Electroplating for Vinyl Record Production

Making Vinyl – Haarlem, Netherlands 2023



It's about replication + mass production









Mass Production?



Early Discs

Emile Berliner

An early Berliner disc



The Original Audio Format War







The above information is from a 1914 Edison patent application for disc recordings processes.

It looks quite similar to today's stamper plating methods, although copper is not used.



By the 1940s, record manufacturing methods were pretty well standardized, and almost identical to today's methods in terms of process and chemistry.

Everything Old is New Again!



A vinyl record is pressed using a metal mold known as a stamper.



The process starts with the lacquer master, etched with the analog sound waves from tape or in some cases, a live performance.

The musical content of the lacquer is equivalent to the vinyl end-product; but to get there it is used to create an inverse replication in metal, the stamper.

Assuring the quality of the stamper is mission critical to the quality of the vinyl endproduct.

This stamper is created through a multi-step electroplating process that forms an exact mirror-image of the three-dimensional sound patterns etched into the lacquer grooves.

Steps to Vinyl Production

Lacquer Master

Metal Stamper

Pressing

Alex Abrash (AA)Mastering

Plainview, NY Mastering only



Mastercraft Plating

Desmond Maraine, (Elizabeth, NJ) Stamper plating only



Third Man Records

Jack White, Detroit Studio mastering + pressing



Welcome to 1979

Chris & Yoli Mara, Nashville Studio mastering + stamper plating



What is electroplating? (or more precisely, electro**forming**)



By the way...

Electroforming is also used in some of today's most cuttingedge nano technologies...

- Microchips
- Holographics
- Medicine
- Optics used in space telescopes, 3-D gaming, defense
- Optical media e.g., CD, DVD injection molds

And yes for making those old-time vinyl records...

Manufacturing at the atomic level





Molecular transfer of an element to a conductive surface.

- Nickel (Ni) is the element of choice for stampers
 - Durable and resists corrosion. Super high melting point
 - Plentiful on earth most ubiquitous element
 - Relatively inexpensive (currently ~€9/pound
 - But pricing can be volatile think Russia, a big source of Ni



VALE 105P0771A

NICKEL S-PELLETS

Made in the United Kingdom NET CONTENTS: 5x10 kg bags: 50 kg Vale Europe Limited

Steps to Plating

Silvering - creates a conductive seed layer on top of the lacquer

Pre-Plating - sets down a first layer of nickel at lower temperature ~40C ~20A 10-20u

Fast Plating – final nickel deposition to form first stamper or "father" ~55-60 ~180A 120u

Family plating – additional stampers from original for production scale & backup

Finishing

Silvering the Lacquer

Because nickel cannot plate directly onto the lacquer, the disc must first be coated with a conductive "seed layer" of silver.

The Digital Matrix silvering booth provides an automated spray that provides a precise application of silver nitrate solution to each disc.







SILVERING SYSTEM

A 4-position pre-plate system, newly installed.





Silvering Prep Station

Pre-plating tank

Fast plating cells

Out of the plating bath...



It's all in the family! Multi-generational plating is required for production scale and archival "insurance."





How much is the investment?

- The outlay for plating equipment, not including finishing tools, will start in the neighborhood of €180K and can easily exceed €250K based on the specific systems and capacity purchased
- Chemicals not included app. €10K for startup

ROI Calculations?

- How much does it cost to produce 2 stampers?
- We don't know! (exactly), but we estimate, based on a recent calculus we worked up for some investors, that the plating material cost will end up between €60-90 per album side stamper. That is based on a full 3-step plating operation ending up two stampers to press about 1000 albums
- Currently a single stamper goes for around €200 selling price (varies widely)

Operational Considerations

- After start-up, process chemical costs are low – low consumption rate
- Nickel is the major consumable every ounce purchased is consumed 1:1 with the amount used in each plated disc
- Labor required is minimal two competent technicians can generally handle all of the plating and finishing activities
- Good ventilation and DI water supply required

Environmental concerns?

- Yes, but not all that onerous
- The main plating cells are basically closed systems that require replenished water levels but very little chemical adding
- The main focus for handling waste will be in the silvering area
- See list of chemicals used in accompanying notes
- The word "plating" will raise red flags in many jurisdictions, but in most cases can be addressed satisfactorily with reasonable waste removal measures for chemicals used.

Invest in plating?

PRO

- Maximize operational efficiency if you plan to press vinyl at scale
- Eliminate a major bottleneck for your production schedule
- Control quality in-house
- Potential for additional revenue streams as a plating provider – high barrier to entry keeps competition low and demand exceeds supply

Invest in plating?

CON

- Major capital investment weigh ROI potential with great due diligence
- Operational challenges this is an every-day industrial activity
- Uncertainties of investment in a niche market dependent on consumer demand and supply-chain economics
- Finding a reliable plating vendor who can meet your production requirements may be a better option



Q&A

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