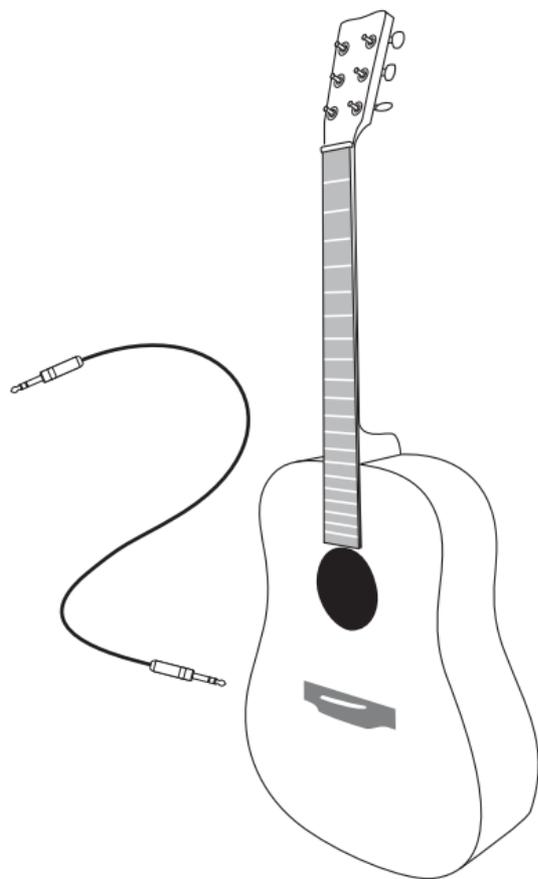
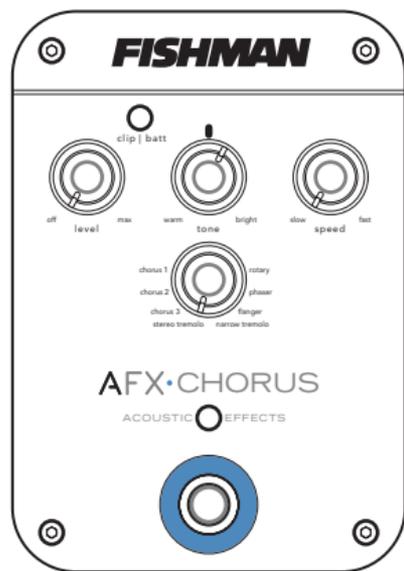
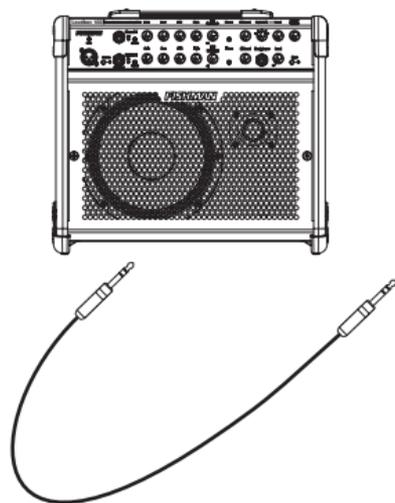


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***FISHMAN***

**AFX • USER GUIDE  
ACOUSTIC CHORUS PEDAL**



# Quick Start

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**Power** – Install a 9V alkaline or lithium battery (not included).

**Plug in** – Use standard ¼-inch shielded instrument cables.

**Set input gain** – Play hard and try both **normal** and **boost** modes. The **clip/batt** LED may flash occasionally.

