't fix it We will replace it! RESULT. Yet another customer who knows that Thatched Cottage can be relied on, and a secondhand list full of the latest gear, factory renaired in mnit condition, and with full quarantee. repaired in mint condition, and with full guarantee SIMPLE? We didn't become the biggest without being the best

#### Some of our secondhand & ex-demonstration stock

	•
Tascam 38, mint	£1.299
Drawmer DL201 Gates	
Symetrix 511 Noise Reduction	
Midiverb 2 (Alesis)	
Aphex Compeller	
Lexicon PCM 70	
Yamaha TX16W 16 voice sampler & full 30 disc	
library	
Yamaha DX5	£699
Tascam MS16 - as new	
Casio F21 sampler — boxed as new	
Yamaha DX7IID	£799
Yamaha WX7 Midi wind controller (NEW)	£249
Korg DRV3000 20K multi processor	
Revox B77	£699
Fostex 4030 synchroniser	f999
A&H Sigma 24T consoles (several available)	f8.999
Fostex E8 (10 inch spool) 8 track	
C Audio amp	
Hill 500 watt power amp	
Yamaha MLA7 mic line amp	
TC 2290 plus foot controller	
Neumann KM84 ( × 2)e	
Fostex E16 demo	
Yamaha PF85 piano	
Ensonia ESQ1	
Bel BD240	
Bel BD80S	
ART 4-way video monitor (rack)	E333
Yamaha KX88 mother keyboard	
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Soundcraft MkIII 24 track with full remote control, brand new.

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Due to overwhelming demand, we have finally produced a Thatched Cottage Newsletter. As well as giving details on some VERY special offers, it contains a complete secondhand and demonstration list. (The list we advertise represents only a fraction of actual stock). There are also details of courses and classes we briefly introduce ourselves! Why not go on our mailing list and write or telephone for your copy? We also have a free 40 page colour magazine due out in January full of bargains, up to the minute product news and articles. Give us a call for your free copy.

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6 discs with 3,500 samples — sound effects plus every instrument you can think of; call for details ...£299 + VAT

We have been appointed sole agents for the amazing Allen & Heath Sigma 24 track MIDI recording console. If you require an information or would like a comprehensive demonstration in our own 24 track studios, why not give us a call? — we think you'd be surprised!

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#### ALLEN & HEATH SABER 16 & 24 TRACK CONSOLES

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new professional mixing console — The Sabre offering the
quality of a Soundcraft and the durability of a TAC. It has
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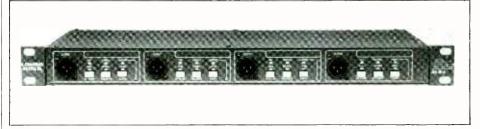




nine modules in the rack. Also new is the AD066-12 Flex-EQ, a 2-channel, 2-band fully parametric equaliser with a link switch that allows the two channels to provide 4-band equalisation. • Audio Kinetics: new for APRS will be their Mastermix II console automation system, which integrates the Reflex MX844 Mix computer and colour monitor with the AK2 VCA fader units from Mastermix; recently introduced is the ES Penta, an ESbus controller/autolocator. Existing products on display include the ES E1.11 ESbus synchroniser, ES Eclipse, ES SSU, Reflex, Wiper, Pacer, Pacer Pad 2, Striper, Gearbox and Q.Lock. • Audio Systems Components: products on show include Minx 3/1 radio OB or ENG mixer, D2A D/A converter, and Pro-partner AC/DC active monitor speaker. On demonstration are two computer applications for the Sony CD-K006 60 CD jukebox system Trackstar and Data-*FX.* ● **Audix:** new products include a Digital Adaptive Telephone Hybrid with improved



DT 770 pro headphones from Beyerdynamic





#### BSS Audio AR 416 4-channel active DI road and studio versions

frequency response, the new Radio Continuity Consoles specifically designed for the live radio broadcast industry, a working version of the AAT Audix Assignable Technology audio console, demonstrated with multitracking facilities and a range of rackmounting amplifier modules enabling microphone amplifiers, distribution, line receive equaliser amplifiers and line send amplifiers to be created out of a single design.

 Autograph Sales: products from Meyer, Summit, Klark-Teknik, BSS Audio, Micron radio mics and Lexicon signal processors. • Avcom Systems: cassette duplication equipment including the 6120XLP pro series system from Telex.



• BASF: full range of magnetic tape products including digital audio tape, analogue audio tape, loopbin mastering tape, duplication tapes, and the range of calibration tapes and cassettes. • Bel Marketing: noise reduction and signal processing products. ● Beyer Dynamic: new DT770 pro headphones; new radio mic S186 with integral aerial and condenser capsule; first showing of their recently introduced 350 W power amp; new styled DT109 combination headphone/mic alongside the new MC740 wide-diaphragmed studio condenser microphone with new accessories. The full range of other Beyer products will also be on display as well as the full range of Klotz pre-made cables, for whom Beyer are sole UK distributors. • Britannia Row Sales: new

products from Howetech, The Phase Chaser, able to automatically eliminate stereo phase error and correct phase inversion, applications include cutting rooms, tape duplication and broadcasters. Also products from Sonosax, ANT-Telcom, Lyrec, Aquarius, Klipsch, BGW, Westlake and Trident.

• Bruel & Kjaer: launching the cardioid microphone type 4012. The 4012 is a pre-polarised condenser with hyper-cardioid directional pattern and is powered from the Bruel & Kjaer power supply 2812. The 4012 is a development of the 4011 and offers higher specification for cardioid mic applications. Available will be limited edition boxed sets of six series 4000 mics, which will include two 4006 omni-directional mics, two 4007 omni-directional mics and two 4011 cardioids. Established products on show include type 4011 cardioid mic, type 4000 omni-directional mic, the UA 0777 black nose cone for the 4003 and 4006 omni pattern mics providing a true omni response at all frequencies and types 3529 and 3530 stereo microphone sets. • BSS Audio: frequency dividers MCS200 and FDS360, the DPR402 compressor/de-esser, the DPR502 MIDI controllable noise gate, and the AR series of DI boxes, lead and phase checkers. New for APRS will be the AR416, a 4-channel 1U rackmount mains powered DI box and the DPR504 4-channel noise gate based on the DPR502.



• Cambridge Key Technology: first APRS for this company and the official launch of the

Monitech Quatro amplifiers. These are 4-channel amplifiers designed for PA foldback/monitor use and Dolby cinema sound systems. Models are Quatro 1000 4×250 W, 2000 4×500 W and 3000 4×750 W. • Canadian Instruments & Electronics: wide range of cables, connectors and accessories. • Canford Audio: distributors of a wide range of interfacing and interconnection products. New products for the show include the Omnimount universal mounting system, heavy duty polyurethane jacketed cables and springcoiled cable assemblies, new studio clock systems, the KW Reporter Mk II mono journalist cassette recorder and CA944 direct drive broadcast turntables. • Cetec: examples from the range of duplicating systems and loudspeaker drive units. • Clive Green & Co: examples from the range of mixing console systems. • Citronic: examples of the range of power amplifiers, processing and mixing products. • Connectronics: a comprehensive range of screened audio cables and many types of ancillary hardware including stagelink systems, cable reels, modular patching systems and patchbays. • Crompton Modutec: on show the Sovereign range of vu meters made exactly to ANSI-C16.5-1954, available in four different sizes with the option of window, panel or rear of panel mounting. Also there will be a full range of audio level indicators available in 12 different sizes, and new for this year the Triton range of control knobs available in six sizes. • CST Manuactur-



**Bodge plug from Canford Audio** 

ing & Sales: products for cassette tape duplication including printers and labellers. • Cue Systems: design, sales and rental service for the live sound industry will be showing the unique Cuedos computer-controlled snapshot mixing system, the Cuedos controller, the Hackney Cab professional loudspeaker, the Klein & Steck range of Technology Line Active Controlled loudspeaker systems and the full range of Carver Professional products. • Cunnings Recording: first UK showing of the Pro 65CD, a hard wire remoteable CD player based on the Marantz CD65 Mk II. Established products include the Marantz range of portable cassette recorders and CD players, the full range of Revox and TEAC products and details of their duplication and tape supplies services.



● DDA: the DCM232 production console and the AMR24 recording console will be shown in new frame construction, the DCM232 will be fitted with the new processor controlled bargraph system. Other products include the Q series consoles, an 8-bus sound reinforcement model and versions of the D and S series consoles suitable for duplication and transfer facilities. Also on





#### Drawmer's DF320 dual noise filter

electronic crossovers. • Digital Audio Research: SoundStation II with recently introduced features, including digital audio tape backup allowing users to create and compare work faster than ever before, Timewarp enables the shortening or lengthening of any audio segment without altering pitch, optical disk backup subsystem provides high speed backup of audio data and edit decisions to 800 Mbyte ISO standard WORM disks, Find allowing users to locate instantly a sound or specific data. • Dolby: products for music recording, film and TV post-production, cassette duplication and transmission systems. • Drawmer: first appearance anywhere for the DS301 dual expander/noise gate, offering autoattack, peak-attack and balanced inputs and outputs, first UK appearance of the LA12 line distribution amplifier developed specifically for realtime cassette duplication. Established products include DF320 universal noise filter, M500 dynamics processor, DS201 frequency conscious noise gate, E101 passive coil equaliser and M401 MIDI management system. • Dyer Audio: displaying a range of broadcasting equipment including on-air radio broadcasting mixers from Eela, telcom noise reduction from ANT and low power VHF-FM transmitters and ancillary

#### E

equipment for broadcast stations from SBS.

• Eardley Electronics: full range of Neutrik *XLR*-type connectors, Preh potentiometers and other components for the pro-audio industry.

• Eastlake Audio: photographs of projects underway and recently completed. Eastlake personnel will be on hand to discuss new projects.

● Emberman: featuring the range of Otis Communications products. ● EMO Systems: range of graphic equalisers formerly manufactured by Court Acoustics, the range includes a 2-channel 30-band model and a single-channel 30-band. Also on show is the range of stage and studio ancillaries including the EMO Direct Injection Box and the range of cable testers.

• Essenteam: an independent finance company that specialises in arranging facilities for the professional audio/visual industries. • Evenlode Soundworks: stand shared with Steinberg Digital Audio who market Steinberg's advanced digital recording and sound processing equipment while Evenlode Soundworks are the distributors of Steinberg soft and hardware products. New products are *Topaz*, an instant access digital recording system, *Mimix* desk automation system that can be retrofitted to virtually any desk, and *Cubit* a MIDI desktop recording system.

#### F

• Ferrograph: exhibits include the series 9 digital audio recorders, the model 9000 optical recorders and the model 9500/9200 digital cartridge system. The model 9000 uses WORM disk technology and five ¼ inch removable optical disks, which can store up to 90 minutes of stereo music, the model 9500 digital cartridge system will be shown with hard disk storage and MacSonics editing. On show for the first time is a

range of audio mixers for broadcast applications ranging from 3/1 mini mixers for OB use and portable 8-24 broadcast mixers to general purpose 16-40 input broadcast mixers. Other products include the series 77 reel-to-reel tape recorders, RTS/ATU audio test equipment and defluxers.

• Film-Tech Electronics: new product is the

PAM42 portable mixer with four inputs and two outputs. Ideal for location recording with PPMs, headphone monitoring, microphone powering, attenuators, group select switches, and 12 V battery pack. Film-Tech's range of accessories now includes active and passive MS decoders as well as charges, checkers and discharges for camera batteries. • Focusrite: showing a selection of modules and a demo console. • Formula Sound: two new additions to their range, the System 2000 modular mixer and the AMX6 mixer. The System 2000 is a production mixer designed for applications like broadcast, PA, audio-visual, etc. The AMX6 is a 6-channel mono mixer. Also on show the QUE-4/8 headphone foldback system, PM-80 mixer, and the SE2 series system equalisers.

• Future Film Developments: the new 9000 series range of digital audio distribution equipment based on the new Industry Standard AES/EBU format, products include a precision A/D conversion module, distribution amplifiers and a D/A converter. Also on show is a new analogue range of audio distribution amplifiers using the same Euro Card format as the digital range. Enhancements to the 6000 series microprocessor intercom system include a new version of the PD6190 intelligent panel. ● FWO Bauch: products from Studer, Revox, Sonic

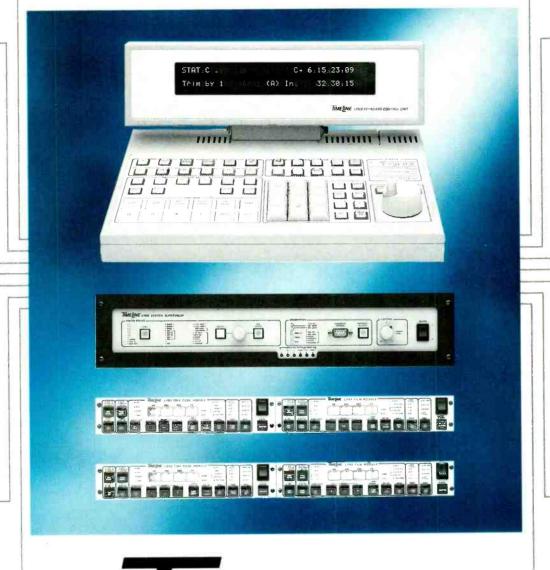


PR99 III from Revox



Nagra T-Audio





he Timeline post-production system is the most comprehensive modular machine control system yet developed, capable of controlling VTR, VCR, Film and Audio transports. The Lynx Module and Lynx Film Module reliably synchronise serial, parallel and bi-phase controlled machines in any simple or complex configuration. Operation may be controlled from the unique Lynx Keyboard Control Unit, which lets you forget the equipment and concentrate on the production. The System Supervisor further expands control by co-ordinating real-time synchroniser communications, GPIs, MIDI and central timecode generation. Integrated advanced post production control at your fingertips. Call today for full details and a personal demonstration.

#### THE TIMELINE POST PRODUCTION SYSTEM

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Film-Tech PAM 42 portable audio mixer

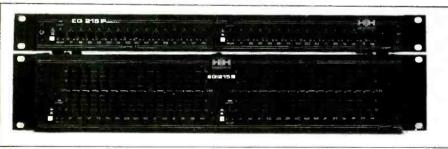
Solutions, Harmonia Mundi, EMT, Harrison, Neumann, ITC, Phillips and Gotham. New products include the first UK showings of the A827 multitrack the replacement for the A80VU-24, A723 active monitor, and the 990 mixing console. New products from Revox include the B126 CD player with fader start, Stereolith Duetto stereophonic single speaker system, Revox C range of tape recorders, PR99 III broadcast version tape recorder. First UK showing of Sonic Solutions digital editor NoNoise signal processing software. New from Lexicon the Opus digital postproduction system with a 1.2 Gbyte disk drive giving over three hours audio storage. First UK showing of Harmonia Mundi's range of digital systems and the new compressor/limiter dynamics controller. First UK showing of Harrison's Series 10 automated console with a new computer system. First time UK showing from Neumann of their K100 system, a range of miniature condenser mics replacing the existing KM80 series. From Gotham their range of cables including the first UK showing of the GAC-2, a 2-core audio cable in seven satin-finish colours.

#### G

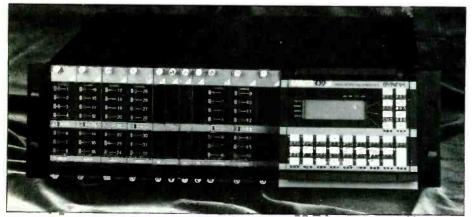
• Goutam Electronics: range of live sound consoles and rackmounted mixers. • gtc: range of video editing and control systems.

#### H

• Harman Audio/New England Digital: under the heading of Harman Studio Systems, details of supported products including the Soundcraft range, Otari, Eruel & Kjaer, EAR, JBL and UREI electronics. Fostex products will be exhibited in a dedicated A/V synchronised demo and featured will be the D20 DAT master recorder, seen for the first time in the UK. The D20 is the first fully professional 4-head RDAT machine capable of implementing the record/playback of SMPTE within the subcode area. The D20 will be demonstrated locking with the 4000 series synchroniser system. Fostex tape machines on display include the R8 8-track, E-series multitracks and synchronisers. The JBL and UREI display will feature JBL's Sound Power



HH Electronics graphic equaliser EQ 215P and EQ 215S



Syntrix USM 09 universal switchpoint/mixing automation system



Denon CD cart player

series reinforcement cabinets alongside the new Control 10 monitor/foreground system and Control 12SR compact sound reinforcement system. JBL's new subwoofer will be shown with the JBL/UREI 7110 compressor/limiter. New England Digital will be displaying their digital workstations and Direct-to-Disk hard disk recording system in all its various versions. • Harrison Information Technology: display products include the Xiseries MOSFET amplifiers ranging from 150 W to 2000 W, the XL150 and XL300 100 V line amplifiers that generate audio from either AC mains input or 24 V DC battery packs, the AC series of active crossovers and the advanced GP series of graphic equalisers, and the SP2000 modular mixer offering a choice of eight different module options and three chassis sizes. • Hayden Labs: products from Sennheiser, Nagra Kudelski. Denon, Otis and Syrinx. From Sennheiser will be the new range of Studio RF condenser mics plus a wireless mixer for ENG and PSC use as well as the full range of radio and standard mics. From Nagra Kudelski will be a prototype DAT machine, the NTA 3TC timecode machine and Nagra Kudelski tape recorders. Denon will be featuring their DN 950 professional CD player and their full range of products. The full range of Otis products include the Power Station mono block amp and the new stereo power amp and sequential mains switcher. The new Syrinx range will include digitally controlled, analogue audio processing and machine control equipment. • HHB Communications: showing the Sony DTC 1000ES DAT machine, Technics portable SV-260 DAT recorder and SV-360 mains: demonstrations of the Akai DR1200 digital multitrack, Sony APR24 analogue multitrack and Sony video products; Audio Kinetics ES1.11 synchroniser, Roland R880 reverb and E660 equaliser, mics from Neumann, Shure, Sennheiser, B&K, Sony and Amcron, monitors from ATC, Yamaha and Acoustic Research. There'll also be a special broadcast audio section including products from Sony, BSS and Soundcraft. • HH Electronics: the TA series of compact loudspeaker systems including the UK's first showing of the TAM3, a passive high definition 3-way system with sound balance optimised for stage applications. The EQ series, EQ215P/EQ215S, 2-channel 15-band graphic equalisers. Also on display will be the full range of power amplifiers.  $\bullet$  Hill Audio: production versions of the new LC range of power amps and for the first time the ML series of 100 V line amps. Also on show will be the established 000 amps and the console range including Remix,

# "Neve Je t'aime!"

Polygone Studios has received a design award for their new purpose built studio complex. The studio was "Number One" in France for the number of hits recorded in 1987. "The biggest hit of the studio has been the Neve V series."

Iacques Bally Studio Owner.

"Neve V series Je t'aime!"

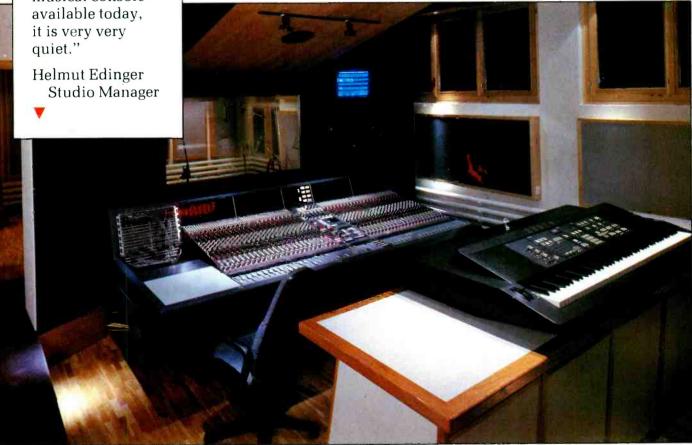
Jacques Hermer Chief Engineer.

**Blackwood Studios** uses the Neve V series for music recording and for live broadcasts from the nearby music club.

"It is in our opinion the most musical console available today. it is very very quiet."



POLYGONE STUDIOS – TOULOUSE – FRANCE



BLACKWOOD STUDIOS – BASEL – SWITZERLAND



- Concept, Soundmix and Multimix. Hilton Sound: details of their Europe-wide hire services with offices in London and Paris, on display both DASH and PD multitrack format machines, AMS AudioFile and a good selection of outboard devices, microphones, amplifiers and monitors.
  - Home & Studio Recording: UK recording magazine. HW International: new Beta range of Shure mics, the full SM range, including the SM84 supercardioid lavalier system, the upgraded classics 55SH series 2 and 520D, together with Shure field products, problem solvers, teleconferencing, automatic mic and wireless systems. New Carver equipment includes the PM100 100 W power amp and a 240 V version of the PM2.Ot delivering 465 W channel. New for APRS are a range of powered and unpowered 8-to 24-track mixers from Italian manufacturer Discovery.

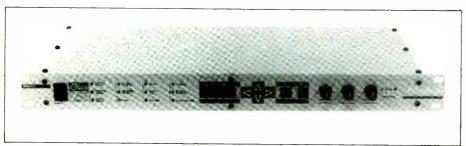
#### I

• ICM: C-0 shells including coloured and transparent sonic welded, screwed coloured and transparent library cases. Also details about latest developments in cassette and compact disc technology. ● International Musician: UK

compression in 1U of rack space. The latest Midas XL2 auditorium console and the full range of Milab microphones for whom Klark-Teknik are sole UK distributors. • Klotz UK: studio/broadcast cables including multicores, loudspeaker, microphone and single screen cables, as well as a selection of their latest interface products. • Korg: will be showing examples of their range of synthesisers and signal processing equipment. • KW Electronics: first UK showing of the standard broadcast console BC1808. From the basic frame customers can design their own layout as most modules can be plugged in any position. Also on show will be the KW Reporter Mk II with a new electronic transport system.

#### L

- Lindos Electronics: the *LA100* audio analyser measuring system comprising the *LA101* synthesised oscillator and *LA102* measuring set.
- Lyrec: first UK showing of the *Frida* portable 2-channel tape recorder. Features include 3-speeds, servo-controlled wind, dump mode and variable spooling with speed-sensing tape-lift and search functions. The full product range includes the *P440* high speed loopbin.



#### DSP 128 Plus from DigiTech

magazine for the musician. • ITP: International Trade Publications.

#### J

Jackson Music Group: details of second hand equipment for sale including complete facilities.
 John Hornby Skewes: displaying DOD, Digitech and Audio Logic signal processing equipment, Audio-Technica microphones in the Artist and Pro-series ranges, under the JHS brand name there will be radio microphone transmitter systems, blister-packed cables, plugs and sockets. Also Jackson and Charvel guitars, Seiko metronomes and tuners, Istanbul cymbals and a wide range of other products.

