

Types of microphones

Dynamic Microphone

Most robust and reliable

Cardioid polar pattern (aka unidirectional)

Condenser Microphone

Offer a range of polar patterns

Added clarity in high frequencies

Ribbon Microphone

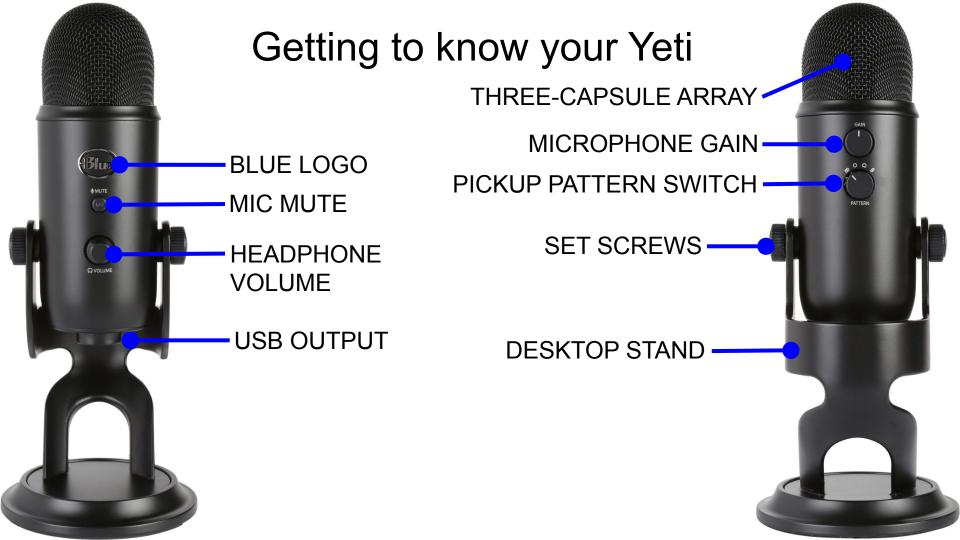
Authentic vintage warm feeling (popular in 50s and 60s)

Bidirectional



Getting to know your Yeti







Getting to know your Yeti Blue Logo

The Blue logo indicates the front of the microphone.







Getting to know your Yeti Multiple Pattern Selection

You can quickly select from each of Yeti's four pattern settings (stereo, cardioid, omnidirectional, bidirectional) by simply rotating the pattern selector knob.



Getting to know your Yeti
Microphone Gain

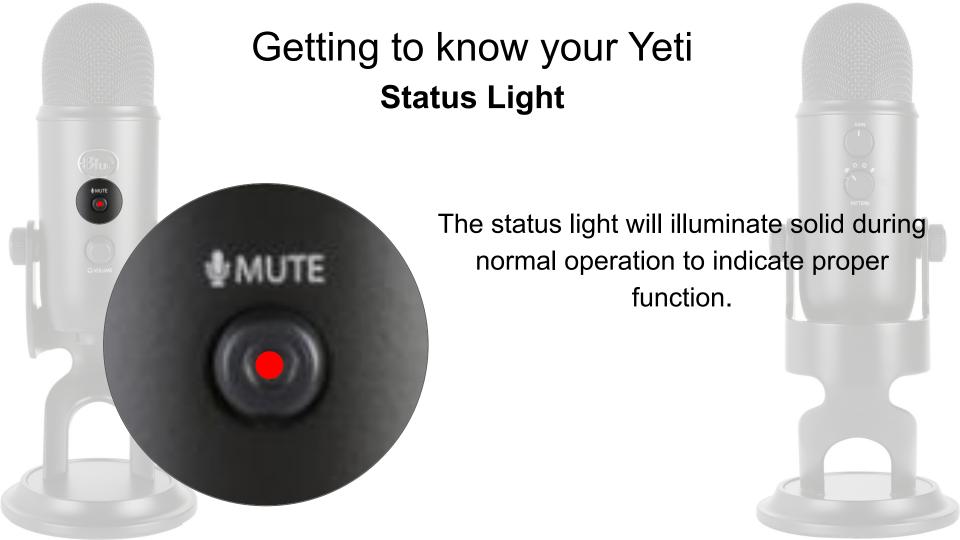
Use this knob to control the gain (sensitivity) of Yeti's microphone elements. Begin recording with this knob centered. If you are experiencing digital distortion with a very loud sound source, simply decrease the gain counterclockwise. If you desire higher sensitivity, simply increase the gain by turning clockwise.







Press this button to mute the output from the microphone. When the mute button is flashing, the microphone is muted and no signal will be sent to the computer. To end microphone muting, simply press the button again.





Getting to know your Yeti



Getting to know your Yeti Headphone Output



Standard 1/8" (3.5mm) headphone jack can be used for monitoring and playback. You can use Yeti's headphone output to monitor your microphone recording in real-time, without latency delays.

Getting to know your Yeti





Yeti connects to your computer with one simple USB cable. Plug the mini USB (small connector) into the USB port on Yeti, and plug the other end into an available USB port on your computer.









Yeti Recording Modes **Stereo**

Captures a realistic stereo sound.

Used for recording acoustic guitar or choirs.

To start, point the microphone at the sound source that you want to record Depending on the instrument and/or sound that you want to achieve, place the grill of the microphone anywhere from 2 inches to several feet in front of the sound source. By centering the sound source, you will get equal amounts of signal in both the left and right channels.



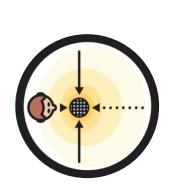
vocals



ensemble choir



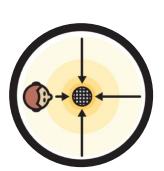
instruments



Yeti Recording Modes Omnidirectional

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Picks up sound equally from all directions.



Used for recording a group of musicians all playing at the same time, recording a conversation between multiple parties around a room, a conference call, or any other situations where you want to capture the ambience of 'being there.'

The orientation of the microphone isn't crucial, but as a good rule of thumb, start by orienting the front of the microphone at the primary sound source you wish to record.



conference calls



field recordings

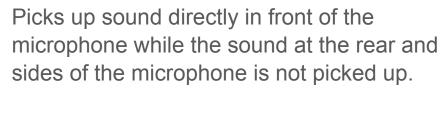


events/orchestras

Yeti Recording Modes Cardioid



Most commonly used mode and can be useful in most any situation.





Used for recording vocals, a podcast, or a voiceover.

Place the microphone directly in front of the source.



voiceovers

podcasts



vocals

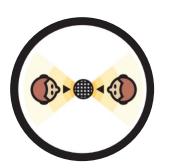


instruments

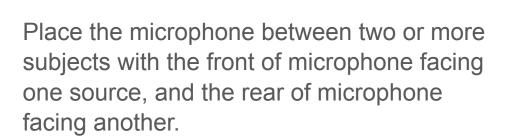
Yeti Recording Modes Bidirectional



Picks up sound at the front and rear of the microphone, while the sounds to the sides are "rejected", or not picked up.



Used for recording an interview with two or more guests.





interviews



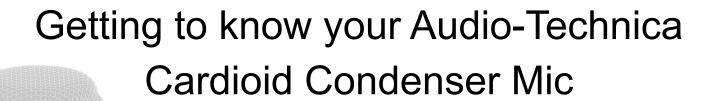
instruments



vocal duets

Getting to know your Audio-Technica Cardioid Condenser Mic





The Audio-Technica emblem is on the front of the microphone



Getting to know your Audio-Technica Cardioid Condenser Mic

Shock Mount

















































