

USER GUIDE / SPECIFICATIONS / CIRCUIT DESIGN

6386e Tube Compressor

The Fairchild 670, rebuilt as a circuit.

6386e

The tube family.
The emulation.

Six dials and a focused display. The 670's own controls, its tubes and transformers, and its supplies, which move.

Golden Age Series
Fletcher Audio

Version 2.0.0
October 2026



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01 / IDENTITY

The design philosophy

A circuit, not a curve.

6386e models the Fairchild 670 from its 1959 manual and schematic: the input attenuator and transformer, four 6386 tube sections per side in push-pull, the output transformer, and the sidechain that listens to the output and sets the tubes' bias. Compression and colour come from the same parts, so they move together. The letter **e** means emulation; it is our product name, not a separate tube type.

The 670's controls.

Threshold sets how much of the output reaches the sidechain. DC Threshold, a screwdriver adjustment inside the hardware, sets the knee. Time Constant picks one of the 670's six attack and release pairs. Input Gain is its input attenuator. Heat drives the tubes harder for colour without changing the amount of compression, and Output Gain sets the final level.

Supplies that move.

In the hardware the plate and bias supplies follow the mains and sag when the sidechain works hard. 6386e models that behaviour: operating points drift by tiny amounts and the limiting ceiling sags under heavy compression. Nothing is added to the audio: no hum, no hiss, and silence stays silent.

RESEARCH SOURCES

Source	What it gave the model
Fairchild 670 manual [1]	The circuit: topology, part values (schematic A-96039), the six Time Constant positions and their attack and release times.
Raffensperger, DAFx-12 [2]	Lumped values for the signal amplifier and sidechain, and how the timing network behaves.
Moore, Till and Wakefield, AES 2016 [3]	Distortion measured on a real 670, used to check the model's harmonics.
General Electric 6386 data [4]	The plate curves the tube law is fitted to.

Fairchild and 670 belong to their owners and identify the hardware studied; no endorsement is implied. The model is checked against published figures, not against a unit on our bench, and no measured equivalence is claimed. Sources are linked on page 12.

02 / MACOS AND WINDOWS SETUP

Install and open

macOS 11+: universal Apple Silicon / Intel AU and VST3. **Windows 10+:** x64 VST3 and standalone application. Save projects and close DAWs before installation. Initial activation requires internet; see page 17.

macOS

Open the Setup DMG, launch setup, review the Licence Terms, then choose Audio Unit, VST3, or both. By clicking **Install**, you agree to the Licence Terms. Installation is for your Mac account. Reopen Logic and select **Audio FX > Audio Units > Fletcher Audio > 6386e Tube Compressor**. If absent, use Plug-in Manager > Reset & Rescan Selection.

Windows

Run the Setup EXE, review the Licence Terms and choose components. By clicking **Install**, you agree to the Licence Terms. Installation to Program Files requires administrator permission. Select 6386e in your DAW's VST3 list. The standalone app is available under Fletcher Audio in the Start menu; choose an audio device in its settings. For external sidechain routing, use the plug-in in a supporting DAW.

Item	Installation location
macOS Audio Unit	~/Library/Audio/Plug-Ins/Components/
macOS VST3	~/Library/Audio/Plug-Ins/VST3/
Windows VST3	C:\Program Files\Common Files\VST3
Windows app / docs	C:\Program Files\Fletcher Audio\6386e\ Guide and agreements: Documentation subfolder.

Updates and removal

Version 2.0 replaces 1.x in place; projects saved with 1.x open on the nearest 670 settings (page 8). On Mac, earlier owned plug-ins are backed up under **~/Library/Application Support/Fletcher Audio/**; the uninstaller, guide and terms are in **~/Applications/Fletcher Audio/**. On Windows, use **Settings > Apps** to uninstall 6386e Tube Compressor by Fletcher Audio. Both uninstallers preserve projects and unrelated plug-ins. Deactivate the computer in your AudioNode account when moving its licence.

Choose a host that supports the installed format and architecture. Windows ARM-native operation is not claimed. Package validation details accompany each release.

03 / INTERFACE

Find your way around



The display

The top-left button cycles STEREO, DUAL and LAT/VERT. METER/GRAPH selects the view. ON processes audio; OFF bypasses it.

The compressor

The top row: Threshold sets how much, DC Threshold sets the knee and Time Constant sets attack and release.

The gain stages

The bottom row, in signal order: Input Gain into the tubes, Heat for tube colour, Output Gain for the final level.

The sidechain

Sidechain Source chooses what the detector hears. Sidechain HPF keeps bass from driving it.

Parallel blend

Mix blends dry and compressed audio. The version number at the bottom right opens Licence and update options.

Adjust a control

Drag a dial to adjust it; hold **Shift** while dragging for finer control. Double-click a dial to restore its default. Click its readout to type an exact value; for Time Constant, type the position, 1 to 6. Double-click the Mix readout for numeric entry, or its slider to restore 100%. Focused controls also take keyboard adjustment.

All 11 audio parameters are automatable and saved with the DAW project, as is the Meter/Graph view. Save a DAW preset to reuse settings; external routing is managed by the host. The editor is 400 x 689 pixels.

