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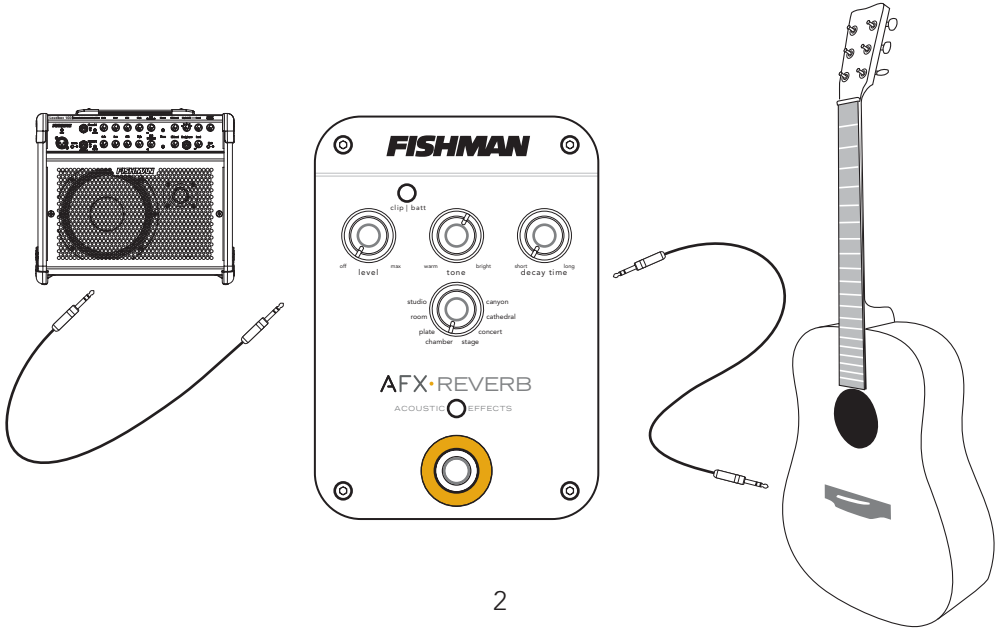
AFX • USER GUIDE
ACOUSTIC REVERB PEDAL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stage
AFX·REVERB
ACOUSTIC EFFECTS

Quick start

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

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

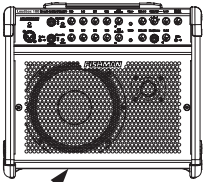
Set input gain – Play hard and try both **normal** and **boost** modes. The **clip/batt** LED may flash occasionally.

Select an effect – Choose one of the eight reverb presets.

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

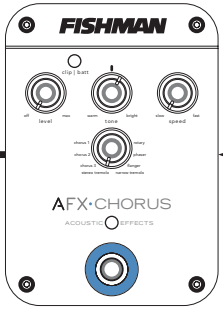
Bypass – Stomp the footswitch to bypass the effect.

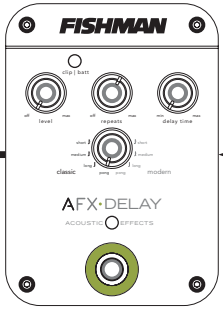
Using other effects

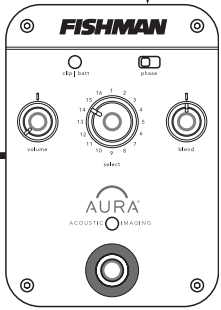


When using multiple pedals, we recommend connecting them in this order, however feel free to experiment.

Tuner





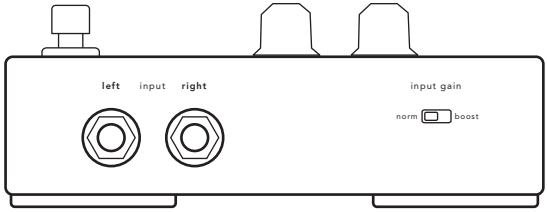


Right side panel

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.

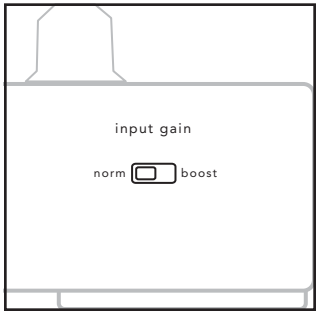


Right side panel (continued)

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 over-all output level when setting this control.



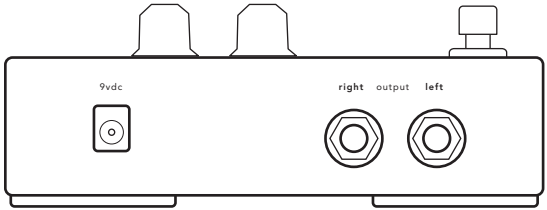
Left Side Panel

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

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.

Reverb Spillover

Normally, when the footswitch is pressed to bypass the effect, the analog audio path is selected and the reverb is cut off abruptly. Instead, you can choose to allow the reverb tails to ring out when in bypass by selecting **reverb spillover** mode. To do this, power up the the pedal while holding the footswitch until the footswitch light flashes quickly. To revert back to analog bypass, repeat this power-up sequence.

Controls

Level

The **level** control mixes the selected effect in parallel, adding as much or as little reverb 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**.**

Decay Time

Adjusts the overall length of the reverb “tail.”

Controls (continued)

Effect Select Knob

AFX • Reverb offers eight popular reverbs, chosen and voiced especially for acoustic instruments.

Studio

The smallest space in the set, this effect mimcs the sounds of a tightly tuned recording studio space.

Room

The early reflections and short decay time bring to mind the feel of a small room.

Plate

Classic warm analog plate reverb used throughout the 50's, 60's and 70's. The original reverberators were large metal plates in wooden housings that had transducers placed at various locations. This created a thick reverb-like effect. It has a strong presence and can be used when you really want to have an obvious reverb in your performance or recording.

Controls (continued)

Chamber

Before digital reverbs were available, chambers were built in major recording studios. A speaker and one or more microphones were placed in these oddly shaped rooms which created a very live reverberant sound that could be mixed into studio recordings. This effect gives the sense of a highly reflective chamber, but with the added advantage of a tone control and adjustable decay time.

Stage

This effect is a small recital hall reverb with early reflections and medium length decay.

Concert

Modeled after Symphony Hall in Boston, Massachusetts, this is a much larger hall with late reflections and capable of very long decay times.

Controls (continued)

Cathedral

Slightly boomy and very large, this hall reverb exhibits very late reflections and long decay time.

Canyon

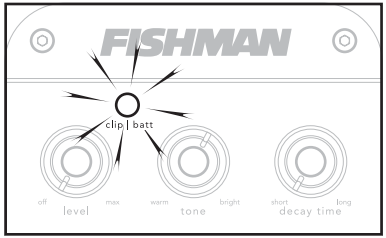
Extremely late reflections (echo) and a very long resonant, decay.

Footswitch

When the green light above the footswitch is on, the effect is active. Step on the footswitch to bypass the **AFX • Reverb.** 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

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

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:	24.7mA
Typical 9V alkaline battery life:	20 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):	+5dBV
Baseline noise:	-91dB
Dynamic range:	96dB

All specifications subject to change without notice.

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