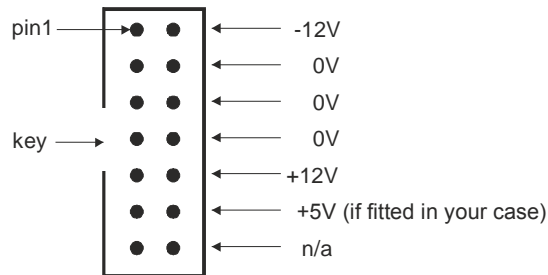


**Power connector as found on Medic Modules**



**Mounting/Connection tips;**

The supplied power cable is keyed. That means it can only be fitted one way! (Unless you use excessive force). Pin one is at the top on our modules (Doepfer fit their sockets upside-down). Medic Modules use a 14 pin 'boxed' header on the PCB. The two ends of the power cable are different. Plug the 14pin socket end into the Module power header. Plug the larger 16pin socket into your case power supply.

*Note:* Physically disconnect your power supply/case from the mains electricity. Ensure you connect up the module correctly! Ensure it is screwed into the case. Ensure no metal parts can short out the solder joints on the rear. Ensure your case is 100% functional before fitting the module.

It has been found over the last 15 years of making modules, that around 90% of module problems have typically the following user problems; Power cable connected wrong, faulty power supply, other poor quality modules fitted in the case affecting other modules.

**Overview:**

Defibrillator is a medical module that comprises three completely independent functions that can be linked to work in series, or just used effectively as separate modules. Those functions are a switchable LP/HP VCF, second LP VCF, and a VCA. Use in series, or in parallel for stereo filtering.

**Specification:**

Width: 38HP  
 Depth: 25mm  
 Weight: 285g  
 Voltage: +/-12V  
 Power Consumption: +12V, 15mA/ -12V, 28mA

Doepfer style power cable included.  
 Screws not included.

There are two filters, VCF1 and VCF2, they have identical Slider controls. Since they are the same, we will just describe one set!

**CUTOFF Slider**

This changes the Cut-off frequency of the filter.

**Q Slider**

This is a Resonance slider.

**CV Slider**

This is a Level slider. It attenuates the CV signal fed into the VCF1/VCF2 CV socket.

**Amplifier CV Level Slider**

When the VCA Mode switch is set to CV, then this slider attenuates the CV signal fed into the VCA-CV socket. The CV then controls the amplifier level. When the VCA Mode switch is set to THRU, then this slider provides a voltage from 0 to 12V. This voltage then controls the amplifier level.

**IN1 Level Slider**  
 This slider affects the input level of the signal fed into the IN1 jack socket, that is then routed to VCF1 audio input.

**Amplifier LEVEL slider**

This slider controls the output level of the amplifier's audio signal. This signal then is fed out of the OUT socket.

**IN1 / IN2 Jack Sockets**  
 These are the audio input sockets to VCF1. IN1 goes via the Level slider IN1. IN2 goes direct to the filter at a fixed level.

**VCF1 OUT Socket**  
 The audio output from VCF1 is available at this socket. But when the LINK switch is down, then the signal is routed to VCF2's audio input.\*

**VCF2 IN Socket**  
 When VCF1's audio output is not linked to VCF2's audio input then you can feed separate audio into VCF2. That means you can use the two VCFs independently, and in parallel, each filtering their own audio.

**LINK Switches**

The left Link switch connects the Audio out from VCF1 to the Audio in of VCF2 - to save manually patching with a cable. Like wise there is another Link switch that connects the Audio out from VCF2 to the Audio in of the VCA - again, to save manually patching with a cable.

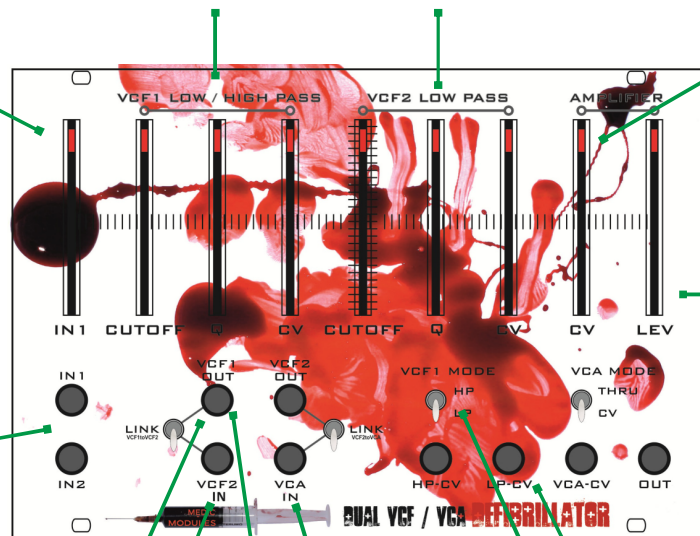
**VCA IN Socket**  
 When VCF2's audio output is not linked to VCA's audio input then you can feed separate audio into VCA. That means you can use the VCA independently from the VCFs.\*

**VCF2 OUT Socket**  
 The audio output from VCF2 is available at this socket. But when the LINK switch is down, then the signal is routed to VCA audio input.\*

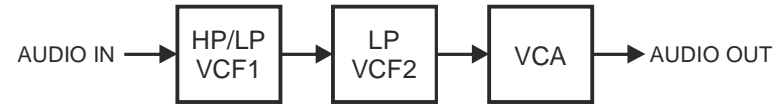
**VCF1/VCF2 CV Input Sockets**  
 These are control voltage inputs for the two filters. The signal goes via the CV Level sliders.

**VCF1 MODE Switch**  
 VCF1 can be either a low pass or high pass filter. Set which you want with this switch.

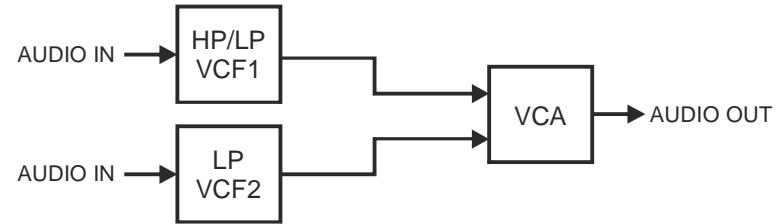
\*Note  
 VCFs are subtractive! Because they remove audio, the direct filter outputs will be quieter than what you put in. They do not have additional amplifiers at their output. Instead the signal is put back up to the correct level when fed through the VCA. So you will find the direct VCF outputs quieter than the VCA output.



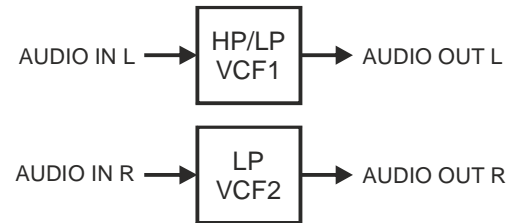
Typical SERIAL signal flow (Link switches down)



PARALLEL signal flow (patch cables needed)



PARALLEL/STEREO signal flow



INDEPENDENT MODULES signal flow

