



MELDAproduction

the only limit is your imagination

GENERAL MELDAPRODUCTION SOFTWARE INFORMATION

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INSTALLATION & LICENCING

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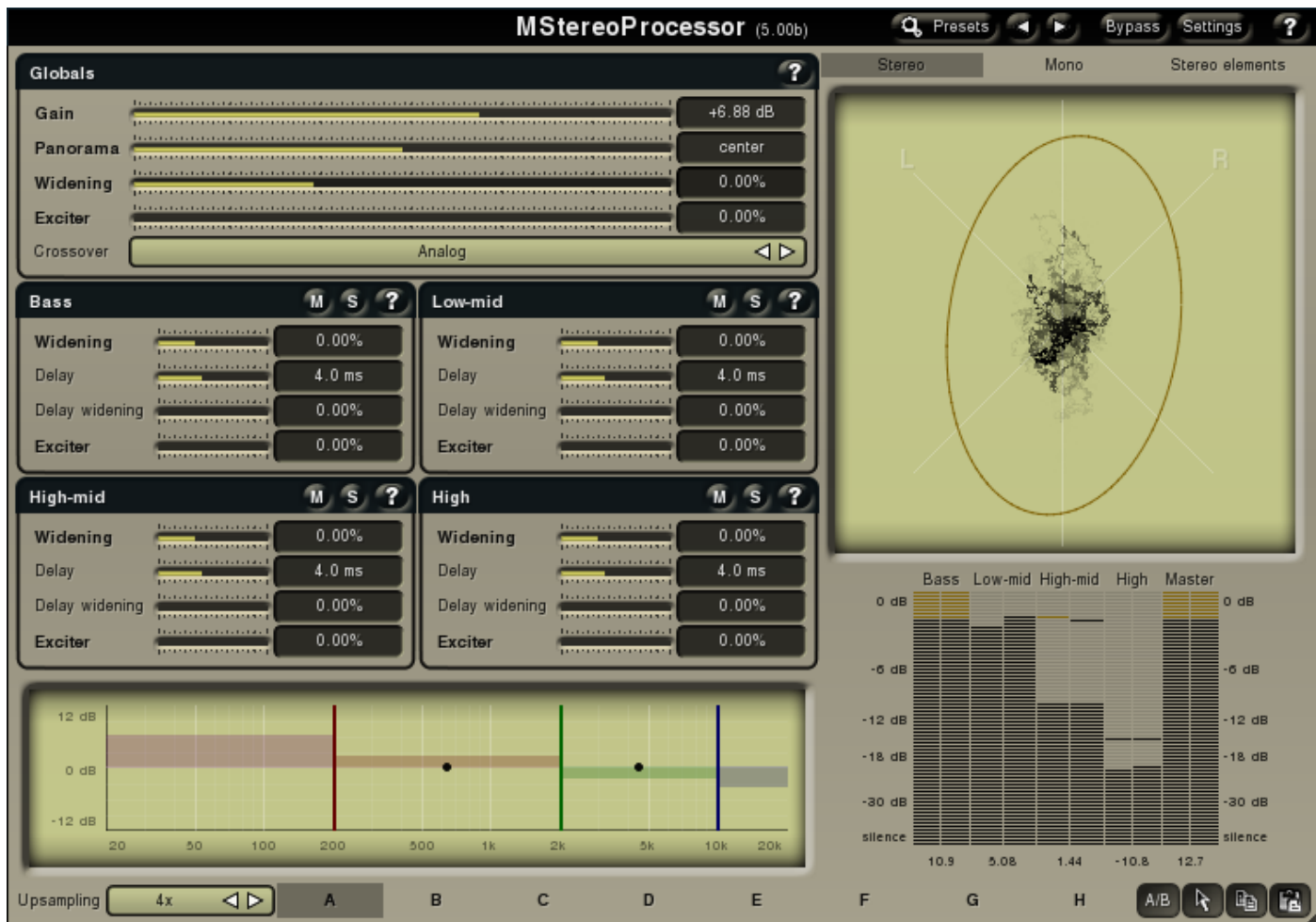
To activate the software you can drag & drop the licence file into the plugin. Alternatively you can use provided Licence manager (if any) or use Settings/Activate in the plugin. You are allowed to use the software on all your machines, but only you are allowed to operate the software. The licences are "to-person" as defined in the licence terms. MeldaProduction can provide a specialized licence for facilities such as schools with different licence terms.

UPDATING

There are 3 methods to ensure your software is always up-to-date:

1. Run Update manager from start menu, using "update.cmd" file in the installation directory or using setup.exe in the installation directory. It will locate any necessary updates or packages and install them for you. Requires internet connection.
2. Download and run the update installer from our website. This way you can update computers without internet connection.
3. Reinstall the software using the newest installer. It is recommended to store your software installers. Despite you can always download new ones, which will in many cases be the newest version, you may need the specific version for any reason.

