STUDIO D

QUICK START GUIDE

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SET UP INSTRUCTIONS

(For using Studio D as a standalone stereo composition studio)

1. Turn on the studio power using the switch located above the patch bay, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: This is the Furman amplifier. This turns on the studio in multiple stages, so you will have to wait a minute or so for everything in the studio to power on before moving on to the next steps.

2. Ensure the device you want to connect to the studio is muted before you begin patching.
3. Connect the 1/4" left and right jack to the nearfield monitor left and right ports on the patch bay like in Figure 2, then connect the other end (1/8") to your device, shown in Figure 3.

Figure 2: Connecting directly to the nearfield monitors like this means that the only volume control you have is on your device, so be sure to mute your device and raise the volume very slowly when you are ready.

Figure 3: Connect this to your device.

4. Slowly raise the volume on your device to a comfortable level.

<u>STEREO IN 6 CHANNELS (Left 3 and right 3 loudspeakers)</u>

1. After you connect the 1/8” TRS jack to your device, connect the 1/4” jacks at the other end to TWO different bridges, as shown in Figure 4. This allows us to make copies of the stereo audio signals and send them to different speakers.

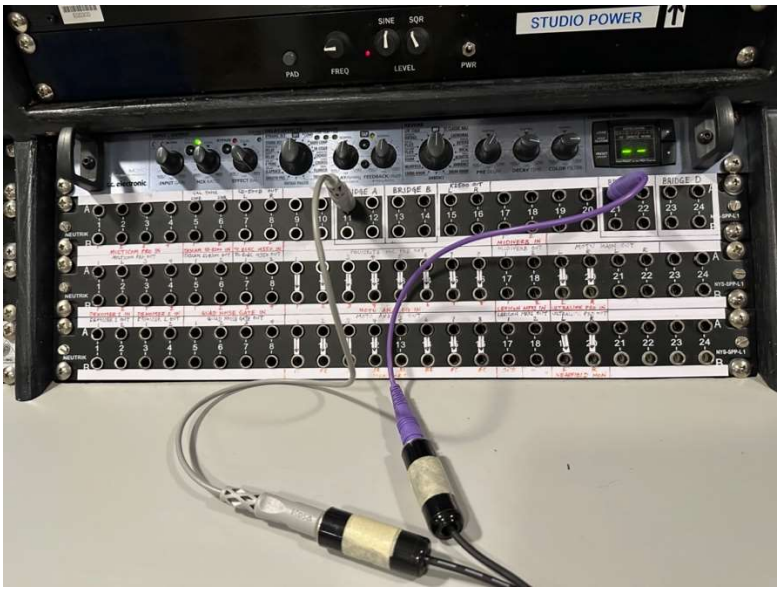

Figure 4: Sending the signal to a bridge means that we can make copies of that signal and send them to other places in the patch bay. In this figure, we connected the left channel to Bridge A, so now every other port labeled Bridge A is a copy of that signal.

