

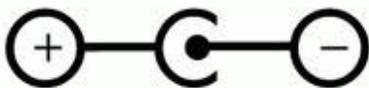
Molecular Disruption Device

drolo

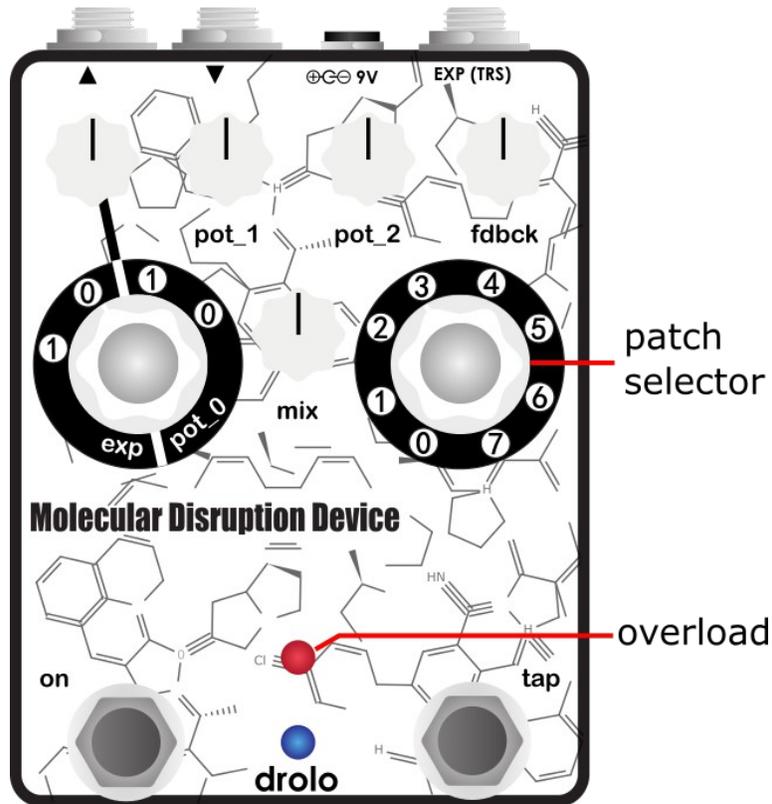


Connecting and powering:

The power supply needs to be 9V/60ma center negative like the common BOSS power supplies:



Make sure the polarity of your power supply is correct or it will damage the pedal. Do NOT run at higher voltages. As the pedal uses a digital processor operating at high frequencies, you may hear some high pitched noise if you use it together on the same power supply with other pedals (daisy chained) even when it is bypassed. The noise can bleed through the power supply into the other pedal's signal. This is normal for such devices. It might not be the case in your particular setup but if you notice that, I would suggest using an isolated power supply.



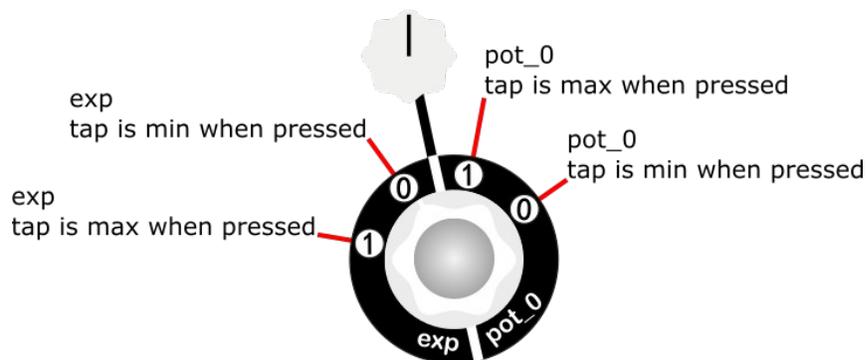
pot_0, pot_1, pot_3: each of these pots controls a parameter of the selected patch, function will vary depending on the selected patch

fdbck: usually serves as feedback, but depending on the patch it can also be used for other functions or have no function

mix: pans from full wet signal on the left to dry signal on the right.
 (note for certain patches, due to a comb filter effect when mixing dry and wet signals that are too similar you might hear some strange phasing. These patches were usually meant to be used wet only but you are of course free to mix with dry if you like the results)

patch selector: select one of the 8 loaded patches
 Note: When you change to a different patch, any sample that was held in the previous patch will be emptied

exp/pot_0 selector: defines whether you are using the actual pot for the pot_0 control or an expression input also defines the state of the tap footswitch

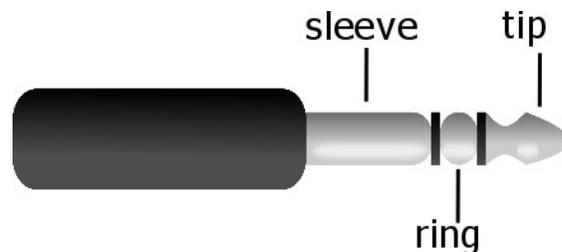


tap footswitch: depending on the **exp/pot_0 selector** setting it will set the pot_0 value to its minimum or maximum when pressed. In some patches it can be used to tap a tempo or latch a state (hold)

overload: this LED indicates when the signal exceeds the processor's headroom. It's mainly for when the signal is clipping within the algorithm because the audio input is limited externally. The inputs of the processor can normally not be damaged. You might notice this when you go crazy with a delay or a flanger's feedback oscillation for example. So just an indication, nothing to worry about.

exp input: can be used to externally control pot_0. Most commercially available expression pedals using a TRS plug should work. The value is not really critical, although I would not go lower than 10k. Some examples are the Moog EP-2, Roland EV-5, and M-Audio EX-P. You need to use **TRS** plugs and cables. **NO MONO PLUGS OR CABLES!** These will short out the voltage inside the pedal and damage it.

Here is how such a TRS plug looks like.



The exp jack is connected to the pedal like this:

sleeve : ground

ring: 3.3V supply voltage

tip: controlling (varying) pin

If you really know what you are doing you can actually use a control voltage instead of a resistance based controller. But you need to consider the connections and never exceed 3.3V. If you do you will damage the pedal.

If you have any doubt when deciding what to connect to the expression input please send me an email and I will verify that everything is safe.

By default I set the pedal up to have unity gain against the bypassed signal but if you want you can adjust a volume trim pot inside the pedal.

For details about the available patches and their function visit this page:

<http://www.davidrolo.com/effects/molecular-patches/>

Thanks :)

David

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