

Everything you need to know about

Phono Cartridges

(... but didn't know to ask)

Phono
cartridge



ortofon

ortofon

Contents

01

Ortofon history

**A century of
accuracy in sound**

02

Science

**The law of
electromagnetism**

03

Phono cartridges

The key factor

04

Vinyl records

**Music
reproduction**

05

Cartridge components

The stylus

06

Cartridge components

Diamond shapes

07

Cartridge components

The cantilever

08

Cartridge components

**The generating
system**

09

Implementation

**Principles of
operation**

10

Implementation

**How to choose the
right cartridge**

11

Maintenance

**Cartridge and vinyl
maintenance**

12

Accessories

**Ortofon
accessories**

Published by

Ortofon A/S
Stavangervej 9
DK-4900 Nakskov
Denmark

Information

For more information about
Ortofon and our products,
please visit our website at
<https://www.ortofon.com/>.

Copyright

All rights reserved. No part of this brochure may be reproduced,
stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any
means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise,
without the prior permission of the copyright owner Ortofon A/S.

A century of accuracy in sound

Ortofon products concentrate not only on providing the best sound, but more importantly the faithful and correct reproduction of recorded sound

The history of Ortofon can be traced back to 1918 when two Danish Engineers - Axel Petersen (1887-1971) and Arnold Poulsen (1889-1952) - began their experiments to synchronise sound with pictures on film.

Now Ortofon is a micro-mechanical powerhouse, which develops and manufactures hearing aid components and a wide array of acclaimed phono cartridges for vinyl records.

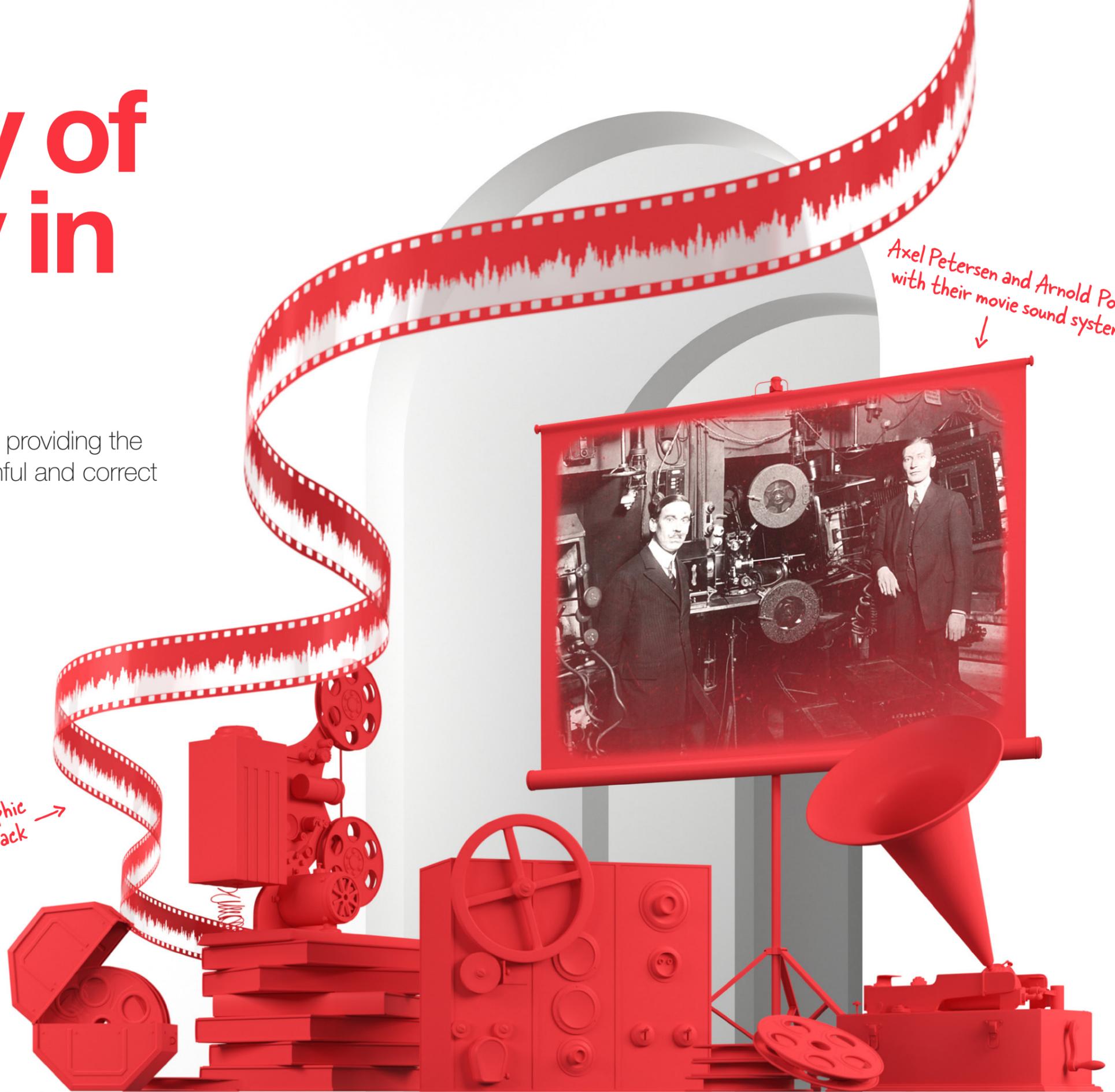
Ortofon's world-class engineering and manufacturing continually raise the bar for accurate sound reproduction, with a vast array of products that provide both exceptionally high performance and value for all listeners - music lovers and high-end audiophiles alike.

The name Ortofon is derived from the Greek words "orto" (meaning "correct") and "fon" (meaning "sound"). Our products concentrate not only on providing the best sound, but more importantly the faithful and correct reproduction of the recorded sound.

Photographic sound track →

↓
Axel Petersen and Arnold Poulsen with their movie sound system

↑
The very first sound camera



The law of electro-magnetism

Ortofon's phono cartridges follow the law of electromagnetism discovered by H.C. Oersted

Hans Christian Oersted (August 14, 1777 - March 9, 1851) was a renowned Danish physicist and chemist who discovered that electric currents create magnetic fields, a discovery that had a dramatic impact and influence on scientific and technological development of the 19th century.

In 1820, during one of his lectures, H.C. Oersted noticed a compass needle deflected from magnetic north when an electric current from a battery was switched on and off, showing a relationship between electricity and magnetism.

