



## **Zorgtaver user's manual.**

Please read carefully this manual, there's some hidden features you must know and important information to help you protect your ears.

Please feed the pedal with a 9v center negative power supply. It'll need 130mA maximum.

### **About the Zorgtaver sound:**

The Zorgtaver has been designed to be a fat and acid octaver. It can generate smooth octaves, but also edgy, raw, saturated octaves, or 8bits-like sounds, and be pretty bad. The key is to experiment in between different mix and filtering of the octaves.

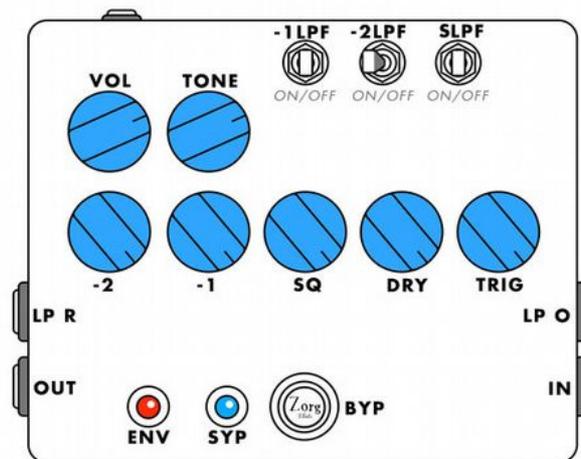
The Zorgtaver is good for any instrument: bass, guitar, trumpets, synths, flutes...

Oh, you should know that the Zorgtaver is 100% analog. Thus there might be some slight bad triggering with low frequency input. Remember: You'll get the best triggering with a clean sound from the neck pickup on stringed instruments.

### **A looopp?? WTF!?**

So you'll get the best triggering with a clean sound. But what if you want to add octaves to... let's say... a fuzz sound!? This is what the loop is for: plug your favorite fuzz in the loop and you'll be able to trig on a clean sound AND add the octave to the sound out of your fuzz. But there's a drawback: your fuzz will be available only for the Zorgtaver and will be bypassed when bypassing the Zorgtaver...

# What are these knobs for?



**VOL:** Sets the overall volume of the pedal.

**TONE:** This is a low pass filter, it will smooth the sound or remove the treble. It affects only the sum of the two octaves and square signal and not the dry signal.

**TRIG:** Adjusts the trig sensibility to your pickups/input with this knob. It'll also shape an envelope to the Sq/-1/-2 signal. Low values may cause some gate on the octaves signals. High values will cause endless sustain on octaves but it may trig to the octave up and be glitchy. The perfect value is in between depending on your pickups and taste. Use your ears to get what you like. Remember triggering is better with a clean neck sound and can be shitty with low frequencies notes.

Then the others four knobs are used to mix the octaves and dry signal together:

**DRY:** Set the amount of dry signal in the mix. If there's a pedal in the Zorgtaver's loop, the dry sound is what comes out of it. If there's no pedal, the dry sound is what arrives at the input of the Zorgtaver

**SQ:** Set the amount of square signal, or fuzz in the mix. Think of the square signal as a heavily distorted version of the input signal (I mean NOT the one from the loop).

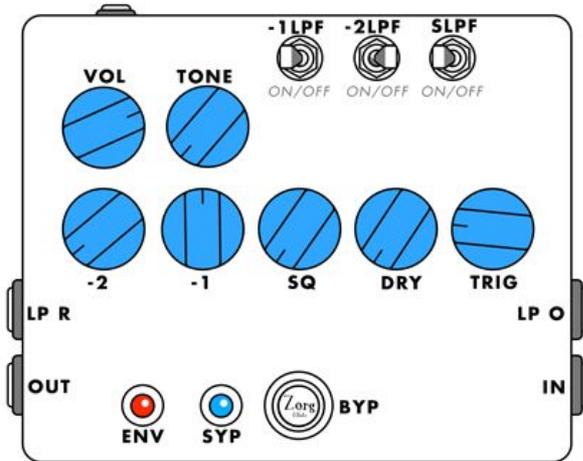
**-1:** Set the amount of the signal one octave below.

**-2:** Set the amount of the signal two octaves below.

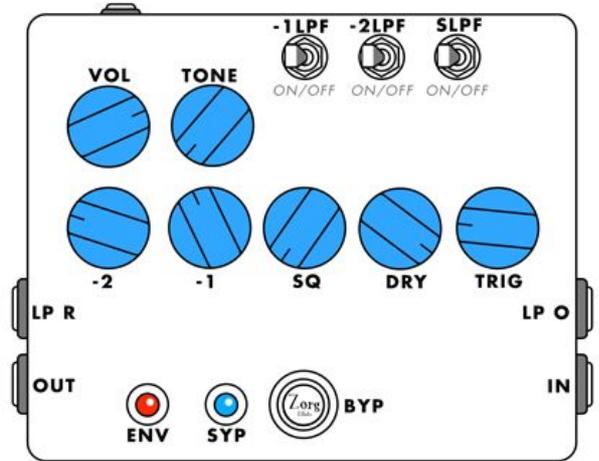
**-1LPF, -2LFP, SLPF switches:** these switches toggle separately a low pass filter on each one of the 3 corresponding signals: square, -1 octave, -2 octaves. The thing is, the square and octaves are square signals, and thus can be really rich in harmonics: the sound is fat and yet can be very nasty. Turning the LPFs on will smooth the sound (The signal will be almost a triangle). Classic octavers sounds are achieved with these LPFs on.

# PRESETS

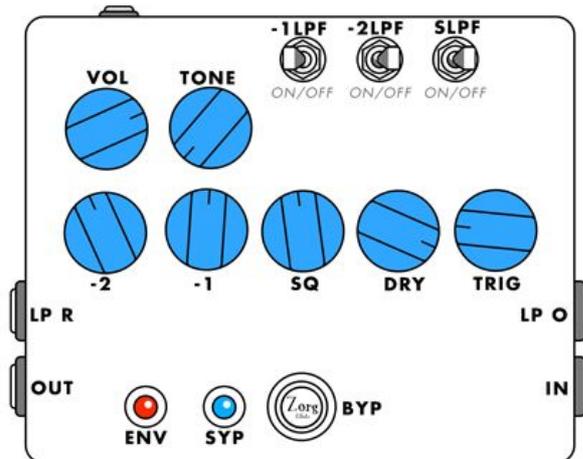
## 8 bits



## You're the boss!



## Ultra fat



## Somehow vintage