04 / CONTROL REFERENCE

The six dials

Control	Range / default	What it changes
Threshold	0 to 10 Default 3	How much of the output reaches the sidechain: the 670's AC threshold. Higher settings compress more at the same level.
DC Threshold	0 to 10 Default 5	Bias on the sidechain's first tube. Low starts compressing early with a soft, wide knee. High leaves quiet material alone, then compresses more firmly.
Time Constant	1 to 6 Default 2	The attack and release pair. Positions 5 and 6 release according to the music. See page 6.
Input Gain	-20 to +10 dB, 1 dB steps Default 0 dB	The 670's input attenuator. 0 dB is unity through the unit when it isn't compressing. More level drives the tubes harder and, because the sidechain hears the output, compresses more.
Heat	0 to 10 dB Default 0 dB	Drives the 6386 tubes harder and lowers the level by the same amount after them. It adds harmonics; the amount of compression stays about the same.
Output Gain	-18 to +18 dB Default 0 dB	The final level, after Mix. It doesn't feed the sidechain. Use it to match levels before comparing with bypass.

A feedback compressor.

The 670's detector listens to its own output. As the reduction deepens, the detector hears less, so the compression bends gradually into limiting instead of following a fixed ratio. There is no Ratio control: the slope comes from the loop, and DC Threshold decides how sharply it arrives.

Levels: +4 dBu is aligned to -18 dBFS, so a full-scale peak is +22 dBu, hot for a 670. Material that peaks near 0 dBFS needs only a low Threshold; quieter material needs more. In the hardware, DC Threshold sits inside the unit; here it is on the panel because it shapes the character so much.

05 / TIME CONSTANT, MODES AND DISPLAY

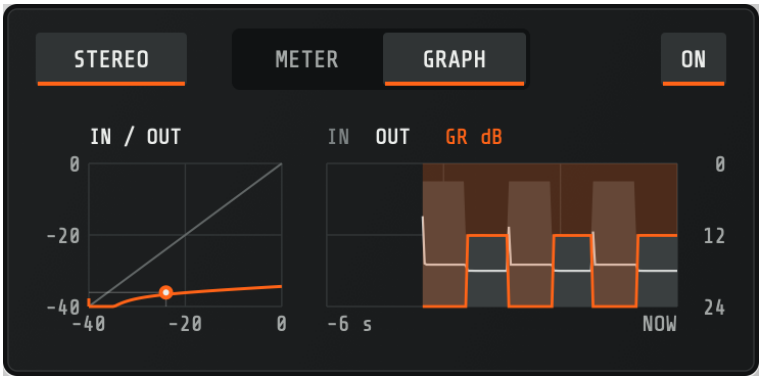
Timing, coupling and display

Time Constant	Attack	Release
1	0.2 ms	0.3 s. Fast; on bass the release ripple adds audible distortion.
2	0.2 ms	0.8 s. The default; a good start for most sources.
3	0.4 ms	2 s. Smooth levelling.
4	0.8 ms	5 s. Slow, gentle levelling.
5	0.4 ms	2 s after a single peak; 10 s after repeated peaks.
6	0.2 ms	0.3 s after a single peak; 10 s after repeated peaks; 25 s after sustained high level.

Control	Behaviour
STEREO / DUAL / LAT/VERT	Stereo: both channels share one timing network, driven by the louder channel, so the image stays put. Dual: each channel compresses on its own. Lat/Vert: the 670's sum-and-difference mode; the centre and the sides compress separately, and a centred signal stays centred. Default: Stereo.
Sidechain HPF	Off / 40 / 80 / 120 / 180 Hz. Default: 80 Hz. Filters what the detector hears; the audio keeps its bass.
Mix	0-100% wet, default 100%. A linear blend of dry and compressed audio before Output Gain.
ON / OFF	OFF bypasses the compressor and all three gain controls. The matched dry path and reported latency remain.

Read the display.

The meter shows gain reduction from the sidechain's control voltage, as the 670's meter does; with two channels it shows the deeper one. In Graph view, IN / OUT draws the level the circuit settles at for steady tones at your settings, with a mark where reduction reaches 1 dB and a dot for the live signal. The history shows six seconds of input (shaded), output (white) and gain reduction (orange, from the top).



06 / EXTERNAL SIDECHAIN

Choose what drives compression

Sidechain Source: Internal / External. Default: Internal. The source controls reduction; an external key is never mixed into the output.

Internal: the 670's feedback.

The detector listens to the compressor's own output, as in the 670. Sidechain HPF reduces bass influence without filtering the audio.

External: follow another track or bus.

Insert 6386e on the track you want to compress. Route a separate track or bus to its sidechain input in your DAW, then select **EXTERNAL** inside 6386e. In Logic Pro, choose the source from the **Side Chain** menu in the plug-in window header ([Apple routing guide](#)). Other hosts use their own sidechain routing controls.

Set the amount and timing.

With an external key the loop is open: the key drives the detector directly, without the output's feedback, so the same Threshold compresses harder than in Internal. Start low and raise it, then choose a Time Constant for the movement. For kick-driven ducking, compare HPF Off with 80 Hz. Input Gain changes the audio, not the key; change the send level in your host to change the key.

Routing	Behaviour
Mono key	The same key controls both channels of a stereo destination.
Stereo key / stereo audio	Stereo: the louder key channel drives the shared timing network. Dual: left key with left audio, right with right. Lat/Vert: the key's sum and difference drive the centre and the sides.
Stereo key / mono audio	The louder key channel controls the mono signal.
Missing or silent key	External stays selected. Existing reduction releases normally and no new compression is requested. The audio still passes through the tube stages, Mix and Output Gain.

Source changes are smoothed over 15 ms. If ducking is absent, check EXTERNAL, the host route, the source's playback and send level, Threshold and bypass. Host support is required; choose track names in the DAW, not inside 6386e.

