Roland®



SUPER JV BANTHESIZER MODULE



OWNER'S MANUAL

Before You Begin...

Thank you, and congratulations on your choice of the Roland JV-1DBD Expandable Synthesizer Module. The JV's high-quality sounds and outstanding ease of operation are sure to satisfy every musician, from absolute beginner to accomplished pro. And thanks to its enhanced multi-timbral sound generating capabilities, creating complex ensemble pieces has never been easier!

To ensure proper operation and years of trouble-free service from your new JV-1DBD, it is important that you take the time to read this manual carefully.

Features

High-Quality Sounds

The JV includes a wide variety of preset Patches (sounds) and Rhythm Sets, ranging from amazingly realistic acoustic sounds to completely synthesized timbres.

64-Voice Polyphony and 16-Part Multi-Timbral Capability

With 16 Parts and 64 voices available at any one time, the JV will effortlessly recreate even the most demanding of ensemble performances.

• Complete Effects Selection

The JV's state-of-the-art DSP (Digital Signal Processor) section creates an amazing array of the most stunning digital effects, including shimmering chorus and warm, natural reverb.

Outstanding Expandability

In addition to conventional DATA and PCM cards, the JV-1DBD can also house up to four Wave Expansion cards simultaneously. With the addition of raw wave data, the sonic palette of the JV is expanded dramatically.

Multiple Outputs

The JV-1DBD has three sets of stereo outputs — MIX OUT, OUTPUT 1, and OUTPUT 2. These independent output jacks let you add different external effects to different sounds for sophisticated mixing.

• Easy Operation

Each operational mode is directly activated by its own button, while Function Select buttons also simplify operation.

• General MIDI System Supported

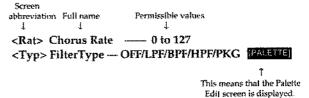
The JV features a General MIDI System mode that makes playing music with other MIDI modules, devices and computers a breeze.

Abaut the Canventians Used in This Manual

In order to explain the JV's operation as clearly and concisely as possible, this manual makes use of the following symbols and conventions.

- Words or numbers enclosed in [square brackets] indicate panel buttons or controls. For example, [PATCH] refers to the "Patch" button, and [ENTER] means the "Enter" button.
- A slash between buttons names such as [◄]/[►] or [INC]/[DEC] — means that either of the two buttons indicated may be pressed.
- A plus sign (+) between two button names means that the two buttons should be pressed at the same time. For example, [SHIFT]+[ENTER] means "hold down the [SHIFT] button and then press [ENTER]."
- A reference such as "** p. **" means refer to the indicated page number.

Starting in Chapter 3, parameters are expressed as follows.



About the Screen Displays

Please be aware that some of the display screens shown in this manual may differ from what you actually see. Displays depend upon the unit's configuration (the addition of wave cards, etc.) and internal settings.

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■ How to Use This Manual

Quick Start

This section explains the basic operation of the JV-1080. It covers topics such as setup, methods of play, editing sounds, and saving your data. Be sure to read this section before using your JV-1080.

Chapter 1 — Overview of the JV-1□8□

This chapter explains the structure of the JV-1080's sound module, as well as Patches, Performances, and Rhythm Sets. Be sure to read this chapter too!

Chapter 2 — Basic Operation

This chapter explains the basic operation of the panel controls, including how to choose sounds and change parameter settings. This chapter is also required reading.

Chapter 3 — Modes and Parameters

This chapter describes the various modes and parameters. Refer to it as necessary.

Chapter 4 — Other Functions of the

This chapter describes how to use the JV-1DBD as a Gereral MIDI compatible sound module, how to change its sounds remotely, and how to make use of a variety of controllers. Again, refer to this chapter as necessary.

Chapter 5 — Multi-Effectar EFX

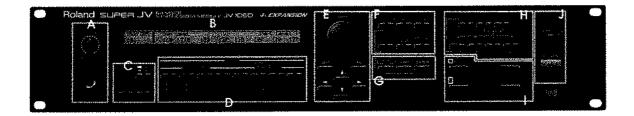
This chapter explains the effects processors (EPXs) and their parameters. This is another chapter that you can refer to when necessary.

Chapter 6 — Supplementary Materials

This chapter contains information such as an error message list, data lists, MIDI Implementation, and an index. This is a reference section.

Panel Descriptions

Front Panel



A.

O [VOLUME] Knob

This knob adjusts the overall volume output from the MIX OUT and PHONES jacks. The volume from the OUTPUT 1 and OUTPUT 2 jacks cannot be adjusted.

O PHONES Jack

Connect stereo headphones (Roland RH-20/80/120 or similar) to this jack. (Be sure the headphones you use have an impedance between 8 and 15 Ohms.)

B.

O Display

The display indicates a variety of information (selected sounds, parameter values etc.) and operational instructions.

C.

O [1-8/9-16] Button

This button switches you between the Part Groups (1—8 or 9—16) that can be selected in the Performance mode or GM mode.

○ [PALETTE] Button

Pressing this button during editing displays a number of Tone (or Part) values for a single parameter.

O [PARAMETER] Button

Once this button has been pressed, the [FUNCTION SELECT] buttons can be used to select the parameter group you wish to edit.

D.

O [FUNCTION SELECT] Buttons

When the [PARAMETER] button is dark, these buttons can be used to select the Tone or Part to be played (TONE SWITCH and PART SWITCH), or to select the Tone or Part to be edited (TONE SELECT and PART SELECT). When the [PARAMETER] button is lit, these buttons can be used to choose a parameter group for editing.

Ë.

O [VALUE] Knob

This knob is used to change the value of a parameter. Rotating the knob while pressing it in causes the parameter value to change more rapidly.

O [INC] and [DEC] Buttons

These buttons are used for 'fine-tuning' the value of a parameter. Pressing [INC] increases the selected parameter by 1, and each press of [DEC] decreases the value by 1.

O PAGE Buttons ([▲] and [▼])

Pressing either of these buttons while " $\ ^*$ " or " $\ ^*$ " is shown on the left side of the display causes the display (page) to change. [$\ ^*$] shows the previous page and [$\ ^*$] shows the next page.

O CURSOR Buttons ([◀] and [▶])

These buttons are used to move the cursor (underline) that appears in the display, or to select a command. Press [◄] to move to the left or [▶] to move to the right.

F.

O [PERFORM] Button (GM Button)

Press this button to select the Performance mode. Pressing this button while holding down the [SHIFT] button selects the GM mode.

O [PATCH] Button

Press this button to select the Patch mode. Pressing this button while holding down the [PERFORM] button calls up the Patches assigned to the selected Part.

○ [RHYTHM] Button

Press this button to select the Rhythm Set mode.

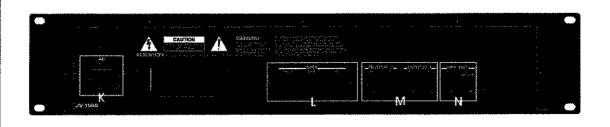
O [SYSTEM] Button

Press this button to set functions that affect the entire **JV-1080**.

O [UTILITY] Button

Press this button to write, copy, or perform a bulk dump of data.

Rear Panel



O [EFFECT ON/OFF] Button

Pressing this button displays the effect status (EFX, Chorus, and Reverb ON/OFF). You can use this screen to switch these effects on or off.

G.

O [SHIFT] Button

This button is always pressed in combination with another panel button; together they access an additional function.

O [EXIT] Button

Press this button to return to the previous screen or to 'escape' from the Edit mode to the Play mode.

O [ENTER] Button

This button is used to confirm or execute a command.

H.

O [SOUND GROUP] Buttons

These buttons are used to select the Tone Memory Group; User, Card, Preset, or Expansion.

I.

O PCM Card Slot

This slot is for inserting a PCM card (containing additional PCM waveforms).

O DATA Card Slot

This slot is for inserting a DATA card (for storing or loading Patch data).

J.

O MIOI Message Indicator

This indicator lights when MIDI messages are being received.

O [POWER] Switch

This switch turns the JV on and off.

K.

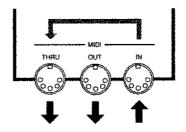
O AC Inlet

Connect the included power cord to this inlet.

I

O MIDI Jacks (IN/OUT/THRU)

These jacks are used to connect the JV-1080 to other MIDI devices when exchanging MIDI messages. (Special MIDI cables are used.)



MIDI IN: Receives messages from external MIDI devices.

MIDI OUT: Transmits messages from the JV-1080 to

external MIDI devices.

MIDI THRU: Re-transmits the messages received via MIDI

IN.

M.

O OUTPUT 1 and OUTPUT 2 lacks

These jacks are for stereo output of sounds; dry sounds (without effects) or effect sounds only.

N.

O MIX OUT Jacks

These jacks are for stereo (L/R) output of the JV's audio signals to an amp or mixer. For monaural output, connect the external device to the L jack.

Important Notes

In addition to the items listed under Safety Precautions inside the front cover, please read and observe the following:

Power Supply

- Before connecting this unit to other devices, turn off the power to all units; this will help prevent damage or malfunction.
- Do not use this unit on the same power circuit with any device that will generate line noise; an electric motor or variable lighting system, for example.
- Avoid damaging the power cord: do not step on it, place heavy objects on it, etc.

■ Placement

- Do not subject the unit to temperature extremes (e.g., direct sunlight in an enclosed vehicle). Avoid using or storing the unit in dusty or humid areas, or areas that are subject to high levels of vibration.
- Using the unit near power amplifiers (or other equipment containing large power transformers) may induce hum.
- This device may interfere with radio and television reception. Do not use this device in the vicinity of such receivers.

■ Maintenance

- For everyday cleaning wipe the unit with a soft, dry cloth or one that has been slightly dampened with water. To remove stubborn dirt, use a mild, non-abrasive detergent. Afterwards, be sure to wipe the unit thoroughly with a soft, dry cloth.
- Never use benzene, thinners, alcohol or solvents of any kind, to avoid the possibility of discoloration and/or deformation.

■ Additional Precautions

- Protect the unit from strong impact.
- Do not allow objects or liquids of any kind to penetrate the unit. In the event of such an occurrence, discontinue use immediately. Contact qualified service personnel as soon as possible.
- Never strike or apply strong pressure to the display.
- A small amount of heat will radiate from the unit during normal operation.
- Before using the unit in a foreign country, consult with qualified service personnel.
- Should a malfunction occur, or if you suspect there is a problem, discontinue use immediately. Contact qualified service personnel as soon as possible.
- A small amount of noise may be heard from the display during normal operation.
- To avoid the risk of electric shock, do not open the unit.

■ Memory Backup

- This unit contains a battery which powers the unit's memory circuits while the main (AC) power is off. The expected life of this battery is 5 years or more.
- When the battery becomes weak the following message will appear in the display:

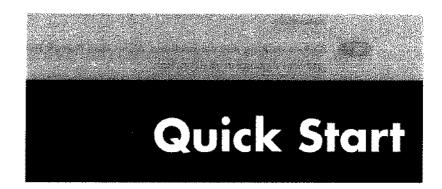
"Internal Battery Low."

Please change the battery as soon as possible to avoid the loss of memory data.

- Please be aware that the contents of memory may at times be lost; when the unit is sent for repairs or when by some chance a malfunction has occurred. Important data should be stored on a RAM card, in another MIDI device (e.g., a sequencer).
- During repairs, due care is taken to avoid the loss of data.
 However, in certain cases (such as when circuitry related to memory itself is out of order), we regret that it may not be possible to restore the data.

Expansion Board

- Never install any circuit board which has not been manufactured and/or approved by Roland.
- Always turn the unit off and unplug the power cord before attempting any circuit board installation.
- Do not touch any of the printed circuit pathways or connection terminals.
- Remove only the specified screws. Carefully handle the components as instructed.
- Never use excessive force when installing a circuit board.
 If it doesn't fit properly on the first attempt, remove the board and try again.
- When circuit board installation is complete, check your work.



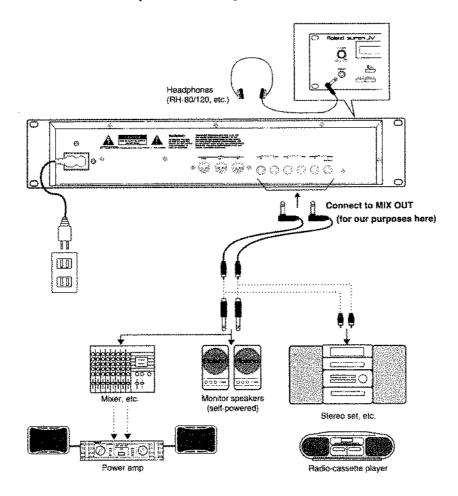
This section explains basic operation so that you can have the **JV- IDBD** up and running in a very short time. It should take about an hour to work through the explanations in this section.

1. Getting Ready to Play

■ Connecting with Audio Equipment

The JV-1080 has no built-in amp or speakers, so in order to produce sound you'll have to use a keyboard amp or audio system, or at least a pair of headphones. Refer to the following connection diagram.

- * No connection cables (such as the PJ-1M) are included with this product. These cables must be acquired separately.
- Before making any connections, make sure that all the devices are turned off. This will help prevent damage or malfunction.
- Connect the included AC cord to the inlet on the back of the unit, and plug the other end into an electrical outlet.
- Hook up the audio cables as shown below. If you're going to use headphones, plug them into the PHONES jack on the front panel.

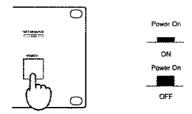


• About the Output Jacks

These jacks are for the output of audio signals. You can connect them to monitor speakers, a PA system, or other audio equipment (Ordinarily, you can connect with MIX OUT). To get the best sound from the JV-1080, we recommend that you use its output in stereo. But if you want monaural output, connect a cable to the L (MONO) jack.

■ Turning On the Power

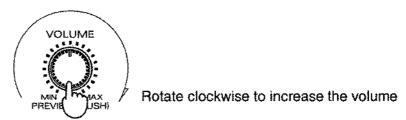
Press the [POWER] switch.



In a few seconds the following display will appear:



- Turn on the stereo, amp, or other audio equipment you've got connected.
 - * The IV-IDBO contains circuitry protection which momentarily mutes the output stage during power up. The unit will function normally in a few seconds.
- Play something on the JV-1080 and adjust the volume of your equipment. You can play a test (preview) sound by pressing the [VOLUME] knob.



Press to play a test sound

- * You can also change the sound that's played when you press the [VOLUME] knob (** p. 69).
- * Take care when setting volume levels; excessive levels can damage your hearing and equipment.

■ Turning Off the Power

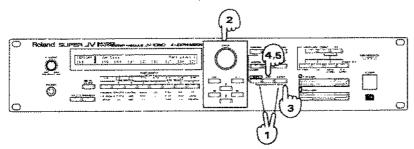
- Before switching off the power, confirm the following:
 - · Are all volume controls set to zero?
 - Has all important Tone or Patch data been saved?
 (For an explanation on how to save data, ⁵⁸ p. 18.)
- Switch off any amps and other external equipment.
- Switch off the JV-1080.

2. Playing the Demo Songs (ROM Play)

The JV-10B0 contains three demonstration songs in its permanent memory. Playing back these demo songs is called "ROM Play." These songs were included to highlight the unit's outstanding sounds and performance capabilities.

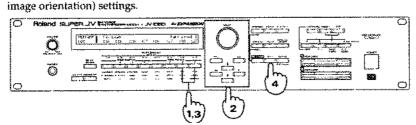
* For song names and profiles of their composers, see page 129.

■ How to Listen to the Demo Songs



- Hold down the [SHIFT] button and press [ENTER] to select the ROM Play screen.
- Rotate the [VALUE] knob or press [INC]/[DEC] to pick the song you wish to hear. (You can also select "CHAIN PLAY" to hear all of the songs in sequence.)
- Press [ENTER] to start playback.
- Press [EXIT] to stop playback and return to 2
- Pressing [EXIT] again (while play is stopped) clears the ROM Play screen.

 During playback of the demo songs you can change the volume of each Part, as well as the Pan (sound



- Pressing the FUNCTION SELECT [LEVEL] button during playback displays the volume level of each Part.
 - * The eight values on the upper row are for Parts 1-8, while those on the lower row correspond to Parts 9-16.

 Press [PAN] to display each Part's stereo (left/right) position. (The pan effect is produced only when the JV-1000 is hooked up for stereo output.)
- Use [1-8/9-16] or [◄]/[▶] to move the cursor to the Part you want to change. You can then use the [VALUE] knob or the [INC]/[DEC] buttons to change the parameters. Note, however, that you cannot save your changes.
- After you've changed the volume or pan settings for the Parts, press [LEVEL] or [PAN] again to return to the ROM Play screen.
- Press [EXIT] to stop playback.
 - * None of the panel buttons except those described here will work during ROM Play. Note also that no demo song data is output from the MIDI OUT port.
 - * These demo songs are protected by applicable copyright laws. None of these songs may be used in any way except for demo purposes/personal enjoyment without the permission of the song's copyright holder.

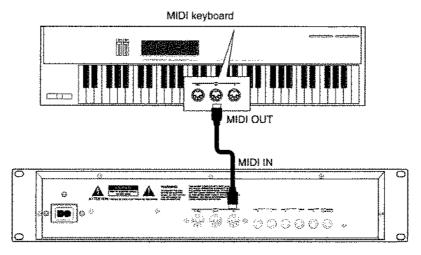
3. Auditioning the Sounds

One of the best ways to play the JV1080 is to connect a MiDI keyboard. That way you have all the JV's great sounds at your finger tips!

* MIDI cables are not included with this product and must be purchased separately,

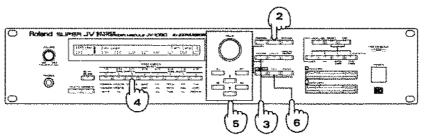
■ Connecting o MIDI Keyboord

Switch off the power to all equipment before connecting any MIDI device.



■ Selecting the MIDI Chonnel for Ploying the Keyboord

In order for the JV-1DBC to receive instructions (MIDI messages) from your MIDI keyboard, the two devices must be set to the same MIDI channel. In this example, let's set both the JV and the keyboard to MIDI channel 1.



- Set the 'send' channel on the MIDI keyboard to "1."
 - * If you don't know how to do this, take a look at the manual for your MIDI keyboard.
- On the JV-1080, press the [PATCH] button (so the indicator lights).
- Press the [SYSTEM] button on the JV-1080 (so its indicator lights too).
- Press the FUNCTION SELECT [MIDI] button to display the following screen:

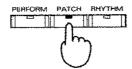


- * If this screen doesn't appear right away, press [▲] until it does.
- Use [◄]/[▶] to move the cursor (the flashing underline) to the number under "Receive Channel." Then use the [VALUE] knob or the [INC]/[DEC] buttons to change the value to "1."
- After you've made the setting, press [EXIT].

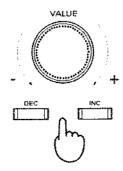
■ Ploying the Keyboard

The JV-10BC has many on-board sounds. Try listening to some of these sounds by changing the Tones (Patches) during normal play.

Press [PATCH] (so the indicator lights).



- Play a key on the MIDI keyboard to hear a sound.
- Rotate the [VALUE] knob or press [INC]/[DEC] to switch to the next sound.

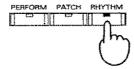


* The sound groups are: User, Card, Preset (A to D), and EXP (A to D). You can use the SOUND GROUP buttons on the left side of the front panel to select a wide range of sounds (** p. 29).

■ Playing o Voriety of Percussion Instruments on the Keyboord

The JV-1080 also has a number of Rhythm Sets that contain a wide array of percussion sounds. If you set the keyboard's MIDI send channel to "10" while in the Rhythm Set mode, you can use the keyboard to play percussion instruments and other special sounds!

- Set the send channel on the MIDI keyboard to "10."
 - * If you don't know how to do this, take a look at the mannal for your MIDI keyboard.
- On the JV-1080, press the [RHYTHM] button (so the indicator lights).



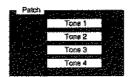
- You can now hear a wide range of percussion sounds when you play the MIDI keyboard!

 (You'll notice that a different sound has been assigned to each key.)
- You can switch between Rhythm Sets by rotating the [VALUE] knob or pressing [INC]/[DEC].
 - * To find out what sound is assigned to each key in each of the Rhythm Sets, refer to the "Rhythm Set List" in the chapter six.

In addition, you can use the JV-1DBD to play Performances made up of a number of Patches. Take a look at "2. Play" (** p. 29) in Chapter 2 and try out for yourself the many possible sound combinations.

4. Changing Sounds (Patches)

A "Patch" is the normal unit of play for the JV-1DBD. A Patch is made up of a combination of up to four "Tones." Quite a few Patches are made up of three or four Tones. To change the various parameters that form a Patch (this is called "Patch editing"), you need to consider the Patch in two ways — as a single entity, and as something made up of individual Tones.



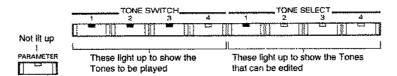
For instance, let's say that you're editing the sound of a Patch composed of a single Tone. When you call up the Tone and edit it, then in most cases the sound of the Patch changes just as you expect it to.

But what happens when you edit a Patch composed of a number of Tones? Even when you call up and edit one of the Tones making up the Patch, the overall sound may hardly change at all. In cases like this, you need to call up and edit the remaining Tones one by one, and keep checking the overall sound as you're editing to make sure that the Tones all balance with each other.

Keeping this in mind, let's pick a Patch and try editing it.

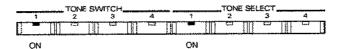
- Use the procedure described in " Playing the Keyboard" (* p. 14) to call up a Patch.
- Decide on the Tone that you want to edit.

 Make sure that the PARAMETER indicator is not lit up. Here's how the FUNCTION SELECT buttons work: the four buttons on the left are used to choose the Tones to be played ("TONE SWITCH"), and the four on the right choose the Tones to be edited ("TONE SELECT").



You can press the TONE SWITCH [1] to [4] buttons to toggle the four Tones on and off. Listen to each Tone in turn to check out how it sounds.

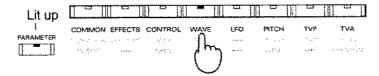
In this example we'll edit only Tone 1 as we play it, so press TONE SWITCH [1] and TONE SELECT [1] to light up each of their indicators.



Choose the Parameter Group that you want to edit.

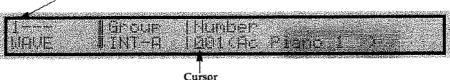
Press the [PARAMETER] button to light up its indicator. Now you can use the FUNCTION SELECT buttons to choose the Parameter Group you want to edit.

Try changing the waveform for Tone 1. Press the FUNCTION SELECT [WAVE] button.



Make sure that the screen shown below appears in the display. If you don't see it, press the $[\Delta]$ button until it appears.

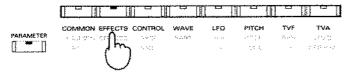
This shows that Tone 1 is to be edited.



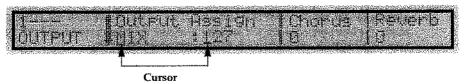
Press [4]/[>] to move the cursor to the number underneath "Number." Play the MIDI keyboard to check the sound as you vary the value with the VALUE knob or the [INC]/[DEC] buttons. You will hear sounds with a wide range of waveforms.



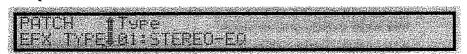
Now try changing the effect sounds. Press the FUNCTION SELECT [EFFECTS] button.



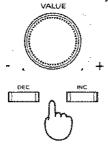
Confirm that the next screen has appeared. If it hasn't, press [▲] until it does.



Press [◄]/[▶] to move the cursor to the position shown in the figure, then use the VALUE knob or the [INC]/[DEC] buttons to choose either "EFX" or a number from 1 to 127. Then press [▼].

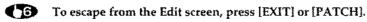


Turn the VALUE knob or press [INC]/[DEC] as you play the MIDI keyboard. This allows you to obtain a variety of effects.



* If you don't hear any effects, pick another Patch. Note that you won't hear the effect if the master switch for the effect is not turned on (** p. 38).

In this way, you can pick Tones and use the FUNCTION SELECT and $[\blacktriangle]/[\blacktriangledown]$ buttons to call up Parameters, then use the VALUE knob or the [INC]/[DEC] buttons to change the value at the cursor.



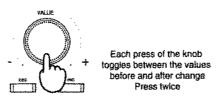
* If you want to save the sound that you've made, follow the procedure in "5. Saving Sounds and Settings" (** p. 18).

The JV-1080 has a wide variety of other editing functions and other handy features. Here are some of the basic ones.

| If you want to do this: | The parameter to change is: | The page to see is: | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Change the volume of each Tone | Tone Level | ₽ p. 55 | |
| Change the placement of each Tone in the stereo fie | eld Tone Pan | ∞ p. 55 | |
| Change the Pitch of each Tone | Coarse/Fine Tune | €¥° p. 52 | |
| Make a sound harder or softer | Cutoff Frequency | ∞ p. 54 | |
| Add a stronger "character" to each Tone | Resonance | ☞ p. 54 | |
| Change the attack time for each Tone | TVA Envelope T1 | rs* p. 56 | |
| Change the release time for each Tone | TVA Envelope T4 | № p. 56 | |
| Produce an analog synth sound | Analog Feel Depth | r≆ p. 56 | |
| Change the name of a Patch | Patch Name | ¤≆° p. 42 | |
| Return the settings for the JV-1080 to their factory defa- | ults Factory Preset | rs p. 74 | |
| Make the screen display easier to see | LCD Contrast | r≆ p. 66 | |

● If You Want to Return a Change to Its Original Value...

If you're not happy with a change you've made with the VALUE knob or the [INC]/[DEC] buttons, you can return a setting to the value first indicated by the cursor by quickly pressing the VALUE knob two times. Each press of this knob toggles the setting between the values before and after the change. This is called the "Undo/Redo" function.

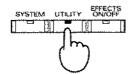


^{*} If you want to know more about other operations, see the list of operations at the end of this manual, or turn to the explanations of the parameters starting in Chapter 3.

5. Saving Sounds and Settings

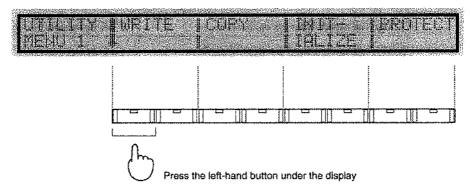
Any sound you've created will be lost if you turn off the power or switch to a different sound. You can save the sounds you've made in the built-in User Memory or on a DATA Card (sold separately). The process of saving a sound is called a "write operation."

Press the [UTILITY] button to light up the indicator.



Utility Menu 1 appears in the display.

Press the FUNCTION SELECT button that is under "WRITE" in the display to call up the Write screen.



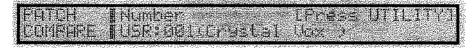
Use the VALUE knob or the [INC]/[DEC] buttons to choose the write destination.



Write destination (USR = User Memory, CRD = DATA Card)

Turning the VALUE knob while pressing it inward causes the value to change more rapidly.

* If you press [UTILITY] while at step 3, the following screen appears.

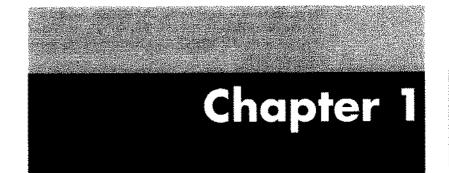


While this screen is shown, you can play a MIDI keyboard to confirm the sound for the write destination.

Press [UTILITY] again to return to the Write screen.

Press the [ENTER] button to perform the write operation.
To cancel, press [EXIT].

- * The message "User Memory Write Protected" may appear when executing a write operation. This message means that the write destination is write-protected, and cannot be written to (* p. 72). If this happens, you can press [UTILITY] to override the write-protect and force the data to be written.
- When the write operation is finished, the message "COMPLETE" appears, and you will then see the Play screen for the write destination.



Overview of the JV-1080

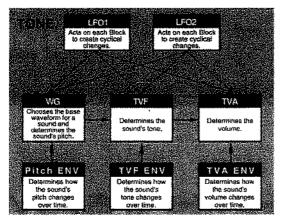
This chapter will give you a good understanding of the organization and terminology of the JV-1080 before getting into the actual details of parameters.

1. Units of Sound

The JV-1DBD has a wide array of functions and a large number of parameters. In order to provide more efficient control over the variety of sound types, they are grouped into several units.

■ The Smallest Units of Sound — Tanes

The smallest unit of sound on the JV-1080 is called a "Tone." A single Tone functions much like a conventional synthesizer. However, you can't play individual Tones. The smallest unit of sound that can be played on the JV-1080 is the Patch, and Tones should be viewed as the "sound ingredients" that make up a Patch.



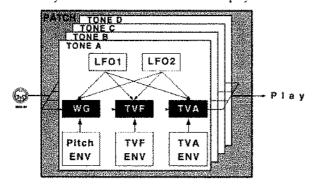
The PCM waveforms (or "waves") stored in internal memory are acted upon in different ways depending on the settings for the filters and envelopes. Waves come from a variety of sources — from acoustic instruments like a piano or saxophone, from vintage synthesizers like the D-50 or JP-8, or from drums and other percussion instruments. Some can originate as sawtooth or rectangular waveforms, while others are looped sounds or are special effects containing certain components of instrument sounds (such as guitar fret noise, piano hammer sounds, and so on). In addition to these, you can install a PCM Card (available separately) or Expansion Board (also sold separately) to obtain new waves.

■ Cambinations of Tanes That Make Sounds — Patches

The unit of sound for normal play on the JV-1080 is the Patch.

One Patch is a combination of up to four Tones. This means that editing a Patch involves not just making a single sound, but also requires combining a number of sound ingredients to make the sound.

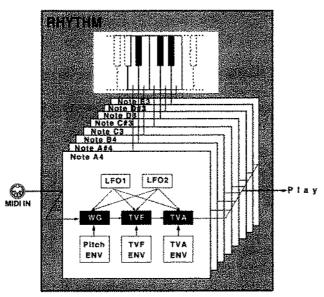
A Patch can be made up of only a single Tone, but fresher, more complex sounds can be created by using a number of Tones. The Preset Patches included when the LV-1DBD was shipped from the factory contain not only fat sounds created by layering several Tones, but also a large number made through sophisticated sound creation, including those that play different Tones in different registers, and those that play different Tones depending on how hard the keyboard is struck. The Patch Parameters also include a full set of "tools" to make the best use of these components, including effects, output panning, and many others that control how a sound is played.



With the JV-1DBD, you can also use a parameter called "Structure" to create sounds with pairs of Tones. See "1. Patch Edit Mode" in Chapter 3 (** p. 43) for details.

■ Play Percussion Instruments Assigned to Each Key — Rhythm Sets

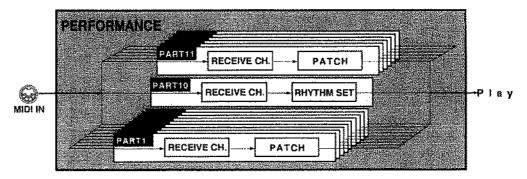
Each Rhythm Set has a number of percussion instrument sounds assigned to it. Each of these percussion sounds is called a "Rhythm Tone." Because there is no need for a Rhythm Set to control high and low pitch, as with ordinary sounds, a Rhythm Tone is assigned to each key (in other words, each MIDI note message).



When you play keys on the synthesizer or other instrument connected to the JV-1080, you'll hear the same sound at different pitches if you're using a Patch, but if you're using a Rhythm Set then each key plays a Rhythm Tone with a completely different sound. Rhythm Tones in a Rhythm Set differ from the Tones of a Patch in a very important way — you can't combine them to create a single percussion sound.

Assigning Patches and a Rhythm Set Equivalent to 16 Devices — Performances

A Performance is composed of 16 Parts, each of which is in turn assigned a Patch or Rhythm Set. These 16 Parts can be used in combination for ensemble play. One of these 16-Parts is for the exclusive use of a Rhythm Set, and the other 15 are assigned with Patches. What this means is that you can use the JV-IDBD like 16 different sound modules. This kind of synth, one that can function like a number of different sound modules, is called a "multi-timbral sound module."



^{*} Patches are assigned to Parts 1 to 9 and 11 to 16, and a Rhythm Set is assigned to Part 10.

Another important role of a Performance is to perform some of the overall functions of sound mixing, such as determining how to balance the audio output with effects from the various Patches, and deciding which jacks to use for output.

Performers of Patches and a Rhythm Set — Parts

You can think of a Part as one of 16 boxes in a Performance that is used to hold a Patch or Rhythm Set. These Parts can be used to turn the JV-1080 into a multi-timbral sound module.