The H. C. Oersted discovery showed that by connecting a battery to a wire, the wire generates an independent magnetic field. Now, imagine the same battery connected to the wire, which is placed close to a magnetic material. Considering that the magnet mass is significantly larger than the wire's, the wire will be attracted or repulsed, depending on the direction of the current.

When coil capable of conducting electricity (a silver or copper coil) is set into motion perpendicular to a magnetic field, or when a magnet is moved near such conductive material, electrical current is generated in the circuit. The direction and speed of the movement determine the amplitude and frequency of the current.

Thus, the generating system of a cartridge converts the movement of the stylus and cantilever into voltage, that we call the output signal. The magnet and coil are two main components that allow us to transform mechanical energy into electrical signal.

The function of the cartridge is to transform the undulations in the record groove to electrical oscillations, that are then amplified in an amplifier to finally drive the loudspeakers in the HiFi system.

Common to all cartridges is a diamond stylus that mechanically follows the record groove, transmitting its modulations via a cantilever to a miniature generator, which in turn transduces the mechanical movements into electrical currents/signals.



The key factor

The phono cartridge is the key factor in the sound reproduction system

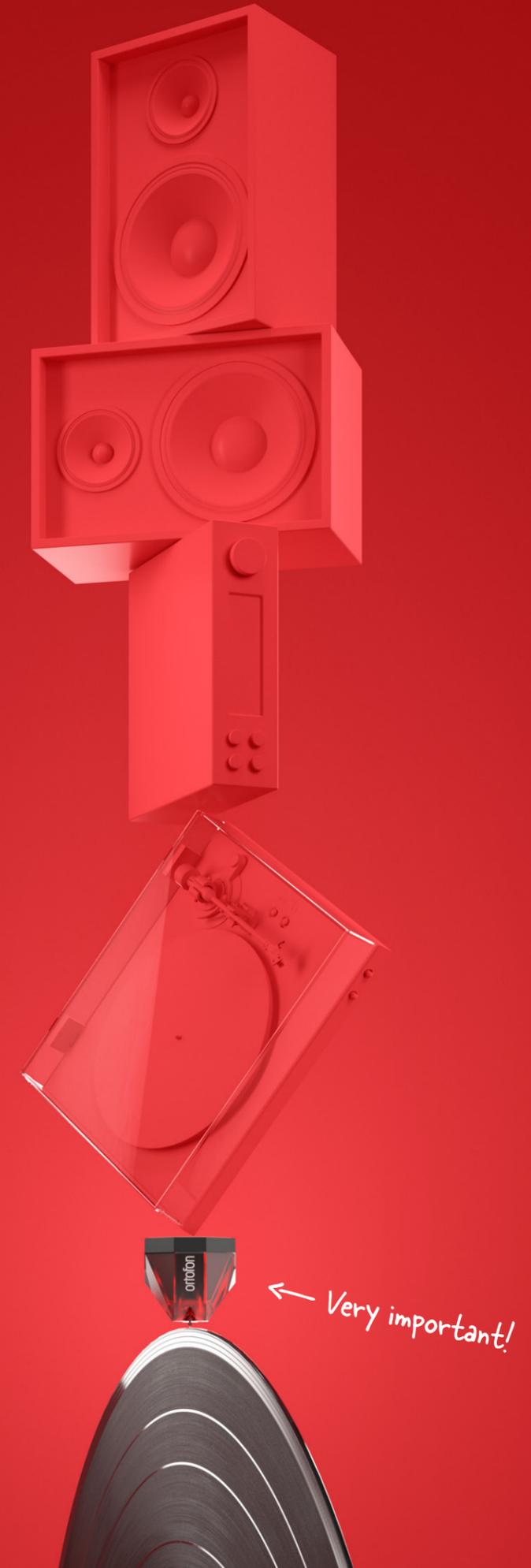
Think about this ...

If you play records and you have a marvelous turntable, amplifier, and loudspeakers but a poor cartridge, the sound will be as good as ... the cartridge. Yet a cartridge is often chosen with much less care than the other components of a music system.

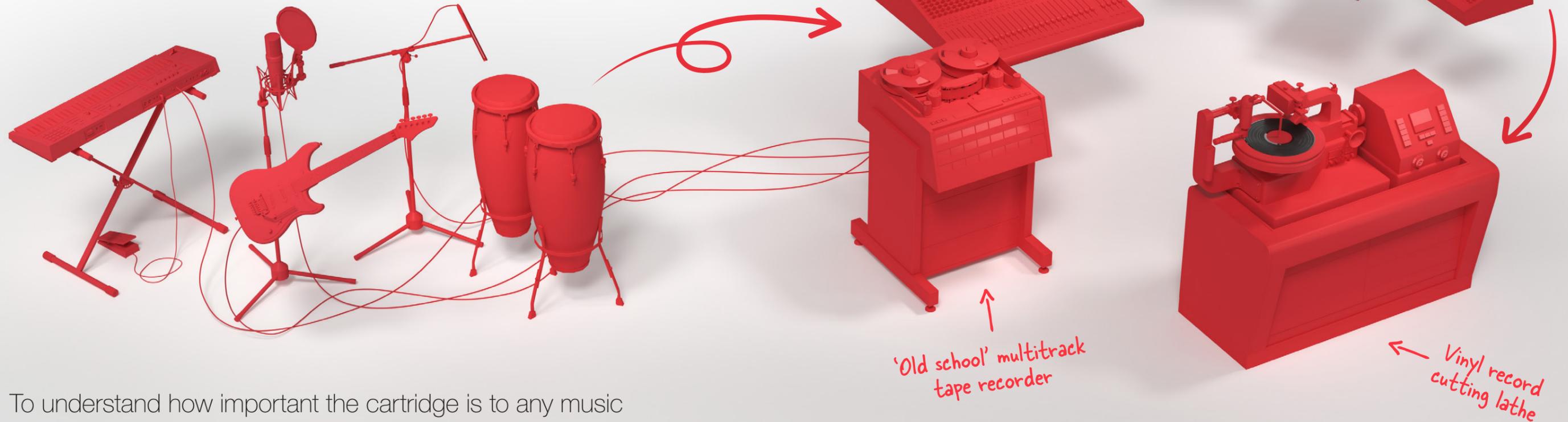
Music enthusiasts and Hi-Fi cognoscenti agree: the cartridge, positioned in the tonearm of the turntable, is the key factor in the reproduction of music from records. After all, it makes the first and only contact with the record. Thus, cartridge quality determines sonic performance even before sound is amplified and played through your loudspeakers.