MELDAPRODUCTION MSTEREOPROCESSOR



OVERVIEW

MStereoProcessor is an advanced multiband stereo analyzer and enhancer.

It is a necessary tool to finish your recordings, which lets you look at and listen to the stereo field and its mono compatibility, ensure your recording is truly placed into the center, and mostly widen, shrink and excite stereo on separate bands.

Using MStereoProcessor you can make your recording sound professional, have necessary depth and space, and sound great anywhere!

Presets button

Presets button displays a window where you can load and manage available presets.

◀ button

the button loads previous preset.

▶ button

the button loads next preset.

Settings button

Settings button shows menu with additional settings and functions.

GLOBALS PANEL



Globals panel contains general processing properties affecting broad-band.

Gain

Gain defines global gain.

Range: -24.00 dB to +24.00 dB, default 0.00 dB

Panorama

Panorama defines panorama applied on the input.

Range: 100% left to 100% right, default center

Widening

Widening defines broad-band stereo field widening depth. The algorithm is fully mono-compatible, it only extends existing stereo field and no new signal is added.

Range: Mono to 200.0%, default 0.00%

Exciter

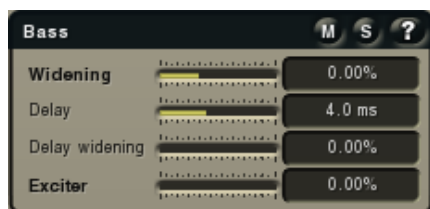
Exciter defines power of the global exciter, which processes the band signal through a tube-like saturator that can enhance the global clarity and add some upper harmonics.

Range: 0.00% to 100.0%, default 0.00%

Crossover

Crossover defines type of the filter used to separate bands. **Analog** is a minimum phase, fast and usually provides natural results, however changes phase different way for each frequency, which may not be suitable for some audio materials. **Linear-phase** crossover takes more CPU and is very steep, thus provides better band separation, which however may not always be that good. It induces latency, however its phase shift is equal for all frequencies. You can imagine it only delays the signal, it does not change anything unless the processor is set to do that. **Hybrid crossover** is something in between. It is linear-phase, but it's not that steep and slow as linear-phase crossover.

BASS



Bass contains properties of processing of particular frequency range.

M button

M button mutes or unmutes the band.

S button

S button solos or unsolos the band.

Widening

Widening defines stereo field widening depth. The algorithm is fully mono-compatible, it only extends existing stereo field, no new signal is added.

Range: Mono to 200.0%, default 0.00%

Delay

Delay determines delay time for the secondary widening algorithm. Note that it may generate comb filtering effects similar to flanging or chorus.

Range: 0 ms to 10 ms, default 4.0 ms

Widening

Widening defines delayed stereo field widening depth. The algorithm is fully mono-compatible, it only extends existing stereo field and no new signal is added. Note that it may generate comb filtering effects similar to flanging or chorus.

Range: 0.00% to 100.0%, default 0.00%

Exciter

Exciter defines power of the band exciter, which processes the band signal through a tube-like saturator that can enhance the band clarity and add some upper harmonics.

Range: 0.00% to 100.0%, default 0.00%

LOW-MID



Low-mid contains properties of processing of particular frequency range.

M button

M button mutes or unmutes the band.

S button

S button solos or unsolos the band.

Widening

Widening defines stereo field widening depth. The algorithm is fully mono-compatible, it only extends existing stereo field, no new signal is added.

Range: Mono to 200.0%, default 0.00%

Delay

Delay determines delay time for the secondary widening algorithm. Note that it may generate comb filtering effects similar to flanging or chorus.

Range: 0 ms to 10 ms, default 4.0 ms

Widening

Widening defines delayed stereo field widening depth. The algorithm is fully mono-compatible, it only extends existing stereo field and no new signal is added. Note that it may generate comb filtering effects similar to flanging or chorus.

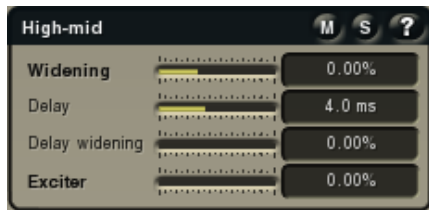
Range: 0.00% to 100.0%, default 0.00%

Exciter

Exciter defines power of the band exciter, which processes the band signal through a tube-like saturator that can enhance the band clarity and add some upper harmonics.

