



QUICK START INSTRUCTIONS

anode Limited Edition (Firmware Version 2.50)

Thanks for buying MeeBlip, and welcome to anode! Let's get started.

Connect anode LE

anode requires three connections: **MIDI, 9V DC power and Audio**

For audio, connect any stereo mini jack (3.5 mm) cable to an external output, or plug in stereo headphones. **IMPORTANT: you need a stereo cable, not a mono cable.**

MIDI input is available from any standard MIDI DIN connection. (That's the round connector with the five pins in it.)

Turn it on

Flip the power switch on the back panel to the right to turn anode LE on. The LED by the VOLUME control will light and blinks off when receiving MIDI data.

Power is 9V DC, 300 mA, 2.1mm-barrel, center positive.

How anode LE responds to MIDI

In addition to pitch (MIDI notes) and velocity (mapped to the filter envelope, so anode LE responds to how forcibly you play notes), anode responds to MIDI messages from external controllers and sequencers. MIDI numbers these messages via standard Control Change numbers, or CC:

01 MIDI MOD wheel (mapped to LFO Depth for convenience)

Knobs:

- 54** Amplitude Decay
- 53** Filter Decay
- 52** Filter Cutoff
- 51** Pulse Width
- 50** Oscillator Detune
- 49** LFO Rate
- 48** LFO Depth

Knobs only accessible via MIDI:

- 55** Portamento ("glide")
- 56** VCF Envelope Amount
- 57** Amplitude Attack
- 58** Filter Attack

Switches:

- 64** Sustain
- 65** Oscillator B Octave
- 66** PWM Sweep
- 67** LFO Destination

Since switches are either in one position or another, any CC with a value from 0-63 will correspond to "off"; any value from 64-127 will result in "on."

Switches only accessible via MIDI:

- 68** LFO Random
- 69** LFO Note Retrigger (default ON)
- 70** Oscillator B Wave (pulse/sawtooth)

Set the MIDI Channel

Set the MIDI channel by pressing and releasing the MIDI SET button on the back panel. The LED will start to blink. Move one of the four knobs on the bottom row (Pulse Width, Detune, LFO Rate or LFO Depth), corresponding to channels 1 to 4. The LED will blink quickly to confirm that the MIDI channel has been changed.

Adjust the controls

anode LE's controls are divided into sections that control the sound of each note over time (envelope), shape its timbre (filter), control its sound source (oscillators), and add modulation (LFO).

ENVELOPE: With SUSTAIN switched off, anode LE offers individual control of Amplitude and Filter DECAY. With SUSTAIN on, the DECAY knob controls both decay and release times.

OSCILLATORS: anode is a two-oscillator synth. Adjust the WAVE knob to select from 8 waveforms. Use WAVE BANK to select Bank A or B.

DETUNE adjusts the pitch of the second oscillator up or down an augmented fifth (eight semitones).

OCTAVE transposes the second oscillator down an additional octave (set to the left, DOWN position) or to unison (set to the right, UP position).

Wavetables

The WAVE BANK switch selects Wavetable Bank A / Bank B and the WAVE knob selects one of eight single-cycle 16-bit waveforms in each bank. The band-limited pulse waves from the original MeeBlip are the first 2 waves in Bank A (with/without PWM).

Wave Bank 1: Band-limited pulse with PWM, band-limited pulse, sawtooth, FM 1, distorted 1, granular 1, voice 1, voice 2

Wave Bank 2: Bit reduced 1, bit reduced 2, bit reduced 3, distorted 2, distorted 3, FM 2, FM 3, more granular.

What's next?

Have fun! Read the full manual for more detail and background information, and the hacking guide to learn more about modifying the anode for advanced users.

You can find out more about MeeBlip and join other users, plus check out advanced documentation, at our site: <http://meeblip.com>

Or reach us directly at meeblip@reflexaudio.com

Assembled in Canada by Blipsonic Inc. MeeBlip is a project of Blipsonic and CDM (<http://createdigitalmusic.com>)

WAVE BANK selects between Waveform Banks A & B. Each has 8 single-cycle waveforms. The band-limited pulse waves from the original MeeBlip are the first 2 waves in Bank A (with/without PWM).

LFO RATE determines the speed of the Low Frequency Oscillator (LFO). Turned all the way down, the LFO is off.

DEPTH is the modulation amount of the LFO. Turned all the way down, the LFO will not have an audible impact.

LFO DEST sets the LFO Destination to modulate either the pitch of the two oscillators, or the cutoff of the analog filter.

FILTER: anode has a unique-sounding Twin-T filter that behaves like a low-pass filter, with controls for **CUTOFF** and **REZ** (resonance). Turn REZ all the way up for squelchy self-resonance. Try turning CUTOFF up and REZ down when experimenting with other values.

Play some notes

anode responds to notes, pitch bend, mod wheel, velocity (mapped to filter cutoff), and CC messages (see table).