It may help to think of the Parts as performers, and the Performance as the entire orchestra. The orchestra (Performance) can play different works by having different instruments (Patches and Rhythm Sets) assigned to the different performers (Parts).

■ Using Performances

You've been told that the JV-1DBD orchestra has 16 performers. Then who is the conductor of this orchestra?

It's you — the live-stage keyboard player! You can also have a sequencer or computer (DTMS) substitute for you. This section explains a typical method of using Performances.

Using the JV-1080 Live on Stage

On a live stage, there aren't all that many occasions for ensemble play with multiple Parts. Normally just one Part is used, often with changes in the Patches used for playing made during the performance. In cases like this, there is no special need to be aware that the JV-1080 is a multi-timbral sound module.

Sometimes, though, you may want to use a keyboard that can control more than one sound module Part. For instance, you might want to play the bass line with the left hand and the piano part with the right. Or even if you control just one Part with the keyboard, you might want to have a sequencer control the other Parts to make your setup a one-man band.

If you want to use the Performances of the JV-1080 for sophisticated live play, see "Live Performance Techniques" (***.p. 79).

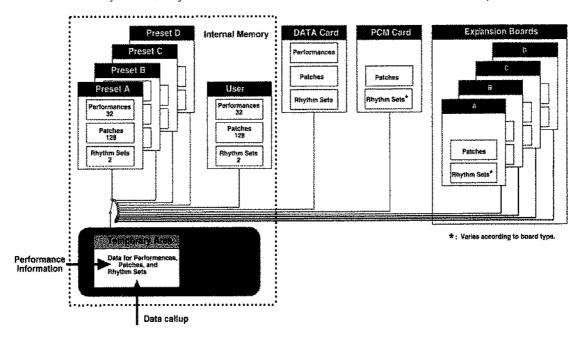
● Using the JV-1□目□ os o Sound Module Expanding o Desktop Music System (DTMS)

One big obstacle that probably every DTMS user runs into is an inadequate number of sounds that can be played at the same time. The JV-1DBD can play 64 sounds simultaneously, which is double that of many previous DTMS sound modules. This ensures ample response for majestic orchestrations and piano keyboard runs with the damper pedal depressed. The JV-1DBD also supports the General MIDI System, the defacto standard for DTMS sound modules. This means that you can play back any of the rich array of existing music data (GM scores) with even better sound quality.

If you want to use your unit with DTMS, see "Using the JV-1080 with a DTMS" (** p. 76).

2. Sound Module and Memory

The preset memory stores 32 types of Performances, 128 Patches, and two Rhythm Sets (the preset C/D has only Patches and Rhythm Sets). There are also PCM Cards and Wave Expansion Boards available separately that contain data for more Patches and Rhythm Sets. You can't rewrite the contents of these memory devices, but you can read the data stored on them and store it in User Memory or on a DATA Card.



The sound data stored in these memory devices is first read into a temporary area and then played. When editing as well, the sound data called into the temporary area is changed.

^{*} The data in the temporary area is lost if you change Patches or switch off the power. If you want to save this data, you need to perform a write operation (** p. 70).

3. Modes on the JV-1□目□

Parameters on the JV-1080 are grouped into various blocks depending on their function. These are called "modes." If you want to change the style or sound of what you play, you need to choose the right mode.

■ Patch Modes

Patch Play Mode (** p. 30)

This is the mode for calling up and playing a single Patch. Choose this when you want to play using a single sound.

Patch Edit Mode (Far p. 42)

This is the mode for synthesizer sound creation. Choose this mode to set various parameters that determine the sound and create your own original Patches.

■ Performonce Modes

Performance Play Mode (** p. 30)

This is the mode for calling up and playing a single Performance. Choose this mode if you want to hook up a sequencer for automatic ensemble play, or if you want to play fat sounds with multiple Patches.

Performance Edit Mode (** p. 57)

This mode is used to allocate Patches and a Rhythm Set to the 16 Parts. Choose this mode to create thick sounds with multiple layered Patches or to make settings for ensemble play.

Rhythm Set Modes

Rhythm Play Mode (#5" p. 30)

This mode is for calling up and playing the Rhythm Set assigned to Part 10 of a Performance. Choose this mode when you want to hook up a MIDI keyboard and play it as a percussion instrument.

Rhythm Edit Mode (128' p. 61)

This mode is for changing the settings for the Rhythm Set assigned to Part 10 of a Performance. Choose this mode when you want to change the sequence or sound of a rhythm, or to create a new Rhythm Set.

■ GM Modes

GM Play Mode (** p. 30)

This mode is for playing that uses GM sounds. Choose this mode if you want to connect a computer or sequencer and play back GM scores (song data for GM sound modules).

GM Edit Mode (FF p. 77)

This mode is for changing the settings for GM Parts. Choose this mode to determine the sounds assigned to each of the 16 Parts and make settings for volume, effects, and so on.

■ System Mode (® p. 66)

This mode is for tuning the JV-1080, adjusting the brightness of the display, manipulating MIDI receive switches, and setting common parameters for the Patch, Performance, Rhythm Set, and GM modes.

■ Utility Mode (187 p. 70)

This mode is for managing the data used in the Patch, Performance, Rhythm Set, and GM modes. It lets you do things like store sounds that have been edited and copy portions of data.

4. About the Effects

The effects built into the JV-1080 are grouped into the following three systems.

- A. EFX (a multi-effector with 40 effect types)
- B. Chorus (an effect that makes sound fatter and broader)
- C. Reverb (an effect that adds lingering reverberations to a sound)

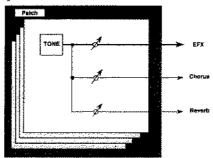
The EFX provides distortion, delay, and many other effect types, including combinations of single effects. The EFX also has effect types named "Chorus" and "Reverb," but these can be applied separately from the Chorus (B) and Reverb (C) listed above.

Here's how to use the effector in the different modes:

In the Patch Mode

You can set EFX, Chorus, and Reverb for each Patch. Also, by changing the level of the signal sent to each effect (the "send level"), you can vary the amount of effect applied to the Tone (see Fig. 1).

Floure 1- In the Patch Mode



• In the Performance Mode or GM Mode

This lets you set EFX, Chorus, and Reverb for each Performance or the GM mode. The amount of effect applied is set for each Part (Fig. 2), and you can make the send level of a Tone effective by changing the settings (Fig. 3). The effect settings for the Patches assigned to each Part are ignored, but you can take the EFX applied to a Patch in a certain Part and apply it to the entire Performance.

Figure 2 - When Output Assign is set to "EFX" in the Performand mode (the output settings for Tons are ignored)

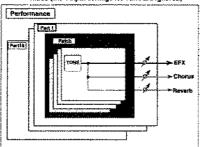
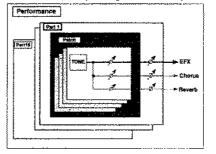


Figure 1 -- When Output Assign is set to 'Patch' in the Performance mode (the output settings for Tone are valid)



In the Rhythm Set Mode

Because the Rhythm Set mode calls Part 10 of the Performance to the screen, the effect settings reference the settings for the Performance in the temporary area.

5. Concerning Tone Editing

The JV-1080 provides the tools which allow you to create some excitingly realistic sounds. However, it is important to remember that a complex PCM waveform serves as the foundation for every sound, and if you attempt to edit without regard for the characteristics of the original waveform, you may not obtain the results you expect.

Types of Waveforms

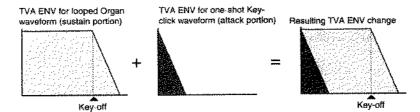
The waveforms in the internal memory of the LIV-1DBD can be classified into the following two types.

One-shot Waveforms: These waveforms contain sounds that have short decays. A one-shot waveform records the initial rise and fall of the sound. Some of the JV-1080's one-shot waveforms are sounds that are complete in themselves, such as percussive instrument sounds. The JV-1080 contains many other one-shot waveforms that are only partial elements of sounds, however. For example, attack components such as the sound of a piano hammer or the fret noise of a guitar.

Looped Waveforms:

These waveforms contain sounds that have long decays. With looped waveforms, the latter part of the sound is generated repeatedly over a specified portion of the waveform for as long as the note is held. (Looping allows the wave memory to be used more efficiently.) The looped waveforms in the JV IDBD provide the sustain portion (i.e., the main body of the sound) for many different instruments.

The following diagram shows an example of a sound (electric organ) that consists of a one-shot waveform used together with a looped waveform.

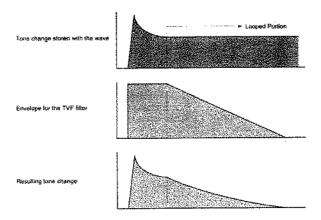


Caution when editing a Tone that uses a one-shot waveform

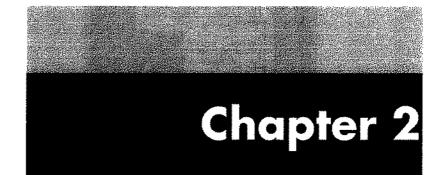
An envelope cannot be used to give a one-shot waveform a longer decay than the original waveform, or make it a sustaining sound. Even it you made such envelope settings, you would simply be controlling a non-existent portion of the sound, so such settings would have no meaning.

Caution when editing a Tone that uses a looped waveform

With many instruments (including plano or sax) the timbre changes dramatically during the first few moments of the note. It is this initial "attack" that defines much of the character of the instrument. The JV-1080 provides a variety of waveforms containing lifelike acoustic instrument attacks. To obtain the maximum realism when using these waveforms, it is best to leave the filter completely open during the attack. That way, all the complex timbral changes can be heard. For the sustain and decay portion of the sound, you can use the envelope to produce the desired changes. Should you use the envelope to modify the attack portion as well, the natural attack contained in the waveform itself will not be heard to full advantage, and you may not achieve the result you expect.



You also need to keep the timbral character of the original waveform in mind when you wish to use the TVF filter to brighten just the attack or subdue only the decay. In particular, if you hope to brighten part of the sound to a brightness greater than the original waveform (refer to "FXM" ** p.50), you will have to create new upper-range partials that were not present in the original waveform. If you wish to make the entire sound brighter than the original waveform, you should start by adjusting the enhancer or equalizer before you edit the TVF parameters.

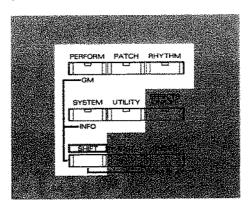


Basic Operation

This chapter explains the basic operations you need to use the $\ensuremath{ \mbox{JV-1080}}$

1. Choosing a Mode

The JV-1080 has several MODE buttons that are used differently depending on what you want to do.



[PERFORM]Performance mode[PATCH]Patch mode[RHYTHM]Rhythm Set mode[SYSTEM]System mode[UTILITY]Utility mode[SHIFT]+[PERFORM]GM mode



When you press a MODE button and the indicator lights up, the corresponding screen appears on the display.

See the pages listed below for explanations of the parameters used by each of the modes.

Performance mode (188 p. 57)
Patch mode (189 p. 42)
Rhythm Set mode (189 p. 61)
System mode (189 p. 66)
Utility mode (189 p. 70)
GM mode (180 p. 77)

^{*} See "3. Modes on the JV-1080 in Chapter 1 (# p. 24) for a description of the different modes.

Play

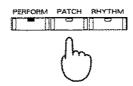
This section describes how to work with the sounds built into the JV-1080 as you play.

■ Choosing a Sound

Here's how to call up a sound.

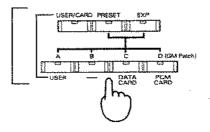


Press the MODE button to select the mode you want.



- * If you press [RHYTHM], it selects the Rhythm Set assigned to Part 10 of the Performance currently in the temporary area.
- Use the SOUND GROUP buttons in combination to choose the sound group.

SOUND GROUP buttons



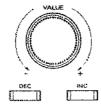
| | Top line | | Bottom line |
|--|-------------|----|-------------|
| User Memory | [USER/CARD] | -> | [USER] |
| Preset Memory | [PRESET] | -> | [A] to [D] |
| DATA Card (only when installed) | [USER/CARD] | -> | [DATA] |
| ● PCM Card (only when installed) | [USER/CARD] | -> | [PCM] |
| Expansion Boards (only when installed) | [EXP] | -> | [A] to [D] |

- * When the JV-1080 is purchased, the User Memory and Preset contain the same sounds. In addition, the sound mapping in Preset D conforms with GM Instruments.
- * Presets C and D do not function in the Performance mode.

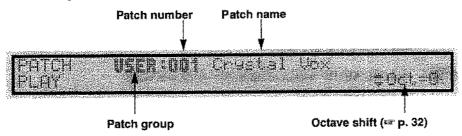


Turn the VALUE knob or press [INC]/[DEC] to pick a sound.

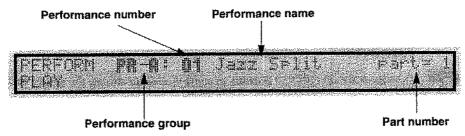
Turning the VALUE knob while pressing it inward causes the value to change more rapidly.



• Patch Play Mode Screen

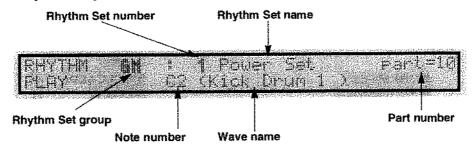


• Performance Play Mode Screen



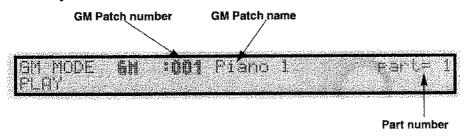
* You can use the []/[] buttons to change the Part number.

Rhythm Play Mode Screen



* When playing a Rhythm Set, see the Performance "CONTROL" page (** p. 59) to set the Receive switch and MIDI channel for Part 10.

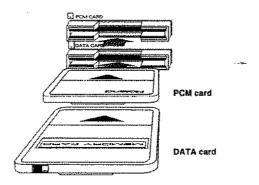
GM Play Mode Screen



* You can use the [4]/[1] buttons to change the Part number.

■ Using Cards and Expansion Boards

When using a separately available PCM Card (SO-PCM1 series) or DATA Card (PN-JV80 series, M-256E, or M-512E), be sure to insert the card face-up into the appropriately labelled slot.

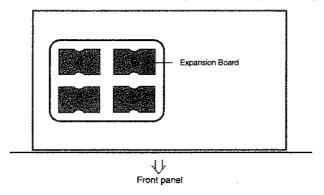


* Never pull a DATA Card or PCM Card out of the slot while you are playing.

Important Notes on Installing Wove Expansion Boards

When using a Wave Expansion Board (SR-JV80 series, sold separately), be sure to first turn off the power to the JV-1DBD before taking off the top cover and installing or removing the board. When doing this, take care to avoid injury when working with the unit while it is opened.

The installation locations "A" through "D" in the figure correspond to EXP buttons [A] through [D].



- * Some DATA Cards (such as the PN-JV80 series) may contain patches that use Expansion Board waves. To use such DATA cards when you have multiple Expansion Boards, be sure to install the board that corresponds to the card in the location with the lowest letter of the alphabet.
- * The JV-1080 can also read patch and rhythm set data stored on DATA cards by the JV-1000/JV-90, JV-80, JV-880. However, while reading in such data the unit also performs a conversion, since there are differences in the way the parameters are organized. As a result, some of this data may sound slightly different than the way it did on the earlier JV unit.

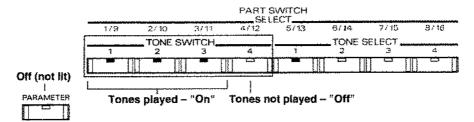
Choosing the Tones and Parts to Play

To choose the Tones and Parts to be played, first make sure that the indicator for the [PARAMETER] button is not lit up, then use the TONE SWITCH and PART SWITCH buttons under the display.

In the Patch Mode

When the [PARAMETER] button indicator is dark, you can use the TONE SWITCH [1] to [4] buttons to toggle the sound for each Tone on and off.

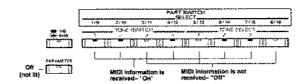
This is handy when you want to check what Tones the currently selected Patch consists of.



The indicators for the buttons are illuminated when on and dark when off. Each press of a button toggles it on or off.

In the Performance Mode or GM Mode

When the [PARAMETER] button indicator is not lit up, you can press the PART SWITCH [1/9] to [8/16] buttons to select whether each Part receives and plays MIDI information.



* The PART SWITCH buttons work only in the Play mode.

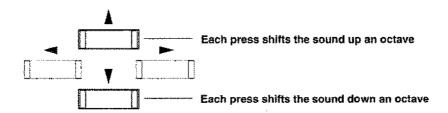
The indicators for the buttons are illuminated when on and dark when off. Each press of a button toggles it on or off.

If you want to switch Parts 9 to 16 on or off, first illuminate the indicator for the [1-8/9-16] button, then use the PART SWITCH buttons.

* During a write operation, the on/off settings for the TONE SWITCH and PART SWITCH buttons are stored respectively as Patch and Performance settings (** p. 70).

■ Changing the Pitch of a Sound — Octave Shift

In the Patch Play mode, you can easily change the pitch of an entire Patch. Each press of the cursor [▲]/[▼] buttons shifts the sound up or down by one octave. You can vary the settings by three octaves up or down.



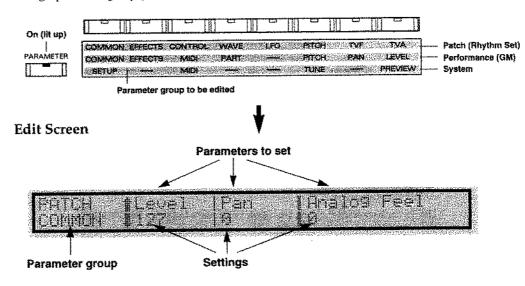
^{*} When you write a Patch, this parameter is stored as a common parameter.

3. Editing

This section explains the operations you'll need to know when editing sound data.

III Entering the Edit Mode

After pressing the [PARAMETER] button and confirming its indicator has lighted, you can use the FUNCTION SELECT buttons to choose a parameter group for editing. When you press the button to select any single parameter group, you enter the Edit mode and the Edit screen for the selected parameter appears.



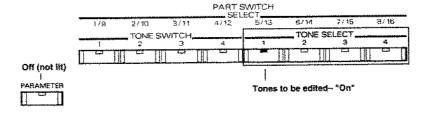
To return to the Play mode from the Edit mode, press [EXIT] or a MODE button.

■ Choosing the Tones and Parts to Edit

To choose a Tone or Part to be edited, first make sure that the [PARAMETER] button indicator is not lit up. Then use the TONE SELECT or PART SELECT buttons under the display to make your selection.

In the Potch Mode

At the Patch Edit screen, a display such as "1—" appears in the upper left part of the screen showing the page for setting the parameters for each Tone. This shows the number of the Tone currently called to the screen. To change the Tone that is called up, press the [PARAMETER] button to make the indicator go dark and then use the TONE SELECT [1] to [4] buttons.



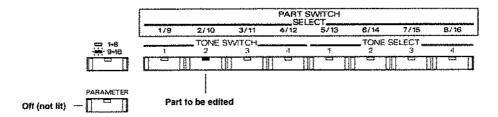
The indicators for the buttons are illuminated when on and dark when off.

If you want to edit more than one Tone at a time, then hold down the button for one of the Tones to be edited and press the button for another Tone at the same time. When you do this, the number for the first Tone selected appears in the upper left part of the screen, and the other tone is indicated by a "*." This makes it possible to change more than one Tone at the same time while maintaining the differences in their respective values.

In the Performance Mode or GM Mode

At the Performance or GM Edit screen, a display such as "PART 1" appears in the upper left part of the screen showing the page for setting the parameters for each Part. This shows the number of the Part currently called to the screen. To change the Part that is called up, press the [PARAMETER] button to make the indicator go dark and then use the PART SELECT [1/9] to [8/16] buttons.

* The PART SELECT buttons are active only when the Edit mode is selected.



The indicators for the buttons are illuminated when on and dark when off.

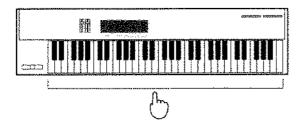
If you want to edit a Part from 9 to 16, illuminate the indicator for the [1-8/9-16] button, then use the PART SELECT buttons.

* Unlike the case with Patches, you cannot edit more than one Part at a time.

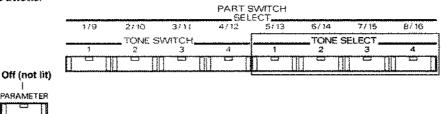
• In the Rhythm Set Mode

At the Rhythm Set Edit screen, a display such as "C4" appears in the upper left part of the screen showing the page for setting the parameters for each Rhythm Tone. This shows the number of the Rhythm Tone currently called to the screen. To change the Rhythm Tone that is called up, use either of the two methods described below.

○ Use the keys on a MIDI keyboard connected to the JV-1□8□ to make the selection.



- * If you are using a MIDI keyboard to make your selection, set the System Parameter for Rhythm Edit Key to "PANELEMIDI(* p. 66)."
- O After making the [PARAMETER] button indicator go dark, use the TONE SELECT [1] to [4] buttons.



TONE SELECT [1]:

Each press of the button changes the note currently displayed to a note one octave lower.

TONE SELECT [2]:

Each press of the button changes the note currently displayed to a note one half-step lower.

TONE SELECT [3]:

Each press of the button changes the note currently displayed to a note one half-step higher.

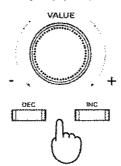
TONE SELECT [4]:

Each press of the button changes the note currently displayed to a note one octave higher.

* The indicators for the TONE SELECT buttons are alwys dark in the Rhythm Set Mode.

■ Moving the Cursar and Changing Settings

Use the [◄]/[▶] buttons to move the cursor to the parameter you want to change, then use the VALUE knob or [INC]/[DEC] buttons to change the value.



The VALUE knob...

Turning the VALUE knob while pressing it inward or while holding down the [SHIFT] button causes the value to change more rapidly.

The [INC] button...

Each press of the button increments the number by one (in other words, it takes the number to the next higher value).

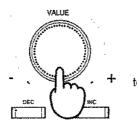
The [DEC] button...

Each press of the button decrements the number by one (it takes the number to the next lower value).

If you hold down [INC]/[DEC], the number changes continuously. The values change by larger steps if you hold down the [SHIFT] button and press [INC]/[DEC]. The values can also be changed rapidly by holding down one of these buttons and pressing the other one.

The Handy Undo/Redo Function

If you're not happy with a change you've made, you can return a setting to the value first indicated by the cursor by quickly pressing the VALUE knob two times. Each press of this knob toggles the setting between the values before the change ("undo") and after ("redo").



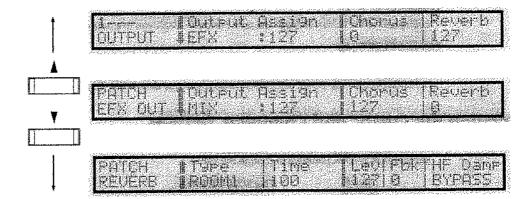
Each press of the knob toggles between the values before and after change Press twice

^{*} If you change a value and then return to the Play mode without executing a write operation, a "*" appears next to the sound group name on the screen.

■ Changing Pages

On the JV-1□B□, each screenful of parameter settings is called a "page."

On screens that show a "#" or "#" symbol, you can press the [▲]/[▼] buttons to change pages.



But that's not all. If you hold down the [SHIFT] button and...

- ...Press [A], you move to the top page of the selected parameter group.
- ...Press [V], you move to the last page of the selected parameter group.
- ...Press [] you move to the page for the parameter group found one to the left of the FUNCTION SELECT buttons.
- ...Press [] you move to the page for the parameter group found one to the right of the FUNCTION SELECT buttons.

There are two types of Edit screens:

Multiple parameters are displayed for a single Tone (or Part, in the case of a Performance)

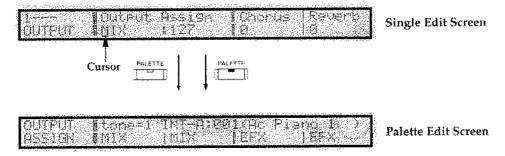
This is convenient for in-depth editing of a single Tone.

Palette Edit Screen

The values for four Tones (or Parts) are displayed for a single parameter.

This is convenient for editing while keeping an eye on the balance between several Tones.

When you press [PALETTE] and light up the button's indicator, you move to the Palette Edit screen for the parameter currently indicated by the cursor. Each press of the [PALETTE] button toggles between the Single Edit and Palette Edit screens.



^{*} The Palette Edit screen does not show anything except the parameters for each Tone (or Part) to be edited.

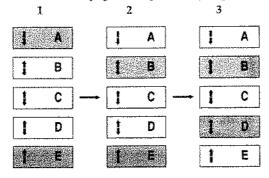
Additionally, no Palette Edit screen is displayed in the Rhythm Set mode.

The Handy Page Changing Function

Several pages are allocated to the FUNCTION SELECT buttons under the display. Each press of the FUNCTION SELECT button (for which the button indicator is currently lit) will toggle you between two of these pages.

You can take advantage of this to compare the parameters of two pages as you edit; or for often-used pages you can press the [▲]/[▼] buttons to switch pages instantly without having to flip through any intervening pages.

Here's how the pages change when you press the FUNCTION SELECT buttons.



- When the power is first turned on, each press of the FUNCTION SELECT button toggles you between the first page (A) and the last page (E).
- If you press [▼] at page A to change to page B, then each press of the FUNCTION SELECT button toggles you between B and E.
- If you press (A) at page E to change to page D, then each press of the FUNCTION SELECT button toggles you between D and B.

■ Editing a Patch While in the Performance Mode

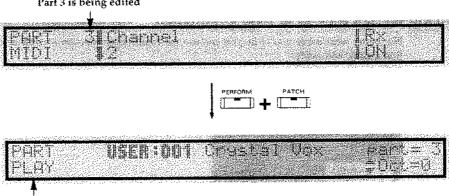
When editing a Performance, it is easy to call up and edit the Patch assigned to a Part. This is handy when moving back and forth between the Performance mode and the Patch mode to edit a Patch.

Let's say that you are now editing Part 3 of a Performance.

If you want to edit the Patch assigned to Part 3, hold down the [PERFORM] button and press [PATCH].

The indicators for the [PERFORM] and [PATCH] buttons light up at the same time, and the Play screen for the Patch selected for Part 3.

Part 3 is being edited



Play screen for the Patch selected for the Part

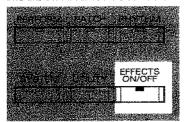
- * You can use the [] / [] buttons to change the Part.
- Edit the Patch just as you would during normal Patch editing.
- Press [EXIT] to return to the Performance screen.

■ Switching Effects On and Off

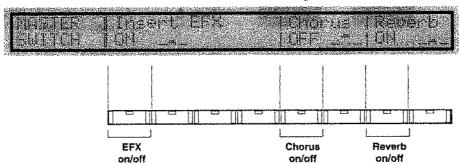
This is the switch which determines whether the built-in effects (EFX, Chorus, and Reverb) will be used. You can turn this switch on or off regardless of what mode you may happen to be in.

Press [EFFECTS ON/OFF] to illuminate the indicator.

The on/off status for the three effects is displayed.



Press the FUNCTION SELECT button corresponding to the location of the effect on the display to switch that effect on or off. You can also use the CURSOR [<]/|> | buttons, the VALUE knob, or the [INC]/[DEC] buttons for switching.

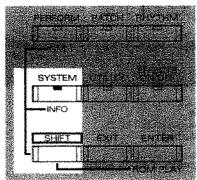


Press [EXIT] or [EFFECTS ON/OFF] to make the indicator go dark and return to the original screen.

■ Confirming Current Settings or MIDI Information — The Information Function

No matter what mode you're in, you can use the Information function to view a wide range of information quickly and easily.

Hold down the [SHIFT] button and press [INFO].



Use the CURSOR [▲]/(▼] buttons to move to the screen containing the information you want to see.

The following pages are displayed consecutively:

• INFO CARD (names of any inserted DATA or PCM cards)



• INFO EXP 1 (names of any A or B expansion boards installed)



• INFO EXP 2 (names of any C or D expansion boards installed)



● BATTERY CHECK (status of JV-1080 and DATA card batteries: LOW or OK)



Also, if you're in the Performance, GM, or Rhythm Set modes, you can check the following MIDI information being received by the Parts. This is useful if you need to check why a sound doesn't change even though MIDI messages should be coming in, or for other MIDI troubleshooting.

• INFO MOD (Modulation: 0 to 127)



• INFO BREATH (Breath: 0 to 127)



• INFO FOOT (Foot: 0 to 127)



• INFO VOLUME (Volume: 0 to 127)



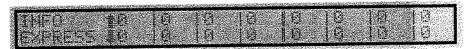
• INFO BALANCE (Balance: 0 to 127)

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| ž | : |
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| - 9 | |

• INFO PANPOT (Panpot: L64 to 0 to 63R)

| 25/05/15/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/ | |
|--|--|
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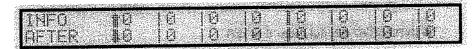
• INFO EXPRESS (Expression: 0 to 127)



• INFO HOLD-1 (Hold-1: OFF/ON)



• INFO AFTER (Aftertouch: 0 to 127)



● INFO BENDER (Pitch Bender: -64 to 0 to +63)



• INFO VOICE (Voice: 0 to 64)



^{*} Any type of MIDI message for which the RECEIVE MIDI switch (* p. 67) is turned off will be ignored.

Note also that no MIDI messages at all will be received by a Part for which the MIDI Receive switch (* p. 59) is turned off.

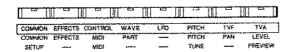
Press [EXIT] to go back to where you were before pressing [INFO].

Chapler 3

Modes and Parameters

This chapter explains the various parameters that you work with while editing.

1. Patch Edit Mode



■ Making Settings far an Entire Patch (COMMON)

The following parameters are all related to a single Patch.

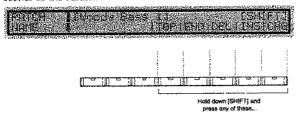
PATCH NAME

You can give a Patch a name of up to 12 characters. Use the [◀]/[▶] buttons to move the cursor to the proper position, and then rotate the [VALUE] knob or press [INC]/[DEC] to select the desired character.

Available characters:

Space, A to Z, a to z, 0 to 9, +-*/!=!?<>()[]||:;.,"' # % & \$ ¥

Pressing [SHIFT] displays the following in the bottom right corner of the screen.



You can execute the following commands by holding down the [SHIFT] button and pressing the FUNCTION SELECT button that corresponds to the function displayed:

TOP

Press this button to successively go to the first character of the character groups ("A," "a," "0," or "+").

END

Press this button to successively go to the final character of the character groups ("Z," "z," "9," or "_").

DEL

Pressing this button erases the character under the cursor and shifts the following text forward.

INS:

Pressing this button inserts a space at the cursor location and shifts any following text backward.

CHG

Pressing this button switches the character under the cursor from upper to lower case and vice versa.

PATCH COMMON

<Level> Patch Level — 0 to 127

This parameter sets the overall volume for the entire Patch.

<Pan> Patch Pan - L64 to 0 to 63R

This parameter sets the stereo position of the entire Patch: L64 is far left, 0 is center, and 63R is far right.

* Although a separate Pan setting is made for each of the Tones that make up a Patch, the stereo position of these Tones is shifted by this overall Pan setting.

<Analog Feel> Analog Feel Depth — 0 to 127

This parameter adds a very subtle (yet pleasing) pitch fluctuation to the basic waveform. This helps create a sound that is more natural in nature. (This is also called the "1/f fluctuation").

<Octave> Octave Shift --- -3/-2/-1/0/+1/+2/+3

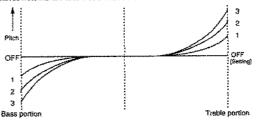
This parameter changes the pitch of the Patch in one-octave steps. You can raise or lower the pitch by up to three octaves.

* When Octave Shift is used in the Patch Play screen, this setting also changes automatically.

<Stretch> Stretch Tune Depth — OFF/1/2/3

This parameter changes the pitch using the 'stretch tuning' method typically used on acoustic pianos. This makes high-range sounds slightly higher in pitch, and low-range sounds slightly lower in pitch.

A diagram that illustrates the actual changes in pitch is called a "tuning curve." Changing the tuning curve causes subtle alterations in the resonance of harmonics.



<Priority> Voice Priority — LAST/LOUDEST

This setting determines the order or priority of sounds to be played when the maximum number of voices (64) is exceeded.

LAST:

The voices played last are given priority, with earlier voices being cut sequentially.