Range: 0.00% to 100.0%, default 0.00%

HIGH-MID



High-mid contains properties of processing of particular frequency range.

M button

M button mutes or unmutes the band.

S button

S button solos or unsolos the band.

Widening

Widening defines stereo field widening depth. The algorithm is fully mono-compatible, it only extends existing stereo field, no new signal is added.

Range: Mono to 200.0%, default 0.00%

Delay

Delay determines delay time for the secondary widening algorithm. Note that it may generate comb filtering effects similar to flanging or chorus.

Range: 0 ms to 10 ms, default 4.0 ms

Widening

Widening defines delayed stereo field widening depth. The algorithm is fully mono-compatible, it only extends existing stereo field and no new signal is added. Note that it may generate comb filtering effects similar to flanging or chorus.

Range: 0.00% to 100.0%, default 0.00%

Exciter

Exciter defines power of the band exciter, which processes the band signal through a tube-like saturator that can enhance the band

clarity and add some upper harmonics.
Range: 0.00% to 100.0%, default 0.00%

HIGH



High contains properties of processing of particular frequency range.

M button

M button mutes or unmutes the band.

S button

S button solos or unsolos the band.

Widening

Widening defines stereo field widening depth. The algorithm is fully mono-compatible, it only extends existing stereo field, no new signal is added.

Range: Mono to 200.0%, default 0.00%

Delay

Delay determines delay time for the secondary widening algorithm. Note that it may generate comb filtering effects similar to flanging or chorus.

Range: 0 ms to 10 ms, default 4.0 ms

Widening

Widening defines delayed stereo field widening depth. The algorithm is fully mono-compatible, it only extends existing stereo field and no new signal is added. Note that it may generate comb filtering effects similar to flanging or chorus.

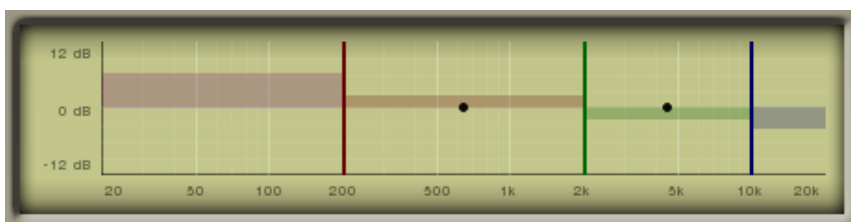
Range: 0.00% to 100.0%, default 0.00%

Exciter

Exciter defines power of the band exciter, which processes the band signal through a tube-like saturator that can enhance the band clarity and add some upper harmonics.

Range: 0.00% to 100.0%, default 0.00%

BAND EDITOR

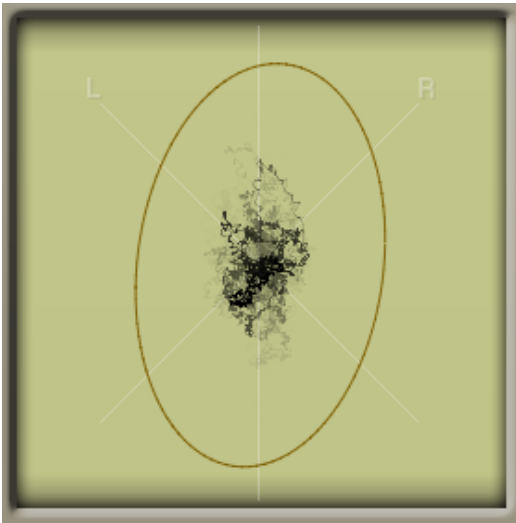


Band editor shows available bands, cross-over frequencies delimiting them, and input gains. Use left mouse button to change cross-overs or input gains. Use right mouse button to add more bands, solo them etc.

Output mode

Output mode lets you check your recording is mono-compatible and also provides a closer look into the stereo field.

PHASE SCOPE



Phase scope shows current phase distribution. Ideal recording is represented by not too thick but not too thin vertical ellipse.

Upsampling

Upsampling can potentially improve sound quality by performing processing at a higher sample rate, which can avoid aliasing. However upsampling has a huge impact on the CPU requirements. Also since upsampling is essentially filtering, it can add some artifacts on its own, and for some algorithms processing at higher sampling rates can lower the audio quality, so you should use it only if you need it. Note that high-quality upsampling mode induces latency, which usually cannot be reported to the host. As an alternative you can simply work at higher sampling rates. Upsampling is usually useless when processing in 96 kHz or higher. We recommend recording and processing in 96 kHz, which is absolutely sufficient without upsampling in most cases.

Presets selector

Presets selector defines current preset. The plugin can handle multiple presets at once. When you change any parameter, only current preset is modified. All presets are stored in the project. This way you can easily check changes and find the best settings for your case. Preset selection is not automatable.