We know that two things would happen if music lovers knew more about cartridges in general:

1. Their music systems and their enjoyment of music would be significantly enhanced.
2. Ortofon cartridges would be part of even more music systems around the world.



Music reproduction



To understand how important the cartridge is to any music system we must know a little more about records

How does music get on a record?

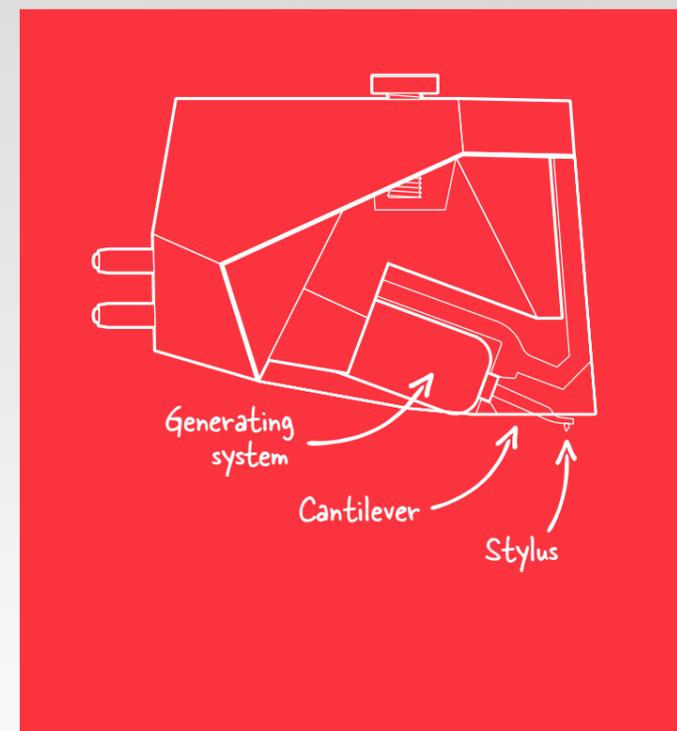
For the first several decades of disc record manufacturing, sound was recorded directly onto the master disc, also called the matrix or the master, at the recording studio.

From about 1950 on, it became usual to first record the performance on audio tape, which could then be processed and/or edited, and then dubbed on to the master disc.

Often, each instrument and/or singer is given a separate microphone and a separate channel. Thus, the sound of each instrument can be individually balanced, adjusted, and enhanced. Different channels can even be recorded at different times.

Now all the channels recorded in the studio have to be “mixed down” into one stereo channel before a record is cut. At this mixing stage, record producers make many of the decisions that determine the sound quality of a performance.

As digital audio technology improved it became possible to use analogue-to-digital converters for digital sound recording. This brought greater dynamic range to tape mastering, combined with low noise and distortion, and freedom from dropouts as well as pre- and post-echo. The digital recording was played back providing a high-quality analogue signal to master the lacquer cut. But there is still demand for analogue tape as the source for the lacquer-cut mastering.



Getting the music out

You might imagine many different ways to extract the music from the record groove. But, in fact, the only way is with a cartridge.

A cartridge consists of three basic elements: one of these is the stylus (diamond) that traces the record groove. Another is the cantilever, the part on which the stylus is mounted. The third is the generating system that converts the motion of the stylus and cantilever to electrical replicas of the sound and sends it on for amplification.

The stylus

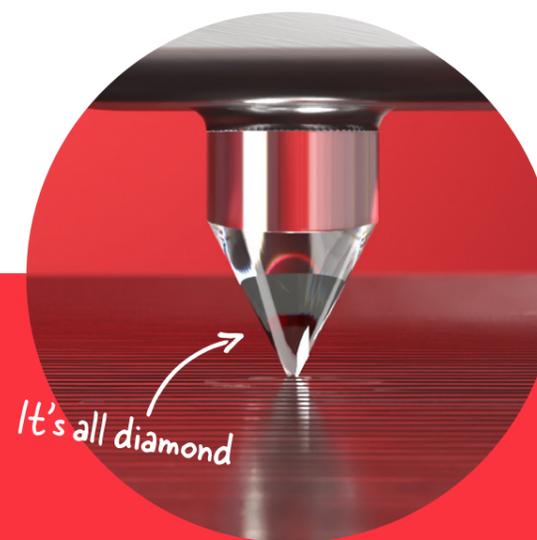
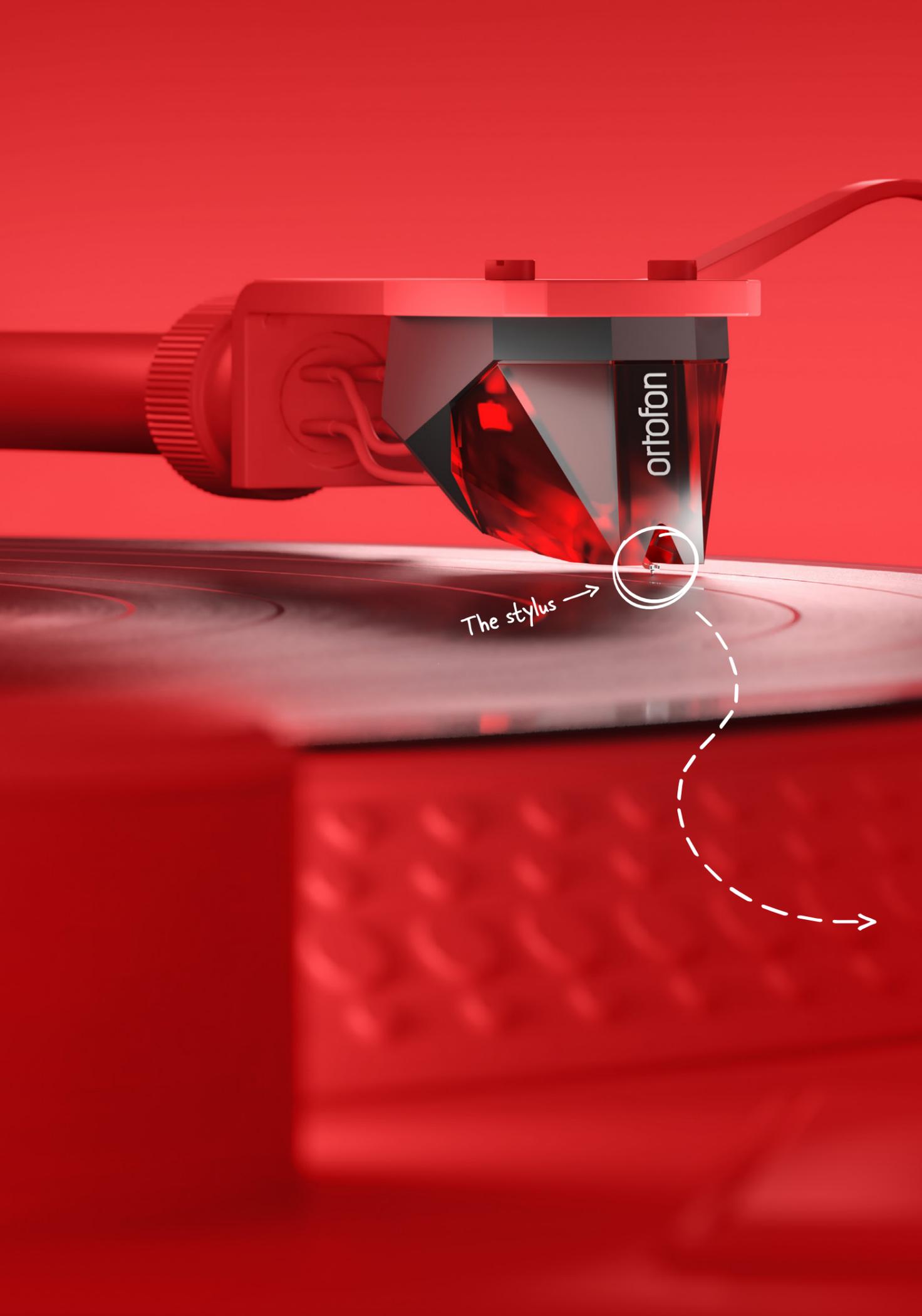
An extremely important component in a phono cartridge