#### K

• Keith Monks: wide range of ancillary products. • Kelsey Acoustics: featuring the Anner range of connectors, also the full range of cable connectors, patchbays and accessories. • Kemps Group: music industry directory. • KFA: studio designers. • KGM Studio Specialists: studio designers. • King Instrument Corp: featuring an RDAT cassette loader and a fully automated audio cassette loader. • Klark-Teknik: the series 300 range of graphic equalisers, the DN60realtime spectral analyser, series 700 digital delay lines with the new DN726 stereo broadcast delay, DN780 digital reverberation system, series 400 parametric equalisers, new series 500 dynamic processors, which include DN500 offering variable knee compression, independent limiter

#### M

- Marquee Electronics: display of products distributed. Martin Audio: examples of their loudspeaker systems and processing electronics.
- Michael Stevens & Partners: newly distributed products include *The Studio Booth*, a prefabricated acoustic booth, the np elektroakustik location mixer and the Soundcraft *SAC200* broadcast console. Established products from Audioscope, KEF, Rodgers and Uher.
- Minim Electronics/AES (Audio Engineering Society): Minim will have their range of presenters' clocks, studio clock systems and Ambisonic decoding equipment. AES will have full details on forthcoming AES events, publications and membership details.
- Mitsubishi Pro-Audio Group: first showing at APRS for X-880 32-track digital recorder and CS-1 chase synchroniser; also on show X-86HS 2-track digital recorder, X-86C 2-track digital recorder, X-E2 digital editor, X-850 32-track digital recorder, X-400 16-track digital recorder and X-86 2-track digital recorder. ● Mix Magazine: US recording magazine. • MTR: series III range of consoles led by the ME 16, an 18-channel 16-track model. Derived from the ME 16 are 12- and 16-channel 8-track versions. All models feature a Line 2 input on each channel for MIDI/sequencer/expander signals, doubling the number of inputs available in record and mixdown. Other products include a dual noise gate, three MOSFET power amps, a stereo 10-band graphic equaliser, a 40-way stereo jack patchbay and 27-way MIDI patchbay, an active DI box and the Gain Brain mic/inst pre-amp, Statik Raks enclosed 19 inch racks. Additional products

### TASCAM European Distributors

Hi-Fi Stereo Center Kain Muenchner Bundesstrasse 42, 5013 Salzburg, AUSTRIA. Tel: (0662) 37701

Beltronics Rue de la Celidee Straat 29, 1080 Brussels, BELGIUM. Tel: (32) 2 424 0233

So and Hoyem A/S, Bulowsgarden, Bulowsvej 3, 1870 Frederiksberg C, DENMARK. Tel: (01) 22 44 34

Studiovox Ky, Atomitie 5C, SF-00370 Helsinki, FINLAND. Tel: (80) 562 3411

Harman France, Peripole 243, 33 Av. de Lattre de Tassigny, 94127 Fontenay s/Bois Cedex, FRANCE. Tel: (01) 4876 1144

Elina SA, 59/59A Tritis Septemvrious St., Athens 103, GREECE. Tel: (01) 8220 037

Greenlands Radio Centre, PO Box 119, 3900 Godthab, GREENLAND. Tel: 299 21347

GBC Italiana spa, TEAC Division, Viale Matteotti, 66, Cinisello Balsamo, Milan, ITALY. Tel: (02) 618 1801

Hljodriti — Hot Ice, PO Box 138, Hafnarfirdi, ICELAND. Tel: (01) 53776

AEG Nederland NV, Aletta Jacobslaan 7, 1066 BP Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS. Tel: (020) 5105 473

Audiotron A/S, Seilduksgt, 25, PO Box 2068 Grunerlokka, 0505 Oslo 6, NORWAY. Tel: (02) 352 096

Goncalves, Avenida 5 de Outubro, 53, 1, Lisboa 1, PORTUGAL. Tel: (01) 544029

Audio Profesional SA, Paseo Maragali 120, Entlo 3a, 08027 Barcelona, SPAIN. Tel: (93) 349 7008

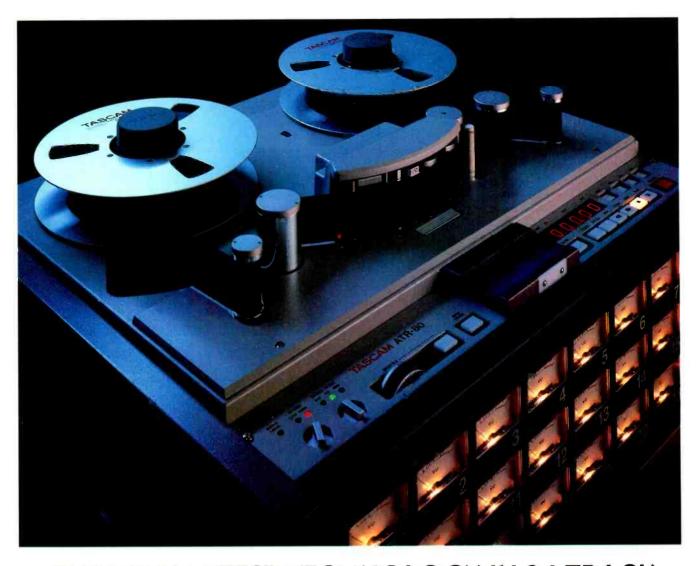
Erato Audio Video AB, Aeogatan 115, 116 24 Stockholm, SWEDEN. Tel: (08) 743 0750

Telion AG, Albisriederstrasse 232, 8047 Zurich, SWITZERLAND. Tel: (01) 493 1515

Teac Deutschland GmbH Bahnstrasse 12, 6200 Wiesbaden-Erbenheim, WEST GERMANY. Tel: (06121) 71580

**TASCAM** 

and clipper and a variable ratio expander/gate



# THE VERY LATEST TECHNOLOGY IN 24 TRACK RECORDING IS GOING TO COST YOU LITTLE MORE THAN A FEW MISCONCEPTIONS

You may think you know which 24 track recorder gives you the most advanced technology and design. However, you're probably in for a surprise.

It's the TASCAM ATR-80.

The ATR-80 is an engineer's dream. It has features that make track-laying and mastering faster and easier than it's ever been in a 2-inch 24 track format.

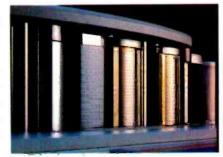
Just look at the speed. Unique samarium-cobalt magnets in the ATR-80 motors produce immense torque at the capstan and allow the reels to shuttle at a lightning 380 ips. Synchronising to video, the lockup time is limited only by your other equipment.

With our 30 years' experience in the design and manufacture of our own unique heads behind it, the ATR-80 achieves superb sonic performance. Full playback response in both the repro and sync heads allows track bouncing operations with no

loss in sound quality. Special circuitry provides for transparent punch-ins and completely gapless and seamless edits.

There's only so much of the ATR-80 that can be described in features. To fully appreciate the excellence of this machine you must lay your

hands on the controls. That's when you will sense the craftsmanship and quality of its design. The transparency and accuracy of its sound. The power, speed and the smoothness of the transport.



Try the TASCAM ATR-80 — all that it will cost you are your misconceptions. You won't miss these one little bit.

#### **TASCAM**

Teac UK Ltd., 5 Marlin House, The Croxley Centre, Watford, Herts WD1 8YA Tel: 0923 225235 Fax: 0923 36290

✓ include from Cutec a switchable 15-band stereo/31-band mono graphic, ROMs and RAMs and microphones; the Rush 15249 2-channel equaliser; the Madrack D7 analogue delay line; Celestion SR series sound reinforcement speakers; ARX signal processors and Rolec broadcast mixers. ● Music Lab Sales: the whole range of distributed products including the Neotek Elite console, Rane equalisers and signal processors, QSC power amplifiers, TAC Bullet mixer, US Audio headphone monitoring and amplification systems. Also products from Pro Co and Annis.

#### N

• NEAL: models from the wide range of recording and broadcast studio cassette machines will be shown. ● Neve Electronics: being shown for the first time in the UK is the latest version of the V series audio console, the VR console incorporating a host of new features including the ability to display stored control settings for accurate recall of console configurations. Also new for the UK is Neve's fourth-generation automation system Flying Faders. Also being shown is one of the first production consoles from Neve's new 66 series for radio and television and production. Northwood O'Neill: no information available. • Novation: will be unveiling their new assignable mixing console, featuring total automation of all signal paths to SMPTE.



• Otari: featured will be the MTR-100 24-track machine, the DTR-900 B 32-track PD format digital multitrack and the EC-102 synchroniser. Existing products on show include MX-80, MX-50 series and MX-55 series.

#### P

• Peavey Electonics: the AMR product line incorporating synchronisation control equipment, digital effects units, automated equalisation, reference monitor speaker systems, microphones, power amplifiers, production mixing consoles, ancillary products and tape decks; the SyncController is a SMPTE-based machine synchroniser/controller with 99 programmable events. Among the new peripheral products are various MIDI devices such as Map 8x4 MIDIcontrolled audio patchbay, the hand-held remote MIDI Director, the MIDI Manager, the AEQ 2800 and the QFX-4. The AEQ 2800 is an automated 28-band equaliser, the QFX-4 offers MIDIcontrolled digital multi-effects capabilities being four discrete stereo multi-effects units in a 1U rackmount package which can be operated independently or in serial/chain mode. • Penny & Giles: recently-launched motorised rotary faders with touch sensing. Also the UK launch of the intelligent fader using the endless belt principle. There will be the comprehensive range of studio faders and other audio/video/lighting controllers. Plasmec Systems: new additions to the Mosses and Mitchell range of audio jacks and jackfields include the JF2/1U range of jackfields, which allow two rows of jacks to fit in the space normally required for a single row, and an audio jackfield developed with LWT using PCB construction and input connectors to eliminate all interface wiring. • Playback: first UK showing of the Nakamichi pro DAT 1000 recorder processor and other DAT products from Aiwa, Sony, Technics and Casio; pro DAT tape from Ampex and 3M and new service includes printing for DAT and analogue cassettes. • Preco



Electro-Voice FS-212 floor monitor

Systems: first showing in the UK of the DS-P digital audio console from Digitec; other products from Apollo Masters, Audiopak, Weircliffe International, Pacific Recorders, Sound Technology and Leevers-Rich. • Prism Sound: new for APRS are a digital equaliser with stereo 4-band parametric or graphic operation to 24-bit precision, a digital recording system for IBM PCs enabling instant-access disk recording and editing and the Hitlist Job Control and Librarian software package for the job control, invoicing and librarian system for audio, video and film facilities. • Pro Sound News: European proaudio news magazine.



● Quad Electroacoustics: full range of audio products including rackmounting amplifiers from the 520 series and the 100 V line driver 510. Also exhibited will be the 606, 405-2, 306 amplifiers and the professional version of the Quad ESL-63 electrostatic loudspeaker. ● Quested Monitoring Systems: new products include H108 a passive 2-way nearfield monitor, H115SB sub-woofer, Q312 active 3-way system with electronics, Q210b active 3-way monitor and uprated drive units for existing systems.

#### R

Radio and Music: music and radio magazine.
 Raindirk Audio: featured will be the Symphony multitrack recording console. ● Ramsa Panasonic: first showing of the WP9 440E power amplifier, also on show the WRS-840 mixing console and the full range of established power amplifiers, speakers system and microphones.
 Recording Engineer & Producer: US

• Recording Engineer & Producer: US recording magazine. ● Roland: new equipment includes the A50 mother keyboards, the AA. CD5, D5 and all the new guitar products. Existing products include the R-880 digital reverb, providing four separate and interactive reverb processors in one unit, the D series synths, the S series sampling modules and the MC series of sequencers. ● RTI: manufacturers of high-speed videotape evaluation and cleaning equipment.

Products on show include the VT Evaluator which cleans, burnishes and inspects U-Matic tape at  $30\times$  normal speed, the *Tapecheck 6120* does the same for 1 inch tape, the *4150* inspects and cleans ½ inch tape. Also on show bulk tape degaussers, spooler/cleaners and realtime dropout counters.



• Saturn Research: featured will be the Saturn 824 analogue multitrack with auto-alignment; features include noise reduction interface and a tape management panel. • SED/Larking Audio: will be setting up a 24-track control room featuring the Soundtracs In-line console, Saturn 824, multitrack and Court monitors. Also on show will be products from Tubetech and Bel, and Standeasy audio screens. • Sellmark **Electronics:** latest *CPA* range of conductive plastic audio track, MF100-STA motorised fader with integral conductive plastic audio track and their full range of established products. • Shep Associates: specialists in restoration and customisation of Neve consoles. • Shuttlesound: new products from Ameron include, the SASS-P stereo PZM microphone and SASS-13 stereo boundary mount, gated version of PCC160 and a new lectern mic LM200/190; new from Audio-Digital is the PAD 300/18 digital delay; BBEs upgraded 822 and 422; Electro-Voice have added the DML 2181 sub-woofer and DMC 2181 controller to the Deltamax range, launch of the DML 1122, new PL microphone models PL50/60/70, a new bi-amped wedge monitor added to the concert sound product range; Furman's new HA-6 headphone system and a new range of graphic equalisers; Micro-Audio's new expanded range of programmable equalisers and Samson's new portable receiver for video/film use. • Sifam: examples from their full range of vu meters and ppm indicators as well as low cost audio level meters and panel accessories. On show for the first time will be some examples of a new 2-shot moulding facility, which greatly extends Sifam's control knob range. Also a selection of collet, push-on, pushbutton and slider knobs will be shown together with fuseholders, miniature switches, diodes and LEDs. • Sonifex: selection

# Slim...light...lovely features

...meet FRIDA on stand 115/116 APRS



FRIDA the fully professional recorder that's a lightweight in statistics (only 40 x 44 x 8cm and weighing 10kgs) and a heavyweight in features:

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- 3 Speed, CCIR/NAB switchable
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- Full synch facilities
- Full remote control facilities
- Available in DIN, NAB
- Mono/Stereo switch
- Search and GoTo function
- Variwind
- Dump mode
- One Hand editing
- True Portability for Desk-Top use, but can be rack mounted or hung on a wall

Come and lift the lid on a host of other features.

FRIDA, there's so much more than meets the eye



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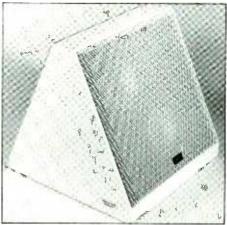
M500

DYNAMICS PROCESSOR - ALL YOU'LL EVER NEED

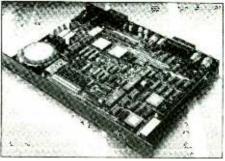
www.americanradiohistory.com

of broadcast NAB cartridge machines including three new products: a new NAB cartridge known as the Sapphire, which offers full compatibility with existing carts but with improved specs; an automatic telephone balance unit HY02 available free-standing or rackmount; and the Micro DS, an FSK data system for storage and retrieval of information each time a cart is played. • Sony Broadcast: featuring the PCM-3348 digital multitrack in two different configurations, one will be linked to the new MXP-3056 56-channel mixing console, the second PCM-3348 will be operating with the PCM-3324A. The PCM-3402 2-track recorder and a new product the SDP-1000 a digital 2-channel effects system. Other new products include a portable DAT recorder the TCD-D10 Pro, the 2-track recorder APR 5003V. the 24-track recorder APR 24, the MXP 2026 broadcast console and the ECM MS-5 electret condenser microphone. • Soundcraft: UK debut of the 3200 32-bus multitrack recording console in a split configuration with 36 inputs and a range of innovative facilities and features. Also featured is the enhanced Reims console, the new automation system for the 6000 series and new module options for the SAC 200 on air console. Existing products include series 200 BVE with VSA 24 serial interface. • Sound Engineer & Producer: UK recording magazine. • Sound On Sound: musician orientated recording magazine. • Sound Technology: new products from Alesis include the Quadraverb 16 bit multi-effects processor; the first UK showing of the 1622 mixer, designed primarily as an auxiliary studio mixer and the MEQ-230 30-band graphic equaliser; the 1622 and MEQ-30 feature Integrated Monolithic Surface Technology, a new process that makes more efficient use of material and labour. From Aphex new products are the Aural Exciter Type III; the studio clock, a full function SMPTE to MIDI converter as well as an Apple Macintosh MIDI interface; the Aphex Impulse 12-input analogue to MIDI percussion trigger; and the Aphex Feel Factory, the first algorithmic feel composer that allows the user to manipulate MIDI timing and velocity information from an existing sequence or drum machine pattern intuitively and in realtime; all the Ashly processors for PA installation; the C-Lab 64-track MIDI recording software with the new Human Touch tempo interface and the Combiner, an expansion interface for the Atari computer. New programs include Explorer M1, an editor/librarian for the Korg M1 synthesiser; from Digidesign the new Sound Tools digital recording and editing system for the Apple Macintosh offering hard disk mastering and editing. The full range of JL Cooper mixer automation and SMPTE/MIDI products includes the new PPS 100 SMPTE to MIDI converter and event generator and the Fadermaster MIDI command controller; Oberheim products include the new OB 8k multitimbral synthesiser/keyboard; Symetrix range of studio signal processing. • Soundtracs: featured will be three new products on show for the first time in the UK, the SPA 3200, the FMB and the FM-AFV. The SPA 3200 is a new PA console; the FM series broadcast mixer, the FMB is a new 'on-air' console available in two sizes accommodating 16 or 24 channels; the FM AFV is an audio follows video controller enabling up to eight channels of audio on an FMX console to be controlled from any video editing system with either BVE or general purpose interfaces. The FM AFV is available factory fitted or as a retrofit. All established consoles will be on show as well as the Tracmix fader automation system. • SSE

package for the Audio Precision's System One computer-controlled audio test system, allowing the Audio Precision to analyse audio in the digital domain and carry out FFT measurement. New from Schoeps is a 2-channel microphone amplifier with phantom supply and M/S matrix. • SSL: demonstrated will be the new ScreenSound digital editing, mixing and recording system for off-line video and film post-production and audio-for-video editing applications. ScreenSound interfaces with VTR/VCRs and film reproducers with full machine control. It also interfaces at machine level with the Quantel Harry digital video editing system, and in the Harry mode offers fully interactive audio and vision editing. Also featured will be the 01 digital production centre, an integrated digital audio recording, processing and editing system; the SL 4000 G series master studio system for multitrack recording and mixing; the G series studio computer console automation system; and the Total Recall computer system. • Stirling Audio: products include DDA's AMR 24-track console, Otari MTR100A 2 inch analogue machine, Lexicon 480L with new version 3.0 software, Sanken CU-44X transformerless microphone, the Keyboard Unit and System Supervisor of the Lynx post-production system, Alpha Audio Boss 2, moving faders from Digital Creations, Audio Kinetics Reflex automation system and the wide range of Mogami audio and video cable. • Studio: monthly studio news magazine. • Studiomaster: a new digital module for the Studiofex system, SF812 stereo digital reverb. Also on show Studiomaster's range of accessories including the ACO1 active crossover and FCP1 4-channel phantom power supply. Studiomaster also promise some un-named surprise new products. • Studio Spares: wide range of studio equipment, spare parts and ancilliary supplies for the professional user. • Studio Timeline: showing the *Optifile II* automation system, Crystal noise eliminators, the Bulletin Board equipment for sale listing and



Stereolith Duetto



DCS 900 A/D converter from Data Conversion Systems



#### WORLDWIDE AGENTS

AUSTRALIA: A.T.T. AUDIO CONTROLS PTY LTD

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AUSTRIA: AUDIUSALES

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PARIS (01) 4396-50

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ATHENS (01) 363-8317

HOLLAND: TES

BREDA (076) 812872

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HONK KONG (3) 730-1098

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PARMA (0521) 598723/4

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SWITZERLAND: SINEC

SCHÖNENWERD (64) 413747

THAILAND: BANGKOK CINE/GRAPHIC CENTRE

BANGKOK (02) 314-3570

K.C.M. BANGKOK (02) 222-4712

TURKEY: NEFAN

ISTANBUL (01) 160-4514

UK: FIRST AUDIO LTD

BRIGHTON (0273) 693610

U.S.A.: E.D.C.

NEW YORK (914) 677-6478 WEST GERMANY: ADAM HALL USINGEN (6081) 16031



Marketing: new products include the DSP

The drive units at the heart of every new Turbosound enclosure are built by Precision Devices Ltd.

A company specifically established by our parent company, Edge Technology Group, to develop drive units with unsurpassed reliability and audio performance.

#### DEVELOPING THE CONE AND COIL.

Particular attention has been paid to designing each cone's profile and materials for its intended application.

The voice coils are wound with pure copper for long term strength and reliability, coated with high temperature enamel, onto an epoxy resinimpregnated woven fibreglass former.

The whole assembly is cured at high temperature to give it a completely rigid, integrated structure for greater strength and energy transmission abilities.

#### AN ADVANCED MAGNET ASSEMBLY.

The magnet assemblies are of the traditional iron and ceramic 'sandwich' type. The difference lies in our attention to detail and the quality of materials.

Top quality low-carbon steel is machined to very fine tolerances to maximise contact between plates. And as tight a magnetic gap as possible in turn gives greater magnetic power and increased cooling for the coil. (In our larger drivers, we also bolt the parts together for extra strength).

Finally, the loudspeakers' frame designs are based on the soundest of

engineering principles, with generous use of die-cast aluminium alloy to ensure their indestructibility on the road. In fact, our frames weigh twice as much as most other manufacturers'.

Guaranteeing that even under massive physical shock, the assembly won't suffer

#### ATTENTION TO DETAIL.

All this attention to detail means that every step in the manufacturing chain is designed to enhance our enclosures' performance.

Finally, the components come together in a modular assembly process, with testing at every step, before being fitted into enclosures that have been built with equal precision.

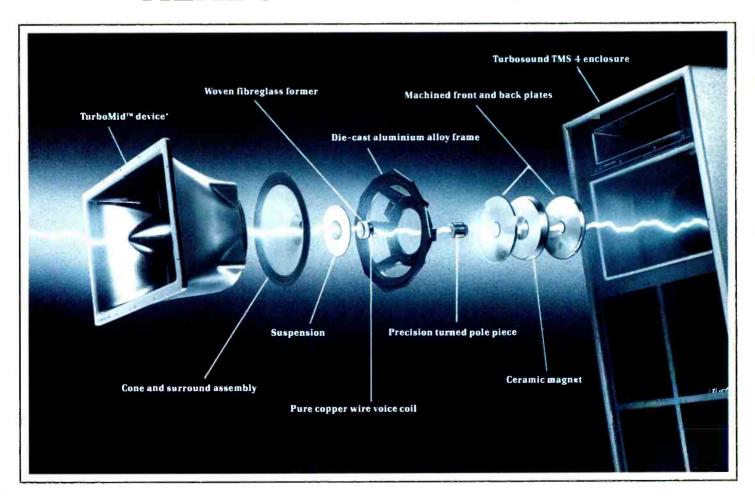
The result is a finished product that produces accurate, natural sound simply through the precise matching of its components. Which means that, more than ever, there is no need for external electronic compensation.

So that's a breakdown of what Precision Devices will mean to you. And what makes Turbosound enclosures so exceptionally reliable.