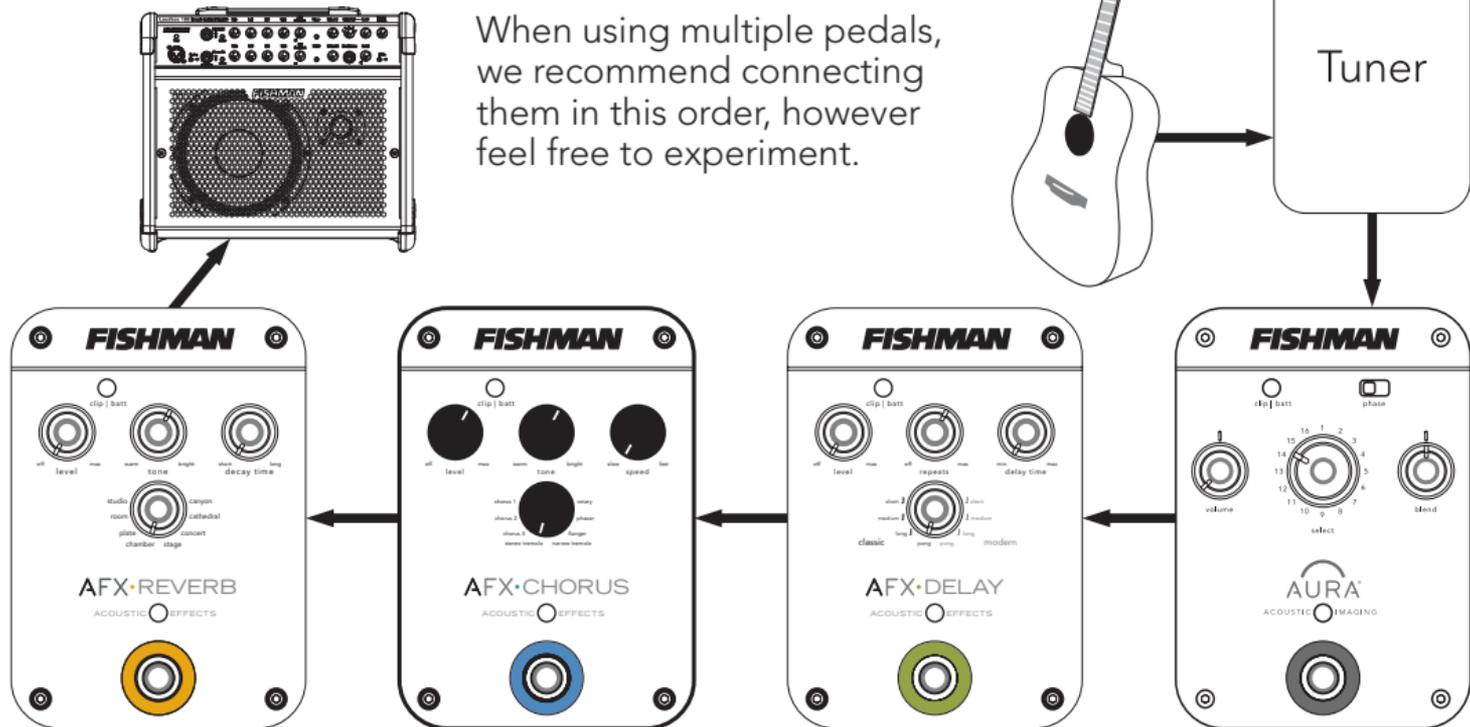
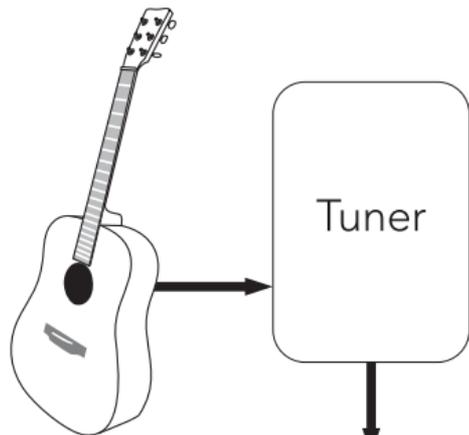
**Select an effect** – Choose one of the eight modulation effects.

**Dial it in** – Adjust the **level**, **tone** and **speed** to taste.

**Bypass** – Step on the footswitch to bypass the effect.

# Using Other Effects

When using multiple pedals, we recommend connecting them in this order, however feel free to experiment.



