

Controls and Operation

Internal Clock Pot, Clock LED, External Clock Input, Clock Outputs: The internal clock has a range of 1S to 20Hz; suitable for CV sequence generation. Plugging in an external clock allows for operation up into the audio range. Almost any waveform of sufficient amplitude (5V, typ.) can drive the module, allowing for frequency divider functions and control via almost any audio or clock producing module.

The Clock Outs follow the internal or external clocks with square and pulse outputs. This allows the BZ to be used as the master controller.

÷2 thru ÷64 Pots: The BZ functions as a six bit binary counter with the output stages connected to the six pots. These pots serve as a digital to analog converter with the ability to add or subtract the square wave outputs of the counter in any quantity to the output mix.

Try connecting the BZ to a VCO frequency control input. If you center all the pots and then turn each one up (or down) in turn, starting at the top, you will notice that each pot controls a square wave that is 50% slower at each stage. Try using two pots at once, then three, then four. You will notice that the simple square waves soon become quite complex up and down staircases.

This is the power of the BZ: complex sequences with only six controls. It is also the “frustration” of the BZ, because it is not possible to precisely control each step. The frustration, however, can be the fun aspect of the BZ: you are free to twirl the knobs and locate the treasures without regard to the “rules” of music!

Output Range Switch: This switch allows the maximum output level of both the normal and inverted outputs to be set to +/-2V (X1), +/-5V (X2.5), or +/-10V (X5). You may find the X1 more useful when controlling a VCO as the other two settings may result in frequencies out of hearing range. There is also more pot resolution in the X1 position.

Output, Inverted Output: The inverted out is a negative voltage copy of the output. For example, a simple square wave out of the normal output of 0 to +5V would result in an output of 0 to -5V on the inverted out.

Lag Pushbutton: The lag button provides three levels of lag and “off” or no lag. Lag allows interesting glide effects between sequence steps. Using maximum lag allows more subtle control voltage outs with little evidence of “steps”. The lag circuit has a memory function that holds the last position if the power to the module is lost temporarily.

Gate/Reset Input: This input turns the counter on and off and resets the sequence. It does not affect the clock, so you will still see the clock LED blinking and the clock outs will still function, even if the gate input is low (common). This input is normalised “on” via the switching jack so that no input is required for the BZ to function. Inserting a plug will cause the BZ counter to respond to any gate signal. A “high” (>1V) will reset the counter and start the sequence running.

Power Input Connector J7: This PCB connector requires a source of regulated +15Vdc and -15Vdc power to run the module. Use a Blacet PS500 supply or the equivalent.

Connections to this connector should be made only when the power supply is OFF and the connector must be positioned correctly on the pins. As using the wrong supply can cause damage to the unit, please contact us if you have any questions! Do not attempt to use “wall warts” to power the module.

Specifications

Front Panel Size: 5.25 x 3" W

Module Depth: 6.1"

Input/Output Jacks: 3.5 mm (1/8")

Internal Clock Frequency Range: 1S to 20 Hz

External Clock Frequency Range: 0 to 20 KHz

Clock Outputs: 0-15V

Gate Level: >1V

Output Level: +/-10V max

Power: +/-15 Vdc @+30/-15 mA

Circuit Description

The heart of the BZ2300 is a binary up counter, a CD4024 (U6). This is clocked by U3, a CD4046 PLL, used as a voltage controlled square wave generator. The various resistors (R11, R8, R9) associated with R7, “Clock Speed” are used to set minimum and maximum clock speeds and to warp the response of R7 into a more exponential curve to