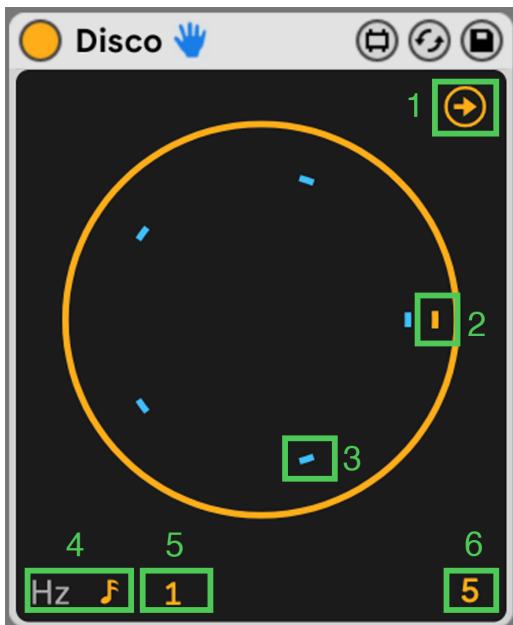


# DISCO | Spinning delay!

Hello and thanks for purchasing Disco! In this manual, you will find a brief introduction to the features and capabilities of Disco, as well as instructions on how to use the instrument in Ableton Live. Whether you are a new or seasoned user, I hope this manual will provide you with all the information you need to get started and make the most of your new instrument!

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Disco is a circular Euclidian delay, where every delay line can rotate around. The signal is split into different delay lines that can rotate together or independently, speeding and slowing down the audio signal.

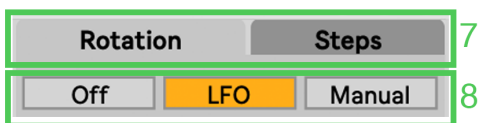


All the delay lines are distributed in a time range defined by (5), both in sync and free hz mode (4).

The bottom-right corner control (6) lets you choose the amount of delay lines, you'll see them showing up as blue steps (3).

In this mode, Disco is acting as a simple Euclidean delay.

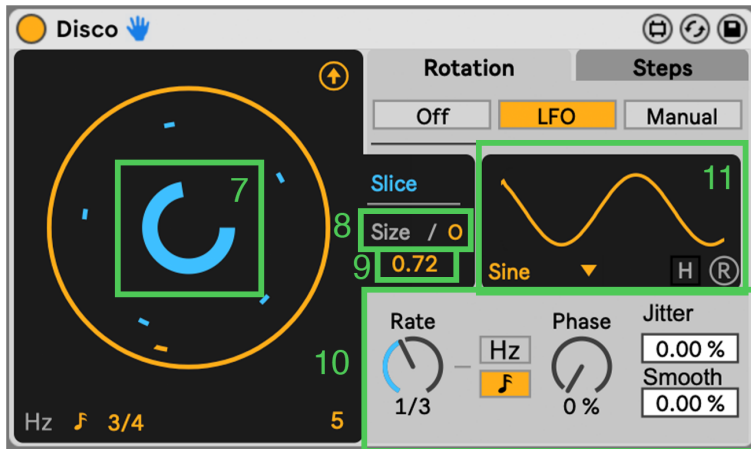
Open advanced mode (1) to unleash the full potential of Disco!



In advanced mode there are two main tabs: Rotation and Steps (7).

Below we will see how both modes under Rotation (8) work.

# Rotation: LFO



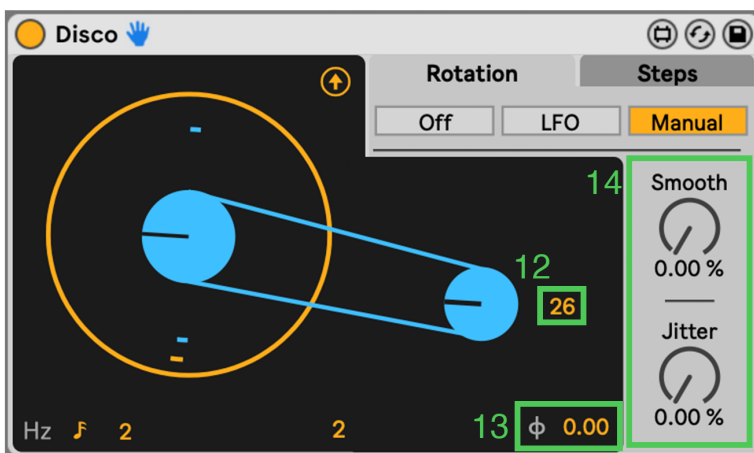
In LFO mode, the delay lines will rotate around according to the LFO (11).

The Disco rotation is constrained by the slice size, which can be set in halves or free mode (8)(9).

Disco lets you experiment with the LFO controls (10)(11), so feel free to play around!

Tips: With a small slice size (9), it's possible to achieve just a subtle movement to your sound. The LFO rate mode (hz or sync) is crucial to achieving predictable or unpredictable results.

# Rotation: MANUAL



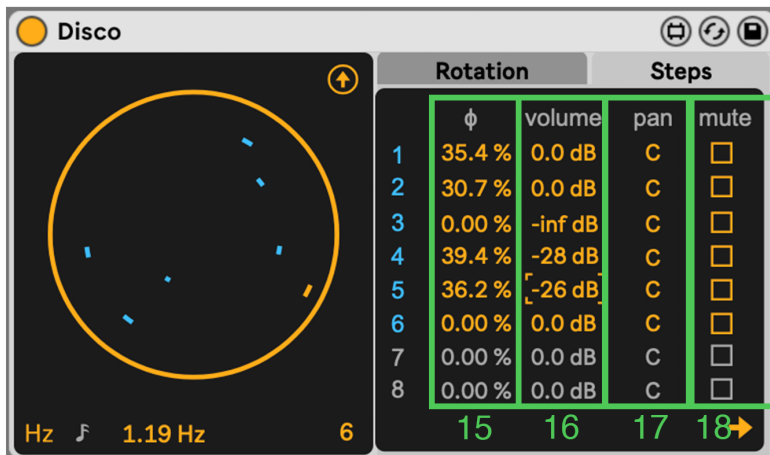
In Manual mode, you can spin Disco manually by changing the manual parameter (12).

The phase (13) is useful for changing the starting point of the rotation.

It's also possible to smooth and add noise to the signal (14).

Tips: Manual mode is also useful for mapping the Disco rotation to an external instrument like an external LFO or an envelope follower.

# Steps



The Steps tab allows you to go further with experimentation by individually changing the position/phase (15), volume (16), pan (17), and mute control (18) for every single step.

Tips: Experimenting with external mappings of the position/phase, volume, pan and mute control parameters in the Steps tab can open up a wide range of new and unique possibilities for sound manipulation and creation. It's worth exploring different mapping options to see what kind of results you can achieve.

I hope you enjoy using Disco and that it helps to enhance your music production. I value your feedback and would love to hear about your experience using this instrument.

Let me know if there's anything else I can help you with.