

Thank you for buying the world's... actually, let's just make a space.

Choose the character the arrangement needs, shape it with six controls, then decide whether Echo Into Space should lead the source into the tail.

VOLTAGE SPACES

from first space to final recall



VOLTAGE SPACES

One stereo reverb effect · CLAP · VST3 · Audio Unit

QUICK START

01

Load it on a stereo track.

Insert Voltage Spaces as an audio effect on a vocal, instrument, drum bus or effects return. It accepts stereo audio and reports zero samples of plug-in latency.

02

Choose the role.

Select **Lush** when the tail should move and join the arrangement. Select **Natural** when the source needs stable, convincing placement.

03

Set timing and scale.

Use **Pre-Delay** to separate the source from the reverb onset. Set **Size** for the apparent space and **Decay** for how long it remains.

04

Finish the colour.

Move **Tone** until the tail supports the source, add only as much **Motion** as the part needs, then set **Mix**.

05

Add echo only when it earns the space.

Turn Echo Into Space on for rhythmic repeats before the reverb. Sync it to the host or choose a free time, then set repeat amount and stereo movement.

06

Compare, then save.

Use A/B to compare two complete settings at the same listening level. Save the preferred setting as a preset or with the host project.

A RELIABLE STARTING BALANCE

On an insert, begin with a low Mix value. On a dedicated effects return, start at 100% Mix and use the send level to decide how much space reaches the mix.

LUSH OR NATURAL

L / 01

Lush

Movement becomes part of the sound.

Use Lush when the tail should be audible as a musical layer. It can widen a synth, keep a vocal tail alive between phrases or make a snare reverb participate in the groove.

Bring Motion forward for an obviously animated tail.

Use longer Decay settings when the reverb should connect events.

Reduce Motion when the part already carries vibrato or chorus.

N / 02

Natural

Placement stays steady around the source.

Use Natural when depth matters more than an audible effect. It gives piano and strings a stable place. Voice and other acoustic recordings stay focused too.

Shorter Decay settings create close, useful rooms.

Pre-Delay can keep speech or a lead vocal clear.

Motion remains subtler, even as the control rises.

SWITCHING DURING PLAYBACK

The engine switch has two positions, not a blend. When you change it, the existing tail is allowed to finish while the newly selected character takes over, avoiding an abrupt cut.

SIX CONTROLS, SIX JOBS

0-250 MS Pre-Delay Moves the start of the reverb away from the dry source. Short values glue the sound into the space; longer values preserve the leading edge and create a noticeable gap.	0-100% Size Sets the apparent scale of the environment. Adjust it before fine-tuning Decay, because the same decay time feels different in a compact room and a large field.	0.3-20.0 S Decay Controls how long the reverb remains audible. Match it to the space between phrases and hits. The tail can clear before a chord change or connect it intentionally.
-100 TO +100 Tone Moves the colour of the tail darker or brighter. The centre position is a voiced starting point rather than an off switch.	0-100% Motion Sets how present the movement feels. Its musical result depends on the selected character: prominent in Lush, restrained in Natural.	0-100% Mix Balances dry and processed sound. Use lower values on inserts and 100% on a conventional effects return.

ORDER OF WORK

Make the big decisions first: character and Size before Decay. Then set Pre-Delay and Tone before Motion. Leave Mix until the source and tail already relate correctly.

ECHO INTO SPACE

01

INPUT

The source enters the wet path

02

ECHO INTO SPACE

Direct feed plus repeats

03

LUSH OR NATURAL

Every repeat enters the space

The five decisions

Echo On starts or stops the echo section.

Echo Sync changes Time between milliseconds and musical divisions.

Time has a free range of 1-1500 ms, or synced divisions from 1/64 through 2 bars.

Echo controls the repeat train.

Stereo moves the repeats across the left and right channels.

What it is not

Echo Into Space is not a replacement for Pre-Delay. The source still feeds the chosen reverb while the repeats enter it too. That makes Time a rhythmic choice and Pre-Delay the onset control for the reverb itself. Try a synced eighth or dotted eighth on sparse material. For a single halo behind a phrase, use a shorter free time and a restrained Echo amount.

TEMPO FALLBACK

Sync follows usable tempo from the host. If the host temporarily stops providing it, Voltage Spaces keeps the last valid tempo. A small warning dot may appear while that fallback is active.

PRESETS AND A/B

Browse factory presets

- 01 Use the preset arrows to move through the factory library.
- 02 Listen in the context of the track, not only in solo.
- 03 Adjust the six main controls and Echo Into Space for the source.
- 04 Choose Save to keep a user preset with a useful name.

Factory content spans compact placement, moving tails and echo-led spaces. A preset is a starting point, not a requirement to keep every control unchanged.

Compare two complete ideas

- 01 Build the first setting in slot A.
- 02 Select B and make the alternative.
- 03 Switch between A and B at a matched output level.
- 04 Leave the preferred slot selected before saving.

Changing slots remembers the controls in the slot you leave and recalls the other one. This makes A/B useful for a short Natural placement against a longer Lush treatment, or for comparing two echo rhythms.

LISTEN IN CONTEXT	MATCH LEVEL	NAME THE JOB
Judge the arrangement. A beautiful solo tail can mask the next phrase. Compare while the surrounding parts are playing.	Louder is persuasive. Use Mix and track gain to prevent level from deciding the comparison for you.	Save the intention. A name such as Natural vocal depth or Lush eighth echo is easier to find than another version number.

INTERFACE AND METERS

Wide layout

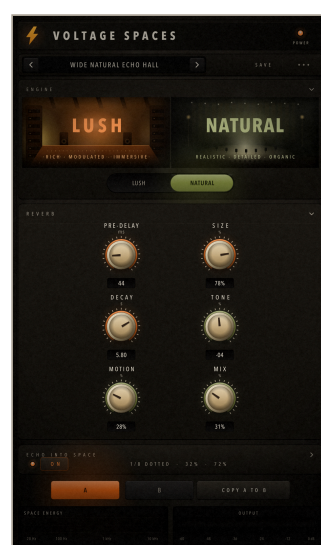
The wide view keeps the six reverb controls in one row, with Echo Into Space, the preset browser and A/B comparison above them. Resize the plug-in window when you want a broader overview.

Compact layout

The narrow view groups the same controls into collapsible Engine and Reverb sections, plus Echo. Nothing musical disappears when the panel changes shape.



WIDE



COMPACT

THE DISPLAYS ARE READ-ONLY

The level and tail displays help you see dry level, wet level and remaining tail activity. They do not change the sound. Use the labelled controls, preset actions and A/B selector for edits.

RECALL IT WITH CONFIDENCE

Project state

Your host saves the current engine, reverb controls, echo settings, selected comparison slot and preset state with the project. Reopen the project in the same plug-in format for the most predictable recall.

Automation

The musical controls are available to the host for automation. Draw changes at useful musical boundaries and audition the transition, especially for long Decay values or engine changes with a live tail.

No sound after installation

Confirm that Voltage Spaces is on a stereo audio path and that Mix is not at zero. If the installation needs attention, open Bitsnacks Vending Machine, choose Repair for Voltage Spaces, then restart the host.

A project opens dry

Open Bitsnacks Vending Machine and confirm the product is installed for this device. Repair the installation if offered, restart the host, then reopen the project.

Still stuck?

Send the host name and version, plug-in format, operating system, and the shortest steps that reproduce the problem. For a sound question, include the source type and the setting you expected to hear.