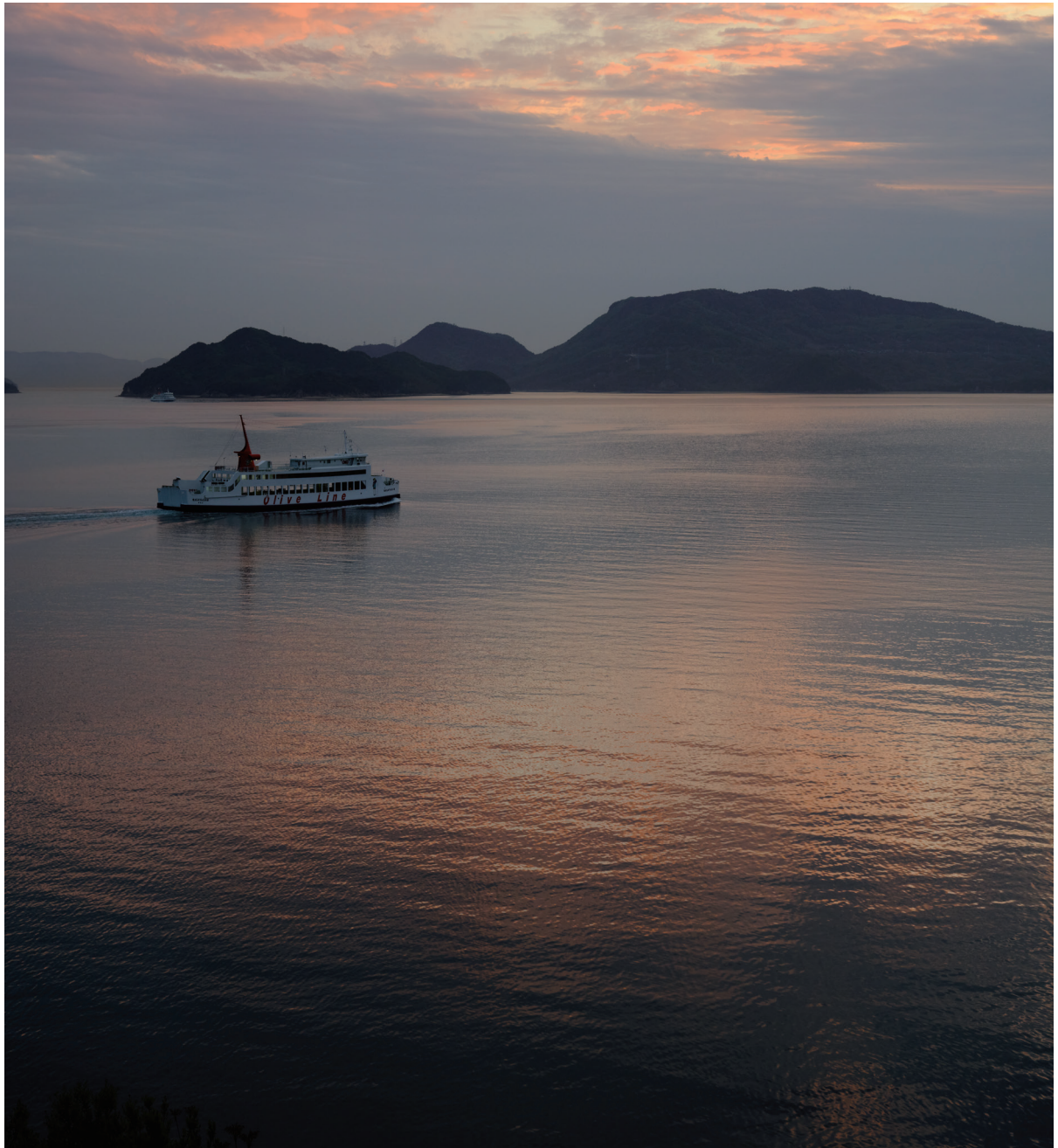


Poet Selector

moddict

PWS25-F6



Users Manual ENG 1.02

Firmware V2

2026

Poet Selector

MS25-F6

LPF

HPF

ut Gain

sable

ss

Bit
Reduction

L Inv

Pan

R Inv



Index

Introduction	4
Digital Filter	6
Stereo Utility	7
Lo-Fi Processer	8
Analog Filter	9
Z Function	10
Z CV mode	11
Effect	12
Preset Selector	13

Introduction

What is Poet Selector?