07 / PRACTICAL OPERATION

Start with the music

1. Begin at the defaults

Input, Heat and Output at 0 dB; Threshold 3; DC Threshold 5; Time Constant 2; Internal sidechain; HPF 80 Hz; Mix 100%; Stereo; ON.

2. Find the amount

Play a representative loud passage. Raise Threshold until the meter shows the reduction you want; 2-4 dB is a good first comparison, not a target.

3. Shape the knee and the movement

Lower DC Threshold for earlier, softer compression; raise it for a firmer knee that leaves quiet passages alone. Use Time Constant 2 for most sources, 3 or 4 for smooth levelling, 5 or 6 to let the release follow the music.

4. Add character, then match level

Add Heat in small steps. Trim Output Gain to match bypass, then compare ON and OFF at the same loudness.

STARTING POINTS - SET THRESHOLD BY EAR

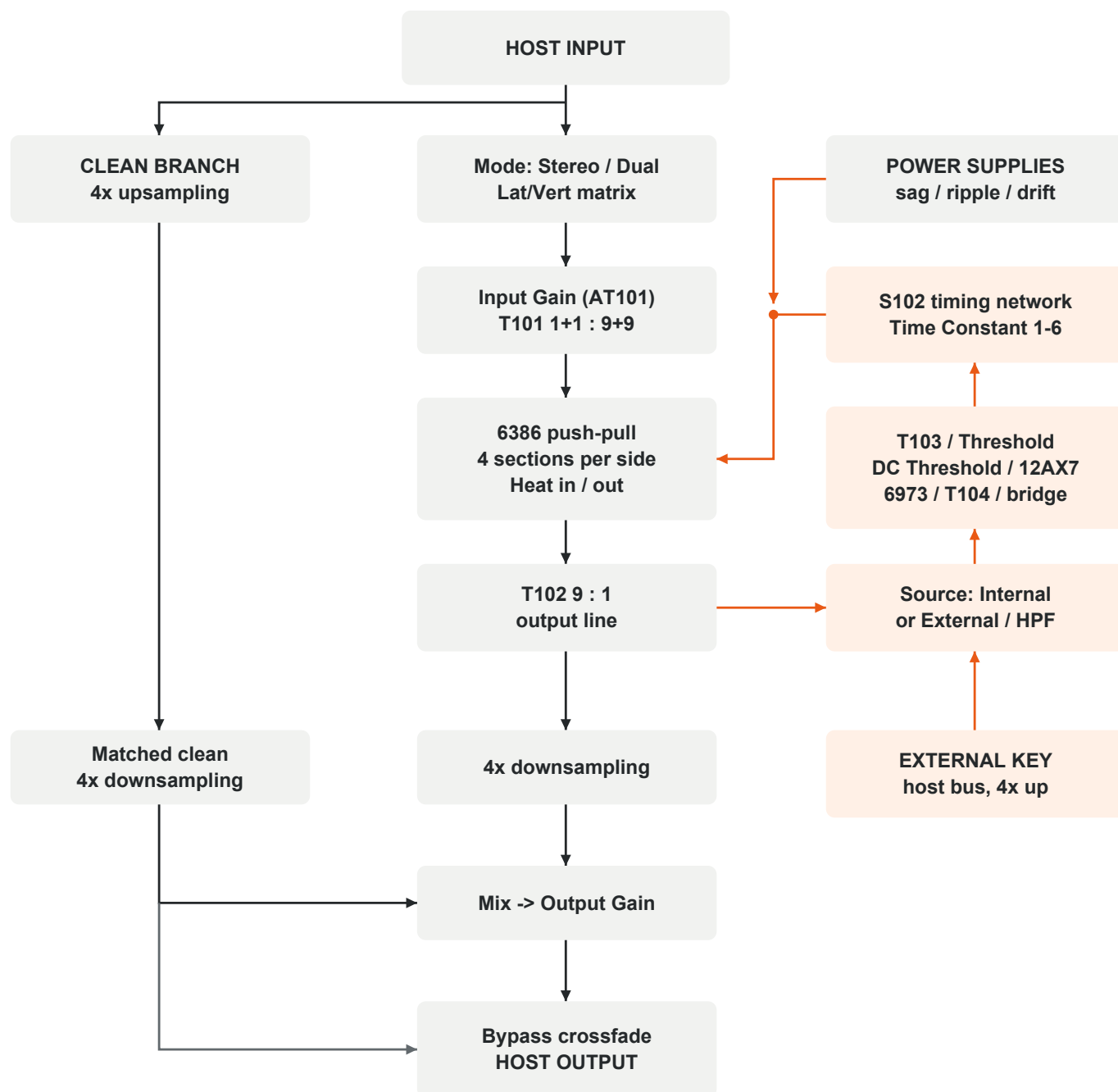
Use	Threshold	DC Threshold	Time Constant	Also
Vocal levelling	3-4	4	2	Heat 0-3 dB
Stereo bus	2-3	6	5 or 6	Stereo; Mix 100%
Bass	3	5	3 or 4	Avoid position 1
Parallel drums	5-7	3	1 or 2	Mix 30-60%; Heat 4-8 dB

These are suggested experiments, not factory presets or hardware-matched settings. **Projects from 1.x** open on the nearest 670 settings: Threshold from the old Threshold, DC Threshold from Ratio, Time Constant from Release (Auto release becomes position 5) and Stereo or Dual from Stereo Link. They will sound different, because 2.0 is a new circuit. Automation of the removed controls no longer applies.

