208C
FLOW OF FREQUENCY CONTROL

Cable inputs

Panel settings

∑ = sum

m.o. freq banana (if selected) ⟶ **trim**

m.o.freq or seq s.

freq banana ⟶ fader limit ⟶ **trim**   high / low

frequency fader

208MIDI ch3 m.osc ⟶ side **trim**

fine tune

high / low range

∑   = mod. Oscillator frequency

208MIDI ch1 keyb ⟶ side **trim**

on / off   m.o. keyb v/oct **trim**

∑   = key volt

on / off

on / off

Keyboard pitch banana input

pitch

(v/oct trims)   c.o. keyb v/oct **trim**

∑   = complex oscillator pitch

208MIDI ch2 c.osc ⟶ side **trim**

fine tune

pitch banana ⟶ fader limit ⟶ **trim** ⟶ − / + *polarity*

pitch fader

_____
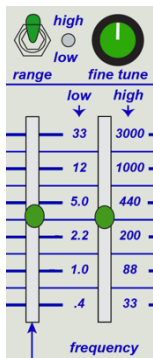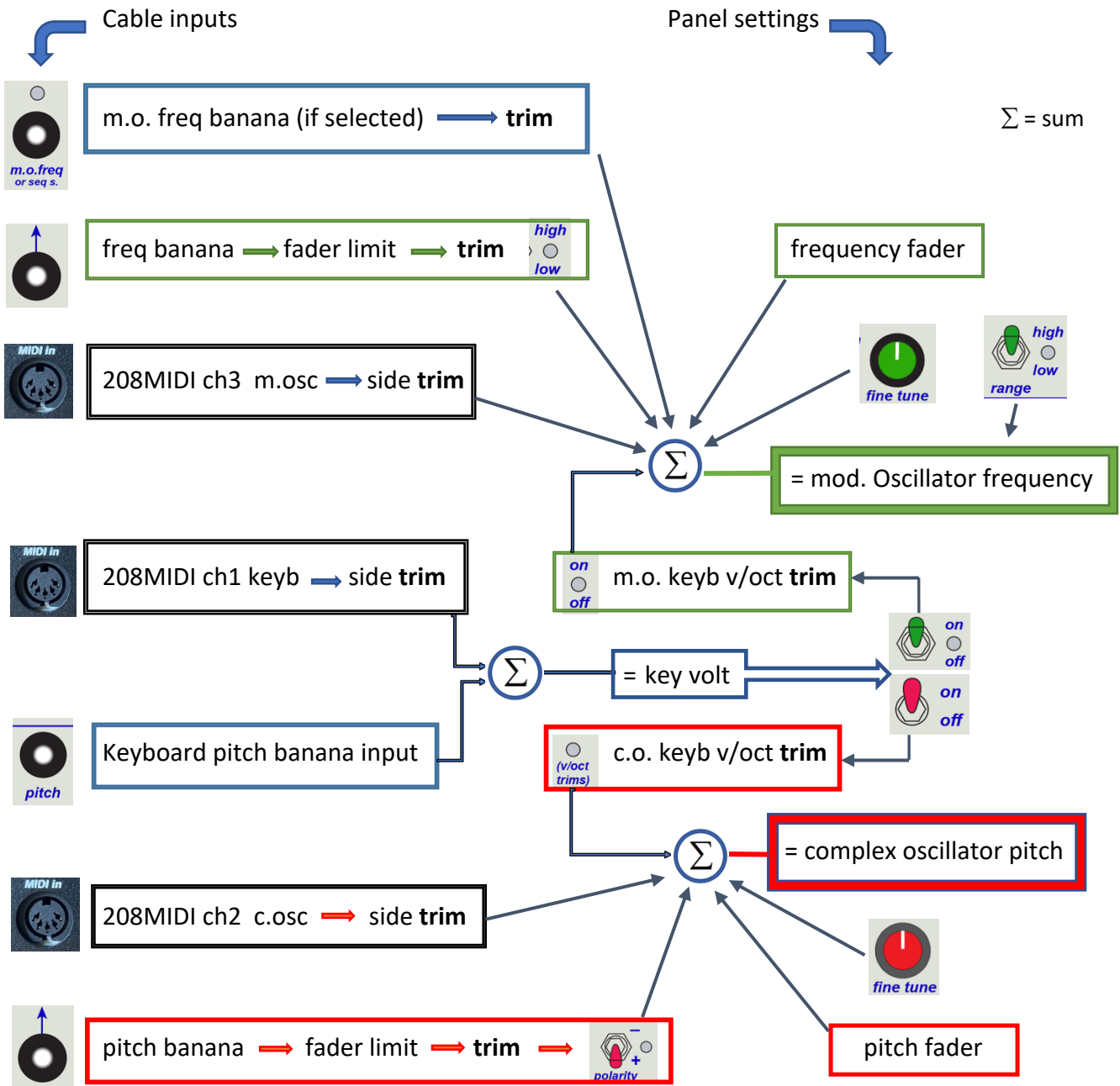
All inputs sum and can therefore be a means of transposition.

Subtraction: The **range** switch on the modulation oscillator subtracts significantly to the pitch range to put it into LFO mode. The **polarity** switch on the complex oscillator will change that CV input to have a subtractive influence.

Frequency modulation, when done through audio, both adds and subtracts to the frequency. *But to get a wider range of FM to the complex oscillator, use the unipolar CV input.*

high / low range   fine tune

low / high
33   3000
12   1000
5.0   440
2.2   200
1.0   88
.4   33
frequency

− / + polarity   fine tune

3000
1000
440
200
88
33
pitch