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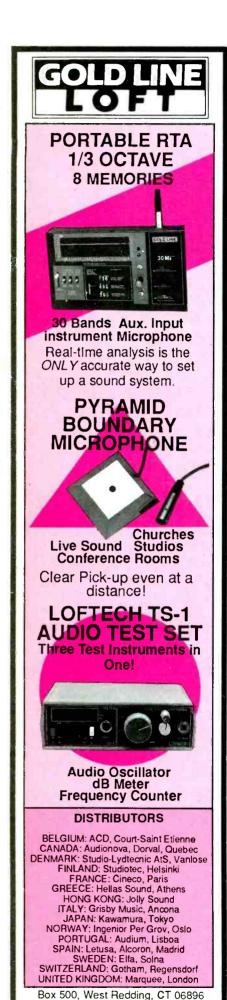








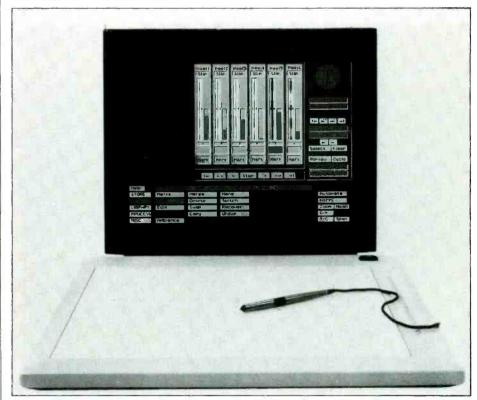




details of Studio Timeline studio co-ordination. • Surrey Electronics: products include the Stereo Variable Emphasis Limiter 3, a protective limiter for live recording and broadcasting as well as dynamic range reduction for pro/semi-pro format transfer, the Twin Twin PPM rack AM20/5 microprocessor-controlled ppm system made under licence from the BBC and a stereo and Ambisonics coder with full broadcast spec and capable of handling RDS, SCA and Ambisonics Q and T. The full range of other products will be on display. • Syco Systems: new from Data Conversion Systems (DCS) is the DCS 900 A/D converter offering both 44.1 kHz and 48 kHz sampling rates and synchronisation to an external AES/EBU clock or SDIF-2 word clock. Established products are GML Automation, API modules, Akai DR1200 digital multitrack, ATC monitors and Technics DAT machines. There will also be a hard disk recording system from Waveframe and the Technos Resynthesis System as well as products from Emu and Apple Mac. • Synton UK: showing products from D&R including the Airteg broadcast console. Nexys hard disks; Axys speaker systems McGill University master samples and Marion Systems who produce an upgrade board that transforms the Akai S-900 into a 16-bit sampler. • S W Davies: launching The Clearpath Audio Routing System, which

allows signals to be routed around a unit while avoiding redundant circuitry. Also on show the MA 871 valve microphone amplifier; GC 821 groove control system, a 16-segment computer retrofitted to disc cutting lathes; Tonemaster automatic oscillator and studio monitor LS 841.

 TAM: disc cutting supplies. ■ Tannoy: DTM-8 desktop monitor, which uses the eight inch dual concentric drive unit, the FSM and FSM-U studio monitors which use the 15 inch dual concentric with additional 15 inch bass units, and the SR840 power amp. • Tape Automation: tape duplicating equipment including master transports, slaves and loaders. • Tape One Studios: full details of their mastering and copying facilities. • tc Electronic: complete range of signal processing equipment including the recently introduced 1128 28-band graphic equaliser and spectrum analyser, the 2290 delay/ sampler/effects processor. First time showing for the 1280 stereo digital delay and the 1380 multitap delay. Also showing will be the 8201 digital test generator and analyser, which allows for complete analysis and generation of AES/EBU code. • TEAC: UK launch of Tascam's first 24-track DASH digital multitrack the DA800-24.



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When you consider that the MTR-100A will literally *change* forever the way engineers interface with audio machines, and



The MTR-100's auto-alignment saves you hours of time by eliminating constant tweaking and re-tweaking between sessions.

that this new way will save you hours spent in non-productive time, the analogue choice begins to make even more sense. You see the MTR-100A features full Auto-Alignment that allows total recalibration of the record and reproduce electronics. This means you can compensate for different tapes in a *fraction* of the time that it previously took, and your studio is not bogged down with constant tweaking and re-tweaking between sessions.

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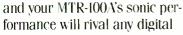
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the transport is pinchrollerless to give you the legendary tape hand-

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What's more, with its optional EC-103 chase synchroniser, the MTR-100A maintains frame-lock in forward and reverse from 0.2X to 2.5X play speed and will typically park with zero frame error.

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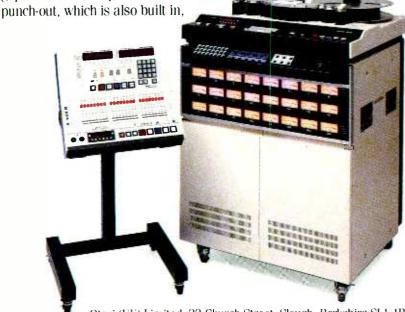


machine in the world.

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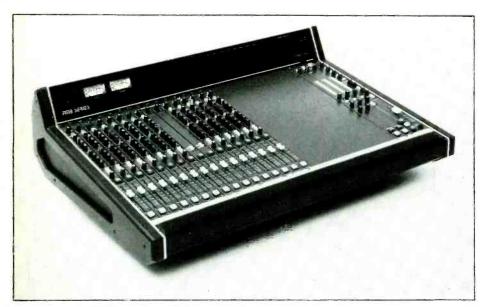




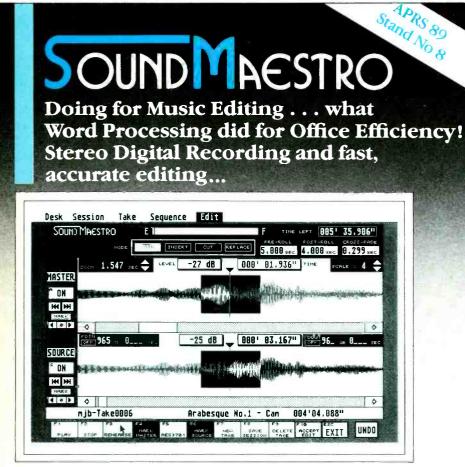
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U.K. Broadcast and Export Sales: Unit 3, Horseshoe Park, Pangbourne Berks. RG8 7JW U.K. Tel: 07357 4545 Fax: 07357 2604 Other products on display include the new TSR-8 ½ inch 8-track, the new MTS-1000 Midiizer a 2-machine synchroniser, autolocator and transport controller that will also lock a MIDI system to a ATR/VTR system, the new CD-701 CD system, ES-50 synchroniser and a selection of new pro cassette machines. • Thatched Cottage Audio: pro-audio dealer, new and secondhand stock information. • The Synthesizer Co: will have a complete digital studio on their stand to demonstrate the Akai digital multitrack packaged with the Soundtracs in-line console linked digitally with the Roland R880 and E-660. Products also on show include Acoustic Energy, Apple Mac computers, Atari, Emu Systems Emulator III and Yamaha. • Theatre Sound &. Lighting: full range of Clear-Com intercom systems including Series 500 beltpacks and the new Station ISO system designed to quickly establish private, isolated communications between selected people within a party-line intercom system. • TIPS: Training Initiative for Professional Sound. • TOA Electronics: wide range of products from mics to speakers, including the MR-8T 8-track cassette multirecording system and the MR-8A assign/patchbay for use with the MR-8T. • Trident Audio: first showing in the UK of the new updated Di-An automated console with Automate II software. • Turbosound: first UK showing of two new TXD enclosures, TXD-560 and TXD-518. The TXD-560 is a fullrange direct radiating enclosure with one 15 inch custom bass driver, one 10 inch custom mid-driver and a high frequency unit, the TXD-518 comprises one 18 inch custom bass-driver and has been designed to augment the enclosures in the TXD range and provide low-bass reinforcement. Also on show will be enclosures from the TMS and TSE range as well as wedge monitors from the TMW and TFM range of floor monitors. APRS sees the launch of Precision Devices in the UK. Precision was formed two years ago primarily to manufacture loudspeakers for Turbosound, now they are introducing their own range of loudspeaker chassis comprising 15 inch, 18 inch and 21 inch, all designed to operate in lowfrequency enclosures. • 27th Dimension: first European showing of Gold series music library; Gold series Holophonic sound effects library; Platinum series music library and Hyperfex sets which are sound effects on Hypercard for Macintosh users.

#### W

• Webber Tapes: launch of Studio Reference Books aimed at the recording industry. Studio Reference Books will supply books, reference works, data-books and workshop manuals direct to dealers, studios and engineers. All presently available publications will be stocked and catalogued. Reviews will be available on the Webber stand. Webber Tapes will be displaying details of their complete range of test tapes and cassettes, ¼, ½, 1 and 2 inch reel-to-reel audio cassettes, Beta and U-matic PCM audio format video cassettes. • Windmill Munro Design: full details of the studio design and acoustics consultancy services together with details of recently finished projects.

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• Yamaha-Kemble Music: full range of signal processors, mixers, amplifiers, speakers and microphones. • Zonal: full range of magnetic recording products for broadcast and film application, including cassette tape and magnetic sound recording film.



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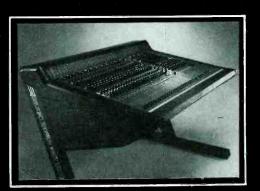


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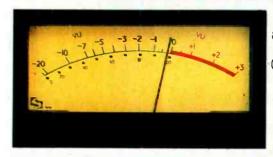
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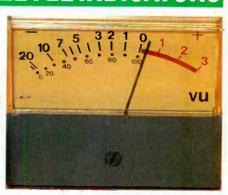
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# **ULTRASOUND**

Janet Angus visits a London facility which offers audio postproduction for TV video and film

Itrasound is a relatively new audio post production facility for television, video and film. Headed up by managing director David Woolley the company was founded nearly two years ago, operating as a subsidiary of Doublevision, both based in the heart of London's West End at Golden Square.

Woolley's association with Doublevision dates back to his former position as head of audio post production at Trilion. There he pioneered, amongst other things, the application of hard disk recording media in audio post production. These days his dedication to quality audio new technology is tempered by a more cautious and practical approach. His new company Ultrasound builds its reputation on its multitrack digital audio capability for both video and film. The only analogue tape recorder they own is a Studer A810 ¼ in machine.

The rest of the equipment complement in the Woolley-designed control room comprises a Raindirk 40/32 Symphony mixing console, Sony PCM3324A digital 24-track, a U-matic picture playback machine, a pair of Genelec 1025A triamped loudspeakers and an Adams Smith AV2600 synchronisation system. An adjoining machine room provides the possibility of all Sony digital audio formats including PCM1630 recorded on U-matic or 1 inch C, PCM3402 DASH ¼ in, BVH2830 digital

audio video tape recorder as well as the PCM3324 multitrack. There are digital interfaces between all machines and sample rate conversion is also available. The Studer A810~% in features all timecode and pulse formats and is used for preparation and playback of original masters in a 16/35~mm 2-, 3- and 4-track film transfer bay.

As a subsidiary of Doublevision, Ultrasound is in a unique position to offer direct access to broadcast video facilities on 1 in, Betacam SP and all international formats.

Woolley has never been nervous of trying new equipment and technology as he illustrated many times at Trilion. His decision to take the digital route was based on a philosophy rather than market trends. Acknowledging that the perceived impression of digital audio is firstly one of expense and secondly 'not the norm' in video and film soundtracks produced in the UK, he is determined that it is, nevertheless, the only way.

"Seven generations is typical of the work we do. I don't think there is any comparison between digital and analogue audio under those circumstances. Digital audio is also significantly easier to sync against picture and is an order of magnitude more reliable—for example signal integrity, drop out, wow and flutter—the tape costs half as much. It just seems to be the thing of the future.

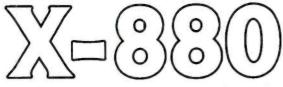
"Yes, digital multitrack is expensive if it means that you have an analogue multitrack sitting in the corner doing nothing, but we don't. We only have one set of equipment which makes it more sensible."

With a staff of three engineers: Woolley, John Wakeham and Jeremy Molloy, the bulk of Ultrasound's work is with music. Doublevision specialises in high quality broadcast video as well as making standards conversion something of a speciality. They do a lot of work for record companies including small runs of pop promos. Some reversioning of programmes is called for and their video editing suite is aimed at versioning. An English production, sold to an American company may require less episodes with a different number of commercial breaks and another voiceover. Ultrasound's client list will bring a variety of projects from straightforward copying jobs to CDV premastering, to Rik Mayall reading Grimms fairy tales for Central

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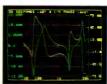
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Television, to post production on the Fleetwood Mobile's footage of the Russian ballet in Leningrad. The two companies complement each other well, enabling each to offer a comprehensive service to their clients.

Woolley first came across the Raindirk consoles in the Fleetwood Mobile. He felt the *Symphony* offered extremely low noise, economical price, good sound and fast availability, and has had no regrets. In fact he is very pleased. "There are aspects of the desk which belie its price. There are hundreds of foldback and auxiliary sends, 90 line inputs to mix, 32 groups, a big patchbay, and there are two stereo buses which you can mix together."

The most recent acquisition is an Adams Smith AV2600 synchronisation system. The AV part of it offers computer control of the 2600 modular synchronisers, via a QWERTY keypad attached to an IBM PC and screen.

"This means that you operate it much like a CMX video editing system: for up to 10 machine edits, for slipping things around, for previewing edits and all that sort of thing; it really is an expansion on systems like *Q.Lock* which I was, and still

am, a huge fan of.

"The Q.Lock's control surface is its strength and there aren't many synchronisers around that can compete with that. But I haven't found anything yet that this AV system can't do. It's fantastic. It gives you a lot of the functionality of hard disk editors without having to use hard disk media. One of the major benefits of the AMS AudioFile system is its capability to control edit decision lists. With AudioFile you find a portion of audio you're talking about, define that with timecode numbers and paste into where you want it to go in the programme. The methods you go through with this AV system are really very similar to that—its 'computer' style and the manipulation, of the edit list. The only exception is that the audio samples are heard on tapes.

"I don't deny any of the new functions that hard disk editing offers—direct access to data, non realtime manipulations, minute editing with no pre-roll and so on but I now feel that these manipulations should take place outside the control session

recorder and not replace it.

"At Trilion we operated *AudioFile* as the only multitrack in a studio and stored all the session audio in it, which seemed a logical approach. Now I feel that all the session audio should be laid up onto digital multitrack and sections that require hard disk editing should be transferred off-tape, manipulated, then returned to tape—all in the digital domain, of course.

"This approach sidesteps the need for massive amounts of hard disk memory since we only require to load short sections—say 30

seconds.

"Because of this, I'm interested in the new samplers that offer hard disk storage and audio manipulation at a fraction of the cost of hard disk editors.

"I did a project recently sound dubbing Grimms fairy tales read by Rik Mayall. We recorded 12 episodes—approaching 24 hours worth of material—on a single reel of tape. It was done over a short period of time, constantly switching between programmes, so that where similar effects had to be placed on different programmes we would rapidly switch between them. Trying to do all the production on hard disks would have put restrictions on moving around having to load down and load up this limited amount of disk storage in between takes. There were times where I would have liked to add in 2 seconds of studio noise from somewhere else to cover, or a consonant from a word in from somewhere else to cover an extraneous noise—that sort of thing—but now we're talking about inserting little bits, not having a massive amount of memory.

"With the more musical instrument—like hard disk units you can get any sound you like and then manipulate it. That tends to be what our clients want; more to do with sound effects, taking effects from an effects CD and modifying them to suit."

Woolley's main concern about hard disk systems is the reliability of the actual disks. As a pioneer he admits that he was very quick to point out the advantages and brush disadvantages under the carpet.

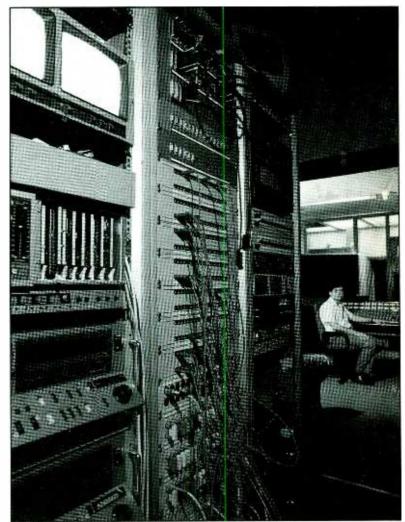
"In my experience disks have broken a number of times. There have been communication problems between the floppy and Winchester disks (floppies are used for manipulation, Winchesters for music storage). A lot of studios have bought *AudioFile* and are very happy with it. I was probably expecting

a bit too much of it.

"Aspects of hard disk remain invaluable: others a pain in the neck. There is the problem of limited storage, questionable reliability—whether you'll get the same thing twice, or three times or 10 times or 100 times. It does seem to me that you need the audio juggling capabilities of hard disk in certain phases of your production, but after you've finished juggling them and you like where they are then I think you want a bit more of a full stop after that and you say 'you mustn't let me erase any of these commands I've put in'.

"That's what you can really do with tape. You can record it down onto a track with all your edits in it and then leave it alone and the next time you play it it is still there; and the next time and the next time; and it isn't going to move by half a frame; and the edits aren't going to move. You see there are problems with hard disk caused by all these editing capabilities always being available. It would be nice to stop those capabilities occasionally. Some combination between disks and tape will be the future. There is no question that there are advantages in retrieval systems that are independent of time and position."

The aim is to do as many jobs as possible in the machine room—anything involving simple copying between tapes on the 16/35 mm playback. DASH ¼ in recorder, *PCM1630* and two U-matics plus sample rate converter. There are tielines from here to Doublevision's facilities—video, analogue and AES/EBU digital. A number of jobs involve simultaneously running digital soundtracks played back from 1630 and copying those onto either 1 in analogue or digital (audio) video recorders. In the latter case the audio will be taken down an AES/EBU line. If the video recorder is an analogue audio machine it will obviously be taken down analogue tielines. Two Adams Smith *Zeta 3* synchronisers are employed to lock up between the 1 in machine and the 1630 U-matic.



The equipment room looks onto the mixing desk in the control room

The sample rate converter is used to take digital audio from the digital 1 inch machine—either 48 kHz or 44.1 kHz. If the job is to make a 1630 copy, it will require a sample rate conversion from 48 kHz down to 44.1 kHz. Other clients require 1630 recorded on 1 inch NTSC video tape and not ¼ inch video tape. A typical programme would involve playing back on 1 inch PAL video tape plus a 1630 44.1 kHz tape. The picture would be going through a standards converter and recorded on an NTSC 1 inch machine; meanwhile the sound would be going through a sample rate converter to 44.056 kHz and then coded back to 1630 format and recorded on a second NTSC 1 inch machine.

This complex procedure involves four tape transports, a picture standards converter as well as an audio sample rate converter. It can be offered by the united strengths of Ultrasound and Doublevision and is, in Woolley's opinion one of their undeniable advantages over the competition.

"I don't think anyone else in town can offer those kind of facilities. It is quite popular with American VHS duplication plants. They would like to run their video from 1 inch and their audio from a *PCM1630*, also on 1 inch. They prefer to have the 1630 on 1 inch firstly because the tapes can go up to 3 hours long compared with the ¾ in which is about 75 minutes, and secondly because they then have two similar tape transports that can be controlled more easily as a pair."

There are three headblocks for the Perfectone 16/35 magnetic machine.

"On 16 mm we run 'centre & edge' a 2-track system which gives you one good track and one medium track. In 35 mm there are two interchange formats (a) triple track and (b) four tracks across the width of the tape. Film dubbing theatres use machines with many more tracks but when people are sending master tapes around they are either 3-track for stereo or 4-track.



Adams-Smith AV2600 synchronisation system with the Sony autolocate

Four track is used mainly for LCR tracks which will subsequently he matrixed together into the two Dolby *Stereo* tracks.

"The discrete and matrixed tapes are interchangeable. You get discrete left, centre, right and surround on the 4-track tape or on the triple you get what Dolby Stereo call left total and right total; these are decoded to be left, centre, right surround in the cinema. For CIC films we master maybe three titles a month in perhaps five languages each for video release. They will send us 12 cans per film per language. Those are normally the 3-track format (left total and right total) and we edit those 12 reels together and relay them onto the video master tapes. That's a major contract for us, which doesn't involve our main studio/control room."

Ultrasound has been Dolby approved for Dolby Stereo dubbing of film soundtracks—an aspect of work which the company hopes to develop further, having worked on a couple of short projects already. Dolby approval is required since the processors are not available for sale, being lodged with studios to use them on productions where a contract has been made and a royalty negotiated. In order to earn approval a studio hosts a visit from Dolby engineers whom they must satisfy that their methods, listening environment, desk, and monitoring etc are suitable.

"We were a little bit unusual since all of our equipment is digital and the Dolby *Stereo* masters are more usually recorded on 35 mm magnetic. 'We don't usually do it like that' seems to be a fairly stock response from people in the film industry. And there was a procedural restriction that meant that because our digital master was going to be the 'Dolby *Stereo* printing master' it had to be Dolby A encoded, even though we were going to present it on *PCM1630*. It doesn't really make any sense but nevertheless that was the way that it had to be. Those tapes were then taken to Abbey Road for transfer from *1630* to 35 mm."

The control room monitoring is expanded during Dolby *Stereo* sessions. A third, centre, Genelec monitor is required plus a pair of speakers at the back of the control room for the surround channel.

"Something like Yamaha NS10s are sufficient for the rear pair of speakers. The surround channel is frequency limited to between 100 Hz and 6 kHz or something; there isn't a great deal going back there."

With timecode DAT now a reality in the Fostex *D-20* Woolley is already well advanced down that road. They are currently working on a series of six 1-hour long episodes for Channel 4, shot on 16 mm film and recorded on a Sony *PCM2000* DAT machine. The tapes come back to Ultrasound to be striped with EBU timecode on the Fostex *D-20* which has an interface to the Adams Smith controller. Those same DAT tapes are then transferred onto 16 mm magnetic with timecode on the edge track. The film editor listens only to the audio track and whilst making his razor blade edits in the audio track will also cut the timecode track. These cuts relate directly back to the Fostex *D-20* timecodes they started out with which can now be auto assembled digitally from the DAT onto the *PCM3324*.

"The technique has equal applications in trying to offer digital audio for programmes that have already been cut in video edit suites. Ampex, CMX or ISC format floppy disks can all be fed into the AV system. By being more open minded and flexible technically we can now offer to reconform from people's original audio master tapes. That is something which has been far too time consuming to consider with older synchronisers where you have to enter in all the numbers manually on a keypad—you just wouldn't do it; it would take you far too long and cost far too much money. Having the edits loaded into the machine automatically is a far more attractive proposition. It really is worth going back to the original tapes. I am convinced that sooner or later the feature film industry will move away from 35 mm magnetic sound recording and use more digital audio techniques. I would like to be involved in that."

Film editors generally are able to spend more time being creative, deliberating over editorial changes, paying attention to detail as the facilities are less expensive than those in audio post-production. Digital audio can offer superior quality to the 16 mm magnetic in every generation but until now there hasn't been a workable system to allow the marriage of these two techniques.

"What I think we've found now is some way to meet half way and accommodate productions who want to edit on film. We can very quickly and efficiently spin through and recreate all those edits using the digital master tapes due to the very good edit list management and edit list interchange we've been developing with this Adams Smith machine. When you use the auto assembly function, as long as you keep putting the right play tapes in it goes through and recreates all the edits as they happened in 16 mm. That is a very good offer we can make to producers: better sound quality without imposing completely new work methods. There is no doubt in my mind that the digital audio equipment is far superior, especially in multi generation film productions."

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#### OR CONSEQUENCES.

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**CONSEQUENCES:** When the interaction between drivers is not carefully orchestrated, the results can be edgy, indistinctive, or simply "false" sound.

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**TRUTH:** The JBL 4400 Studio Monitor Series captures the full dynamic range, extended high frequency, and precise character of your sound as no other monitors in the business. Experience the 4400 Series Studio Monitors at your JBL dealer's today.

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# DSP-THE FUTURE OF AUDIO CREATIVITY

Francis Rumsey discusses the development of digital signal processing and its implications for the future

igital Signal Processing (DSP), is without a doubt the technology that will take the audio industry into the the next century. It has implications as important as any of the major audio developments of the last century in that it will change the face of audio production and provide users with a flexible tool for the modification of sound fields. DSP relies on the processing of vast amounts of data at high speeds and thus is directly related to advances in computer technology which the audio industry is able to encompass once sound is in digital form.

