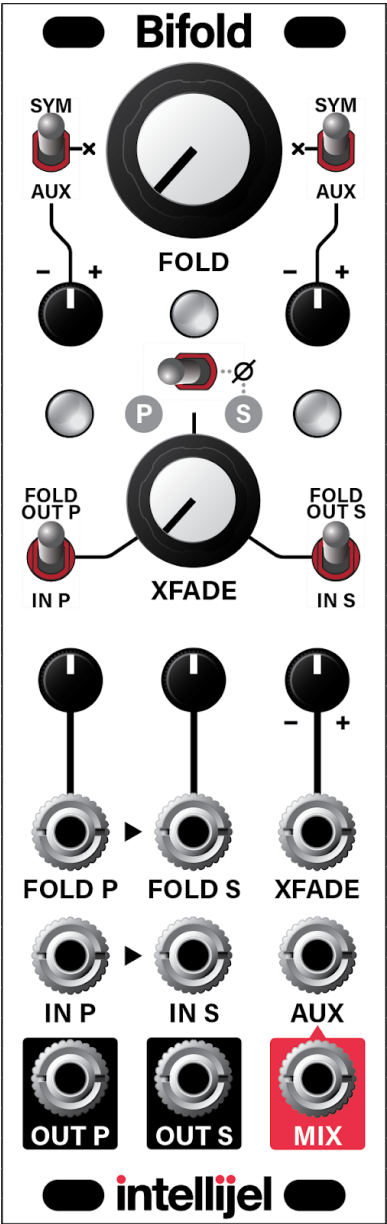


# Bifold

Dual Channel Wavefolder



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## Compliance



This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by Intellijel Designs, Inc. could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Any digital equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications.



This device meets the requirements of the following standards and directives:

EMC: 2014/30/EU

EN55032:2015 ; EN55103-2:2009 (EN55024) ; EN61000-3-2 ; EN61000-3-3

Low Voltage: 2014/35/EU

EN 60065:2002+A1:2006+A11:2008+A2:2010+A12:2011

RoHS2: 2011/65/EU

WEEE: 2012/19/EU

## Installation

Intellijel Eurorack modules are designed to be used with a Eurorack-compatible case and power supply. We recommend you use Intellijel cases and power supplies.

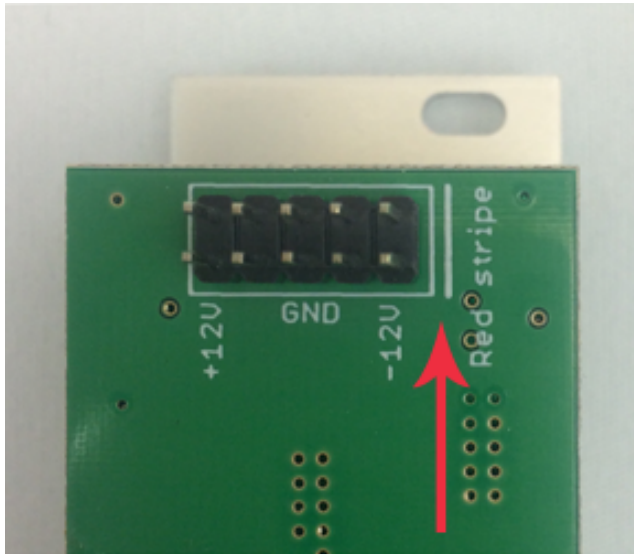
Before installing a new module in your case, you must ensure your power supply has a free power header and sufficient available capacity to power the module:

- Sum up the specified +12V current draw for all modules, including the new one. Do the same for the -12 V and +5V current draw. The current draw will be specified in the manufacturer's technical specifications for each module.
- Compare each of the sums to specifications for your case's power supply.
- Only proceed with installation if none of the values exceeds the power supply's specifications. Otherwise you must remove modules to free up capacity or upgrade your power supply.

You will also need to ensure your case has enough free space (hp) to fit the new module. To prevent screws or other debris from falling into the case and shorting any electrical contacts, do not leave gaps between adjacent modules, and cover all unused areas with blank panels. Similarly, do not use open frames or any other enclosure that exposes the backside of any module or the power distribution board.

You can use a tool like [ModularGrid](#) to assist in your planning. Failure to adequately power your modules may result in damage to your modules or power supply. If you are unsure, please [contact us](#) before proceeding.

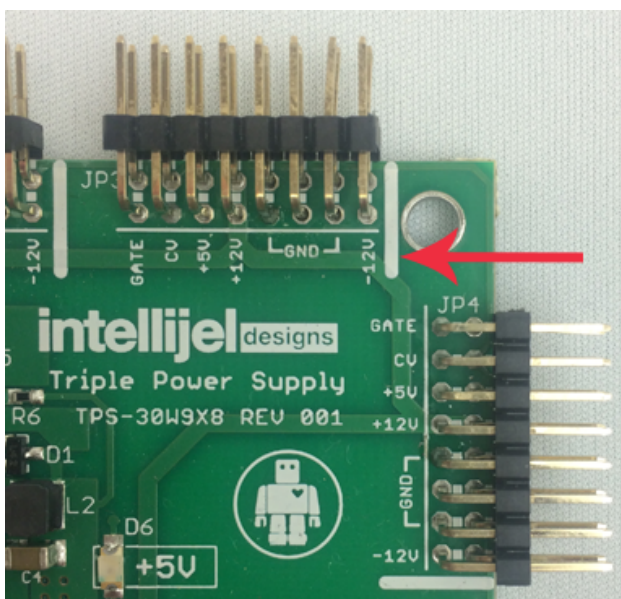
## Installing Your Module



When installing or removing a module from your case always turn off the power to the case and disconnect the power cable. Failure to do so may result in serious injury or equipment damage.

Ensure the 10-pin connector on the power cable is connected correctly to the module before proceeding. The red stripe on the cable must line up with the -12V pins on the module's power connector. Different modules use different ways to indicate the -12V pins. Some may be labelled with "-12V;" a white stripe next to the -12V pins; the words "red stripe;" or some combination of these. Additionally, some modules may have shrouded headers, thus preventing backward connections.

