

Make Noise – Mimeophon

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Using a Make Noise Soundhack Mimeophon for Dense, Hyper-Complex Percussion & Polyrhythms

The **Mimeophon** is a stereo, multi-zone color audio repeater and can function as both an effect and, in certain settings, as a percussive voice (Karplus-Strong/physical modeling). Here's how you can push it into *hyper-complex* rhythmic territory for advanced Eurorack percussion and sequence processing:

1. Exploit the Tempo Sync, Rate, and Zone Controls

External Clocking and Polyrhythms

- **Feed several rhythmic sources** (polyrhythmic clocks, different divisions/multiples) into the TEMPO input.
- Use **different sequences or modulation sources** to change Zone and Rate—each Zone is a radically different “buffer size” (delay time), from microseconds (flange/Karplus) to 40+ seconds (long loops).
- By switching Zones (with sequencers, random sources, or step CV), your repeats can instantly jump to new time grids *without Doppler or pitch artifacts*. This is great for sudden complex pattern changes.

- **Manipulate the Rate knob after clocking:** Slewless jumps between divisions/multipliers of the incoming clock—use this for sudden polyrhythms within a single pattern!

Patch Idea - Polyrhythm Machine

- Sequence the Zone input with stepped random or other sequencer signals *unsynced* to your main clock.
 - Use the Rate CV in conjunction with separate division clocks to achieve complex interlocking.
 - For every clock tick or bar line, force a Zone or Rate change. This "re-maps" the time base for the repeats—perfect for breakbeats, glitches, or evolving groove.
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2. Use Skew, Halo, and Ping Pong for Spatial & Temporal Complexity

SKEW

- The SKEW function lets Left and Right repeats run at different Rates. Patch an LFO or divide/multiply clocks (*one for Rate, another for SKEW control*).
- Engage Ping Pong or Swap for alternating/phase-shifted patterns in stereo: "echoes" or percussive hits shift and bounce across the stereo field in a non-repetitive way.
- With HOLD engaged, change SKEW for evolving gating and "hocketing" effects.

HALO

- For dense, spatialized percussion: set HALO near max for a stereo "smear" or diffusion. Combine with high Repeats for a metallic/plate-reverb dreamscape effect—great as a percussive bed or layer.
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3. Mimeophon as a Percussive Voice (Karplus-Strong/Physical Modeling)

Zone 0 & Karplus Mode

- Patch a short noise burst or impulse (e.g., from Make Noise MATHS or a trigger to noise generator) to the input.
- Set Zone to 0 and Rate high (full CW); adjust Repeats for “pluck decay.”
- MicroRate becomes 1V/Oct—sequence with pitch CV for percussive pitched hits, almost like a quick acid bass drum or tuned percussion.
- *Flip* the buffer for unusual metallic or shifted harmonics.

Patch: “Karplus Drum Kit”

- Rapidly change Zone or Rate alongside triggering audio bursts, turning every percussion step into a *different sound engine instance* (snare, bongo, kick, etc.).
 - Modulate Color and Halo for each “hit” for ever-changing texture.
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4. Advanced Tricks for Rhythmic Density

Zone Jumps for Micro-Macro Patterning

- Use a fast pulse on the Zone input (sequenced) to alternate between micro (Zone 0) and macro (Zone 6/7) repeat sizes, creating both glitch stabs and giant “room” echoes cascading within the same phrase.

Feedback/Repeats Macrocontrol

- Automate the Repeats via CV to punch holes or add rolls in the echo. For every hit, you can set Repeats briefly to max for ratchets/rolls, then drop back for staccato fills.

Flip for Off-Grid/Reverse Hits

- Gate the FLIP input in odd patterns—suddenly reverses the loop buffer. Use at audio rate for digital distortion textures or at percussive rates for off-grid, glitchy reversals.

RATE Output as a Pattern Source

- Use RATE OUT as a clock divider/multiplier for other sequencers/drum voices. Skew, Zone, or Rate adjustments on the Mimeophon will now propagate pattern changes to the rest of your drum voices—automatic evolving patterns.
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5. Color, Halo, and Input Gain Modulation for Punch

- **Color:** Use as a dynamic per-hit EQ/distortion. Random modulation here adds variability and punch.
 - **Halo/Repeats:** Vary in time, not just set-and-forget! Try patterning both for fills, ghost notes, swells.
 - **Input Gain:** Set hotter for overdrive/crunch, or attenuate for pristine ‘ghost’ repeats in the background.
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Example Modular Patch Structure

```
Kick Drum (Trigger) --> Noise Burst --> Mimeophon IN L  
MATHS Envelope --> MicroRate (tonality/pitch sweep)  
Random CV/Sequencer --> Zone, Rate, Repeats CV  
Stepped Clock Divider A --> TEMPO  
Main Clock --> Skew (for stereo pulses)  
Mimeophon OUT L/R --> Mixer/Stereo Bus  
Rate OUT --> Envelope Trigger for another drum voice
```

Summary Table - Perceptual Effects by Parameter

Parameter	Use for Polyrhythms/ Complexity	Use for Percussive Impact
Zone	Macro time changes, polyrhythm jumps	Micro time for attack, loop for tails
Rate	Immediate time division/mult, manual groove changes	Fast for punchy, slow for dub/echo
Skew	Stereo polyrhythms, ping-pong, complex grid overlays	Tight or wide image, phase tricks
Halo	Smear, glue, pseudo-reverb for layering	Zero for sharp/ repetitive hits
Color	Modulate for timbral counterpoint, dense freq interplay	Set for attack/decay shaping, dirt
Flip	Time-reversal, glitch, pattern morph	Sharp metallic, reverse hits
Repeats	Fills, ratchets, cycle pattern complexity	Low for dry/punch, high for rooooooooll
Input Gain	Clip for digital grit, attenuate for only backhosts	Boost for hit, cut for room

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