A/B button

A/B button switches between this and previous preset. You can do the same thing by clicking on particular preset, but this makes it easier letting you close your eyes and listen, hence avoiding prejudice.

Morph button

Morph button let's morph between ABCD settings. Note that if you have selected e.g. A setting, you will actually change it, so it is suitable to select for example E settings and then use morphing. Also note that there are parameters which cannot be morphed.

button

the button copies current settings to clipboard. Other presets and upsampling settings are not copied.

button

the button pastes settings from clipboard into current preset.

MIDI CONTROLLERS EDITOR



Presets button

Presets button displays a window where you can load and manage available presets.

◀ button

the button loads previous preset.

▶ button

the button loads next preset.

CONTROLLERS PANEL



Controllers panel contains settings of MIDI controllers.

Enable

Enable enables or disables the controller.

Parameter

Parameter defines target parameter being controlled. The set contains all automatable parameters.

Learn

Learn enables or disables MIDI learn.

Channel

Channel defines controller MIDI channel.

Controller

Controller defines source controller.

Value

Value defines center value of the modulation.

MaxValue

MaxValue defines maximum value in case **interval mode** is used.

Depth

Depth defines modulation range, size of the interval from which the values are used. Higher depth causes higher modulation and more audible effect.

Range mode

Range mode defines from which range are the values taken.

Up and down mode makes the values go above and below selected **Value**, which is considered the center. The interval is compressed if necessary. For example, when value is 10% and range 100%, possible outputs are going from 0% to 20%, thus maximal interval around 10%.

Full range mode is similar, except the interval is never compressed, so the selected value may not be the center anymore. For example, when value is 10% and range 50%, possible outputs are going from 0% to 50%. But if value is 50%, then the interval is from 25% to 75%.

Up/down only mode goes from the selected value up/down only. For example, when value is 10% and range 50%, possible outputs are going from 10% to 60% in up only mode.

Interval mode is the most simple and simply goes between specified value and maximal value.

Invert

Invert checkbox inverts the modulator shape, so minimum becomes maximum etc.

NOTES PANEL



Notes panel contains settings of MIDI note controllers, thus if you want to control parameters using MIDI keys.

Enable

Enable enables or disables the controller.

Parameter

Parameter defines target parameter being controlled. The set contains all automatable parameters.

Channel

Channel defines controller MIDI channel.

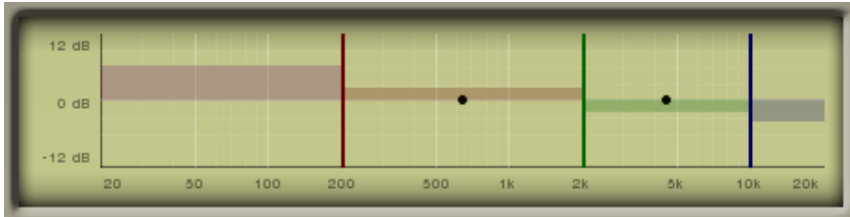
Logarithmic

Logarithmic if logarithmic scale is used which is common for oscillator frequencies, however may not be useful for general parameters.

CONTROL SPECIFICATION

Here we will discuss the general properties of all application controls. As a most important rule you should note, that you can always use any question mark button or F1 key with mouse cursor at a specified control to get detailed information about what it does and how to use it. If the F1 key does not work, it is possible that some other application is using it, so please try holding Ctrl, Alt, Shift or any combination.

GRAPH EDITOR



Graph editor will show and edit one or more graphs.

- **Left mouse button** can be used to drag band cross-over frequencies and band output gains. Hold **Ctrl** to get more precision.
- **Right mouse button** resets the output gain for particular band.
- **Mouse wheel** modifies band output gain.

SWITCHER



Switcher is an alternative to tracker or knob controls, but it has only a limited set of values.

- **Left mouse button** shows a menu with list of all possible values. This function might be unavailable in certain cases when the number of possible values is too high.
- **Up** and **down** arrow keys, **buttons** in the control and **mouse-wheel** increase or decrease the value.

TRACKER



Tracker (also known as a slider) is an alternative to common knob control. However the tracker is typically quite small, easy to use and capable of quite high precision and in most cases provides immediate text or similar representation of value you are editing.

- **Click/drag using left mouse button** to change the value.
- **Right mouse button** selects default value.
- **Mouse wheel**, **arrow keys** and vertical drag using **middle mouse button** or using **left mouse button while holding Ctrl** modifies the value more accurately.
- **Home key** configures minimal possible value, conversely **end key** setups a maximal one.
- **Shift + left mouse button** lets you edit the value as text.