2. Connect the left bridge to the front left, side left and back left channels, as shown in Figure 5.

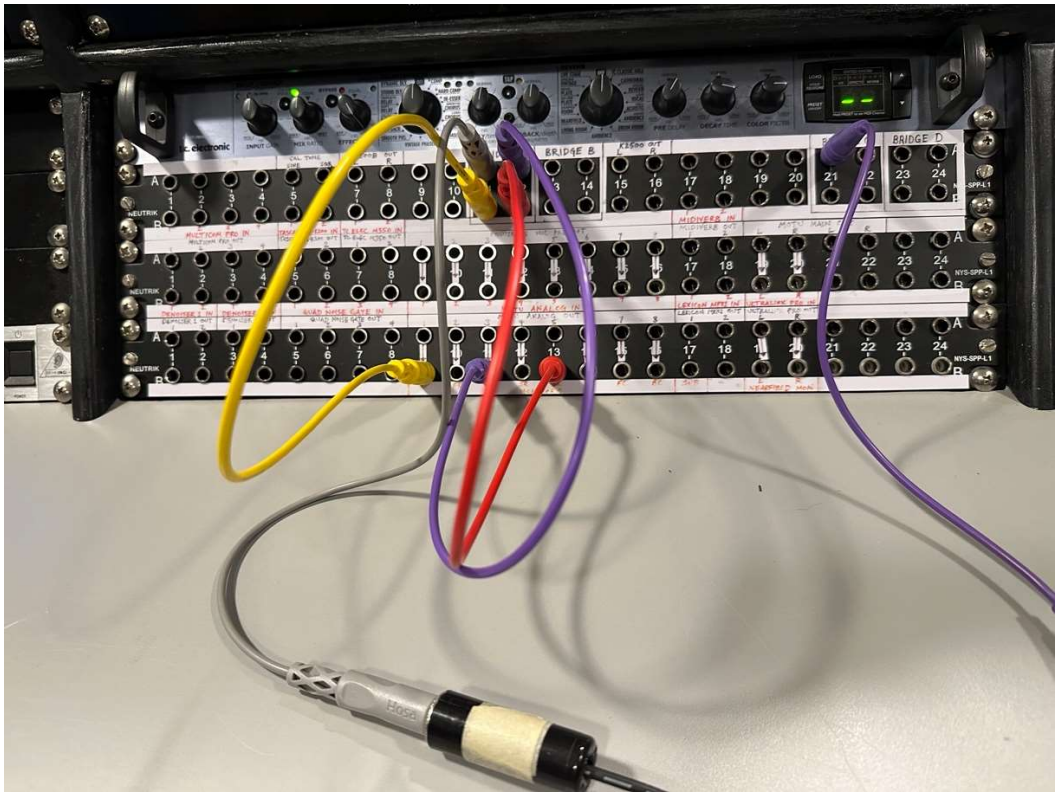

Figure 5: Using the bridge, we copied the left channel signal and are now sending that signal to each of the monitors on the left side of the room.

3. Connect the right bridge to the front right, side right and back right channels, as shown in Figure 6.

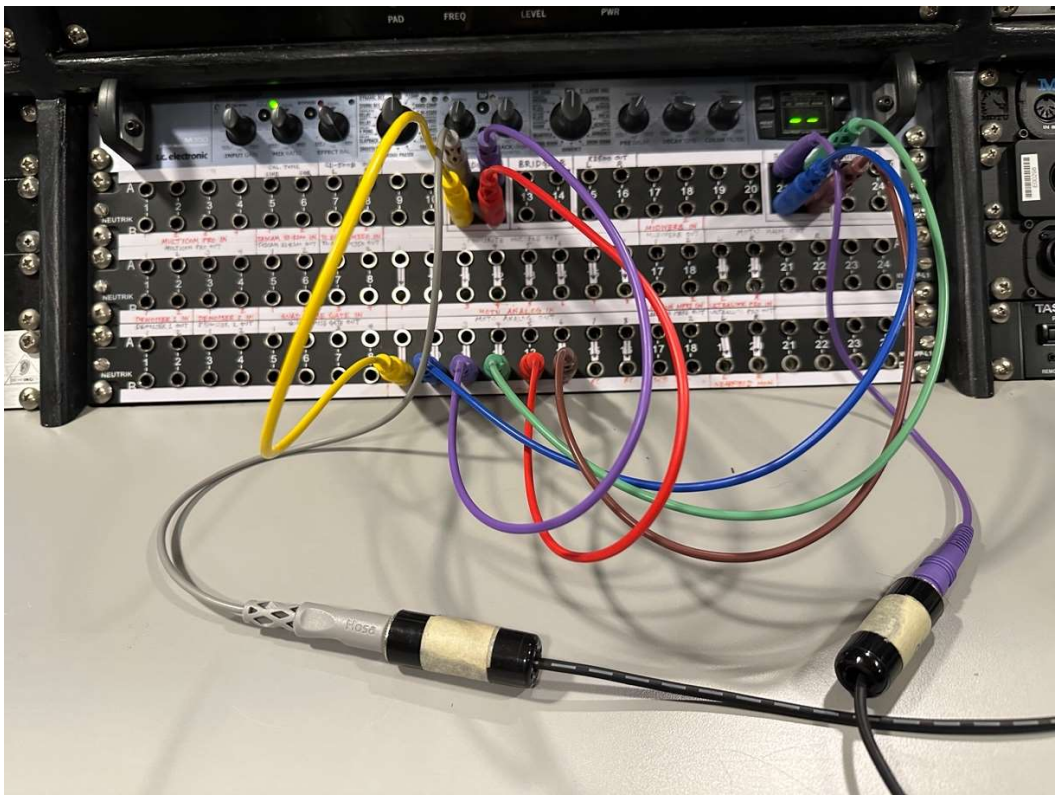

Figure 6: Here we copied the signal from the right channel of your device using Bridge C and sent that signal to all the speakers on the right side of the room.

