Creating a sequence

To create a sequence, you use the radio buttons/ the switches at the bottom. The 10 switches determine the mode for that step. The first switch reads, from top to bottom, break-reset-count (**B**-**R**-**C**). Steps two through ten reads break-count-shift (**B**-**C**-**S**). A 10-step shift register would therefore be described as **BSS**…**S** and a 10-step binary counter as **CCC**…**C**. You can create several short sub-sequences by combining these modes. A shift register needs a break to initiate the sequence, meaning if you want to create a 3 step one it would look like BSS. A sequence looking like **BSSCCCCBSS** is divided into three subsequences, meaning that the second section only triggers after the first one. This particular one is a 3-step shift register followed by a 4-step binary counter and lastly a 3-step shift register again.

To start a sequence, you activate the **power** button. The **reset mode** on the first step resets the whole sequence, meaning that the steps in **break** will be active and the steps in **count** and **shift**, inactive. To **start the sequence** again you must switch the first mode to either **break** or **count**. You can control the speed of the sequencer with the **speed** slider on the right-side panel, above the power button.

Sound

To get sound you need to activate a filter to the corresponding step in the plug matrix. The steps are organized along the x-axis and the filters on the y-axis. The **direct** filter is the direct line/ unfiltered signal. If you activate it, you will hear the unfiltered signal of the active step.

The individual **pitch and volume** can be controlled at each step, above the mode-switch. To tune the overall sound, you use the slider on the right-side panel.

Filters

There are 10 rows in the matrix, each row corresponding to a filter that you can control the volume of.

HPF (High Pass Filter)	Removes low-frequency sounds
Direct	Bypass any filtering, leaving the original sound
LPF (Low Pass Filter)	Removes high-frequency sounds
SQ	Lowers the pitch of the sound by one octave
BPF 1-4 (Band Pass Filters)	These come in four sets (1-4), each with: **BPH (High):** Controls the volume of the band pass filters with a higher cutoff frequency (1 highest, 4 lowest) **BPL (Low):** Controls the volume of the band pass filters with a lower cutoff frequency (1 highest, 4 lowest)
Mod (Modulation)	This effect only works with a **Band Pass Filter** active. It alters the sound in a specific way
Vib (Vibrato)	This effect works on the **other filters**. It creates a vibrato effect