

CONGRATULATIONS

You now own one of the finest delay lines available; the Morley Electrostatic Delay Line. The EDL should provide years of trouble free operation. To insure your satisfaction, please take a bit of time to read this book to acquaint yourself with some of the features that may be new to you. Above all, we hope you enjoy your new Morley EDL as much as we enjoyed building it for you.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The EDL is the only delay line in the world using an electrostatic memory system. The advantages of this system are many. For one it is quieter and more reliable than magnetic units. It will out perform any competitive unit in its price range: analogue, digital, or magnetic. The design is simple and straight forward. The functions the EDL performs are those that are most generally wanted and used by the professional performer.

The EDL may be used with any amplified instrument or microphone regardless of impedance. Always use good quality shielded cable to minimize interference, noise or hum.

The EDL is AC (Mains) powered for maximum reliability.

OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

- (NOTE: Always operate the EDL in an approximately level, upright position)
1. For conventional operation connect the microphone or instrument to the input jack.
 2. Connect the amp to the output jack.
 3. Turn the controls on the amp and instrument to their usual setting.
 4. To start with, turn all the controls on the EDL to eleven o'clock.
 5. Turn on the amplifier, instrument and the EDL. The EDL on/off switch is on the rear panel. An indicator light on the front panel of the EDL indicates when the power is on.
 6. Generate a damped sound (tap a mic or pick a muted string) and you will hear the direct signal plus the delayed effects created by the EDL. The direct signal is always approximately at unity gain.
 7. To obtain the effects you desire you may adjust the controls while experimenting, however the following explanation and instructions may save you some time.

8. The INPUT LEVEL controls the amount of signal in. Set it for maximum useable level without overload distortion.
9. Adjust the DELAY control for the desired delay time. At minimum (counter clockwise) the delay time is approximately 10ms. Turning the knob clockwise will increase the delay time to a maximum of approximately 330ms.
10. The REPEAT control provides single, or multiple repeats. A runaway condition may be obtained by turning the control clockwise until the effect is reached.
11. The DELAY LEVEL is a volume control for the delayed signal only. Usually the level is set so that it is slightly lower than the direct signal.
12. A remote control jack labeled FOOTSWITCH is located on the rear panel. To remotely turn the effects off or on use a standard footswitch or pedal with shielded cable.
13. The DIRECT ONLY jack provides an additional source of direct signal at unity gain for mixing functions.

LIVE STEREO OPERATION

Stereo or other effects are generated by splitting the signal as follows:

1. Connect Amp one to the OUTPUT jack as in conventional operation.
2. Connect a cable from DELAY OUT jack to amp two. When connected in this manner the direct signal only goes to Amp one and the delayed signal only goes to Amp two for a spectacular stereo effect. NOTE: Plugging into the DELAY OUT jack accomplishes the signal separation.
3. Place your amps apart for ideal separation. The delay time appears to be longer when in the stereo mode.
4. You may wish to utilize the stereo capability in another manner using one two channel amp. One example:
A - Connect the DELAY OUT to the reverb channel.
B - Connect the OUTPUT jack to the dry channel.
C - Turn on the reverb which will then be activated by the delayed signal. The effect will be direct sound followed by delayed reverb. This is a commonly used studio effect and far superior to reverb alone.
D - You may also run the direct channel through other effects such as wah, fuzz, phase shift, etc. As you can see the possibilities are myriad.

MIXING

Mixing through a P.A. mixer, or console that has an echo send/receive circuit is more effective when the delayed signal only is used. Use the signal from the DELAY OUT jack for that purpose.