



ECHELON AUDIO

EA-VERB

Plate Reverb

USER MANUAL · v1.1.0



The EA-VERB interface. Every control is documented below; hover any control in the plugin for the same description as a tooltip.

WHAT EA-VERB IS

EA-VERB is a plate reverb: the dense, bright, fast-building tail that sits behind a vocal or a snare without turning into a room. Five front-panel controls cover the whole job — **Predelay** for the gap before the tail, **Decay** for how long the plate rings, **Tone** for dark-to-bright damping, **Size** to scale the plate from tight and metallic to wide and lush, and **Mix**.

The rear panel holds the deeper options: the Decay readout in seconds (RT60), extra tank Damping, a Low Cut on the send and a stereo Width control on the wet return. DELTA plays only the tail the unit is adding.

Matched Bypass is on by default: bypass compares at equal loudness, so the only thing you judge is the sound.

SIGNAL FLOW

IN → **Low Cut (send HPF)** → **Predelay** → **plate tank (Decay · Size · Tone · Damping)** → **Width (wet return M/S)** → **Mix (dry / wet)** → **OUT**

The send passes through the rear-panel Low Cut, waits out the Predelay, then excites the tank. Decay and Size set how long and how big the plate is, Tone and the extra Damping set how fast the top end dies in the tail.

The wet return is widened or narrowed by Width, then blended against the dry signal by Mix. On a send, run Mix at 100 % and use the send level as the reverb amount.

EVERY KNOB, SWITCH AND SELECTOR

FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

Control	Range · default	What it does
Predelay	0...200 ms · 20	Gap before the reverb starts — pushes the tail back so the dry stays clear.
Decay	0...100 % · 60	How long the plate rings. Higher = longer tail. The engineer face also reads this out in seconds (RT60) on the rear panel.
Tone	Dark...Bright · 50 %	Damping — dark (left) rolls the top off the tail, bright (right) keeps it shimmering.
Size	0.5x...2x · 1x	Scales the plate — small = tight & metallic, large = wide & lush.
Mix	0...100 % · 30	Dry/wet blend. On a send, run it 100 %.

PRESS REAR TO FLIP THE UNIT

REAR PANEL

The rear panel holds the deeper options — the ones a plate never had but a modern session wants. They are saved with every preset and recalled like any other control; at their defaults the unit behaves exactly like the front panel alone.

Control	Range · default	What it does
Decay (RT60)	seconds · follows Decay	The same Decay control, read out as the time the tail takes to fall 60 dB. Use it to match a plate to the tempo or to another reverb in the session.
Damping	0...100 % · 0 (off)	Extra high-frequency damping inside the tank, on top of Tone. Raise it to darken a long tail without shortening it.
Low Cut	20...500 Hz · 20 (off)	High-pass on the send before the tank. Keeps bass and low mids out of the plate so the tail never clouds the mix.
Width	0...200 % · 100	Stereo width of the wet return: 0 = mono plate, 100 = as the tank makes it, 200 = stretched wide. The dry signal is never touched.

METERS AND DISPLAY

Element	What it shows
Decay envelope	The canvas draws the plate's decay envelope — longer with Decay, brighter with Tone — so you can see the tail you are shaping.
Power lamp	She's on.

SHARED ACROSS THE ESSENTIALS LINE

CHASSIS BUTTONS

Every Essentials unit shares one chassis, so the footer strip works the same way on all twelve. The buttons below are present on EA-VERB; the ones the unit does not need are simply not there.

Button	What it does
Presets	Use-named factory starting points plus your saved USER presets. Pick one, tweak, then + Save your own; Del removes a USER preset (factory presets cannot be deleted).
A / B	Two independent settings slots. Click to flip between A and B while the audio runs; both slots are saved with the session.
A>B (copy)	Copy the current slot into the other one, so B starts from A and you only change the one thing you are auditioning.
ARTIST	The five-knob face: the same engine with only the controls that matter for a performance-led session, at a size that reads across the room. Toggle back for the full panel at any time.
DELTA	Hear only what the unit is changing — output minus the latency-aligned input. If it sounds wrong here, it sounds wrong in the mix. The honesty check for any move.
BYPASS	Bypass the whole plugin.
= (Matched Bypass)	Bypass compares at equal loudness — no louder-is-better trick. On by default.

Button	What it does
REAR	Flip the unit around for the fine-print controls (mix, sidechain filter, link, calibration and the unit's deeper options).
SAVE	Store the current settings as a USER preset you can recall anytime.

PRESETS

Factory presets are named for the job, not the setting — pick the one that describes your source, then adjust by ear. Any change you make can be stored as a USER preset with + Save.

Vocals — Vocal Plate · Vocal Plate Short · Vocal Plate Medium · Vocal Plate Long · Long Vocal Hall-ish · Rap Vocal Tight · Dark Vocal Plate · Vocal Hall · Lead Vocal Sheen · BGV Wash · Rap Adlib Verb · Bright Vocal Plate

Drums — Snare Plate · Drum Room · Drum Bus Plate · Kick Verb Tight · Snare Big Plate · Room Ambience · Gated-ish Short

Instruments — Guitar Plate · Piano Chamber · Synth Pad Space

Spaces and washes — Bright Short · Dark Chamber · Wash (Send 100%) · Ambient Bloom · Dark Ambient Pad · Cathedral Bloom

Bus and utility — Init · Master Glue Verb

CALIBRATION AND LEVEL

Like every Essentials unit, EA-VERB is built around the analog convention **0 VU = -18 dBFS**. Feed it a signal whose average sits around -18 dBFS and every default, every preset and every meter reading lands where it was voiced to.

A plate is level-agnostic — it rings the same whether you feed it hot or cold — but the Mix and Matched Bypass comparisons assume the 0 VU convention. Feed the send around -18 dBFS and the factory Mix values land where they were voiced; on a return, set Mix to 100 % and trust the send fader.

LATENCY

EA-VERB reports its latency to the host and the DAW compensates; the wet path itself is effectively zero-latency, so the plate starts exactly at the Predelay you set and a parallel return never drifts against the dry track.

TIPS

- Set Predelay to 20–40 ms on a lead vocal: the tail sits behind the words instead of on top of them, and you can run more Mix before it sounds wet.
- Darken, don't shorten. When a plate is cluttering a dense mix, pull Tone down or raise rear Damping before you touch Decay.

- Rear Low Cut at 120–200 Hz keeps kick and bass out of the tank — the tail stays clear and the low end stays tight.
- Width at 60–80 % tucks a plate under the dry vocal's image; 150–200 % turns a short plate into a wide halo for pads and backing vocals.
- Use DELTA to hear the tail on its own and the RT60 readout to match it to the song — half a bar of decay at the track tempo is a reliable starting point.

Echelon Audio · EA-VERB · drag a knob to adjust, Shift-drag for fine control, double-click to reset, right-click or double-click a value to type it. Support: info@echelon.audio