

# Mixers

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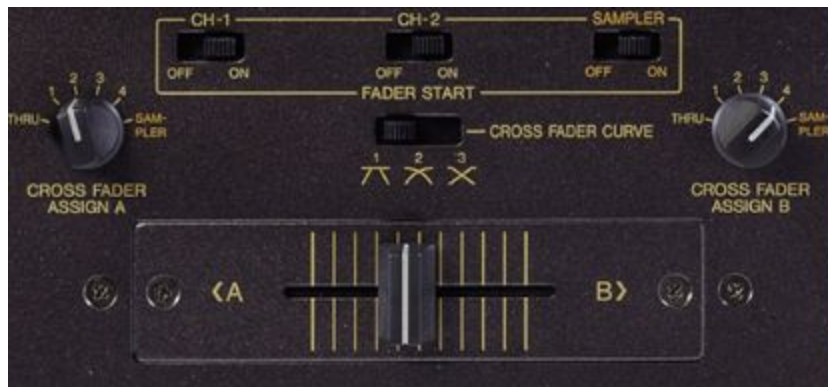
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## Cross Fader:

A Crossfader is used to fade between music and runs on a horizontal axis and can usually also be assigned to what channels it affects and how the curve looks. The curve will affect how quickly the songs fade between each other and how smooth the curve will be, so the music can fade gently or abruptly.



## Assigning Headphones:

These buttons are above the volume faders and when selected allow you to choose what you will hear in the headphones.



## Headphone Controls:

### Mixing

Mixing levels refers to the main mix. This is the signal that is playing out of the main speakers, usually a combination of music depending on fader positions.

### Level

Level refers to the volume, assigned to the track you are listening to in your headphones, depending on what channel you are Cueing.

### Tip

If you don't have speakers or you don't want to be loud, you can practice your mix by using the mixing knob to hear what it would sound like going out to the crowd. Also if you can't accurately hear the booth monitors it is always good to check by momentarily turning up the mix pot. Otherwise you will seldom use the mixing pot and it will stay at a low volume.



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## EQ Section

The switch at the top will determine the input source. Line stands for line level devices, that is basically any sound source (eg cd player or ipod) excluding Turntables. Turntables will use the Phono input..

The Trim pot is another term for gain or volume.

To the left is a gain meter.

Underneath are the equalisers, used to colour the sounds frequency spectrum. More will be discussed in the next lesson about the use of these three knobs



## Microphone

There is an input to plug in your microphone.

Under that, there are the usual channel strip knob including Trim and EQ.

The Talk over button is a feature that allows you to momentarily turn down the mix in order to hear the Mic loud and Clear. It is quite rare to use this feature

## Master Channel

There is a Master meter, that gives you a visual representation of the sound. Be sure this does not enter the red zone.

The headphone assign button to listen to the main mix in your headphones.

The master volume controls the levels that you are going to send to the audience. You want to leave some headroom and never pump it to full.

The balance knob will dictate the volume on each left and right speaker respectively.

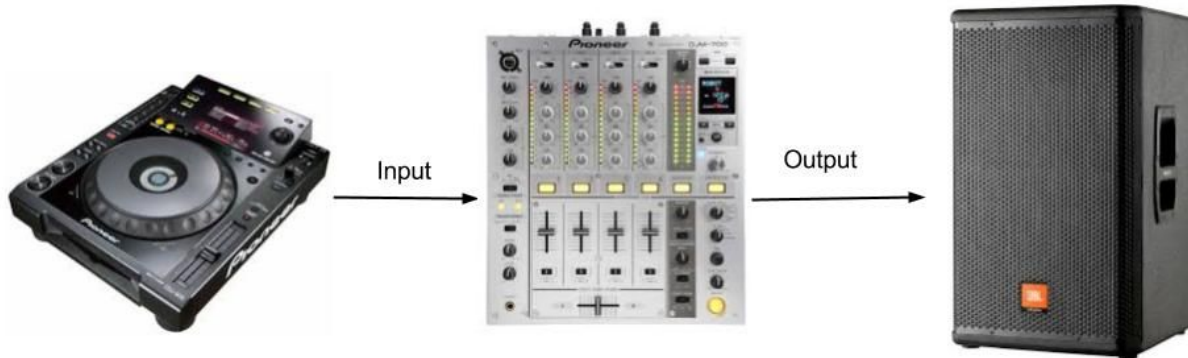
The Booth knob dictates the volume for your booth output speakers



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An input dictates where the signal is coming from and an output is where the signal is going to go afterward.

## Inputs

Common input devices include Cd Players Ipods and Vinyls, that produce an electrical signal that can be put in , or inputted into the mixer to be amplified and transduced from an electrical pulse into a sound wave.

Music sources are considered inputs devices because they are plugged into the input section of the mixer. This section is on the back of of the mixer, and corresponds with the channels. Each channel will have an independent input section usually designed with two levels of input called Line and Phone.

## Outputs

An output dictates where you want to send the signal once it has been processed by the mixer. A DJ mixer usually has two sets of outputs, one that ends up at the audience called a master output and a Booth Output. These signals are the same, but they will generally have separate volume controls.