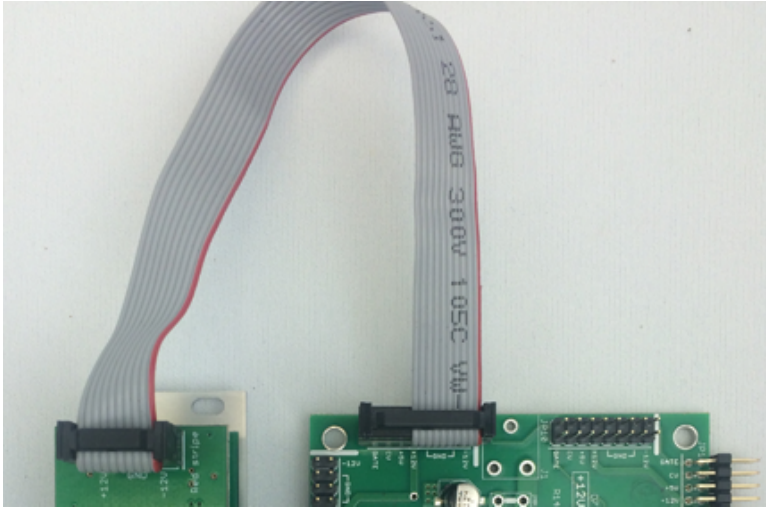
Most modules will come with the cable already connected but it is good to double check the orientation. Be aware that some modules may have headers that serve other purposes so ensure the power cable is connected to the right one.



The other end of the cable, with a 16-pin connector, connects to the power bus board of your Eurorack case. Ensure the red stripe on the cable lines up with the -12V pins on the bus board. On Intellijel power supplies the pins are labelled with the label "-12V" and a thick white stripe. Sometimes the connectors are shrouded, ensuring the cable can only be oriented in one direction.

If you are using another manufacturer's power supply, check their documentation for instructions.

Once connected, the cabling between the module and power supply should resemble the picture below:



Before reconnecting power and turning on your modular system, double check that the ribbon cable is fully seated on both ends and that all the pins are correctly aligned. If the pins are misaligned in any direction or the ribbon is backwards you can cause damage to your module, power supply, or other modules.

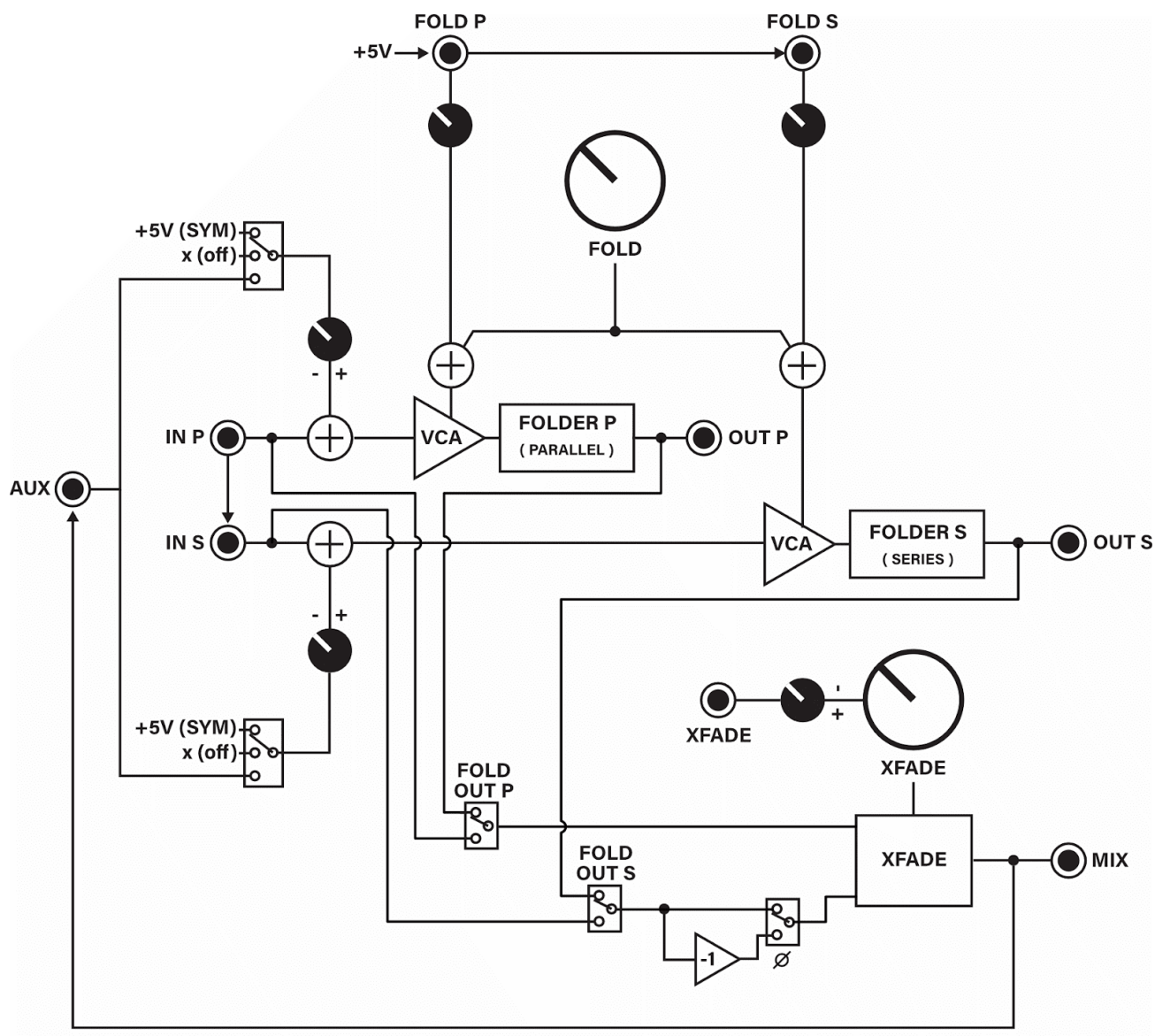
After you have confirmed all the connections, you can reconnect the power cable and turn on your modular system. You should immediately check

that all your modules have powered on and are functioning correctly. If you notice any anomalies, turn your system off right away and check your cabling again for mistakes.

