

### CONGRATULATIONS

You now own the finest quality pedal made. A Morley. The ACV is designed for years of trouble free operation. To insure your satisfaction, please take a bit of time to read this instruction manual thoroughly to acquaint yourself with some of the features that may be new to you. Above all, we hope you enjoy your new Morley ACV as much as we enjoyed building it for you.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

The Morley ACV is AC powered and photo-electric cell controlled. There is no rack and pinion gear nor is there a pot coupled to the pedal, as you might find in most other pedals. The indicator light is the driving source for the ACV and must operate for the unit to function. Replace a damaged bulb using a factory replacement or a #387 lamp. A #327 may also be used. A special cable, two Pik cords and a Pik are provided with this pedal.

### OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Plug the ACV into an appropriate AC source.
2. Connect the instrument to the ACV with the special cable provided, by connecting the end with the standard and miniature plugs into mating jacks labeled "INSTRUMENT" on the ATTACK CONTROL pedal.
3. Connect the amplifier to the ACV plugging one end of a shielded cord into the "INPUT" of the amp, and the other end into the remaining ACV jack labeled "AMPLIFIER."
4. Connect the special Pik provided to the small cord at the instrument end of the special cable.
5. Set the controls on your instrument and your amplifier to their usual settings.

### AS A VARIABLE ATTACK PEDAL

The ACV is designed for use with metallic stringed instruments only, such as the electric or steel guitar, etc. Be sure the "ATTACK" switch is in the "ON" position (switch indicator lamp on). Volume is fixed at approximately unity gain. The break of contact between the "PIK" and the guitar string that occurs in normal playing initiates the variable attack feature. The pedal controls the rate or speed of attack.

In the "Up" position (toe up, heel down) a slow, gradual attack is attained. In the "DOWN" position (toe down, heel up) a rapid rate of attack follows. Any rate of attack is possible and is directly proportionate to the position of the pedal. The pedal position should remain fixed until a different rate of attack is desired.

The variable attack features may be used to simulate bowed string, organ and accordion, and many wind instrument sounds. It may also be used to completely eliminate the picked or plucked string sound characteristic of a guitar.

A steel guitar effect can be created using the PIK in conjunction with fingerpicking. If desired, the PIK may be dropped (to hang on its cable with convenient access) and a standard pick and/or fingerpicking can be substituted to bypass the variable attack feature.

NOTE: The initiation of the attack effect by breaking of contact with the guitar string (the pluck), automatically maintains the effect in synchronism with the guitarist. The effect follows the musician, not as in free running automatic devices where the musician must follow the device.

NOTE: If at any time should the "PIK" touch ground (such as an adjacent string) all output is "killed" until the "PIK" once again leaves ground. This may be used to re-activate the variable attack feature to create a manual echo effect.

### SAMPLE SETTINGS

Gibson (Les Paul, SG, ES-335, etc.)

- Organ - Both pickups or rhythm pickup only, tone 8 thru 10. Pedal - middle position for gradual sweep.
- Violin - Both pickups or treble pickup only, tone 8 thru 10. Pedal - down position for rapid sweep.
- Viola - Both pickups or rhythm pickup only, tone 6 thru 10. Pedal - down position for rapid sweep.
- Cello - Rhythm pickup only, tone 5 thru 10. Pedal - down.
- Flute - Both pickups or rhythm pickup only, tone 3 thru 8. Pedal - down, add mild distortion for wind effect.
- Oboe - Treble pickup only, tone 10. Pick close to bridge. Pedal - down.

### Fender Stratocaster (5 position switch)

- Organ - Rhythm or middle pickup, tone 6 thru 11. Pedal - middle position for gradual sweep.
- Violin - Treble pickup or treble/middle out of phase, tone 7 thru 10. Pedal - down for rapid sweep.
- Viola - Middle pickup or rhythm/middle out of phase, tone 6 thru 10. Pedal - down.
- Cello - Rhythm pickup or rhythm/middle out of phase, tone 6 thru 10. Pedal - down.
- Flute - Rhythm or middle pickup, tone 4 thru 8. Pedal - down. Add mild distortion for wind effect.
- Oboe - Treble or treble/middle out of phase, tone 10. Pedal - down. Pick close to bridge.



**MORLEY**