An insight will be given into some of the capabilities of DSP with an example taken from the interesting new AKG Creative Audio Processor (CAP) in order to gain some ideas about the direction in which we are heading.

#### **Principles**

DSP is based on the mathematical manipulation of digital audio data. If a sequence of numbers represents a particular sound waveform, then by changing the numbers one may change the sound. Clearly it is exactly how the numbers are changed that dictates the audible result.

Essentially, DSP relies on the principle of digital filtering, which involves the successive delay of samples, multiplication by a co-efficient, then adding the result back into the data stream at a suitable point. Depending on the delay and co-efficients, equalisation networks can be built up that simulate boost or cut at certain frequencies; furthermore, the Q of the filter or the slope of an EQ curve depends on how many stages of delay and multiplication are used. It is necessary to realise that time delay without loss of sound quality is easy in the digital domain: it simply means storing a set of audio samples for a time before they are read out of a memory, and the only limit on the delay is the size of the memory. The advance of audio in time is a relative matter as clearly, true advance involves an element of prophecy. It can also be simulated by delaying everything except the signal that is to appear advanced, the only side-effect being an overall delay between the sound entering the processor and that leaving it.

Since time delay is required for equalisation it is perhaps reasonable to assume that any processor capable of EQ will be capable of other effects as well, and this is indeed true. Many of the effects that audio engineers are familiar with, such as reverb, echo, flanging and so forth, are achieved through the use of delay, repetition, and level control of digital audio samples. To give a simple example, a digital echo effect could be achieved by reading samples from the output of the processor into a memory buffer and reading them out again at the specified echo delay later; meanwhile multiplying the delayed sample values by an attenuating value (to simulate the reduction in level of the echo), then adding the delayed signal back into the input. The delayed signal plus the original signal would then appear at the output and the total would go round the delay loop again, the original echo being echoed at a still lower level, at the same time as being tapped off to the audio output.

Time-related functions also come into pitch or frequency control of signals, as it is possible to change the pitch of a signal by altering the rate at which digital samples are converted. Unless action is taken this will also result in a change in

the apparent speed of playback, together with the problem that you can't read samples out of a processor faster than the speed you're writing them in. The action required is usually referred to as 'sample rate conversion', and involves digital filtering principles similar to those indicated above, in order to calculate the correct amplitudes of samples at the new sampling rate. This process also involves delay while calculations take place.

In addition to timerelated level control of signals we also have to consider level-related level control. In varying the multiplication co-efficient of samples depending on their level as opposed to their time position it is possible to achieve effects such as compression and limiting. This is not hard to imagine, as the action of an ordinary analogue compressor is that of altering the amount of gain of an amplifier depending on the level of the audio signal. The correct combination of time and level-related manipulation of audio samples is the key to effective DSP.

#### Digital mixers

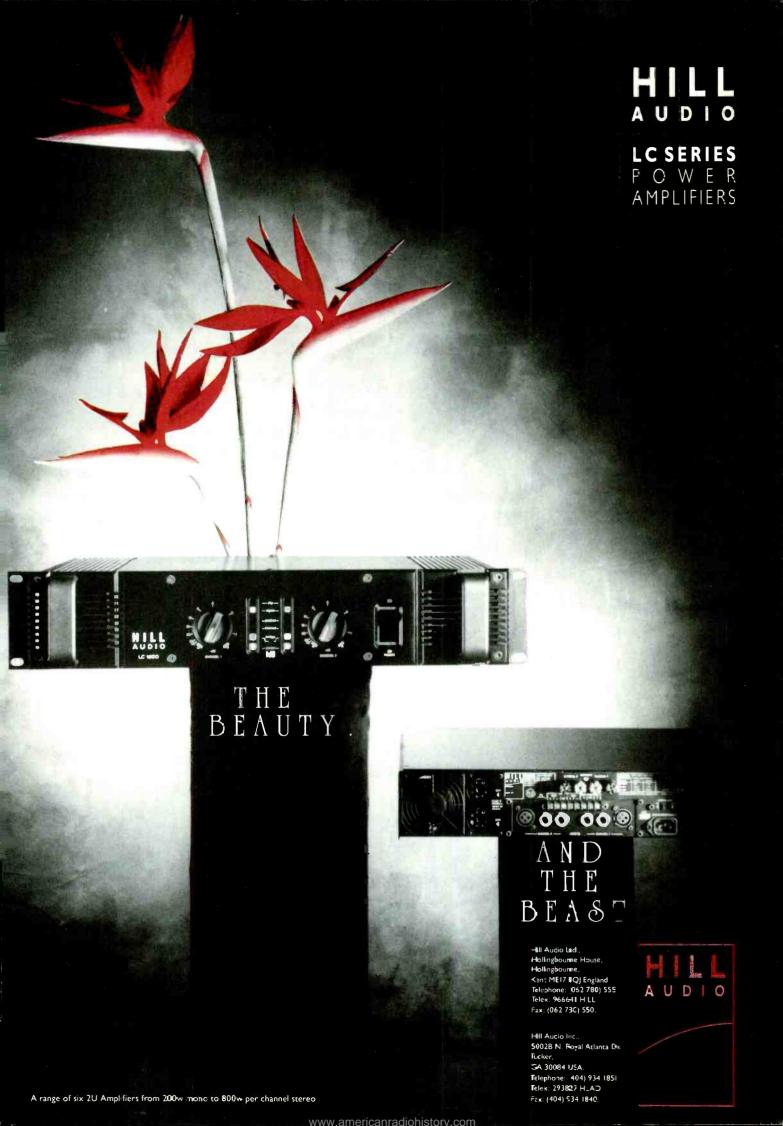
People talk a lot about digital mixers, asking when they will appear. From the above principles it ought to be clear that the mixing of audio signals is just another feature of DSP, and that any processor capable of performing EQ and effects will also be capable of level control and mixing: it only depends on the intention of the designer, and the software that is written. One should not be surprised then that the manufacturers who are experimenting with 'soft' DSP products (those with a graphic user interface) can show a small mixer screen, an effects screen, an equaliser screen and a pitch change screen (some of these may be combined).

By way of explaining the digital mixing process one really only has to imagine again the multiplication of audio data for each channel by a co-efficient corresponding to the fader position, and the addition of time-coincident sample values from one channel to those from other channels in order to mix them together. One side-effect of adding lots of digital sample values together is that the resulting binary numbers can get quite large; similarly, the result of digital EQ (being the adding back in of delayed and multiplied sample values to the original data stream) is also that larger numbers are produced. Although the windows of any DSP system on the analogue world (the converters) are limited to 16 or 18 bit accuracy, internal data may have considerably longer word-lengths than this because of the effects of mathematical manipulation. This is what is meant when a manufacturer quotes 24 bit or 32 bit accuracy in a digital mixer. If sound quality is not to be impaired in the truncation of internal samples from this length to 16 bits for conversion, various intelligent rounding techniques together with the use of digital dither and oversampling may be used.

An interesting observation which arises from a



Yamaha's DMP7 incorporates effects and automation





discussion of DSP is that audio products which use it will only really be limited in their power by the amount of processing capacity and the speed of operation. In the face of such flexibility, manufacturers will be in the difficult position of having to decide just where to stop in the development of new products, as it will be only too easy to carry on adding new features. Such developments imply that the audio industry will become very much like the computer industry, in that the latest DSP hardware will dictate the speed at which operations can be performed (and thus the sort of audio applications which are realistic in realitime) whilst audio designers will be market researchers or software engineers.

It would not be unreasonable to assume that the mixer as we know it will change considerably. There is already evidence of this in Yamaha's *DMP7*, in that the digital nature of the system has resulted in the incorporation of effects and automation as well as the traditional equalisation and faders. Likewise, some manufacturers which are researching the matter see the role of the mixer broadening in its scope to provide a wide range of facilities which had not previously been offered. This might spell the end of large racks of outboard processing equipment.

## Psycho-acoustic processing

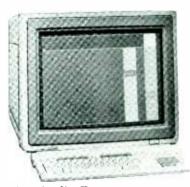
Even more interesting than digital mixing is the potential that DSP offers for simulating real-life aural experiences which are entirely based on level and time differences between the ears. If it were possible to define a number of time delay and level-related templates which corresponded to particular aural situations, then it might be feasible to superimpose these onto dry-recorded audio material to convince the listener that he was actually experiencing the simulated situation. Such a suggestion is surprisingly not particularly far-fetched, as will be shown below.

Psycho-acoustic research could play an important role in the development of DSP-based audio products. Few people have so far considered processing sound sources with this aspect of perception in mind, as it is one of the more esoteric and lesser-understood areas of audio, yet the potential is enormous. The amount of effort being invested in this area of research by certain European companies, in collaboration with universities, is quite surprising, and it is clear that some serious money is being poured into projects related to a whole new generation of audio processing.

So far, most of the aural effects that can be simulated by such systems require the listener to wear headphones, as the principles are based on those of binaural perception, but it can only be a matter of time before it becomes possible to compensate for the effects of loudspeakers and room. Using time delay and spectral shaping it is possible to position sounds anywhere around the head of the listener, and in any type of acoustic surrounding.

## Acoustic design consultancy

Looking at what has just been said about psychoacoustic simulation it can be seen that such a processor would be the ideal tool for the acoustic designer. Wearing headphones and experimenting with different types of wall-covering and shapes of room, the designer could know what a room was going to sound like before it was constructed! The software of the system would interpret the drawings of the room, the different surfaces, and their reflective characteristics in terms of delayed reflections at different times and amplitudes, as well as calculating the standing wave mode positions and amplitudes. The designer could position himself anywhere in the room and listen to the effect of changing a particular aspect of the construction or treatment with sound sources in different places. Again, we are simply talking



The Creative Audio Processor from AKG

about digital audio signals being delayed, multiplied and added to each other to achieve the desired effect; the limitation being in the number of these operations that can be carried out in a given period of time, as audio is essentially a realtime phenomenon.

It is possible to imagine the time when not only could an architect lead his client through a computer model of a new building to see what it would look like (this is already possible), he could also give an impression of what each room would sound like! The implications of changing a dimension or a surface covering could be considered both aurally and visually.

#### A real product

As an example of the sort of work being done it is interesting to look at a commercial product, embodying a number of these principles. AKG's *Creative Audio Processor (CAP340M)* is based on a number of time delay modules and an audio processing computer, under control of a Hewlett Packard *HP-300*. The audio processor is a fast computer optimised for the crunching of audio data, handling it in 32-bit floating-point form at an instruction rate far higher than that of most modern desktop or mini computers. The user interface is graphic, with a mouse.

Presently, the product is at the 'what do you want to do with it?' stage, where virtually anything is possible and a number of suggestions are offered. The following are some examples of programmes currently used:

Digital mixing: A number of audio inputs are provided and the mixer panel can be user-configured to provide such functions as delay of each input (to align the arrivals from multiple microphones), elevation of the sound source (a psycho-acoustic effect) and position of source. The number of channels depends on the number of input and output modules chosen, and also the amount of processing installed.

In very friendly fashion, the processing of each input can be adjusted not by entering numbers but by moving the positions of 'microphones' in



relation to the listening position using a mouse with the graphic display. These inputs are then filtered and delayed according to the effect of their position. Going further, it is possible to simulate the use of a co-incident or binaural pair by using spot microphones and delaying/filtering them according to the characteristics of the required pair at a particular point.

Room simu'ation: Dimensions of a virtual room may be entered, and the surface coverings of the room defined from a library of common materials. The room is then graphically displayed, and a sound source can be placed within the 'room' with a binaural 'microphone' positioned to listen to the effect of changes in sound source position or room characteristics.

#### Methods and cost

With audio computers using DSP in such ways as those described above, the way in which operators and consultants work may be changed. The positioning of multiple microphones for a recording may be less important, and it may not be necessary to have four loudspeakers in the home to reproduce surround sound. The designer of a new concert hall may be more sure that it will sound as he intends, and he will be able to demonstrate this to people before it is too late.

Currently the cost of DSP hardware is high, and the cost of software is even higher. Many manyears are required to cover the sort of research required in audio processing, psycho-acoustics, and market requirements. It is likely to be the end of the century before DSP is widespread in the audio industry, as only then will the initial mistakes have been made and the cost of processing come down to a reasonable level. It will also take that long for companies to learn tricks of the trade.

One should not forget the Japanese in this, as they have already shown what is possible in terms of DSP at low cost (Yamaha DMP-7 and Roland digital equalisers. These products indicate that large-scale products cannot be too far away, and without an unreachable price tag.

# INVESTIGATED PART ONE

Ben Duncan outlines where VCAs belong in the scheme of things, discusses their origins, and the circuit topologies adopted by competing VCA makers

hile VCAs appear with increasing frequency inside pro-audio equipment, readable literature on the pros and cons of competing VCA techniques is so scarce and widely scattered, that few sound engineers (or equipment designers for that matter) have had time to thoroughly 'get their head around' the different approaches. Yet without some degree of technical insight and overview, users (let alone spectators!) are almost bound to develop irrational prejudices.

VCAs (Voltage Controlled Amplifiers) provide the electronic control gain and attenuation that's at the heart of most audio processors and all kinds of automation systems, remote-controlled faders, panners and equalisers. Still, casting a glance at Fig 1, there's more than one way to implement electronically controlled amplification and attenuation.

#### The family

Looking at the right-hand branches of the evolutionary tree in Fig 1, the incentive to develop audio VCAs arose out of the limitations of VCRs, which are much older and simpler (in concept, if not in practice). Both kinds are related through ohms law: VCR is just a voltage controlled resistance.

On its own, a VCR provides attenuation alone, but placed in a feedback loop, it can just as easily control the gain of an amplifier. Implementing the variable resistance implies using one or other kind of FET, or an LDR. Over the dynamic range required of a fader, and assuming a potentiometric arrangement, both kinds of element have awkward, uncivilised non-linearities of the sort which can't be wholly overcome—even granted fairly convoluted support circuitry. Ever since workable VCA topologies were established (in the mid '70s) VCRs have been left to applications which aren't fussy about limited linearity and a restricted operating range, ie limiters and budget FX processors.

The branch below is old, but a smattering of new growth affirms it's still living. On it are motorised pots. Pots (potentiometers) and motors are both Victorian inventions. Hooking them up to late 20th century logical electronic control works, but to Marlowe, it doesn't seem so elegant. In common with other artefacts of 19th century engineering, the combination is characterised by simplicity, no great regard for size, energy consumption, or mechanical noise. To most readers, the long-term disadvantages of pots and stepper motors won't need much spelling out. Computer disk drives are hardly a good advert. Less well known is that (supposedly) SOTA pot manufacturers are still unable to manufacture ganged stereo faders (whether rotary or linear) which maintain channel balance within ±½ dB over the 30 dB+ span of everyday monitoring SPLs. When it comes to souping-up mechanical components, even laser trim has its limits.

The tree is lopsided: its left side has just one main branch, which is young and bears many buds. The contents of this branch are fundamentally different. While the devices on the right hand branches exhibit essentially infinite resolution ('you can put it where you really want it'), the left branch is all about producing gain and attenuation changes in discrete steps. Even for relatively slow processes, like automated

faders, glitch-free gain changes demands near equal steps of below 1 dB. For a fader covering 70 dB, it calls for (at least) a 12 bit multiplying DAC. Dedicated digital attenuator ICs have existed for over a decade, but their performance is still regarded with some suspicion. In the realms of customised pro-audio and money-no-object domestic hi-fi, volume controls have been built from discrete FETs. Granted a great deal of logical ingenuity , the number of FETs needed to switch through 70 dB in ½ dB increments is less than you'd imagine.

For remote EQ, the ear is less acute. In the world's first automatic tonal compensator', dynamic increments as big as 5 dB aren't readily audible at certain audio frequencies. Twenty years after their inception, FET switches which don't go blahht (particularly when the wick's turned up), don't distort at high levels, don't raise the noise floor unacceptably and don't require convoluted circuitry to support the cancellation of resistance modulation, are still scarce—if they exist at all. Finally, in processors, where the rate of gain change required is commonly rated in dBs per mS, the requirement for glitch-free stepping is even more stringent. Did someone say zipper noise?

#### Analogue Computing

Audio VCAs were originally contrived in the late '30s by Western Electric for the compressors and limiters needed for film dialogue recording and broadcast transmitters. Further developments occurred in the '40s and '50s, when VCAs were used for analogue computers, at a time when digital machines weren't the fastest way to solve multi-order differential equations for the trajectories of Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles, or the problems of fluid mechanics posed by nuclear reactors and chemical plants.

Since then, analogue computers have grown and grown, except nobody calls them that any longer. They come under the heading 'Analogue Functions' or 'Instrumentation'. In the language of boffins who want to monitor industrial processes, VCAs are multipliers or dividers. They are analogue's way of carrying out computation. Couple one VCA to another, and you've built a

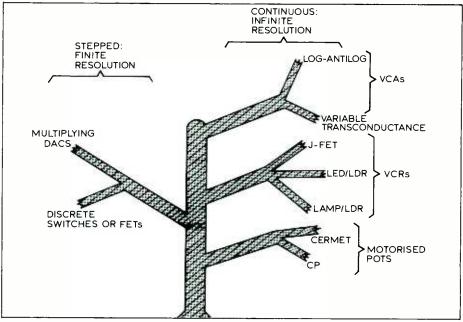
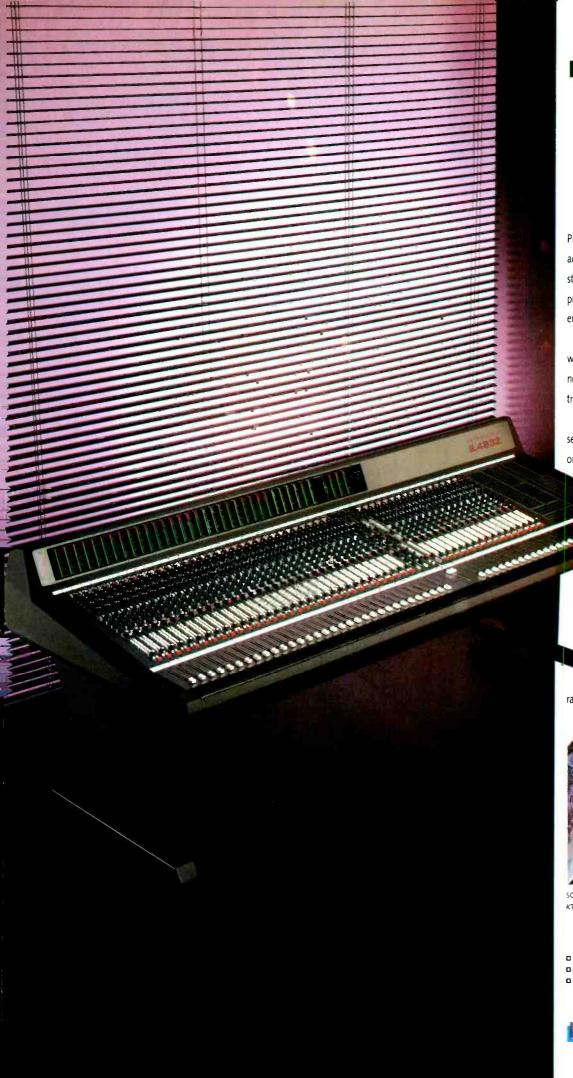


FIG 1: Tree of electronically-controlled gain and attenuation



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In audiospeak, multiplication or division of a signal are synonymous with gain or attenuation, or decibels being added or subtracted. It's a blessing for simplicity that practical VCAs can embrace both directions or 'Quadrants' to a lesser or greater extent. It's also handy that the acronym VCA can refer to both Amplification and Attenuation; though at least one VCA manufacturer prefers to differentiate the latter mode, calling it 'VCAtt'.

In its broadest sense, a VCA is a black box with three ports (Fig 2). Two are everyday (audio) input and output. A voltage (or current) applied to the third port, labelled 'CV' acts to alter the audio through-gain and hence the output level. To save on brain-damage, it's convenient if a linear change in control voltage (or current) causes an equally linear change in the dB level at the output, eg 10 dB per volt. Again, for many audio

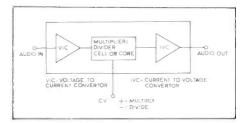


FIG 2: VCA generic block schematic

applications, the linearity of this relationship needs to be maintained over a range of some 3000x, or 70 dB. For others, 30 dB (30x) will suffice. Then for the kind of accuracy and repeatability that's desirable in up-market equipment, the ratio between DC control voltage and audio gain/attenuation will need to be tightly defined against the three Ts: temperature, time and manufacturing tolerance.

In the beginning, VCAs were built with tubes. The first solid-state circuits appeared in the early '60s. Using diodes and later FETs, they were

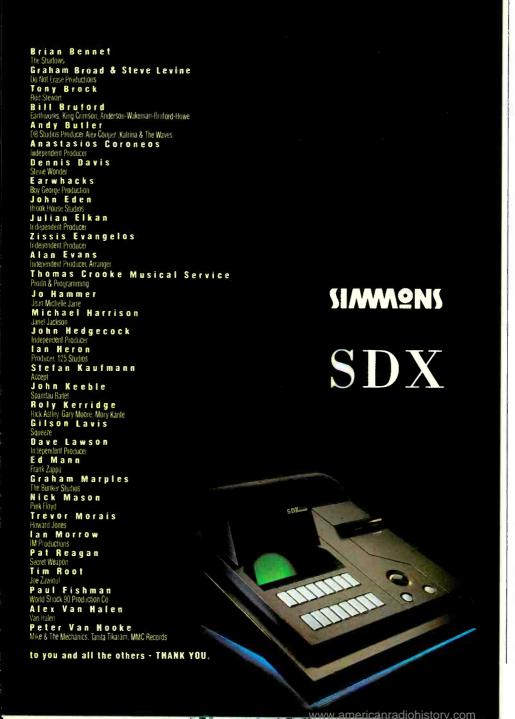
sometimes called 'vario-lossers'. Flushed with the success of the first IC op-amps in the late '60s, IC makers specialising in analogue, notably Burr-Brown, the aptly named Analog Devices and National Semiconductor, began to develop at first hybrid, and then monolithic 'analogue multiplier/divider' chips, using bipolar transistors. Within a few years-by the mid '70s-some of their products were approaching the kind of performance that would be acceptable to proaudio, but prices were high. Around the same time, a handful of specialist audio VCA makers arrived. Each appeared waving a patent which annexed one of the bridges that lay between a multiplier suited to monitoring processes in a sausage factory, and one that was good for fading audio. Today, the world of Audio VCAs revolves around two kinds of circuit topology, produced in volume by five US manufacturers. Both kinds are traceable to techniques that were first figured out for analogue computation about half a century

#### Transconductance

The most rudimentary VCA one can build with transistors is just a simple development of the familiar differential amp, or 'long-tailed pair'. Looking into Fig 3, gain control is achieved by arranging for a voltage across 'CV' to vary the amount of (constant) current pulled through the amplifier transistors, TR1 and 2. The change in operating current directly affects their transconductance (current divided by voltage, or mA per volt=gm), hence the voltage gain, G recovered at A1's output (G=gm.RL). This kind of VCA and others whose operation relies on changing the ratio of voltage-to-current transfer of active devices, are loosely known as OTAs (Operational Transconductance Amplifiers), or as transconductance VCAs (or multipliers). National Semiconductor's LM 3080 is a well known example of the genre.