## Overview

Bifold is a dual channel wavefolder, where one channel (the **P** channel) has a sonic characteristic inspired by the Buchla-style **P**arallel “deadband” folding circuit, while the other channel (the **S** channel) is more characteristic of a Serge-type **S**erial folding circuit.

Besides offering two unique flavours of wavefolding, Bifold features numerous feedback and routing options along with CV control, enabling you to mix, blend and crossfade those flavors into a rich stew of unique waveforms and harmonic movement.

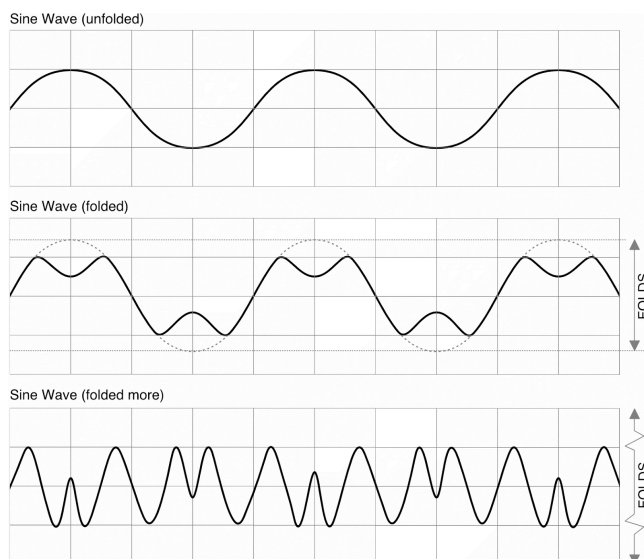




## Bifold Front Panel

### Controls

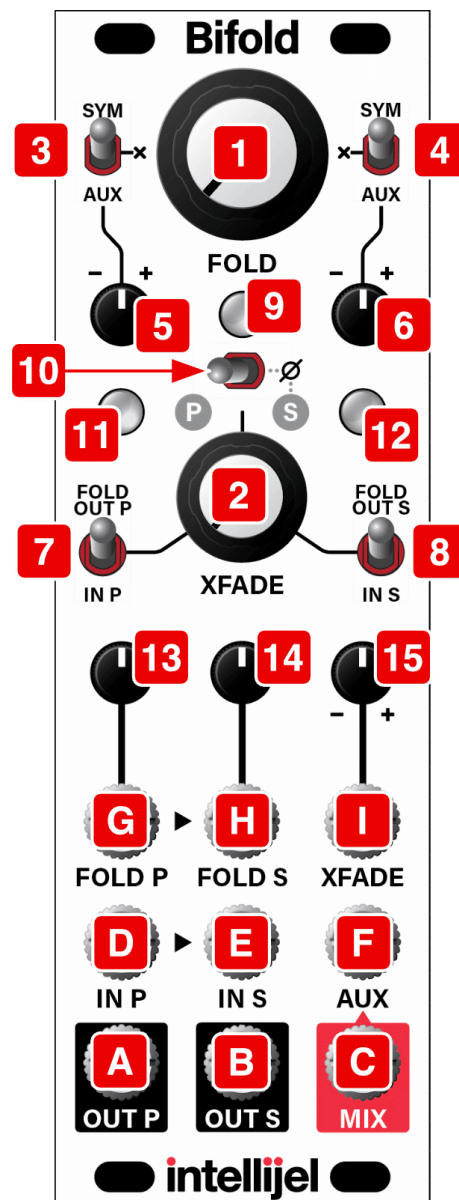
- FOLD** knob - This knob sets the initial amount of wave folding applied to both the **IN P [D]** (parallel) and **IN S [E]** (serial) folders and sent to the **OUT P [A]**, **OUT S [B]**, and **MIX [C]** outputs.



Any modulation applied to the **FOLD P [G]** or **FOLD S [H]** CV inputs varies the amount of folding around the value set by the **FOLD** knob, with positive CV increasing the amount of folding applied by the respective (**P** or **S**) circuit, and negative values decreasing it.

*NOTE: When set fully counterclockwise, no signal appears at any of the outputs unless CV is applied to the **FOLD P [G]** or **FOLD S [H]** CV input and/or their respective attenuators [13, 14] are turned up (i.e. NOT fully counterclockwise).*

- XFADE** knob - Controls the relative mix of the two folders present at the **MIX [C]** output. When fully counterclockwise, only the **Parallel** circuitry is heard at the **MIX** out. Turning the **XFADE** knob clockwise crossfades from the **Parallel** folder to the **Serial** folder, with both circuits



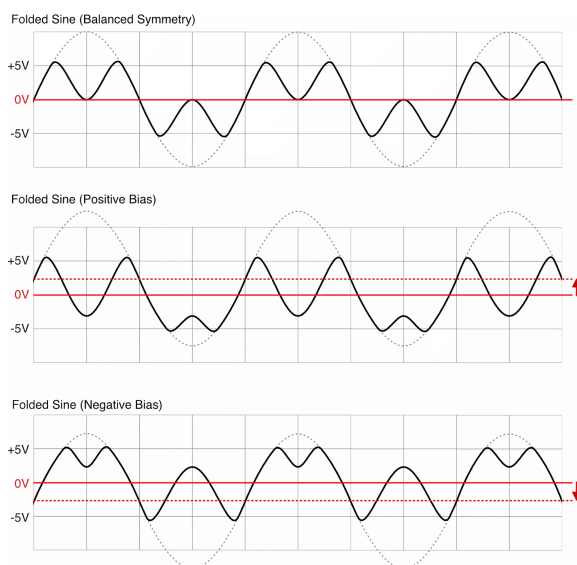


feeding equal signals into the **MIX** output at the noon position. When fully clockwise, only the **Serial** circuitry is heard at the **MIX** out.