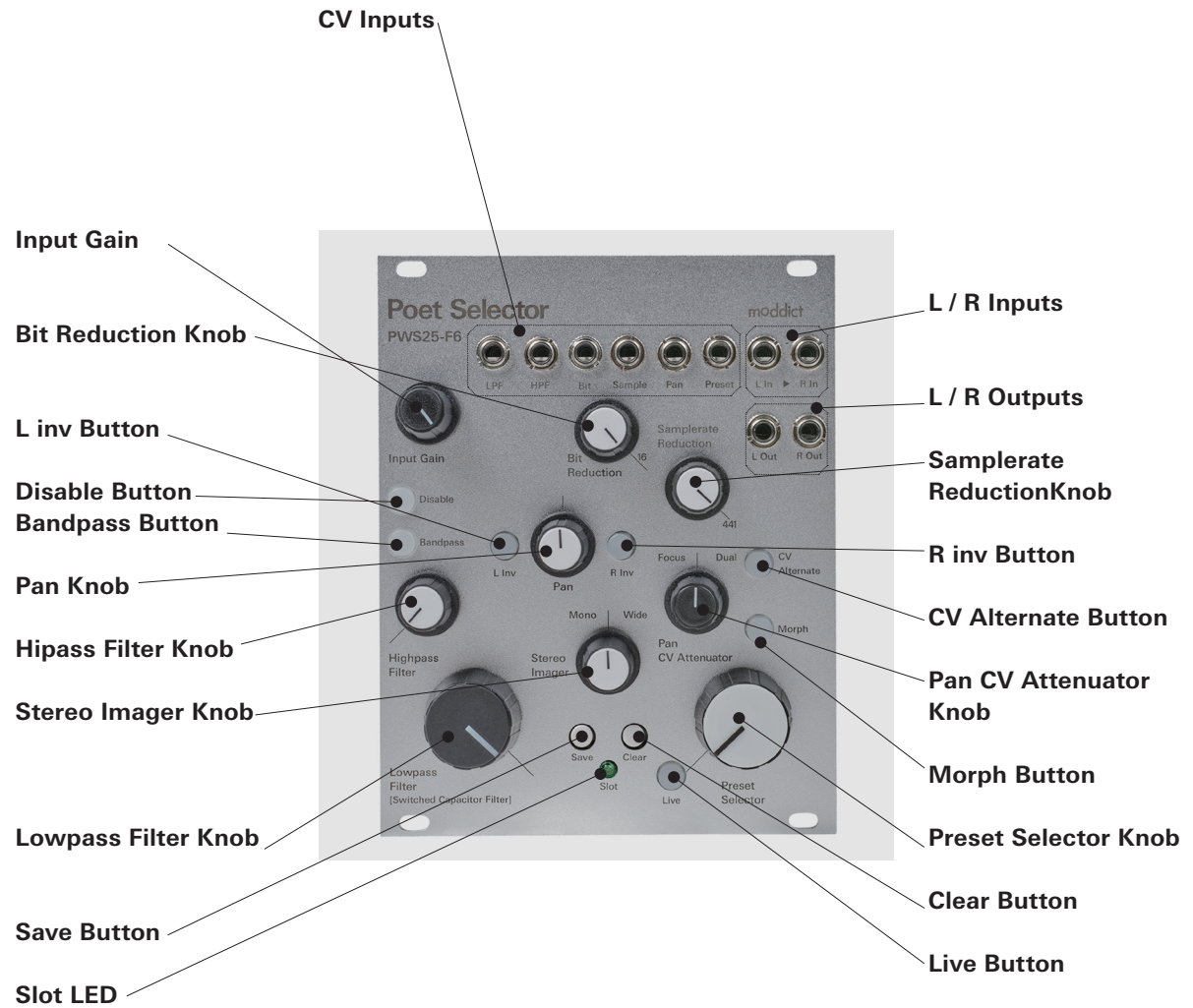
Poet Selector is a digital/analog hybrid module that combines a digital section—made up of a Stereo Utility, a Digital Filter, and a Lo-fi Processor—with the analog switched-capacitor module that was featured in the Akai S612.

Its defining feature is the Preset Selector built into the digital section, which lets you load and morph through presets one after another simply by turning a knob.

With Firmware V2, the engine has been redesigned from the ground up. By processing 8 Presets and Live mode simultaneously, it achieves smooth and stable morphing. We have also implemented many new features, including the Z Function (Freeze / Tapestop / Reverse / Scratch), a Phaser, and a Transient Shaper that uses an analog compander IC.

We hope you enjoy shaping all kinds of textures and sonic images with the reborn Poet Selector!

Panel Layout



Digital Filter

Bandpass Button

Cycles through Highpass / Bandpass / Allpass in order.

There is a handy feature where pressing it twice quickly skips the intermediate state. The Highpass Filter Knob serves as the shared control knob, controlling the cutoff frequency.



Highpass Filter mode

When the Bandpass button is off, it works as a Highpass Filter.

It cuts the band below the cutoff frequency.

Bandpass Filter mode

When the Bandpass button is lit, it works as a Bandpass Filter.