The stylus and the stylus types

The stylus is the only part to make contact with the record. A force, normally between one and four grams, must be exerted by the tonearm to keep the stylus in the groove when the record is spinning.

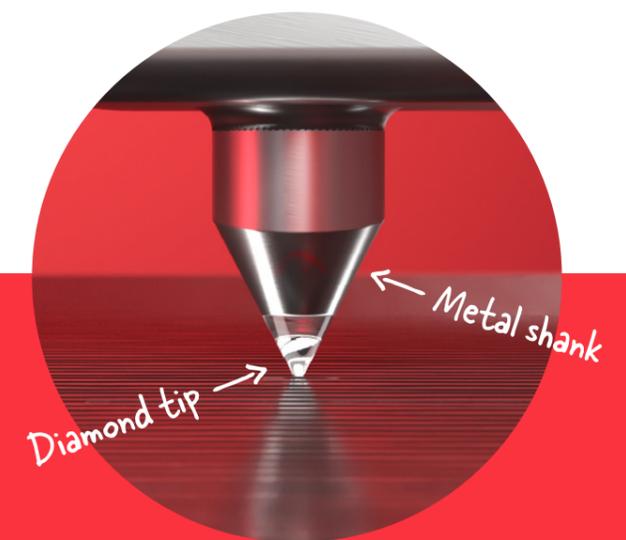
The high-quality Ortofon styli are made from the hardest material known to man – diamond, and the stylus construction and shape are also crucial factors in sound quality.

Many less expensive Hi-Fi cartridges use a so-called “tipped” diamond, where the diamond tip is mounted on a metal shank. The most expensive Hi-Fi cartridges use a pure diamond which is not tipped. This is referred to as a nude diamond.



Nude diamond

The stylus is a whole diamond, specially shaped and glued or fastened to the cantilever