You can choose whether to feed the crossfader with either channel's unfolded (dry) signal (**IN P [D]** or **IN S [E]**) or with its folded signal. This is accomplished with the **XFADE P [7]** and **XFADE S [8]** input select switches, and enables you to blend a folded signal with a dry signal for more sonic diversity.

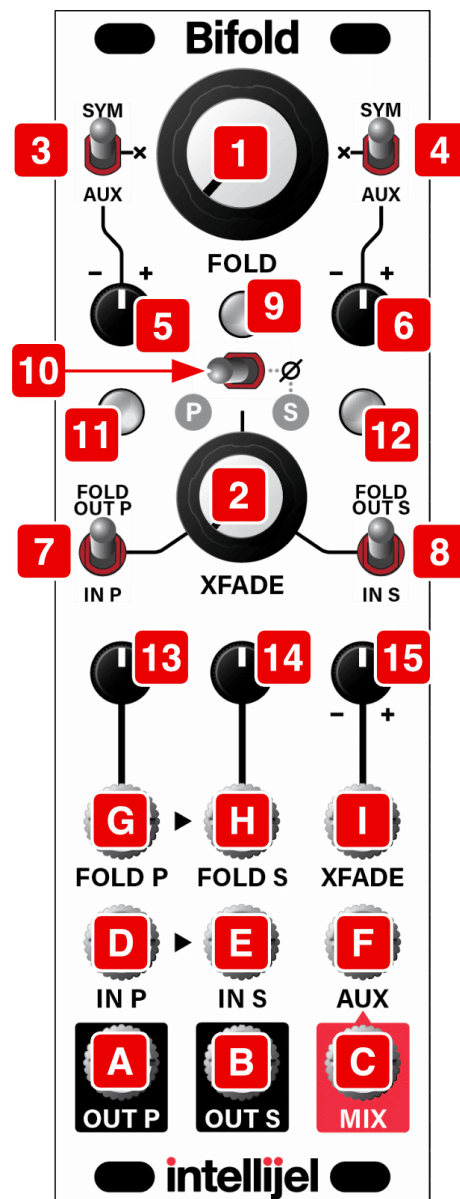
3. **SYM-X-AUX** switch for Parallel Folder - The position of this switch affects the signal being fed into the **Parallel** folder. Specifically:

**SYM** - When set to **SYM** (up position) a DC offset of up to  $\pm 5V$  is added to the **IN P [D]** value, which affects the symmetry of the wavefolding. The amount of offset (and asymmetry) is controlled by the corresponding attenuverter knob **[5]**.



**AUX** - When set to **AUX** (down position), the **AUX [F]** input is added to the **IN P [D]** signal (after being attenuverted by the corresponding knob **[5]**). Note that if nothing is connected to the **AUX [F]** jack, then the signal appearing at the **MIX [C]** output is used as the **AUX** input.

**X** - When set to **X** (middle position), no external voltages are added to the **IN P [D]** value, so the input to the **Parallel** folder is symmetrical and unmodulated by any external input.



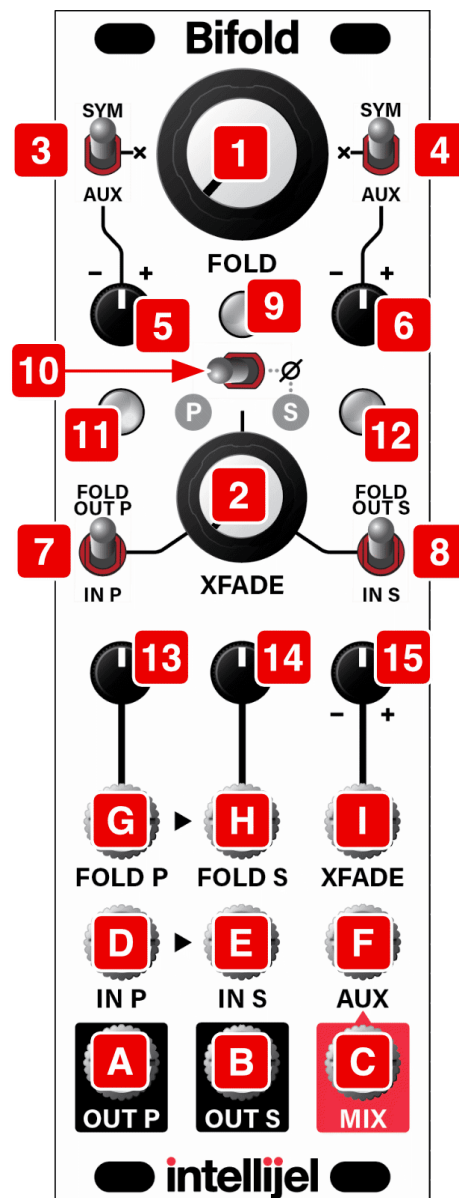
- X** - When set to X (middle position), no external voltages are added to the **IN S [E]** value, so the input to the **Serial** folder is symmetrical and unmodulated by any external input.

- 
- Bifold**
1. Main Volume Knob (SYM, AUX, FOLD)
2. XFADE Knob (FOLD OUT P, FOLD OUT S)
3. Left Channel Input Selector (SYM, AUX)
4. Right Channel Input Selector (SYM, AUX)
5. Left Channel FOLD Switch (-, +)
6. Right Channel FOLD Switch (-, +)
7. Left Channel Input Selector (IN P)
8. Right Channel Input Selector (IN S)
9. Left Channel FOLD Switch (-, +)
10. XFADE Switch (P, S, Ø)
11. Left Channel Input Selector (IN P)
12. Right Channel Input Selector (IN S)
13. Left Channel FOLD Switch (-, +)
14. Right Channel FOLD Switch (-, +)
15. XFADE Switch (-, +)
16. Left Channel Input Selector (IN P)
17. Right Channel Input Selector (IN S)
18. XFADE Switch (AUX)
19. Left Channel Output Selector (OUT P)
20. Right Channel Output Selector (OUT S)
21. Mix Selector (MIX)
- intellijel**

6. **SYM-AUX** attenuverter for Serial Folder - Depending on the setting of the Serial folder's **SYM-X-AUX** switch [4], the knob either attenuverts a 5V DC offset voltage (when set to the "SYM" position) or it attenuverts the **AUX** [F] input voltage (when set to the "AUX" position). It has no effect when the corresponding **SYM-X-AUX** switch is set to the "X" position.
7. **XFADE P** input selector switch - The position of this switch selects the signal source that feeds into the crossfader's **P**-side input (counterclockwise rotation of the **XFADE** [2] knob), which is then mixed with the selected **S**-side input and sent through to the **MIX** [C] output.