08 / SIGNAL FLOW

The 2.0 signal path

This overview shows the audio and control paths. The circuit sheets in the appendix draw each part at component level: A1 the signal amplifier, A2 the sidechain, A3 the supplies and A4 the plug-in's routing, including the licence gate.



Orange: the detector and control path. The detector hears the output line, as in the 670, or an external key; the timing network's voltage, shifted slightly by the supplies, sets the 6386 grids for the next sample at four times the session rate. The supplies also set the sidechain's ceiling. Grey: matched bypass. The licence gate around the whole plug-in is on sheet A4.

09 / ENGINEERING NOTES

The circuit model

A circuit, not a waveshaper.

Every nonlinearity comes from a part of the 670: the 6386 plate law, the push-pull load line, the transformer cores and the sidechain tubes. No tanh or generic waveshaper is used. The tube stage is solved at each control voltage and stored in tables; the sidechain, timing network and supplies run sample by sample at four times the session rate.

Modelled part	How
Input attenuator and T101	1+1 : 9+9 step-up with core saturation and a 6 Hz magnetising corner.
6386 push-pull stage	Four sections per side at 240 V. Plate law fitted to General Electric's curves. An 8% mismatch between the halves gives even harmonics. The cathode network acts as a 28 Hz shelf.
T102	9 : 1 into 600 ohms, with core saturation, an 8 Hz corner and leakage at 32 kHz.
Sidechain	T103 (1 : 17), AC and DC threshold, a 12AX7 solved on its load line, the 12BH7A and 6973 output stage into T104, and a 1N538 bridge.
Timing	The S102 network's six positions, solved sample by sample. It floats on the ZERO pot and drives T101's centre tap directly.
Supplies	Raw B+ that sags and ripples, regulated 240 V, an unregulated bias supply and slow mains drift. The heaters run from a constant-voltage transformer, so they are steady.

Character you can hear.

Without compression distortion is low: about 0.012% THD at +4 dBu (-18 dBFS) and 0.09% at -6 dBFS, against 0.01% at 0 dBu and 0.04% at +9 dBu measured on a real 670 [3]. It rises with compression, with the second harmonic leading the third by about 6 dB at 9 dB of reduction (hardware: about 7 dB). Heat at 10 dB roughly triples the distortion at the same level.

Model boundaries: values marked as assumptions in the source (the sidechain's lumped gain and ceiling, supply resistances, drift) are typical of the parts, not measured on a unit. The tube stages are solved statically, so grid current is not simulated. At Time Constant 1, bass distortion under compression exceeds the published hardware figure: 2.3% against 0.56% at 125 Hz with 8 dB of reduction.

10 / RELEASE SPECIFICATIONS

Technical specifications

Item	Specification / evidence
Product / engine	6386e Tube Compressor 2.0.0, Golden Age Series. JUCE 8.0.15. Circuit model of the Fairchild 670: 6386 push-pull stage, feedback sidechain, S102 timing network and moving supplies.
Platforms / formats	macOS 11+: AU v2 and VST3, universal arm64 + x86_64. Windows 10+: x64 VST3 and standalone application.
Audio layout	Matched mono or stereo main I/O; optional mono/stereo external sidechain input. Internal (output) or External detector.
Tested sample rates	44.1, 48, 88.2, 96 and 192 kHz in the DSP test suite. This is the tested set, not a hardware compatibility guarantee.
Oversampling / latency	Fixed 4x FIR oversampling. 61 samples reported in tests: 1.38 ms at 44.1 kHz, 1.27 ms at 48 kHz, 0.64 ms at 96 kHz.
Timing	Time Constant 1-6: attack 0.2-0.8 ms; release 0.3, 0.8, 2 and 5 s, then program dependent on 5 (2-10 s) and 6 (0.3-25 s).
Levels / distortion	+4 dBu = -18 dBFS. 0 dB Input Gain is unity with no reduction. Model THD at 1 kHz, no reduction: 0.012% at -18 dBFS, 0.09% at -6 dBFS.
Controls / state	11 host parameters with smoothed changes, state recall and the saved display mode. 1.x sessions migrate on load.
Mix / bypass	Linear-amplitude Mix before Output Gain. Bypass is gain-independent, filter/latency matched and smoothed. No lookahead is added.
Editor	400 x 689 pixels: Meter/Graph, Stereo/Dual/Lat-Vert. Supply movement changes behaviour only; no hum or hiss is added.

Validation and compatibility

Automated checks cover harmonics against published hardware figures, release times against the manual, the supplies, the modes, the display's curve, block-size consistency, Mix and bypass, latency, state recall (including 1.x sessions) and the editor.

macOS (Apple Silicon) and Windows x64 builds are tested on our build Mac, the Windows tests under Wine. This does not guarantee every DAW or computer. Windows ARM-native operation, measured hardware equivalence and noise or aliasing limits are not claimed.

11 / REFERENCES AND APPENDIX

Sources and circuit sheets

The four sheets document the **implemented 2.0.0 model**, at component level where it follows the 670's schematic. They are vector pages for zooming and landscape printing.

Sheet	Read it for
A1 - signal amplifier	Input attenuator, T101, the 6386 push-pull stage, T102, the tube law and its measured character.
A2 - sidechain	Threshold, DC Threshold, the 12AX7 and 6973 stages, the bridge and the six Time Constant positions.
A3 - power supplies	Raw and regulated B+, the bias supply, the heaters, and what moves.
A4 - plug-in signal flow	Oversampling, the modes, Input Gain and Heat, the sidechain source, Mix, bypass and the licence gate.

