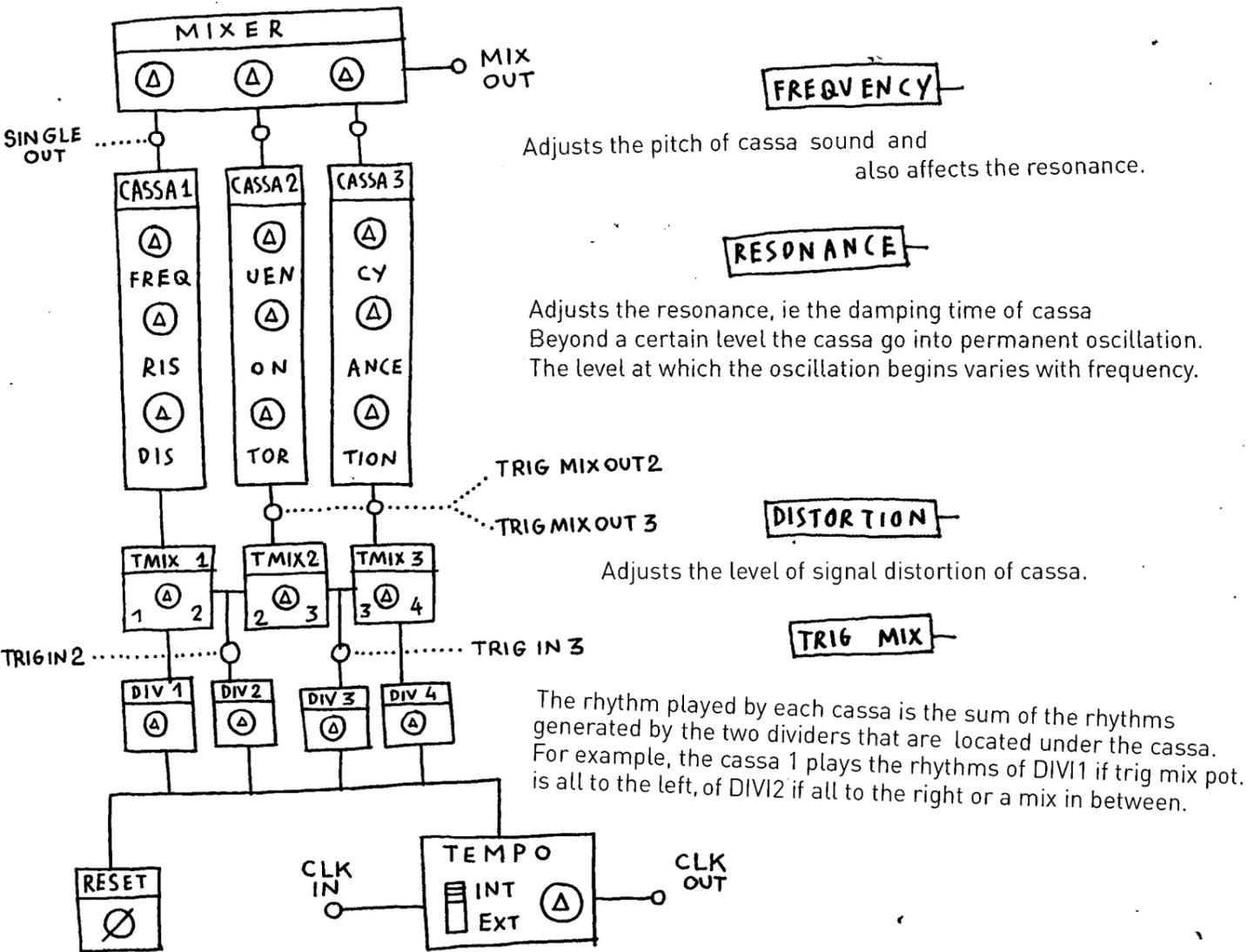


BLOCK DIAGRAM



FREQUENCY

Adjusts the pitch of cassa sound and also affects the resonance.

RESONANCE

Adjusts the resonance, ie the damping time of cassa. Beyond a certain level the cassa go into permanent oscillation. The level at which the oscillation begins varies with frequency.

DISTORTION

Adjusts the level of signal distortion of cassa.

TRIG MIX

The rhythm played by each cassa is the sum of the rhythms generated by the two dividers that are located under the cassa. For example, the cassa 1 plays the rhythms of DIV1 if trig mix pot. is all to the left, of DIV2 if all to the right or a mix in between.

CLK DIVIDER

These set the clock divisor, ie how many clock pulses (white LED) it takes to get a shot of cash (colored LEDs). If the potentiometer all the way left, to each pulse of the white LED will have a shot (divisor 1), slowly moving forward we will have dividers more and more high (shots more and more slow). The max divider is about 64 (potentiometer fully right).

BPM

In internal clock mode adjusts the speed of the basic clock, and then all of the rhythms. All on the left, minimum speed, maximum speed all right. When you are on the external clock acts as a divider (clock prescaler) in the same way of the clock divider, in this case the we will have the maximum speed with the potentiometer all at the left.

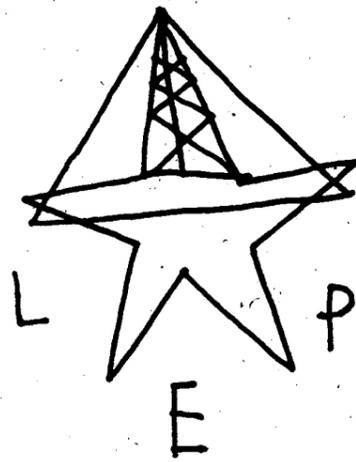
The multicassa accepts any type of clock pulse or square wave of 3-12 volts amplitude, with any polarity including the Midi clock, as long as the midi line is present only midi clock and no other messages (notes, control changes, sysex, etc.). The clock can be generated internally or applied externally through jack on the left side of the unit. Each cassa has a pitch, resonance and distortion control.

- An output mixer allows you to adjust the volume of each speaker.
- Dividers act not to the notes but on the rhythms, by dividing a basic rhythm (clock) for a variable number (with the command Clock Divider) rhythms are then mixed 2 by 2 (Trig Mix) generating a complex poly rhythms.

The valves are replaced by solid-state trigger circuits.
The same principle is used here with two differences:
Early versions of Mixtratronium use as frequency dividers the Thyatron (a type of gas valve that could be used to build oscillators and frequency dividers), these dividers acting on the notes producing subharmonic that could be mixed (hence MIXTR) for produce complex sounds.

The multicassa is an electronic instrument composed of 3 cassa generators controlled by an analog trautonium like rhythms generator.

MULTICASSA TRAUTORITWICA



DESIGN

LEP LABORATORIES
TONYLIGHT & PEPPOLASAGNA

ARTWORK

ERUGIERY.com

MULTICASSA TRAUTORITWICA



USER MANUAL

Power also non-stabilized 12 volts with + central tip.

