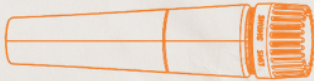


SHURE SM57

DYNAMIC INSTRUMENT MICROPHONE



- Type: Dynamic
- Frequency Range: 40 Hz – 15 kHz
- Impedance: 150 Ω
- Connector: XLR 3-pin
- Use: Instruments, vocals

RODE NT1A 5TH GEN

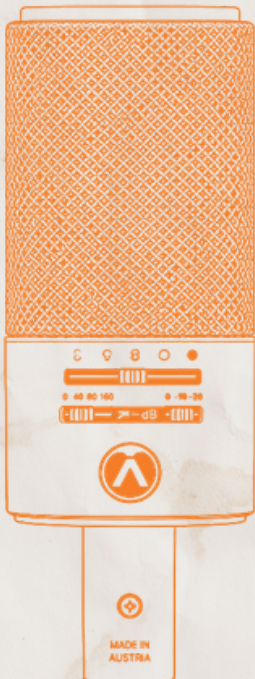
LARGE-DIAPHRAGM CONDENSER MICROPHONE



- Type: Condenser (HF6)
- Frequency Range: 20 Hz – 20 kHz
- Impedance: 100 Ω
- Connector: XLR 3-pin
- Use: Vocals, instruments, studio recording

AUSTRIAN AUDIO OC818

LARGE-DIAPHRAGM CONDENSER MICROPHONE



SPECIFICATION*

- Type: Condenser (RF-bias)
- Frequency Range: 20 Hz – 20 kHz
- Impedance: 275 Ω
- Sensitivity: 23 mV/Pa (–32.8 dBV)
- Equivalent Noise Level: 14 dB (A-weighted)
- Max SPL: 148 dB SPL (0.5% THD)
- Dynamic Range: 134 dB (A-weighted)
- Signal-to-Noise Ratio: 80 dB (A-weighted)
- Connector: XLR 3-pin
- Powering: 48 V Phantom Power (IEC 61938)
- Weight: 410 g (14.5 oz)
- Dimensions: 160 x 63 x 38 mm (6.3 x 2.48 x 1.50 in)
- Made in Austria

signal flow
SOURCE → CABLE → INTERFACE → DAW → MONITORS

key terms



GIRATS (Get It Right At The Source): The producer's golden rule—focusing on making the instrument, room, mic placement, and performance sound amazing before hitting record, rather than relying on plugins to "fix it in the mix."



Signal Flow: The step-by-step path an audio signal travels from the physical sound source, through cables and preamps, into the computer, and out to your speakers.



Phantom Power (+48V): A stream of DC electricity sent through an XLR cable to power active condenser microphones so they can capture sound.



Gain Staging: Setting clean, healthy volume levels at every step of your signal chain—aiming for a sweet spot around -18 dBFS average so your audio never distorts or clips.



Clipping: Harsh digital distortion caused by feeding an audio signal into your interface or DAW at a volume higher than the system can process.



Polar Pattern: A microphone's directional pick-up shape—showing whether it captures sound from the front only (Cardioid), front and back (Figure-8), or all 360 degrees around it (Omni).



MIDI: Digital note data (pitch, duration, velocity) used to control virtual instruments, synths, and drum software rather than recording live audio waves.

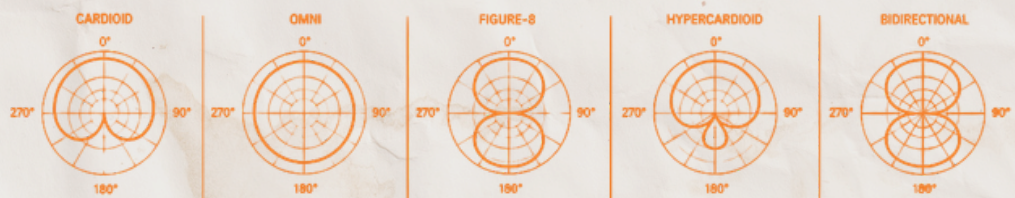


Quantization: Snapping recorded MIDI or audio notes directly to the grid to fix micro-timing errors and lock in the groove.



DAW (Digital Audio Workstation): The software hub (like Logic Pro or StudioOne) used to record, edit, arrange, mix, and produce music on a computer.

POLAR PATTERNS (VIEWED FROM FRONT OF MIC)



SELECTABLE VIA PATTERN SWITCH

- 8 Figure-8
- = Omnidirectional
- = Cardioid
- = Hypercardioid
- = Bidirectional

FILTER (LOW CUT)

0 40 80 160 Hz
Reduces low-frequency rumble, handling noise, and proximity effect.

PAD

0 -10 -20 dB
Attenuates the signal to prevent clipping from loud sound sources.

NOTE: Specifications subject to change. For the most up-to-date information, please visit austrian.audio