LOUDEST:

The voices with the highest volume are given priority, with quieter voices being cut sequentially.

<Velocity Range> Velocity Range Switch — OFF/ON

This setting determines whether the Velocity Range setting is enabled ("ON") or disabled ("OFF").

<Default Tempo> Default Tempo -- 20 to 250 bpm

This parameter determines the tempo clock setting, which controls the parameters for Tones and Effects.

With the JV1060, you can control Delay Time (and other time-related parameters) with the internal tempo clock or with an external device. When no external tempo clock is used, the tempo set here is used for such control.

- When using the internal tempo clock, set the clock source system parameter (* p. 67) to "INI"
- The internal tempo clock data is not output through the MIDI OUT port.

VELOCITY (Velocity Range)

<Lower> Velocity Range Lower — 1 to 127 [PALETTE]

This parameter determines the maximum range of sound when playing softly. Sound is heard only when playing velocity exceeds the threshold (value) set here.

* If you try to make this value higher than the setting for Velocity Range Upper, the value for Velocity Range Upper changes of the same time.

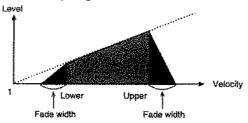
<Upper> Velocity Range Upper — 1 to 127

This parameter determines the maximum range of sound when playing forcefully. Sound is heard only when playing velocity does not exceed the value set here.

* If you try to make this value lower than the setting for Velocity Range Lower, the value for Velocity Range Lower changes at the same time.

<X-Fade> Velocity Cross Fade Depth - 0 to 127

This parameter sets the fade 'width' between the upper and lower velocity ranges.



KEY RANG (Key Range)

<Lower> Key Range Lower — C-1 to G9 [PALETTE]

This parameter sets the key for the lowest playable sound.

* If you try to make this value higher than the key set for Key Range Upper, the value for Key Range Upper changes at the same time.

<Upper> Key Range Upper — C-1 to G9 This parameter sets the key for the highest playable sound.

If you try to make this value lower than the key set for Key Range Lower, the value for Key Range Lower changes at the same time.

STRUCT (Structure)

This parameter determines the structure of the Tones in the Patch. Differences in structure can make the sound vary greatly.

- * With Structure, two Tones are edited as a set. This means that it doesn't matter whether you press TONE SELECT [1] or [2]; in either case, "12-" appears in the left-hand corner of the screen. (With TONE SELECT [3] or [4], "-34" appears.)
- If you switch off one of the Tones in a pair while TYPE 2-10 is selected, the other Tone is played as TYPE1.

<Struct> Structure — 1 to 10 [PALETTE]

This parameter determines how Tones 1 and 2 or Tones 3 and 4 are combined. The following combination types are possible.

Because of space considerations, the characters on the screen are abbreviated. Here's what these abbreviations mean:

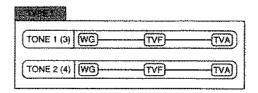
W1 or W2: WG (Wave Generator) 1 or 2

F1 or F2: TVF 1 or 2 A1 or A2: TVA 1 or 2 B: Booster

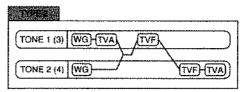
R: Ring Modulator

Type 1

With this type, Tones 1 and 2 (or 3 and 4) are independent. Use this type when you want to preserve PCM sounds or create and combine sounds for each Tone.



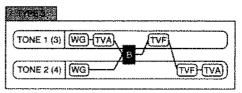
This type combines two filters to enhance filter response. The TVA for Tone 1 (or 3) controls the volume balance of the two Tones.



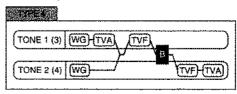
Type 3

This type combines two filters and distorts the waveforms by passing them through the booster (* p. 44).

The TVA for Tone 1 (or 3) controls the volume balance of the two Tones and adjusts the amount of effect that the booster has.



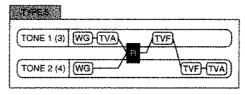
This type applies a filter to the mixed sound of Tone 1 (or 3) and Tone 2 (or 4), and distorts the waveforms by passing them through the booster.



Type 5

This type combines two filters and boosts the upper harmonics by passing the sound through the ring modulator (** p.

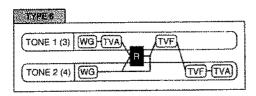
The TVA for Tone 1 (or 3) controls the volume balance of the two Tones and adjusts the depth of the ring modulator.



Type 6

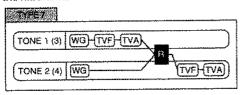
This type combines two filters, boosts the harmonics by passing the sound through the ring modulator, and mixes in the sound of

Because the sound from the ring modulator and Tone 2 (or 4) can be mixed, the TVA for Tone I (or 3) can adjust the amount of ring sound.



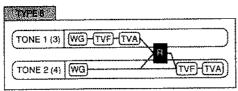
Type 7

This type sends the filtered sound of Tone 1 (or 3) and the sound of Tone 2 (or 4) through the ring modulator to boost the harmonics.



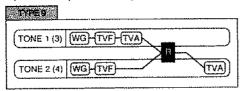
Type 8

This type sends the filtered sound of Tone 1 (or 3) and the sound of Tone 2 (or 4) through the ring modulator, then mixes it with Tone 2 (or 4) and filters the result.



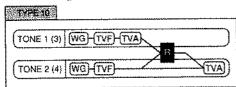
Type 9

This type sends the filtered sounds of the Tones through the ring modulator to boost the harmonics. The TVA for Tone 1 (or 3) controls the volume balance of the two Tones and adjusts the depth of the ring modulator.



Type 10

This type sends the filtered Tones through the ring modulator to boost the harmonics, then mixes the result with Tone 2 (or 4). Because the sound from the ring modulator and Tone 2 (or 4) can be mixed, the TVA for Tone 1 (or 3) can adjust the amount of ring sound.

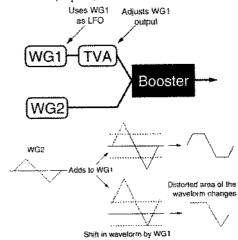


O Whot is a Booster?

The booster is a circuit that distorts the input signal.

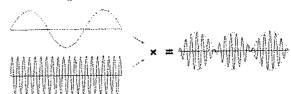


In addition to using this for distortion, effects similar to PWM (Pulse Width Modulation; where the harmonic structure changes continuously) can be obtained by setting the waveform for one Tone (WG1) to a subsonic frequency and shifting the waveform for the other Tone (WG2) up and down. It is also interesting to amplify the waveform with Wave Gain (** p. 50).



O What is a Ring Madulatar?

By combining the waveforms of the two Tones, a ring modulator can produce many harmonics (inharmonic partials) not contained in either of the waveforms. (As long as one of the waveforms is not a sine wave, virtually no frequency components sound at regular intervals.) Because differences in the pitch of the waveform cause the harmonic structure to change, a toneless metallic resonation occurs. This works well when creating metallic timbres, such as for bells.



<Booster> Booster Level — 0 /+6 / +12 / +18 [PALETE]

This parameter sets the booster level; a larger value results in greater distortion of the sound.

■ Selecting Effects for a Patch (EFFECTS)

When editing the parameters for an effect, an "x" may appear on the left side of the screen. This indicates that the parameters for the effect are being edited while the effect's switch (**
p. 38) is off. Because this makes it impossible to check the results of the effect, press the IEFFECTS ON/OFF! button to turn the effect on.

OUTPUT

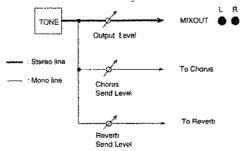
<Output Assign> Output Assign — MIX/EFX/OUT-PUT1/OUTPUT2 [FALETTE]

Output Level -- 0 to 127 PALETTE

Output Assign determines the output destination for each Tone, and Output Level sets the level of the output signal.

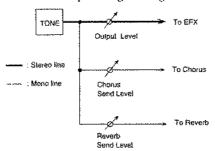
MIX:

This parameter sends the original sound to MIX OUT. The sound is also simultaneously sent to Chorus and Reverb.



EFX:

This parameter sends the original sound to EFX. The sound is also simultaneously sent to Chorus and Reverb. The output destination of the sound passing through EFX follows the Output Assign setting for PATCH EFX OUT.



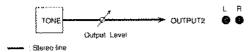
OUTPUT1:

This setting sends the original sound to OUTPUT1.



OUTPUT2:

This setting sends the original sound to OUTPUT2.



- When OUTPUT1 or OUTPUT2 is selected as the output destination, all settings for Chorus and Reverb are ignored.
- When TYPE 2 to 10 is selected with Structure (# p. 43), the settings for Tone 1 (or Tone 3) are ignored.

<Chorus> Chorus Send Level — 0 to 127 [PALETTE]

This parameter sets the level of the signal sent to Chorus for each Tone.

<Reverb> Reverb Send Level — 0 to 127 [PALETTE]

This parameter sets the level of the signal sent to Reverb for each Tone.

PATCH EFX TYPE

<Type> EFX Type

This parameter determines the type of EFX applied to the Patch.

For a description of the EFX types, check out "Chapter 5 — Multi-Effector EFX (p. 83)."

PATCH EFX PRM (Patch EFX Parameter)

This setting selects the parameter for the EFX chosen with EFX Type. The parameters that can be set vary from one EFX to another.

For a description of EFX parameters, see "Chapter 5 — Multi-Effector EFX (** p. 83)."

PATCH EFX OUT (Patch EFX Output)

This parameter determines how sound will be output when "EFX" is selected with Output Assign for OUTPUT.

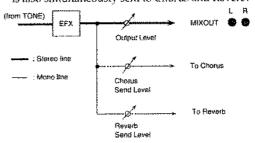
<Output Assign > Output Assign — MIX/OUT-PUT1/OUTPUT2

Output Level - 0 to 127

Output Assign determines the output destination for the EFX sound, and Output Level sets the level of the output signal.

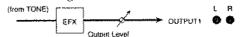
MIX:

This setting sends the EFX sound to MIX OUT. The sound is also simultaneously sent to Chorus and Reverb.



OUTPUT1:

This setting sends the EFX sound to OUTPUT1.



OUTPUT2:

This setting sends the EFX sound to OUTPUT2.



* When OUTPUT1 or OUTPUT2 is selected as the output destination, all settings for Chorns and Reverb are ignored.

<Chorus> Chorus Send Level - 0 to 127

This parameter sets the signal level sent to Chorus from EFX.

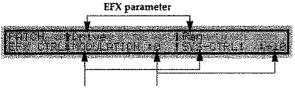
<Reverb> Reverb Send Level --- 0 to 127

This parameter sets the signal level sent to Reverb from EFX.

PATCH EFX CTRL (Patch EFX Cantrol)

The JV 1080 lets you use any one of a number of MIDI Controllers to vary EFX parameters in real time.

* The number and type of EFX parameters that can be changed is predetermined according to the EFX type. One or two EFX parameters are shown on the top line of the screen, and these vary according to the type of EFX that you choose. For details on the EFX parameters that can be changed, see "Chapter 5 — Multi-Effector EFX (☞ p. 83)."



Use EFX Control Source for each of the EFX parameters (that appear on the top line of the screen) to choose a Controller, and set the degree of action of the Controller with EFX Control Depth.

You can choose any of the following as the EFX Control Source:

OFF:

No Controller is used.

SYS-CTRL1:

The Controller set with System Control Source 1, a system parameter, is used (** p. 68).

SYS-CTRL2:

The Controller set with System Control Source 2, a system parameter, is used (** p. 68).

MOOULATION:

Modulation (Control Change #1)

BREATH:

Breath (Control Change # 2)

FOOT:

Foot (Control Change # 4)

VOLUME:

Volume (Control Change #7)

PAN:

Pan (Control Change # 10)

EXPRESSION:

Expression (Control Change # 11)

BENDER:

Pitch bend

AFTERTOUCH:

Aftertouch

* Choose "SYS-CTRL1" or "SYS-CTRL2" if there is no need to use a different Controller for each Patch, or if you want to perform control with something other than the control changes described here. Use the system's Control Assign 1 page to set the Controller (# p. 68).

PATCH CHORUS

<Rat> Chorus Rate - 0 to 127

This parameter sets the speed of the Chorus effect.

<Dpt> Chorus Oepth — 0 to 127

This parameter sets the depth of the Chorus effect.

<Olv> Pre delay - 0 to 127

This parameter determines the time interval between when the original sound is heard and when the effect sound is heard. Larger values result in longer delays (creating a broader sound).

<Fbk> Chorus Feedback — 0 to 127

This parameter determines the amount of Chorus sound that is returned (fed back) to the Chorus unit. Larger values result in more complex Chorus effects.

<Level> Chorus Level - 0 to 127

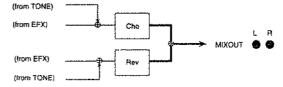
This parameter sets the volume of the Chorus sound.

<Output> Chorus Output Assign — MIX/ REVERB/ MIX+REV

This setting determines how the Chorus sound is output.

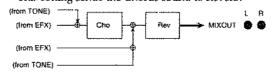
MIX

This setting sends the Chorus sound to MIX OUT.



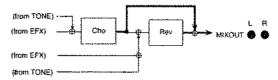
REVERB:

This setting sends the Chorus sound to Reverb.



MIX+REV:

This setting sends the Chorus sound to both MIX OUT and Reverb.



PATCH REVERB

<Type> Reverb Type

This parameter selects the type of reverberation.

ROOM1:

Short, high-density reverb

ROOM2:

Short, low-density reverb

STAGE1:

Reverb with many late reflections

STAGE2:

Reverb with strong initial reflection

HALL1

Sparkling reverb

HALL2:

Richly resounding reverb

DELAY:

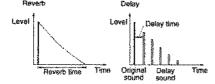
Standard delay

PAN-OLY:

A delay that pans (moves) the reflections to left and right.

<Time> Reverb Time — 0 to 127

For a type from "ROOM1" to "HALL2," this parameter sets the reverb time (i.e., how long the reverb continues). For "DELAY" or "PAN-DLY," this parameter sets the delay time. Larger values produce a greater sense of spaciousness.



<Lev> Reverb Level -- 0 to 127

This parameter sets the volume of the reverb sound.

<Fbk> Oelay Feedback - 0 to 127

When "DELAY" or "PAN-DLY" has been selected as the type, this parameter sets the amount of delayed sound that is returned (fed back) to the Delay unit. Larger values result in longer delay times.

<HF Oamp> High-frequency Damp-200/250/315/400 /500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6 300/8000/BYPASS

This parameter sets the point (frequency) at which the highfrequency components of the reverb sound are cut off.

The HF Damp (high-frequency damp) parameter is used to simulate the acoustic properties of different materials. (For example, glass reflects more high frequencies than heavy carpeting.)

A lower cutoff frequency results in a "darker" sound, and a higher frequency produces a "brighter" sound. When set to "BYPASS," no high frequencies are cut.

■ Using Controllers ta Change How Sounds are Played (CON-TROL)

This selects the functions of the JV-1080's Controllers.

KEY MODE & BENDER

<Assign> Key Assign Mode — POLY/SOLO

This parameter determines whether the Patch is played as a polyphonic (POLY) or monophonic (SOLO) sound. Harmonies can be played when set to "POLY," and when "SOLO" is selected, only one sound at a time can be played.

<Legato> Solo Legato — ON/OFF

This parameter determines whether the Legato function is used (ON) or not (OFF). However, the Legato function cannot be used when the Key Assign Mode is set to "POLY."

O What is Legato?

When you hold down one key and play another, the Legato function preserves any envelope or LFO, and changes only the pitch played. This makes it possible to emulate guitar techniques such as hammering-on or pulling-off.

<Bend Range> Bend Range — -48 to 0 (Oown)/0 to 12 (Up)

Bend Range Down lets you set how far the pitch drops when the Bender lever is moved to the left (or when the wheel is lowered). You can set a pitch drop of up to four octaves, in semitone increments. Bend Range Up lets you set how far the pitch rises when the Bender lever is moved to the right (or when the wheel is raised). You can set a pitch rise of up to one octave (in semitone increments).

PORTAMENTO

Portamento is an effect that causes pitch to change smoothly when one played key is followed by another.

<Sw> Portamento Switch — OFF/ON

This parameter determines whether the Portamento effect is ON or OFF.

Portamento can be used in the SOLO Key Assign Mode to achieve a smooth 'sliding' effect.reminiscent of a violin playing style. Portamento can also be used in the POLY Key Assign Mode (when playing chordal accompaniments).

<Tm> Portamento Time --- 0 to 127

This parameter determines the time required for the pitch to change from one note to the next when using the Portamento function.

<Mode> Portamento Mode — NORMAL/LEGATO

This parameter selects the Portamento mode. Portamento is always applied when "NORMAL" is selected, but when set to "LEGATO," Portamento is applied only when you play in a legato style (with the notes smoothly connected).

<Type> Portamento Type — RATE/TIME

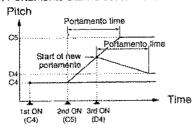
This parameter selects the type of Portamento effect. When set to "RATE," the time required to move from the first pitch to the second is proportionate to the distance between the two pitches. When "TIME" is selected, the change takes places over a fixed amount of time (regardless of the pitch interval).

<Start> Portamento Start — PITCH/NOTE

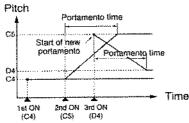
This parameter sets the point at which the Portamento effect begins.

This setting controls what happens when a new key is played while a change to another pitch is already in progress.

When set to "PITCH," the new portamento sweep starts at the pitch in effect when the new key is played. When set to "NOTE," the new portamento sweep starts from the pitch in effect when the original pitch change is complete. When Portamento Start is set to "PITCH"



When Portamento Start is set to "NOTE"



• RxSWITCH (Receive Switch)

<Volume> Volume Control Switch — OFF/ON

This parameter determines whether volume changes (ON) or not (OFF) when MIDI volume messages for the Tones are received.

* This setting is ignared when the Volume setting for Receive MIDI, a system parameter, is set to "OFF" (# p. 68).

<Pan> Pan Control Switch — OFF/CONT/KEY-ON PALETTE

This parameter determines how MIDI pan messages are received for each of the Tones.

OFF:

The stereo position does not change when a pan message is received.

CONT

Pan messages are received and the stereo position changes.

KEY-ON

The stereo position changes when a key is played according to received pan messages. However, even if a new pan message is received while a sound is being played, there is no change in the pan position until the next time a key is played.

* This setting is ignored when the Control Chauge setting for Receive MiDl, a system parameter, is set to "OFF" (# p. 68).

<Bender> Bender Control Switch — OFF/ON PALETTE

This parameter determines whether pitch changes (ON) or not (OFF) when MIDI bunder messages for each of the Tones are received.

- * This setting is ignored when the Bender setting for Receive MIDI, a system parameter, is set to "OFF" (## p. 68).
- Ordinarily, volume incssages control volume, pan inessages control the stereo position, and bender inessages control the

pitch being played. With the IV-1080, however, you can use these messages to control other Tone parameters and effects (# p. 49). If you attempt this kind of use when the Receive Switches are set to "ON," then the volume, panning, or pitch may change along with the parameter you want to control. To avoid this, be sure to set these switches to "OFF."

DAMPER

<Hold-1 Switch> Hold 1 Control Switch — OFF/ON

This parameter determines whether a sound is held (ON) or not (OFF) when MIDI Hold 1 messages are received for the

* This setting is ignored when the Hold 1 setting for Receive MIDI, a system parameter, is set to ^OFF^ (## p. 68).

<ReDamper> Re-damper Control Switch — OFF/ON PACETE

This setting determines (for each of the Tones) whether a decaying sound (the key has been released) is held (ON) or not (OFF) when a Hold 1 message is received.

Whrn the Hold 1 Control Switch is set to "OFF," no Rr-damper effect takes place even if the Re-damper Control Switch is set to "ON," This setting is also ignored when the Hold 1 setting for Receive MID1, a system parameter, is set to "OFF" (*p. 68).

PEAK & HOLD

With the JV-10BD, you can use the hold pedal to sustain not only note messages, but also Control messages (such as modulation or aftertouch) when a Hold message is received.

<EfxCtrl> EFX Control Hold/Peak — OFF/HOLD/PEAK This setting determines how the value of an EFX parameter (to be changed with the EFX Control Source; [37] p. 46) is maintained when a Hold message is received.

OFF

Hold messages are not received.

HOLD

The parameter value is maintained when a Hold message is received.

PEAK:

The parameter value is revised and maintained each time it changes to a new maximum value, even after a Hold message is received.

* When you select the HOLD or PEAK settings, you will also need to specify what hold pedal information you will be using by means of these System parameters: Hold Control Source, and Peak Control Source (#P p. 67). Also, you will need to turn ON the Hold 1 Control switch and Receive MIDI switch (System parameter) so you are set for the hold pedal you are using (#P p. 68).

<Ctrl1> Control 1 Hold/Peak — OFF/HOLD/PEAK

This setting determines how the value of a Tone parameter to be changed with the Patch Control Source 1 (Modulation) is maintained when a Hold message is received. The setting values are the same as those for the EFX Control Hold/Peak setting.

<Ctrl2> Control 2 Hold/Peak — OFF/HOLD/PEAK

This setting determines how the value of a Tone parameter to be changed with the Patch Control Source 2 is maintained when a Hold message is received. The setting values are the same as those for the EFX Control Hold/Peak setting.

<Ctrl3> Control 3 Hold/Peak — OFF/HOLD/PEAK

This setting determines how the value of a Tone parameter to be changed with the Patch Control Source 3 is maintained when a Hold message is received. The setting values are the same as those for the EFX Control Hold/Peak setting.

CONTROL SOURCE

The JV-1080 lets you use a variety of MIDI Controllers to change sounds in real time. This setting selects the Controller used to change the Tone parameters.

Patch Control Source 1 is set to Modulation (Control Change 1) and cannot be changed.

<Control2> Patch Control Source 2

<Control3> Patch Control Source 3

The Controllers assigned to Patch Controllers 2 and 3 can be selected from the following list.

OFF

No Controller is used.

SYS-CTRL1:

The Controller set with System Control Source 1, a system parameter, is used (FEF p.68).

SYS-CTRL2:

The Controller set with System Control Source 2, a system parameter, is used (F4' p.68).

MODULATION:

Modulation (Control Change #1)

BREATH:

Breath (Control Change #2)

FOOT:

Foot (Control Change #4)

VOLUME:

Volume (Control Change #7)

Pan (Control Change # 10)

EXPRESSION:

Expression (Control Change # 11)

BENDER:

Pitch bend

AFTERTOUCH:

Aftertouch

The rate for LFO1 (The LFOs for Tones 1-4 act with respect to parameters within the same Tone.)

The rate for LFO2 (The LFOs for Tones 1-4 act with respect to parameters within the same Tone.)

VELOCITY:

Velocity

KEYFOLLOW:

Keyfollow (the parameter value changes according to the position on the keyboard, with C4 as "0")

Playmate (the parameter value changes according to the interval between Note On and Note Off)

- * Choose "SYS-CTRL1" or "SYS-CTRL2" if there is no need to use a different Controller for each Patch, or if you want to have control with something other than the Control Changes described here. Use the System's Control Assign 1 page to set the Controller (# p. 68).
- * When the setting for Receive MIDI, a system parameter, is set to "OFF," then there is no effect when any Controller is used.

CONTROL 1 to 3

<Destination> Control Destination 1 to 4 PALETTE

This parameter lets you simultaneously set up to four parameters for the Tone changed by Patch Control Sources 1/2/3.

<Depth> Control Depth 1 to 4 — -63 to +63 [FALETIE]

This parameter sets the amount of change for any parameters set with Control Destination.

Assignable Tone parameters (and ranges) are as follows:

| Des | Depth (setting range) | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Display | Display Meaning | | |
| OFF | No parameters are controlled | | |
| PCH | Pitch | | |
| сит | Cutoff frequency | | |
| RES | Resonance | | |
| LEU | Level (volume) | ·63 — +63 (*1) | |
| PAN | Pan (stereo position) | | |
| MIX | Volume output from MIX OUT | | |
| СНО | Chorus depth | | |
| REV | Reveib depth | | |
| PL1 | Depth of LFO1 applied to pitch | | |
| PL2 | Depth of LFO2 applied to pitch | | |
| FL1 | Depth of LFO1 applied to cutoff | | |
| FL2 | Depth of LFO2 applied to cutoff | ·63 — +63 (*2) | |
| AL1 | Depth of LFO1 applied to volume | # | |
| AL2 | Depth of LFO2 applied to volume | | |
| r-L1 | Depth of LFO1 applied to panning | | |
| FL2 | Depth of LFO2 applied to panning | | |
| LIR | LFO1 rate | 50 (50 (50) | |
| L2R | LFO2 rate | -63 — +63 (*3) | |

*1 Change is larger (higher) for positive (+) values and smaller (lower) for negative (-) values.

2 The LFO phase is reversed for positive and negative

values.

In either case, however, depth increases as the value moves farther from 0 (zero).

'3 The LFO cycle is shorter for positive values and longer for negative values.

Selecting Waveforms (WAVE)

This function lets you select the waveform that serves as the basis for a Tone, apply effects to the waveform, and control its pitch.

WAVE

<Group> Wave Group — INT-A or B/CARD/EXP-A to O

This parameter determines the memory from which a waveform is selected.

INT-A or B:

Selects a waveform stored in the JV:1080.

CARO

Selects a waveform stored on a PCM Card.

EXP-A to O:

Selects a waveform stored on Expansion Board A, B, C, or D.

<Number> Wave Number — 1 to 255 PALSTE

Selects the waveform that forms the basis of a Tone. Along with the wave number, the wave name appears in the display (in parentheses).

<Gain> Wave Gain --- -6/0/+6/+12 PALETTE

This parameter changes the gain of a waveform and is effective when adjusting the level of a Tone (or using an amplified waveform after sending it through the Booster (** p. 44). The value is displayed in decibels (dB).

<Switch> Tone Switch — OFF/ON PALETTE.

This parameter determines whether each Tone is to be played (ON) or not (OFF).

- When TONE SWITCH [1] to [4] is used to switch a Tone on or off, this setting also changes automatically.
- The number of Tones played can be limited by switching off unused Tones.

FXM (Frequency Cross Modulation)

FXM combines a specified wave with another waveform to create a third waveform. This is useful for generating metallic timbres or making special effect sounds.

<Switch> FXM Switch — OFF/ON PALETTE

This parameter determines whether PXM is used (ON) or not (OFF).

<Color> FXM Color — 1 to 4 PALETTE

This parameter determines the ambience of FXM. A larger value results in a 'rougher' sound, and a smaller value makes the sound more metallic.

<Depth> FXM Depth — 1 to 16 PAULE

This parameter sets the depth of FXM application.

TONE DELAY

This parameter sets the delay applied to each Tone. Tone Delay is different from the Effector's delay because it can also be used to change the tone of the delayed sound and play one key arpeggios while changing the pitch of each Tone.

The delay time can also be made to synchronize with the internal or external MIDI clock.

<Mode> Tone Oelay Mode PALETTE

Any of the following can be selected for Tone Delay.

NORMAL:

The Tone is always played according to the delay time.

HOLO

The delay effect is applied only while the note is on. No Tone is played if the note switches off before the end of the delay time.

PLAY-MATE:

If the time interval between the previous Note On and the current Note On is less than two seconds, the Tone is played with that interval taken as the delay time.

CLOCK-SYNC:

The Tone is played using the on-board (or external) tempo clock (** p. 67) setting.

TAP-SYNC:

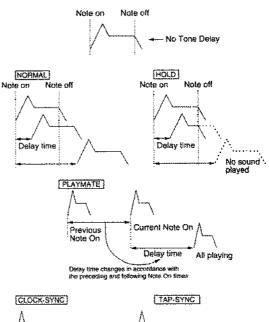
The Tone is played with the interval set by tapping the foot pedal (Tap Control Source * p. 67).

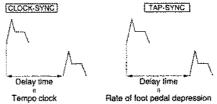
KEY-OFF-NORMAL:

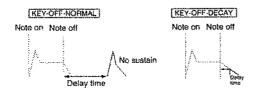
The Tone is played with the delay time after the note is off.

KEY-OFF-OECAY:

The TVA envelope starts from the time the note is on (during which time nothing is played), and the Tone is played with the delay time after the note is off.







<Time> Tone Delay Time — 0 to 127/0 to 880 (Note Display) [PALETTE]

This parameter sets the time interval between a Note On and when sound is actually heard (or from a Note Off if KEY-OFF-NORMAL or KEY-OFF-DECAY has been selected).

If "PLAYMATE" has been selected, setting this to "64" causes the interval between the previous Note On and the current Note On to be taken as the delay time. When set to "127," an interval approximately twice as long as for "64" is set as the delay time.

* When "CLOCK-SYNC" or "TAP-SYNC" has been selected as the mode, the selting value is displayed as a Quarter-note resolution. A note corresponding to this is displayed next to the setting value. For instance, if set to 96= ↓, the delay time would be 0.5 seconds at a tempo of 120.

| | er-nole |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| resoli | arion |
| 🙀 (Double note) | 768 |
| | 576 |
| (Dotted whole note) | 976 |
| Double note triplet) | 512 |
| , (Whole note) | 384 |
| | |
| 』(Dotted half note) | 288 |
| (Whole-note triplet) پ | 256 |
| | 192 |
| ,(Half note) | 200 |
| (Dotted quarter note) | 144 |
| (Half-note triplet) نے | 128 |
| | -96- |
| 4 (Quarter note) | 70 |
| J. (Dotted eighth note) | 72 |
| ه (Quarter-note implet) | 64 |
| | 4.200 |
| J (Eighth note) | 48 |
| ♪. (Dotted sixteenth note) | 36 |
| 🎝 (Eighth-note triplet) | 32 |
| | |
| / (Sixteenth note) | 24 |
| A (Dotted thirty-second note) | 18 |
| | 16 |
| A (Sixteenth-note triplet) | |
| 🐧 (Thirty-second note) | 12 |
| | |

* When any of Type 2 to 10 has been selected with Structure (** p. 43), the Tone Delay setting for Tone 2 is used for TONEs 1 & 2, and Tone Delay setting for Tone 4 is used for TONEs 3 & 4

Adding Vibrata to a Sound (LFO)

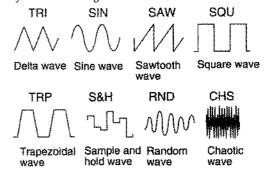
An LFO (low-frequency oscillator) cyclically changes the pitch, cutoff frequency, and level to produce modulation

effects such as vibrato, wow, and tremolo.
The JV-1DBD has two independent LFOs, called LFO1 and LFO2.

• LFO1

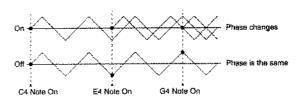
<Form> LFO Waveform PALENCE

Any of the following LFO waveforms can be selected.



<KeyTrig> Key Trigger — OFF/ON PARTIE

This parameter determines whether the timing with which the keyboard is played matches (ON) the LFO cycle or not (OFF).



<Rate> LFO Rate — 0 to 127/0 to 880 (Note Display)

This parameter sets the speed of the cycle of the LFO. When "CLOCK" or "TAP" has been selected with LFO External Sync, the setting value is displayed as a Quarternote resolution. A note corresponding to this is displayed next to the setting value.

See the Tone Delay Chart on the left side of this page for information on note resolution.

 When "CHS" has been selected for LFO Waveform, LFO Rate has no effect.

<ExtSync> LFO External Sync — OFF/CLOCK/TAP
This parameter determines whether the LFO cycle is synchronized with the on-board (or external) tempo clock (CLOCK), or with the depression rate of the foot pedal (TAP).
No synchronization takes place when set to "OFF."

- * When set to "CLOCK," use the system parameter Clock Source (* p. 67) to choose whether the internal or external tempo clock is to be used.
- * When set to "TAP," use the system parameter Tap Control Source (* p. 67) to select the foot pedal.

<Mode> Fade Mode FALTHE

This parameter selects how the LFO is applied.

ON-IN:

The LFO is applied gradually after the key is played.

ON-OUT:

The LFO is applied after the key is played, then gradually fades away.

OFF-IN:

The LFO is applied gradually after the key is released.

OFF-OUT:

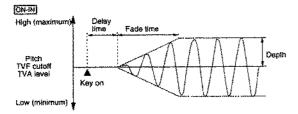
The LFO is applied from the time the key is played until it is released, and after the release, it fades away gradually.