Scope: the sheets show the circuit the software models. They are not hardware manufacturing instructions and claim no measured equivalence to any unit.

PRIMARY REFERENCES

[1] Fairchild Recording Equipment Corp., Model 670 Stereo Limiter instruction manual (December 1959), schematic A-96039

https://archive.org/download/fairchild_670-im/fairchild_670-im_text.pdf

[2] Raffensperger, DAFx 2012: Toward a Wave Digital Filter Model of the Fairchild 670 Limiter

https://www.dafx.de/paper-archive/2012/papers/dafx12_submission_9.pdf

[3] Moore, Till and Wakefield, AES 140th Convention 2016: An Investigation into the Sonic Signature of Three Classic Dynamic Range Compressors

<https://eprints.hud.ac.uk/id/eprint/28482/>

[4] General Electric, 6386 twin triode data sheet

<https://frank.yueksel.org/sheets/142/6/6386.pdf>

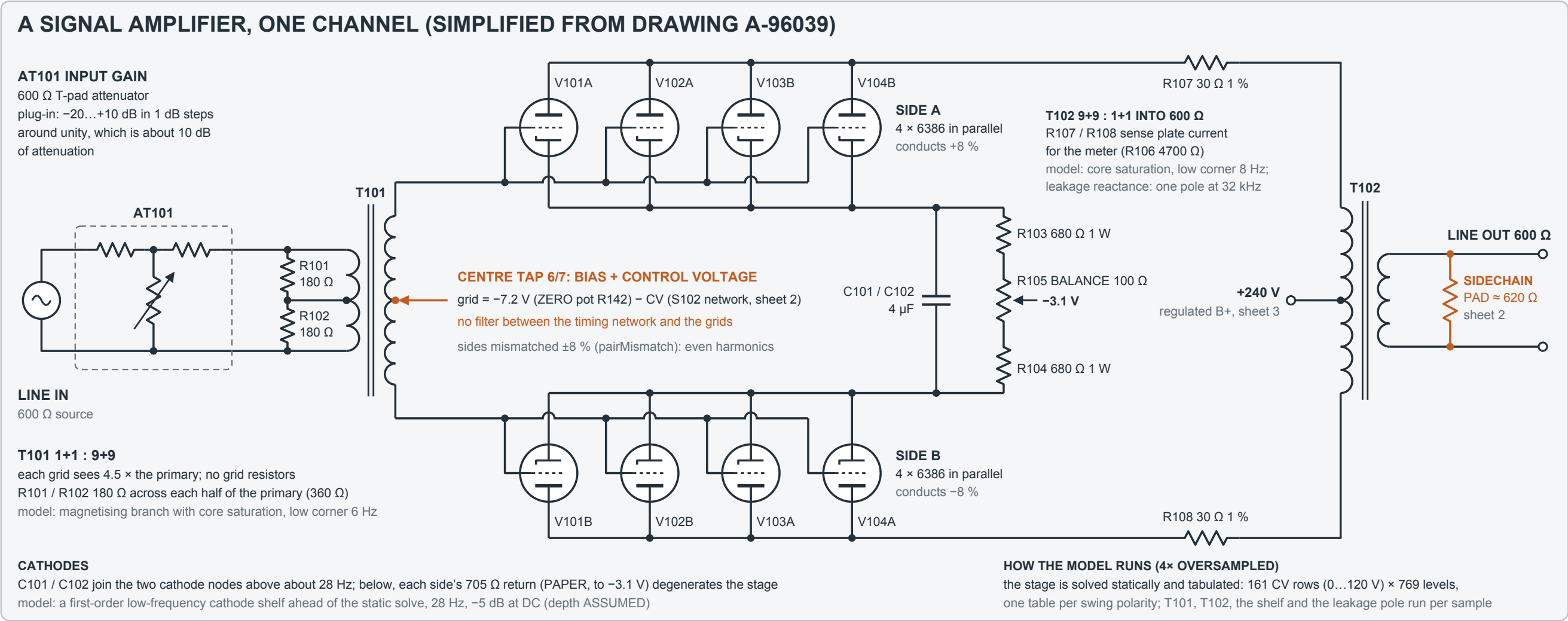
The 12AX7 uses Norman Koren's published triode model. Implementation authority: Source/TubeCircuit.h, Source/Sidechain.h, Source/PowerSupply.h and Source/TubeCompressor.h in the 2.0.0 project. Hardware names identify research references and belong to their respective owners. Fletcher Audio / AudioNode: audionode.io.

GOLDEN AGE / 6386e

IMPLEMENTED 2.0.0 DSP

The 670 signal amplifier, one channel

Input attenuator, T101, four 6386 sections per side in push-pull, T102 • the control voltage enters at T101's centre tap



B 6386 PLATE LAW (REFITTED TO GE DATA)

$$I = p1 \cdot Vak^{p2} / ((p3 - p4 \cdot Vg)^{p5} \cdot (p6 + \exp(-p7 \cdot Vak - p8 \cdot Vg)))$$

p1 = 2.67332e-08	p5 = 1.6785
p2 = 2.5591	p6 = 0.578216
p3 = 0.49204	p7 = 0.0361753
p4 = 0.153056	p8 = 0.179985

Raffensperger's Eq. 1 (DAFx-12), refitted on log current to GE's average transfer curves (100...300 V, 0...-55 V): 6 % rms error, against the paper's 12 %.
Vak, Vg: plate and grid to cathode, volts; I in amperes, per section.