**FOLD OUT P** (up position) - the output of the Parallel folder (**OUT P** [A]) feeds the **P**-side (counterclockwise) input of the XFADE circuit.

**IN P** (down position) - the input of the Parallel folder (**IN P** [D]) feeds the **P**-side (counterclockwise) input of the XFADE circuit. This is particularly useful if you want to mix a folded signal with a dry signal, making the **XFADE** [2] knob function as a sort of wet/dry control.



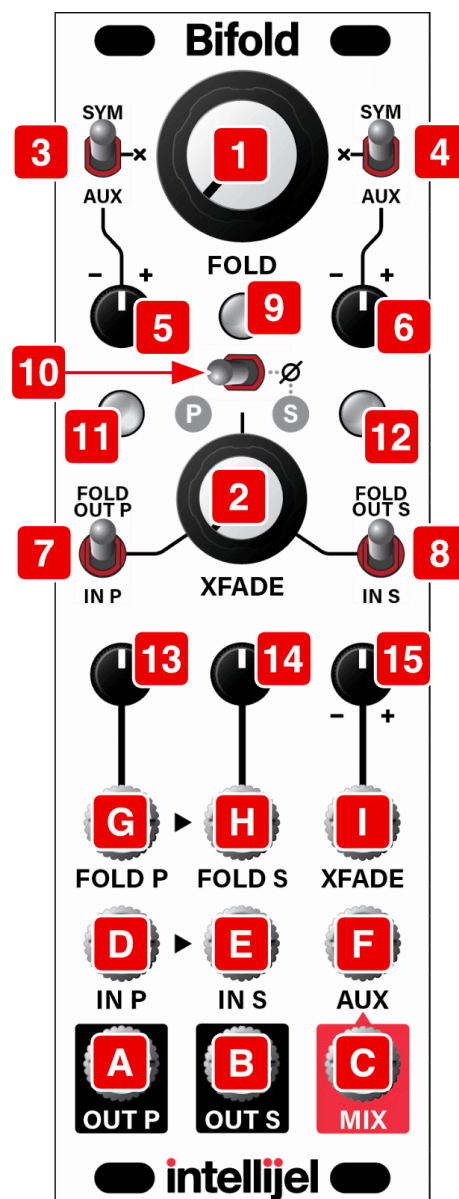
8. **XFADE S** input selector switch - The position of this switch selects the signal source that feeds into the crossfader's **S**-side input (clockwise rotation of the **XFADE [2]** knob), which is then mixed with the selected **P**-side input and sent through to the **MIX [C]** output.

**FOLD OUT S** (up position) - the output of the Serial folder (**OUT S [B]**) feeds the **S**-side (clockwise) input of the XFADE circuit.

**IN S** (down position) - the input of the Serial folder (**IN S [E]**) feeds the **S**-side (clockwise) input of the XFADE circuit. This is particularly useful if you want to mix a folded signal with a dry signal, making the **XFADE [2]** knob function as a sort of wet/dry control.

9. **MIX LED** - Indicates presence of signal at **MIX [C]** output. The brightness of the LED indicates the amount of signal present (the brighter the LED, the louder the output). The color of the LED indicates the polarity, with red=negative and green=positive. At audio rates, the colors oscillate so fast that the LEDs will basically appear orange.
10. **PHASE** switch - Inverts the phase of the Serial folder that feeds the XFADE circuit, which can change the sonic attributes at the **MIX [C]** output, as well as allow for ring modulation (discussed in the [Ring Modulator](#) section, later in the manual).

11. **OUT P LED** - Indicates presence of signal at **OUT P [A]**. The brightness of the LED indicates the amount of signal present (the brighter the LED, the louder the output). The color of the LED indicates the polarity, with red=negative and green=positive. At audio rates, the colors oscillate so fast that the LEDs will basically appear orange.
12. **OUT S LED** - Indicates presence of signal at **OUT S [B]**. The brightness of the LED indicates the amount of signal present (the brighter the LED, the louder the output). The color of the LED indicates the polarity, with red=negative and green=positive. At audio rates, the colors oscillate so fast that the LEDs will basically appear orange.



- 13. FOLD P attenuator** - This knob attenuates the voltage patched into the **FOLD P [G]** CV input jack.

When set fully clockwise, all the voltage appearing at **FOLD P** is used to control the amount of folding sent to the Parallel folder.