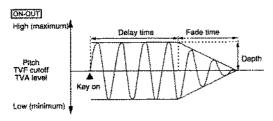
<Oelay> Oelay Time - 0 to 127 PALEME

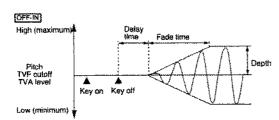
For ON-IN, this parameter sets the interval from the time the key is played until the LFO starts to be applied (for ON-OUT, the hold time). For OFF-IN, this parameter sets the interval from the time the key is released until the LFO starts to be applied (for OFF-OUT, the hold time).

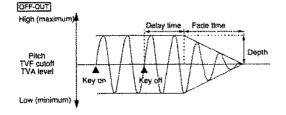
<Fade> Fade Time — 0 to 127 [PALETTE]

This parameter sets the interval after the delay time until the LFO amplitude reaches its maximum (or minimum) value.



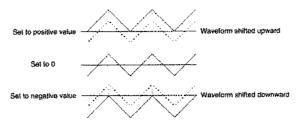






<Offset> Level Offset -- -100/-50/0/+50/+100 PALETTE

This parameter shifts the LFO waveform up or down from the central values (pitch, cutoff frequency, and level). Positive values cause the waveform to shift for undulations above the central values, and negative values cause the waveform to shift for undulations below the central values.



LFO 2 Pages

These make settings for LFO2.

* The parameters that can be set are identical to those for LFO1.

• LFO DEPTH 1:2 (LFO Depth)

<Pitch > Pitch LFO Oepth 1 or 2 — -63 to +63 PALETTE!
This parameter sets the extent of application when LFO1 or LFO2 is applied to the pitch.

<TVF> Filter LFO Depth 1 or 2 — -63 to +63 [ALETTE]
This parameter sets the extent of application when LFO1 or LFO2 is applied to the cutoff frequency.

<TVA> Amplitude LFO Oepth 1 or 2 — -63 to +63

This parameter sets the extent of application when LFO1 or LFO2 is applied to the level (volume).

<PAN> Pan LFO Oepth 1 or 2 — -63 to +63 PALETIES This parameter sets the extent of application when LFO1 or

Negative and positive values for depth have opposite effects on the changes in pitch and volume. For example, if a positive depth value is set for one Tone and a negative value of the same magnitude is set for another Tone, the phase of the undulations is reversed. This makes it possible to alternately sound different Tones and shift panning cyclically.

■ Changing the Pitch (PITCH)

LFO2 is applied to the pan (stereo position).

This function sets parameters related to the pitch of a Tone.

PITCH

<Coarse> Coarse Tune --- -48 to +48 PALETTE

This parameter raises/lowers the pitch of a Tone by up to four octaves (in semitone steps).

<Fine> Fine Tune --- -50 to +50 FALEUE

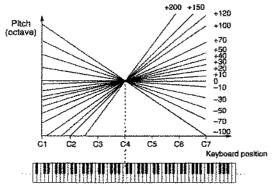
This parameter raises/lowers the pitch of a Tone in increments of one cent (1/100th of a semitone). You can fine-tune the Tone by up to a quarter-tone in either direction.

<Random> Random Pitch Depth — 0 to 1200 [PALETTS]

This deliberately causes the pitch of the Tone being played to fluctuate irregularly. The value is displayed in hundredths of a half-step.

<KeyFlw> Pitch Key Follow — -100/-70/-50/-30/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/+100/+120/+150/+200 [PALSTE]

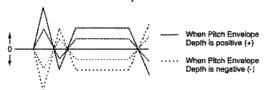
This sets how high the pitch rises when the keyboard has been shifted up an octave (12 keys). When set to "+100," then when shifted upward one octave like an ordinary keyboard instrument, the pitch also rises by one octave. When set to "+200," however, the pitch rises two octaves, and when set to "-100" it drops an octave. When set to "0," every key plays at the same pitch. This is normally left set at "+100."



PCH ENV DPT (Pitch Envelope Depth)

<Envelope Depth> Pitch Envelope Depth— -12 to +12

This sets the extent of the effectiveness of the Pitch Envelope. Larger values, either positive or negative, result in a greater range of change for the Pitch Envelope. Negative values reverse the form of the envelope.



This changes the level of the Pitch Envelope according to velocity. When the value is positive, a larger velocity value results in a larger Pitch Envelope level. When negative, a larger velocity value results in a smaller Pitch Envelope level.

PCH TIME ENV (Pitch Time Envelope)

<V-T1> Velocity Time 1 Sensitivity — -100/-70/-50/-40/-30/-20/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/+100

This varies the Pitch Envelope T1 according to velocity. When the value is positive, a larger velocity value results in faster change for T1. The change is slowed when the value is negative.

<V-T4> Velocity Time 4 Sensitivity — -100/-70/-50/-40/-30/-20/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/+100

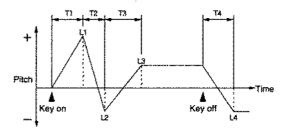
This varies the Pitch Envelope T4 according to the key off velocity. When the value is positive, a larger velocity value results in faster change for T4. The change is slowed when the value is negative.

* This effect is not applied when connected to a keyboard that cannot send key off velocity.

<Time Keyfollow> Envelope Time Key Follow — - 100/-70/-50/-40/-30/-20/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/ +100 [24LLTE]

This varies the Pitch Envelope according to the keyboard position. The envelope time of the C4 key is used as the reference. When the value is positive, keys farther to the right side of the keyboard (the high range) produce shorter times up to T2 to T4. Negative values result in longer times.

PCH ENVELOPE (Pitch Envelope)



<T1, T2, T3, or T4> Pitch Envelope Time 1, 2, 3, or 4 — 0 to 127 PALETTE

This sets the time T1, T2, T3, or T4 for the Pitch Envelope. Larger values result in longer times until the next pitch is reached (for instance, T2 controls the time from L1 until L2 is reached).

<L1, L2, L3, or L4> Pitch Envelope Level 1, 2, 3, or 4— 0 to 127 PALETTE

This sets the level L1, L2, L3, or L4 for the Pitch Envelope. It determines how much the pitch changes from the reference pitch (set with Coarse Tune or Fine Tune) at each point. The change is higher than the reference pitch when this value is positive and lower than the reference pitch when negative.

■ Chonging the Sound (TVF)

You can manipulate Tones with a TVF (Time Variant Filter), changing the brightness, thickness, and other aspects of the sound.

• FILTER

<Typ> Filter Type — OFF/LPF/BPF/HPF/PKG

This selects the type of filter. A filter is a function that cuts off a specific frequency band to change a sounds brightness, thickness, and other qualities. If you don't want to use a filter, set this to "OFF."

LPF (Low-pass Filter):

Components higher than the cutoff frequency are eliminated. High-range frequencies are cut off, so the sound is rounder. This is the most often-used filter.

BPF (Bandpass Filter):

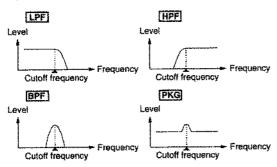
Only components near the cutoff frequency are allowed to remain — all others are eliminated. This is good for making highly distinctive sounds.

HPF (High-pass Filter):

Components lower than the cutoff frequency are eliminated. This filter is good for making percussion instruments with distinctive high ranges.

PKG (Peaking Filter):

The components near the cutoff frequency are emphasized. This expresses the special sound of a drum, and can even be used to create a wow effect.



<Cut> Cutoff Frequency — 0 to 127 FALETTE

This specifies the frequency at which the filter effect starts (the cutoff frequency) with respect to the frequency components of a waveform.

When using LPF, lowering the cutoff frequency reduces high harmonics for a "rounder" sound, and a higher cutoff frequency produces a brighter sound.

With BPF, the harmonic components that you hear vary according to the value for the cutoff frequency. This is good for making highly distinctive sounds.

When using HPF, raising the cutoff frequency reduces the low harmonics, so the bright components of the sound are emphasized.

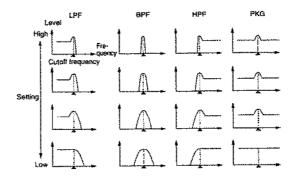
With PKG, the emphasized harmonics that are played vary according to the value of the cutoff frequency.

 The effects of the filters and cutoff frequencies vary greatly from one type of waveform to another.

<Res> Resonance — 0 to 127 PALETTE

This lifts up the components of the sound near the cutoff frequency, making the sound more distinctive.

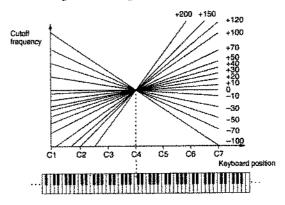
* Setting this value too high may cause vibration and distortion of the sound.



<KeyFlw>.Cutoff Key Follow — -100/-70/-50/-30/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/+100/+120/+150/+200

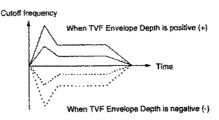
This makes the cutoff frequency change according to the position of the key played on the keyboard.

The cutoff frequency for the C4 key is used as the reference. When the value is positive, keys farther to the right side of the keyboard (the high range) result in higher cutoff frequencies, and negative values give lower cutoff frequencies.



<Env Dpt> TVF Envelope Depth- -63 to +63

This sets the extent of the effectiveness of the TVF Envelope (**p.55). Larger values, either positive or negative, result in a greater range of change for the TVF Envelope. Negative values reverse the form of the envelope.



TVF VELOCITY

<V-Sens> TVF Envelope Velocity Sensitivity — -100 to +150

This changes the level of the TVF Envelope according to velocity.

When the value is positive, a larger velocity value results in a larger TVF Envelope level for a brighter sound. When negative, a larger velocity value results in a smaller TVF Envelope level for a darker sound.

<V-Curve> TVF Envelope Velocity Curve — 1 to 7

This chooses the curve used when changing the cutoff frequency with velocity. The shape of the curve corresponding to the curve number (1 to 7) appears on the screen.

<V-Resonance> Resonance Velocity Sensitivity — -100 to +150 PAPELES

This changes the amount of resonance applied according to the velocity.

When the value is positive, a larger velocity produces greater resonance. When negative, resonance is reduced. The effect is not applied when the value is zero.

• TVF TIME ENV (TVF Time Envelope)

<V-T1> Velocity Time 1 Sensitivity — -100/-70/-50/-40/-30/-20/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/+100

PALETTE:

This varies the TVF Envelope T1 according to velocity. When the value is positive, a larger velocity value results in faster change for T1. The change is slowed when the value is negative.

<V-T4> Velocity Time 4 Sensitivity — -100/-70/-50/-40/-30/-20/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/+100

PALETTE:

This varies the TVF Envelope T4 according to the key off velocity. When the value is positive, a larger velocity value results in faster change for T4. The change is slowed when the value is negative.

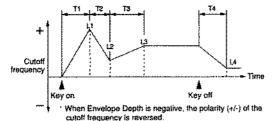
 This effect is not applied when connected to a keyboard that cannot send key off velocity.

<Time Keyfollow> Envelope Time Key Follow — - 100/-70/-50/-40/-30/-20/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/

+70/+100 PMRTIE

This varies the TVF Envelope according to the keyboard position. The envelope time of the C4 key is used as the reference. When the value is positive, keys farther to the right side of the keyboard (the high range) produce shorter times up to T2 to T4. Negative values result in longer times.

TVF ENVELOPE



<T1, T2, T3, or T4> TVF Envelope Time 1, 2, 3, or 4 — 0 to 127 [PALETTE]

This sets the time T1, T2, T3, or T4 for the TVF Envelope. Larger values result in longer times until the next cutoff frequency is reached (for instance, T2 controls the time from L1 until L2 is reached).

<L1, L2, L3, or L4> TVF Envelope Level 1, 2, 3, or 4 —

This sets the level L1, L2, L3, or L4 for the TVF Envelope. It

determines how much the cutoff frequency changes from the reference cutoff frequency (set with Cutoff Frequency) at each point. The change is higher than the reference cutoff frequency when this value is positive and lower than the reference cutoff frequency when negative.

■ Changing the Volume (TVA)

You can use a TVA (Time Variant Amplifier) to select the change in volume for each of the Tones.

• TVA

<Level> Tone Level — 0 to 127 FAISTE

This sets the volume of the Tone. It is mainly used to balance the volume with other Tones.

The volume of an entire Patch is determined by the Patch Common Patch Level (** p. 42).

<Pan> Tone Pan - L64 to 0 to 63R

Sets the panning (localizes sound image) for each of the Tones. L64 is leftmost, 0 is centered, and 63R is rightmost.

<V-Sens> TVA Envelope Velocity Sensitivity — -100 to +150 PALETE

This changes the level of the TVA Envelope according to velocity.

When the value is positive, a larger velocity value results in a larger TVA Envelope level for a louder sound. When negative, a larger velocity value results in a smaller TVA Envelope level for lower volume.

<V-Curve> TVA Envelope Velocity Curve - 1 to 7

This chooses the curve used when changing the cutoff frequency with velocity. The shape of the curve corresponding to the curve number (1 to 7) appears on the screen.

BIAS

<Bias> Bias Level — -100/-70/-50/-40/-30/-20/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/+100 PALLIUS

When you want to make the volume change according to the keyboard position, this sets how much the volume changes as you move away from the bias point. When you set a positive value, the volume gets louder as you move from the bias point. A negative value makes the volume grow softer.

 Even when set to a positive value, the level will not exceed the maximum.

<Point> Bias Point — C-1 to G9 [6415116

This sets the key used as the reference for varying the volume when you want to change the volume according to the keyboard position.

<Direction>Bias Direction—LOWER/UPPER/LOWER &UPPER/ALL FALSTIS

This sets the level for the direction to be changed — left or right — when you want to change the volume according to the keyboard position.

LOWER:

The volume changes when you move to the left (lower register) from the bias point.

UPPER:

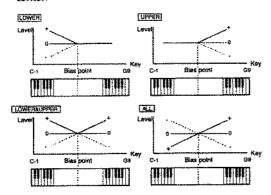
The volume changes when you move to the right (upper register) from the bias point.

LOWER&UPPER:

The volume changes symmetrically when you move in either direction from the bias point.

ALL:

The volume changes linearly as you move from the lower register to the upper register, with the bias point at the center.



PAN MODULATION

<KeyFlw> Pan Key Follow -- -100/-70/-50/-30/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/+100 Palestel

This makes the partning change according to the position of the key played on the keyboard. The C4 key is used as the reference. When the value is positive, keys farther to the right side of the keyboard (the high range) result in panning to the right, and negative values give panning to the left.

<Random> Random Pan Depth — 0 to 63

Panning changes irregularly each time a key is played. The value you set for this determines the range of change. There is no change when set to zero.

<Alternate> Alternate Pan Depth — L63 to 0 to R63

The sound image is panned alternatingly to the right and left each time a key is played. The changes are made with the value set for Tone Pan at the center. There is no change when set to zero. If you set two Tones respectively to L and R, the stereo position is swapped each time they are played.

• TVA TIME ENV (TVA Time Envelope)

<V-T1> Velocity Time 1 Sensitivity — -100/-70/-50/-40/-30/-20/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/+100

This varies the TVA Envelope T1 according to velocity. When the value is positive, a larger velocity value results in faster change for T1. The change is slowed when the value is negative.

<V-T4> Velocity Time 4 Sensitivity — -100/-70/-50/-40/-30/-20/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/+100

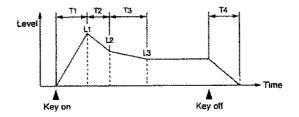
This varies the TVA Envelope T4 according to the key off velocity. When the value is positive, a larger velocity value results in faster change for T4. The change is slowed when the value is negative.

 This effect is not applied when connected to a keyboard that cannot send key off velocity.

<Time Keyfollow> Envelope Time Key Follow --- 100/-70/-50/-40/-30/-20/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/ +40/+50/ +70/+100 [PALETE]

This varies the TVA Envelope according to the keyboard position. The envelope time of the C4 key is used as the reference. When the value is positive, keys farther to the right side of the keyboard (the high range) produce shorter times up to T2 to T4. Negative values result in longer times.

• TVA ENVELOPE



<T1, T2, T3, or T4> TVA Envelope Time 1, 2, 3, or 4 — 0 to 127

This sets the time T1, T2, T3, or T4 for the TVA Envelope. Larger values result in longer times until the next volume is reached (for instance, T2 controls the time from L1 until L2 is reached).

<L1, L2, or L3> TVA Envelope Level 1, 2, or 3 — 0 to 127 PALETTE

This sets the level L1, L2 or L3 for the TVA Envelope. It determines how much the volume changes from the reference volume (set with Tone Level) at each point.

2. Performance Edit Mode

| | | 1 - 1 | | | | - Harris | |
|--------|---------|---------|------|-----|-------|----------|---------|
| COMMON | EFFECTS | CONTROL | WAVE | 140 | PITCH | TVF | TVA |
| COMMON | EFFECTS | MEDE | PART | | PITCH | FAN | LEVEL |
| SETUP | | MXD3 | | V | TUNE | ++ | PHEVIEW |

■Making Settings far an Entire Performance (COMMON)

These set parameters and key ranges for an entire Performance.

• PERFORM NAME (Performance Name)

You can give a Performance a name up to 12 characters in length.

The same procedure that you use to change a Patch name can be used to change a Performance name.

Available characters:

Space, A to Z, a to z, 0 to 9, +-*/ !=?<>()[]!)::,""#%&\$¥@^_

PERFORM TEMPO (Perfarmance Tempo)

<Default Tempo> Default Tempo — 20 to 250

This sets the speed of the tempo clock built into the unit, which controls the parameters for Tones and Effects. The Patch parameters also have a Tempo Clock setting, but in the Performance mode the Default Tempo values for the Patches in each Part are ignored, and the parameters for the Parts are controlled by the Default Tempo you set here.

- * When using the internal tempo clock, set the Clock Source system parameter (** p. 66) to "INT."
- * The internal tempo clock is not output from MIDI OUT.

PERFORM KEY MODE (Performance Key Mode)

<Key Range> Key Range Switch — OFF/ON This selects whether the setting for Key Range is enabled (ON) or disabled (OFF).

KEY RANG (Key Range)

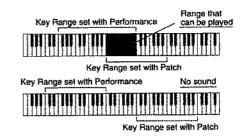
<Key Lower> Key Range Lower — C-1 to G9 FAILURE.
This sets the key of the lowest sound played for the Parts.

* If you try to make this value higher than the key set for Key Range Upper, the value for Key Range Upper changes at the same time.

<Key Upper> Key Range Upper — C-1 to G9 This sets the key of the highest sound played for the Parts.

* If you try to make this value lower than the key set for Key Range Lower, the value for Key Range Lower changes at the same time.

The relationship with Key Range set with Patch Common is as shown below.



RESERVE (Vaice Reserve)

<Voice Reserve> Voice Reserve — 0 to 64 FALETHE

This setting determines the number of voices set aside for each Part during a performance that has more than 64 voices. Because each time a Patch is played it uses a number of voices equal to the number of Tones that make up the Patch, you should set this to a number of voices equal to the number of Tones multiplied by the number of played sounds that are required. However, the total of Voice Reserve settings for each Part cannot be higher than 64. The number in parentheses indicates the number of voices that are left and are available for setting.

* The number of sounds that the JV-1080 can play simultaneously varies by the number of Tones in the Patches. Using one Tone means using one voice. The JV-1080 can use up to 64 voices. This means that if a Patch uses only one Tone, 64 sounds can be played at the same time. But if a Patch uses two Tones, then only 32 sounds can be played simultaneously.

■ Selecting Effects Added to the Performance (EFFECTS)

OUTPUT

Output Level — 0 to 127

Output Assign determines the output destination for each Part, and Output Level sets the level of the output signal.

MIX:

This sends the original sound to EFX. The sound is also simultaneously output to Chorus and Reverb.

EFX:

This sends the original sound to MIX OUT. The sound is also simultaneously output to Chorus and Reverb. The output destination of the sound passing through EFX follows the Output Assign setting for PERFORM EFX OUT.

OUTPUT1:

This sends the original sound to OUTPUT1.

OUTPUT2:

This sends the original sound to OUTPUT2.

PATCH:

This sends the original sound according to the output destinations of the Output Assign settings made for the Patches selected for the Part (*p. 45). When this setting is made, the Output Level, Chorus Send Level, and Reverb Send Level values are added to the corresponding values for the Patch.

- * When OUTPUT1 or OUTPUT2 is selected as the output destination, the settings for Chorus and Reverb are ignored.
- If you want to keep the Output settings for each of the Tones, set this to PATCH. If you set it to something else other than PATCH, the Output settings for the Tones (Output Assign, Output Level, Chorus Send Level, and Reverb Send Level) are disabled, and the Output settings for the Part become effecting.

<Chorus > Chorus Send Level — 0 to 127 PALETTS
This sets the level of the signal sent to Chorus for each Part.

<Reverb> Reverb Send Level — 0 to 127 PALETTE
This sets the level of the signal sent to Reverb for each Part.

PERFORM EFX TYPE (Performance EFX Type)

<Type> EFX Type

This determines the type of EFX applied to the Performance. For a description of the EFX types, check out "Chapter 5 — Multi-Effector EFX" (** p. 83).

* This is disabled when EFX Source is set to 1-9/11-16.

<Source> EFX Source — PERFORM/1-9/11-16

This selects whether the EFX set for the Performance is applied to the entire Performance (PERFORM), or whether one of the EFXs set for the Patches of the Parts is selected and applied to the entire Performance (1-9/11-16).

- The EFX set for a Patch and the EFX set for the Performance cannot be used at the same time.
- * When set to 1-9/11-16, the settings for the EFX Type and the following Performance EFX Parameter, Performance EFX Output and Performance EFX Control are disabled, and the settings for the Patch EFX are enabled.

PERFORM EFX PRM (Performance EFX Parameter)

This selects the parameter for the EFX chosen with EFX Type. The parameters that can be set vary from one EFX to another. For a description of EFX parameters, see "Chapter 5 — Multi-Effector EFX" (** p. 83).

* This setting is ignored when EFX Source is set to 1-9/11-16.

PERFORM EFX OUT (Performance EFX Output)

This sets how sound through EFX will be output when "EFX" is selected with Output Assign for OUTPUT.

* This setting is ignored when EFX Source is set to 1-9/11-16.

<Output Assign — MIX/OUT-PUT1/OUTPUT2

Output Level - 0 to 127

Output Assign determines the output destination for the EFX

sound, and Output Level sets the level of the output signal.

MIX:

This sends the EFX sound to MIX OUT. The sound is also simultaneously output to Chorus and Reverb.

OUTPUT1:

This sends the EFX sound to OUTPUT1.

OUTPUT2:

This sends the EFX sound to OUTPUT2.

* When OUTPUT1 or OUTPUT2 is selected as the output destination, all settings for Chorus and Reverb are ignored.

<Chorus> Chorus Send Level — 0 to 127

This sets the level of the signal sent to Chorus from EFX.

<Reverb> Reverb Send Level — 0 to 127

This sets the level of the signal sent to Reverb from EFX.

PERFORM EFX CTRL (Performance EFX Cantrol)

The JV-1DBD lets you use any of a variety of MIDI Controllers to vary EFX parameters in real time.

Just as with Patch EFX Control, you use EFX Control Source to choose a Controller, and set the degree of action of the Controller with EFX Control Depth (-63 to +63).

You can choose any of the following as the EFX Control Source.

OFF:

No Controller is used.

SYS-CTRL1:

The Controller set with System Control Source 1, a system parameter, is used (** p. 68).

SYS-CTRL2:

The Controller set with System Control Source 2, a system parameter, is used (** p. 68).

MODULATION:

Modulation (Control Change #1)

BREATH:

Breath (Control Change #2)

FOOT:

Foot (Control Change #4)

VOLUME:

Volume (Control Change # 7)

PAN

Pan (Control Change # 10)

EXPRESSION:

Expression (Control Change # 11)

BENDER:

Pitch bend

AFTERTOUCH:

Aftertouch

- * Choose "SYS-CTRL1" or "SYS-CTRL2" if there is no need to use a different Controller for each Performance, or if you want to perform control with something other than the control changes described here. Use the system parameter's Control Assign 1 page to set the Controller (** p. 68).
- When the switch for Receive MIDI, a system parameter, is set to "OFF," then there is no effect when any Controller is used.
- * This setting is ignored when EFX Source is set to 1-9/11-16.

PERFORM CHORUS (Performance Chorus)

<Rat> Chorus Rate — 0 to 127

This sets the speed for the undulations of the Chorus sound.

<Dpt> Chorus Depth - 0 to 127

This sets the depth of the undulations of the Chorus sound.

<Dly> Pre delay - 0 to 127

This sets the time from the playing of the original sound to the playing of the Chorus sound. Larger values result in broader sounds.

<Fbk> Chorus Feedback -- 0 to 127

This sets the amount of sound from Chorus that is returned (fed back) to Chorus. Larger values result in Chorus effects of greater complexity.

<Level> Chorus Level — 0 to 127

This sets the volume of the Chorus sound.

<Output> Chorus Output Assign — MIX/REVERB/ MIX+REV

This setting determines how the Chorus sound is output.

MIX:

This outputs the Chorus sound to MIX OUT.

REVERB:

This outputs the Chorus sound to Reverb.

MIX+REV:

This outputs the Chorus sound to both MIX OUT and Reverb.

PERFORM REVERB (Performance Reverb)

<Type> Reverb Type

This parameter selects the type of reverberation.

ROOM1:

Short, high-density reverb

ROOM2:

Short, low-density reverb

STAGE1:

Reverb with many late reflections

STAGE2:

Reverb with strong initial reflection

HALL1:

Sparkling reverb

HALL2:

Richly resounding reverb

DELAY:

Standard delay

PAN-DLY:

A delay that pans (moves) the reflections to left and right.

<Time> Reverb Time — 0 to 127

For a type from "ROOM1" to "HALL2," this sets the reverb time (i.e., how long the reverb continues). For "DELAY" or "PAN-DLY," this sets the delay time. Larger values produce a feeling of greater space.

<Lev> Reverb Level - 0 to 127

This sets the volume of the reverb sound.

<Fbk> Delay Feedback - 0 to 127

When "DELAY" or "PAN-DLY" has been chosen as the type, this sets the amount of delayed sound that is returned (fed back) to the delay. Larger values result in a delay sustained for a longer time.

<HF Damp> High-frequency Damp — 200/250/315 /400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/50 00/6300/8000/BYPASS

This sets the frequency at which the high-frequency components of the reverb sound are cut off.

A lower cutoff frequency results in a "darker" sound, and a higher frequency produces a brighter sound. When set to "BYPASS," no high-frequency components are cut off.

■ Setting the MIDI Channel for a Part (MIDI)

These set the MIDI message receive switch and receive channel for each of the Parts.

CONTROL

<Channel > MIDI Channel — 1 to 16 PAIRITE

This sets the MIDI receive channel for each Part.

* Be careful when using this setting, because if you set it to the same channel as "Control Channel," a system parameter (** p. 66), then the Control Channel setting takes priority and when a program change message is received the Performance will be switched, too.

<Rx> MIDI Receive Switch — OFF/ON PACEUR.

This determines whether MIDI messages for each Part are received (ON) or not received (OFF).

* The setting you make here changes automatically if you switch PART SWITCH [1/9] to [8/16] on or off while in the Performance Play mode.

• Rx MIDI (Receive MIDI)

< Volume > Receive Volume — OFF/ON FALSTIE

This determines whether MIDI volume messages for each Part are received (ON) or not received (OFF).

* This setting is ignored when the Volume setting for Receive MIDI, a system parameter, is set to "OFF" (** p. 68).

<Hold-1> Receive Hold 1 — OFF/ON PALETTE

This determines whether MIDI hold 1 messages for each Part are received (ON) or not received (OFF).

 This setting is ignored when the Hold 1 setting for Receive MIDI, a system parameter, is set to "OFF" (** p. 68).

<Program Change> Receive Program Change — OFF/ON PALETTE

This setting determines whether MIDI program change messages for each Part are received (ON) or not received (OFF).

* This setting is ignored when the Program Receive setting for Receive MIDI, a system parameter, is set to "OFF" (** p. 68).

Selecting the Patch Assigned ta a Part (PART)

This assigns a Patch or Rhythm Set to each of the Parts.

PATCH

<Group> Patch Group PALETTE

This selects the group of the Patch (or Rhythm Set, for Part 10) to assign to each Part.

USR

User Memory Patch

CRD:

DATA Card Patch

PCM:

PCM Card Patch

PRA to PRC:

Patch from Preset Memory A to C

GM:

Patch from Preset Memory D (GM sound)

XPA to XPD:

Patch from Expansion Board A to D

<Number> Patch Number — 001 to 255 PALETTE!

This selects the number of the Patch to assign to each Part. The name of the selected Patch appears on the display in parentheses.

* For USR, PRA to PRC, and GM, you can choose a number from 001 to 128. For CRD, PCM, and XPA to XPD, you can choose any Patch number up to the number of Patches stored on the device.

* You can't select a Patch from a DATA Card, PCM Card, or Expansion Board unless that device is installed in your IV-1080.

■ Setting the Pitch far a Part (PITCH)

This makes settings related to the pitch of each Part.

PITCH

<Pitch Coarse> Pitch Coarse Tune — -48 to +48

This shifts the pitch of a Part by up to four octaves up or down in semitone steps.

The pitch varies relatively, with the pitch of the Patch taken to be zero.

<Pitch Fine> Pitch Fine Tune — -50 to +50

This shifts the pitch of a Part up or down in increments of one cent (1/100th of a semitone).

You can fine-tune the Tone by up to half a half-step (one quarter-tone) in either direction.

■ Setting the Stereo Pasition for a Part (PAN)

This sets the panning (localizes sound image) for each of the

PAN

<Part Pan> Part Pan — L64 to 0 to 63R PAGETTE

Sets the panning (localizes sound image) for each of the Parts. L64 is leftmost, 0 is centered, and 63R is rightmost.

 Because panning is also set within each Patch, the stereo position of each Patch is shifted from its current position by the value you set here.

■ Setting the Valume far a Part (LEVEL)

This sets the level (volume) for each Part.

LEVEL

<Level> Part Level -- 0 to 127 PALEUE

This sets the volume of the Part. It is mainly used to balance the volume with other Parts.

3. Rhythm Edit Mode



■ Naming a Rhythm Set (COM-MON)

RHYTHM NAME (Rhythm Set Name)

You can give a Rhythm Set a name up to 12 characters in length.

The same procedure that you use to change a Patch name can be used to change a Rhythm Set name.

Available characters:

Space, A to Z, a to z, 0 to 9, +-*/ | =?<>()[]|]::.,""#%&\$\psi \@^_

■ Selecting Effects Added to the Rhythm Set (EFFECTS)

* The parameters at the pages for the Effects you set here, except for the OUTPUT page, are Performance parameters currently called up to the temporary area. This means that if you want to save the data for these parameters, you must first change over to the Performance mode and save it as Performance data. However, if you've called this Rhythm Set from another Performance, then its Effect settings belong to that Performance.

OUTPUT

<Output Assign — MIX/EFX/OUT-PUT1/OUTPUT2</p>

Output Level -- 0 to 127

Output Assign determines the output destination for each Rhythm Tone, and Output Level sets the level of the output signal.

MIX:

This sends the original sound to MIX OUT. The sound is also simultaneously output to Chorus and Reverb.

EFX:

This sends the original sound to EFX. The sound is also simultaneously output to Chorus and Reverb. The output destination of the sound passing through EFX follows the Output Assign setting for PERFORM EFX OUT.

OUTPUT1:

This sends the original sound to OUTPUTI.

OUTPUT2:

This sends the original sound to OUTPUT2.

* When OUTPUT1 or OUTPUT1 is selected as the output destination, the settings for Chorus and Reverb are ignored.

<Chorus> Chorus Send Level — 0 to 127

This sets the level of the signal sent to Chorus for each

Rhythm Tone.

<Reverb> Reverb Send Level --- 0 to 127

This sets the level of the signal sent to Reverb for each Rhythm Tone.

PERFORM EFX TYPE (Performance EFX Type)

<Type> EFX Type

This determines the type of EFX applied to the Performance.

For a description of the EFX types, check out "Chapter 5 — Multi-Effector EFX" (FE p. 83).

* This is disabled when EFX Source is set to 1-9/11-16.

<Source> EFX Source — PERFORM/1-9/11-16

This selects whether the EFX set for the Performance is applied to the entire Performance (PERFORM), or whether one of the FFXs set for the Patches of the Parts is selected and applied to the entire Performance (1-9/11-16).

- * The EFX set for a Patch and the EFX set for the Performance cannot be used at the same time.
- * When set to 1-9/11-16, the settings for the EFX Type and the following Performance EFX Parameter, Performance EFX Output and Performance EFX Control are disabled, and the settings for the Patch EFX are enabled.