As it stands, the circuit has a limited range. For DC, a linear change in transconductance is advertised over 3 decades (60 dB), but for audio where the need for dynamic range enters the picture, non-linearity sets in early. For less than 1% distortion, the audio input is limited to a few millivolts, essentially because variations in transconductance can only produce changes in voltage gain if the circuit is operated open-loop, ie without NFB. Mechanisms include a progressive increase in the VBE in TR.1 and 2 for tail currents above 1mA. The effect is only partially self-cancelling, hence the non-linearity. Distortion can be reduced for operation at normal line levels by passively attenuating the incoming audio (by around 40 dB), then recovering the level with an output amplifier. SNR suffers commensurately. Then, with high attenuation, slew rate becomes increasingly embarrassing as the active devices are starved of current. Instrumentation engineers refer to this circuit as a 'two quadrant multiplier'. This is to say that the audio or 'X input' has a bipolar capability (ie the signal can swing symmetrically), while the CV or 'Y input' is restricted to control voltages that are always positive (relative to the negative rail).

A more workable technique, employed in Nat Semi's LM 13700 (Fig 4), involves introducing a (nearly) constant bias current into each input node with a pair of diodes (D1,D2). Provided the diodes' geometry and temperature are similar to the devices in the OTA cell (Q4,5), their respective non-linearities are complementary, and partially cancel (Fig 5). With this predistortion method, drive levels can be raised by up to 15 dB



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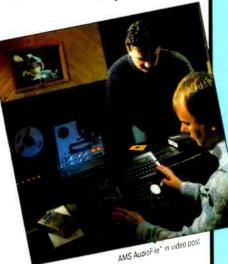
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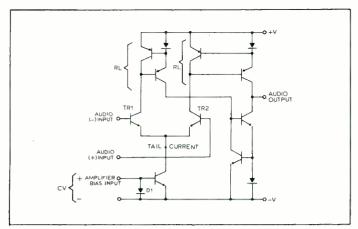


FIG 3: LM3080 operational transconductance amplifier

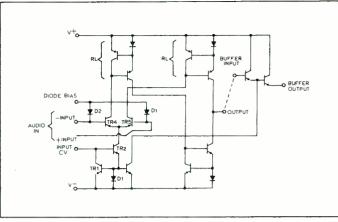


FIG 4: LM13700 operational transconductance amplifier with linearising diodes

✓ for a given distortion level. SNR is improved in turn, but still remains around the level of cassette replay systems (circa −60 dB). And without input attenuation, fairly unnacceptable levels of THD persists for signals over 70 mV (−20 dBu). All told, NSC's 3080, 13700 and related chips from RCA were a godsend for the synthesisers and consumer-grade audio of the '70s and early '80s, but not much else.

In higher performance circuits, based on Barry Gilbert's classic 'current-ratioing' (or 'current-steering') transconductance cell', non-linearity is reduced by driving the active devices with current only. Figs 6 and 7 illustrate typical circuits. The immediate trade-offs are added complexity, and the need for multiple, matched transistors (T1 to T4). The key is to keep the ratio of the currents in the cell's transistor-pairs constant and equal to the corresponding pair of external currents under all conditions. In effect, the cell transistors need to be dynamically matched, a multi-dimensional headache. The linear input range is expanded with a mixed bag of techniques like offsetting, pre-distortion networks, cross-coupling, base stoppers and emitter degeneration. Achieving low THD then hinges on the cell transistors' H<sub>fe</sub> being kept as constant as possible over a scale of collector currents that's as broad as the desired control range, ie 105 for 100 dB. Subject to design finesse, transconductance cells of this genre can exhibit respectable audio specifications. They are

particularly noted for wide bandwidth irrespective of gain or attenuation, and good isolation between audio (x) and the control signal (y).

In audio VCA parlance, good isolation is described as low 'control feedthrough'. The effect is a deviation from 0 v in the DC level at the VCA's output, usually referred to in millivolts. When defined with suitable reference to ZOL (ie

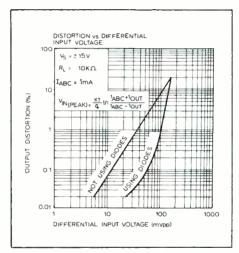
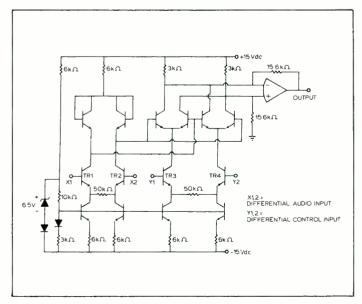


FIG 5: Operational transconductance amplifier with and without predistortion

as minus so many dBs) it helps the designer identify VCAs which don't go thump, pop, or click when the gain shift is rapid, which can be important in processors, and is vital for automated muting, but less so for automated faders. In the debit column, current-ratioing transconductance VCAs are primarily attenuators or dividers. They have to be tricked into producing gain, and in turn, their performance suffers. Ultimately, their clean operating range is constrained by imperfections in the cell's transistors, notably finite base-emitter resistance, V<sub>BE</sub> mismatch and differences in the saturation current of individual transistors, as well as limitations in the topology, leading to inadequate common-mode gain at the input.

## Log-antilog equation

Beyond variable transconductance cells, there are many other ways of implementing VCAs. Most of them are now obsolete, since audio isn't the only activity that can benefit from topologies that provide wide dynamic range, bandwidths beyond 20 kHz, and low distortion or 'error'. When these factors take precedence, there's only one other species in the race. The circuit in Fig 8 exploits the almost perfect logarithmic relationship between a bi-polar transistor's base-emitter



 ${\bf FIG~6:~Four-quadrant~variable~transconductance~multiplier}$ 

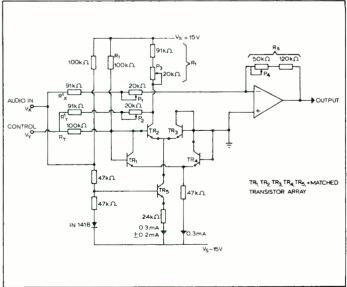


FIG 7: Four-quadrant variable transconductance multiplier

 $\triangleleft$  voltage  $(V_{RE})$  and collector current  $(I_C)$ , plotted in Fig 9. Buffered by an op-amp, the combination acts as a 'log (arithmic) convertor'. A 60 mV change in  $V_{BE}$  (in TR.1) will result in, or be caused by (it all depends on topology): a tenfold change in I<sub>C</sub>. Now the going is ratiometric, the same tenfold change can be described as a 20 dB change in the recovered output voltage. So the intrinsic scaling of the basic log circuit is 60 mV/20 dB or 3 mV per dB. The next piece of the jigsaw is illustrated in Fig. 10. Here, a logarithmic convertor has been combined with an anti-log convertor. With the control inputs V1 and V3 grounded, audio appearing at input V2 appears unchanged at the output. Sounds NBG,

It all begins to make sense once it's recalled that adding and subtracting logs is equivalent to multiplication and division. And that with analogue electronics, addition and subtraction are child's play. When a control signal is applied to inputs V1 or V3, it's added to the logged or antilogged signal emerging from T2 or T4, to produce a decrease or increase in gain respectively. Unity gain occurs when the audio input and output currents are equal, ie log of 1=0. The concise formula for the log-antilog VCA can now be written: (i) convert the audio and control voltages into logarithmic and linear currents respectively; (ii) combine them; (iii) anti-log the nett quantity; (iv) reconvert the signal into a voltage. The basic log-antilog core (T2, 4) is unipolar, ie operates in one quadrant only. The complementary control ports provide basic two quadrant operation. In other words, the basic log-antilog VCA offers both gain and attenuation, but as it stands, it can't handle bidirectional input signals, ie audio. As we'll see next month, this is one of the problems

that log-antilog VCA pioneers Blackmer and Buff set out to conquer.

Compared to the current-ratioing transconductance species, the log-antilog VCA is adept at providing gain as well as attenuation. Another bonus is the control port's natural decilinear relationship of 1 dB per 3 mV change in V<sub>BE</sub>. In comparison, the control port law of transconductance VCAs is intrinsically exponential. However, as temperature changes, the log-antilog VCA develops a cumulative but entirely predictable error of +0.3% per +°C. Added to this, there's a highly variable error of 2.2 mV per °C, dependent on the temperature coefficient of the core transistors' base-emitter junctions, known as 'bulk offset voltage'. However, provided bulk offset is identical in all the core transistors, it will be cancelled by the reciprocal log-antilog action. Further, any deviations in the logarithmic relationship between  $V_{be}$  and  $I_c$  will result in harmonic distortion. Overall, low distortion depends on mutual

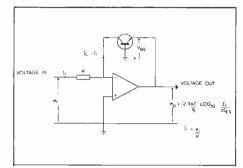


FIG 8: Log amplifier, transdiode configuration

matching of 2, 4 or 8 core transistors for logconformance. Needless to say, the logarithmic characteristic gets progressively warped at extremes of the current scale. When the VCA gain is unity, mismatches in the log and anti-log transistors are self-cancelling. But with ascending gain or attenuation, distortion cancellation is progressively disorganised, and 'logging error' distortion reappears. The log-antilog VCA's control-feedthrough is potentially higher and the bandwidth, while ample for audio, does vary with gain setting.

In part 2, Ben Duncan describes how the circuit topologies just described are employed and refined in nine examples of modern VCA technology, including the products of the OEM VCA makers, whose chips populate the majority of pro-audio processors and consoles.

Technical definitions and abbreviations
Cell Active heart of a variable transconductance VCA.
Core Active heart of a log-antilog VCA. Core DNR

Core DNR Dynamic Range.
L-Collector current (sin a bipolar transistor).
Light Dependent Resistor (usually a Cadmium Sulphide cell).
NFB Negative Feedback.
SNR Signal to Noise Ratio.
SOTA State Of The Art.
VBE Base-Emitter voltage of a bipolar transistor.
COL Zero Operating Level, eg. +4dBu.
Hgc 1, Vb.: The lower case letters refer to incremental (small signal') changes in these quantities.

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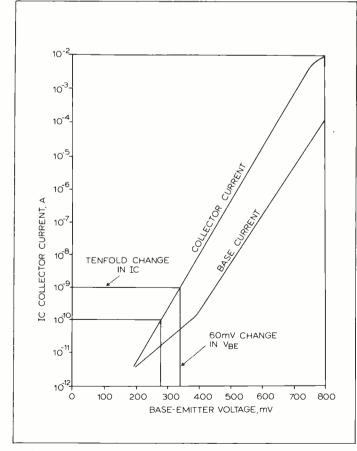


FIG 9: Collector and base current as a function of base-emitter forward bias with zero collector-base voltage

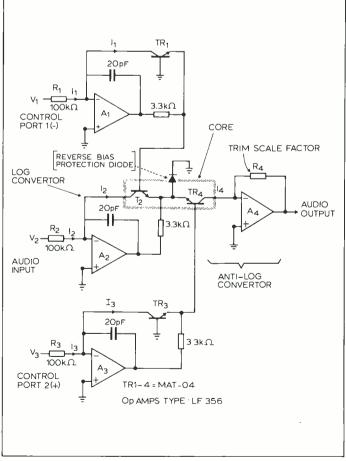
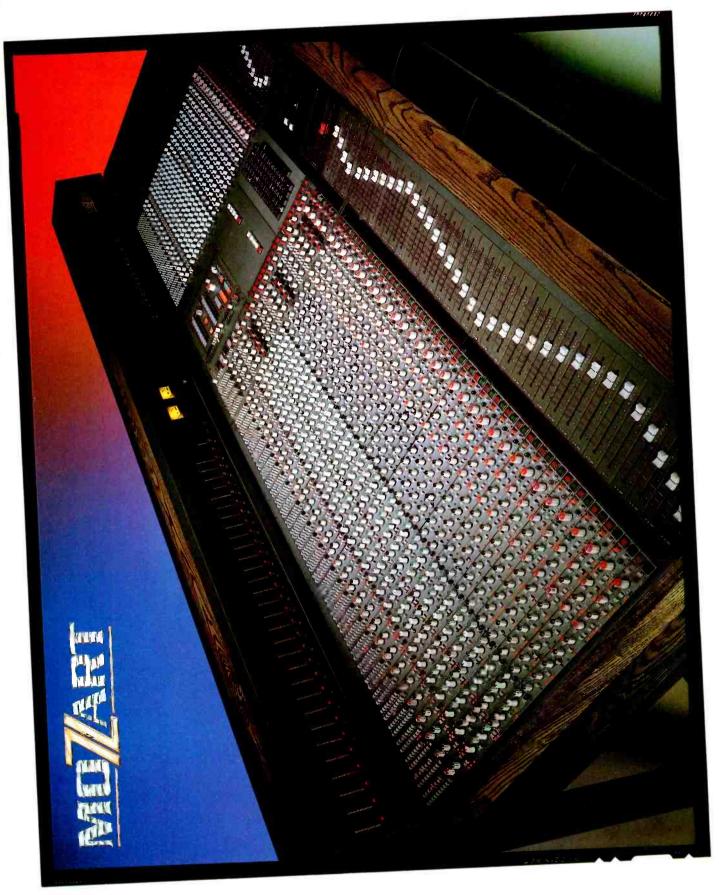


FIG 10: Log antilog multiplier/divider

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# AWHAT ARE WE MEASURING?

Recent discussion on the ear's range of hearing throws some question over the choice of sampling rate for digital recording. Martin Russ considers the '7 kHz problem' at which point the ear can detect the difference between a squarewave and a sinewave

ne of the most interesting discussions which arose at the 1988 Digital Information Exchange concerned the range of hearing of the human ear. The choice of sampling rate for CDs and DAT was felt by some people to be too low and a higher rate was proposed as a means of accurately capturing the so-called 'superharmonics' of audio signals. Part of the justification for this was based upon the apparent audible difference between a 7 kHz sinewave and a 7 kHz squarewave. The first component of the squarewave above the fundamental is the third harmonic at a frequency of 21 kHz-well above the usually stated range of human hearing. Because it is apparently possible to hear a difference between the square and the sinewave, this was put forward as a proof that the ear is capable of discerning tones higher than 20 kHz-and thus the normal digital sampling rate of 44.1 kHz was put into question.

Such an argument polarises the protagonists into two opposing camps. Electronics engineers will probably accept the published data about the ear and so reject the idea that such 'superharmonics' exist, while audio engineers are confident that there is something different about a digitally coded signal and more specifically, that is it not easily expressed in terms of THD, SNR or any other common measure of performance. This article will look at the '7 kHz problem' mentioned above and see if it does offer any indication as to the actual frequency response of the human ear. It will not discuss the human ear and its method of operation but will look at the physics and electronics aspects of the problem, more within the author's sphere of knowledge.

#### The problem

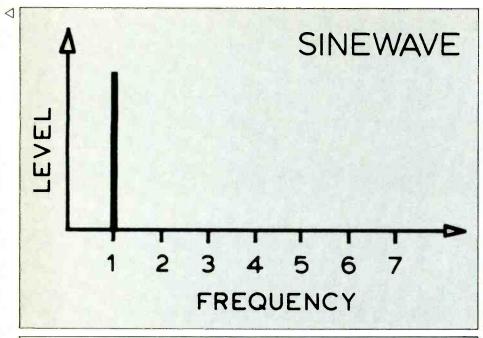
Can you hear the difference between a 7 kHz sinewave and a 7 kHz squarewave? More specifically, is the ear capable of hearing the 21 kHz component of the squarewave? In order to answer this we need to look in detail at exactly what the two sound sources will actually look like, rather than make assumptions about them.

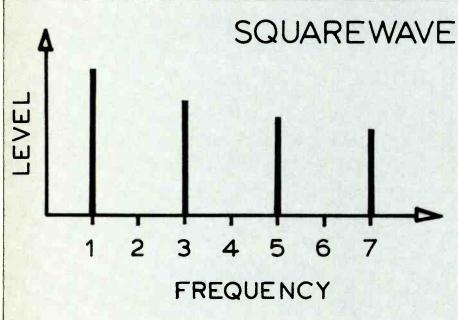
The sinewave seems simple enough—a single frequency at a specified level. Sinewaves are in common use for aligning instruments in many laboratories and studios, and are often referred to as a 'pure' tone. Unfortunately the actuality is rather different from the theory. A typical sinewave will contain noise, other harmonics and will have some frequency variation. Noise is a fundamental limitation on any physical systemfor exactly the same reasons that mixing desks have a noise floor, so the sinewave signal will also have an equivalent noise floor. Other harmonics are often present in sinewaves because of the method of generation-filtering and shaping a square or triangular waveform may remove most of the frequencies above the fundamental but only very expensive and sophisticated sinewave sources manage to get all this additional 'clutter' below the noise level. The frequency stability of a sinewave is also limited by the method of generation-and again high performance is related to high cost.

Verifying a sinewave source can also be a problem. Connecting a typical sinewave into a spectrum analyser will probably show only a single frequency but this depends on the noise floor of the analyser, since if it is higher than that of the sinewave source, then any harmonics will be masked by the analyser noise. Any distortion in the input stage of the analyser will appear as extra harmonics in the sinewave, and so the presence of harmonics on the display might not accurately reflect the true harmonic content of the sinewave. Measuring the frequency stability of the sinewave source requires an accurate timer—at which point the same sort of uncertainty problems come forward again.

The squarewave is also conceptually simple—a waveform with two states that occur for half the time. Squarewaves are commonly found in digital equipment and form a useful source for testing the response of loudspeakers. The problem with squarewaves is that they are impossible to achieve. A true squarewave has equal time periods for the two states and takes no time at all to change between the states. All real-world squarewaves take a finite time to move between the two states and so are really trapezoid waveforms. The slope between the two states and the ratio between the two times (the duty cycle) both affect the harmonic content of the squarewave-most importantly, they can affect the presence or absence of the second harmonic.

The second harmonic for a 7 kHz squarewave is at 14 kHz, and is present when the ratio between the two states is not exactly one to one and also when the time taken to change states is greater than zero. You can hear the effect on any sound synthesiser that provides control over the duty cycle of the rectangular waveform. As you alter the duty cycle towards 50% you can hear the second harmonic (an octave above the fundamental) drop in amplitude and almost





disappear as you pass through the 50% point. The notch is quite sharp and only slight variations in the duty cycle can cause significant amounts of the second harmonic to be in the signal. The second harmonic is important because although the 21 kHz third harmonic might reasonably be felt to be outside the normal hearing range, the 14 kHz second harmonic should certainly be detectable by most listeners.

Verifying the harmonic purity of the squarewave using a spectrum analyser has similar problems to those with the sinewave—the analyser distortion can contribute to the harmonic content. Equally the noise floor of the analyser can mask a second harmonic, which is present in the squarewave but below the noise of the analyser. Even if the second harmonic is below the noise level in the original signal it has a fixed level and frequency, as opposed to the surrounding noise-perhaps providing enough clues for the ear to detect it-much as radio amateurs are able to work with Morse transmissions with a negative signal to noise ratio: the time correlation gives away the presence of the tone in the noise. This effect also occurs with the sinewave, so averaging of the

spectrum display is needed to enhance the correlated frequencies and suppress the noise components.

We seem to have an escalating set of requirements for our basic equipment. The two sound sources need to provide a sinewave and squarewave with as near perfect spectral purity as possible and to verify this we need a spectrum analyser whose performance is as good if not better than the waveform generators. Once satisfied that the raw sounds are as near perfect as possible, the next stage is to couple them to the listener.

#### Transmission

In order to hear the sinewave and the squarewave, they need to be amplified and converted into sound waves suitable for reception by the human ear. The amplifier must not add any distortion to the sounds as this would add harmonics thereby removing some of the intrinsic differences—the second and third harmonics of the 7 kHz fundamental being the most important in this case. Obviously a high quality amplifier is

needed, with low noise and distortion.

Note that we are not considering using a digital transmission medium as an intermediate stage—I am staying in the analogue domain for this discussion. Any digital coding or processing of the signals would introduce bandwidth limitations, changes in noise floor and distortions, which would further degrade the purity of the waveforms.

More problematical than the amplifier is the loudspeaker to which the amplified signals are connected. No speaker is perfect-a typical highquality loudspeaker has a distortion of several percent-and so this will upset the carefully generated 'pure' waveforms. The resulting sinewave will contain harmonics other than just the fundamental, and the squarewave will contain harmonics other than the fundamental and odd harmonics. The distorted sound waves will then be detected by the listener's ear and analysed. The distortion is particularly unfortunate since the missing second harmonic, which should be absent from each waveform, could now be present in both. The task of verifying the detection of the 21 kHz component has been negated by the lack of certainty as to the presence or absence of any lower harmonics-in particular the 14 kHz second

Despite careful attention to detail, we have fallen at the last hurdle! The sine and squarewaves, having been checked rigorously for correct harmonic content, have been corrupted by the loudspeaker. With any significant distortion present, we cannot verify that the sinewave contains just the fundamental and the squarewave no second harmonic, and so it looks as though we cannot prove anything with the experiment, since we could be proving that the ear is capable of detecting the 14 kHz second harmonic.

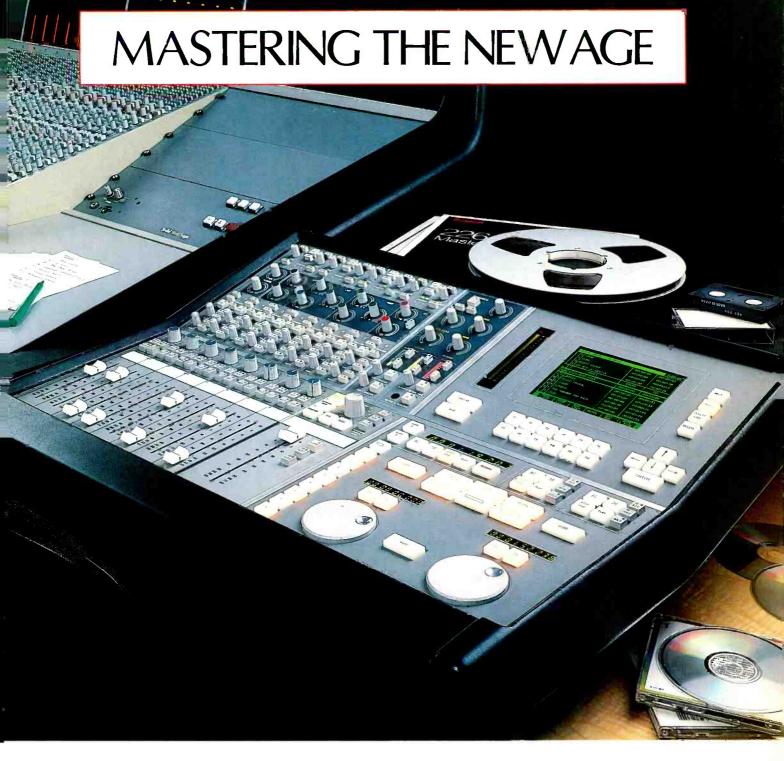
#### The experiment

To confirm the above, I carried out some tests on an informal basis. I used standard laboratory frequency synthesiser sources for the sine and squarewaves, using a high-quality loudspeaker and amplifier. All three subjects tested were able to reliably detect the difference between 'sine' and 'square'-waves up to 9 or 10 kHz. One of the subjects commented that detecting the difference was easier at the higher frequencies! Time and resources did not allow more formal testing under controlled conditions but the results were consistent and repeatable.

#### Conclusion

I must admit that I was originally sceptical about being able to detect a difference between a sinewave and a squarewave at 7 kHz. The points described above convinced me that the problems were more to do with what was being measured by the experiment. Assuming that the source and amplification are as near perfect as they can be made, then the listener is probably detecting the difference in the distortion of the loudspeaker for the two signals. Using anything less than ideal signals under perfect experimental conditions would muddy the water even more. I conclude from this that the experiment as described does not confirm or deny the hypothesis that the ear can hear the third harmonic of a 7 kHz squarewave.

