Tuning the Bass

WATCH IT! www.ToTheStage.com/TuningBass

1) Like the toms and snare, prepare the bass drum and mount the batter head.

2) Tighten the batter head using the sequential tuning pattern until the head begins to resonate.

3) To achieve the lowest possible pitch for your bass drum, stand over the drum and place your palm in the center of the head. While applying pressure, de-tune each tension rod until you begin to see wrinkles, then turn the key one full turn back. The drum will be at the lowest pitch while still fully resonating.

4) Clear the head of excess overtones, as before.

5) Flip the drum over and repeat for the resonant head.

6) After initial tuning is complete, position the drum into playing position. Strike the front head slightly above center and adjust the resonant and batter head as needed, using the "wrinkle technique" if necessary.

7) The Evans EQ pad can be positioned in several different ways. Experiment! Multiple pads can be installed for more muffling options.

High Performance Quick Tips:

Bass Drum Angle - Do not tilt your bass drum towards you. This distorts the wood hoop, raising the pitch of the drum and limiting its responsiveness. Set you bass drum angle parallel to the floor for more low-end and a big sound.

Micing your Bass Drum – If you use an internal bass mic, use a simple binder clip to keep the microphone cable from touching the front bass head. This will allow the head to resonate freely, adding low-end to your bass drum sound.

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General Tuning

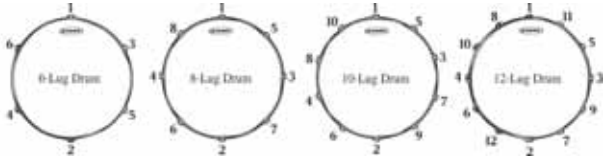
WATCH IT! www.ToTheStage.com/tuningintro

1) Clean off the bearing edges, and counter hoop, before installation. Remove any lint or debris from inside the shell.

2) Listen to the head through all steps in the tuning process. Strive for a clear, focused sound by keeping all lugs in tune at all times.

3) Develop your “key technique” by monitoring the amount you turn each lug and how it affects pitch. Developing a good "feel" for tuning will help the process.

4) Always use the Opposite Lug tuning Sequence (OLS) by referring to the diagram that is relative to the number of lugs for your drum.



High Performance Quick Tips:

The Hoop-Laws – Different counter hoops will affect the drum sound and feel of the drum in different ways. Change the sound of your drum by changing hoops.

Die-Cast -reduces overtones and resonance, resulting enhanced attack and a dryer, more focused sound.

Flanged - increases overtones and resonance, producing a more open and frequency rich tone.

Tuning the Toms

WATCH IT! www.ToTheStage.com/TuningTom

1) Finger tighten all lugs to create equal starting tension.

2) With ½ turns from a drum key, use the appropriate tuning sequence to tune the head until it resonates.

3) While tapping the head with a stick slightly off-center, tune each lug in small increments (1/4 turns) until the head begins to resonate and the wrinkles in the head disappear.

4) Fine tune the drum by tapping directly in front of each tension rod while tuning around the drum. Strive for equal pitch at each tension rod. Use this technique to bring the head up to the desired pitch.

5) Tune the bottom head using this same process, closely matching the pitch to the batter head.

High Performance Quick Tips:

Rack Tom Mounting - There are 2 types of tom arms…the L-type (DW, Tama, Gretsch, Mapex, etc.) or Horizontal-type (Pearl, Yamaha). Dynamic range can be affected by the position of the tom on the arm. Experiment by positioning your tom at different locations along the tom arm rod.

Float the Floor Tom - If you use tom legs, placing a piece of foam under each leg will increase resonance. Pick up a foam “workout” mat, cut a piece off, and put it under the legs of the floor tom.

Refresh your Resonants - Even though they're not hit with a stick, bottom (resonant) heads will still lose their tone in time due to constant vibration. Change your bottom heads every third or fourth time you change your batter heads to maintain a lively and consistent drum tone.

Tuning the Snare

WATCH IT! www.ToTheStage.com/TuningSnare

Utilize the same general techniques described for tuning toms. Our recommended pitch for the bottom snare head is A-440.

Snare Wire Installation

1) Position the PureSound snare wire unit dead center on the bottom head.

2) Using snare cord or a nylon strap, thread one side through the butt end clamp and partially tighten (keeping the cord or wires loose in the clamp.

3) Pull the snare unit across the drum while adjusting the cord/strap position in the butt end clamp with your other hand… keeping the snare unit centered across the drum.

4) Once the snare unit is centered, lock the butt end clamp.

5) Adjust the strainer tension knob until the strainer clamp is approximately halfway between its highest and lowest positions.

6) Thread the snare cords/strap through the strainer clamp, while in the "off" position, pulling it taut and securing it into the clamp. (do not fully tighten the clamp)

7) Turn the strainer on to “seat” the strap, then tighten.

8) While tapping the head, adjust the strainer to your desired snare response.

High Performance Quick Tips:

Snare Basket - Do not over-tighten the snare drum basket. The pressure exerted on the hoop can knock the head out of range and limit its dynamic range.

Select your Snare Sound - Snare wires have a dramatic effect on the drums sound. Upgrading to a premium snare wire (like PureSound) will improve the overall sound of the drum. Different models can make a drum sound drier, darker, brighter, warmer, or more open.

Minimizing Snare Buzz - If you’re experiencing out of control snare buzz:

1. Check your tuning - extreme high and low tunings encourages snare buzz
2. Check snare wires for bent or loose wires.
3. Try a PureSound Equilizer Series snare wire. It has an off-set wire design that minimizes buzz.