4. After patching, you will be able to raise the volume of each individual monitor using the knobs located at the left of the patch bay, shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7: Be sure to have a loud signal playing from your device as you raise these knobs. These knobs are very sensitive, and it is easy to play a dangerously loud noise.

USING THE SUBWOOFER

1. Choose which channel you want to send to the subwoofer. There is only one jack you can use to send signal to the subwoofer, so choose wisely.
2. Use a bridge to split the channel you want to send. Send one copy of that channel to the appropriate speaker, and another to the subwoofer input, as shown in Figure 8.
3. After patching, you will be able to raise the volume of each individual monitor using the knobs located at the left of the patch bay, shown in Figure 7.

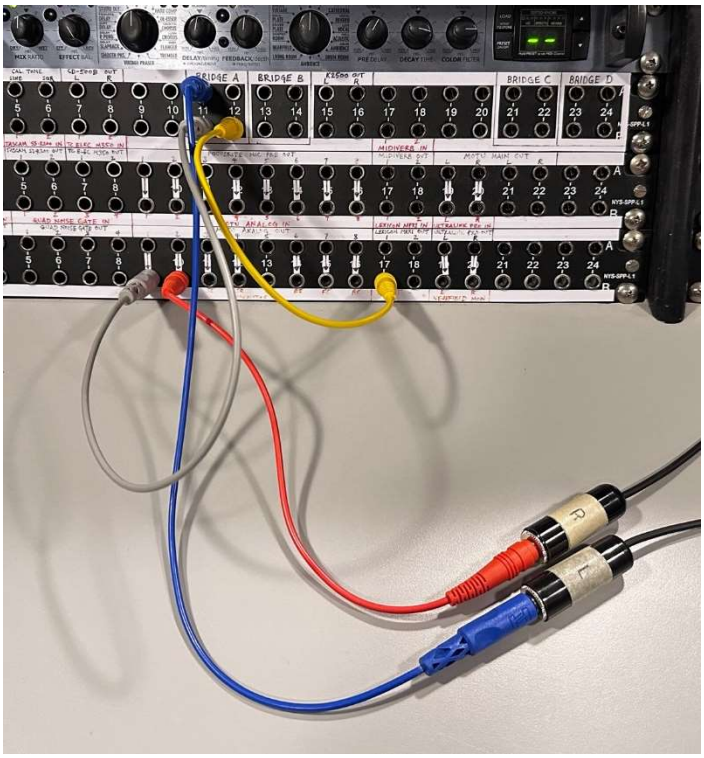

Figure 8: In this setup, we chose to split the left channel signal and send a copy of it to the subwoofer. The subwoofer has a built-in low-pass filter, so only frequencies below a certain cutoff will be emitted.

RECORDING TECHNIQUES

1. Connect the MOTU USB cable to your device, shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9: You may have to go to the MOTU website to download a driver for your device. The driver can be found here: https://motu.com/en-us/download/#category=1&product=348. You can also find the driver by going to MOTU's download center and searching for the 828ES audio interface.

2. Ensure that the MOTU 828ES and Scarlett Octo pre devices are both turned on, as shown in Figure 10.
3. Connect the microphone using an XLR cable to one of inputs in the Scarlett Octo Pre.

Figure 10: The dual interface setup in this studio is somewhat unusual. If you connect via USB to the interface, you will need to plug your XLR cable(s) into the Focusrite device, which is in turn routed to the MOTU device. If you connect to the interface using Firewire however (as is the case with the Mac living in the studio), you plug into the MOTU interface directly with your XLR cable(s).

4. If the microphone requires phantom power, it can be engaged to the right of input jack as shown in Figure 11.
5. Set the gain knobs to an appropriate level, as shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11: The top phantom power button labeled MIC 48V provides phantom power to the two combo jack inputs you can see, as well as two more inputs you don't have access to in the back of the interface. The gain knobs labeled 2 and 2 are the only knobs you need to adjust.