About Veils

VCAs are the cornerstones of modular patches: shaping the amplitude of a sound with an envelope, animating a mixture of several oscillators, adjusting the amount of filter modulation with a random source or touch plates, controlling the amount of FM applied on an oscillator... are all possible uses of these super versatile building blocks.

Veils provides four VCAs with an adjustable response curve and an offset control. Their outputs are daisy-chained, allowing adjacent groups of 2, 3, or all 4 channels, to be mixed together.

Veils requires a -12V / +12V power supply (2x5 pin connector). The red stripe of the ribbon cable (-12V side) must be oriented on the same side as the "Red stripe" marking on the board. The module draws **50mA** from the -12V rail and 50mA from the +12V rail. Current consumption can reach 70mA on either rail depending on the color and brightness of the LEDs.

Online manual and help

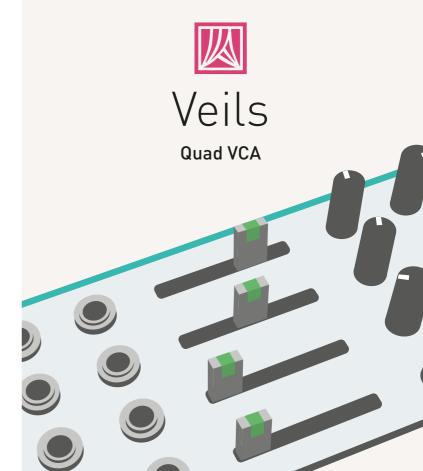
The full manual can be found online at mutable-instruments.net/modules/veils/manual

For help and discussions, head to mutable-instruments.net/forum



FC C E Please refer to the online manual for detailed information regarding compliance with EMC directives







- A. Response curve, continuously variable between exponential and linear. Very high gains (up to +30dB) can be achieved with an exponential response curve. Beware of clipping!
- **B. Offset control**. This control adds a positive offset to the CV signal, for example to obtain a unipolar modulation from a bipolar LFO.
- **C. Gain CV amount.** Amount of gain (amplitude) modulation from the CV input (2), or direct gain control when no cable is patched into the CV input. When set to the maximum, a CV of +5V yields a gain of 1, and a CV above +5V might cause distortion.
- **1. Gain indicator LED**. Its brightness is proportional to the VCA gain, on a dB scale. The LED is off when the signal is muted.
- 2. Gain CV input. Normalized to a constant +8V.
- 3. DC-coupled signal input. Accepts audio or CV signals.
- **4. Output indicator LED**. Its brightness represents signal level, and its color represents signal polarity (green = positive).
- 5. Signal output. When no patch cable is plugged into an output, the signal from this channel is routed to the next channel. For example, when no patch cable is patched into output 1, output 2 will contain the sum of channel 2 and channel 1. If nothing is patched into outputs 1, 2 and 3, output 4 will contain the sum of all four channels.