Quick start

Power – Install a 9V alkaline or lithium battery (not included).

Plug in – Use standard ¼-inch shielded instrument cables.

Set input gain – Play hard and try both normal and boost modes. The clip/batt LED may flash occasionally.

Select an effect – Choose one of the eight reverb presets.

Dial it in – Adjust the level, tone and decay time to taste.

Bypass – Stomp the footswitch to bypass the effect.
Using other effects

When using multiple pedals, we recommend connecting them in this order, however feel free to experiment.

Right side panel

Input
Plug in with a standard guitar cable to either the left or right input and the pedal will power on. Or, for stereo operation, connect the outputs from another stereo effects pedal to both the left and right inputs.

Note: The input for all Fishman AFX pedals is ideal for active pickups and all soundhole pickups. For passive piezo pickups (no preamp built into the instrument) we recommend plugging directly into an impedance-matching preamp first to strengthen the level and maintain proper low frequency content.
Right side panel (continued)

Input gain
This switch lets you quickly set the best operating level for your pickup. Start with the input gain switch set to normal. When you play hard, the clip/batt LED should flash only occasionally. If the LED does not flash with hard playing, select boost. Typically, soundhole pickups will require a gain boost while onboard pre-amp systems will use the normal setting.

The pedal is designed to automatically maintain constant level when switching between normal and boost positions, so you will hear no difference in the overall output level when setting this control.

Left Side Panel

Output
Use a standard guitar cable to connect either the left or right output to another pedal, amplifier or mixing board. For stereo operation, connect both left and right outputs.

9vdc
See Power section on next page.
Power

Power may be supplied by either a 9V battery (battery compartment under the pedal) or an AC adapter (sold separately). Insert a plug into either input jack, and the pedal powers up. To conserve the battery, remove the plug(s) from the input jack(s) when not in use.

For AC power, use the Fishman 910-R (for 110V) or other suitable 9V adapter. The adapter must be filtered, regulated and rated for at least 200mA. It must also accept AC power appropriate for your country. Power-plug requirements: 5.5mm O.D., 2mm I.D., tip = negative.

Reverb Spillover

Normally, when the footswitch is pressed to bypass the effect, the analog audio path is selected and the reverb is cut off abruptly. Instead, you can choose to allow the reverb tails to ring out when in bypass by selecting reverb spillover mode. To do this, power up the pedal while holding the footswitch until the footswitch light flashes quickly. To revert back to analog bypass, repeat this power-up sequence.

Controls

Level
The level control mixes the selected effect in parallel, adding as much or as little reverb as you want in addition to your direct sound. This means that your tone is preserved while the effect is blended into it.

Tone
Use this to add brightness or warmth to the sound of the effect without altering your direct sound.

Decay Time
Adjusts the overall length of the reverb “tail.”
Effects (continued)

**Effect Select Knob**

AFX • Reverb offers eight popular reverbs, chosen and voiced especially for acoustic instruments.

**Studio**

The smallest space in the set, this effect mimics the sounds of a tightly tuned recording studio space.

**Room**

The early reflections and short decay time bring to mind the feel of a small room.

**Plate**

Classic warm analog plate reverb used throughout the 50’s, 60’s and 70’s. The original reverberators were large metal plates in wooden housings that had transducers placed at various locations. This created a thick reverb-like effect. It has a strong presence and can be used when you really want to have an obvious reverb in your performance or recording.

**Chamber**

Before digital reverbs were available, chambers were built in major recording studios. A speaker and one or more microphones were placed in these oddly shaped rooms which created a very live reverberant sound that could be mixed into studio recordings. This effect gives the sense of a highly reflective chamber, but with the added advantage of a tone control and adjustable decay time.

**Stage**

This effect is a small recital hall reverb with early reflections and medium length decay.

**Concert**

Modeled after Symphony Hall in Boston, Massachusetts, this is a much larger hall with late reflections and capable of very long decay times.
Controls (continued)

Cathedral
Slightly boomy and very large, this hall reverb exhibits very late reflections and long decay time.

Canyon
Extremely late reflections (echo) and a very long resonant, decay.

Footswitch
When the green light above the footswitch is on, the effect is active. Step on the footswitch to bypass the AFX • Reverb. When the effect is bypassed, your instrument signal passes through an all-analog buffered signal path. This buffered path provides an incredibly low-noise output useful for driving long cable runs, such as to a mixing console.
Battery Replacement

The clip/batt indicator will light steadily when it is time to change the battery. Open the battery door underneath the pedal and install a fresh 9V alkaline or lithium battery. When the clip/batt LED comes on you have approximately one hour of remaining battery life.

Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Digital signal path:</th>
<th>24-bit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A/D, D/A conversion:</td>
<td>32-bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal processing:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply:</td>
<td>9V alkaline battery or 9VDC adapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical in-use current consumption:</td>
<td>24.7mA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Typical 9V alkaline battery life:</td>
<td>20 hours</td>
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<tr>
<td>9V adapter:</td>
<td>Fishman 910-R (for 110V) or suitable filtered and regulated, 200mA type, tip = negative</td>
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<tr>
<td>Input impedance:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nominal output impedance:</td>
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<td>Input gain switch range:</td>
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<td>Maximum output level (onset of clipping):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baseline noise:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dynamic range:</td>
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</table>

All specifications subject to change without notice.