Solved at rest (CV = 0), per section:
Vgk ≈ -20 V Ia ≈ 5.7 mA Pa ≈ 1.29 W
Vak ≈ 226 V; the shared cathodes sit at about +12.9 V

C HEAT

Heat (0...10 dB) drives the 6386s harder by g and divides by g after them, so the level is unchanged. The sidechain hears the compensated output, so Heat changes the tubes' character, not the amount of compression.

D MEASURED (MODEL) vs HARDWARE

1 kHz sine	Model	Real 670 (Moore et al.)
THD at -18 dBFS (+4 dBu)	0.012 %	0.01 % at 0 dBu
THD at -6 dBFS (+16 dBu)	0.087 %	0.04 % at +9 dBu
Compressing ≈ 9 dB: H2	-61 dBc	
Compressing ≈ 9 dB: H3	-67 dBc	
H2 leads H3 by	≈ 6 dB	≈ 7 dB

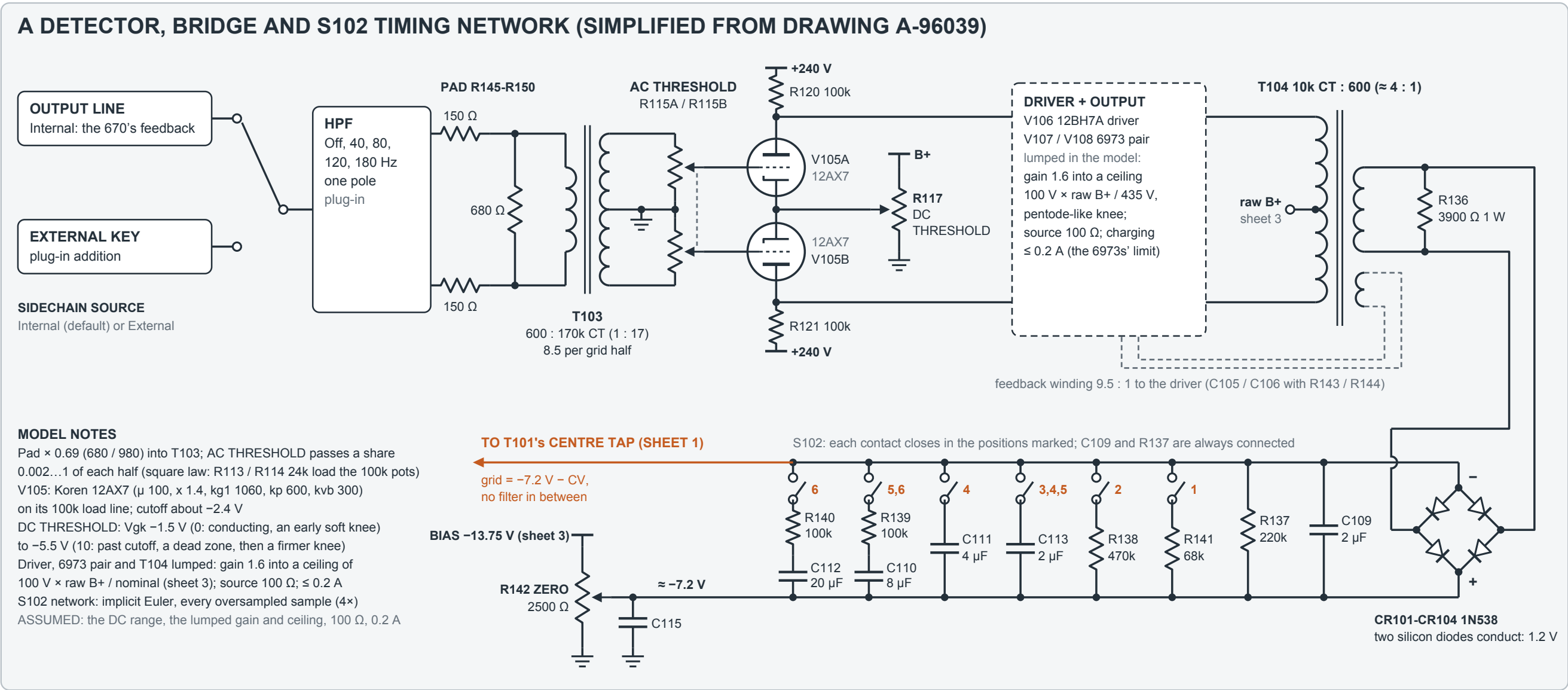
Level alignment
+4 dBu = -18 dBFS; 0 dBFS = 13.8 V peak (+22 dBu) on the line
Model figures are from the plug-in's DSP tests, not hardware.

GOLDEN AGE / 6386e

IMPLEMENTED 2.0.0 DSP

Sidechain: threshold, detector and timing

A feedback detector fed from the output line • DC THRESHOLD sets the knee • S102 sets attack and release