PERFORM EFX PRM (Performance EFX Parameter)

This selects the parameter for the EFX chosen with EFX Type. The parameters that can be set vary from one EFX to another. For a description of EFX parameters, see "Chapter 5 — Multi-Effector EFX" (** p. 83).

* This setting is ignored when EFX Source is set to 1-9/11-16.

PERFORM EFX OUT (Performance EFX Output)

This sets how sound through EFX will be output when "EFX" is selected with Output Assign for OUTPUT.

* This setting is ignored when EFX Source is set to 1-9/11-16.

<Output Assign> Output Assign — MIX/OUT-PUT1/OUTPUT2

Output Level — 0 to 127

Output Assign determines the output destination for the EFX sound, and Output Level sets the level of the output signal.

MIX

This sends the EFX sound to MIX OUT. The sound is also simultaneously output to Chorus and Reverb.

OUTPUT1:

This sends the EFX sound to OUTPUT1.

OUTPUT2:

This sends the EFX sound to OUTPUT2.

* When OUTPUT1 or OUTPUT2 is selected as the output destination, all settings for Chorns and Reverb are ignored.

<Chorus> Chorus Send Level — 0 to 127

This sets the level of the signal sent to Chorus from EFX.

<Reverb> Reverb Send Level — 0 to 127

This sets the level of the signal sent to Reverb from EFX.

PERFORM EFX CTRL (Performance EFX Control)

The JV-1080 lets you use any of a variety of MIDI Controllers to vary EFX parameters in real time.

Just as with Patch EFX Control, you use EFX Control Source to choose a Controller, and set the degree of action of the Controller with EFX Control Depth (-63 to +63).

You can choose any of the following as the EFX Control Source.

OFF:

No Controller is used.

SYS-CTRL1:

The Controller set with System Control Source 1, a system parameter, is used (** p. 68).

SYS-CTRL2:

The Controller set with System Control Source 2, a system parameter, is used (** p. 68).

MODULATION:

Modulation (Control Change # 1)

BREATH:

Breath (Control Change #2)

FOOT:

Foot (Control Change #4)

VOLUME:

Volume (Control Change #7)

PAN

Pan (Control Change # 10)

EXPRESSION:

Expression (Control Change # 11)

BENOER:

Pitch bend

AFTERTOUCH:

Aftertouch

- * Choose "SYS-CTRL1" or "SYS-CTRL2" if there is no need to use a different Controller for each Performance, or if you want to perform control with something other than the control changes described here. Use the system parameter's Control Assign page to set the Controller (# p. 68).
- * When the switch for Receive MIDI, a system parameter, is set to "OFF," then there is no effect when any Controller is used.
- * This setting is ignored when EFX Source is set to 1-9/11-16.

PERFORM CHORUS (Performance Chorus)

<Rat> Chorus Rate - 0 to 127

This sets the speed for the undulations of the Chorus sound.

<Opt> Chorus Oepth — 0 to 127

This sets the depth of the undulations of the Chorus sound.

<Oly> Pre delay -- 0 to 127

This sets the time from the playing of the original sound to the playing of the Chorus sound. Larger values result in broader sounds.

<Fbk> Chorus Feedback — 0 to 127

This sets the amount of sound from Chorus that is returned (fed back) to Chorus. Larger values result in Chorus effects of greater complexity.

<Level> Chorus Level — 0 to 127

This sets the volume of the Chorus sound.

<Output> Chorus Output Assign — MIX/REVERB /MIX+REV

This setting determines how the Chorus sound is output.

MIX:

This outputs the Chorus sound to MIX OUT.

REVERB

This outputs the Chorus sound to Reverb.

MIX+REV:

This outputs the Chorus sound to both MIX OUT and Reverb

PERFORM REVERB (Performance Reverb)

<Type> Reverb Type

This parameter selects the type of reverberation.

ROOM1

Short, high-density reverb

ROOM2:

Short, low-density reverb

STAGE1:

Reverb with many late reflections

STAGE2:

Reverb with strong initial reflection

HALL1:

Sparkling reverb

HALL2:

Richly resounding reverb

OELAY:

Standard delay

PAN-DLY:

A delay that pans (moves) the reflections to left and right.

<Time> Reverb Time -- 0 to 127

For a type from "ROOM1" to "HALL2," this sets the reverb time (i.e., how long the reverb continues). For "DELAY" or "PAN-DLY," this sets the delay time. Larger values produce a feeling of greater space.

<Lev> Reverb Level --- 0 to 127

This sets the volume of the reverb sound.

<Fbk> Delay Feedback -- 0 to 127

When "DELAY" or "PAN-DLY" has been chosen as the type, this sets the amount of delayed sound that is returned (fed back) to the delay. Larger values result in a delay sustained for a longer time.

<HF Damp> High-frequency Damp — 200/250/315 /400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/50 00/6300/8000/BYPASS

This sets the frequency at which the high-frequency components of the reverb sound are cut off.

A lower cutoff frequency results in a "darker" sound, and a higher frequency produces a brighter sound. When set to "BYPASS," no high-frequency components are cut off.

■ Using Controllers to Chonge How Sounds Are Ployed (CON-TROL)

These make settings for the Controllers and for how Rhythm Tones are played.

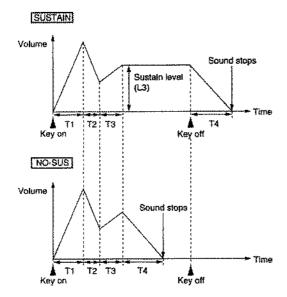
CONTROL

<Bender> Bender Range - 0 to 12

This lets you set how far the pitch changes when the Bender lever is moved to the right or left (or when the wheel is turned). You can set a range up/down to one octave in semi-tone increments.

<EnvMode> Envelope Mode — ND-SUS/SUSTAIN

This sets whether the time of the sustain level (L3) for the Pitch/TVF/TVA Envelope is ignored (NO-SUS) or recognized (SUSTAIN). With one-shot sounds this is effective when set to "NO-SUS."



<Mute Group> Mute Group — DFF/1 to 31

This lets you assign numbers to Rhythm Tones and differen-

tiate by groups so that rhythm sounds with identical numbers are not played simultaneously. Up to 31 groups can be set. There is no muting when set to "OFF."

● Rx5WITCH (Receive 5witch)

<Volume> Volume Control Switch — DFF/DN

This determines whether the volume changes (ON) or doesn't change (OFF) when MIDI volume messages are received for the Rhythm Tones.

* This setting is ignored when the Volume setting for Receive MIDI, a system parameter, is set to "OFF" (* p. 68).

<Pan> Pan Control Switch — DFF/CDNT/KEY-DN

This sets how MIDI pan messages for each of the Rhythm Tones are received.

DFF:

The stereo position does not change when a pan message is received.

CDNT:

Pan messages are received and the stereo position changes.

KEY-DN:

The stereo position changes according to pan messages when the key is on, but even if a new pan message is received while the sound is played, there is no change in the stereo position until the next time the key is on.

* This setting is ignored when the Control Change setting for Receive MIDI, a system parameter, is set to "OFF" (* p. 68).

<Hold-1 Switch> Hold 1 Control Switch - DFF/DN

This determines whether a sound is held (ON) or not held (OFF) when MIDI hold 1 messages are received for the Rhythm Tones.

* This setting is ignored when the Hold 1 setting for Receive MIDI, a System parameter, is set to "OFF" (** p. 68).

Selecting Woveforms for o Rhythm Tone (WAVE)

This lets you select the waveform that serves as the basis for a Rhythm Tone, apply effects to the waveform, and control its pitch.

WAVE

<Group> Wave Group — INT-A or B/CARD/EXP-A to D

This determines the form of memory from which a waveform is to be chosen.

INT-A or B:

Selects a waveform stored in the JV-1080.

CARD:

Selects a waveform stored on a PCM Card.

EXP-A to D:

Selects a waveform stored on Expansion Board A, B, C, or D.

<Number> Wave Number — 1 to 255

Selects the waveform that forms the basis of a Rhythm Tone. Along with the wave number, the wave name appears on the display in parentheses.

<Gain> Wave Gain --- -6/0/+6/+12

This changes the gain of a waveform, and is effective when adjusting the level of a Rhythm Tone. The value is displayed in decibels (dB).

<Switch> Tone Switch -- OFF/DN

This determines whether each Rhythm Tone is to be played (ON) or not played (OFF).

■ Changing the Pitch of a Rhythm Tane (PITCH)

This sets parameters related to the pitch of a Rhythm Tone.

PITCH

<Coarse> Source Key — C-1 to G9

This sets the pitch of the key in which the Rhythm Tone is to be played.

<Fine> Fine Tune --- -50 to +50

This shifts the pitch of a Rhythm Tone up or down in increments of one cent (1/100th of a semitone).

You can fine-tune the Rhythm Tone by up to half a half-step (one quarter-tone) in either direction.

<Random> Random Pitch Depth — 0 to 1200

This deliberately causes the pitch of the Rhythm Tone being played to fluctuate irregularly. The value is displayed in hundredths of a half-step.

<Env Dpt> Pitch Envelope Depth--- -12 to +12

This sets the extent of the effectiveness of the Pitch Envelope. Larger values, either positive or negative, result in a greater range of change for the Pitch Envelope. Negative values reverse the form of the envelope.

PCH VELOCITY (Pitch Velocity)

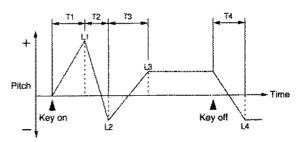
This changes the level of the Pitch Envelope according to velocity. When the value is positive, a larger velocity value results in a larger Pitch Envelope level. When negative, a larger velocity value results in a smaller Pitch Envelope level.

<Velocity Time> Velocity Time Sensitivity — -100/-70/-50/-40/-30/-20/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/+100

This varies the entire Pitch Envelope time according to velocity.

When the value is positive, a larger velocity value results in faster change in the Pitch Envelope time. The change is slowed when the value is negative.

PCH ENVELOPE (Pitch Envelope)



<T1, T2, T3, or T4> Pitch Envelope Time 1, 2, 3, or 4 —

This sets the time T1, T2, T3, or T4 for the Pitch Envelope. Larger values result in longer times until the next pitch is reached (for instance, T2 controls the time from L1 until L2 is reached).

<L1, L2, L3, or L4> Pitch Envelope Level 1, 2, 3, or 4 — 0 to 127

This sets the level LI, L2, L3, or L4 for the Pitch Envelope. It determines how much the pitch changes from the reference pitch (set with Coarse Tune or Fine Tune) at each point. The change is higher than the reference pitch when this value is positive and lower than the reference pitch when negative.

■ Changing the Saund af a Rhythm Tone (TVF)

You can manipulate Rhythm Tones with a TVF (Time Variant Filter), changing the brightness, thickness, and other aspects of the sound.

• FILTER

<Type> Filter Type — OFF/LPF/BPF/HPF/PKG

This selects the type of filter. If you don't want to use a filter, set this to "OFF."

LPF (Low-pass Filter):

Components higher than the cutoff frequency are eliminated. High-range frequencies are cut off, so the sound is rounder. This is the most often-used filter.

BPF (Bandpass Filter):

Only components near the cutoff frequency are allowed to remain — all others are eliminated. This is good for making highly distinctive sounds.

HPF (High-pass Filter):

Components lower than the cutoff frequency are eliminated. This filter is good for making percussion instruments with distinctive high ranges.

PKG (Peaking Filter):

The components near the cutoff frequency are emphasized. This expresses the special sound of a drum, and can even be used to create a wow effect.

<Cutoff> Cutoff Frequency - 0 to 127

This specifies the frequency at which the filter effect starts (the cutoff frequency) with respect to the frequency components of a waveform.

 The effects of the filters and cutoff frequencies vary greatly from one type of waveform to another.

<Res> Resonance - 0 to 127

This lifts up the components of the sound near the cutoff frequency, making the sound more distinctive.

<Env Dpt> TVF Envelope Depth—-63 to +63

This sets the extent of the effectiveness of the TVF Envelope. Larger values, either positive or negative, result in a greater range of change for the TVF Envelope. Negative values invert the shape of the envelope.

TVF VELOCITY

<V-Sens> TVF Envelope Velocity Sensitivity — -100 to +150

This changes the level of the TVF Envelope according to velocity.

When the value is positive, a larger velocity value results in a larger TVF Envelope level for a brighter sound. When negative, a larger velocity value results in a smaller TVF Envelope level for a darker sound.

<V-Time> Velocity Time Sensitivity — -100/-70/-50/-40/-30/-20/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/+100

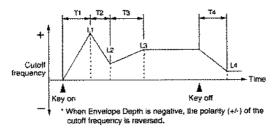
This varies the entire TVF Envelope time according to velocity. When the value is positive, a larger velocity value results in faster change in the TVF Envelope time. The change is slowed when the value is negative.

<V-Resonance> Resonance Velocity Sensitivity -- - 100 to +150

This changes the amount of resonance applied according to the velocity.

When the value is positive, a larger velocity produces greater resonance. When negative, resonance is reduced. The effect is not applied when the value is zero.

TVF ENVELOPE



<T1, T2, T3, or T4> TVF Envelope Time 1, 2, 3, or 4 — 0 to 127

This sets the time T1, T2, T3, or T4 for the TVF Envelope. Larger values result in longer times until the next cutoff frequency is reached (for instance, T2 controls the time from L1 until L2 is reached).

<L1, L2, L3, or L4> TVF Envelope Level 1, 2, 3, or 4 — 0 to 127

This sets the level L1, L2, L3, or L4 for the TVF Envelope. It determines how much the cutoff frequency changes from the reference cutoff frequency (set with Cutoff Frequency) at each point. The change is higher than the reference cutoff frequency when this value is positive and lower than the reference cutoff frequency when negative.

■ Chonging the Volume of a Rhythm Tone (TVA)

You can use a TVA (Time Variant Amplifier) to select the change in volume for each of the Rhythm Tones.

TVA

<Level> Tone Level — 0 to 127

This sets the volume of the Rhythm Tone.

<Pan> Tone Pan — L64 to 0 to 63R

Sets the panning (stereo position) for each of the Rhythm Tones.

L64 is leftmost, 0 is centered, and 63R is rightmost.

<Random> Random Pan Depth — 0 to 63

Panning changes irregularly each time a key is played. The value you set for this determines the range of change. There is no change when set to zero.

<Alt> Alternate Pan Depth — L63 to 0 to R63

The sound image is panned alternatingly to the right and left each time a key is played. The changes are made with the value set for Tone Pan at the center. There is no change when set to zero. If you set two Tones respectively to L and R, the stereo position is swapped each time they are played.

TVA VELOCITY

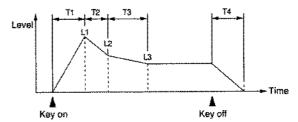
<Velocity Sens> TVA Envelope Velocity Sensitivity —-100 to +150

This changes the level of the TVA Envelope according to velocity. When the value is positive, a larger velocity value results in a larger TVA Envelope level for a louder sound. When negative, a larger velocity value results in a smaller TVA Envelope level for a softer sound.

<Velocity Time> Velocity Time Sensitivity — -100/-70/-50/-40/-30/-20/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/+100

This varies the entire TVA Envelope time according to velocity. When the value is positive, a larger velocity value results in faster change in the TVA Envelope time. The change is slowed when the value is negative.

• TVA ENVELOPE



<T1, T2, T3, or T4> TVA Envelope Time 1, 2, 3, or 4 — 0 to 127

This sets the time T1, T2 or T3 for the TVA Envelope. Larger values result in longer times until the next volume is reached (for instance, T2 controls the time from L1 until L2 is reached).

<L1, L2, or L3> TVA Envelope Level 1, 2, or 3 — 0 to

This sets the level L1, L2, L3, or L4 for the TVA Envelope. It determines how much the volume changes from the reference volume (set with Tone Level) at each point.

4. System Mode

Pressing the [SYSTEM] button calls up the parameters for the System mode, no matter what mode you may be in at the time. The parameters you set here affect the entire JV: 1050, so they remain effective even if you switch to the Patch mode or Performance mode, etc.(except for some parameters for the GM mode) These settings remain in memory even if you end your session without performing a write operation.

| | - 111 - | | 11 : " | | I – | |
|------------|------------|-------|--------|-------|-----|--------|
| COMMON EFF | ects conte | #VAVE | CFO | PHTCH | TVF | TVA |
| COMMON EFF | ECTS MIDI | PART | | PATCH | PAN | LEVEL |
| SETUP | \$ASIDI | | | TL3NE | | PREVEW |

■ Making Selections for Settings and the Display (SETUP)

This lets you make various settings for the JV-1080, and also adjust the brightness of the display.

SYSTEM SETUP

<LCD> LCD Contrast - 1 to 10

This adjusts the contrast (brightness) for the display. A larger value results in a brighter screen.

<PowerUp> Powerup Mode — DEFAULT/LAST

This selects the screen displayed when you turn on the power.

DEFAULT:

The Patch "USER: 001" Play screen is displayed.

LAST

The Play screen for the Patch, Performance, or GM mode selected before you last switched off the power is displayed.

<Patch Remain> Patch Remain Switch — OFF/ON

This selects whether the sounds of a previously played Patch or Rhythm Set are kept (ON) or not kept (OFF) when you change the Patch or Rhythm Set.

RHYTHM EDIT KEY

<Source> Rhythm Edit Source — PANEL/PANEL &MIDI

This sets whether Rhythm Tones to be ediled are to be chosen by operating the controls on the JV-1DBD (PANEL), or whether they can also be chosen with the keys on a MIDI keyboard connected to the unit (PANEL&MIDI).

PANEL

Rhythm Tones can only be selected with the TONE SELECT buttons on the JV-1DBD.

PANEL&MIDI:

Rhythm Tones can be selected with the TONE SELECT buttons on the JV-1080, or by pressing the corresponding key on a MIDI keyboard connected to the JV-1080 (** p. 34).

■ Making Settings far MIDI (MIDI)

This makes settings for MIDI receive channels and controllers.

The screen that is displayed depends on the mode you were in before you pressed the [SYSTEM] button.

PERFORM MIDI (Performance MIDI)

This screen is displayed when you press [SYSTEM] while in the Performance mode.

<Control Channel> Control Channel — 1 to 16/OFF

This sets the channel for switching a Performance, which is different from the channels for the Parts of the Performance. If this channel matches the receive channel for any of the Parts, then Performance switching takes priority. Nothing is received when set to "OFF."

* The MIDI receive channels for the Parts are set with Performance parameters.

<Clock> Clock Source — INT/MIDI

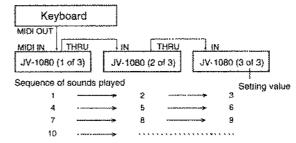
When controlling Tone or EFX parameters (such as Delay Time or LFO Rate) with the tempo clock, this selects whether the unit's built in clock (INT) or the clock for an external MIDI device (MIDI) will be used.

* The internal tempo clock is determined by the Default Tempo Performance Common parameter (** p. 57). However, this tempo clock is not output from MIDI OUT.

<Stack> Stack — OFF/1 of 2/2 of 2/1 of 3/.../8 of 8

The Stack function lets you combine two or more JV-1080 units and increase the number of sounds that can be played simultaneously. You can hook up and use up to eight mits

[Usage with Three Connected Units]



When set to "OFF," the Stack function is disabled and each JV:1080 plays in sequence all of the note messages that are received.

 The Stack function does not work with Patches or Rhythm Tones for which Solo or Portamento has been turned on.

Rhythm Sets are played on the first JV1080, and Patches for which Solo or Portamento has been turned on are played on the second JV1080.

PATCH MIDI

This screen is displayed when you press [SYSTEM] while in the Patch mode. <Receive Channel> Patch Receive Channel — 1 to 16
This sets the MIDI receive channel in the Patch Play mode.

<Clock> Clock Source — INT/MIOI

When controlling Tone or EFX parameters (such as Delay Time or LFO Rate) with the tempo clock, this selects whether the unit's built-in clock (INT) or the clock for an external MIDI device (MIDI) will be used.

* The internal tempo clock is determined by the Default Tempo Patch parameter (#p. 42). However, this tempo clock is not output from MIDI OUT.

<Stack> Stack — OFF/1 of 2/2 of 2/1 of 3/.../8 of 8

The Stack function lets you combine two or more JV-1080 units and increase the number of sounds that can be played simultaneously. See the description of the Performance MIDI Stack function.

GM MODE MIDI

This screen is displayed when you press [SYSTEM] while in the GM mode.

<Clock> Clock Source — MIOI

Provides for control of EFX parameters (such as Delay Time) using the MIDI clock from an external device. In the GM mode, this parameter is always fixed to "MIDI". However, if no MIDI clock has arrived, the parameters will be controlled in accord with a calculation which converts a note's duration to what it should be at a tempo of 120 bpm.

<Stack> Stack — OFF/1 of 2/2 of 2/1 of 3/.../8 of 8

The Stack function lets you combine two or more JV1080 units and increase the number of sounds that can be
played simultaneously. See the description of the
Performance MIDI Stack function.

SYS-EXC MIDI (System Exclusive MIDI)

MIDI messages such as Performance and Patch data that are specific to certain devices are called "exclusive" messages, or SysEx messages. This sets how the JV-1080 exchanges SysEx messages with external MIDI devices.

<Unit #> Unit Number --- 17 to 32

This setting ensures a match with the device ID number of the other device when exchanging SysEx messages.

<Rx.Exc> Receive System Exclusive --- OFF/ON

This setting determines whether SysEx messages from an external device are received (ON) or not received (OFF).

<Tx.Exc> Transmit System Exclusive — OFF/ON

When a Patch or Rhythm Set parameter has been changed, this setting determines whether that information is sent (ON) or not sent (OFF) as a SysEx message.

<Rx.GM> Receive GM Message — OFF/ON

This setting determines whether GM MIDI messages from an external device are received (ON) or not received (OFF).

* Set Receive GM Message to "ON" when you want to play back a GM score, or if you want the JV-1080 to switch to the GM mode automatically.

CONTROL SOURCE

<Tap> Tap Control Source — OFF/HOLO-1/SOST/ SOFT/HOLO-2

This setting determines what pedal information is used for control when the tempo of the MIDI clock is determined by how rapidly the pedal is depressed.

OF

No control

HOLO-1:

Hold 1 (Control Change # 64)

SOST:

Sostenuto (Control Change # 66)

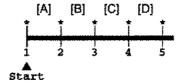
CORT

Soft pedal (Control Change # 67)

HOLO-2:

Hold 2 (Control Change # 69)

When using Tap Control Source, the time intervals are calculated as shown below in order to determine what is recognized as being the duration of quarter notes. The tempo is altered to accord with this.



*: Timing at which pedal is tapped

First: nothing occurs Second: interval of A

Third: average of B and A intervals
Fourth: average of C, B, and A intervals
Fifth: average of D, C, B, and A intervals

From the fifth tap onwards, the value is always an average that includes the values for the four previous taps.

Note, however, that if the value for the current interval will cause a reduction of more than 10% in the tempo, the unit will begin a new record of the averages (as in the second tap above).

<Hold> Hold Control Source — OFF/HOLO-1/SOST/ SOFT/HOLO-2

This setting determines what pedal information is used for control when the pedal is used to maintain (hold) sound parameters. The settings are the same as for Tap Control Source.

<Peak> Peak Control Source — OFF/HOLD-1/SOST /SOFT/HOLO-2

This setting determines what pedal information is used for control when the pedal is used to hold the maximum values of sound parameters. The settings are the same as for Tap Control Source.

* When each Control Source has been set to "HOLD-1," you should also set Hold 1 for Receive MIDI to "ON." When set to "SOST," "SOFT," or "HOLD-2," set Control Change for Receive MIDI (see p. 68) to "ON."

RECEIVE MIDI

<P.C Bnk C.C Vol Hld Bnd Mod Aft> - OFF/ON

This sets whether MIDI messages of each type are received (ON) or not received (OFF).

P.C: Program Change

Hld: Hold 1
Bnk: Bank Select
Bnd: Bender

C.C: Control Change
Mod: Modulation
Vol: Volume
Aft: Aftertouch

CONTROL ASSIGN 1

<Control 1> System Control Source 1 — CC00 to CC95/BENDER/AFTERTOUCH

<Control 2> System Control Source 2 — CC00 to CC95/BENDER/AFTERTOUCH

These set two Controllers for making Tone and EFX parameters change in real time. You can assign a Control Change number (0 to 95), Bender, or Aftertouch.

Patches and Performances also have Controller settings, and when "SYS-CTRL1" is selected for them, the Controller set with System Control Source 1 is used. In the same way, choosing "SYS-CTRL2" causes the Controller set with System Control Source 2 to be used.

- A Controller for which the switch for Receive MIDI, a System parameter, is set to "OFF" has no effect even if used.
- * The Tone parameters to be changed are set with the Patch Control Destination (** p. 49). EFX parameters to be changed are predetermined according to the EFX type (** p. 83).
- * Control Change messages contain predetermined functions, but the JV1080 can assign and use functions that are different from these. You should be aware, however, that such usage does not conform to the operation of Control Change messages as prescribed by MIDI standards.

CONTROL ASSIGN 2

<Volume> Volume Control Source — VOLUME /VOL+EXP

This makes the volume of Patches and Performance Parts change according to Control Change messages.

VOLUME:

Change is effected only by Volume messages (Control Change #7).

VOL+EXP:

Change is effected by the addition of Volume messages and Expression messages (Control Change #11).

<Aftertouch> Aftertouch Source — CH-AFTER/ POLY-AFTER/CH&POLY

Aftertouch is a function that adds qualities such as vibrato, pitch bending, or other sound changes when a key that has already been played is then pressed with greater force. This setting lets you select the type of aftertouch to be received.

CH-AFTER:

Only Channel Aftertouch is received. (With Channel Aftertouch, the effect is applied to all the notes on the same MIDI channel.)

POLY-AFTER:

Only Polyphonic Aftertouch is received. (With Polyphonic Aftertouch, the effect is applied separately for each individual key.)

CH&POLY:

Both Channel Aftertouch and Polyphonic Aftertouch are received.

■ Adjusting the Tuning (TUNE)

These settings let you tune the unit or fine-tune the pitch of a scale.

The screen that is displayed depends on the mode you were in before you pressed the [SYSTEM] button.

TUNE

<Master Tune> Master Tune — 427.4 to 452.6

This sets the overall tuning for the JV-1080. The frequency of the A4 key is displayed as the value.

<Scale Tune> Scale Tune Switch — — OFF/ON

This selects whether the Scale Tune function is to be used (ON) or not used (OFF).

Scale Tune Function

Scale Tune is a function for fine-tuning each pitch from C to B. Tuning the notes of a single octave causes the pitch of all octaves to be fine-tuned. By making the settings for Scale Tune, you can set a variety of pitch tunings other than equal temperament.

O Equal Temperament

With this system, an octave is divided into 12 equal parts. This is the tuning system that is most widely used in Western music. The JV-1080 uses equal temperament when Scale Tune Switch is set to "OFF."

O Pure Temperament (C is Tonic)

The three fundamental chords resound beautifully compared with even temperament. However, this effect can be obtained in only one key, and transposition makes the chord ambiguous. Some sample settings for keys that take C as the tonic are given here.

O Arabian Scale

In this scale, E and B are a quarter-tone lower and C#, F#, and G# are a quarter-tone higher than in even temperament. The intervals from G to B, C to E, F to G#, A# to C#, and D# to F# have a neutral third (the interval between a major third and a minor third). With the JV:1080, you can enjoy the Arabian scale in three keys—G, C, and F.

| Note | Even Temperament | Pure Temperament (C is Tonic) | Arabian Scale |
|------|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| € | 0 | 0 | -6 |
| €# | 0 | -8 | +4.5 |
| D | 0 | +4 | -2 |
| D# | 0 | +16 | -12 |
| F | 0 | -14 | -51 |
| F | 0 | -2 | -8 |
| F# | 0 | -10 | +43 |
| G | 0 | +2 | -4 |
| G# | 0 | ÷14 | +47 |
| A | Ð | ·16 | 0 |
| A# | 0 | +14 | -10 |
| В | 0 | -12 | -49 |

PART SCALE

This screen is displayed when you press the [SYSTEM] button while in the Performance mode.

Scale Tune C to B - -63 to +63

This sets the pitch of each note for the currently selected Performance Part. The setting is in increments of one cent (1/100th of a semitone). There are two screens — one for the black keys and one for the white keys.

PATCH SCALE

This screen is displayed when you press the [SYSTEM] button while in the Patch mode.

Scale Tune C to B --- 63 to +63 PALEUTE

This sets the pitch of each note for the currently selected Patch. The setting is in increments of one cent (1/100th of a semitone). There are two screens — one for the black keys and one for the white keys.

* Pressing a key from C to B on the MIDI keyboard causes the on-screen cursor to move to the selected key.

■ Using the JV-1□□□'s Controls to Ploy Test Sounds (PREVIEW)

Even when no MIDI keyboard is connected to the JV-1DBD, you can play test sounds by pressing the VOLUME knob. The settings you make here determine how these test sounds are played.

PREVIEW MODE

<Mode> Preview Sound Mode — SINGLE/CHORD

This sets how the test sounds will be played. When set to "SINGLE," the sounds are played sequentially, one at a time. The sounds are played together when set to "CHORD." The sound itself is set with Preview Key described below.

PREVIEW KEY

<Note 1-4> Preview Key Set 1 to 4 — C-1 to G9

This sets the pitches and note numbers for the test sounds. You can set up to four sounds.

PREVIEW VELOCITY

<Note 1-4> Preview Velocity Set 1 to 4 - 1 to 127

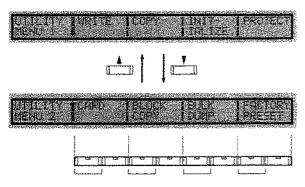
This sets the volume for the test sounds, with separate settings for notes 1 to 4.

5. Utility Mode

You can enter the Utility mode from any other mode simply by pressing the [UTILITY] button. The Utility mode lets you perform operations such as writing edited data to memory, copying data, or sending data to another device. In addition, the parameters you set in this mode remain in force even if you switch to another mode later.

Here's how to get around in the Utility mode.

 Press [UTILITY] to make the indicator light up and display the menu screen.



Press that PLACTICAL SELECT billion on the left aids under the display

- 2. Press the FUNCTION SELECT button corresponding to the position of the display menu items to call up the Parameter Setting screen for the selected menu item. Another way to get to the Parameter Setting screen is to use the [◄]/[►] buttons to move the cursor and make the desired menu item blink, then press the [ENTER] button.
- Use the [◄]/[►] buttons to move the cursor to the desired parameter, then use the VALUE knob or the [INC]/[DEC] buttons to change the value. (The details of the settings are explained for each item.)
- 4. The message "[Press ENTER]" appears in the right-hand corner of the Parameter Setting screen. After making the setting, press [ENTER] to put it into effect. When the operation is finished, the message "COMPLETE" is displayed.
- * If you want to stop an operation that is in progress, press the [EXIT] button.
- If you press [UTILITY] while in the GM mode, only one GM Setup screen is displayed. For details, see "Chapter 4 — Other functions of the JV-1080 (** p. 76).

■ Saving the Data You've Created (WRITE)

This writes edited data to the unit's User Memory, or to a DATA Card. The screen that is displayed depends on the mode you were in before you pressed the [UTILITY] button.

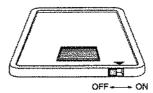
* If you want to write data to the User Memory, first make sure that Internal Protect (** p. 72) is set to "OFF." If you leave it on, then the following screen appears when you try to write the data.



To cancel, press [EXIT]. Pressing [UTILITY] forces the data to be written.

* If you want to write data to a DATA Card, first insert a DATA Card into the DATA Card slot, and make sure that the

DATA Card's protect switch is off. After writing the data, turn the protect switch back on to prevent data loss.

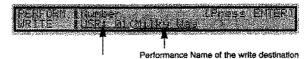


When [UTILITY] is pressed while in the Performance mode...

PERFORM WRITE (Performance Write)

This takes the Performance data in the temporary area and writes it to memory.

Use the VALUE knob, the [INC]/[DEC] buttons, or the SOUND GROUP buttons to select the Performance Number ("Number") for the write destination.



Performance Number of the write destination (USR = User Memory, CRD = DATA Card)

The name of the selected Performance appears in parentheses.

When [UTILITY] is pressed while in the Patch mode...

PATCH WRITE

This takes the Patch data in the temporary area and writes it to memory.