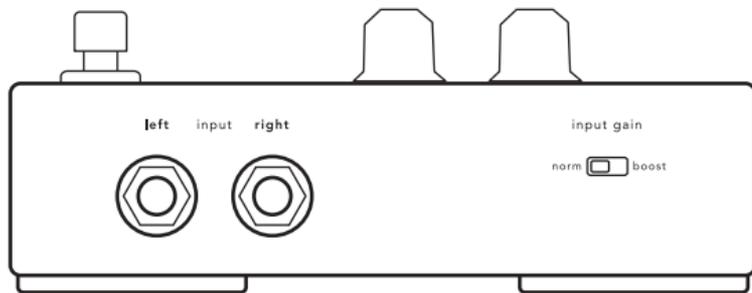
# Right Side Panel

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## Input

Plug in with a standard guitar cable to either the **left** or **right input** and the pedal will power on. Or, for stereo operation, connect the outputs from another stereo effects pedal to both the **left** and **right** inputs.

Note: The input for all **Fishman AFX** pedals is ideal for active pickups and all soundhole pickups. For passive piezo pickups (no preamp built into the instrument) we recommend plugging directly into an impedance-matching preamp first to strengthen the level and maintain proper low frequency content.



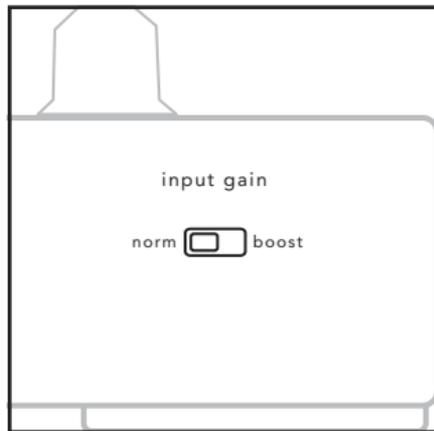
## Right Side Panel (continued)

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### Input Gain

This switch lets you quickly set the best operating level for your pickup. Start with the **input gain** switch set to **normal**. When you play hard, the **clip/batt** LED should flash only occasionally. If the LED does not flash with hard playing, select **boost**. Typically, soundhole pickups will require a gain boost while onboard pre-amp systems will use the normal setting.

The pedal is designed to automatically maintain constant level when switching between **normal** and **boost** positions, so you will hear no difference in the overall output level when setting this control.



# Left Side Panel

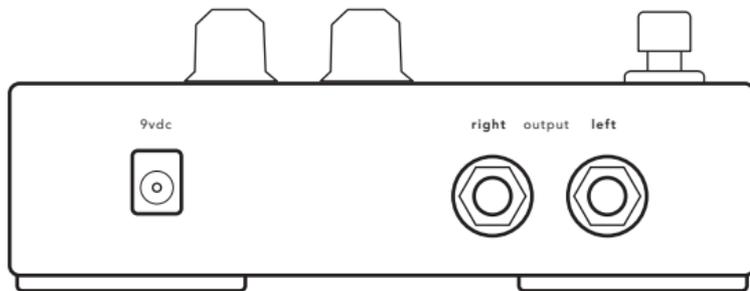
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## Output

Use a standard guitar cable to connect either the **left** or **right output** to another pedal, amplifier or mixing board. For stereo operation, connect both **left** and **right** outputs.

## 9vdc

See Power section on next page.



# Power

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Power may be supplied by either a 9V battery (battery compartment under the pedal) or an AC adapter (sold separately). Insert a plug into either **input** jack, and the pedal powers up. To conserve the battery, remove the plug(s) from the **input** jack(s) when not in use.

For AC power, use the Fishman 910-R (for 110V) or other suitable 9V adapter. The adapter must be filtered, regulated and rated for at least 200mA. It must also accept AC power appropriate for your country. Power-plug requirements: 5.5mm O.D., 2mm I.D., tip = negative.

