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Recording bass is one thing that is completely the key to a solid rhythm section, and extremely important in the overall feeling of the song? If you guessed it, bass, then you're absolutely right. Recording bass is often a confusing topic, mainly because there are so many options. Let's look at the easiest way to get the big, solid bass sound on your record with as little hassle as possible. You've probably already heard about recording a direct or using a DI, or a direct field injection. If your bass has an active pickup system, you can most likely connect directly to the input on your interface. If your bass has a more common passive pickup, you'll need a DI box. These boxes are a kind of translator - essentially, linear transformers that take a low-level linear signal of your tool and make it compatible with the microphone level signal your mixer or interface needs. Writing directly has its advantages; you get a clean, clean sound that is very easy to manipulate in digital editing, and it responds very well to compression and equalizer. You get a sound that is very true for the instrument being recorded, and as long as the instrument and the quality of the game are both good quality, you will be installed. While recording DI is a really good idea for many reasons, you will find many players and engineers who really prefer a good sound amp instead of a DI. I recommend the Heil PR40 (\$249) or Shure Beta 52 (\$225), but as long as the microphone has a really solid low end response, you'll be fine. Follow the same rules for a good guitar amp mic: closer to the center of the speakers itself for the higher end, and further aside for more lows. You'll also find that you won't need to use that much compression when recording the amplifier because the speakers themselves give a natural compression of the signal. As we've said before, compression serves several purposes, and bass is a great example of why compression is a good idea. The bass guitar is a very dynamic instrument, and there are many techniques that can cause individual notes to stand out over the mix - just look for a good funk bassist! Add a little compression and you'll find that even the most technically perfect bass player sound will even become more friendly in the mix. I usually choose a 3:1 compression factor, with a short attack and a short breakup. The equalizer is subjective; Many engineers, myself included, prefer that the bass guitar will be the only thing that is really moving (at the same time not dominating) in the area up to 80 Hz. The reason for this is simple: you tend to feel the low end, and that's what makes you feel as if you're really a groove to a song... so do you want the element to be static (drum drum), or dynamic (bass)? The bass has musicality, while the drum doesn't. And good luck! Remember that every situation is different; The tips here are the starting point for your project! Place it close to chair, if you sit on a chair, the closer to you, the easier it is to click ... To finish the neck, I formed a transition between the back of the neck and the head of the bass. I didn't use the special method here, just follow the curves of the neck and headgear to create a smooth transition. Then I chose the position of the tuners using Blu-Tack to stick to them temporary before drilling holes. As I said before, be careful to keep the strings straight on the headgear. Finally I worked on the fret, the first sand radius (I forgot to take a picture, sorry). A good method is to draw crossed lines on a tree with a pencil when each label disappears while, the middle of the rook is sanded. Be sure to keep your neck straight in the middle and on the sides. I tested it with a direct metal beam. To set the frets I did something to put below the neck in order to hit the frets on the fret without damage. I took a random piece of wood, a sand toss in one person and fastened a piece of bicycle tube onto it. I used a hammer to set the frets. Cut a piece of fret a little longer than necessary, start with more bending it, hit both sides in place with a hammer, finish, hit the middle and cut exceeds. I wanted to build this bass for as little cost as possible. I got these solid wooden countertops at Home Depot for \$4.99. This tree was pretty thick, so I used a router to cut the outline. Use a small-scale guitar neck. I had a neck from an old guitar. Connect six holes (5/16) with maple corks (used to plug holes in furniture) and sand smooth. I also added an extra piece of maple and changed the headgear (optional). Layout four holes in the headgear. Space them evenly to match the bass tuners. Get tuners with the smallest gearbox to fit on a small headaddress. These tuners were only \$10. You would need neck plates and screws to attach the neck. It's a good idea to check the bass, and make sure everything is playing right. I used the standard Fender P Bass bridge. When installing a bridge, the center of it is around the neck. Just make sure that the distance from the nut to the 12th fret equals the distance from the 12th fret to the saddle of the bridge. Then cut the new grooves in the nut for four bass strings. You will also need a string retainer on the headgear. The action and setting on this was perfect. I also had an old pickup truck from another bass. Since this bass is only half the size, I just designed a new shape around the full-length pickguard. After trimming the