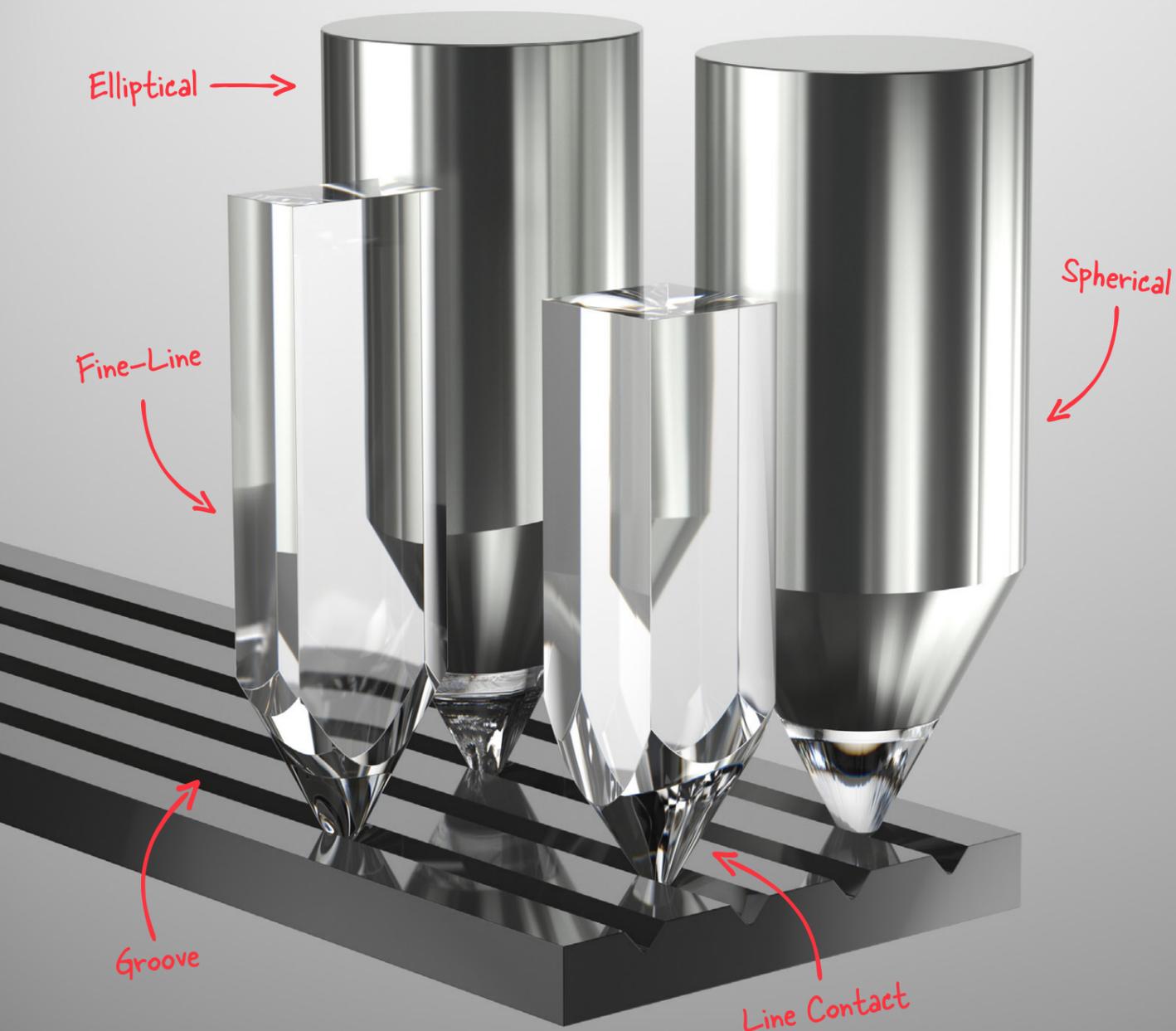


Tipped diamond

Here, a stylus tip of diamond is mounted on a metal shank

Diamond shapes

There are several different diamond shapes with various properties, and each of them are crucial factors for sound quality



Front	Side	Description
<p>Spherical</p>		<p>The Spherical (also called conical shape) is the least expensive to manufacture. Spherical diamonds can be recommended in all cases where robustness, easy set-up and economy are taken into consideration in the purchase of a cartridge.</p>
<p>Elliptical</p>		<p>The slightly more advanced Elliptical shaped diamond is able to follow the groove oscillations more accurately than the spherical type, and its distortion will, therefore, be less.</p>
<p>Fine-Line</p>		<p>A third stylus shape, Fine-Line, provides more faithful tracking of the groove. It has an even narrower profile than the elliptical shape, but at the same time its prolonged shape ensures the sufficient contact with a wide area of the groove.</p>
<p>Line Contact (Shibata, Ortofon Replicant 100 and Fritz Gyger 70)</p>		<p>The Line contact styli shapes distinguish themselves by having a narrow and long contact surface.</p> <p>The Line contact shape is as close as possible to the original cutting stylus which ensures the most accurate reproduction, low distortion and extended frequency range.</p>
<p>Cutting</p>		<p>Only used for the cutting lathe.</p> <p><i>(Not for playback!)</i></p>

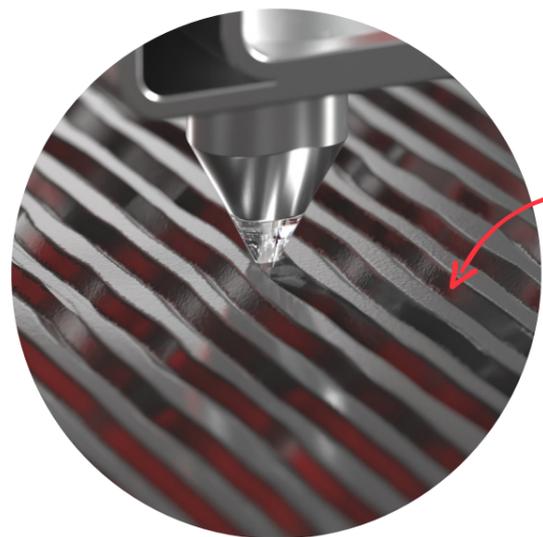
The cantilever

The purpose of the cantilever is to act as an intermediate between the stylus and the generating system

Compared to its size, the stylus moves at tremendous speed while it tracks the grooves of a spinning record. Now that we've got this precious diamond moving at enormous speed through the complex groove of a spinning record, what transmits its motions to the generating system? The cantilever.

In order that the cantilever may relay the rapid movements of the stylus, it should be light weight so it can respond rapidly to the twists and turns of the record groove. But it must be rigid, for any bending or flexing would add distortion and sound coloration.

Obviously, light weight and high strength require great ingenuity in design and materials. Aluminum is the most common material used for cantilevers, and it provides excellent mechanical pulse transfer from the stylus to the coil system. Higher performing materials such as Ruby, Sapphire, Boron, and Diamond are often applied in upgraded models, as they tend to be even more effective at transferring the smallest of these movements to the generating system.



Record grooves



Rubber suspension

The cantilever

The generating system

The generating system converts the motion of stylus and the cantilever into electrical replicas of the sound, which can then be amplified and reproduced by the music system

High fidelity Ortofon cartridges follow the law of electromagnetism, discovered by the Danish scientist H.C.Oersted.

When a coil capable of conducting electricity is set into motion perpendicular to a magnetic field - or when a magnet is moved near such a coil - electrical current is generated in the circuit. The direction and speed of the movement determine the amplitude and frequency of the current.

Thus the generating system of a cartridge converts to movement of the stylus and cantilever into an output signal.

Ortofon utilizes a Moving Coil system recognized as one of the most refined in the world, as well as highly advanced Moving Magnet generating technique.



Principles of operation

There are a few different principles of operation of phono cartridges - Ortofon dedicates its production between Moving Magnet (MM) and Moving Coil (MC) types

Moving Magnet

In a MM cartridge, the magnet is mounted on the cantilever and placed between the set of coils. The cantilever moves by following the tracks of the record, and hence the magnet moves with it. As the magnet gets closer to one of the coils, the magnet's magnetic field induces a current in the coil, or in other words it generates electrical energy in the coil.

MM cartridges have high output and are less costly to manufacture since the coils can be machine wound. When the stylus wears out, you simply slide the old stylus assembly out of the body of the cartridge, and slide the new one in.

Moving Coil

Compared with the Moving Magnet cartridge, the reverse principle is applied in the Moving Coil cartridge. Here a powerful fixed magnet is used, and the coils are mounted on the cantilever itself. When the coils move in the field of the magnet, they cut the flux lines of the magnet, and voltages are generated in the coils.