Acknowledgement is made to the Director of Research and Technology of British Telecom for permission to make use of the information contained in this paper.



#### 01 DIGITAL PRODUCTION CENTRE

Mastering and editing are as important to the quality of a record as the final mix. With the emergence of CD as the dominant consumer software medium, a new approach is needed to bring the quality of service traditionally provided by the vinyl disc mastering room to the digital domain.

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he studio was dark except for the glow of a small table lamp showing through the double-glazed window from the office in the loft above. The blonde could be seen in silhouette from the studio floor. As the engineers and musicians filed in for their late evening session, the usual banter about Stan's good luck and sexual prowess began again. Up in the loft, the blonde was teasing Stan. A new girlfriend, she enjoyed his ownership of a major studio in an industry that made the music she loved. "So, you like your new friend?"

Stan could only gargle, "Yes."

The blonde continued her tease, "Well, you have quite a package here. I'm wearing a leather skirt and a silk blouse."

She picked up Stan's pliant hand and moved it across her blouse and down her skirt. Stan was reduced to virtual speechlessness.

"Now, feel the nylon of my slip and the nylon taffeta lining of my skirt." She guided Stan's hand there, as well. "Feel my nylon stockings, too."

Stan complied.

"My skin is smoother and softer than all of my pretty clothes. Wouldn't you like to feel that, sooner than later?" The syllables dripped like honey.

Stan felt that there was a time and place for everything and this surely was not it. Not with a session setting up downstairs. "Would you like to see the set up for the session down below," he asked.

"Is the Pope Polish?"

Her response made Stan flinch. "This woman will kill me but what a way to go," he thought. They drifted downstairs.

In the control room, she was irrepressible. She slithered across the deep carpet from console to recorder to signal processing rack. "She is really something," thought Stan: just the sound of her walking around made him nervous. "She has to see everything and touch everything," Stan thought. She was especially attracted to the lighted switches on the console output panel and the sampling rate cards with the blinking LEDs on their extenders in the front of the brand new 24-track digital recorder. She nearly tripped in her 3 inch heels and as Stan caught her, he realised he had to get her to dinner and then to his apartment. He really had to!

Several hours later Stan was reflecting on the evening. The phone rang. It was Jack Edgerton, his chief engineer. Stan was alarmed since at this time of night, Jack would have been called in from his home on City Island. Jack was indeed no longer home. Stan was already pulling on his coat as Jack perfunctorily explained the call. Stan hung the phone up after digesting Jack's dire explanation of the woes that had befallen the session in progress. He motioned to the supine form of the blonde, now fully dressed on the couch. The evening was over. He dropped her off at her house and sped to the studio, his driving of the black Porsche calling for all of Dr Feri Porsche's tricks that were built into the car.

"Look, Stan," said Jack Edgerton. "It's positively spooky. They had console output locked to the digital recorder. The logic lamps in the switches leave no room for miscomprehension. Yet the recorder was getting no signal. They sat down

#### **Martin Polon**

ESD is not a new drug or an unpleasant disease but it can cause damage to your memories.
Comment from our US columnist

at the console and flicked the switches over and over until they finally got output. The console seems to be OK now. But the recorder sounds like a 10 bit digital 'truth box' used in AES lectures on sampling rates. It's really awful."

on sampling rates. It's really awful."

Stan thought for a minute. "We should be getting in the rest of this shipment tomorrow by truck. There will be spares on all the recorder cards. Ship the sampling cards back to the manufacturer."

ittle did Stan realise that every card in the recorder would have to go back to the manufacturer. The recorder maker refused to accept responsibility for such complete damage. The large insurance company that Stan relied upon finally decided to send out an electronic damage consultant. Immediately upon arrival, the consultant took one look at the thick carpet in the control suite and muttered the word, "Synthetic." The card extenders were also eyed suspiciously. "Anyone around here wearing a lot of nylon and/or leather? High heels?" The consultant stopped to ponder the answers to his questions.

Stan cupped his head into his hands. The damage would cost many thousands of dollars to repair. All he could do was to repeat the name over and over again. "Gladys, Oh Gladys."

Well, boys and girls, here we are again with another of Mother Polon's famous fairy tales. What was it this time. Was Gladys a witch? Perhaps an East German agent on the run from MI5 with a secret weapon to destroy electronics? No, it would appear that Gladys was simply an extremely healthy young woman in fashionable attire who really wanted to be current. So current that she generated perhaps 25 amperes flow worth of 10,000 volts into all of the exposed cards on the new recorder being set up. What Gladys did was to rupture insulating oxide layers and vaporise deposited metal stripes of the IC chips used in the digital recorder. What Gladys also did was to change the logic states on certain console components: Electro Static Discharge. The big ESD strikes again. The FORCE was with Stan that night and this is one FORCE that you don't want with you, ever.

Hey, wait a minute. We're in the audio business. We're corn-fed boys who built our first

console in the garage behind the folk's house. We used 12AX7 tubes and Sowter transformers and power supplies with choke coils. The only thing that could stop our analogue consoles and tape recorders was a copper-sheathed slug from a Colt 45 and then only if you knew where to shoot! Where did all this space-age stuff come from? Welcome to the wonderful world of digital audio and computer electronics. A hearty 'howdy' to logic chips and computer ICs. And most of all, a big audio industry hello to the curse of ESD.

Basically, what is happening is that triboelectric effects, known more commonly as friction, cause your body to become charged when you walk across an insulated surface or move about in the insulating seat of your chair. Assuming you are wearing ordinary insulating shoes, your capacitance will be somewhere between 100 pF to 500 pF. Every action you take will affect the electrical charge you develop. Your charge will consist of a stroll to the water cooler on an insulating rug, a shrug of your shoulders if your clothing acts to further the charge, a shift on an insulated seat at your desk, etc. The amount of ionisation of the air in your environment and the humidity in your environment will impact the development of the charge. The charge represents a change in your body's electrical potential with reference to ground. Your movements simply convert mechanical energy to electrical energy. Your body acts as a capacitor to store that

Your body acts as a capacitor to store that developed energy.

A stored potential consists of small currents in the range of nanoamperes that flow in a matter of

seconds to charge your body's capacitance. The voltage can range from five to 40 kilovolts. The 40 kilovolt figure is considered the maximum because a corona will develop around your body as the electrical field gradients reach a point large enough to conduct through air. That usually creates a condition for at least partial discharge. And to be absolutely clear on this point, there is nothing to say that women are any more likely to cause ESD than men. However, female fashion does create an environment enhanced for the collection of electrical potential. Women's shoes are especially significant in giving women a

he trouble comes when you change your potential in respect to ground by grounding yourself or by touching an object that is at a different potential to ground. Your charge stored in your body capacitance is changed with little or virtually no resistance or inductance to limit current flow. The change in your stored charge takes place rather rapidly, therefore a relatively large peak current can be generated.

higher average capacitance than that of men.

Research seems to indicate that discharge currents develop to a peak in less than 100 picoseconds and perhaps as fast as 30 picoseconds. In plain language, 'faster than you can blink an eye'. Peak currents will range from about half an ampere to more than 30 amperes. That means that a casual touch of a piece of equipment can place anywhere from five to 40 thousand volts with a current flow of half to 30-odd amperes. In effect, small currents charge quite small capacitances to high voltages. Destructively large currents flow when the small

# WORLD SERIES

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"C'est la première console à me permettre de réaliser toutes les idées et toutes les envies sonores que j'ai pu avoir sans effort et sans stress. Il n'y a plus aucune limite à la créativité. C'est le seul instrument de musique qui traduise exactement mes émotions. Faire du mixage est un réel plaisir."

#### Dominique Blanc-Francard



"It's great to have been involved in the development of the new computer system and its new software features. The huge increase in speed and flexibility of operation makes it by far the most advanced mixing system available. As for the sound, I'm delighted with the end result. The transparent musicality of the new electronics is a pleasure to experience, whether mixing or recording. I'd be at a disadvantage to have to work with anything else."

#### **Bob Clearmountain**

今や私には空気のような存在である。――時には、 音の発想の手足となりあるときは、複雑な要求に も応えてくれ、いや、もしかしたら求めた以上の ものを与えてくれるかもしれない可能性を秘めて いる。今や私の仕事空間には必要不可欠なコン ソールである。

内 沼 映 二 Eiji Uchinuma

#### Solid State Logic

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Speaking of environments, today's recording studio and most assuredly tomorrow's studio use a broad range of computer products never before seen in audio recording. In the old days, we used devices that offered battleship construction with virtual iron-clad reliability. In fact, vacuum tube technology analogue audio equipment made the term 'iron-clad' an accurate description rather than a clever turn of words. ESD did exist but was not very well understood. It is interesting that ESD is an almost invisible killer. It does its damage in ways that cause equipment to fail days, weeks and months after the initial damage takes place. In today's world of computer controlled and computer operated audio hardware,

able to diffuse and discharge ESD harmlessly. That requires not only equipment designers familiar with ESD but the use of ESD simulators to destructively test new products. This testing should include exposing the product to the range of expected high voltages and high ampere current flows that are characteristic of an ESD discharge. It cannot be stressed how important design parameters become both in terms of ESD protection and the concommitant problem of AC line spikes.

The use of conductive tiles is one of the tricks that one finds most frequently in computer rooms. Yet the modern recording studio as we enter the 1990s is becoming nothing so much as a computer room. What we find on the floor, however, is

One of the most difficult problems in dealing with ESD in the studio or broadcast environment is the way that it strikes after the fact. A digital recorder might soldier on for several months after an ESD strike only to succumb catastrophically and dramatically right in the middle of an important recording session

the threat is primarily damage to complex integrated circuits (ICs) such as very large scale integrated (VLSI) chips and logic chips. Insulating oxide layers are ruptured, deposited metal stripes are vaporised and lead/circuit junctions are weakened to name a few of the changes caused by ESD. In today's elaborate products, ESD really is a killer.

One of the most difficult problems in dealing with ESD in the studio or broadcast environment is the way that it strikes after the fact. A digital recorder might soldier on for several months after an ESD strike only to succumb catastrophically and dramatically right in the middle of an important recording session. There will be no way for studio maintenance staff to surmise the cause of the failure after the fact. Factory maintenance people will also be at a loss for an explanation, since chips do not lend themselves to elaborate post mortems. One specific problem in identifying ESD problems is the similarity between an ESD discharge and a lightning strike carried down the power line or similar high voltage AC line phenomenon. A learning experience must take place so that studio staffers will learn the same lessons computer workers learned a long time ago. The world's second fastest fuse is a transistor; the fastest fuse is an IC chip, which is after all a series of transistors on a chip. The point is, ESD is with us every day. In fact, ESD is us.

In theory, the audio equipment maker has the obligation to manufacture products that meet two criteria. First the product must be able to be manufactured without significant ESD damage from the factory. That means the use of grounded conductive mats at the various manufacturing stations, conductive footwear for employees, grounding wrist straps for anyone who handles the circuit boards, humidity control devices and ionisers. The second requirement is that the products themselves act as self-contained 'tanks'

carpeting—which may be the worst possible flooring material to deal with an ESD problem. It is by definition an insulating material—it serves to create increased potential as people pass over it and it insulates from ground. The use of conductive flooring, whether tiles or some other material, serves to create a common potential close to ground for all components in a mixing suite. Ground wiring does help when it places all components at an absolute potential but the presence of 15 kV at 20 amps will make stray inductances in what is perceived as a direct short to ground look like an open circuit during ESD discharge.

quipment maintenance of ESDdamageable units requires a whole new set of skills. The first thing to go is the rather rampant use of extender cards to speed up both alignment and troubleshooting of complex digital recorders, digital editing stations and mixing consoles. One experienced repair technician who is ESD-wise contemplated the changes as follows: "It is like the system of flood gates the London Transport put into the underground during World War II for all the tubes that ran under or near the Thames. As long as these gates were in place, even a bomb breach would not flood the system. But everything had to remain closed during the raid. The system had to be kept very tight.

"The same with extender cards on vulnerable products using digital or computer technology. Open the enclosure and you allow ESD discharge to travel through the machine."

When products are actually 'on the bench' for repair, the handling of critical IC devices must be done to minimise exposure to ESD. Aside from grounding mats, shoes and wrist straps, careful use of insulating bags, chip carriers and circuit board carriers is required. The technique and

tools used for IC insertion or removal are specific and chip protocol must be followed to the letter.

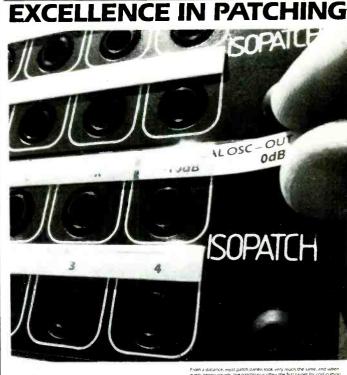
Yet direct or as we have seen, somewhat indirect catastrophic damage is not the only threat posed by ESD. During a recording session or during an editing session, the master recording could be damaged by the entry of electrical noise caused by ESD. It cannot be stressed how difficult it is to diagnose ESD damage or interference. Many of the mysterious problems that befall modern equipment or modern recordings can be traced back to an ESD discharge. Due to the extreme speed of discharge waveforms, the electrical interference produced assumes the dimensions of high frequency energy. Random inductances in grounding between units, discontinuous grounding assemblies, improperly designed ground planes, etc, are all capable of admitting sizeable amounts of ESD as noise energy if not as high current discharge. And the most difficult part of all this is that when the tape is played back, the 'glitch' will not identify itself as ESD. It will just be a mysterious burst of noise that ruined one take.

The least manageable problem with ESD is its mysterious nature. Staff frequently refuse to believe that "all the silly precautions" are necessary. Employees frequently feel that the whole thing is a waste of time and become quite cavalier about ESD protection. Studio management frequently does not have the extra time or energy to check up on the ESD safety programmes. Conductive mats need to be inspected periodically as do wrist straps for positive continuity to ground. The use, monitoring and maintenance of equipment and systems designed for static control must be an on-going process.

One manufacturing engineer frequently tells his favourite ESD story: "We had a product installed in a carpeted recording suite. There was one mixer who was the very height of fashion, if you know what I mean. This fellow had one particular pair of rather expensive loafers that he would wear infrequently. This product of ours was failing once a month like clockwork. We couldn't figure it out. We were eating all the costs. It was warranty when it went in and every time we fixed it the warranty clock started to tick again. We were replacing the same expensive ICs each time. After the second or third time, our director of engineering suspected ESD. We had the co-operation of the studio owner and we placed a stop motion camera in the ceiling. It turns out that once a month, this gorgeous young lady minister would come in to record some music for her radio show. The mixer was apparently in love because he was moving all over the place during her sessions. He was obviously showing off. That plus his special shoes was causing an ESD problem. Normally, he wore ordinary penny loafers that did not isolate him as much. When he mixed during the rest of the month, you never saw a guy more glued to his seat."

Bottom line on ESD. It is a problem that will be more and more common as 'iron-clad analogue' leaves the industry and computer and digital products begin to dominate. The problem is easily solved when appropriate precautions are taken. It is a problem that can become quite shocking if ignored!





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## Fostex D-20

A technical report by Sam Wise on a new DAT cassette player with professional level facilities



he Fostex D-20 is the first DAT machine to provide the features that professional tape machine users have been accustomed to, including SMPTE timecode, varispeed, playback off tape while recording and drop-in (punch in) capability.

#### First impressions

At first glance, the D-20 gives the appearance of one of the top line Revox or Studer table-top products, such as their CD or cassette players. Surely this must be intentional, giving the D-20 a similar impression of quality. The livery is in shades of beige and grey, with red and green LED indicators and a fluorescent-type meter and tape time indicator. The unit has a professional feel to it and is obviously intended to reflect its title of Digital Master Recorder visually. The unit is supplied as standard with rackmount ears and takes up three rack units once the rubber feet are

Internally the unit is well made in the typical Japanese fashion of multiple PCBs interconnected with flying leads. The unit is relatively easy to disassemble as later experience was to prove.

An IEC power connector is used. Internal

selection allows 240, 220 or 100 V operation. The US appears to have a separate model with 110 V operation.

The operating manual received was a photo copied draft but contained adequate information for proper machine operation. A full manual should be available by the time this review is

#### Operation

The tape cassette is loaded much like a VHS video cassette, just shove it in and the transport swallows the cassette and loads it. A warning light tells you that LOAD is in operation. The adjacent EJECT button does just that. Basic operation is not a problem using the standard RECORD STOP, and PLAY controls. The FFWD and REWIND controls are multi-function. First push causes the transport to wind at 5x normal speed. A second push shifts to 100x normal speed. Thereafter the buttons toggle between these speeds; very handy with DAT, which tends to go like a rocket when winding. Near the centre of the front panel, there is a RECORD READY selection to be made before the machine can be placed on record. There are separate RECORD READY selectors for timecode and audio, though the two audio tracks must always be recorded together.

To the right of the READY controls are the monitor selectors, which are affected in their

#### Manufacturer's specification

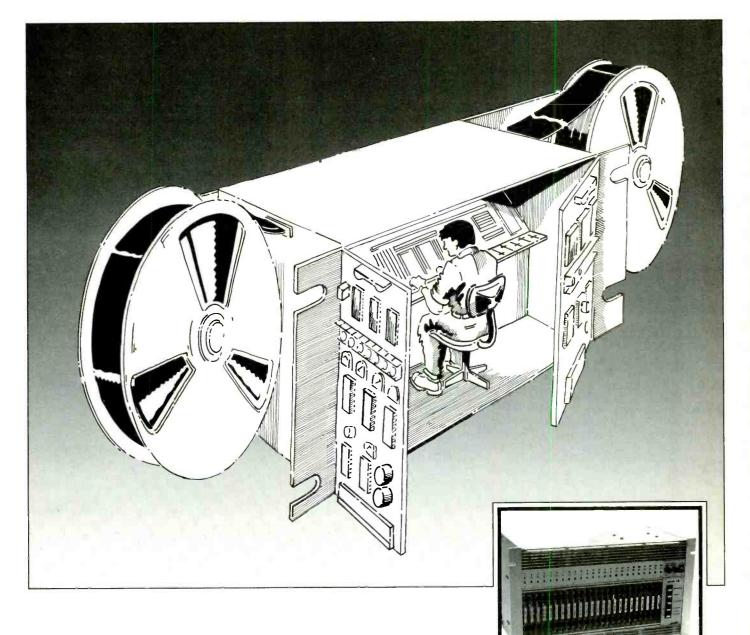
Record replay characteristics and encoding to DAT standards

to DAT standards
Quantisation: 16 bit linear
Dynamic Range: >90 dB (emphasis on, 1 kHz)
Frequency Response: 20 Hz to 20 kHz
Total Harmonic Distortion: <0.05%
Wow and flutter: below measurable limit
Crosstalk: >80 dB (20 Hz to 20 kHz)
Emphasis: switchable
Input/Output
Line in: XLR × 2. Nominal level: +4 dBm,
max +28 dBm. Input impedance: 20 kΩ
balanced

Line out: XLR × 2. Nominal level: +4 dBm.

Monitor out: standard phone jack × 2 Headphone out: stereo phone jack × 1 Digital in/out: XLR, AES/EBU format

Timecode in/out: XLR. Nominal level: +4 dBm. Input Imp: 20 kΩ. Balanced, SMPTE/EBU format DMPTE/EBU format Ext-sync in: BNC, TTL level Remote: flat cable 20 pin connector for parallel interface (ie to Fostex 4030 or other) Serial port: RS-422-A Power supply: 240 V/220 V/100 VAC, 50/ 60 Hz,60 W Dimensions: (whd) 482×150×472 mm/
19×5%×18½ inches
Weight: approx 15 kg/33 lb
Fostex Corp, 560-3 Miyazawacho, Akichima, Tokyo, Japan.
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function by the toggle switch labelled REC MODE. In NORMAL record mode, the AUDIO monitor selectors, select either INPUT or REPRO on to the rear panel XLR (balanced) and jack (unbalanced) audio outputs and on to the front panel headphone jack. INPUT is the audio signal passing from the input sockets, through the ADC and DAC systems. REPRO uses the unique Fostex 4-head replay drum to perform read after write. What happens is that the first of a pair of heads writes the digital data on to the track, then the following head reads it, similar to a conventional off-tape monitor and having an input to output delay of about 185 ms. Placing the machine on RECORD does not affect the monitor source.

Selecting EDIT record mode provides a completely different type of operation. In this mode the pair of heads reverse their function. The first head reads from the tape, then the second head writes over the material just read off. In this mode both INPUT and SYNC/REP indicators light. On entering PLAY, the audio output is taken from the tape but once RECORD is active, the output switches to monitor the input. This is because the machine generates its own internal crossfade between the previous and new versions of the material. During the crossfade, the first head is reading the original material, while the machine input receives the new material. Internally the two sources are mixed in varying proportion until the crossfade is complete approximately 10 ms later. On drop-out, when RECORD is released, the same thing happens in the reverse direction. Of course drop-in might be used live during studio voiceovers or the like, but drop-out would normally only be used when the machine was operated in conjunction with an external editing control system since there is no means of monitoring while recording in that mode. However, running a second machine in sync would allow one to be used as a replay reference while the other was dropping in and out during manual editing.

In practice on both tone and more complex material, edit mode worked beautifully, creating quiet, inaudible crossfades. Fig 1 shows the effect of recording 2 kHz on top of a previously recorded 500 Hz track. The crossfade occurs smoothly while the output level remains constant.

The machine can be put on RECORD in NORMAL mode. In this case there is an abrupt transition from the previously recorded to the new material which produces distinct clicks. The result of this is shown in Fig 2.

Timecode recording, on the other hand, operates

not only in conjunction with the RECORD MODE toggle switch but also with the T/C RECORD MONITOR toggle switch. In NORMAL record mode, the timecode output operates just like the audio monitor output, following the INPUT and SYNC/REP selection directly. In EDIT record mode, the timecode output during playback follows the INPUT and SYNC/REP selectors but when recording timecode, it follows either INPUT or REPRO as selected on the T/C RECORD MONITOR toggle switch. Thus the timecode monitor can either remain fixed at the input, remain fixed on replay, or switch in either direction automatically when dropping into record. This allows the unique possibility of recording exactly the timecode you had previously played back - in sync with itself, allowing timecode to be refreshed, complete with amended user bits. More to the point, with some extra external hardware, the same could be done to other data in the subcode area.

Please note, the EDIT position of REC MODE has nothing whatever to do with the memory location edit function described below, it only affects the audio and timecode recording, replay and crossfade functions.

### Other functions

The remaining pushbutton controls located to the right of the tape transport are multifunction. Some of them proved easy to use while others were not so obvious. In practice, users could expect to get used to the functions they most commonly used.

### Varispeed operation

Pushing the Varispeed button changes the transport speed from the calibrated standard speed to the last used varispeed setting, ie the machine remembers the last varispeed that was used. Once in Varispeed mode, the adjacent LED illuminates and speed is adjusted using the UP and DOWN buttons located immediately left. On the initial software version this gave an adjustment of  $\pm 12\%$ , which was shown automatically in the display window in exactly that form. The upgrade software installed to enable synchronised operation, instead offered  $\pm 10\%$  displayed in tenths of a percent. In practice, varispeed is

unobtrusive in operation, silently gliding in pitch as the buttons are pressed. Likewise, switching in and out of varispeed operation glides on to and away from the standard speed.

### Modes

Cue: When running at the  $5\times$  wind speed, the off tape signal can be auditioned by entering CUE mode. This is done by pressing SHIFT at which point the shift LED lights, then CUE. The cue LED will remain lit, and each time a  $5\times$  FFWD or REWIND is pressed, a distorted but useful playback off-tape will be heard.