Patch Number of the write destination (USR = User Memory, CRD = DATA Cerd)

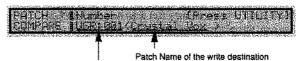
Use the VALUE knob, the [INC]/[DEC] buttons, or the SOUND GROUP buttons to select the Patch Number ("Number") for the write destination.

The name of the selected Patch appears in parentheses.

If you want to check the sound of the write destination Patch...

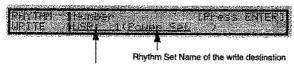
When you're performing a Patch Write operation, pressing [UTILITY] before executing the write operation displays the Patch Compare screen. Patch Write is the only operation that lets you do this. When you've displayed this screen, you can play the MIDI keyboard to check the sound of the write destination Patch. This handy feature can help prevent the overwriting of important Patches.

You can also change Patches while at this screen. To return to the Patch Write screen, press [UTILITY].



Patch Number of the write destination (USR = User Memory, CRD = DATA Card)

 Note that from the Compare screen the sound may not always sound the same as it does in the Play mode. When [UTILITY] is pressed while in the Rhythm Set mode...



Rhythm Set Number of the write destination (USR = User Memory, CRD = DATA Card)

• RHYTHM WRITE (Rhythm Set Write)

This takes the Rhythm Set data in the temporary area and writes it to memory.

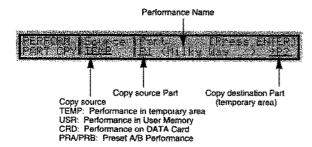
Use the VALUE knob, the [INC]/[DEC] buttons, or the SOUND GROUP buttons to select the Rhythm Set Number ("Number") for the write destination.

The name of the selected Rhythm Set appears in parentheses.

■ Copying Data (COPY)

This copies Patch Performance, or Rhythm Set data to the temporary area. The screen that appears depends on the mode you were in before you pressed the [UTILITY] button.

When [UTILITY] is pressed while in the Performance mode...



PERFORM PART CPY (Perfarmance Part Copy)

This copies the settings for one Performance Part to some other Performance Part in the temporary area.

Use the VALUE knob, [INC]/[DEC] buttons, or SOUND GROUP buttons to select the copy source ("Source").

Use the VALUE knob or [INC]/[DEC] buttons to choose the Parts ("Part") for the copy source and copy destination.

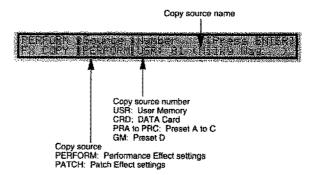
The name of the selected Performance appears in parentheses.

PERFORM FX COPY (Performance Effect Capy)

This takes the settings for an Effect already in memory and copies them to a Performance in the temporary area. You can also copy Patch Effect settings.

Use the VALUE knob or [INC]/[DEC] buttons to select the copy source ("Source").

Use the VALUE knob, [INC]/[DEC] buttons, or SOUND



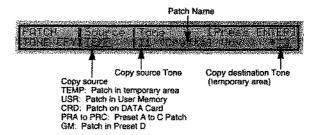
GROUP buttons to choose the copy source number ("Number").

The name of the selected Performance or Patch appears in parentheses.

When [UTILITY] is pressed while in the Patch mode...

PATCH TONE COPY

This copies the settings for one Patch Tone to another Patch Tone in the temporary area.

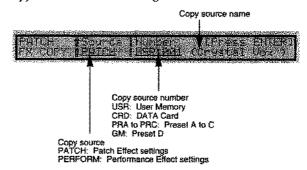


Use the VALUE knob, [INC]/[DEC] buttons, or SOUND GROUP buttons to select the copy source ("Source"). Use the VALUE knob or [INC]/[DEC] buttons to choose the Tones ("Tone") for the copy source and copy destination.

The name of the selected Patch appears in parentheses.

PATCH FX COPY (Patch Effect Capy)

This takes the settings for an Effect already in memory and copies them to a Patch in the temporary area. You can also copy Performance Effect settings.



Use the VALUE knob or [INC]/[DEC] buttons to select the copy source ("Source").

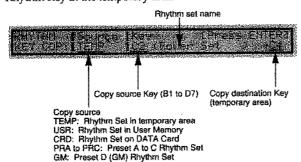
Use the VALUE knob, [INC]/[DEC] buttons, or SOUND GROUP buttons to choose the copy source number ("Number").

The name of the selected Patch or Performance appears in parentheses.

When [UTILITY] is pressed while in the Rhythm Set

RHYTHM KEY COPY

This copies the settings for one Rhythm Key to some other Rhythm Key in the temporary area.



Use the VALUE knob, [INC]/[DEC] buttons, or SOUND GROUP buttons to select the copy source ("Source"). Use the VALUE knob, the [INC]/[DEC] buttons, or the keys on the keyboard to choose the keys ("Key") for the copy source and copy destination.

■ Initializing Data (INITIALIZE)

This returns Patch, Performance, and Rhythm Set parameters in the temporary area to their standard values and factory default data.

Because only data in the temporary area is initialized, data written to memory is not overwritten by the initialize operation.

There are two methods for Initialize (Mode):

OFFAULT

All parameters in the temporary area are returned to their standard values.

PRESET:

Only data in the temporary area is returned to the values of the data in the User Memory in effect when the unit was shipped from the factory (i.e., items with the same Program Numbers are affected). However, with Patches such as those on an expansion board, where the Program numbers exceed 128, all of them above number 128 will be given the values for USER: 128.

Use the VALUE knob or the [INC]/[DEC] buttons to make the Mode setting at the respective setting screens.

When [UTILITY] is pressed while in the Performance

PERFORM INIT (Performance Initialize)

This initializes the Performance data called up to the temporary area.

When [UTILITY] is pressed while in the Patch mode ...

PATCH INIT (Patch Initialize)

This initializes the Patch data called up to the temporary

When [UTILITY] is pressed while in the Rhythm Set

• RHYTHM KEY INIT (Rhythm Key Initialize)

This initializes the data for the Rhythm Tones in the Rhythm Set called up to the temporary area that are assigned to specific keys.

* Use the VALUE knob, [INC]/[DEC] buttons, or the keys on the keyboard to choose the keys (B1 to D7) to be initialized.

RHYTHM SET INIT (Rhythm Set Initialize)

This initializes the Rhythm Set data called up to the temporary area.

■ Protecting Data (PROTECT)

"Protection" means to prohibit writing to the JV-1080, thereby preventing valuable data from being mistakenly overwritten.

WRITE PROTECT

<Internal > Internal Protect — OFF/ON

This prevents the contents of User Memory from being accidentally overwritten. This function is enabled when set to "ON" and cancelled when set to "OFF." It is always on when the power is turned on.

* Set this to "OFF" when writing data for Patches or the like from a DATA Card or the temporary area to User Memory.

<Exclusive> Exclusive Protect — OFF/ON

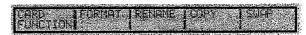
This prevents the contents of User Memory or a DATA Card from being overwritten by an Exclusive (SysEx) message from an external MIDI device. This function is enabled when set to "ON" and cancelled when set to "OFF." It is always OFF when the power is turned on.

* When Exclusive Protect is set to "OFF," the internal memory can be overwritten by SysEx messages even if Internal Protect is set to "ON."

■ Using a DATA Card (CARD)

This lets you perform operations such as copying the data in the JV-1DBD to a DATA Card, or swapping data between the JV-1DBD and a DATA Card.

CARD FUNCTION



Four menu items for the DATA Card are displayed.

FORMAT:

Initializes a DATA Card for use by the JV-1080.

RENAME:

Changes the name of a DATA Card.

COPY:

Copies data from a DATA Card to User Memory, or from User Memory to a DATA Card.

SWAP

Swaps data between a DATA Card and User Memory.

When you use the FUNCTION SELECT or [◄]/[▶] buttons to select a menu item and press [ENTER], the display changes to the setting screen for the menu item you've chosen.

FORMAT

This formats (initializes) a new DATA Card or a DATA Card that has previously been used with a different model, thereby enabling it to be used by the **JV-1DBD**. When you format a DATA Card, you can give it a name up to 12 characters in length. The same procedure that you use to change a Patch name can be used to change a DATA Card name.

Available characters:

Space, A to Z, a to z, 0 to 9, +-*/1=?<>()[][]:;.,""#%&\$Y@^_

If the DATA Card had a previous name, it appears in parentheses

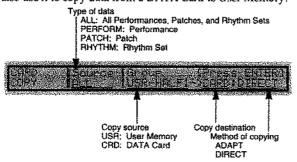
RENAME

This overwrites the existing name of a DATA Card. You can give the card a new name up to 12 characters in length. The procedure is the same as when naming a new DATA Card.

The previous name of the DATA Card is displayed in parentheses.

CARD COPY

This copies data in User Memory to a DATA Card. You can also use it to copy data from a DATA Card to User Memory.



Use the VALUE knob, [INC]/[DEC] buttons, or SOUND GROUP buttons to select the type of data ("Source"), copy source and destination ("Group"), and method of copying.

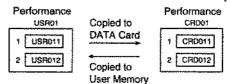
The JV-1080 can store 128 Patches, 32 Performances, and two Rhythm Sets in User Memory. However, the amount of data that can be contained in an M-256E DATA Card is 64 Patches, 16 Performances, and one Rhythm Set. As you can see, the M-256E has only half the storage space of User Memory. This means that when you exchange data with the M-256E, the data in User Memory is copied as a first half (USR-HALF1) and a second half (USR-HALF2).

When you select "ALL" for Source, the following methods of copying are used.

There are two methods of copying — ADAPT and DIRECT. The method of copying the Patches selected for the Performance Parts varies according to the setting.

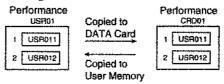
ADAPT

The Patches selected for the Parts are stored as "CRD" on the DATA Card or as "USR" in User Memory.



DIRECT:

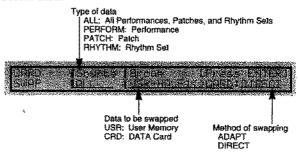
Performances are stored as "CRD" on the DATA Card or as "USR" in User Memory, but the Patches selected for the Parts are stored under their own names, which remain unchanged.



* When "ALL" has been selected for Source, please be aware that if a Performance using a Patch in the second half (No. 65 to 128) is copied to USR-HALF1, the Patches in the second half are not saved on the M-256E DATA Card, Similarly, if a Performance using a Patch in the first half (No. 1 to 64) is copied to USR-HALF2, the Patches in the first half are not saved on the M-256E DATA Card.

CARD SWAP

This takes Patch, Performance, and Rhythm Set data in User Memory and swaps it with the corresponding data on a DATA Card.



See CARD COPY for information on how to set each parameter.

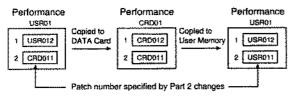
Important

The JV-1DBD lets you combine User Memory data and DATA Card data to create Performances. However, if set the Copy (SWAP) method to ADAPT, and you try to copy such data from User Memory to the DATA Card or from the DATA Card to User Memory, the following may occur.

Example:

Let's say that there is a Performance USR01, which specifies a Patch using USR012 for Part 1 and CRD011 for Part 2. When copying from User Memory to the DATA Card, this Performance is stored on the DATA Card as CRD01. At this time the Part 1 Patch is stored as CRD012, and Part 2 is stored without change as CRD011.

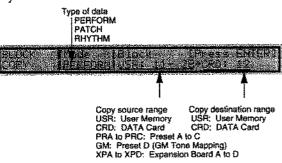
Thereafter, if you copy the data on the DATA Card to User Memory, the Performance is stored in User Memory as USR01 and Part 1 is stored as USR012, but Part 2 is stored as USR011. This means that even though the number of the Performance is the same as the original data, the Patch number specified by Part 2 has changed.



If you want to store data in User Memory just as it is, select DIRECT as the copy (or swap) method, or perform a Bulk Dump.

■ Capying a Specific Range af Data (BLOCK COPY)

This defines and copies a range of Performance, Patch, or Rhythm Set data.



BLOCK COPY

Use the VALUE knob, [INC]/[DEC] buttons, or SOUND GROUP buttons to select the type of data ("Mode") and the range of data to be copied ("Block").

* The following message will appear if you attempt to carry out the procedure when the amount of data at the source is larger than that at the copy destination.

Block Cory Range is Overflow

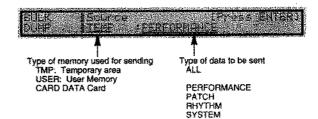
Should this happen, the JV-1080 will try to send each item of data in order until the copy destination reaches its capacity.

In the example shown above, there are eighteen Performances included in the copy source (USER: 11-28), and the first number at the copy destination is set as CRD: 12. However, since Performances can be stored on an M-256E card only up to the CRD: 16 location, the number of Performances that can be copied is five (CRD: 12-16).

■ Sending Data ta an External MIDI Device (BULK DUMP)

This takes data in the JV-1DBD or on a card and uses MIDI to send it to a sequencer or some other MIDI device. When you use this function, make sure that both the sending device and the receiving device are set to the same MIDI channel and device ID number (** p. 67).

BULK DUMP



Use the VALUE knob, [INC]/[DEC] buttons to select the type of memory and data for sending ("Source").

The following types of data can be sent.

When TMP is selected:

PERFORM: Data for Performances or Patches/Rhythm

Sets in Parts in the temporary area is sent.

PATCH: Data for Patches in the temporary area is

sent.

RHYTHM: Data for Rhythm Sets in the temporary

area is sent.

SYSTEM: System data is sent.

When USER is selected:

ALL: All data in user memory is sent.

PERFORM: All Performance data in user memory is sent.

Data for Patches/Rhythm Sets in Parts is not

sent.

PATCH: All Patch data in user memory is sent.
RHYTHM: All Rhythm Set data in user memory is sent.

When CARD is selected:

ALL: All data on a DATA card is sent.

PERFORM: All Performance data on a DATA card is sent.

Data for Patches/Rhythm Sets in Parts is not

sent

PATCH: All Patch data on a DATA card is sent.
RHYTHM: All Rhythm Set data on a DATA card is sent.

While sending is in progress, the following message appears on the display:

Transmitting *****

When sending data is finished, the following message will appear:

COMPLETE

If you want to stop sending data, press [EXIT].

■ Returning Settings to Their Factory Defaults (FACTORY PRESET)

This returns all settings for the JV-1080 to the data in effect when the unit was shipped from the factory.

FACTORY PRESET

Press [ENTER] to execute and return the data to its factory defaults.



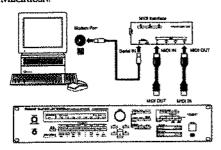
Other functions of the

This chapter explains various ways to take advantage of the JV-1DBD's functionality, such as using GM mode to play back performance data, selecting sounds from an external device, and using the built-in effects.

1. Using the JV-1080 with a DTMS (playing back GM scores)

The JV-1080's GM mode allows it to be used as the sound source for a DTMS (Desk Top Music System). In GM mode, the ________ can play back a GM score (performance data created for a GM sound generator) You can also modify the settings of various parameters as explained later in this section for even more musical expressivity.

The following diagram is an example of connections with a Macintosh.

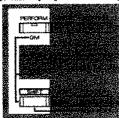


■ Selecting GM mode

The sound source of the JV-1080 can be set to be compatible with the GM system standard. In GM mode, the sound source is organized in essentially the same way as for performance mode. GM patches are assigned to each Part from 1-16, and a GM rhythm set is assigned to Part 10.



If you wish to manually select GM mode, press [SHIFT] + [PERFORM].



As an alternative to the above procedure, the JV-1080 will automatically enter GM mode when it receives a GM System On message, for example when a GM score that contains a GM System On message at the beginning of the song is played back by a sequencer.

GM System On message:

This is a MIDI message that causes a sound source to put itself in GM mode and initialize itself to the settings appropriate for a GM sound source.

- If the GM score is played back from the uniddle of the song, the playback may not be currect since the JV-10BC will not have switched to GM mode
- * To correctly play back a GM score, we recommend that you select GM mode manually.
- If the System parameter Receive GM Message (** p. 67) has been set "OFF," GM System On messages will not be received.
- In GM mode you can make following System parameter settings for GM mode that are independent of the Patch/Performances Rhythm Set modes. System Parameter values that have been set for GM mode are preserved even when GM mode is exited, and will be restored when GM mode is entered once again.

Receive MIDI page: All of receive switch CONTROL ASSIGN 1 page: System Control Source 1

CONTROL ASSIGN 2 page: Volume ControlSource

Aftertouch Source

SCALE TUNE page: Scale T une Switch

When the JV-1080 enters GM mode, the following System parameters will be automatically fixed at the following settings. It is not possible to change these settings.

GM MODE MIDI Page: Clock Source: MIDI

SYS-EXC MIDI Page:

Receive System Exclusive: OFF

RECEIVE MIDI Page: Receive Bank Select: OFF

When you exit GM mode, these System parameters will be restored to their previous settings

Initializing the GM mode

In order for a GM score to be played back correctly, the JV-ICHO must be reset to the basic GM settings. This operation is called Initialize GM Mode, and will occur at the following times.

- O When a GM System On is received from an external MIDI device.
- O When a GM System On message has been recorded in the performance data being played back.
- O When the JV-1080's power is turned on.
 O When you execute the Utility mode command GM Setup.

When you press [UTILITY] while in GM mode, the utility display will be different than at other times. The following display will appear:



Press [ENTER], and the current GM mode settings will be initialized. Press [EXIT], and you will return to the previous display.

- When you execute Initialize GM Mode, all previous GM mode settings will be overwritten.
- When you initialize GM mode, the following System parameters will be automatically set to the following values.

RECEIVE MIDI Page Receive Bank Select: OFF

Other MIDI receive switches: ON CONTROL ASSIGN1 Page:

System Control Sonrce 1: AFTERTOUCH CONTROL ASSIGN2 Page.

Volume Control Source: VOL&EXP Aftertouch Source: CH-AFTER

When you exit GM mode, these System parameters will be restored to their previous settings.

Playing back a GM score

GM performance data that is intended for playback on a GM system will carry the GM logo. Performance data carrying the GM logo is referred to as GM Score data and can be played back with the same musical result on any sound source that carries the GM logo (i.e., any GM-compatible sound source). - VIDEC is a CM-compatible sound source, and can play back GM

scores correctly.
However the JV-1080 also has a variety of enhanced functions which are not part of the GM system definition. Performance data created utilizing these functions may not play back correctly on other

2. Enhancing Musical Expression in GM Mode

The JV-IDBD provides parameters that can be edited for each GM part. By adjusting effect and sound parameters you can create a more musically expressive performance.

| | - | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|------|-----|-------|------|--------|
| COMMON EFFECTS | CONTROL | WAVE | LFO | PSTCH | TVF | YVA |
| COMMON EFFECTS | #AHEDE | PART | | PITCH | NA4 | LEVEL |
| SETUP | * AKON | | + | TUNE | **** | PREVEW |

 If you execute the Initialize command all these settings will be lost.

■ Adjusting the Effects (EFFECTS)

OUTPUT

<Output Assign> Output Assign — MIX/EFX/OUTPUT1/OUTPUT2/PATCH PARTIE Output Level — 0 to 127 PARTIE

The Output Assign parameter specifies the output destination of each Part, and the Output Level sets the output level.

MIX:

The unprocessed sound will be sent to MIX OUT, and also sent to chorus and reverb.

FFX:

The unprocessed sound will be sent to EFX, and also sent to chorus and reverb. The output destination of the sound passing through EFX will depend on the Output Assign setting for the GM EFX OUT.

OUTPUT1:

The unprocessed sound alone will be sent to OUTPUT 1.

OUTPUTZ

The unprocessed sound alone will be sent to OUTPUT 2.

PATCH

The unprocessed sound will be sent to the destination specified by the Output Assign (** p. 45) of the Patch selected for the Part. The output level, chorus send level, and reverb send level of the Part will be multiplied by the values of the Patch.

- * If you select OUTPUT 1 or 2 as the output destination, the chorus and reverb settings will be ignored.
- If you wish to use the output settings of each Tone, select PATCH. If you select a setting other than PATCH, the output settings of each Tone (output assign, output level, chorus/reverb send level) will be ignored, and the output settings of the Part will be used instead.

<Chorus> Chorus Send Level — 0 to 127 PALTIE

This parameter sets the level of the signal sent to the chorus for each Part.

<Reverb> Reverb Send Level — 0 to 127 FALSITE

This parameter sets the level of the signal sent to the reverb for each Part.

GM EFX TYPE

<Type> EFX Type

This parameter selects the type of EFX used in GM mode. For the available EFX types, refer to "Chapter 5. Multi-Effector EFX (** p. 83)."

GM EFX PRM (GM EFX Parameter)

This is where you make parameter settings for the EFX that was selected in EFX Type.

The available parameters will depend on the EFX type. For details on EFX parameters, refer to "Chapter 5. Multi-Effector EFX (** p. 83)."

GM EFX OUT (GM EFX Output)

This is where you specify the output routing of the sound from the EFX when the OUTPUT parameter Output Assign has been set to EFX.

<Output Assign> Output Assign — MIX/OUTPUT1/OUTPUT2

Output Level — 0 to 127

The Output Assign parameter determines the output destination of the EFX sound, and the Output Level parameter sets the level of the output signal.

MIY.

The EFX sound will be sent to MIX OUT, and also to chorus and reverb.

OUTPUT1:

The EFX sound will be sent to OUTPUT1.

OUTPUT2:

The EFX sound will be sent to OUTPUT2.

 If you select OUTPUT 1 or 2 as the output destination, the chorus and reverb settings will be ignored.

<Chorus> Chorus Send Level — 0 to 127

This parameter sets the level of the signal sent from EFX to the chorus.

<Reverb> Reverb Send Level --- 0 to 127

This parameter sets the level of the signal sent from EFX to the reverb.

• GM CHORUS

Chorus adds depth and spaciousness to the sound.

<Rat> Chorus Rate - 0 to 127

This parameter sets the modulation speed of the chorus.

<Dpt> Chorus Depth — 0 to 127

This parameter sets the modulation depth of the chorus.

<Dly> Pre Delay ---0 to 127

This parameter sets the time delay from when the original sound begins to when the chorus sound begins. Higher values result in a more spacious sound.

<Fbk> Chorus Feedback — 0 to 127

This parameter sets the amount of sound returned (fed back) from the chorus output back into the chorus input. Higher values result in a more complex chorus sound.

<Level> Chorus Level — 0 to 127

This parameter sets the volume of the chorus sound.

<Output> Chorus Output Assign — MIX/REVERB / MIX+REV

This parameter sets the output routing of the chorus sound.

MIX:

The chorus sound will be output from MIX OUT.

REVERB:

The chorus sound will be output to the reverb.

MIYAREV.

Chorus sound output to both MIX OUT and reverb.

GM REVERB

Reverb simulates the reverberation of a variety of acoustic spaces, adding spatial ambience to the sound.

<Type> Reverb Type

This parameter selects the type of reverb.

ROOM1:

A short reverb with high density reflections.

ROOM2:

A short reverb with low density reflections.

STAGEL

A reverb with strong late reverberation.

STAGE2

A reverb with strong early reflections.

HALL1:

A reverb with clear reverberation.

HALL2:

A reverb with rich reverberation.

DELAY

A conventional delay.

PAN-DLY:

A delay that pans (moves) the reflections to left and right.

<Time> Reverb Time — 0 to 127

When the Type is ROOM1—HALL2, this parameter sets the time length of the reverberation. When the Type is DELAY or PAN-DLY, this parameter sets the delay time. Higher values result in a wider-sounding acoustic space.

<Lev> Reverb Level --- 0 to 127

This parameter sets the volume of the reverberation.

<Fbk> Delay Feedback - 0 to 127

When the Type is DELAY or PAN-DLY, this parameter sets the amount of delayed sound that is returned (fed back) to the delay. Higher values result in more delay repeats.

<HF Damp> High-Frequency Damp — 200/250/315/400/500/630/800/100/1250/1600/2000/2500/31 50/4000/5000/6300/8000/BYPASS

This parameter sets the frequency at which the high frequencies will be cut.

Higher settings will result in a brighter-sounding reverb. When BYPASS is selected, the high frequencies will not be cut.

Internal effects in GM sound sources

The references in this manual to "GM chorus" and "GM reverb" may have caused you to conclude that these are part of the General MIDI specification.

It is true that most recent GM-compatible sound sources do have internal effects such as chorus and reverb, but the use of effect units is not specified in the General MIDI System Level 1 guidelines. This means that performance data created for the GM mode of the LN-KCECI may not play back correctly on other GM sound sources.

■ Selecting o Potch for each Port (PART)

<Number> Patch Number — 001 to 128 PALEUE

Select a GM patch number for each Part. The name of the selected GM patch will be displayed in parentheses ().

* In GM mode, it is not possible to select User, Card, Preset A— C or Expansion Board patches.

Adjust the pitch of each Port (PITCH)

These parameters adjust the pitch of each Part.

a PITCH

<Pitch Coarse Tune — -48 to +48

This parameter adjusts the pitch of each Part in semitone steps over a range of +/-4 octaves.

This parameter adjusts the pitch relative to a Patch pitch setting of 0.

<Pitch Fine> Pitch Fine Tune --- -50 to +50

This parameter is a further fine adjustment to the pitch specified by Pitch Coarse Tune, in steps of 1 cent (1/100th of a semitone) over a range of 1/2 semitone up or down.

■ Adjusting the pan position of each Part (PAN)

This parameter sets the pan position of each Part.

• PAN

<Part Pan> Part Pan - L64 to 0 to 63R

This parameter sets the pan (stereo location) of each Part. A setting of L64 is full left, 0 is center, and 63R is full right.

* There is also a pan setting inside each Patch, and the Part Pan setting of will adjust the Patch pan setting by the specified amount.

■ Adjusting the volume af each Port (LEVEL)

This parameter sets the volume level of each Part.

LEVEL

<Level> Part Level — 0 to 127 PALEUE

This parameter adjusts the volume level of each Part. You will use this parameter mainly to adjust the volume balance between Parts.

3. Live Performance Techniques

■ Selecting JV-1□B□ saunds from an external device

If you wish to select sounds or drum kits from an external MIDI device, use the following procedure.

On the JV-1080, Patches, Performances, and Rhythm Sets are selected by the values of the Bank Select (control changes # 0 and # 32) message and Program Change message. When you press a sound select button on a MIDI keyboard, these MIDI messages will be transmitted automatically. However if you wish to select JV-1080 sounds from a sequencer or personal computer, use the following procedure to transmit the appropriate MIDI messages.

- Set the transmitting and receiving devices to the same MIDI channel.
- Transmit a Control Change # 0 (Bank Select MSB) message with the desired value.
- Transmit a Control Change # 32 (Bank Select LSB) message with the desired value.
- Transmit a Program Change message with the desired value.
- * When the JV-1080 receives a Program Change message without having received a Bank Select message, it will select a sound only from the currently specified memory (Preset A, User, etc.).

Selecting a Patch

| Bank | Select | Program Change | Patch Group | Patch Number |
|------|--------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| MSB | LSB | | • | |
| 80 | Ð | 0-127 | User | #1#128 |
| 81 | O | 0-127 | Preset A | #1#128 |
| 81 | 1 | 0-127 | Preset B | #1#128 |
| 81 | 2 | (1-127 | Preset C | #1#128 |
| 81 | 3 | 0127 | Preset D (GM) | #1#128 |
| 82 | 0 | 0-127 | DATA card | #1-#128 |
| 83 | 0 | 0127 | PCM card | #1#128 |
| 84 | 0 | ()127 | Expansion A | #1#128 |
| 84 | 1 | 0-127 | Expansion A | #129#256 |
| 84 | 2 | 0-127 | Expansion B | #1#12B |
| 84 | 3 | 0-127 | Expansion B | #129#256 |
| 84 | 4 | 0127 | Expansion C | #3#128 |
| 84 | 5 | 0127 | Expansion C | #129#256 |
| 84 | 6 | 0127 | Expansion D | #1#12B |
| 84 | 7 | 0-127 | Expansion D | #129-#256 |

For example if you wanted to select Patch number 10 of Preset B, you would transmit the following data to the JV-1080.

(Numbers are given in decimal.) Control Change # 0 (Bank Select MSB) value: 81 Control Change # 32 (Bank Select LSB) value: 1 Program Change value: 9

* The Program Change number transmitted should be one less than the Patch number.

Selecting a Performance

| Bank : MSB | Select LSB | Program Change | Performance Group | Performance Number |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 80 | 0 | ()31 | User | #1#32 |
| 81 | 0 | ()31 | Preset A | #1#32 |
| 81 | 1 | (131) | Preset B | #1#32 |
| 82 | 0 | 031 | DATA card | #1#32 |

If you wish to select a Performance, set the transmitting MIDI device to the same channel as the Performance Control Channel (** p. 66). If you wish to select the Patch or Rhythm Set of a Part, set the transmit channel to match the receive channel of the Part. However if the Control Channel is the same as the receive channel of a Part, the Control Channel will take priority and a Performance (not a Patch) will be selected by the incoming program change message.

• Selecting a Rhythm Set

| Bank ! MSB | Select LSB | Program Change | Rhythm Set Group | Rhythm Set Number |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 80 | 0 | 0, 1 | User | #1, #2 |
| 61 | 0 | 0, 1 | Preset A | #1, #2 |
| 81 | 1 | 0, 1 | Preset B | #1,#2 |
| 81 | 2 | 0, 1 | Preset C | #1. #2 |
| 81 | 3 | 0, 1 | Preset D (GM) | #1, #2 |
| 82 | 0 | 0-127 | DATA card | #1#128 |
| 83 | 0 | 0-127 | PCM card | #1#128 |
| 84 | 0 | 0127 | Expansion A | #1#128 |
| 84 | 1 | 0-127 | Expansion A | #129#256 |
| 84 | 2 | 0-127 | Expansion B | #1#128 |
| 84 | 3 | 0127 | Expansion B | #129#256 |
| 84 | 4 | 0-127 | Expansion C | #1#128 |
| 84 | 5 | 0-127 | Expansion C | #129#256 |
| 84 | 6 | 0127 | Expansion D | #1#128 |
| 84 | 7 | 0127 | Expansion D | #129#256 |

If you wish to select a Rhythm Set, set the channel of the transmitting MIDI device to match the receive channel of Part 10 of the Performance. (With the factory settings, Part 10 is set to channel 10.)

■ Maximum simultaneous nates and Part priorities

About maximum simultaneous nates

The JV-1DBD is able to produce up to 64 notes simultaneously. However some Patches consist of two Tones, and when such Tones are played, only 32 simultaneous notes are possible. The Patch List at the end of this manual gives the number of Tones used in each Patch.

Abaut Patch note priority

If the number of currently-requested notes exceeds 64, existing notes will be turned off to make room for the newly requested notes. The JV-1DBD's Patch note priority function will start turning off notes beginning with the lowest-priority Part. When you create a song, keep in mind the Part note priority order as you decide which Part to use for each musical part.

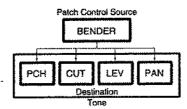
If there is an important Part in your song that you do not want notes to be "stolen" from, you can use the Voice Reserve function (** p. 57) to reserve notes for it.

■ Using MIDI Controllers

Controllers and destinations

The JV-IDED allows you to use a variety of MIDI controllers to modify Tone and EFX parameters in real time. Parameters being controlled are referred to as Destinations, and you can specify four Destinations in each Tone (up to 16 Destinations for each Patch).

Controllers that are used to control Tone parameters are referred to as Patch Control Sources. For example if you make Patch Control Source and Destination settings as shown in the following diagram, moving the bender lever to left or right (or up/down if you are using a wheel) will simultaneously control four Tone parameters: PCH (pitch), CUT (cutoff frequency), LEV (volume) and PAN (stereo position).



For this example, make settings as follows.

- Turn on the receive switches for the controllers you wish to use.

 System parameter / RECEIVE MIDI Page
 Receive Bender (# p. 68): ON
- Select the controller you wish to use.
 Patch parameter / CONTROL SOURCE Page
 Patch Control Source 2 (*** p. 49): BENDER
- Set the Controller Destination (** p. 49) and Control Depth (** p. 49).

Patch parameter / CONTROL 2 Page

Control Destination 1: PCH

Control Destination 2: CUT

Control Destination 3: LEV

Control Destination 4: PAN Control Depth 1: other than 0

Control Depth 2: other than 0

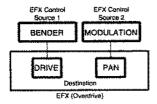
Control Depth 3: other than 0

Control Depth 4: other than 0

The JV-1DBD has three Patch Control Sources. Patch Control Source 1 is fixed at Modulation (control change #01), but Patch Control Sources 2 and 3 can be freely assigned.

