



The **DJ Workstation** consists of two turntables and one two-channel mixer. Learning proper operation of these components will ease the learning process and help you become a better DJ. The following is an explanation of the turntable component features.

Turntables (Each turntable has the same features)

On/Off Switch (Power)

This turns the turntable on or off and can be used in a variety of mixing and scratching techniques including slow stops.

Start/Stop Buttons

- Starts/Stops the turntable platter
- Slowing the stop speed can produce different effects

Platter

Flat surface where the record is placed. Pressure on the platter can temporarily adjust the speed of the spinning and create scratch effects.

Tone Arm Height and Weight

Adjusts the amount of balance between the needle and the record. These adjustments are important when applying scratch techniques.

RCA Cables

Usually red and white connectors and cables leading from the turntable to other devices. These cables plug into either the digital interface (Serato) or into the phono jacks directly on the mixer.

Forward/Reverse Button

Controls the direction the turntable spins.

Pitch Adjust

Controls the speed and pitch of the turntable for scratching effects and beat matching.

Spindle

Rounded metal cylinder at center of the platter that holds the record in place. Pressure on the cylinder can make temporary speed/pitch adjustments.

Needle/Cartridge

Point of contact with the record that creates the sound. The needle/cartridge is connected to the Tone Arm and is removable.

33/45 RPM

These buttons adjust the 'revolutions per minute' (RPM). Most records will be labeled with what RPM they are designed to play in.

Key Correction Button (Key Lock)

Adjusting the speed of a record changes the original key during playback. This feature keeps the original key constant regardless if speed changes.

Pitch Adjust Lock Button (Quartz)

Locks the speed/pitch changes so adjustments cannot be made.