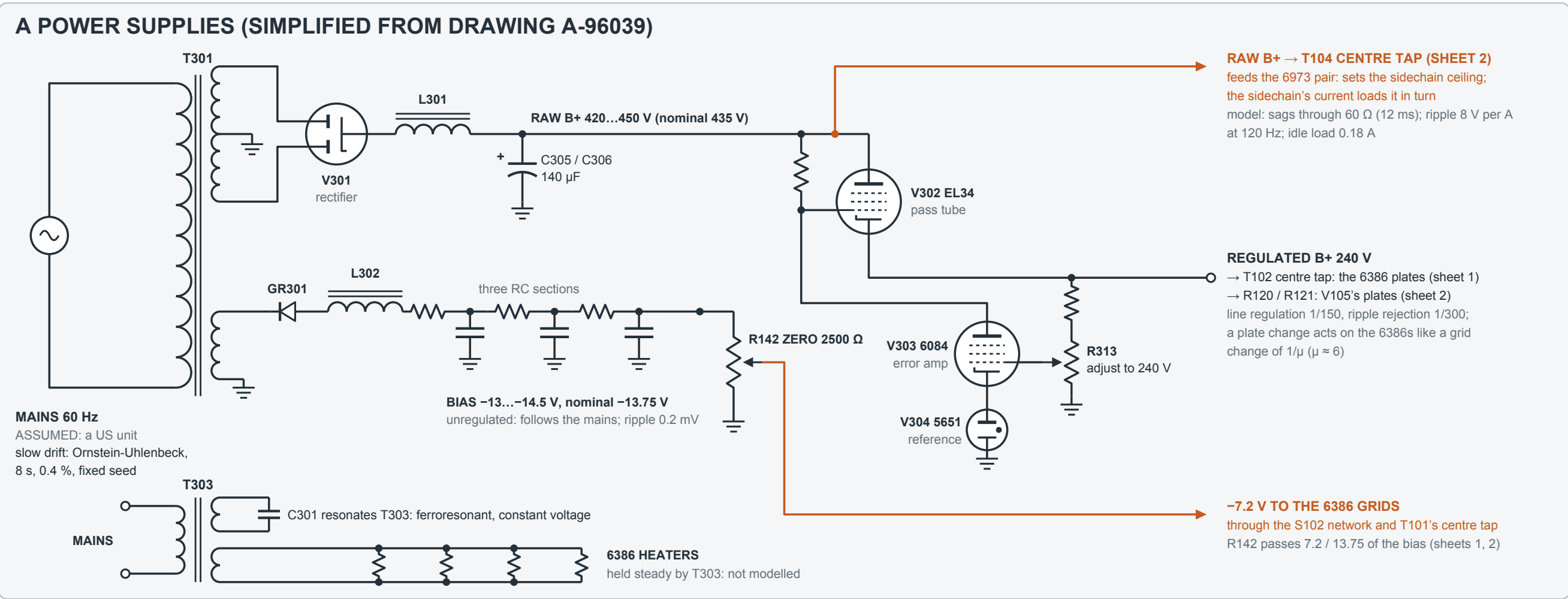
B TIME CONSTANT (S102)								
Position	CT	RT	Extra branches	In circuit	Attack (manual)	Release (manual)	Release, model (to 1 dB)	Extra branches
1	2 μF	51.9k	-	C109; R137 R141	0.2 ms	0.3 s	0.28 s	series RU-CU and RV-CV charge with CT and give positions 5 and 6 their program-dependent release: faster after a single peak than after sustained compression.
2	2 μF	149.9k	-	C109; R137 R138	0.2 ms	0.8 s	0.79 s	
3	4 μF	220k	-	C109 + C113; R137	0.4 ms	2 s	2.3 s	
4	8 μF	220k	-	C109 + C113 + C111; R137	0.8 ms	5 s	4.6 s	
5	4 μF	220k	100k-8 μF	C109 + C113; R137; R139-C110	0.4 ms	2 s single peak / 10 s repeated	program dependent	
6	2 μF	220k	100k-8 μF, 100k-20 μF	C109; R137; R139-C110; R140-C112	0.2 ms	0.3 s / 10 s / 25 s	program dependent	

GOLDEN AGE / 6386e

Power supplies, and what moves

Raw B+, regulated B+ and bias follow the mains and the sidechain's load • they move operating points; no hum or hiss is added

IMPLEMENTED 2.0.0 DSP



B WHAT MOVES (BEHAVIOUR ONLY)

Gain wander while compressing	≈ 0.004 dB over seconds
Grid shift from the supplies	under 0.04 V in total
Raw B+ ripple + drift	≈ 1.1 % peak-to-peak
Sidechain ceiling	sags under heavy limiting
Tone added to the audio	none: no hum, no hiss
Silence	stays exact zero
Repeatability	drift restarts on reset: renders repeat exactly

The supplies move the circuit's operating points, as in the hardware;
nothing is mixed into the signal. Figures: the plug-in's DSP tests.

