Noise Enginnering Lapsus Os Instruction Manual

Noise Engineering
Lapsus Os
Quad-channel attenuverter/attenuator and offset with faders

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Overview

Type	Attenuverter/Offset
Size	10HP Eurorack
Depth	.8 Inches
Power	2×5 Eurorack
+12V	60 mA
-12V	50 mA

Lapsus Os is a four-channel attenuator/attenuverter and offset. Designed with performance in mind, each channel can be set to either attenuate or attenuate/invert an incoming signal, adjust the offset of an incoming signal, or with nothing patched to its input, generate a ~0–5v or ±5v offset. Switches on the back of the module invert the fader behavior, allowing for the module to be mounted in either direction, for further customization and ease of use.

Etymology

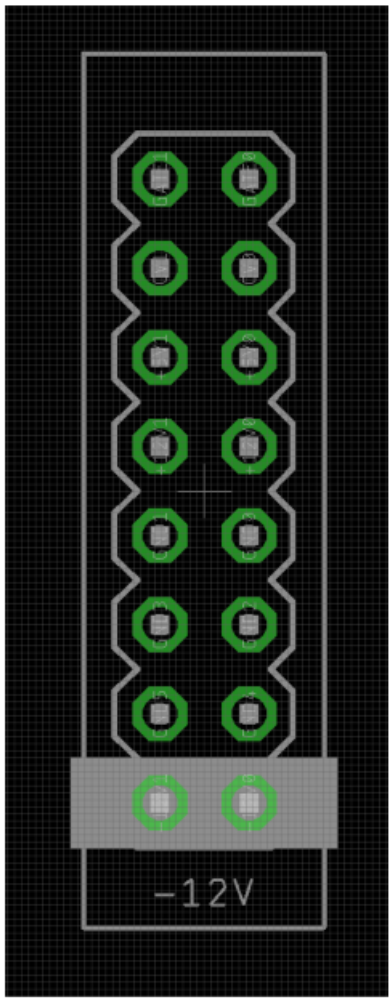
Lapsus — from Latin lapsus: ‘sliding’ Os — from latin os ‘bones’ “Translation: Dancing Corpse”

Input & output voltages

Inputs: ±10v
Outputs:
Without voltage applied
Unipolar: ~0–5v
Bipolar: ±5v
With voltage applied
Unipolar: ~0–10v
Bipolar: ±10v

Power

To power your Noise Engineering module, turn off your case. Plug one end of your ribbon cable into your power board so that the red stripe on the ribbon cable is aligned to the side that says -12v and each pin on the power header is plugged into the connector on the ribbon. Make sure no pins are overhanging the connector! If they are, unplug it and realign it.
Line up the red stripe on the ribbon cable so that it matches the white stripe and/or -12v indication on the board and plug in the connector.
Screw your module into your case BEFORE powering on the module. You risk bumping the module’s PCB against something metallic and damaging it if it’s not properly secured when powered on. You should be good to go if you followed these instructions. Now go make some noise!
A final note. Some modules have other headers — they may have a different number of pins or may say NOT POWER. In general, unless a manual tells you otherwise, DO NOT CONNECT THOSE TO POWER.