Off-tape will be heard.

Hold: The same button used for cue can be used to mark a memory location point, even if CUE is active. Pressing this button once when SHIFT is not active will store the instantaneous tape position into the memory and display that location. The edit LED also lights. When the edit LED is lit, the UP and DOWN buttons will adjust the memorised tape position pointer. The display flashes to indicate whether hours, minutes or seconds can be adjusted. These are cycled through with further presses of the HOLD button, enabling the memory location to be edited to the nearest second. This location can then be transferred to the LOC memories as described below.

Repeat: The transport can automatically repeat between the LOC and LOC? memory positions. This

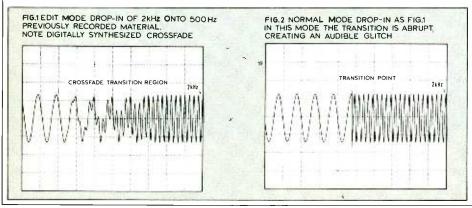
Repeat: The transport can automatically repeat between the LOC1 and LOC2 memory positions. This is started by activating REPEAT, which must be done in SHIFT mode.

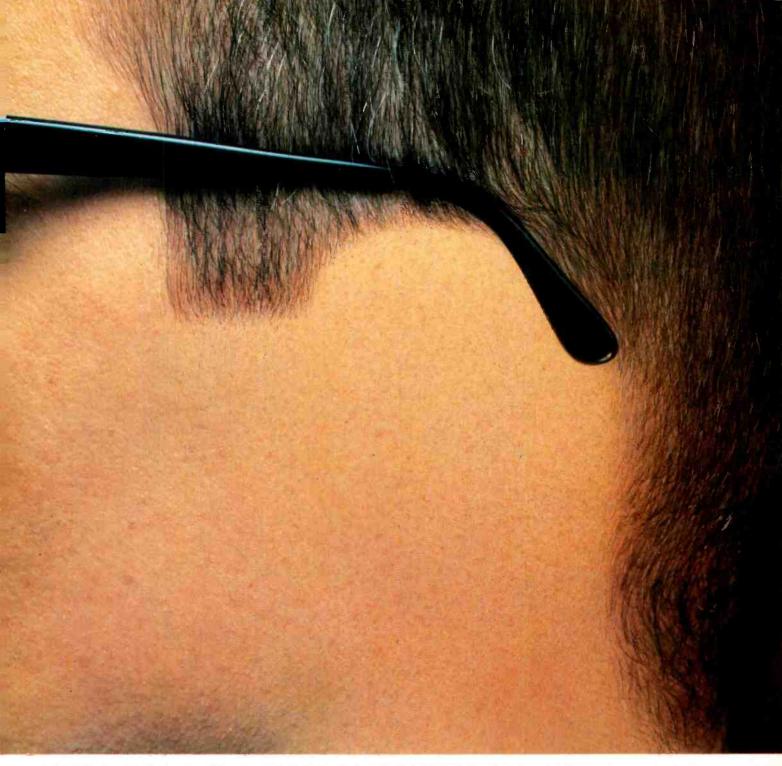
Blank search: A blank in DAT terms is not background noise but the recording of a sequence of digital zeros. It represents an area of tape not used before at all. BLANK SEARCH allows these sections of the tape to be found quickly and works only in the SHIFT mode. It might be used to locate the next recording point after doing some overrecording or playing back a section of tape. Zero Point Locate (Z.LOC): Used with both shift and edit LEDs off, this winds the tape in the required direction back to the zero time position. Time on this DAT machine is absolute and is recorded on the tape in the subcode area independently of SMPTE timecode. Pressing PLAY while a wind is taking place causes the machine to enter PLAY on finding the zero point.

In EDIT mode, pressing ZLOC will offset the zero memory position to the currently held MEMORY EDIT location. The time recorded on the tape is not altered. LOC1. LOC2 and PLOC are adjusted to maintain their correct physical tape positions. In SHIFT mode, ZLOC will display the time back to the tape start time, ie the offset between tape top and ZLOC.

LOC1 and LOC2: Pressing either of these when SHIFT and EDIT are not active, winds the tape to the stored location and either stops, or enters PLAY if play is pressed meanwhile. In EDIT mode, pressing LOC1 or LOC2 transfers the stored MEMORY EDIT location to the selected LOC memory. In SHIFT mode, the offset between the LOC position and Z.LOC is displayed.

P.LOC (Play Locate): Each time PLAY is pressed, the location is automatically stored in the PLOC memory. Pressing PLOC when the EDIT and SHIFT LEDs are off winds the transport back to that location. In the other two modes PLOC behaves just like LOC1 or 2.





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### Other indicators and switches

The majority of the remaining indicators and switches are self-explanatory. The indicators provide useful feedback on potential problems of dew on the drum, word clock errors, data errors, timecode level and sampling frequency. Switches allow emphasis and copy guard to be switched on or off, selection of analogue or digital inputs, sampling frequency to 44.1 or 48 kHz, internal or external clock, normal or edit record mode (described below), and input level cal or uncal. UNCAL input level switches the CHAN1 and CHAN 2 input level rotary controls into circuit.

### Input and output performance

Fig 3 shows input common mode rejection, which varies from better than 70 dB at 50 Hz to about 40 dB at 3 kHz (channel 2). As can be seen, the two channels differed by about 13 dB throughout their range. The input impedance measures approximately  $20~k\Omega$ , varying little with record level setting, meeting the specification. The record level controls appear to be directly connected to the inputs in the UNCAL mode, since it was impossible to overload the inputs.

The RECORD LEVEL control had a sensible law, setting peak clipping level to +10 dBu at position 10, increasing to +28 dBu at position 5 (centre). Perhaps a little more gain at maximum would be useful. The BALANCE control provides only a small adjustment from 0 to -2 dB, it is not a pan control. Fig 4 shows the level pot tracking error, which is typically 0.5 dB from an attenuation level of 7 dB downward, reaching a maximum of about 0.9 dB, an acceptable performance.

There are three sets of outputs on the machine, all varying slightly in their performance. The XLR balanced outputs provided a measured output impedance of about 45  $\Omega$ , adequately low. Maximum output level was +22 dBu into loads down to 600  $\Omega$ . The unbalanced monitor jack sockets have an output impedance of about 100  $\Omega$  and operate at a level 6 dB below the main outputs. The phones output was not measured but had ample drive to cause me to lift my 150  $\Omega$  headphones from my head in a hurry.

### Noise

As Table 1 shows, noise performance is good, giving an RMS dynamic range over 22 Hz to 22 kHz of about 91 dB without emphasis, rising to over 93 dB with emphasis on. These are the best results for any DAT machine to date. The infinity zero performance indicates that the machine may be muting the DAC outputs when no signal is present. The  $\frac{1}{3}$ -octave swept noise measurement on channel 1 is most boring, revealing almost pure white noise. Both channels were almost identical, though a bump in the noise output was visible on channel 2 at 1.2 kHz which was only present when the transport was running. This is shown in Fig 5.

In Fig 6 the modulation noise on channel 1 is

shown with input level at 20 Hz varying from -100 to -40 dB referred to maximum recording level. It can be seen that this averages about 2 dB, the difference between maximum and minimum curves, again the best performance yet. Channel 2 was the same, except it showed the 1.2 kHz transport noise once again.

### Frequency response and linearity errors

Fig 7 shows the in-band record to playback frequency response of channel 1. This has a maximum error of  $<\pm0.1$  dB without emphasis, rising to  $\pm0.15$  dB with emphasis. Channel 2 was similar, once again an excellent performance. In Fig 8, the out-of-band performance of the antialiasing filters is shown. Note that it is switched according to the sampling rate.

TABLE 1 Broadband noise (dB below maximum recordiz	the state of the state of the		
	Infinity zero track	Emphasis on	Emphasis off
22 Hz to 22 kHz, RMS	99.7	93.3	91
400 Hz to 22 kHz, RMS	97.9	94.7	91.6
CCIR 468-3, Unwtd, Q-peak	93.6	89.3	87.1
CCIR 668-3, Wtd, Q-peak	87.4	88,5	80.4

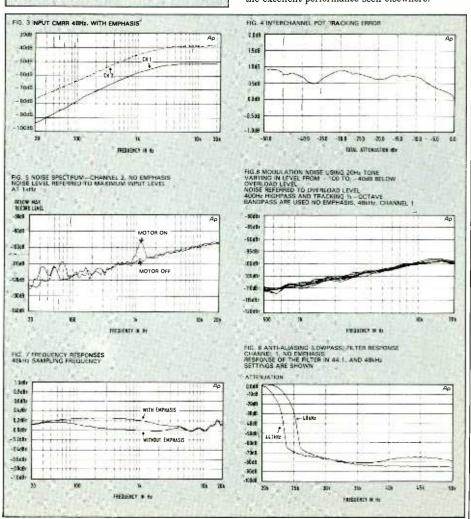
The linearity of the converter systems is also excellent as shown in Fig 9. Note that the linearity is typically within  $\pm 0.5$  dB down to 100 dB below maximum recording level.

Replay only stereo separation between left and right channels is better than 95 dB up to 1 kHz, falling 82 dB at 16 kHz. Fig 10 shows record to replay separation, which is about 10 dB worse but still the best performance of any DAT machine to date, though it does not meet the manufacturer's specifications of more than 80 dB over the whole audio band. Interchannel phase difference is almost unmeasurable. Group delay is a typical 600  $\mu$ s at low and mid frequencies, rising to about 750  $\mu$ s at 20 kHz. No problems here.

### Distortion

Fig 11 shows the replay only THD+N using a digitally-generated test tape recorded at maximum level. Distortion is below 0.003% up to 1 kHz, then rises to a maximum of 0.04% at 20 kHz. Record to replay THD+N is almost identical, rising more above 10 kHz to a maximum of 0.2% at 20 kHz. This is within specification up to 10 kHz.

Quantisation distortion, shown in Fig 12 reveals that bit weighting errors are small, confirming the excellent performance seen elsewhere.



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application of our systems. Like us, you are interested in an exchange of ideas. We all agree that even the best system, used without thought, will not perform as it could. Or, to put it differently, the best sound reinforce-



### Metering

The machine uses meters that appear to be of the flourescent indicator type. They have a reasonable brightness for the task at hand, neither too bright nor too dim. The meters are accurate down to levels below  $-40~\mathrm{dB}$  at frequencies up to 1 kHz. At higher frequencies accuracy dropped more rapidly. For example at 5 kHz, errors are obvious for levels below  $-18~\mathrm{dB}$ . The meter's response time was not measured but it has a much faster attack than a standard PPM, with a quicker fallback as well.

### Timecode operation

The SMPTE record and replay sockets are balanced XLR-3 types with nominal input and output levels of +4 dBu. The inputs were found to accept input levels from -22 dBu up to at least +18 dBu. The output level is not affected by the input level.

Details of the SMPTE timecode recording technique used is given in the special box below. In short, it is recorded in the subcode area of the DAT track and works without interfering with the Start ID, Stop ID and indexing techniques of standard DAT recorders. Recordings on other machines will replay correctly, and recordings made on the *D-20* are compatible with other machines, with the exception of timecode playback. At the moment the *D-20* is the only machine with this feature.

On the *D-20*, timecode works just as on conventional analogue and digital recorders. Code can be pre- or post-stripped on to the tape without affecting either the audio or other subcode data information. Any SMPTE frame rate can be recorded. This same frame rate will be replayed.

Unfortunately, no standard for DAT SMPTE timecode encoding yet exists but the newly proposed IEC standard does not match the way Fostex have currently implemented timecode. Fostex are themselves on the standards committee and are expected to support any finally approved standard. The main difference in the proposal and Fostex's method is that the proposal would allow the recording to be made with SMPTE code at one frame rate and to be replayed at either the same or another frame rate. Richard Wear, of Fostex UK importer, Harman UK says that once a standard is finally agreed any D-20s previously sold would be modified at a nominal charge on the customer's request.

Timecode can be read at full wind rates of  $100\times$  play speed and at the scan rate of  $5\times$  normal speed.

### Machine synchronisation

Exhaustive tests of synchronisation were not made as part of this review but two *D-20*s were sync'd using the Fostex 4030 synchroniser/controller. In the lab there were no apparent problems, with the two machines happily chasing each other around the room and locking up nicely. It was almost embarrassing to watch. Sync took

about 2 secs to accomplish. And the machines even remained in lock when the master was varispeeded.

A Fostex standard 20-pin synchroniser connector is provided on the rear panel. This is said to allow control of the *D-20* by other manufacturer's synchronisers as well. An RS-422-A serial I/O port is also provided along with two BNC sync inputs. The first BNC allows direct connection of composite video; the second is used for frame or field sync, or word clock, and accepts TTL digital inputs. Selection of the required sync signal is made on a rear panel DIP switch, as is the frame rate for interpreting video sync signals.

### Future direct subcode control

A final 30-pin digital I/O port allows direct communication with the D-20 CPU. This gives access to the error correction circuitry and more importantly to subcode encoding capabilities. This could, for example, be used to turn the D-20 into a CD mastering system complete with the indexing and other CD data functions.

### Summary

The Fostex D-20 seems to be an excellent machine. We did have a temporary problem with the transport at one point, and discovered the ease of disassembling the machine. The fault disappeared without trace in the lab but Harman tell us that it was caused by a bug in the early software release we were using. Some work in cleaning up the low level motor generated noise in channel 2 would be helpful, polishing the edges of a truly excellent performance.

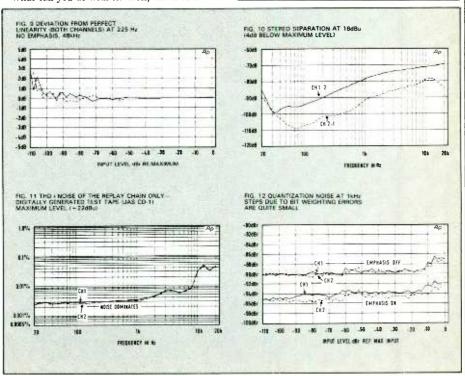
What can you do with it? Well, use it as a

music master recorder for a start. There is a suggestion of sync'd machines replacing banks of 16 mm sel-sync driven film recorders, allowing track slipping to be done at the dubbing desk. This machine is also ideal for use in a 2-machine assemble-editing situation as is used for video editing, and could indeed be sync'd to such machines to improve audio for video quality. It could also be used for re-voicing work, using live recorded tracks on conventional media as a guide. Buy why am I thinking up applications, that's your job, mine is to determine the quality of the product.

As a machine that now has all the facilities of a conventional recorder, except manual cut and splice editing, and a performance equivalent to or better than much more costly reel-to-reel digital machines, it is hard to beat. There only remains the nagging question of DAT tape endurance. Nothing to do with Fostex but still a worry, with reports of mutings occurring regularly after 50 replays of DAT tapes on high quality machines. Perhaps some tape manufacturers would like to come forward with their estimates of tape life. Or maybe we should investigate ourselves.

### Manufacturer's comment

Since this review was written, Harman have announced that an instability in the digital grounding of the pre-production D-20s (one of which was the machine under review) was detected. This caused a minor digital noise problem on the audio outputs of the machine. Fostex have since rectified this with a small modification applied to those initial machines.



### Details of the Fostex DAT and timecode system

Standard DAT machines have a rotary head assembly with two heads on it at opposite sides. Tape wrap around the rotary head is 90°. The Fostex assembly places a total of four heads on the drum set up in two pairs with a spacing of 92.1° between heads. Each pair of heads is located vertically on the drum to allow them to cover the same track stripe on the tape. According to the application, either of the pair can read the tape (play head) and the other can write to the tape (record head). Thus, read after write or off-tape monitoring can be done if head 1A records and 1B plays back, this is equivalent to a conventional recorder.

If 1A plays off the tape what is there, then 1B records to it, it is possible to digitally crossfade between previously recorded material and new material. The same is true of timecode, except that there is no crossfade, but it is possible to read timecode off the tape, add an offset or other information to it, then record it to exactly the same tape position.

#### Timecode

In deciding how to put timecode on DAT, there are two initial options. It might seem logical at first to put it on one of the analogue auxiliary tracks at the top or bottom edge of the tape but there are several problems here. First the tape edge is most susceptible to damage. Secondly, the DAT tape moves very slowly, only 1/6 the speed of a compact cassette, so getting the high frequencies necessary for SMPTE code on and off the tape is difficult. Third, this high frequency problem gets even worse when one considers the 100× normal speed winding rate of DAT and trying to read timecode at that speed.

Therefore, it was decided to put the timecode into the digital subcode area of the DAT track. Here another problem occurs. DAT has a frame rate of 33.3 frames/s compared to SMPTE, which ranges from 30 frames/s (NTSC) down to 24 frames/s for motion picture film. Therefore it is not possible to easily match the rate of one to the other. Fostex took the simple decision to just write to the tape the last SMPTE frame available. This means that sometimes there are SMPTE frames missing but that is relatively easy to sort out afterwards if the SMPTE clock information can be maintained. This is accomplished by recording the number of clock

ticks between DAT frames at whatever SMPTE frame rate is used, along with the time error between SMPTE clock edges at the DAT framing times. This allows for perfect

regeneration of the SMPTE clock and timecode.

The alternative method of recording timecode on DAT seems to be to use a frame converter, changing the frame rate of the incoming SMPTE timecode to fit the DAT rate, then changing it again on playback. Unfortunately this is more difficult. However, the proposed standard implies some method like this one, since it requires the DAT machine to be able to replay at a different SMPTE rate than was used on record. Time will tell what is actually adopted as a standard. The earliest date for this is a year from now.

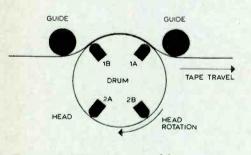
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1 H Yamazaki, T Ketori, T Morita, S Okazawa, H Nogima and Y Abe, Timecode in sub data area of R-DAT, AES Pre-print 2589 2 Luc Baert, Luc Theunissen, Guido Vergult, Digital audio and compact disc technology, Heinemann Newnes 1988 3 Preliminary manual, Fostex D-20

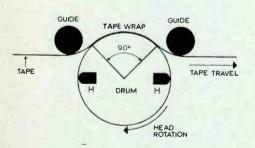
AUDIO DATA

SMPTE TIMECODE DATA

BIT CLOCK OF SMPTE CODE



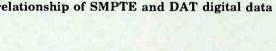
Fostex DAT head assembly



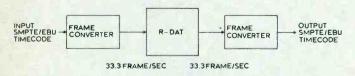
Time relationship of SMPTE and DAT digital data

SMPTE DATA

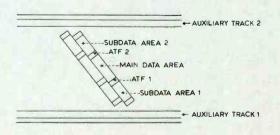
33.3 TO 41.7mSEC



Standard DAT head assembly



Frame conversion between SMPTE/EBU code and RDAT implied by a proposed standard



Track format of RDAT



# BSS DPR-502

# A user report on a MIDI noise gate from BSS. By Dave Foister

ith so much recent outboard gear falling into the multi-effects category it is becoming something of a rarity to see a new product devoted to one specific purpose. Those that choose to follow this path generally have to have something slightly special about them in order to compete and avoid inspiring a feeling of déjà vu in the potential user. This is particularly true when the designers decide to shun fashionable alphanumeric displays, incremental dials, nudge buttons and all the other paraphernalia of digital control in favour of knobs and push switches. BSS Audio's DPR-502 gate opts for the traditional approach in both areas.

In layout and operation the *DPR-502* could hardly be more familiar. In most respects it is a conventional 2-channel noise gate, providing frequency-conscious gating, comprehensive envelope control, stereo linking, ducking, external keying, side chain access and the familiar 5-pin DIN sockets, but has a few additions and variations to set it apart from the crowd.

The familiar bits all perform to a high standard. BSS's choice of a control panel featuring lots of knobs is a deliberate one. They clearly feel (and I am inclined to agree) that for all the cleverness of digital control systems, you can't beat the intuitive feel and speed of a good old-fashioned control knob. So many devices, including gates, rely for their set-up on the interaction of several parameters, and the laborious process of calling each parameter to be edited in turn, can never match the directness of adjusting a group of real, constantly-active knobs.

The parameters, in this case, include the usual time controls for attack, hold and release, plus threshold and range, all of which provide a useful control range coupled with a sensibly-chosen control law making adjustment easy. Fastest attack time is  $20~\mu s$ , which sounds less impressive than some manufacturers' specs although BSS point out that it is a true attack time to fully open state, so comparison with other manufacturers' figuresmay be misleading. Many manufacturers calibrate time values in terms of time per so many dB of gain change—like a slew rate—which isn't the same thing at all, but I wonder how many users read specifications in sufficient depth to notice this?

Other familiar controls include bypass switches; on the 502 these are big, red and illuminated—you can't miss them. It seems strange to me, however, that they are so close to the mains on/off switch, whose accidental operation could be disastrous. I am always puzzled why equipment like this has to have a mains switch at all. How many engineers go round switching each individual piece of gear on at the start of a session? If some obscure regulations make them obligatory (and if this is the case why does so much gear not have them?) then they should at least be tucked safely away from the device's main controls.

The first obvious deviation from the norm on the 502 is the method of controlling the side chain to achieve frequency-conscious gating. Most gates use a pair of high- and low-pass filters to remove unwanted frequencies either side of a window containing the wanted signal. This is fine in most cases but still gives a critical set-up on many signals. The 502 on the other hand uses a parametric equaliser-style bandpass filter, whose centre frequency can be varied between 30 Hz and 15 kHz and whose bandwidth is adjustable from 10 octaves down to half an octave. Obviously when this is set as wide as 10 octaves it effectively isn't doing anything. For this reason no in/out switch is provided-the filter is always active in the side chain which means its setting should always be checked when resetting the gate for a new use. I found this approach easier to use (particularly on difficult signals), than the more familiar one. It seems much simpler to home in on a particular useful frequency area than to find the wanted bit by a process of elimination.

A non-latching check switch is provided for monitoring the effect of the filter and, unusually, an internal user option allows this check signal to be brought out separately from the main output so that it can be monitored while the gate is 'live'. Unsurprisingly this filter arrangement removes so much from the input signal at extreme settings that it interacts with the threshold control, requiring the use of a lower threshold as the bandwidth is reduced. However, this is usually the case with a frequency-conscious gate and presents no problems—indeed the intended result is usually a less critical threshold setting anyway.

Setting the threshold and following the gate

action is greatly simplified on the DPR-502 by the imaginative and informative metering display. On each channel, a row of LEDs displays a 'window' of levels either side of the selected threshold (red above, green below). A bar of LEDs with vu-type ballistics shows the continuous signal level (relative to the threshold) while a peak LED holds the transients on the display for a short time. In addition, a red triangle points at the threshold setting and lights while the gate is open. All of this is considerably more useful than the usual threshold light; it shows how far below the threshold the unwanted signal is and exactly how far above it the wanted peaks are, greatly simplifying the set-up on most signals, particularly drums. It is also useful when setting up the MIDI response, but more of that anon.

Envelope control is made more comprehensive and potentially creative by the inclusion of a very effective Auto Attack mode, which claims to optimise the attack time to react as fast as possible without distortion, and what BSS call the Auto Dynamic Enhancement (ADE) facility. BSS claim this is unique, although the Drawmer M500, for one, incorporates something very similar. In order to overcome the apparent loss of transient punch which a deliberate gain overshoot when the gate opens, so that initial peaks are enhanced before the gate-open gain reverts to unity. Thesize of this peak can be pre-set to either 3 to 4 dB or 6 to 7 dB. The switch for selecting this is located on the rear panel while the in/out switch for the function is on the front. This certainly works very well and, particularly at its more extreme setting, can be used as an effect in its own right, exaggerating bass drum click and snare crack.

