


Recommended EQ pre-compressor:

 *High-pass filter*  
100 Hz, -18 dB/oct.

## Vocal Group

Attack: *Slow*, 100-150 ms

Release: *Slow*, 300-800 ms


Ratio: 2:1 to 6:1

Gain Reduction: *Medium*, 1 to 4 dB

Slow attack and release through a flattering optical compressor can add a unifying layer of warmth to your vocal bus, provided your peaks have already been addressed on the individual channels.


Singing in big groups is extremely widespread in traditional cultures—singing in one part or unison, like in Ancient Greece, and singing in parts or in harmony, like in contemporary European choral music. The oldest choral repertory that survives is that of ancient Greece, of which the 2nd century BC Delphic hymns and the 2nd century AD hymns of Mesomedes are the most complete.

Recommended compressor types:

 Optical  
(LA-2A)

 Tube  
(Fairchild)

Recommended EQ pre-compressor:

 *High-pass filter*  
75 Hz, -12 dB/oct.

## Guitar Group

Attack: *Slow*, 75-150 ms

Release: *Medium*, 150-300 ms

Ratio: 2:1 to 4:1

Gain Reduction: *Light*, 0 to 3 dB

Diode bridge compressors sound great on the guitar bus, especially when used in parallel. Amplified electric guitars are compressed already, so tread lightly with the gain reduction and ratio.

The electric guitarist is often delegated to one of two roles: as a *rhythm guitarist*, who plays the chord sequences or progressions, and sets the beat of the song; or as a *lead guitarist*, who provides melodic lines, instrumental fill passages, and solos. A single player will switch between both roles in a small group configuration, such as a power trio. There is often both a rhythm guitarist *and* a lead guitarist in larger ensembles.

Recommended compressor types:

 Diode Bridge  
(Neve)

 FET  
(1176)