It outputs the band around the cutoff frequency.

Allpass Filter mode

When the Bandpass button is blinking, it works as an Allpass Filter.

This filter shifts the phase without changing the volume or frequency response.

It shifts the band at the cutoff frequency.

Disable Button

Toggles the Digital Filter between enabled and disabled.

Use it when you want to create build-ups like a DJ performance.

LED on: disabled

LED off: enabled

HPF CV Input

A CV input for the Digital Filter.

The voltage range is $\pm 5V$, and it is added to the Highpass Filter Knob.

Stereo Utility

Pan Knob

A stereo pan pot.

It has a thoughtful design that recognizes the center position even if you don't return it exactly to center.

L inv / R inv Button

Lets you invert the L/R signal.

By combining it with the Stereo Imager, the Allpass filter, and Presets, you can create a wide variety of sonic images.

Pan CV Attenuator Knob

An attenuator for the PAN CV Input.

Turning it toward Focus sends the PAN CV to the current state; turning it toward Dual also sends the PAN CV to the next preset.

CV Alternate Button

Lights up when pressed. When the Pan CV is set to Dual, it sends an inverted Pan. Running it across panel states or between presets creates a Ping Pong Pan that alternates left and right.

PAN CV Input

A CV input for PAN.

The voltage range is $\pm 5V$: the negative side is L, the positive side is R.

It is added to the Pan pot.

Stereo Imager Knob

Toward Wide, the stereo image spreads out; toward Mono, it becomes monaural.

The algorithm was changed in the V2 Firmware for a more natural spread.



Lo-Fi Processor

Bit Reduction Knob

Lets you reduce the bit depth from 16 down to 4 Bit. It is applied starting from the quietest sounds, so you can fine-tune the amount of effect by combining it with the Input Gain or Samplerate Reduction. Turned fully clockwise, the sound is identical to the original.



Samplerate Reduction Knob

Reduces the sample rate from 44100 down to 400. It produces a gritty, harsh sound. Turned fully clockwise, the sound is identical to the original.

Bit / Sample CV input

A $\pm 5V$ CV input for Bit / Samplerate Reduction. When a positive voltage comes in, the bit depth / sample rate is reduced. It is added to each respective knob.



Analog Filter

Lowpass Filter

Features the analog switched-capacitor filter used in the Akai S612, in stereo. With the Cutoff, the more you turn it to the left, the lower the cutoff frequency becomes.



LPF CV input

A $\pm 5\text{V}$ CV input for the Lowpass Filter. It is added to the Lowpass Filter Knob.



Z Function

Z Function

Enter the following modes using button combos with CV Alternate.

CV Alternate + Disable = Freeze [Disable blinks]

CV Alternate + L inv = Tapestop [L inv blinks]

CV Alternate + R inv = Reverse [R inv blinks]

CV Alternate + Live = Scratch [Live blinks]

A short press of the button combo gives you an alternate (latching) action where the mode is held; pressing the same button combo again returns you to normal mode.

A long press of the button combo gives you a momentary action where the mode is active only while held; releasing it cancels the mode and returns you to normal mode.

Pressing a different combo while in a mode cancels the current mode and switches to the new one.

While in a mode, the Pan CV Attenuator Knob becomes the Z Knob.

The Z Knob acts as the shared knob for the Z Function.

For both the Pan CV Attenuator and the Z Knob, after the mode changes each retains the last knob value from its respective mode until you move the knob.

This is a thoughtful design to prevent the value from jumping to an unintended setting when changing modes.

All functions of normal mode, including presets, remain active while in a mode.

Freeze

Freeze loops the audio at the moment you enter the mode.

The smaller the Z Knob value, the longer the loop range; the larger the value, the shorter the range.

Once you enter the mode the audio is frozen, and you can change the Z Knob and keep playing back without glitches.

Tapestop

Tapestop, at the moment you enter the mode, stops while pitching down like a tape machine or turntable.

Canceling it returns to the incoming sound.

The smaller the Z Knob value, the slower the stop; the larger the value, the more abrupt the stop.

You can also cancel while it is stopped.

Scratch

With Scratch, after entering the mode you can scratch by moving the Z Knob. The slower you move the Z Knob, the lower the pitch; the faster, the higher the pitch. Moving from left to right plays forward; moving from right to left plays backward.

Reverse

Reverse plays back in reverse when you enter the mode.

When the Z Knob value is below center, playback is at normal speed; the further it goes to the right of center, the faster the reverse playback becomes, with added inertia.

Z Knob pre-set

Before entering a mode, you can pre-set the Z Knob by moving the Pan CV Attenuator while holding CV Alternate.

Z CV mode

Z CV mode

CV Alternate + Save enters Z CV mode.

While in this mode, CV Alternate blinks.

The Pan CV Attenuator becomes dedicated to the Z Knob.