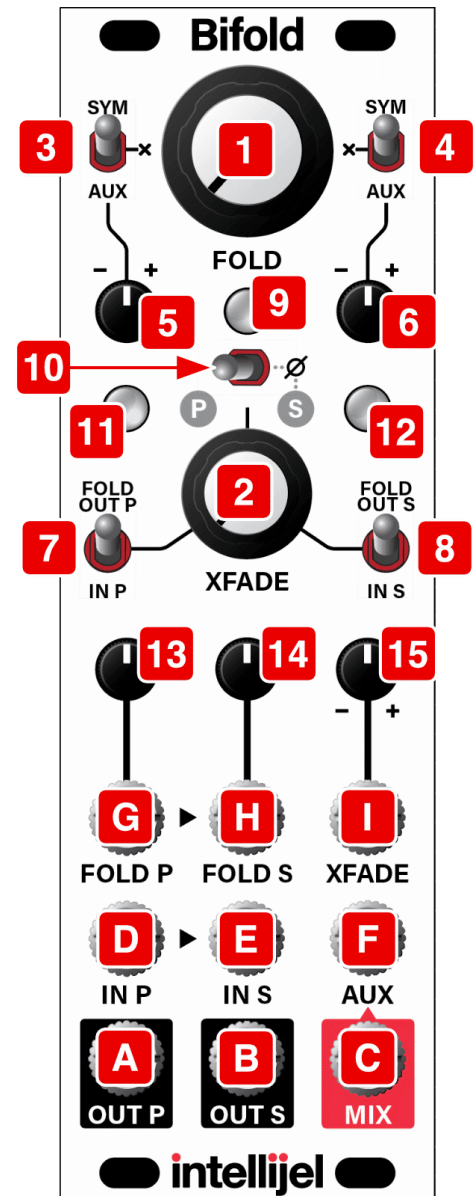
When set fully counterclockwise, the input CV is fully attenuated, and none of the **FOLD P** voltage is used to control folding.

*NOTE: If nothing is plugged into the **FOLD P [G]** jack, then Bifold internally normals +5V to that jack, meaning this knob acts as a 0V (counterclockwise) to +5V (clockwise) attenuator.*

*IMPORTANT: If the **FOLD [1]** knob is set fully counterclockwise and nothing is connected to the **FOLD P [G]** CV input, then you must set the attenuator knob to some value above 0 (fully counterclockwise) in order to hear any output.*

- 14. FOLD S attenuator** - This knob attenuates the voltage patched into the **FOLD P [H]** CV input jack. It works exactly like the **FOLD P [13]** attenuator knob (described above), but governs the **Serial** folder circuit instead.
- 15. XFADE attenuverter** - This knob attenuverts the voltage patched into the **XFADE [I]** CV input jack.

When set fully clockwise, all the voltage appearing at the **XFADE [I]** jack is used to control the amount of crossfading. When set fully counterclockwise, the full inverse value of the control voltage is used. When set at the noon position, the **XFADE** input CV is fully attenuated, and does not affect the XFADE amount.



## Inputs and Outputs

- A. OUT P** - Output of the **Parallel** wavefolder circuit.
- B. OUT S** - Output of the **Serial** wavefolder circuit.
- C. MIX OUT** - Output of the mixed (crossfaded) **Parallel** and **Serial** folder circuits.
- D. IN P** - Input to the **P** (parallel) wavefolder circuit. This circuit is a Buchla-inspired parallel “deadband” folder.

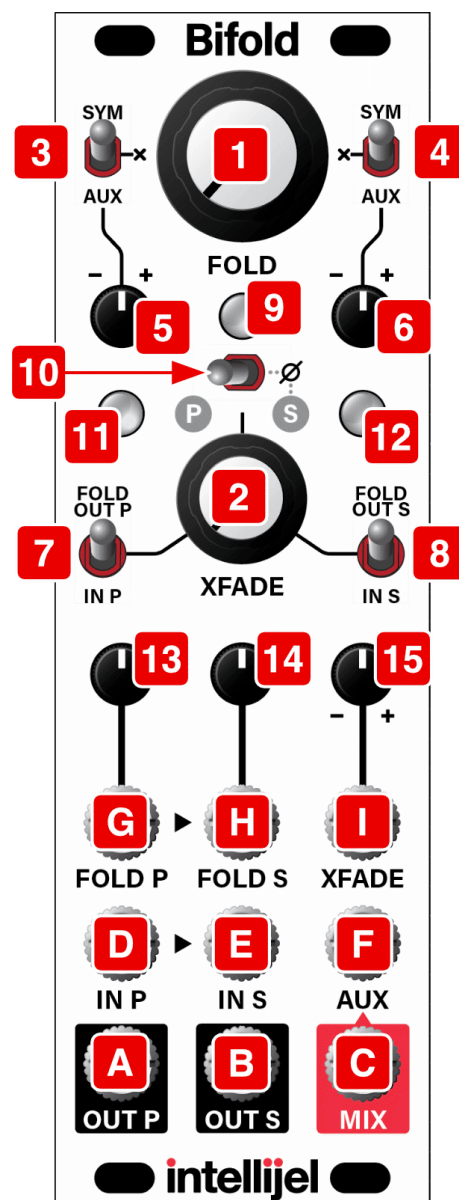
The signal sent here is folded by an amount set by the **FOLD [1]** knob and the **FOLD P [G]** CV input and its corresponding attenuator [13]. Folding is further modified by the position of the Parallel folder’s **SYM-X-AUX [3]** switch and its corresponding attenuverter [5].

The folded output appears at the **OUT P [A]** jack, and can also be mixed and crossfaded with the Serial folder, with the combined output sent to the **MIX [C]** output jack.

- E. IN S** - Input to the **S** (serial) wavefolder circuit. This circuit is a Serge-inspired serial folder. If no jack is inserted into **IN S**, then the signal at **IN P [D]** also feeds the Serial circuit.

The signal sent here is folded by an amount set by the **FOLD [1]** knob and the **FOLD S [H]** CV input and its corresponding attenuator [14]. Folding is further modified by the position of the Serial folder’s **SYM-X-AUX [4]** switch and its corresponding attenuverter [6].

The folded output appears at the **OUT S [B]** jack, and can also be mixed and crossfaded with the Parallel folder, with the combined output sent to the **MIX [C]** output jack.





- F. AUX IN** - If either of the **SYM-X-AUX** switches [3, 4] is set to the AUX position, then the signal received by this jack is added to the signal that's sent to the corresponding **Parallel** or **Serial** folding circuit. The amount and polarity of added AUX signal is determined by the position of its associated **SYM-AUX** attenuverter [5, 6].

If nothing is patched into the AUX input, then Bifold's **MIX** [C] output feeds the AUX input.

- G. FOLD P CV IN** - This input accepts a  $\pm 10V$  control voltage for externally controlling the amount of folding applied to the **Parallel** wavefolder.