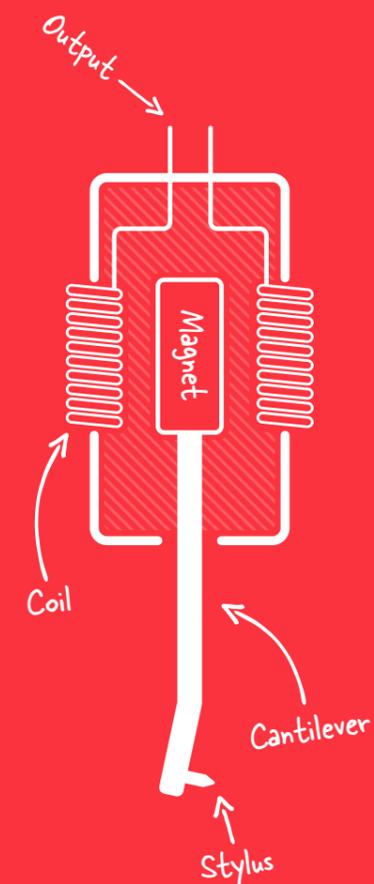
The Moving Coil principle is the most sophisticated and most expensive way to generate voltage inside of a cartridge system. Instead of a magnet, carefully hand-wound coils are mounted on the cantilever, and move in the field of a stationary magnet. Voltage is generated directly, with a minimum of distortion.

One of the primary benefits of the Moving Coil principle is that it offers lower moving mass, which is the sum of the weight of all parts which are responsible for directly responding to the undulations of the groove. And to keep moving mass as low as possible with a MC, there are usually very few turns of the coil - typically only 15 to 20. This is in comparison to MM cartridges which can have as many as 3.000 coil turns of wire which are fixed - instead, their moving mass is governed largely by the weight of their small and powerful magnet. But fewer turns means significantly lower output voltage. So unless your amplifier is already designed to work with such a cartridge, the best Moving Coil models require a preamplifier or a step-up transformer to boost output.

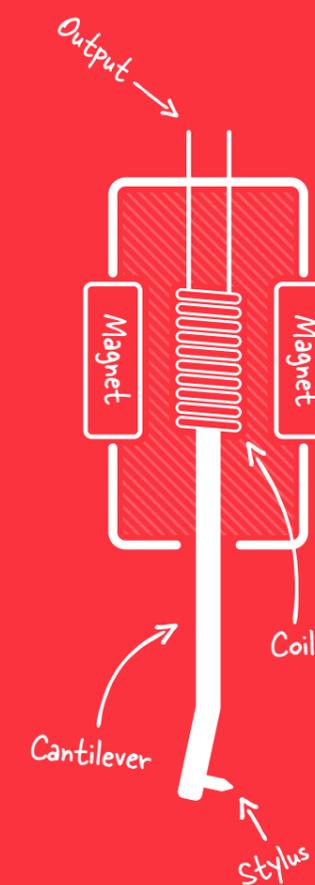
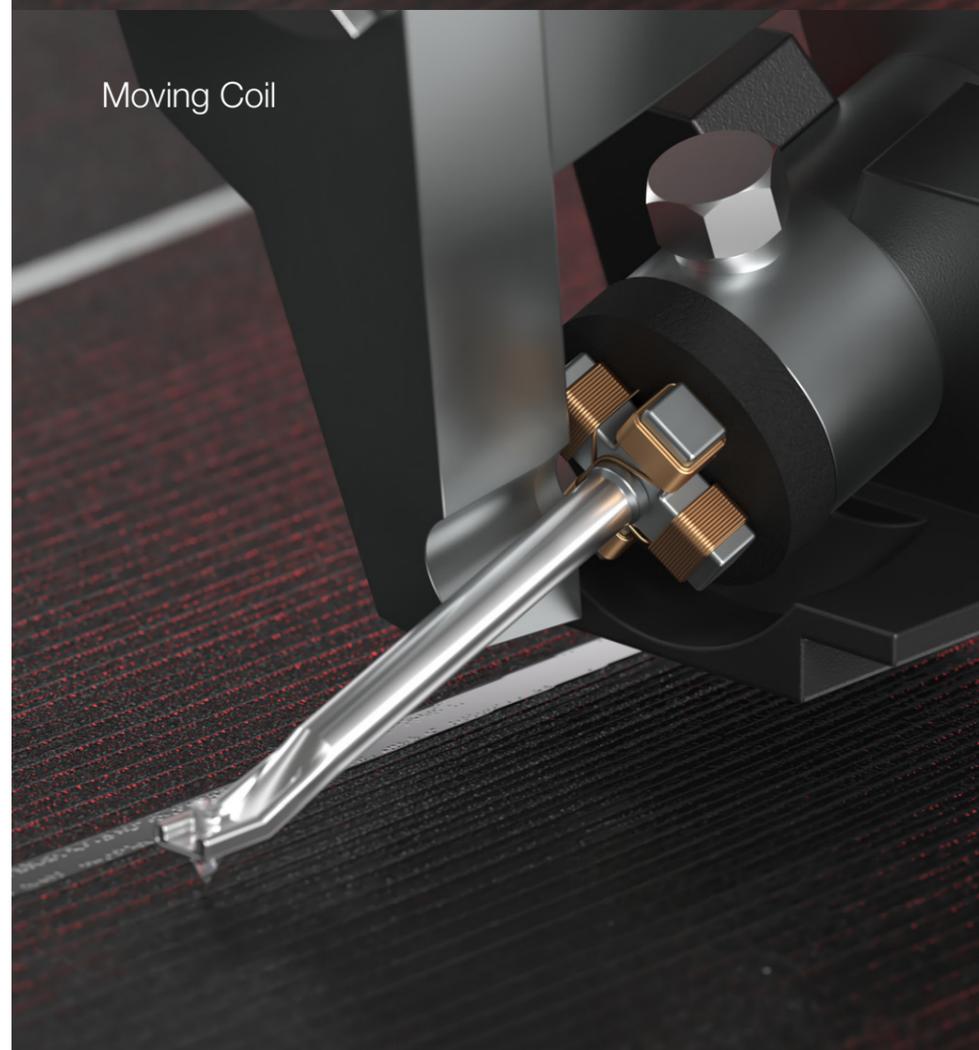
Also, because the coils are part of the moving system, the stylus usually cannot be replaced without disconnecting the tiny wires inside the cartridge - a job for a technician.

With all these "requirements", why are moving coil cartridges so desirable? Performance: MC cartridges have a distinctive, unmatched musical sound. This may be because the recording cutterhead also operates on the moving coil principle, and the moving coil playback cartridge provides an exact complement - or it may be because the voltage is generated directly in the coils. But MC cartridges consistently win acclaim as the finest in the world.