# Controls

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## Level

The **level** control mixes the selected effect in parallel, adding as much or as little chorus as you want in addition to your direct sound. This means that your tone is preserved while the effect is blended into it.

## Tone

Use this to add brightness or warmth to the sound of the effect without altering your direct sound.

## Speed

This controls the rate or speed of the selected effect.

For the rotary effect, this knob acts like a slow/fast switch when it is moved either side of the 12 o'clock position.

## Controls (continued)

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### Effect Select Knob

**AFX • Chorus** offers eight popular modulation effects, EQ'd to work well with the resonances found in acoustic instruments. Be sure to check them all out in stereo as many can create a very wide, dramatic effect.

#### Chorus 1

This is a very subtle chorus which adds a light detuning and wide stereo image. The chorus effects are built from three "voices" (delays) that are constantly moving and swirling around each other. As you adjust the **speed** control, the voices chase around more quickly, resulting in more detuned, or chorused, effects.

#### Chorus 2

A thicker and more heavily modulated chorus.

#### Chorus 3

Wide and deep, capable of producing thick to very warbly sounds.

## Controls (continued)

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### **Stereo Tremolo**

When used in stereo, this tremolo sounds more like a traditional panner, moving the audio source from left to right and back again. When used in mono, this tremolo has a very sinusoidal, or even, waveshape, reminiscent of classic surfer songs.

### **Narrow Tremolo**

This is a monophonic tremolo with a characteristic irregular sound much like the opto-tremolo found on classic '60s guitar amplifiers.

### **Flanger**

The **flanger** effect is capable of creating a wide variety of flanging sounds, from smokey, sweeping '70s sounds to classic jet plane washes and even heavy underwater effects. Originally created by playing back two identical recordings, slowing down one or the other by rubbing the flange on the recorder's tape reel.

## Controls (continued)

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### Phaser

This is a classic '70s modulation effect that adds motion and constantly shifting harmonics. Like the choruses and flanger, many finely-tuned delays are in constant motion, but spread apart to create wild effects that retain great definition.

### Rotary

Simulates the spinning sound and Doppler effect of a rotary speaker cabinet. In this effect, **tone** balances between the drum (warm) and horn (bright), while the **speed** control mimics the fast/slow switch found on the original amplifier.

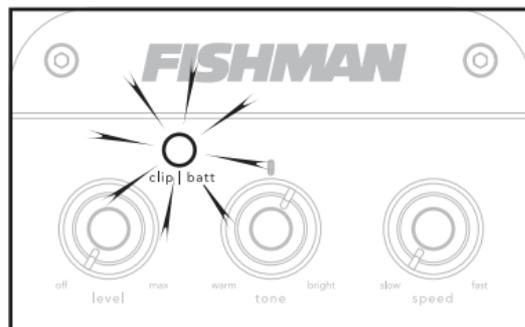
### Footswitch

When the green light above the footswitch is on, the effect is active. Step on the footswitch to bypass the **AFX • Chorus**. When the effect is bypassed, your instrument signal passes through an all-analog buffered signal path. This buffered path provides an incredibly low-noise output useful for driving long cable runs, such as to a mixing console.

# Battery Replacement

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The **clip/batt** indicator will light steadily when it is time to change the battery. Open the battery door underneath the pedal and install a fresh 9V alkaline or lithium battery. When the **clip/batt** LED comes on you have approximately one hour of remaining battery life.



# Specifications

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Digital signal path:	
A/D, D/A conversion:	24-bit
Signal processing:	32-bit
Power supply:	9V alkaline battery or 9VDC adapter
Typical in-use current consumption:	23.5mA
Typical 9V alkaline battery life:	21 hours
9V adapter:	Fishman 910-R (for 110V) or suitable filtered and regulated, 200mA type, tip = negative
Input impedance:	1M Ohm
Nominal output impedance:	1k Ohm
Input gain switch range:	-1dB to -8dB
Maximum output level (onset of clipping)	+3dBV
Baseline noise:	-93dBV
Dynamic range:	96dB

All specifications subject to change without notice.



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