The Phaser and Transient Shaper still work, but you cannot enter their modes.

The CV Inputs change as shown in the table below.

CV input	Z CV mode	Voltage Range
HPF	Stereoimager	$\pm 5V$
Bit	Freeze	0–5V (mode on above 2.5V)
Sample	Scratch	0–5V (mode on above 2.5V)
Pan	Tapestop / Reverse	$\pm 5V$ (mode on at $\pm 2.5V$)
Preset	Z Knob	$\pm 5V$

Freeze and Scratch toggle the mode ON/OFF with a signal above 2.5V.

Tapestop toggles ON/OFF at Pan CV below -2.5V, and Reverse at above 2.5V.

Pressing the CV Alternate button lights the LED and gives it a short blink indicating Z CV mode, swapping Tapestop and Reverse.

For every mode, just like the button combos, a short input gives an alternate (latching) action and a long input gives a momentary action.

Effect

Phaser

CV Alternate + the Bandpass button enters Phaser mode.

The Bandpass button blinks. When Bandpass/Allpass mode is active, the mode is indicated by a short blackout interrupting the lit/blinking state.

The Pan CV Attenuator acts as the Phaser Knob.

It holds a value independent of the Pan CV Attenuator and the Z Knob, and the value does not change until it reaches the set value.

The larger the Phaser Knob value, the stronger the feedback and the more dramatic the effect.

When the Phaser Knob value is at minimum, the Phaser is OFF.

Transient Shaper

You can use a Transient Shaper that uses the analog compander IC also featured in the S612.

CV Alternate + Morph enters Transient Shaper mode.

The Morph button blinks. When the Morph button is active, the mode is indicated by a short blackout interrupting the lit state.

The Pan CV Attenuator acts as the TS Knob.

It holds a value independent of the Pan CV Attenuator and the Z Knob, and the value does not change until it reaches the set value.

It reads the peaks of the input signal, and when a loud signal comes in, a gate with a decay whose length depends on the TS Knob value is generated.

When the TS Knob value is at minimum, the Transient Shaper is not applied at all.

As the TS Knob goes from minimum toward center, the gate decay gets shorter.

As the TS Knob goes from center toward maximum, the time before the decay kicks in gets shorter.

Because the threshold at which the gate is generated is fixed, it is somewhat source-dependent, but since it responds to loud sounds like kicks, when it fits you can shorten the decay for a punchy, well-defined sound.

Preset Selector

Preset Selector

The signature feature of the Poet Selector: it saves up to 8 states as Presets, which you can switch between and morph through with the Preset Selector. When the Preset Selector is at minimum, you enter Live mode. Live mode is a mode that reflects the panel state without loading any Preset; when there are no Presets at all, it is also Live mode.

The knobs, switches, and CV are reflected in the Preset last touched with the Preset Selector, or in Live mode.

The functions covered by Presets are shown in the table below.

Preset-covered functions	Functions not covered by Presets
Digital Filter, Stereo Utility	Analog Filter, Scratch
Lo-Fi Processor, Freeze	Transient Shaper
Tapestop, Reverse	Pan CV Attenuator
Phaser Knob, Z Knob	each CVinput

Save Button

Pressing the Save button with the Preset Selector at any position other than minimum saves the current state as a Preset. Moving the Preset Selector to a position that has a Preset lights the Slot LED and loads the saved Preset state. Pressing the Save Button while a Slot LED is lit overwrites that Preset.

For Freeze/Tapestop/Reverse, saving while the mode is active writes that mode into the Preset.

Clear Button

Moving the Preset Selector to a position that has a Preset lights the Slot LED; pressing the Clear Button in that state deletes the Preset. Holding the Clear Button for 5 seconds deletes all Presets.

Live Button

Pressing the Live Button lights it and lets you load Live mode from any state. Pressing the Live Button again turns it off and returns to the state corresponding to the Preset Selector position.



Morph Button

Pressing the Morph Button lights it and enables Morph mode. Pressing it again turns it off and enters Snap mode. In Morph mode, depending on the Preset Selector position, it morphs between Live mode and a Preset, or between Presets. Internally, among the Preset-covered functions, the Digital Filter (Highpass Filter Knob), Stereo Imager, Bit Reduction, and Sample Reduction have their values morphed, while PAN, filter states such as Bandpass/Allpass, and L/R Inv are expressed by crossfading.

In Snap mode there is no morphing; states are loaded the moment the Preset Selector reaches a Live/ Preset position. Freeze/Tapestop/Reverse are not morphed; the mode is loaded the moment the Preset Selector reaches a Live/ Preset position. By morphing between different states such as Pan and filters, you can create a wide variety of sonic images.

Preset CV Input

A CV input for the Preset Selector; a $\pm 5V$ CV is added.

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