Moving Magnet



Moving Coil



How to choose the right cartridge

When selecting either MC or MM cartridge for your record player, total effective mass of tonearm (including cartridge and headshell) has to be taken into account in relation to the mechanical compliance (elasticity) of the cartridge cantilever system

The variety of tonearms used in vinyl playback can all be classified into 3 categories: low effective mass (10g or less), moderate effective mass (11 to 25g), and high mass (>25g). In a similar way, cartridges are classified by their compliance: low compliance (5-10 µm/mN), moderate compliance (10 to 20 µm/mN), and high compliance (20 to 35 µm/mN).

A simple rule about cartridge and tonearm matching is that low mass tonearms mate best with high compliance cartridges, while high mass tonearms mate best with cartridges which are low compliance. Of course, moderate mass arms, whose mass falls between low and high, will mate best with moderate compliance cartridges.

When the cartridge chosen for a particular arm does not follow these rules, it can often compromise performance in several ways. When the compliance of the cartridge is too high for the mass of the tonearm, it can become overly sensitive to record warps at around 4 to 6 Hz, and resonances within the infrasonic range may occur. Conversely, when the compliance of the

cartridge is too high for the mass of the tonearm, undesirable resonances can occur in the audible range.

Resonance frequency can be calculated by using the formula:

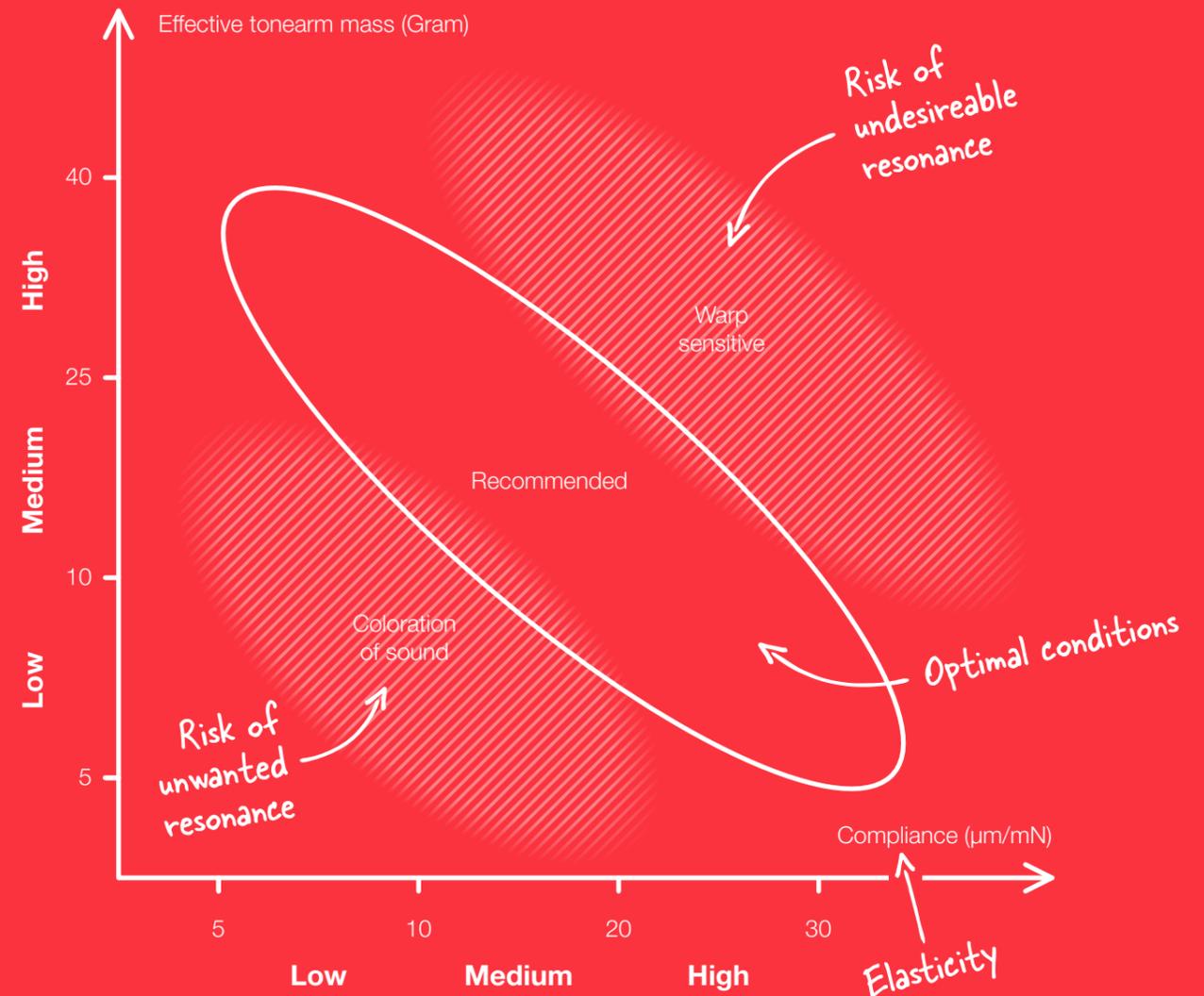
$$F_{\text{resonance}} = \frac{1000}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot \sqrt{C \cdot M_{\text{tot}}}} \quad \text{where:}$$

f - Cartridge resonance frequency in Hz

π - 3.14159265359...

C - Cartridge compliance lateral in µm/mN

M - Total tonearm system mass which is a sum of Mass of cartridge, Mass of headshell and screws and Effective mass of tone arm (all values in gram).



- Resonance frequency within 7-12Hz is optimal for the system.
- Resonance frequency slightly outside optimal interval 6,5-7Hz and 12-14Hz can be considered as a possible that probably can be used without problems.
- Resonance frequency outside the interval 6,5-7Hz and 12-14Hz is questionable, and the system might not work properly.