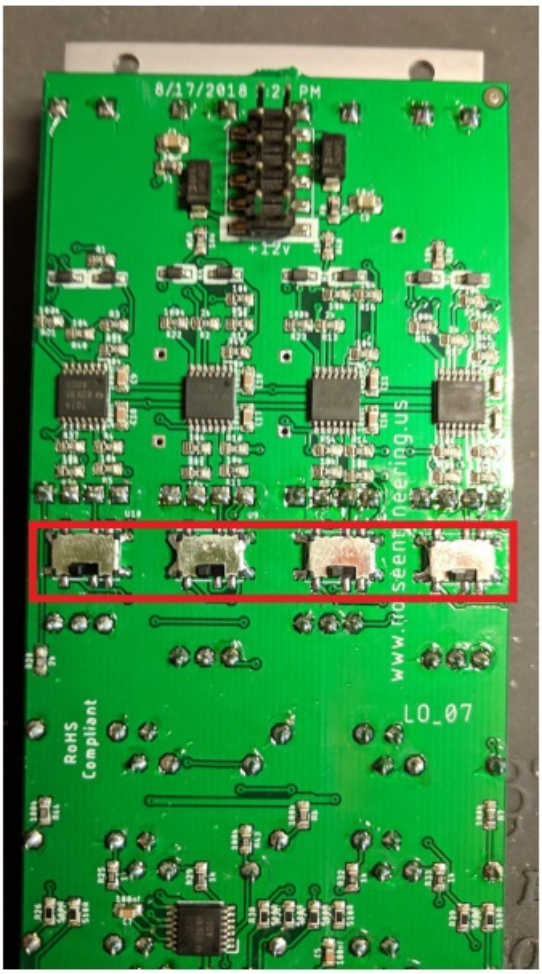
Warranty

Noise Engineering backs all our products with a product warranty: we guarantee our products to be free from manufacturing defects (materials or workmanship) for one year from the date a new module is purchased from Noise Engineering or an authorized retailer (receipt or invoice required). The cost of shipping to Noise Engineering is paid by the user. Modules requiring warranty repair will either be repaired or replaced at Noise Engineering's discretion. If you believe you have a product that has a defect that is out of warranty, please contact us and we will work with you.
This warranty does not cover damage due to improper handling, storage, use, or abuse, modifications, or improper power or other voltage application.
All returns must be coordinated through Noise Engineering; returns without a Return Authorization will be refused and returned to the sender.
Please contact us for the current rate and more information for repairs for modules that are not covered by our warranty.

Interface

Faders 1-4: The main controls of LO. The LEDs in the faders show the CV that is being passed through. When in attenuverter mode, the LED will be off at 0, allowing each fader to easily be set near 0.
Uni/Bi Switches 1-4: In the Unipolar position (left), the corresponding channel attenuates the input signal. In the Bipolar position (right), the upper half of the corresponding channel fader attenuates the input signal, the lower half of the fader inverts and attenuates the signal.
Offset inputs 1-4 (+): Sending a signal to these inputs adds an offset to the input, controlled by the fader and the mode switch.
Attenuating/attenuating inputs 1-4 (x): Sending a signal to these inputs attenuates/anteverts the signal, depending on the position of the channel fader and switch.
Outputs: Each channel has a pair of identical outputs. If nothing is sent to either input of a channel, an offset will

be generated and output here, useful for controlling parameters on other modules with a single fader.
Rear-board switches: Below, in red. Inverts the corresponding channel, allowing for creative mounting in either direction. Note that each channel must be switched
independently to fully reverse the functionality.



Patch Tutorial

Patch 1: Set a channel switch to the left position and patch the outputs to CV inputs on another module (for instance, Loquelic Iteritas). The fader becomes an easy-to-use
controller for those parameters. Patch the rest of the LO channels to other parameters in your system to create an expressive and intuitive interface.
Patch 2: Patch a CV signal (such as an LFO) into the attenuating input of a channel.
Set the channel switch to the right position, and patch the output to a bipolar CV input in your system. Tweak the fader to attenuvert and dial in the perfect amount of modulation on the fly.
Patch 3: In a case with four voices route each LO channel to the decay control for each voice. Use for centralized control over voicing.

Design Notes

This module was simple a module Stephen wanted for his case for playing live. He wanted a simple centralized control panel that could map neighboring sliders to the knobs throughout the case so that they could be played simultaneously. The original LO was remarkably simple, but a few versions in, we decided that rather than four outputs per channel, we could add inputs that would give all sorts of crazy control. We agreed it should be reversible early on but it wasn't until we got it in the hands of Markus Cancilla who immediately pointed out that Uni/Bi switches should be a mid panel. On that version, they were at the top, and completely in the way. It was so obvious! Markus was hired shortly after giving us that feedback…

Documents / Resources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Overview
Etymology
Input & output voltages
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