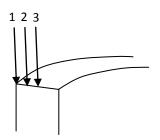
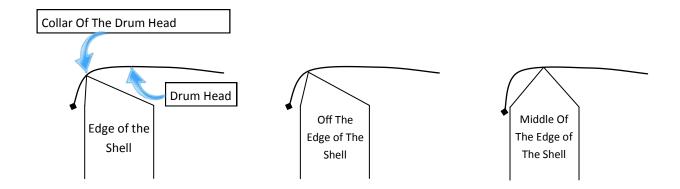
3 Main Things To Consider

- 1. Position On The Shell
- 2. Profile Type
- 3. Degree Of Cut

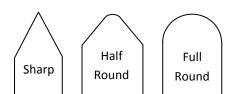
3 Places Your Edge Peak Should Be In Contact With The Drum Edge Of The Shell

- 1. The Edge Of The Shell
- 2. Off The Edge
- 3. In The Middle





- 3 Places Your Edge Peak Should Be In Contact With The Drum Edge Of The Shell
- 1. The Edge Of The Shell: To Far Over & The Collar of the drumhead will not allow for optimal energy transfer.
- 2. Off The Edge: Good Energy Transfer Most common with hybrid and relief cutting
- 3. In The Middle: Good energy transfer



3 Types Of Edge Profiles

- 1. Sharp (Less wood touching the shell) More Drum Head Tone
- 2. Half round (Between sharp and full round) Equal Head & Shell Tone
- 3. Full round (More wood touching the shell) More Natural Shell Tone

2 Ideas To Keep In Mind

- 1. more wood contact means more energy transfer to the wood. This means more of the drums natural tone. If you like a warmer sound, with less attack and more "wood" personality choose an edge with more contact IE rounded bearing edges
- 2. Less wood contact means more drumhead sound. This gives more attack, longer sustain, brighter, clearer and more natural overtones.

60 Degrees	30 Degrees	45 Degrees
Sharp - Yes	Sharp - No	Sharp - Yes
Half Round - Yes	Half Round - Yes	Half Round- Yes
Full Round - NO	Full Round - Yes	Full Round - Yes

Some of The Most Common Bearing Edges Used On Drums Today

- Sharp Profile Off Edge 45 Degree Common in DW Collectors series
- Sharp Double 45 Middle Edge Common in DW ESE [™] Shells
- Half Round Middle 45 Degree used in modern custom shops and Metal snare drums
- Full round Center—Used in modern vintage kits. le Sakae Trilogy or DW Jazz
- Sharp Profile Middle Position 60
 Degree Edge: Common in custom
 Snare drum building
- Hybrid Half Round relif cut with sharp middle 45 or 30 cut. Modern in Mapex Sonic edge and many vintage Slingerland kits

