Enhance:

The frequency enhancement sliders allow enhancement of four general frequency ranges by intelligent adjustments of several multi-band parameters as well as parametric equalization. A little goes a long way.

- Deep Bass: low frequencies
- Warmth: low mid-range frequencies
- Presence: upper mid-range frequencies
- Brilliance: extreme-high frequencies

Phase Enhancements:

- Clunk & Slam: Mimic phase response irregularities of a certain popular brand of audio processors.
  - Adds a quality of clunk and slam to percussion sounds through a bit of all-pass magic.
- Stereo Enhancement: enable to adjust the stereo image to be wider and more spacious
  - Note that overdoing stereo enhancement might cause reverb
- Bass-EFX: Spreads bass transients out in time to reduce peak levels. Thus, allowing more of the original energy to survive the bass clipper while protecting the treble in the final clipper.

Stereo Enhancement :

- Manages the width of the stereo image
- Setting the width control low can reduce the width of excessively wide recordings
  - For example: 1960 records with hard-panned instruments
  - This can be an advantage when listening through headphones
- Over-enhancement can exaggerate reverb already present in the source.

Gain Riding:
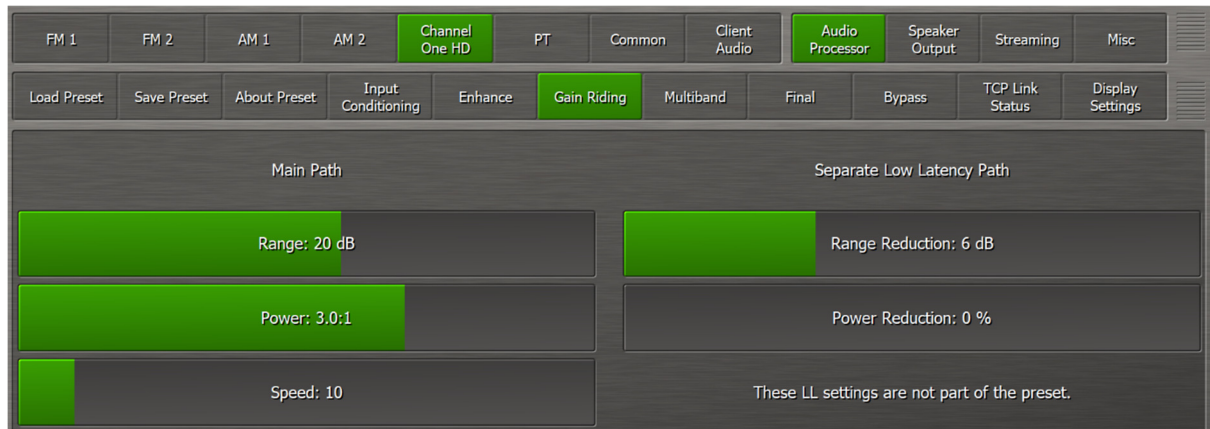
Allows you to adjust the settings of the wide-band AGC for both the Main Processor and the Separate Low Latency Path if you have the Separate Low Latency option enabled.

- Range: controls the maximum gain of the AGC
    o Adjusts how much the AGC may bring the gain up to reach the desired output level
    o This gain is also governed by an internal "Ratio" adjustment. For example, Ratio 2:1 would mean that for every 2 dB of needed gain, apply 1 dB of actual gain, meaning reducing the difference to half.
- Power: Adjusts gain ratio limit for the AGC.
    o Reducing the Power control will reduce the ratios and thus retain more of the original dynamics
- Speed: AGCs and compressors have an Attack and Release speed.
    o Attack is how fast to adjust down, and release is how fast to adjust up.
    o The Speed control adjusts all of these together, in a relative fashion based on the selected preset.

The Separate Low Latency Path controls are for a separate audio feed for studio monitoring. This is useful for when the main processor is in a higher quality mode(which adds delay). This option gives the studio a low latency path to listen to processed audio. The separate range and power controls allow reducing the amount of gain riding on the studio monitoring feed in order to allow the DJ better control over pre-processor audio levels, control of which would be lost with monitoring a fully level-processed feed.

Multiband:
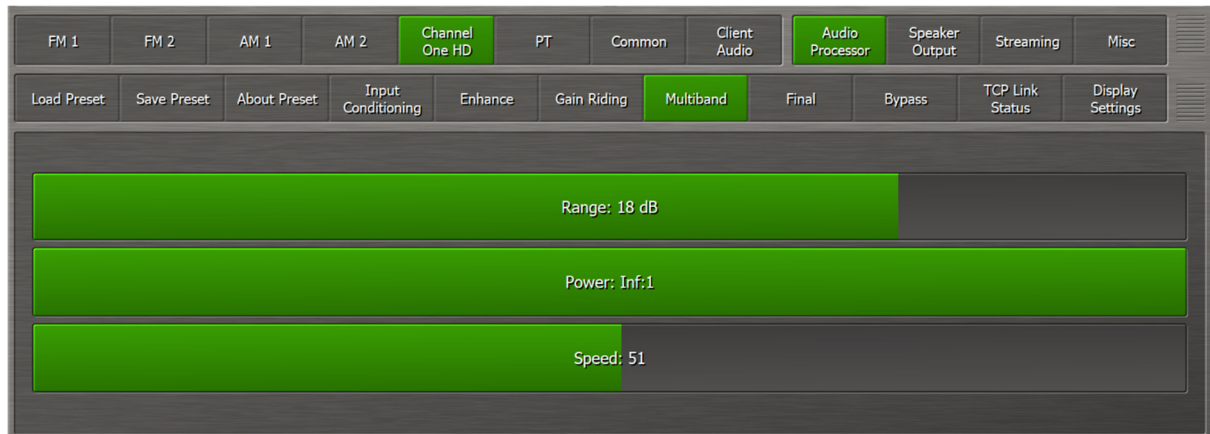
Allows you to adjust the settings of the multiband AGC:

- Range: controls the maximum gain of the AGC
  - o Adjusts how much the AGC may bring the gain up to reach the desired output level
  - o This gain is also governed by an internal "Ratio" adjustment. For example, Ratio 2:1 would mean that for every 2 dB of needed gain, apply 1 dB of actual gain, meaning reducing the difference to half.
- Power: Adjusts gain ratio limit for the AGC.
  - o Reducing the Power control will reduce the ratios and thus retain more of the original dynamics
- Speed: AGCs and compressors have an Attack and Release speed.
  - o Attack is how fast to adjust down, and release is how fast to adjust up.
  - o The Speed control adjusts all these together, in a relative fashion based on the selected preset.