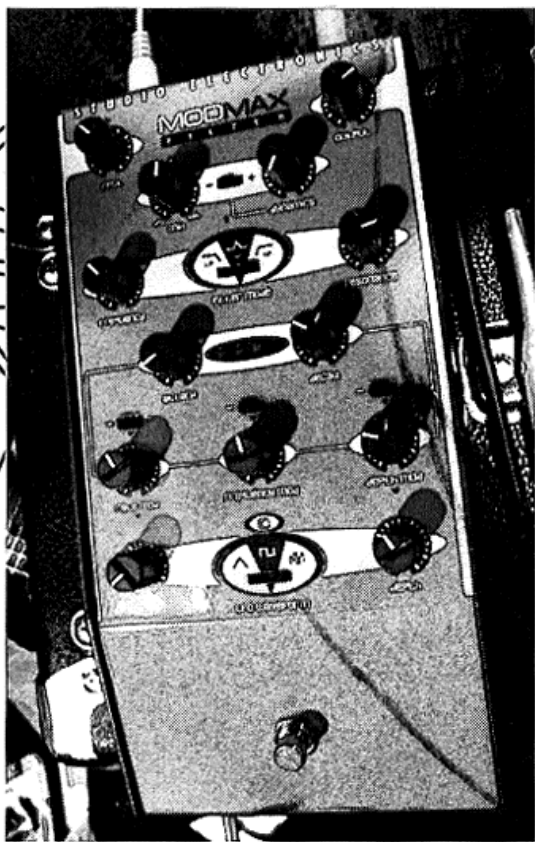


MODMAX



 **MODMAX**
F I L T E R

 **MODMAX**
P H A S E R

 **MODMAX**
R I N G M O D



HANDMADE IN THE U.S. of A.

9V DC  +

MODMAX

F I L T E R

1.

INPUT

2.

OUTPUT

3.

⊖ ⊕

a b

OFF ON

DRY WET DRENCH DYNAMICS

- +

a b

FREQUENCY FILTER MODE RESONANCE

LP BP HP

4.

a b c

ATTACH RELEASE LFO

- 6.a +

norm 5. 1-SHOT

SLOW 8.a FAST

6. 7. 8.

FREQ DYNAMICS RATE DYNAMICS DEPTH DYNAMICS

a b

RATE LFO WAVEFORM DEPTH

9.

Prima res: Connect the supplied 9 Volt DC adapter to the female DC power Jack on the rear panel, as the MODMAX operates on a universal switching power supply - NO BATTERIES!

1. INPUT control (has corresponding Jack on back panel): Wide-range input level control for guitar, instrument, or program material; INPUT shorts to OUTPUT when bypassed.
2. OUTPUT control (also has corresponding Jack on back panel): Output level control for gain matching of effected and non-effected signal

3. DRENCH OFF/ON:

Effect output level overload - Can produce a **SERIOUS GAIN INCREASE**... proceed with caution! Use the mix control for reducing the gain; the drench overloads the output of the effect signal, so by reducing the amount of effect level, you will lower the overall gain.

a MIX: Balance control for DRY and WET signal. Center position = 50/50 blend.

b DYNAMICS (center detent pot): Dynamic level control of MIX: when the MIX control is set to the "=" position, the dynamic sweep of full positive modulation will be from "=" to 100% wet; with the same MIX setting, the dynamic sweep of full negative modulation will be from "=" to 100% dry.

4. FILTER MODE: Low Pass; Band Pass; High Pass. The different modes of the filter will determine which audio frequencies are "passed through". Low Pass allows the fullest audio spectrum to pass, while Band Pass, and High Pass allow only selected frequencies to enter through the filter.

a FREQUENCY: Sets the initial frequency of the filter.

b RESONANCE: Adds "Q" or definition to the selected frequency of the filter.

5. NORM; TRIG; ONE SHOT: These are the triggering modes of the LFO. When set to NORM, the LFO is free running; in TRIG mode, the start of the LFO cycle re-triggers with dynamic level - the trigger point being the lighting of the red LED; in ONE SHOT, a single cycle of the LFO is triggered (making the LFO act like an envelope for interesting sweep effects). The combination of the INPUT level and the ATTACK and RELEASE controls determines when the dynamic level is high enough to illuminate the red LED. Re. waveform cycles: The start of the triangle waveform's cycle is at the bottom of the waveform, the start of the square's at the top of the waveform, and the S/H's is random.

(envelope detector circuit)

a ATTACK: How fast the envelope will respond to each new strike, e.g., audio info..

b Trigger level L.E.D.s.

(continued on back page)

c **RELEASE**: How fast each newly sent level will decay. A sufficient amount of release time is required for the envelope itself to trigger: more input less release - less input more release (general rule of thumb). The balance of these two critical controls create the response of the envelope detector circuit; depending upon your input material adjust to taste. Note: Longer attack times will be smoother, but slow the re-triggering of the envelope.

6. **FREQ DYNAMICS**: This control sets the dynamic range of the filter sweep. Varying the **FREQUENCY** setting and the **FREQ DYNAMICS** setting will determine the width of the sweep and the initial frequency of the sweep.

6a **Negative-Positive Switch**: This sets the polarity of the filter sweep.

7. **RATE DYNAMICS** (center detent pot): Dynamic control of the LFO rate. Positive modulation increases the LFO rate, while negative modulation decreases the LFO rate. The LFO rate pot will determine the initial or starting LFO rate: use this control to speed up or slow down the LFO with varying dynamic levels.

8. **DEPTH DYNAMICS** (center detent pot): Dynamic control of the LFO depth. Positive modulation increases the LFO depth, and yes, negative modulation decreases the LFO depth. The LFO depth pot will determine the initial or starting LFO depth: use this control to increase or decrease the LFO depth with varying dynamic levels.

8a **LFO SLOW-FAST Switch**: "...from a tortuously slow crawl to scorchin' lightning-quick, audio-frequency modulation." Exact times/speeds available at our website after this prints.

9. **LFO WAVEFORM**: Triangle; Square; Sample & Hold

a **RATE**: Initial LFO rate before dynamic level is applied.

b **LFO rate L.E.D.**

c **DEPTH**: Initial LFO depth before dynamic level is applied.

For additional assistance and occasional free stuff, continue to allow your eyes to drift downward.

Happy stomping!
The ANALOGIA INC. Crew 7-8-2003.

STUDIO ELECTRONICS

204 WEST GRAND AVE. EL SEGUNDO, CALIFORNIA 90245 ▾ Tel: 310.640.3546 ▾ Fax: 310.640.3516

Email: analogia.inc@verizon.net ▾ Web: <http://www.studioelectronics.com>