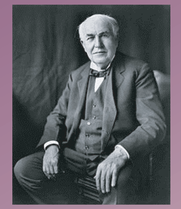
HISTORY OF AUDIO TECHNOLOGY

1877

Charles Cros and Thomas Edison recorded sound waves on a disc or a cylinder.



1880

Sponsored by Alexander Graham Bell and is now ready for commercial use in "phonograph parlors".

1887

German immigrant Emile Berliner improved the disc recording for mass production with a working gramophone.

1898

Practical working magnetic recorder Danish patent Valdemar Poulsen called the Telegraphone, recorded on a long, thin steel wire.

1925

First electrically recorded discs and orthophonic phonographs went on sale

1925

Used the 'Western Electric system' that was developed at AT&T's Bell labs within the past 10 years at the time

1925

Electromagnetic recording became possible as amplification techniques developed

1932

BASF of I.G. Farben joined with AEG of Telefunken to create magnetic tape recording

1932

Used Pfleumer patent

1934

BASF was able to manufacture reels of plastic-based tapes

1940

David Sarnoff of RCA installed the first secret recording devices within the White House

1951

Hot stylus technique was introduced to disk recording

1951

The first active program equalizer, the EQP-1, was introduced by Pultec.

1953

Ampex introduces the first high speed reel-to-reel duplicator as it Model 320

1954

Germany introduced the electromechanical reverberation plate.

1954

Sony produces the first pocket transistor radios.

1955

Ampex develops "Sel-Sync" (Selective Synchronous Recording), making audio overdubbing practical

1965

Eltro makes a pitch/tempo shifter, using a rotating head assembly to sample a moving magnetic tape.

1965

Eltro makes a pitch/tempo shifter, using a rotating head assembly to sample a moving magnetic tape.

1965

Eltro makes a pitch/tempo shifter, using a rotating head assembly to sample a moving magnetic tape.

1970

Ampex introduced 406 mastering tape.

1970

First digital delay line, the Lexicon Delta-T 101, is introduced and is widely used in sound reinforcement installations.

1976

Major record companies were making LPs from digital master tapes.

1981

Sony's PCM-F1 converter allowed digital recording on a consumer-grade VCR, making the process so inexpensive that even the smallest record companies could afford it.

1983

CD's were released for sale.

1980

Tiny "Walkman" headphone units to loud "boom-box" portables were used. Battery-powered go-anywhere tape players were becoming intensly popular at the time as well.

1983

Compact cassettes were the most popular medium for recorded music, being widely used for many applications such as telephone answering machines. An even smaller format, the "microcassette," running at a tape speed of 15/16 inch (2.4 cm) per second, has largely replaced the standard cassette for recording dictation.

1990's

powerful personal computers figured out how to irst downloading a song or an entire CD from an Internet CD shop or a fan site into a computer-installed program that uses an MP3 encoder—or another, newer audio-compression format—to compress the digital data from the CD into a computer file. The file may be one-twelfth of the music's original size, or even smaller, making downloading much easier.

2007

Apple releases the iPhone, a device that not only works as a mp3 player but works as a cellular phone and includes a touch screen

2008

Along with Jimmy Iovine and the help of Monster, Dr. Dre created Beats headphones

2012

Dolby creates Atmos 62.2 for surround sound, which features 62 speakers and 2 subwoofers within a theatre for high quality and defined sound