Cartridge and vinyl maintenance

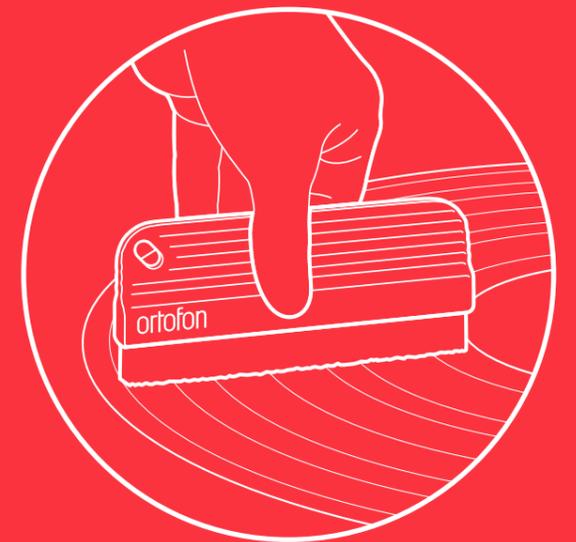
Golden rules: Take care about your phono cartridge and your vinyl records to get the best experience of your favourite music



To maintain optimal sound reproduction and to minimize wear on your record as well as on your stylus, we recommend the following procedure before and after each playback:

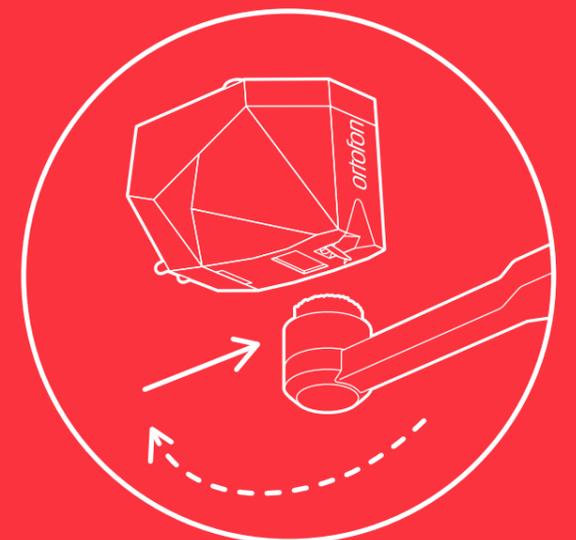
Dust removal

Remove dust carefully from record surfaces by using Ortofon antistatic Record brush before every use. Also remember to remove any dust from the diamond tip before and after playback of each record.



Stylus and diamond cleaning

Use Ortofon's Stylus fiber brush a few times along the cantilever in the direction of the stylus tip, whenever you play a new record or change sides. Use the brush in the forward direction from the rear of the cartridge towards the stylus tip and never from stylus tip to the rear of the cartridge and never from side to side. This will take all normal dust and most of the slick release agent from new records. Following this treatment there will normally be no need for further stylus cleaning.

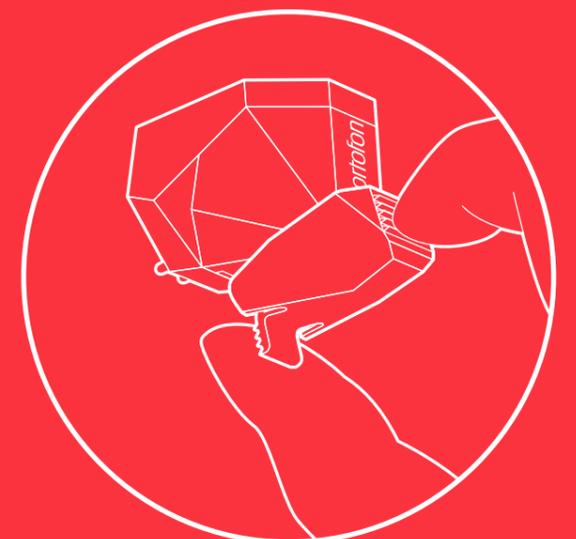


Avoid solvents

Ortofon do not recommend the use of solvents of any kind for cleaning of either record surface or stylus. If necessary, records may be washed in lukewarm demineralized water with a dash of sulphonic soap. The detergents should be allergy- and environmental friendly, without perfume or as little as possible: a few drops to a few liters of waters, no lather. Occasional use of record washing machine can be recommended.

Use stylus guard

Please mount the stylus guard onto the cartridge whenever the cartridge is not in use in order to avoid accidental damage to the stylus or cantilever. The stylus protection guard provided for the cartridge is designed to be easily replaced and removed. A new stylus protection guard can be purchased on the Ortofon webshop <https://www.ortofon.com/hifi/products/styli-guards>.



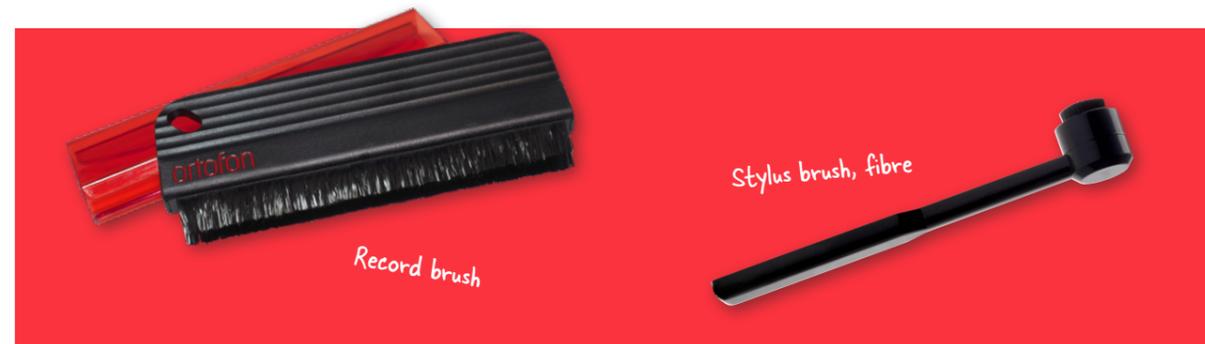
Ortofon accessories

Ortofon offers a wide range of high quality accessories for installation and alignment of phono cartridges on tonearms, likewise a range of accessories for stylus and vinyl care



Alignment tools

Phono cartridges are extremely delicate micro-mechanical devices. Absolute care and attention should be given when installing a cartridge, as any mistreatment or accidents may result in irreparable damage.



Record and Stylus brushes

To maintain optimal sound reproduction and to minimize record wear, dust should be removed carefully from record surface by using record brush. The stylus fibre brush should be used a few times along the cantilever in the direction of the stylus tip, whenever you play a new record or change sides.



Styli protection guards

Stylus protection guard helps to limit stylus damage, if the cartridge accidentally slides across a record or if the cartridge is dropped onto the record.



Step-Up Transformers

Since the output of Moving Coil cartridges is lower than that of a Moving Magnet, higher gain is required to utilize them, such as that provided by SUTs or MC phono preamplifiers. Although both devices provide this requirement, both are fundamentally different in function and in sonic character. This is where SUTs are frequently seen as superior; they are completely passive and offer exceptional noise performance and sound quality.



ortofon
accuracy in sound