

Verify that you are Utilizing the Correct Equalization Curve

Verify that you are utilizing the correct **equalization curve** for the particular type and brand of record which you are about to transfer. Turnover and sometimes Rolloff are critical breakpoint frequencies which must be matched in a complementary manner to the recording process in order to preserve the "flat" response of the original recording session. Rolloff frequencies for electrical recordings are between 200 to 500 Hertz, and cutoff frequencies are in the 5 KHz region of the audio spectrum. Acoustical recordings should always be transferred "flat" and "electricals" should be transferred with an equalization which is the correct inverse of the recording equalization which was used in the mastering process. There are tables of values available to determine the correct values for this. Also, it is important to have a pre-amplifier which has the ability to adjust the turnover and rolloff frequencies. For more information on this topic, refer to the section entitled "Record Transfer to Hard Drive Technical Hints." Below is a list of common Turnover Frequencies for some of the more common brands of lateral cut 78 RPM records:

200 Hz: Columbia (1925 - 1937)

Victor (1925 - 1937)

250 Hz: Decca (1935 - 1949)

EMI

English Columbia

300 Hz: Columbia (1938 - End)

400 Hz: Capitol

Mercury

500 Hz: Brunswick

Decca (1925 - 1935)

Edison Laterals (1929)

MGM

Parlophone

Victor (1938 - 1952)