Control EFX parameters

To control EFX parameters, use an EFX Control Source. Two types of controllers can be freely assigned to these EFX Control Sources as well. The destination will be determined by the type of EFX that is selected. For example if you select Overdrive for EFX, the destinations will be set to DRIVE (the degree of distortion) and PAN (stereo location).



To make settings for this example, use the following procedure.

Turn on the receive switch for the controller you wish to use.

System parameter / RECEIVE MIDI Page Receive Bender (☞ p. 68): ON Receive Modulation (☞ p. 68): ON

Select the EFX type.
Patch parameter / PATCH EFX TYPE Page
EFX Type (** p. 45): 2:OVERDRIVE

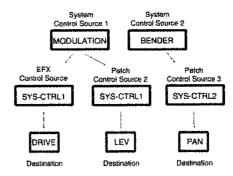
Select the controllers you wish to use Patch parameter / PATCH EFX CTRL Page EFX Control Source 1 (# p. 46): BENDER EFX Control Source 2 (# p. 46): MODULATION

Set the controller depth.

Patch parameter / PATCH EFX CTRL Page
EFX Control Depth 1 (** p. 46): other than 0
EFX Control Depth 2 (** p. 46): other than 0

Using controllers in System mode

Patch Control Source 2, Patch Control Source 3 and EFX Control Sources allow you to select the SYS-CTRL1 and SYS-CTRL2 settings. When these settings are selected, the Tone or EFX will be controlled as specified by the controller selections you make in System mode. In System mode, you can select any control change number (# 00 — # 95), bender or after-touch as the two controller sources, System Control Source 1 and System Control Source 2.



It is convenient to use System controllers when you do not need to specify controllers independently for each Patch, or when you want to be free to use any control change number as the controller.

* With some exceptions, the function of each MIDI Control Change message is predefined. For example the Bank Select message (control change # 00, # 32) is used to switch sound banks. However the IV-IDBD allows you to assign control change messages to a variety of other functions, so that sounds can be controlled in realtime. If you do so, however, you should be aware that such uses are outside of the controller operations defined in the MIDI specification.

Controllers in Performance mode

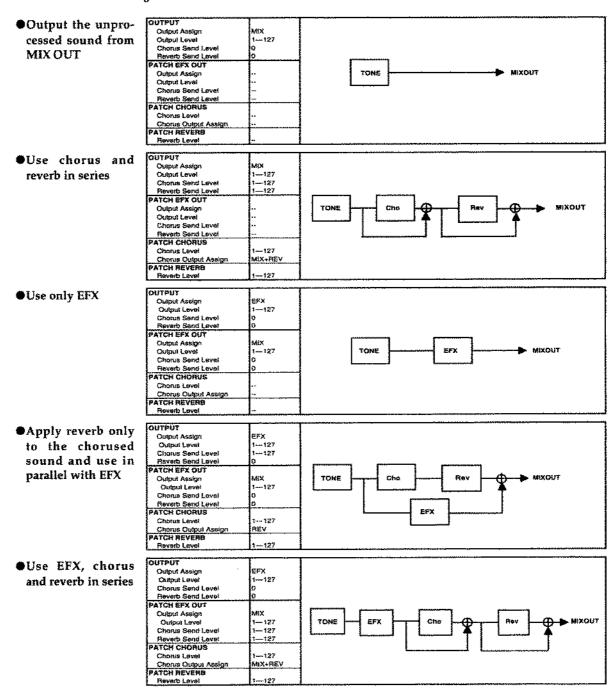
In Performance mode, the control sources specified in the Patch used by each Part can apply various effects to each Part. However if you use the EFX settings of the Performance, the EFX controller settings of the Patch will be ignored, and the EFX controller settings of the Performance will be used. Also, if you wish to use controllers in Performance mode, the MIDI receive switch of each Part must be turned on.

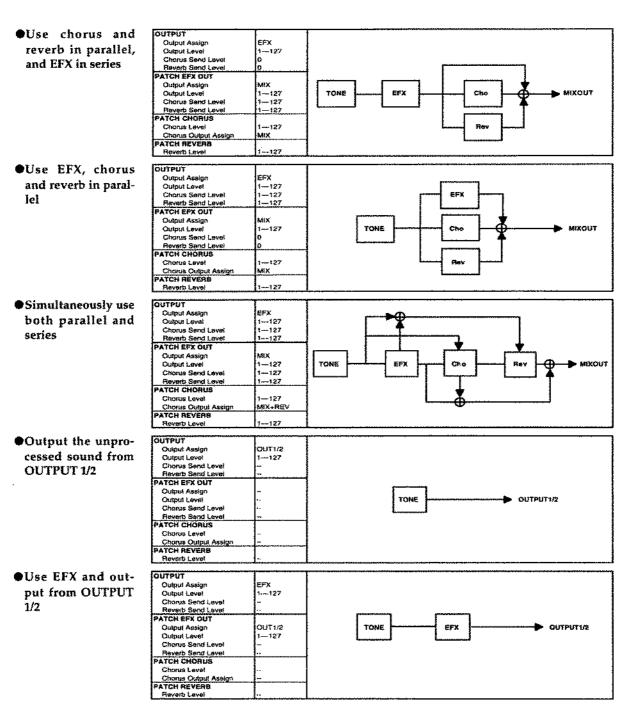
4. Using Effects

The routing of the JV-1DBD's effects will depend on the settings of each Tone and on the effect output assign and level settings.

For each routing, you may think of a level setting of 0 as being disconnected, and a level setting of 1-127 as being connected. Effect routing is determined by the various level settings and output assign settings. The following diagrams are example settings in Patch mode which you may use as guidelines for your effect settings. The output assign and level settings shown at the left of each diagram will result in the effect routing shown in the diagrams at right. Parameter values listed as 1-127 can be set to any desired value.

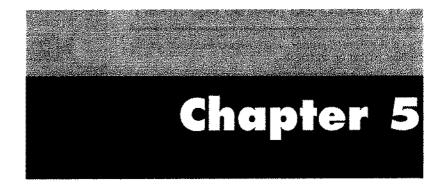
- * Parameters listed as "--" will be ignored even if you set a value.
- * Only the sound to which the effect has been applied will be output with chorus and reverb, while EFX contains the original sound as well.





The examples here use one Tone from the Patch mode. Since the Output Level, Chorus Send Level, and Reverb Send Level can be set independently for each Tone, you can make whatever settings you need for each one when using multiple Tones. Individual settings for the Tone level are basically ignored when in the Performance mode—the level is controlled by the settings for output made for each Part. (It may be helpful to substitute PART for TONE when viewing the illustration.)

Only when Output Assign is set to "Patch" will the balance for the level of individual Tones set for Patches be reflected in the Parts. Note also that if a different EFX type is set for Patches and Performances, unexpected effects could be obtained from Parts. To avoid this, you can either set Output Assign to MIX, or use only Patches which are specifically set for the way that the Performance is to be used.



Multi-Effector EFX

The EFX is a multi-effects processor offering 40 types of effects. Combinations of effects and the sequence of the routes taken by their signals are predetermined for each effect type.

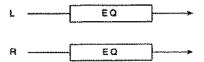
Some of the parameters described in this chapter are marked with an asterisk ("*") to the left. This asterisk means that the parameter can be controlled by EFX Control Source (** p. 46).

1. EFX Effect Types

The EFX has the 40 effect types described below. Some of the effects types are compounds in which two kinds of effects are linked together.

■ 1: STEREO-EQ (Stereo Equalizer)

This is the Stereo Equalizer, which adjusts the sound quality for bass, midrange, and treble.



<LowFreq> Low Frequency — 200 Hz/400 Hz

This sets the reference frequency for emphasizing bass sound quality.

<LowGain> Low Gain — -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the bass sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the lower band.

<Hi Freq> High Frequency --- 4 kHz/8 kHz

This sets the reference frequency for emphasizing treble sound quality.

<Hi Gain> High Gain --- -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the treble sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the higher band.

<P1 Freq> Peaking 1 Frequency — 200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000 (200 Hz to 8 kHz)

This sets the reference frequency for when emphasizing the sound quality of a specific frequency band.

<P1 Q> Peaking 1 Q -- 0.5/1.0/2.0/4.0/9.0

This determines the bandwidth for the reference frequency set with Peaking I Frequency.

A larger value gives a greater width for the band emphasized with Peaking 1 Gain.

<P1 Gain> Peaking 1 Gain — -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the sound quality for a specific frequency band. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis for the frequency band set with Peaking 1 Frequency and Peaking 1 Q.

<P2 Freq> Peaking 2 Frequency — 200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000 (200 Hz to 8 kHz)

This sets the reference frequency for when emphasizing the sound quality of a specific frequency band.

<P2 Q> Peaking 2 Q -- 0.5/1.0/2.0/4.0/9.0

This determines the bandwidth for the reference frequency set with Peaking 2 Frequency.

A larger value gives a greater width for the band emphasized with Peaking 2 Gain.

<P2 Gain> Peaking 2 Gain — -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the sound quality for a specific frequency band. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis for the frequency band set with Peaking 2 Frequency and Peaking 2 Q.

*<Level> Output Level - 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

2: OVERDRIVE

This produces natural distortion like what you can get from a vacuum-tube amp.



*<Drive> Drive -- 0 to 127

This sets the strength of the sound distortion.

<Level> Output Level — 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

Increasing the value for Drive also causes the overall volume to rise. It may be helpful to use Output Level to adjust for the difference in volume between when Overdrive is applied and when it is not applied.

<LowGain> Low Gain --- -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the bass sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the lower band.

<Hi Gain> High Gain --- -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the treble sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the higher band.

<Amp Type> Amp Type — SMALL/BUILT-IN/2-STACK/3-STACK

This simulates the characteristics of a guitar amp.

SMALL:

This simulates a compact amp.

BUILT-IN:

This simulates a built-in amp.

2.STACK

This simulates a large two-stack amp.

3-STACK:

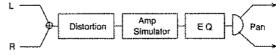
This simulates a large three-stack amp.

*<Pan> Output Pan — L64 to 0 to 63R

This sets the stereo position where the effect sound is output. L64 is leftmost, 0 is centered, and 63R is rightmost.

3: DISTORTION

This increases odd harmonics to add strong distortion to the original sound.



*<Drive> Drive -- 0 to 127

This sets the strength of the sound distortion.

<Level> Output Level — 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

* Increasing the value for Drive also causes the overall volume to rise. It may be helpful to use Output Level to adjust for the difference in volume between when Distortion is applied and when it is not applied.

<LowGain> Low Gain --- -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the bass sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the lower band.

<Hi Gain> High Gain --- -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the treble sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the higher band.

<Amp Type> Amp Type — SMALL/BUILT-IN/2-STACK/3-STACK

This simulates the characteristics of a guitar amp.

SMALL:

This simulates a compact amp.

BUILT-IN:

This simulates a built-in amp.

2-STACK

This simulates a large two-stack amp.

3-STACK:

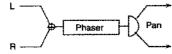
This simulates a large three-stack amp.

*<Pan> Output Pan - L64 to 0 to 63R

This sets the stereo position where the effect sound is output. L64 is leftmost, 0 is centered, and 63R is rightmost.

■ 4: PHASER

This takes the original sound and adds a phase-shifted sound to it to make the tone change over time, producing undulations in the sound.



*<Manual> Manual -- 100 Hz to 8 kHz

This selects the frequency band to which undulations are added.

100 to 290 Hz: In 10 Hz steps 300 to 980 Hz: In 20 Hz steps 1 k to 8 kHz: In 100 Hz steps

*<Rate> Phaser Rate -- 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz

This selects the cycle for the phaser sound undulations.

0.05 to 4.95 Hz: In 0.05 Hz steps 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: In 0.1 Hz steps 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: In 0.5 Hz steps

<Depth> Phaser Depth - 0 to 127

This sets the depth of the undulations.

<Res> Resonance — 0 to 127

This sets the amount of Phaser feedback. Larger values produce a more distinctive sound.

<Mix> Mix Level-0 to 127

This sets the level of the phase-shifter effect sound with respect to the original sound.

<Pan> Output Pan — L64 to 0 to 63R

This sets the stereo position where the Phaser sound is output. L64 is leftmost, 0 is centered, and 63R is rightmost.

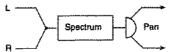
<Level> Output Level - 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

■ S: SPECTRUM

This is a type of filter that raises and lowers the level of a specific frequency to change the tone.

Spectrum works like an equalizer, but because the frequency for each of the bands is set at an optimal position for adding distinctiveness, you can create sounds with more characteristics than just simple compensation.



The sounds are set with Bands 1 to 6.

<Band 1> Band 1 Level — -15 dB to +15 dB This sets the frequency at 250 Hz.

<Band 2> Band 2 Level — -15 dB to +15 dB This sets the frequency at 500 Hz.

<Band 3> Band 3 Level — -15 dB to +15 dB This sets the frequency at 1000 Hz (1 kHz).

<Band 4> Band 4 Level — -15 dB to +15 dB This sets the frequency at 1250 Hz.

<Band 5> Band 5 Level — -15 dB to +15 dB This sets the frequency at 2000 Hz.

<Band 6> Band 6 Level — -15 dB to +15 dB This sets the frequency at 3150 Hz.

<Band 7> Band 7 Level — -15 dB to +15 dB This sets the frequency at 4000 Hz.

<Band 8> Band 8 Level — -15 dB to +15 dB This sets the frequency at 8000 Hz.

<Width> Bandwidth --- 1 to 5

This setting, which is common for each Band, sets the width of the frequency band which is raised and lowered by the Level value.

*<Pan> Output Pan - L64 to 0 to 63R

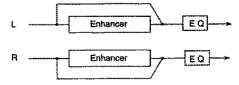
This sets the stereo position where the effect sound is output. L64 is leftmost, 0 is centered, and 63R is rightmost.

*<Level> Output Level — 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

■ 6: ENHANCER

This controls the treble harmonic components to add modulation to the sound, thus enhancing it.



*<Sens> Sensitivity — 0 to 127

This sets the depth to which the Enhancer is applied.

*<Mix> Mix Level -- 0 to 127

This sets the ratio for mixing the original sound with the generated harmonics.

<LowGain> Low Gain -- 15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the bass sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the lower band.

<Hi Gain> High Gain --- -15 dB to +15 dB

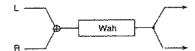
This sets the treble sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the higher band.

<Level> Output Level — 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

■ 7: AUTO-WAH

This lets you obtain an Auto-Wah effect in which the sound in changed cyclically by cyclic movement of the filter.



<Filter> Filter Type — LPF/BPF

This selects the type of filter to be used.

LPF (Low-pass Filter):

A wah effect is obtained for a wide frequency range.

BPF (Bandpass Filter):

A wah effect is obtained for a narrow frequency range.

<Sens> Sensitivity — 0 to 127

This sets the depth to which the effect is applied.

*<Manual > Manual — 0 to 127

This sets the reference frequency for the wah effect.

<Peak> Peak -- 0 to 127

This sets the extent to which the wah effect is applied near the reference frequency.

Using a smaller value results in a wah effect in a wider range near the reference frequency, and using a larger value produces the effect for a narrower range.

*<Rate> LFO Rate — 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz

This sets the cycle for the undulations of the wah effect.

0.05 to 4.95 Hz: In 0.05 Hz steps 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: In 0.1 Hz steps 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: In 0.5 Hz steps

<Depth> LFO Depth — 0 to 127

This sets the depth of the undulations of the wah effect.

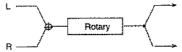
<Level> Output Level - 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

8: ROTARY

This simulates an old-fashioned rotary speaker, which adds undulations to the sound by rotating the speaker as it plays.

This has the greatest effect when used with an organ sound. The horn (the treble-range speaker) and the rotor (the bassrange speaker) can be combined to re-create these subtle effects.



<LowSlow> Low Frequency Slow Rate — 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz

This sets the speed of rotation for the rotor (the bass-range speaker) when the Speed setting is at "SLOW."

0.05 to 4.95 Hz: In 0.05 Hz steps 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: In 0.1 Hz steps 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: In 0.5 Hz steps

<LowFast> Low Frequency Fast Rate — 0.05 Hz to

This sets the speed of rotation for the rotor (the bass-range speaker) when the Speed setting is at "FAST."

0.05 to 4.95 Hz: ln 0.05 Hz steps 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: ln 0.1 Hz steps 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: ln 0.5 Hz steps

<LowAccl> Low Frequency Acceleration — 0 to 15

This sets the time until the rotation cycle of the rotor (the bass-range speaker) reaches a steady state when the Speed setting is switched (SLOW <-> FAST). Smaller values result in longer times.

<LowLvl> Low Frequency Level - 0 to 127

This sets the volume for the rotor (the bass-range speaker).

<HiSlow> High Frequency Slow Rate --- 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz

This sets the speed of rotation for the horn (the treble-range speaker) when the Speed setting is at "SLOW."

0.05 to 4.95 Hz: In 0.05 Hz steps 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: In 0.1 Hz steps 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: In 0.5 Hz steps

<HiFast> High Frequency Fast Rate — 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz This sets the speed of rotation for the horn (the treble-range speaker) when the Speed setting is at "FAST."

0.05 to 4.95 Flz: ln 0.05 Hz steps 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: ln 0.1 Hz steps 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: ln 0.5 Hz steps

<HiAccl> High Frequency Acceleration - 0 to 15

This sets the time until the rotation cycle of the horn (the treble-range speaker) reaches a steady state when the Speed setting is switched (SLOW <-> FAST). Smaller values result in longer times.

<HiLvl> High Frequency Level - 0 to 127

This sets the volume for the horn (the treble-range speaker).

<Separation> Separation — 0 to 127

This sets how widely the sound expands.

*<Speed> Speed — SLOW/FAST

This toggles the rotation speed for the Rotary effect.

SLOW:

When switched from FAST, the speed of rotation slows down to a slow steady state (the value for LowSlow/HiSlow).

FAST

When switched from SLOW, the speed of rotation speeds up to a fast steady state (the value for LowFast/HiFast).

 You can toggle between SLOW and FAST with any Controller assigned by the Source setting for EFX Control Source (₩ p. 46).

For instance, if Source is set to FOOT, you can toggle between SLOW and FAST by sending a foot message (Control Change #4) from an external Controller.

*<Level> Output Level — 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

9: COMPRESSOR

This stabilizes the overall level by suppressing the high level and boosting the low level.



<Attack> Attack Rate - 0 to 127

This sets the force of attack when sound is input.

<Sustain> Sustain Rate — 0 to 127

This sets the time for boosting a low-level signal to a uniform volume.

<Post Gain> Post Gain - x1/x2/x4/x8

This sets the input level.

<LowGain> Low Gain --- -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the bass sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the lower band.

<Hi Gain> High Gain --- -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the treble sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the higher band.

*<Pan> Output Pan -- L64 to 0 to 63R

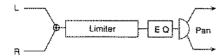
This sets the stereo position where the effect sound is output. L64 is leftmost, 0 is centered, and 63R is rightmost.

*<Level> Output Level --- 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

■ 10: LIMITER

Whereas the Compressor acts on both low-level and highlevel signals, the Limiter compresses only high-level signals that exceed a set level. You can eliminate unwanted distortion by setting this to work only on peak input.



<Thresh> Threshold — 0 to 127

This sets the level at which the Limiter effect appears. Input signals above the set level are compressed.

<Ratio> Ratio — 1.5:1/2:1/4:1/100:1

This sets how much the signals are compressed when the Limiter is applied.

<Release> Release Time — 0 to 127

This sets the interval from the time when the signal drops below the threshold level until the time the effect ceases.

<Gain> Post Gain — x1/x2/x4/x8

This sets the input level.

<LowGain> Low Gain --- -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the bass sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the lower band.

<Hì Gain> High Gain — -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the treble sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the higher band.

*<Pan> Output Pan - L64 to 0 to 63R

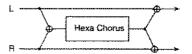
This sets the stereo position where the effect sound is output. L64 is leftmost, 0 is centered, and 63R is rightmost.

*<Level> Output Level — 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

11: HEXA-CHORUS

Chorus is an effect that makes a sound thicker and broader. This applies a chorus to six sounds with different delay times (hexa-chorus).



<Pre>Pre Dly> Predelay Time — 0 ms to 100 ms

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the time when the effect sound is played.

0 to 4.9 ms: In 0.1 ms steps
5.0 to 9.5 ms: In 0.5 ms steps
10 to 49 ms: In 1 ms steps
50 to 100 ms: In 2 ms steps

*<Rate> Chorus Rate - 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz

This sets the cycle for the chorus sound undulations.

0.05 to 4.95 Hz: In 0.05 Hz steps 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: In 0.1 Hz steps 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: In 0.5 Hz steps

<Depth> Chorus Depth — 0 to 127

This sets the depth of the undulations of the chorus sound.

<Dly Dev> Predelay Deviation - 0 to 20

Predelay is the time interval from when the direct sound is played until the chorus sound is played. This parameter staggers the predelay for each hexa-chorus sound by the value set. A larger value results in a greater shift between each hexa-chorus sound.

<Dpt Dev> Depth Deviation — -20 to +20

This sets the deviated depth for the respective hexa-chorus sounds.

Larger values produce wider deviated depth for the chorus sound.

<Pan Dev> Pan Deviation --- 0 to 20

This sets the spread in stereo position for the respective hexachorus sounds. Larger values produce wider stereo positions for the chorus sound. When set to zero, all chorus sounds are centered. At 20, the sounds are spaced at 30-degree intervals, starting from the center.

<Balance> Effect Balance -- D100:0E to D0:100E

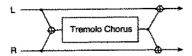
This sets the balance for the levels of the original sound and the effect sound.

<Level> Output Level - 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

III 12: TREMOLO-CHORUS

This is a chorus with a tremolo effect, which adds cyclic undulations in volume.



<Pre><Pre Dlv> Predelay Time -- 0 ms to 100 ms

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the time when the chorus sound is played.

| 0 to 4.9 ms: | In 0.1 ms steps |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 5.0 to 9.5 ms: | In 0.5 ms steps |
| 10 to 49 ms: | In 1 ms steps |
| 50 to 100 ms: | In 2 ms steps |

<ChoRate> Chorus Rate — 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz

This sets the cycle for the chorus sound undulations.

| 0.05 to 4.95 Hz: | m u.us riz steps |
|------------------|------------------|
| 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: | In 0.1 Hz steps |
| 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: | In 0.5 Hz steps |

<Cho Dpt> Chorus Depth - 0 to 127

This sets the depth of the undulations of the chorus sound.

<Phase> Chorus Phase - 0 to 180

This sets how the chorus sound is spread.

*<TrmRate> Tremolo Rate — 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz

This sets the cycle for the undulations of the Tremolo effect. Larger values make for a faster cycle.

| 0.05 to 4.95 Hz: | In 0.05 Hz steps |
|------------------|------------------|
| 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: | In 0.1 Hz steps |
| 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: | In 0.5 Hz steps |

<Trm Sep> Tremolo Separation — 0 to 127

This sets how the Tremolo effect expands.

*<Balance> Effect Balance — D100:0E to D0:100E

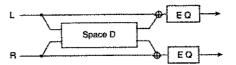
This sets the balance for the levels of the original sound and the effect sound (chorus sound).

<Level> Output Level - 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

■ 13: SPACE-D

This is a multiple chorus which applies two-phase modulation in stereo. One feature of this effect is that it produces a clear chorus effect with no feeling of discordance.



<Pre Dly> Predelay Time — 0 ms to 100 ms

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the time when the chorus sound is played.

| 0 to 4.9 ms: | In 0.1 ms steps |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 5.0 to 9.5 ms: | In 0.5 ms steps |
| 10 to 49 ms: | In 1 ms steps |
| 50 to 100 ms: | In 2 ms steps |

*<Rate> Chorus Rate -- 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz

| 0.05 to 4.95 Hz: | In 0.05 Hz steps |
|------------------|------------------|
| 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: | In 0.1 Hz steps |
| 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: | In 0.5 Hz steps |

<Depth> Chorus Depth -- 0 to 127

This sets the depth of the undulations of the chorus sound.

<Phase> Phase --- 0 to 180

This sets how the chorus sound is spread.

<LowGain> Low Gain — -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the bass sound quality for the chorus sound. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the lower band.

<Hi Gain> High Gain --- 15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the treble sound quality for the chorus sound. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the higher band.

*<Balance> Effect Balance -- D100:0E to D0:100E

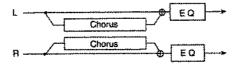
This sets the balance for the levels of the original sound and the effect sound (chorus sound).

<Level> Output Level - 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

III 14: STEREO-CHORUS

This is a chorus with full stereo output. It makes the sound thicker and broader.



<Pre Diy> Predelay Time - 0 ms to 100 ms

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the time when the chorus sound is played.

| 0 to 4.9 ms: | In 0.1 ms steps |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 5.0 to 9.5 ms: | In 0.5 ms steps |
| 10 to 49 ms: | In 1 ms steps |
| 50 to 100 ms: | In 2 ms steps |

*<Rate> Chorus Rate -- 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz

This sets the cycle for the chorus sound undulations.

0.05 to 4.95 Hz: In 0.05 Hz steps 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: In 0.1 Hz steps 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: In 0.5 Hz steps

<Depth> Chorus Depth -- 0 to 127

This sets the depth of the undulations of the chorus sound.

<Phase> Phase -- 0 to 180

This sets how the chorus sound is spread.

<Filter Type> Filter Type — OFF/LPF/HPF

This selects the type of filter applied to the chorus sound.

LPF (Low-pass Filter):

The band higher than the value set for the cutoff frequency is eliminated.

HPF (High-pass Filter):

The band lower than the value set for the cutoff frequency is

<Cutoff> Cutoff Frequency — 200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000 (200 Hz to 8 kHz)

This sets the frequency that serves as the reference when a specific frequency band is cut off by a filter.

<LowGain> Low Gain - -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the bass sound quality for the chorus sound. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the lower band.

<Hi Gain> High Gain -- 15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the treble sound quality for the chorus sound. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the higher band.

*<Balance> Effect Balance — D100:0E to D0:100E

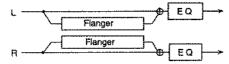
This sets the balance for the levels of the original sound and the effect sound (chorus sound).

<Level> Output Level --- 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

15: STEREO-FLANGER

This is a Flanger with full stereo output (the left and right LFOs are in phase). The depth of the effect can be increased to obtain a sound that moves up and down, like a jet taking off or landing.



This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the time when the flanger sound is played.

0 to 4.9 ms: In 0.1 ms steps
5.0 to 9.5 ms: In 0.5 ms steps
10 to 49 ms: In 1 ms steps
50 to 100 ms: In 2 ms steps

*<Rate> LFO Rate --- 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz

This sets the cycle for the flanger undulations.

0.05 to 4.95 Hz: In 0.05 Hz steps 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: In 0.1 Hz steps 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: In 0.5 Hz steps

<Depth> LFO Depth -- 0 to 127

This sets the depth of the flanger undulations.

*<Fbk> Feedback --- -98% to +98%

This sets the percentage of the flanger sound output signal that is returned to the input signal.

When the value is positive, an output that is in phase is returned to the input signal. Entering a negative value causes a signal of inverted phase to be returned to the input signal. There is no feedback when the value is zero.

You can set a value from -98% to +98%, in steps of 2%.

<Phase> Phase --- 0 to 180

This sets how the flanger sound is spread.

<Filter> Filter Type — OFF/LPF/HPF

This selects the type of filter applied to the flanger sound.

LPF (Low-pass Filter):

The band higher than the value set for the cutoff frequency is eliminated.

HPF (High-pass Filter):

The band lower than the value set for the cutoff frequency is eliminated.

<Cutoff> Cutoff Frequency — 200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000 (200 Hz to 8 kHz)

This sets the frequency that serves as the reference when a specific frequency band is cut off by a filter.

<LowGain> Low Gain --- -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the bass sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the lower band.

<Hi Gain> High Gain -- 15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the treble sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the higher band.

<Balance> Effect Balance — D100:0E to D0:100E

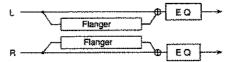
This sets the balance for the levels of the original sound and the effect sound (flanger sound).

<Level> Output Level - 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

16: STEP-FLANGER

This is flanger that makes step-wise changes in the pitch of the flanging. By setting the step rate to the length of a note, you can synchronize the changes in pitch to the MIDI clock of the JV-1DBD or an external device.



<Pre><Pre Dly> Predelay Time — 0 ms to 100 ms

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the time when the flanger sound is played.

0 to 4.9 ms: In 0.1 ms steps 5.0 to 9.5 ms: In 0.5 ms steps 10 to 49 ms: In 1 ms steps 50 to 100 ms: In 2 ms steps

<Rate> LFO Rate -- 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz

This sets the cycle for the flanger undulations.

0.05 to 4.95 Hz:

In 0.05 Hz steps

5.0 to 6.9 Hz: 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: In 0.1 Hz steps In 0.5 Hz steps

<Depth> LFO Depth — 0 to 127

This sets the depth of the flanger undulations.

*<Fbk> Feedback --- -98% to +98%

This sets the percentage of the flanger sound output signal that is returned to the input signal.

When the value is positive, an output that is in phase is returned to the input signal. Entering a negative value causes a signal of inverted phase to be returned to the input signal. There is no feedback when the value is zero. You can set a value from -98% to +98%, in steps of 2%.

<Phase> Phase --- 0 to 180

This sets how the flanger sound is spread.

*<StepRate> Step Rate — 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz///////

[M]4M]4]4]

This sets the cycle for the changes in pitch.

0.05 to 4.95 Hz: In 0.05 Hz steps 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: In 0.1 Hz steps 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: In 0.5 Hz steps

- * When set with a note, the Step Rate is synchronized to the MIDI clock of the JV-1080 or an external device. Use Clock Source (** p. 66, p. 67), a system parameter, to select whether the MIDI clock of the JV-1080 or the external device is to be used for synchronization.
- * When a numerical setting is made, the MIDI clock is ignored. If the setting is made with a note but no external MIDI clock is received, the changes in pitch are synchronized with the JV-1□目□'s built-in default tempo (\$\pi\$ p. 42, p. 57).

<LowGain> Low Gain - -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the bass sound quality for the flanger sound. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the lower band.

<Hi Gain> High Gain -- -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the treble sound quality for the flanger sound. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the higher band.

<Balance> Effect Balance -- D100:0E to D0:100E

This sets the balance for the levels of the original sound and the effect sound (flanger sound).

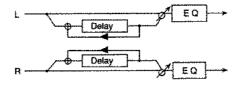
<Level> Output Level -- 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

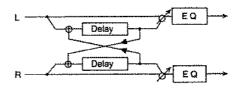
■ 17: STEREO-DELAY

This is a delay with full stereo specifications. This lets you make a thicker sound or achieve special effects by adding a delayed sound to the original sound.

When Feedback Mode is NORMAL



When Feedback Mode is CROSS



<Delay L> Delay Time Left — 0 ms to 500 ms

This sets the time until the left (L) delayed sound is played.

0 to 4.9 ms: In 0.1 ms steps 5.0 to 9.5 ms: In 0.5 ms steps 10 to 39 ms: In 1 ms steps 40 to 290 ms: In 10 ms steps 300 to 500 ms: In 20 ms steps

<Delay R> Delay Time Right -- 0 ms to 500 ms

This sets the time until the right (R) delayed sound is played.

* The setting values are the same as for Delay Time Left.

*<Fbk> Feedback — -98% to +98%

This sets the percentage of the delayed sound output signal that is returned to the input signal.

Larger values result in more repetitions of the delayed sound. When the value is positive, an output that is in phase is returned to the input signal. Entering a negative value causes a signal of inverted phase to be returned to the input signal. There is no feedback when the value is zero.

You can set a value from -98% to +98%, in steps of 2%.

<Mode> Feedback Mode — NORMAL/CROSS

This sets the feedback mode.

When set to "CROSS," the delayed sound of each channel is fed back to the other channel, making the delayed sound jump back and forth from left to right.

<Phase L> Phase Left — NORMAL/INVERT

This sets the phase of the delayed sound on the left (L) side.

NORMAL: No change in phase INVERT: Phase is inverted

<Phase R> Phase Right — NORMAL/INVERT

This sets the phase of the delayed sound on the right (R) side.

NORMAL: No change in phase INVERT: Phase is inverted

<HF Damp> High-Frequency Damp — 200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3 150/4000/5000/6300/8000 (200 Hz to 8 kHz), BYPASS

This sets the frequency at which the high-frequency components of the reverb sound are cut off.

A reverb sound is composed of an infinite number of reflected sounds.