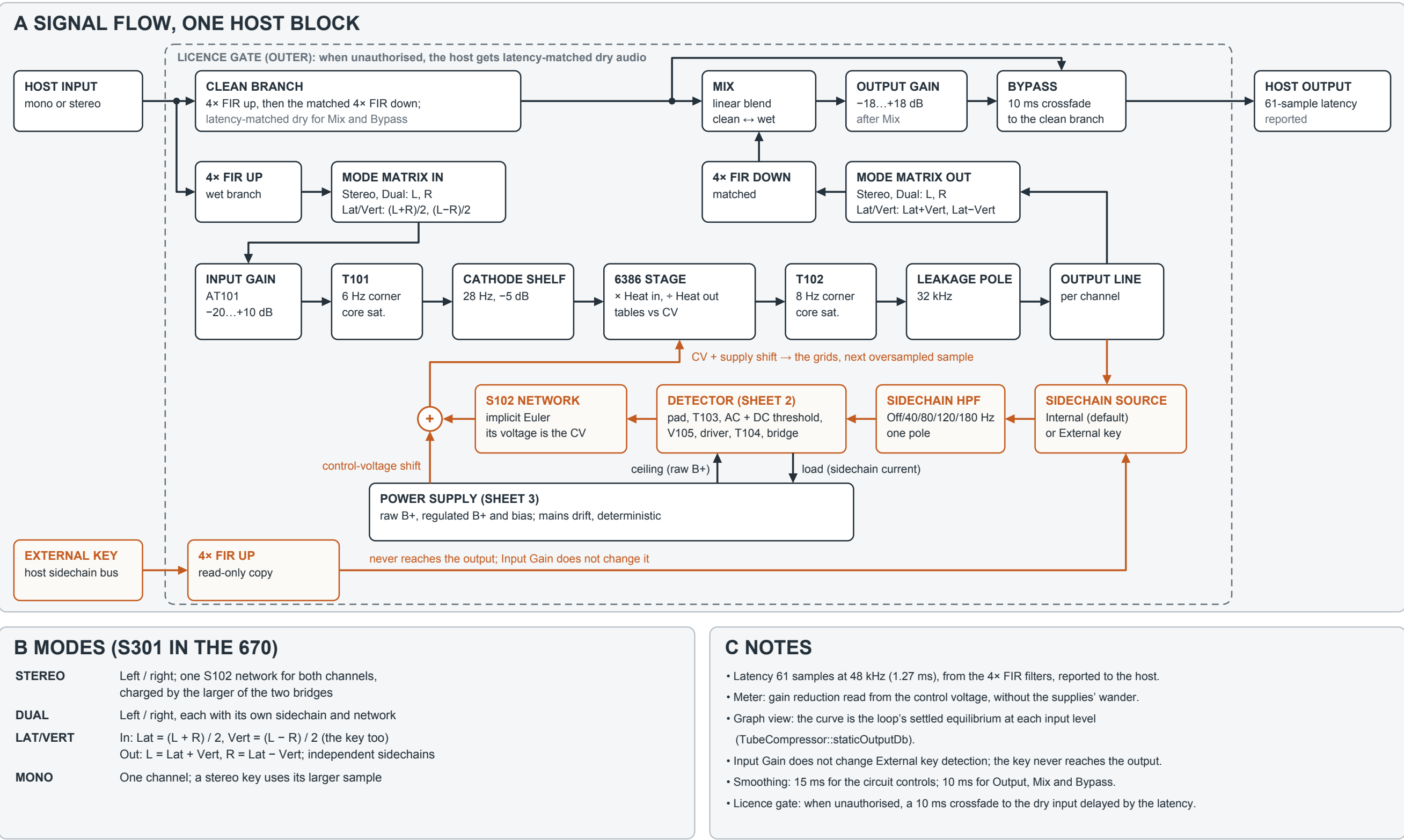
C THE MODEL, EACH OVERSAMPLED SAMPLE

d: Ornstein-Uhlenbeck, τ 8 s, depth 0.4 %, fixed seed
 $raw = 435 \text{ V} \times (1 + d) - sag + ripple$
 $sag \rightarrow 60 \Omega \times I_{sc}$, settling in 12 ms
 $ripple = 8 \text{ V/A} \times (0.18 \text{ A} + I_{sc})$ at 120 Hz
 $I_{sc} = (V_{bridge} / 3900 \Omega + I_{charge}) / 4$
 $\Delta B+_{reg} = \Delta raw / 150 + ripple / 300$
 $bias = -13.75 \text{ V} \times (1 + d) + 0.2 \text{ mV ripple}$
 $CV \text{ shift} = -(7.2 / 13.75) \Delta bias - \Delta B+_{reg} / 6$
 $ceiling = 100 \text{ V} \times raw / 435 \text{ V}$ (sheet 2)

ASSUMED: source resistance, ripple per ampere, regulator figures and drift statistics
are typical of the parts, not measured on a unit. Heaters (T303) are not modelled.

Plug-in signal flow, modes and host routing

Oversampled 4× around the whole 670 model • a matched clean branch for Mix and Bypass • the sidechain loop closes every oversampled sample



12 / LICENSING AND OFFLINE USE

Activate your licence

One licence holder. Up to three computers. Up to 30 days offline per computer after successful validation.

First activation

Open 6386e in your host. Enter your AudioNode key, or choose Import licence file with the file recovered from AudioNode History, then select Activate. Initial activation needs internet access. Find my licence opens your account. To reopen the panel, choose Licence from the version-number menu, or LICENCE in the standalone app's title bar. Manage my licence opens audionode.io/licences.

Before going offline

Open the plug-in while online before an extended offline session to allow due validation. Each computer has up to 30 days from its last successful validation. Automatic renewal is normally due after one day; merely connecting or seeing Activated does not reset the offline period. Keep your system clock accurate.

If processing is unavailable

Expired or invalid authorisation makes the compressor unavailable; audio passes through without compressor processing. Saved projects and settings remain. Reconnect and allow renewal. If prompted, enter or import your key and select Activate; contact hello@audionode.io if you need help. Check authorisation before final playback or export because the unprocessed result can sound different.

Moving computers and sharing work

Deactivate an old computer in your AudioNode account before activating a fourth. The allowance is for one licence holder, not three different users. Keep the plug-in, installer, key and activation data private. You can share your own presets, projects, stems and finished audio; collaborators need their own licence to run the plug-in.

Keep your agreement

The installer includes the complete 6386e Licence Terms as PDF and text, plus third-party notices, beside this guide in the locations on page 3. Those terms cover commercial use, backups, activation data, updates, refunds, termination and statutory rights. This page is a practical summary; the full agreement and applicable mandatory law govern.

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