The control voltage modulates the amount of initial folding as set by the **FOLD** [1] knob, and is attenuated by the corresponding **FOLD P** [13] attenuator knob. Positive voltages increase the amount of folding above the value set by the **FOLD** [1] knob; negative voltages decrease it.

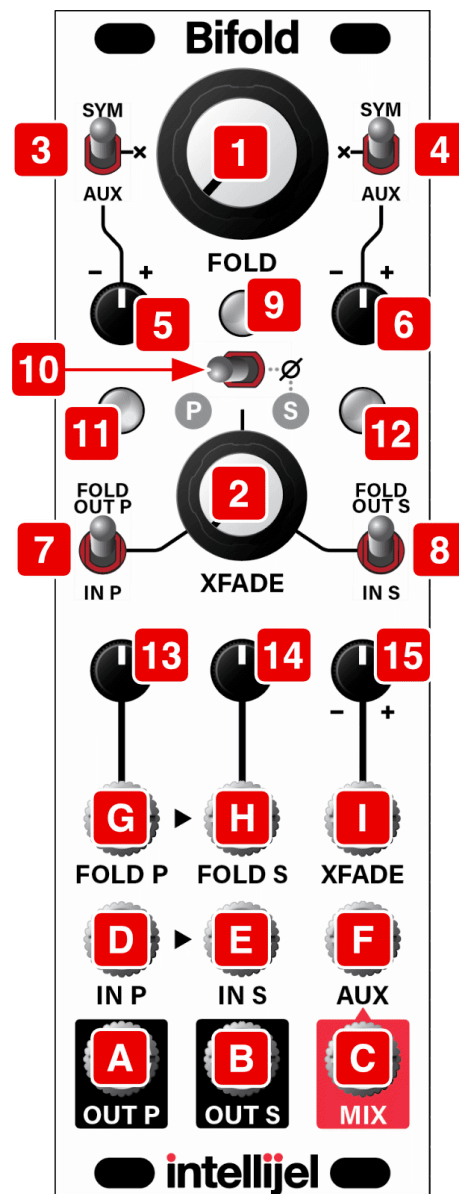
When the **FOLD** [1] knob is fully counterclockwise, sending 0V - 5V to the **FOLD P** [G] jack governs the folding (though a little 'extra' folding is available with up to 10V of CV input). When the **FOLD** [1] knob is higher than its minimum position, then negative voltages applied to **FOLD P** decrease the folding, and positive voltages increase it.

If nothing is plugged into this jack, then +5V is internally applied, which can be attenuated using the corresponding **FOLD P** [13] attenuator knob.

- H. FOLD S CV IN** - This input accepts a  $\pm 10V$  control voltage for externally controlling the amount of folding applied to the **Serial** wavefolder. This circuit is a Serge-inspired serial folder. If no jack is inserted into **FOLD S**, then the signal at **FOLD P** [G] also feeds the CV input for the Serial folder.

The control voltage modulates the amount of initial folding as set by the **FOLD** [1] knob, and is attenuated by the corresponding **FOLD S** [14] attenuator knob. Positive voltages increase the amount of folding above the value set by the **FOLD** [1] knob; negative voltages decrease it.

When the **FOLD** [1] knob is fully counterclockwise, sending 0V - 5V to the **FOLD S** [H] jack governs the folding (though a little 'extra' folding is available with up to 10V of CV input). When



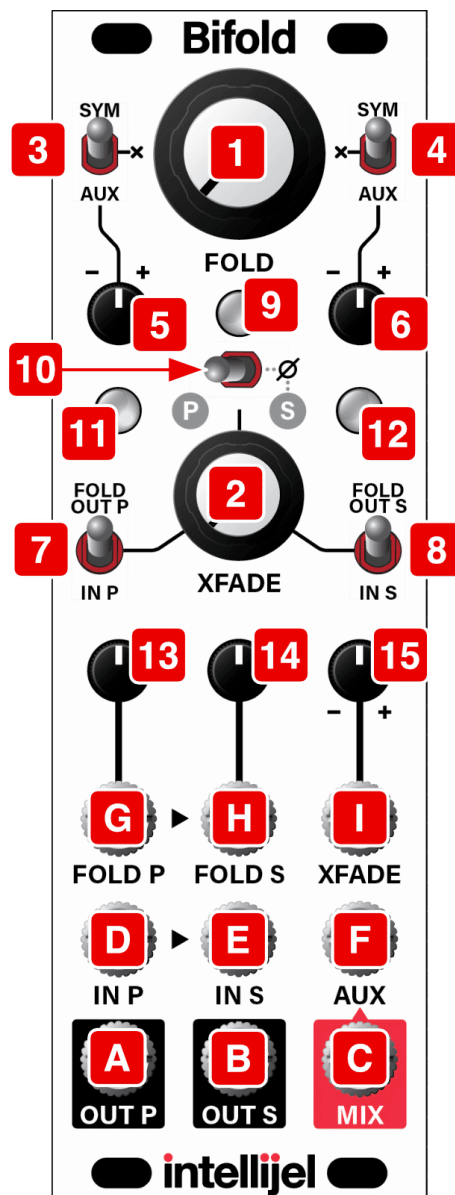


the **FOLD [1]** knob is higher than its minimum position, then negative voltages applied to **FOLD S** decrease the folding, and positive voltages increase it.

If nothing is plugged into either this jack or the **FOLD P [G]** jack, then +5V is internally applied, which can be attenuated using the corresponding **FOLD S [14]** attenuator knob.

- I. **XFADE CV IN** - This input accepts a  $\pm 5V$  control voltage for externally controlling the amount of crossfading between the **Parallel** and **Serial** folders, as heard from the **MIX [C]** output. The input voltage can be attenuated using the corresponding **XFADE attenuverter [16]**.