pickguard, the handles and socket can be attached to the pickguard and wired to pickups. I've included a posting diagram. I added pens and changed to turtle shell pickguard. Install this with the JamUp app from the App Store and you'll have the most portable bass setup to go anywhere. Participation in the Wood Competition If Your Guitar or went the melody, now you can customize it online using a guitar tuner on the TuneMyBass.com. It's easy to use and contains preset notes to set up and bass in any setting. It's also more fun than tuning in with a fork or pitch pipe. How it works: Choose an instrument (4 string bass, 6 string guitar...) Choose one of the pre-installed settings for bass or guitar Wait until your tuning loads of Hover Mouse over each string to hear the appropriate pitch melody 1.2 step 3.4 You can also create your own custom custom tuning tool or change the default guitar settings/bass tuner from the above bar. Features: Online guitar and bass tuner. Set up your bass with pre-installed settings or adjust the tuner to suit your needs. Articles and tutorials for guitarists and bass players. Free, no registration required. Related sites: Get-Tuned and zentauGuitarLessons. Check out TuneMyBass and www.tunemybass.com what to do with old computer monitors: 5 Useful Ideas Got Old Computer Monitor Lying? Want to know what you can do with old computer monitors? Here's how to reuse them! WIN-Initiative/Getty Images The bass guitar consists of many parts and pieces combined. All parts of the bass are important for the sound that produces the instrument. As you start learning to play bass, it will be worth knowing your way around it. This short guide will help you familiarize yourself with the bass parts. There are essentially five important parts of the bass: headaddress, neck, body, pickups and bridge. Let's look at each of them individually. Redferns/Getty Images The top of the bass is a headpiece. This is the part that houses the tweaking of the peg, these little handles you use to change the height of the strings. Some bass guitars have tweaked pegs arranged in a row, while others have them on either side of the headgear. Bass guitars use worm gears to set them up. The spiral screw thread (worm) and gear lock together, so that the rotating screw will slowly move the gear around and tighten or loosen the string. A full tuning peg and worm gear apparatus is called a tuning machine or a machine head. The tuning machine allows for very subtle adjustments to be made when adjusting, and also prevents the tension of the strings from pulling the gears back. Attach the headgear to the guitar of the neck body. At the top of the neck, where it meets a headgear, it is a small bar with grooves for each string called a nut. The nut where the strings enter contact as they pass from the headgear down the neck. The surface of the neck is called fretboard because it is divided into small, raised metal bars called frets. When you press your finger down, the string touches the fret, even if your finger is behind the fret. They make sure the notes you play are in harmony. Some frets have dots in between. These points are there as links to help you know where you are along the fret as you play. They are very helpful in learning the names of music on bass. A large component of the bass guitar is the body. The body is just a solid piece of wood. Its main core are cosmetic attractiveness and serve as the basis for attachment of all other parts. The classic body shape is rounded out the outside with two curved horns on either side of the protruding neck, but there are other shapes to choose from. The guitar strap can be attached to the body using belt buttons or a pin strap. These are small metal protrusions that erupt outwards. One is at the lower body (near the bridge) and the other is usually at the end of the upper horn. Some guitars have a strap button at the end of the headgear. In the center of the body are pickup trucks. They look like raised bars under strings, usually residential rows of round metal buttons. Often there are several sets of pickups in different positions. Different placement causes each set to get a different sound from the strings. By changing the balance between different pickups, you can adjust your tone. Each pickup is a small magnet surrounded by coils of wire. When the metal string vibrates, it pulls the magnet up and down. The movement of the magnet causes an electric current in the wire. This electrical signal is sent to the amplifier. Your bass guitar also has one or more pens in the bottom right corner of the body. These volume controls, tone and sometimes bass, treble, or mid slobo/Getty Images last, but certainly not least the bridge. Here the strings end at the bottom of the bass guitar. Most bridges consist of a metal base with several components attached to it. The base of the bridge is screwed directly into the body wood. At the bottom are the holes through which each string is strung. Some bass guitars have holes going down through the body for strings, but on most lines only pass across the bridge. The strings each pass over a movable metal piece called the saddle. Each saddle has a groove in the middle for its string. It is connected to the base of the bridge by screws, which can be used to adjust its position and height. These adjustments are not something you should worry about if you are a beginner. Beginners.

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