

THIS IS A GREAT WAY TO CREATE A SENSE OF SPACE AROUND THE VOCAL IF YOU WANT A MORE NATURAL, LESS UP-FRONT VOCAL SOUND.

REVERB TYPE

PLATE

Pre-delay

Decay time

Reflections

Distance

Balance

0 ms 500 ms

0 sec 5 sec

early late

1% 100%

dry wet

STEP 1

STEP 2

In 1

Bus 1

Reverb

Bus 1

Stereo Out

Stereo Out

Vocals

Reverb

STEP 1

AUX

✓ Create an aux track to put your reverb on.

✓ Send your vocal to that aux track.

STEP 2

REVERB TYPE

✓ Set your reverb to 100% wet.

✓ Try each reverb type (room, hall, chamber, or plate) and pick your favorite.

✓ Set the reverb time to 4 seconds, then slowly move it down until it sounds natural with the rest of your mix.

■ PRO TIP:

 Usually shorter reverb times work best on vocals. Try something between 0.5–1.5 seconds.

✓ Increase the pre-delay until the vocal is standing out from the reverb.

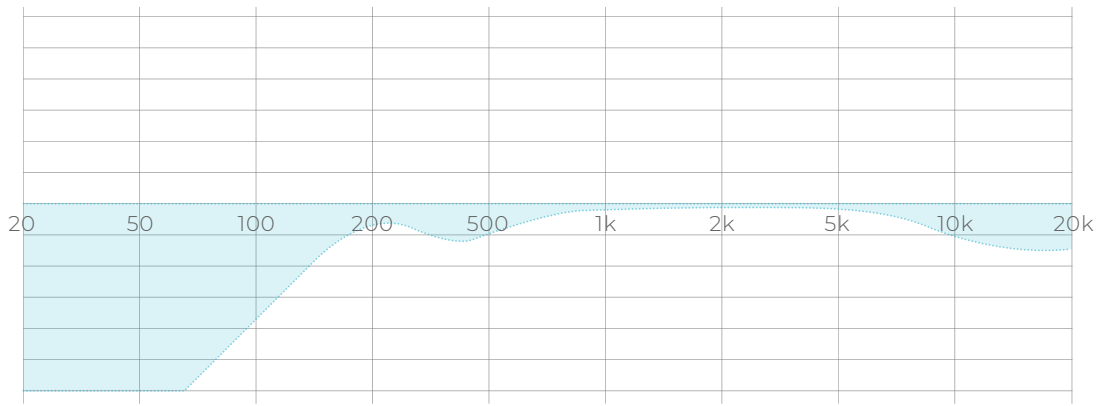
■ PRO TIP:

 Usually a pre-delay of 30–100 ms is good.

✓ Adjust the distance (or early/late reflections) to taste.

■ PRO TIP:

 Further distance or more late reflections will sound lush, but will push the vocal in the mix.



STEP 3

STEP 3

EQ

- ✓ Put an EQ before the reverb.
- ✓ Move a high pass filter up until the mix starts to sound too thin.
- ✓ Listen to your vocal. Is it too dark or too bright? If it's too dark, boost the highs with a shelf. If it's too bright, cut the highs.
- ✓ Is the reverb making your vocal too muddy? Cut 3–10 dBs in the low mids.

STEP 4

VOLUME

- ✓ Turn the volume of the aux track all the way down.
- ✓ Then turn it up slowly until it sounds nice to your ears.
- ✓ Finally, turn it back down a few dBs for safety.

STEP 4