The MIDI facilities take the now familiar MIDI gate functions (funny how recently they were innovative and exciting) and expand them a little. As one would expect, each channel sends a Note On command every time it opens and a Note Off when it closes. The velocity byte of the command can be either fixed at 64 or variable between 10 and 127 according to the audio signal amplitude. The 502's metering comes in particularly useful for setting up the dynamic tracking, since the velocity value depends on the amount by which the signal exceeds the set threshold.

The obvious use for this is to replace recorded or live drums with samples or MIDI drum machine sounds, or to add further sounds triggered from the real drums. The ability to see clearly the relationship between audio level and MIDI velocity makes it easier than ever to preserve the feel of the original drummer in the context of the new sounds. The only problem I encountered is perhaps inevitable in this situation, and involves the conflicting time value requirements for actual audio gating and MIDI triggering. A sensibly set gate on, eg a snare, will stay open long enough to



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preserve the full sound of the drum; during a fast roll it will probably just stay open. This, of course, means that the connected sampler will not retrigger, and all snare beats after the first are lost. It is very easy to adjust the timing of the gate so that fast, accurate retriggers will happen, but in the process the original sound is wrecked. The answer is to use two gates although a less extravagant way round it should be possible and would surely be appreciated. This is not to denigrate the DPR-502, which is particularly effective and easy to use in this role.

The other main MIDI function is the ability to receive note commands; the gates will open and close in response to certain note-on and note-off

values. These numbers are the same as the transmitted note numbers, and like the MIDI channel itself are set on Dip switches on the rear panel. This is obviously inconvenient, but an EPROM update will make all this programmable via System Exclusive messages from a remote computer. This will also expand the control possibilities1, so that for instance each gate channel may be mapped to different note ranges on the keyboard. As it stands each channel may be set to respond to a specific note or all notes.

In the meantime it is generally going to be easier when using the 502 as a MIDI trigger to remap the note assignments on the destination sound source. This can be tricky on some drum

machines, where the assignment can only be made by sending the required number to the machine, but another useful feature on the 502 simplifies this. The Check button forces the gate through its open-close cycle regardless of the presence or absence of an audio signal, and causes the relevant MIDI data to be transmitted at the appropriate times. This is also a useful check on many functions; since the VCA is forced open it allows signal checks without bypassing the unit, it allows the attack, hold and release times to be audibly monitored, and checks the action and ballistics of the meter LEDs. Another checking function is a MIDI Active indicator, which lights when any MIDI data is transmitted or received.

An unexpected bonus in the MIDI facilities is an intelligent Merge function, which merges received data with data generated by the 502 itself and re-transmits both via the MIDI OUT socket. For this to be operational, the unit has to be selected (again on the back panel) to Relay mode. It is also possible to select whether or not the gate will re-transmit, or echo, its own internally-generated MIDI commands when it has been triggered by a remote MIDI device.

In addition to all the MIDI selector switches, the ADE level preset switch and the MIDI sockets, the rear panel incorporates all the audio connections. The Key input and side chain access share a 3-pole ¼ inch jack, while ins and outs (capable of handling up to +20 dBV) are on XLRs. The XLR wiring is configured pin 3 hot, which would not necessarily be a problem except for the fact that the output is unbalanced2; patching it into my unbalanced insert points using conventional pin 2 hot leads naturally resulted in no signal whatever. This would of course be no problem in a competently wired permanent installation, but hire companies beware!

The overriding impression of the DPR-502 is of a very user-oriented treatment of a familiar theme. Rather than trying to add hosts of new features, it seems to have set out to make established ideas easier to control, at the same time adding a few specialities of its own. In this it succeeds very well, to the extent that its use is intuitive and hardly requires a manual even when confronted with it for the first time. Noise gates can be notoriously difficult to set up accurately; the 502's features, particularly the metering and filtering arrangements, make it one of the easiest and fastest gates I have used. BSS Ltd., Unit 5, Merlin Centre, Acrewood Way, St Albans, Herts AL4 0JY, UK. USA: EDC, 611 Broadway, New York, NY 10012.

### Manufacturer's comment

- 1 When this unit was reviewed the System Exclusive access was in the planning stage and is now a reality. Also, a connector to allow these MIDI Dip switches to be remoted, ie to the back of an effects rack, has since been added.
- 2 Electronic balanced outputs have been incorporated as standard in the updated version available since November.

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# Soundcraft 3200

## An operational report on a new mixing console by David Mellor

oundcraft enjoy an excellent reputation for producing workmanlike consoles in the mid price range, in the sense that the technical specifications approach the limits of possibility perhaps as closely as consoles by premium price manufacturers. The image of the Soundcraft console, however, has always tended towards the purely functional. Of course, any engineer will give greater regard to substance rather than style. But it is not always technical excellence that sells studio time. A&R departments and producers may be inspired to greater achievement by a console that really looks the part.

The new Soundcraft 3200 is intended to be the company's flagship console, and it is meant to look as good as it sounds. Not only to be attractive to the non-technical user, but also to present its functions clearly and logically to the engineer's eye. To this end, industrial design company Roberts Weaver was engaged to work with Soundcraft's designers to produce a console that looks right as well as sounds right.

The 3200 certainly does look right. Soundcraft's Technical Director Graham Blyth has nicknamed it 'Bigfoot': the large feet, as well as planting the console securely on the ground, also serve as cableways. A door at the rear of each foot allows access for wiring. The other most noticeable feature of the design is that it looks extremely wide, even though it isn't any wider than any comparable console. The proportions have obviously been calculated carefully to give optimum user appeal.

Another, more important, function of an industrial designer is advising on appropriate materials and methods of construction. The strength of this console relies mainly on pressed steel, rather than aluminium extrusions. This apparently cuts the cost of construction with no loss of rigidity. The separate fader section is a departure from normal Soundcraft practice. Up until now, their consoles have had the faders mounted directly on the channel strip. The 3200's separately mounted faders allow for any automation system to be added, either at the time of placing the order or at a later date.

It is a 36-channel, 32-bus split console in the 'traditional' British fashion. After the recent trend towards in-line consoles, Soundcraft believe that a return in taste towards separate monitor sections is imminent. The monitor section, as will be explained, is extremely well specified. Whereas an in-line console has to share the facilities of each channel between the input and the monitor signal paths, the 3200 gives full control over both, avoiding the necessity to choose which path to assign the EQ (or filters, gate or aux sends) to.

For users who require only 24 outputs (rather than the full 32) a 32 into 24 frame size of the console is available. This still has the full 32 buses but the eight 'spares' can be used as additional auxiliary buses. On either frame size more inputs can be specified, traded for fewer outputs.

### Input module

The input module is very clearly laid out. Legending is particularly comprehensive, yet easy to read. Where dual concentric controls are used, the inner knob has a blue legend, the outer knob being marked in white. All controls which need to be easily rotated to their centre position have a detent, otherwise the action is smooth—much better than the continuously variable pots with meaningless clicks used on some consoles. The knobs have clear indicators all the way down to the panel, reducing the effects of parallax.

The top of the module starts with 32 routing switches. Each has an integral LED indicator, as in fact has every switch on the console. Soundcraft claim a very low crosstalk figure for their routing matrix. Obviously, the close proximity of the switches in a typical routing

matrix provides an easy path for capacitative coupling. Attention has been paid to the physical layout of the switches, to the extent, they say, of designing the buttons of the switches to allow components to be placed where the constraints of minimal crosstalk, rather than convenience, demand.

The buses all work in balanced mode. This has the effect of reducing mix noise by very nearly the full 3 dB theoretically possible, and also reduces any interference and crosstalk that the buses—which of course run the whole length of the console—might pick up.

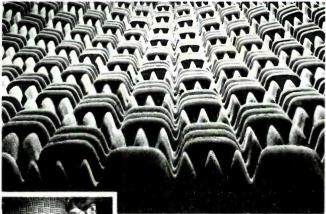
The channel has three electronically balanced inputs, switchable between mic and two lines. There are separate concentric gain controls for mic (padless, 0 to 70 dB) and line (-10 to +20 dB). There is a phase reverse switch and switchable phantom power for the mic input. Following the input stage is a filter section with 12 dB/octave roll off at high (1 kHz to 25 kHz) and low (20 Hz to 320 Hz) frequencies.

A first for Soundcraft is a noise gate on each channel. It has the usual noise gate controls of threshold, depth, attack and decay on two dual concentric pots. The key can be either the signal itself passing through the channel, or an external key can be patched through line input B. In either case, side chain filtering can be performed by switching in the high- and lowpass filters from the section above. Stereo linking is not available, although this could be simulated by paralleling a key signal into the B line inputs. An LED indicates when the gate is muting.

EQ is 4-band sweep. HF and LF (LF peaking or shelving) have frequency and boost/cut dual concentric rotary controls. The two mid sections also have a Q control each, variable from 0.7 to 3. These are of conventional, rather than constant-Q, design. The channel insert point is controlled from



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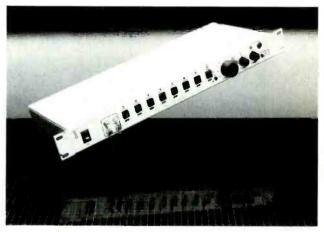
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the EQ section. It can be switched in or out, saving a long cable run to a normalled jack in the patchbay when not in use. The insert point can also, usefully, be positioned either before or after the EQ.

The auxiliary send section is very interesting, more so than your average auxes. There is a total of 10 auxiliary controls feeding a possible maximum of 20 aux buses. Soundcraft have opted not to have local pre/post aux switching. The argument is that the on/off switches on each send, and the clear areas of panel space that surround them, are more important. There is, however, an aux master module which controls overall pre/post switching of each auxiliary.

Auxes ST-A and ST-B are stereo sends with concentric level and pan controls. Auxes 1 to 4 are conventional, apart from the master pre/post switching mono sends. For engineers who find that they cannot do without local pre/post switching, auxes 5 and 6 have a REV button which flips the status of the aux to the reverse of that selected on the aux master module. Auxes 7 and 8 are conventional sends feeding aux buses 7 and 8. They can alternatively be routed to any of buses 25 to 32. This clever feature not only makes use of the otherwise redundant high-numbered buses on the 24-output version of the console (which it would probably cost Soundcraft more to omit), it also increases the total number of available aux buses to 20. It should be enough for most purposes! The gain arrangement of the aux controls, by the way, is 0 dB at their maximum position with an extra 5 dB available on the aux masters.

The PAN control is a Soundcraft special. It uses a clever electronic circuit known as a Negative Impedance Convertor (NIC) not only to modify the pot law to the optimum sine/cosine characteristic, but also to increase the maximum attenuation available to better than  $-90\ dB$ . Maximum attenuation of a conventional panpot is limited by the end resistance of the pot itself, which is usually somewhat higher than the ideal 0  $\Omega$ .

The Channel On button may be configured as just that, or as a Channel Mute, which some engineers prefer (the power-up mute status, on or off, can also be configured). Either way, there are 4 mute buses controlled from a master switching module positioned in the fader section. Solo can be PFL, AFL or in-place, as selected on the CRM/STU/Phones module, or individually switchable to Safe.

There is an LED overload detector with multipoint sampling, indicating levels coming within 4 dB of channel clipping. The fader is on a 100 mm separate module, which can be specified as ALPs or Penny and Giles.

### Output module

A lengthy description of the output module—or output/monitor module—is unnecessary since it is very nearly identical to the input module. Soundcraft were early players in the game of putting EQ on the monitors, and now they have carried the concept to its ultimate extreme. The filters, gating, EQ and aux sections of the output module are exactly the same as the input module. This leads to several very useful advantages: each

output module can be used as a line input on mixdown; on mixdown, every input has identical features making the console easier to operate. It's powerful stuff.

There are some differences. There is no mic input, but two line inputs are still available. There is no multitrack routing section. A MONITOR PAN control pans the signal to the main mix bus. Alternatively, it can be switched to pan the signal between the group output below and the adjacent group output. GROUP PAN routes the post-fader group output to the main mix output when the MIX button is pressed.

The 100 mm monitor fader controls the level of the monitor signal and can be swapped with the main group fader. The Monitor has similar solo functions and mute grouping functions to the input module.

The TAPE button selects whether the monitor is passing the signal from the multitrack, or from the monitor line input A or B. RECORD READY allows remote multitrack status switching.

Metering may be specified from a choice of vus, PPMs or bargraphs.

### Other modules

The aux master module contains the oscillator: 16 switched frequencies with routing to the patchbay, 2-track, multitrack or aux. It also has a screwdriver-operated level calibration.

The aux masters have level, on, pre and AFL switches. Interestingly, when Soundcraft have reduced the scope for individual pre/post switching on the channel auxes, they have also chosen to pair up the pre/post switching on auxes 1 and 2, 3 and 4, 5 and 6, and 7 and 8. Where the flexibility of the auxes has been increased by having a large number of them, it has been reduced by compromising the switching. Shifting the pre/post switching to a master module seems to be a good compromise—having the switching arranged in pairs less so.

The effects/comms module has 4 stereo effects returns, each with HF and LF filters, an aux send to the ST-A or ST-B buses, rotary fader, on and PFL switches.

An external studio mic input allows the engineer to eavesdrop on studio conversation through the listen-to-control room button, or to

record a floor count in the studio directly to the multitrack.

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The CRM/STU/Phones module (could we have an acronym for this please?) has four sets of mixed headphones outputs. Sources for these are ST-A and ST-B auxes, and Studio (the source that has been selected for studio monitoring).

Studio and control monitoring are separately selectable from eight stereo sources. Solo is selected on this module to be PFL, AFL or inplace, with a rotary level trim.

Three sets of control room monitor speakers can be selected. There are mono and dim buttons, the dim ratio being adjustable.

On the 24-input version of the console, there is another module available which includes masters for the extra auxes provided by the eight otherwise-redundant high-numbered buses.

Situated among the faders is a master switching module which selects mic or line for all inputs, group/tape and line A/line B for all output modules, and also has the masters for the four mute buses. All switching is by FET and can be overridden on the individual modules. Soundcraft claim that the master switching is fault-tolerant, and the console can still be operated normally even if the master module is not functioning.

### Conclusion

If production versions of this console live up to the promise of the prototype, and I'm sure that they will, it would be difficult not to come to the conclusion that Soundcraft have excelled themselves. Having facilities on the monitor section as comprehensive as those on the inputs makes such complete sense of the split configuration that in-line consoles seem impossibly complex in comparison. Sensible master switching complements the inherent simplicity of the split console.

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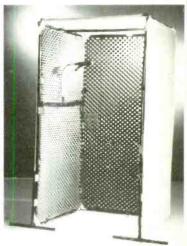
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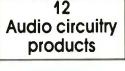


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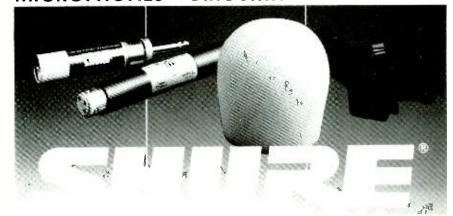
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(VOICE-OVERS; LANGUAGES; AUDIO-VISUALS)

SPEECH-PLUS RECORDINGS LTD.

UNIT 32, NO. 19, PAGES WALK, LONDON SE1 4SB. TEL: 01-231 0961







### HIGH QUALITY REAL TIME CASSETTE DUPLICATING

From ¼ " reel, cassette or PCM F1 digital masters Telephone: 0268 794386

### SAMPET SOUND

CASSETTE AND OPEN REEL REAL TIME DUPLICATION TAPE LENGTHS AS REQUIRED

ANDOVER (0264) 65252

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### THE CASSETTE DUPLICATING SPECIALISTS

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051-430 9001

#### SOUNDS GOOD CASSETTE DUPLICATING Stereo, Mono, Dolby, "On Body" Printing, Editing and Mastering Fast service on small quantities

READING 0734 302600



### THE TAPE DUPLICATING CO

4-10 North Road, Islington,

London N7 9HN Tel: 01-609 0087

Fax: 01-607 7143

Contact: Denis Ewing or Margaret McGuire.

TDC are one of the biggest duplicators in the UK. Conveniently based in Central London.

### SALES ENGINEER

With Broadcast Engineering experience - and the personality to promote Sony audio products to the professionals

### ATTRACTIVE SALARY + CAR & BENEFITS • HANTS BASE

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- and very much reap the benefits of your own impact. As sales increase, you will be responsible for concentrating your own efforts primarily on key accounts and new business.

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Based at our superb new Head Office in Basingstoke, you'll be rewarded with a highly competitive salary and excellent benefits including company car, pension fund, life assurance scheme and free medical assurance.

Frustrated in your current operations role, or thirsty for a new challenge? Please send a detailed cv to: Dawn Swarbrick, Recruitment and Training Manager, Sony Broadcast & Communications Limited, Jays Close, Viables, Basingstoke, Hants RG22 4SB. Alternatively telephone her on: 0256 55011.

SONY

# Sony Broadcast & Communications

### ANGEL RECORDING STUDIOS

requires a

### Senior Maintenance Engineer

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Salary Negotiable.

Please contact:

John Timperley

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If this sounds good to you please send CV to

Pat Dodd at CTS Studios The Music Centre, Engineers Way Wembley, Middlesex HA9 0DR

### **FREELANCE** SALES PEOPLE

Studio electronics by ARSONIC, LAKE PEOPLE and portable sound control booths from SOUNDFORMS are already highly successful products but, until now, have not been available in the UK.

We need Freelance Sales Professionals with established contacts throughout the Music. Recording and Video industry to help quickly establish these and other brands. much of which is without competition.

We have a full programme of media coverage and are able to offer good commission rates. If you regard yourself as the person we want, contact us now without delay. Applies to all areas including Eire.

PLEASE WRITE IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE TO:

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### Systems Limited

Plasmec are manufacturers of the Mosses & Mitchell range of Audio and Video jackfield products. We are expanding our activities in the Broadcast/Studio markets to include complementary signal routing and processing equipment and we now wish to strengthen our sales operation through the appointment of a

### FIELD SALES ENGINEER Attractive Salary + Car + Commission

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Applications should be marked for the attention of Christine Baxter at the address given.

### PLASMEC

Systems Limited

WEYDON LANE, FARNHAM, SURREY GU9 8QL Phone: (0252) 721236 Telex: 858820

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My client, a world leader in advanced pro-audio systems, has an enviable reputation for the quality of their products and the professionalism of their people. They now seek to expand their sales team by recruiting an experienced sales specialist who will be responsible for optimising business opportunities in the UK sound recording market.

This is a significant career opportunity which calls for a proven track record selling high value products to the professional audio industry. Some operational experience of music recording with multitrack equipment would also be relevant.

The position carries a comprehensive package including high basic salary, open-ended commission, company car, pension and life assurance scheme.



**BROADCAST DIVISION** 

Apply in strict confidence to Mike Jones, **Professional & Technical Appointments,** Unit 9b, Intec 2, Wade Road. Basingstoke, Hants RG24 ONE. Telephone (0256) 470704

#### FOR SALE TRADE

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THE COMPLETE SERVICE. Disc cutting, pressings, duplicated cassettes and blanks. Bin Masters. Location Recording. Free Brochure. Tam Studio, 13a Hamilton Way, London N3 1AN. Tel: 01-346 0033.

LOCKWOOD, TANNOY, etc., new and used equipment always available and wanted. Lockwood Audio Sales 01-866 0671.

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#### SERVICES

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#### SITUATIONS VACANT

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CALL GEORGE OR JOHN NOW! ON

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Otari (UK) Ltd., manufacturers and worldwide suppliers of professional tape recording equipment have vacancies for the following personnel at their U.K. office.

#### SALES MANAGER

Responsible for U.K. sales to Broadcast Market and Distributors. A good understanding of the market and operational techniques is essential.

Please send C.V. in the first instance to: MR. H. SUZUKI, DIRECTOR

### TECHNICAL ENGINEER

Required for quality control and maintenance of OTARI product range of Digital and Analogue tape recorders.

Please send C.V. in the first instance to: MR. P. LEADER, TECHNICAL MANAGER

OTARI (U.K.) LTD.

22 Church Street, Slough

Berks SL1 1PT

Tel: (0753) 822381

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THE ENTIRE STUDIO
SOUND RECORDING EQUIPMENT

Including:

SSL 4000E 40 CHANNEL MIXING CONSOLE (1984)
24 TRACK & 2 TAPE MACHINES
MICROPHONES, AMPLIFIERS, SYNTHESISERS
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DOLBY M24 AND 361 NOISE REDUCTION UNITS BECHSTEIN MODEL B 6'9" GRAND PIANO CASSETTE AND VIDEO RECORDERS, TEST EQUIPMENT

> On view: 5th, 6th and 7th June 1989 Tenders due: 16th June 1989

Full Catalogue and Tender forms from:

**HENRY BUTCHER & CO.** 

8 Colston Avenue, Bristol BS1 4ST Tel: 0272 277402 ★ Fax: 0272 276442 FULLY EQUIPPED 1,000 sq.ft. sound recording Studio — mid Northants with spacious 4/5 bedroom accommodation. Viewing a must. Freehold £215,000 For details phone Lakey & Co.

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0733 203951

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CADAC CONSOLE, 32 input frame (28 fitted), plus 4 auxiliary returns; 6 auxiliary sends, 7 VCA groups, 4 band parametric EQ, excellent condition. 16,000 o.n.o. for quick sale. Contact Dave: 0286 831111.

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#### SERVICES

### PRO-AUDIO SALES ENGINEER

DIGITAL AUDIO RESEARCH



As a result of continued expansion with successful new product, Digital Audio Research is recruiting an additional Sales Engineer for the UK and Europe.

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(03727) 42848 Mrs Doris Taylor Administration Manager Digital Audio Research Chessington, Surrey.

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### TURNER ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES PO BOX 49

ETCHINGHAM
E. SUSSEX TN19 7NZ
TELEPHONE 0435 882581

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### EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

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### Service Engineer

c.£14K

£20-25K

Leading multi-track tape machine manufacturer. Analogue and digital electronics.

### Studio Maintenance £10-12K

Top London studio. SSL desk, Studer tape machine, Sony digital,



Contact Mike Jones on (0256) 470704 or write to him at Professional & Technical Appointments, Unit 9b, Intec 2, Wade Road, Basingstoke, Hants RG24 ONE

# 12017

RIZOUND MULTITRACK RECORDING 46 Belvoir Road, Bristol BS6 5DT. Tel: 0272 248487. Contact: Steve Risley.

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TEL: 01-348 7258

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### FOR SALE

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including remote and autolocator.

10 years old in very good condition.

Price £16,500 o.n.o.

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SEMI-DETACHED 7-bedroom Victorian house, with many period features, and separate 16-track recording studio/production suite extension. Property also has planning permission for conversion to 3 apartments, and is situated in Folkestone, an area now of enormous potential. Freehold £165,000. Equipment by separate negotiation. Tel: 0303 45147.

TASCAM/SENN/BEYER, trade counter. Erricks VCD, Brighouse 722121. (X)

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BEL BF20 flanger£100		
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sony digital mastering package. 2 years old. Little used. Sony PCM-701 Processor (mint). Sony SLO-1700 Beta recorder. Sony C-9 UB Beta recorder. Copy Leads, Manuals etc. Complete package £750 incl. VAT & carriage. Tel: 0222 514403.

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