The control voltage modulates the amount of initial crossfading as set by the **XFADE [2]** knob, and is attenuverted by the corresponding **XFADE [15]** attenuverter knob. When the value of the **XFADE [2]** knob and the attenuverted **XFADE [1]** inputs sums to zero (or a negative voltage), then only the **Parallel** channel feels the crossfader. When the value of the **XFADE [2]** knob and the attenuverted **XFADE [1]** inputs sums to +5V, then only the **Serial** channel feels the crossfader. Summed voltages between 0V and 5V create a blend of the two channels.



## Usage Scenarios

Aside from such obvious applications as 1) two totally independent wavefolders, or 2) a single two-folder circuit with variable series/parallel routings, there are several other sonically interesting usage scenarios, as outlined in the following sections.

### Crossfading Folded and Unfolded Waveforms

You can use Bifold to mix together two different waveforms from a single (or multiple) oscillators — one folded and one unfolded — then crossfade between them to create complex and evolving waveforms. To do so:

1. Patch the **MIX [C]** output into your audio system.
2. Set the **XFADE knob [2]** fully counter-clockwise (toward “P”).
3. Send a sine wave (or any other waveform) into **IN P [D]**.
4. Set the **XFADE P [7]** input selector switch to the “FOLD OUT P” (up) position.
5. Set the **XFADE S [8]** input selector switch to the “IN S” (down) position.
6. Flip the **PHASE [10]** switch to the left, putting the two folders in-phase with one another.
7. Send one of the oscillator’s other waveforms (such as a triangle) into **IN S [E]**.
8. Rotate the **FOLD [1]** knob to dial in the desired amount of wavefolding.

Because the **XFADE knob [2]** is set fully counter-clockwise, only the **P**-side input (a folded sine) is heard in the **MIX [C]** output.

*NOTE: if nothing is patched into the **FOLD P [G]** input, then you will not hear any output until you start to fold the waveform using either the **FOLD [1]** knob or by turning the **FOLD P [13]** attenuator to any position other than fully counterclockwise.*

9. Rotate the **XFADE [2]** knob fully clockwise to hear only the **S**-side input (an unmodified triangle wave, in this example).
10. Adjust the **XFADE [2]** knob to set the balance between folded and unfolded waves, and adjust the **FOLD [1]** knob to dial in the desired amount of folding.

You can modulate both the XFADE and FOLD amounts using the **FOLD P [G]** and **XFADE [I]** CV inputs, along with their respective attenuators.

## Stereo Folding

Some very interesting stereo effects can be achieved by sending **OUT P [A]** to one stereo channel, and the **OUT S [B]** jack to the other. For example:

1. Patch a waveform into the **IN P [D]** jack and leave the **IN S [E]** jack unpatched.

By default, IN S is normalled to IN P if nothing is connected to it.

2. For now, set both folders' **SYM-X-AUX switches [3, 4]** to the middle "X" position.
3. Patch **OUT P [A]** to the left channel of your stereo monitoring system and **OUT S [B]** to the right channel.
4. Set the **FOLD P [13]** and **FOLD S [14]** attenuators to their minimum values (fully counterclockwise).

Note that, if the **FOLD [1]** knob is also fully counterclockwise, no signal will appear at the outputs.

5. Slowly rotate the **FOLD [1]** knob to increase (clockwise) or decrease (counterclockwise) the amount of folding, creating an interesting stereo effect since the two fold circuits have different sonic characteristics.
6. Set the **FOLD P [13]** and **FOLD S [14]** knobs to offset the amount of folding applied by each channel.
7. Try different **SYM-X-AUX [3, 4]** switch positions and vary the corresponding parameters to add further variation between channels.
8. Try sending a control voltage into **FOLD P [G]**, and varying the amount of attenuation using both the **FOLD P [13]** and **FOLD S [14]** attenuator knobs.

Or, for real chaos, send different control voltages into **FOLD P [G]** and **FOLD S [H]**.

## Ring Modulation

You can use the Bifold as a ring modulator, as follows:

1. Set both the Parallel and Serial **SYM-X-AUX switches** [3, 4] to the middle “X” position.
2. Set both the **XFADE P** [7] and the **XFADE S** [8] input selector switches to their down positions.
3. Flip the **PHASE** [10] switch to the right, putting the **S**-side out of phase with the **P**-side.
4. Patch an oscillator into **IN P** [D], and monitor the **MIX** [C] output.
5. Rotate the **XFADE knob** [2] until you hear no sound from the **MIX** [C] output.

The knob will be approximately straight up.

6. Patch a second oscillator into the **XFADE** [I] CV input and set the **XFADE** [15] attenuverter fully positive (clockwise).

The oscillator plugged into **IN P** [D] is ring modulated by the oscillator plugged into the **XFADE** [I] input, and sent to the **MIX** [C] output.

## Amplitude Modulation

You can also use the Bifold to create Amplitude Modulation (AM). To do so:

1. Follow steps 1-6 in the [Ring Modulation](#) description, above.
2. Plug a dummy cable into **IN S** [E].
3. The waveform patched to **XFADE** [I] input is now amplitude modulating the waveform patched into **IN P** [D].

## Random Noise Generation

Use the module's built-in feedback path to create all manner of strange and chaotic blips, hisses and noise bursts. To do so:

1. Unpatch everything except the **MIX [C]** output.
2. Set both the Parallel and Serial **SYM-X-AUX switches [3, 4]** to the AUX (bottom) position.
3. Set each channel's **SYM-AUX** attenuverter **[5, 6]** to a value other than null (i.e., not straight up).
4. Set the **Fold P [13]** and **Fold S [14]** attenuators to some value greater than minimum (i.e., not fully counterclockwise).
5. Set both the **XFADE P [7]** and the **XFADE S [8]** input selector switches to their up (FOLD OUT P, FOLD OUT S) positions.
6. Twiddle the **FOLD [1]** and **XFADE [2]** knobs, as well as the two **SYM-AUX** attenuverters while listening to the feedback noise being sent from the **MIX [C]** output.

Enjoy the squeaks, clicks, squawks and hissing variants of noise that result.

## Technical Specifications

Bifold	
Width	8 hp
Maximum Depth	38 mm
Current Draw	94 mA @ +12V 94 mA @ -12V