# NASE v1.0 Manual

**1.** Bypass all processing.

**2.** Controls audio width by adjusting the volume of only the side information. When the fill is below the center point, the sound is made narrower by removing volume from the sides. No fill at all results in a mono signal. Dragging the fill above the middle point will add width by increasing the volume of the sides, all the way up to +20 dB.

**3.** Width auto gain - when active, audio middle information is automatically turned down in volume equal amount that is added to the sides by the "Width" slider (2). When side information is being removed, this control has no effect on the sound.

**4.** Controls the amount of artificial widening. Most useful on mono or very narrow source audio, when just increasing the side information volume with the width slider (2) isn't enough. This process is also fully mono-compatible, which means the sound doesn't change from the original audio if the signal is folded down to mono after coming out of NASE.

**5.** Amount of noise added to the middle information relative to the volume of the full signal folded down to mono. Bypass noise by pressing the label for quick before and after comparisons.

**6.** Amount of noise added to the side information relative to the volume of the full signal folded down to mono. Bypass noise by pressing the label for quick before and after comparisons.

**7.** "Noise Mid" (5) release speed - the speed at which the added noise ramps down in volume. High release value results in a constant "flow" of noise whereas a low-value setting has almost distortion-type characteristics.

**8.** "Noise Mid" (5) high-pass filter - removes low frequencies from the noise.

**9.** "Noise Mid" (5) low-pass filter - removes high frequencies from the noise.

**10.** Folds frequencies below 120 Hz to mono. Most useful when using the "Stereoize" slider (4) to not add width to the low frequencies which might clutter up your mix or cause inconsistent playback between different sound systems.

**11.** "Noise Side" (6) release speed - the speed at which the added noise ramps down in volume. High release value results in a constant "flow" of noise whereas a low-value setting has almost distortion-type characteristics.

**12.** "Noise Side" (6) high-pass filter - removes low frequencies from the noise.

**13.** "Noise Side" (6) low-pass filter - removes high frequencies from the noise.

**14.** Phase correlation meter - displays how similar the audio between the left and right channels are. All the way to the right means identical signals and all the way to the left means complete opposite signals. Keeping the meter mostly on the right side is preferable, as some signal is lost on mono fold-down when the meter is pointing to the left.

Thank you for using Sixth Sample plugins. Please get in touch at aapo@sixthsample.com
if you have any questions or if there's anything I can help you with.

-Aapo