The degree to which the high-frequency components of a reverb sound are attenuated depends on the composition of surrounding materials (such as the walls and the ceiling). HF Damp (high-frequency damp) is a parameter which simulates this by attenuating the high-frequency components.

A lower cutoff frequency results in a sedate sound, while a higher frequency produces a brighter sound. When set to "BYPASS," no high-frequency components are cut off.

<LowGain> Low Gain --- -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the bass sound quality for the reverb sound. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the lower band.

<Hi Gain> High Gain --- -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the treble sound quality for the reverb sound. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the higher band.

*<Balance> Effect Balance -- D100:0E to D0:100E

This sets the balance for the levels of the original sound and the effect sound (reverb sound).

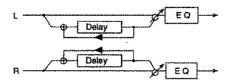
<Level> Dutput Level -- 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

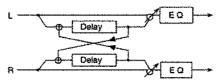
18: MODULATION-DELAY

This lets you add modulation to a delayed sound to create an effect that resembles a flanger.

When Feedback Mode is NORMAL



When Feedback Mode is CROSS



<Delay L> Delay Time Left — 0 ms to 500 ms

This sets the time until the left (L) delayed sound is played.

0 to 4.9 ms In 0.1 ms steps 5.0 to 9.5 ms: In 0.5 ms steps 10 to 39 ms: In 1 ms steps 40 to 290 ms: In 10 ms steps 300 to 500 ms: In 20 ms steps

<Delay R> Delay Time Right — 0 ms to 500 ms This sets the time until the right (R) delayed sound is played.

* The setting values are the same as for Delay Time Left.

<Fbk> Feedback --- -98% to +98%

This sets the percentage of the delayed sound output signal that is returned to the input signal.

Larger values result in more repetitions of the delayed sound. When the value is positive, an output that is in phase is returned to the input signal. Entering a negative value causes a signal of inverted phase to be returned to the input signal. There is no feedback when the value is zero.

You can set a value from -98% to +98%, in steps of 2%.

<Mode> Feedback Mode — NDRMAL/CRDSS

This sets the feedback mode.

When set to "CROSS," the delayed sound of each channel is fed back to the other channel, making the delayed sound jump back and forth from left to right.

*<Rate> Modulation Rate --- 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz

This sets the speed with which the modulation effect is applied.

0.05 to 4.95 Hz; In 0.05 Hz steps 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: In 0.1 Hz steps 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: In 0.5 Hz steps

<Depth> Modulation Depth — 0 to 127

This sets the depth of the modulation effect.

<Phase> Phase --- 0 to 180

This sets how the modulation sound expands.

<HF Damp> High-Frequency Damp --200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/ 3150/4000/5000/6300/8000 (200 Hz to 8 kHz), BYPASS

This sets the frequency at which the high-frequency components of the reverb sound are cut off.

The degree to which the high-frequency components of a reverb sound are attenuated depends on the composition of surrounding walls. HF Damp (high-frequency damp) is a parameter which simulates this by attenuating the high-frequency components.

A lower cutoff frequency results in a sedate sound, while a higher frequency produces a brighter sound. When set to "BYPASS," no high-frequency components are cut off.

<LowGain> Low Gain --- -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the bass sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the lower band.

<Hi Gain> High Gain --- -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the treble sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the higher band.

*<Balance> Effect Balance — D100:0E to D0:100E

This sets the balance for the levels of the original sound and the effect sound.

<Level> Dutput Level — 0 to 127

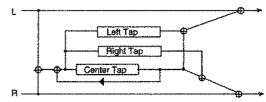
This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

■ 19: TRIPLE-TAP-DELAY

This delay lets you set different delay times for three directions — center (C), left (L), and right (R).

By setting the delay time to the length of a note, you can synchronize the delayed sound to the MIDI clock signal from an internal or external device.

This effect is used when you want to apply a delay that is synchronized to the performance tempo of a sequencer or some other instrument.



<Delay C> Delay Time Center - 200 ms to 1000 ms/ וו נו נו נונו. מעמו מומו

This sets the delay time for the delayed sound that is output from the center (C).

200 to 545 ms: In 5 ms steps 550 to 1000 ms: In 10 ms steps

* When set as a note value, the Delay Time can be synchronized with the module's internal clock or the MIDI clock arriving from an external device. You can use the Clock Source system parameter (** p. 66, p. 67) to select which source you want to use, either the internal clock or the MIDI clock.

When set as a numeric value, the MIDI clock will be ignored. Note also that even if a note value has been set, the module's default tempo (** p. 42, p. 57) will be used for synchronization whenever the MIDI clock has not arrived from an external

<Delay L> Delay Time Left

This sets the delay time for the delayed sound that is output from the left (L).

* The setting values are the same as for Delay Time Center.

<Delay R> Delay Time Right

This sets the delay time for the delayed sound that is output from the right (R).

The setting values are the same as for Delay Time Center.

*<Fbk> Feedback — -98% to +98%
This sets the amount of feedback for the delayed sound. "Feedback" refers to returning a portion of the output signal to the input signal.

This sets the percentage of the in-phase or inverted-phase output signal (positive or negative value) that is returned to the input. You can set a value from -98% to +98%, in steps of 2%. No feedback is applied when this is set to zero.

<Level C> Center Level — 0 to 127

This sets the volume for the center delayed sound.

<Level L> Left Level — 0 to 127

This sets the volume for the left delayed sound.

<Level R> Right Level — 0 to 127

This sets the volume for the right delayed sound.

<HF Damp> High-Frequency Damp — 200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/ 3150/4000/5000/6300/8000 (200 Hz to 8 kHz), BYPASS

This sets the frequency at which the high-frequency components of the reverb sound are cut off.

The degree to which the high-frequency components of a reverb sound are attenuated depends on the composition of surrounding walls. HF Damp (high-frequency damp) is a parameter which simulates this by attenuating the high-frequency components.

A lower cutoff frequency results in a sedate sound, while a higher frequency produces a brighter sound. When set to "BYPASS," no high-frequency components are cut off.

<LowGain> Low Gain --- -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the bass sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the lower band.

<Hi Gain> High Gain --- -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the treble sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the higher band.

*<Balance> Effect Balance - D100:0E to D0:100E

This sets the balance for the levels of the original sound and the effect sound.

<Level> Output Level - 0 to 127

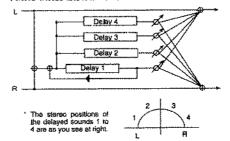
This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

■ 20: QUADRUPLE-TAP-DELAY

This delay lets you set four independent delay times.

By setting the delay time to the length of a note, you can syn-chronize the delayed sound to the MIDI clock signal from an internal or external device.

This effect is used when you want to apply delays that are synchronized to the performance tempo of a sequencer or some other instrument.



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This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the delayed sound (1) is played.

200 to 545 ms: 550 to 1000 ms:

In 5 ms steps In 10 ms steps

- When set as a note value, the Delay Time can be synchronized with the module's internal clock or the MIDI clock arriving from an exter-
- The setting values for Delay Time 2 to Delay time 4 are the same.

nal device. For details, refer to "Triple Tap Delay."

<Delay2> Delay Time 2 — 200 ms to 1000 ms/№/№/ IN PINITING IN

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the delayed sound (2) is played.

<Delay3> Delay Time 3 — 200 ms to 1000 ms/\$/♪/♪ [N2s]N/2[3s]2.[3

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the delayed sound (3) is played.

<Delay4> Delay Time 4 — 200 ms to 1000 ms/ ♪/♪/♪ INMMNIIJIJ

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the delayed sound (4) is played.

<Level 1> Level 1

This sets the volume for the delayed sound (1).

<Level 2> Level 2

This sets the volume for the delayed sound (2).

<Level 3> Level 3

This sets the volume for the delayed sound (3).

<Level 4> Level 4

This sets the volume for the delayed sound (4).

*<Fbk> Feedback --- -98% to +98%

This sets the amount of feedback for the delayed sound. "Feedback" refers to returning a portion of the output signal to the input signal.

This sets the percentage of the in-phase or inverted-phase output signal (positive or negative value) that is returned to the input. You can set a value from -98% to +98%, in steps of 2%. No feedback is applied when this is set to zero.

<HF Damp> High-Frequency Damp --200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/ 3150/4000/5000/6300/8000 (200 Hz to 8 kHz), BYPASS

This sets the frequency at which the high-frequency components of the reverb sound are cut off.

The degree to which the high-frequency components of a reverb sound are attenuated depends on the composition of surrounding walls. HF Damp (high-frequency damp) is a parameter which simulates this by attenuating the high-frequency components.

A lower cutoff frequency results in a sedate sound, while a higher frequency produces a brighter sound. When set to "BYPASS," no high-frequency components are cut off.

*<Balance> Effect Balance — D100:0E to D0:100E

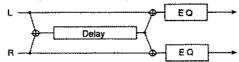
This sets the balance for the levels of the original sound and the effect sound (delayed sound).

<Level> Output Level - 0 to 127

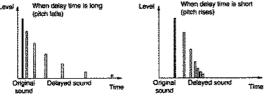
This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

■ 21: TIME-CONTROL-DELAY

This lets you control a delay time in real time.



When the delay time has been made to change, the delay time and pitch of the delayed sound change at the speed set for Acceleration. Depending on the settings you use, you can achieve some really tricky effects with this.



You can use a Controller assigned with EFX Control Source (** p. 46) to control the delay time. For example, if you set Source to "Expression," you can control the delay time with the expression pedal as an external controller.

*<Delay> Delay Time — 200 ms to 1000 ms

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the delayed sound is played.

200 to 595 ms: In 5 ms steps 600 to 1000 ms: In 10 ms steps

<Accel> Acceleration - 0 to 15

This makes the delay interval for the delayed sound approach the setting value from zero.

*<Fbk> Feedback --- -98% to +98%

This sets the amount of feedback for the delayed sound. "Feedback" refers to returning a portion of the output signal to the input signal.

This sets the percentage of the in-phase or inverted-phase output signal (positive or negative value) that is returned to the input

You can set a value from -98% to +98%, in steps of 2%. No feedback is applied when this is set to zero.

<Pan> Output Pan --- 63R to 0 to L64

This sets the stereo position where the effect sound is output. L64 is leftmost, 0 is centered, and 63R is rightmost.

<HF Damp> High-Frequency Damp — 200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000 (200 Hz to 8 kHz), BYPASS

This sets the frequency at which the high-frequency components of the reverb sound are cut off.

The degree to which the high-frequency components of a reverb sound are attenuated depends on the composition of surrounding walls. HF Damp (high-frequency damp) is a parameter which simulates this by attenuating the high-frequency components.

A lower cutoff frequency results in a sedate sound, while a higher frequency produces a brighter sound. When set to "BYPASS," no high-frequency components are cut off.

<LowGain> Low Gain -- 15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the bass sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the lower band.

<Hi Gain> High Gain --- -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the treble sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the higher band.

<Balance> Effect Balance — D100:0E to D0:100E

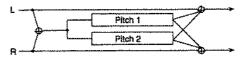
This sets the balance for the levels of the original sound and the effect sound.

<Level> Output Level -- 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

■ 22: 2 VOICE-PITCH-SHIFTER

This changes the pitch of the original sound. You can make subtle changes in two different pitches.



*<CoarseA> Coarse Pitch A — -24 to +12

This sets the amount of change in pitch for pitch-shifted sound A, in half-tone increments.

You can make a setting up to one octave higher or two octaves lower.

<FineA> Fine Pitch A --- -100 to +100

This sets the amount of change in pitch for pitch-shifted sound A, in increments of 2 cents (a cent is 1/100th of a half-tone).

<Pan A> Output Pan A - L64 to 0 to 63R

This sets the stereo position at which pitch-shifted sound A is output. L64 is leftmost, 0 is centered, and 63R is rightmost.

<Pre><PreDlyA> Predelay Time A — 0 ms to 500 ms

This sets the delay time for pitch-shifted sound A.

0 to 4.9 ms: In 0.1 ms steps 5.0 to 9.5 ms: In 0.5 ms steps 10 to 39 ms: In 1 ms steps 40 to 290 ms: In 10 ms steps 300 to 500 ms: In 20 ms steps

*<CoarseB> Coarse Pitch B -- -24 to +12

This sets the amount of change in pitch for pitch-shifted sound B, in half-tone increments.

You can make a setting up to one octave higher or two octaves lower.

<FineB> Fine Pitch B --- -100 to +100

This sets the amount of change in pitch for pitch-shifted sound B, in increments of 2 cents (a cent is 1/100th of a half-tone).

<Pan B> Output Pan B — L64 to 0 to 63R

This sets the stereo position at which pitch-shifted sound B is output. L64 is leftmost, 0 is centered, and 63R is rightmost.

<Pre><PreDlyB> Predelay Time B — 0 ms to 500 ms

This sets the delay time for pitch-shifted sound B.

0 to 4.9 ms:
5.0 to 9.5 ms:
10 to 39 ms:
40 to 290 ms:
300 to 500 ms:
In 10 ms steps
In 10 ms steps
In 20 ms steps

<Mode> Pitch Shift Mode -- 1 to 5

This selects the pitch shift mode. Larger mode numbers result in longer response times but less undulations in the sound.

<Lvl Bal> Level Balance - A100:0B to A0:100B

This sets the volume balance for pitch-shifted sounds A and B.

<Balance> Effect Balance — D100:0E to D0:100E

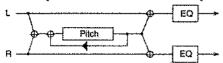
This sets the balance for the levels of the original sound and the effect sound.

<Level> Output Level --- 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

■ 23: FBK-PITCH-SHIFTER (Feedback-Pitch-Shifter)

This is a pitch shifter with a feedback loop.



*<Coarse> Coarse Pitch --- -24 to +12

This sets the amount of change in pitch for the pitch-shifted sound, in half-tone increments. You can make a setting up to one octave higher or two octaves lower.

<Fine> Fine Pitch — -100 to +100

This sets the amount of change in pitch for the pitch-shifted sound, in increments of 2 cents (a cent is 1/100th of a half-tone).

<Pan> Output Pan — L64 to 0 to 63R

This sets the stereo position at which the pitch-shifted sound is output. L64 is leftmost, 0 is centered, and 63R is rightmost.

<PreDly> Predelay Time — 0 ms to 500 ms

This sets the delay time for the pitch-shifted sound.

0 to 4.9 ms: In 0.1 ms steps 5.0 to 9.5 ms: In 0.5 ms steps 10 to 39 ms: In 1 ms steps 40 to 290 ms: In 10 ms steps 300 to 500 ms: In 20 ms steps

<Mode> Pitch Shift Mode — 1 to 5

This selects the pitch shift mode. Larger mode numbers result in longer response times but less undulations in the sound.

*<Feedback> Feedback — -98% to +98%

This sets the amount of feedback for the pitch-shifted sound. "Feedback" refers to returning a portion of the output signal to the input signal.

This sets the percentage of the in-phase or inverted-phase output signal (positive or negative value) that is returned to the input.

You can set a value from -98% to +98%, in steps of 2%. No feedback is applied when this is set to zero.

<Low Gain> Low Gain --- -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the bass sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the lower band.

<Hi Gain> High Gain - -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the treble sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the higher band.

<Balance> Effect Balance — D100:0E to D0:100E

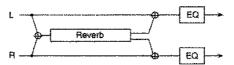
This sets the balance for the levels of the original sound and the effect sound.

<Level> Output Level — 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

■ 24: REVERB

This adds lingering reverberations to the original sound to simulate sounds played in a spacious setting.



<Type> Reverb Type — ROOM1/ROOM2/STAGE1/ STAGE2/HALL1/HALL2

This selects the type of reverb.

ROOM1:

Short, high-density reverb

ROOM2:

Short, low-density reverb

STAGE1

Reverb with many later reverberations

STAGE2:

Reverb with strong initial reflection

HALL1:

Clear reverb

HALL2:

Rich reverb

<Pre Dly> Predelay Time — 0 ms to 100 ms

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the time when the REVERB sound is played.

0 to 4.9 ms: In 0.1 ms steps 5.0 to 9.5 ms: In 0.5 ms steps 10 to 49 ms: In 1 ms steps 50 to 100 ms: In 2 ms steps

*<Time> Reverb Time — 0 to 127

This sets the time from when the reverb sound starts until it fades away.

<HF Damp> High-Frequency Damp —

200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/ 3150/4000/5000/6300/8000 (200 Hz to 8 kHz), BYPASS

This sets the frequency at which the high-frequency components of the reverb sound are cut off.

The degree to which the high-frequency components of a reverb sound are attenuated depends on the composition of surrounding walls. HF Damp (high-frequency damp) is a parameter which simulates this by attenuating the high-frequency components.

A lower cutoff frequency results in a sedate sound, while a higher frequency produces a brighter sound. When set to "BYPASS," no high-frequency components are cut off.

<LowGain> Low Gain — -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the bass sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the lower band.

<Hì Gain> Hìgh Gain --- -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the treble sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the higher band.

*<Balance> Effect Balance -- D100:0E to D0:100E

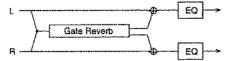
This sets the balance for the levels of the original sound and the effect (reverb) sound.

<Level> Output Level — 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

25: GATE-REVERB

This reverb mutes out the lingering reverberations while they are in progress.



<Type> Reverb Type — NORMAL/REVERSE/ SWEEP1/SWEEP2

This selects the type of reverb.

NORMAL:

This is a normal gate reverb.

REVERSE:

With this type, the reverb is rotated in reverse.

SWEEP1:

The reverb sound moves from right to left.

SWEEP2:

The reverb sound moves from left to right.

<Pre><Pre Dly> Predelay Time — 0 ms to 100 ms

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the time when the REVERB sound is played.

0 to 4.9 ms: In 0.1 ms steps 5.0 to 9.5 ms: In 0.5 ms steps 10 to 49 ms: In 1 ms steps 50 to 100 ms: In 2 ms steps

<GateTime> Gate Time -- 5 to 500

This sets the interval from the time the reverb sound starts until the time when it is muted.

<LowGain> Low Gain - -15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the bass sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the lower band.

<Hi Gain> High Gain --- 15 dB to +15 dB

This sets the treble sound quality. A larger positive value results in greater emphasis of the higher band.

*<Balance> Effect Balance - D100:0E to D0:100E

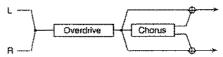
This sets the balance for the levels of the original sound and the effect (reverb) sound.

*<Level> Output Level — 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

■ 26: OVERDRIVE -> CHORUS

With this type, the Overdrive is connected in series with the Chorus.



<Drive> Drive -- 0 to 127

This sets the strength of the overdrive sound distortion.

*<Pan> Overdrive Pan - L64 to 0 to 63R

This sets the stereo position where the overdrive sound is output. L64 is leftmost, 0 is centered, and 63R is rightmost.

<Pre Dly> Chorus Predelay - 0 ms to 100 ms

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the time when the chorus sound is played.

0 to 4.9 ms: In 0.1 ms steps 5.0 to 9.5 ms: In 0.5 ms steps 10 to 49 ms: In 1 ms steps 50 to 100 ms: In 2 ms steps

<Rate> Chorus Rate -- 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz

This sets the cycle for the chorus sound undulations.

0.05 to 4.95 Hz: In 0.05 Hz steps 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: In 0.1 Hz steps 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: In 0.5 Hz steps

<Depth> Chorus Depth — 0 to 127

This sets the depth of the undulations of the chorus sound.

*<Balance> Chorus Balance - D100:0E to D0:100E

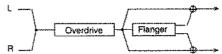
This sets the balance for the levels of the overdrive sound and the overdrive + chorus sound. A setting of "D100:0E" outputs only the overdrive sound, and a setting of "D0:100E" outputs overdrive + chorus sound.

<Level> Output Level - 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

■ 27: OVERDRIVE -> FLANGER

With this type, the Overdrive is connected in series with the Flanger.



<Drive> Drive --- 0 to 127

This sets the strength of the overdrive sound distortion.

*<Pan> Overdrive Pan -- L64 to 0 to 63R

This sets the stereo position where the overdrive sound is output. L64 is leftmost, 0 is centered, and 63R is rightmost.

<Pre><Pre Dly> Flanger Pre delay — 0 ms to 100 ms

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the time when the flanger sound is played.

| 0 to 4.9 ms: | In 0.1 ms steps |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 5.0 to 9.5 ms: | In 0.5 ms steps |
| 10 to 49 ms: | In 1 ms steps |
| 50 to 100 ms: | In 2 ms steps |

<Rate> Flanger Rate - 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz

This sets the cycle for the flanger undulations.

0.05 to 4.95 Hz: In 0.05 Hz steps 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: In 0.1 Hz steps 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: In 0.5 Hz steps

<Depth> Flanger Depth - 0 to 127

This sets the depth of the flanger undulations.

<Fbk> Feedback --- 98% to +98%

This sets the amount of feedback for the flanger sound. "Feedback" refers to returning a portion of the output signal to the input signal. This sets the percentage of the in-phase or inverted-phase output signal (positive or negative value) that is returned to the input.

You can set a value from -98% to +98%, in steps of 2%. No feedback is applied when this is set to zero.

*<Balance> Flanger Balance — D100:0E to D0:100E

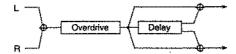
This sets the balance for the levels of the overdrive sound and the overdrive + flanger sound. A setting of "D100:0E" outputs only the overdrive sound, and a setting of "D0:100E" outputs overdrive + flanger sound.

<Level> Output Level - 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

■ 28: OVERDRIVE -> DELAY

With this type, the Overdrive is connected in series with the Delay.



<Drive> Drive - 0 to 127

This sets the strength of the overdrive sound distortion.

*<Pan> Dverdrive Pan -- L64 to 0 to 63R

This sets the stereo position where the overdrive sound is output. L64 is leftmost, 0 is centered, and 63R is rightmost.

<Delay> Delay Time - 0 ms to 500 ms

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the delayed sound is played.

0 to 4.9 ms: In 0.1 ms steps
5.0 to 9.5 ms: In 0.5 ms steps
10 to 39 ms: In 1 ms steps
40 to 290 ms: In 10 ms steps
300 to 500 ms: In 20 ms steps

<Fbk> Delay Feedback — -98% to +98%

This sets the amount of feedback for the delayed sound. "Feedback" refers to returning a portion of the output signal to the input signal. This sets the percentage of the in-phase or inverted-phase output signal (positive or negative value) that is returned to the input.

You can set a value from -98% to +98%, in steps of 2%. No feedback is applied when this is set to zero.

<HF Damp> Delay HF Damp — 200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000 (200 Hz to 8 kHz), BYPASS

This sets the frequency at which the high-frequency components of the reverb sound are cut off.

The degree to which the high-frequency components of a reverb sound are attenuated depends on the composition of surrounding walls. HF Damp (high-frequency damp) is a parameter which simulates this by attenuating the high-frequency components.

A lower cutoff frequency results in a sedate sound, while a higher frequency produces a brighter sound. When set to "BYPASS," no high-frequency components are cut off.

*<Balance> Balance -- D100:0E to D0:100E

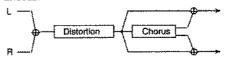
This sets the balance for the levels of the overdrive sound and the overdrive + delayed sound. A setting of "D100:0E" outputs only the overdrive sound, and a setting of "D0:100E" outputs overdrive + delayed sound.

<Level> Dutput Level — 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

■ 29: DISTORTION -> CHORUS

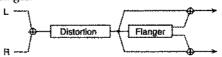
With this type, Distortion is connected in series with the Chorus.



 The parameters that you can set are the same as for "OVER-DRIVE -> CHORUS."

■ 30: DISTORTION -> FLANGER

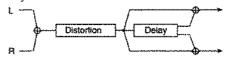
With this type, Distortion is connected in series with the Flanger.



 The parameters that you can set are the same as for "OVER-DRIVE -> FLANGER."

■ 31: DISTORTION -> DELAY

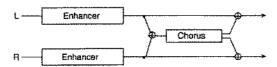
With this type, Distortion is connected in series with the Delay.



 The parameters that you can set are the same as for "OVER-DRIVE -> DELAY."

32: ENHANCER -> CHORUS

With this type, the Enhancer is connected in series with the Chorus.



*<Sens> Sensitivity — 0 to 127

This sets the depth to which the Enhancer is applied.

<Mix> Mix Level --- 0 to 127

This sets the ratio for mixing the original sound with the generated harmonics.

<Pre Dly> Chorus Pre delay — 0 ms to 100 ms

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the time when the chorus sound is played.

0 to 4.9 ms: In 0.1 ms steps
5.0 to 9.5 ms: In 0.5 ms steps
10 to 49 ms: In 1 ms steps
50 to 100 ms: In 2 ms steps

<Rate> Chorus Rate -- 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz

This sets the cycle for the chorus sound undulations.

0.05 to 4.95 Hz: In 0.05 Hz steps 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: In 0.1 Hz steps 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: In 0.5 Hz steps

<Depth> Chorus Depth - 0 to 127

This sets the depth of the undulations of the chorus sound.

*<Balance> Chorus Balance — D100:0E to D0:100E

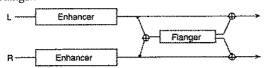
This sets the balance for the levels of the enhancer sound and the enhancer + chorus sound. A setting of "D100:0E" outputs only the enhancer sound, and a setting of "D0:100E" outputs enhancer + chorus sound.

<Level> Output Level — 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

■ 33: ENHANCER -> FLANGER

With this type, the Enhancer is connected in series with the Flanger.



*<Sens> Sensitivity — 0 to 127

This sets the depth to which the Enhancer is applied.

<Mix> Mix Level — 0 to 127

This sets the ratio for mixing the original sound with the generated harmonics.

<Pre>Pre Dly> Flanger Pre delay -- 0 ms to 100 ms

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the time when the flanger sound is played.

0 to 4.9 ms: In 0.1 ms steps
5.0 to 9.5 ms: In 0.5 ms steps
10 to 49 ms: In 1 ms steps
50 to 100 ms: In 2 ms steps

<Rate> Flanger Rate — 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz

This sets the cycle for the flanger undulations.

0.05 to 4.95 Hz: In 0.05 Hz steps
5.0 to 6.9 Hz: In 0.1 Hz steps
7.0 to 10.0 Hz: In 0.5 Hz steps

<Depth> Flanger Depth -- 0 to 127

This sets the depth of the flanger undulations.

<Fbk> Flanger Feedback - -98% to +98%

This sets the amount of feedback for the flanged sound. "Feedback" refers to returning a portion of the output signal to the input signal. This sets the percentage of the in-phase or inverted-phase output signal (positive or negative value) that is returned to the input.

You can set a value from -98% to +98%, in steps of 2%. No feedback is applied when this is set to zero.

*<Balance> Flanger Balance — D100:0E to D0:100E

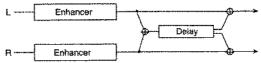
This sets the balance for the levels of the enhancer sound and the enhancer + flanger sound. A setting of "D100:0E" outputs only the enhancer sound, and a setting of "D0:100E" outputs enhancer + flanger sound.

<Level> Dutput Level — 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

■ 34: ENHANCER -> DELAY

With this type, the Enhancer is connected in series with the Delay.



*<Sens> Sensitivity — 0 to 127

This sets the depth to which the Enhancer is applied.

<Mix> Mix Level — 0 to 127

This sets the ratio for mixing the original sound with the generated harmonics.

<Delay> Delay Time — 0 ms to 500 ms

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the delayed sound is played.

0 to 4.9 ms: In 0.1 ms steps
5.0 to 9.5 ms: In 0.5 ms steps
10 to 39 ms: In 1 ms steps
40 to 290 ms: In 10 ms steps
300 to 500 ms: In 20 ms steps

<Fbk> Delay Feedback --- -98% to +98%

This sets the amount of feedback for the delayed sound. "Feedback" refers to returning a portion of the output signal to the input signal. This sets the percentage of the in-phase or inverted-phase output signal (positive or negative value) that is returned to the input.

You can set a value from -98% to +98%, in steps of 2%. No feedback is applied when this is set to zero.

<HF Damp> Delay HF Damp — 200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000 (200 Hz to 8 kHz), BYPASS

This sets the frequency at which the high-frequency components of the reverb sound are cut off.

The degree to which the high-frequency components of a reverb sound are attenuated depends on the composition of surrounding walls. HF Damp (high-frequency damp) is a parameter which simulates this by attenuating the high-frequency components.

A lower cutoff frequency results in a sedate sound, while a

higher frequency produces a brighter sound. When set to "BYPASS," no high-frequency components are cut off.

*<Balance> Delay Balance — D100:0E to D0:100E

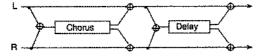
This sets the balance for the levels of the enhancer sound and the enhancer + delayed sound. A setting of "D100:0E" outputs only the enhancer sound, and a setting of "D0:100E" outputs enhancer + delayed sound.

<Level> Output Level — 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

■ 35: CHORUS -> DELAY

This type connects Chorus and Delay in series.



<Cho Dly> Chorus Predelay — 0 ms to 100 ms

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the time when the chorus sound is played.

| 0 to 4.9 ms: | In 0.1 ms steps |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 5.0 to 9.5 ms: | In 0.5 ms steps |
| 10 to 49 ms: | In 1 ms steps |
| 50 to 100 ms: | ln 2 ms steps |

<ChoRate> Chorus Rate — 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz

This sets the cycle for the chorus sound undulations.

| 0.05 to 4.95 Hz: | In 0.05 Hz steps |
|------------------|------------------|
| 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: | In 0.1 Hz steps |
| 7.0 to 10.0 Hz | In 0.5 Hz steps |

<Cho Dpt> Chorus Depth — 0 to 127

This sets the depth of the undulations of the chorus sound.

*<Cho Bal> Chorus Balance — D100:0E to D0:100E

This sets the balance for the levels of the original sound and the chorus sound. A setting of "D100:0E" outputs only the original sound, and a setting of "D0:100E" outputs chorus sound only.

<Delay> Delay Time — 0 ms to 500 ms

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the delayed sound is played.

| 0 to 4.9 ms: | In 0.1 ms steps |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 5.0 to 9.5 ms: | In 0.5 ms steps |
| 10 to 39 ms: | In 1 ms steps |
| 40 to 290 ms: | In 10 ms steps |
| 300 to 500 ms: | In 20 ms steps |

<Dly Fbk> Delay Feedback — -98% to +98%

This sets the amount of feedback for the delayed sound. "Feedback" refers to returning a portion of the output signal to the input signal. This sets the percentage of the in-phase or inverted-phase output signal (positive or negative value) that is returned to the input.

You can set a value from -98% to +98%, in steps of 2%. No feedback is applied when this is set to zero.

<HF Damp> Delay HF Damp — 200/250/315/400/500/ 630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/ 8000 (200 Hz to 8 kHz), BYPASS

This sets the frequency at which the high-frequency components of the reverb sound are cut off.

The degree to which the high-frequency components of a reverb sound are attenuated depends on the composition of surrounding walls. HF Damp (high-frequency damp) is a parameter which simulates this by attenuating the high-frequency components.

A lower cutoff frequency results in a sedate sound, while a higher frequency produces a brighter sound. When set to "BYPASS," no high-frequency components are cut off.

*<Delay Balance> Delay Balance -- D100:0E to D0:100E

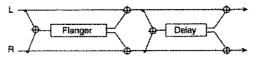
This sets the balance for the levels of the chorus sound and the chorus + delayed sound. A setting of "D100:0E" outputs only the chorus sound, and a setting of "D0:100E" outputs chorus + delayed sound.

<Level> Dutput Level -- 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

36: FLANGER -> DELAY

This type connects the Flanger and Delay in series.



<Flg Dly> Flanger Predelay - 0 ms to 100 ms

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the time when the flanger sound is played.

| 0 to 4.9 ms: | In 0.1 ms steps |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 5.0 to 9.5 ms: | In 0.5 ms steps |
| 10 to 49 ms: | In 1 ms steps |
| 50 to 100 ms: | ln 2 ms steps |

<FIgRate> Flanger Rate — 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz

This sets the cycle for the flanger undulations.

| 0.05 to 4.95 Hz: | ln 0.05 Hz steps |
|------------------|------------------|
| 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: | In 0.1 Hz steps |
| 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: | In 0.5 Hz steps |

<Flg Dpt> Flanger Depth - 0 to 127

This sets the depth of the flanger undulations.

<Flg Fbk> Flanger Feedback — -98% to +98%

This sets the amount of feedback for the flanger sound. "Feedback" refers to returning a portion of the output signal to the input signal. This sets the percentage of the in-phase or inverted-phase output signal (positive or negative value) that is returned to the input.

You can set a value from -98% to +98%, in steps of 2%. No feedback is applied when this is set to zero.

*<Flg Bal> Flanger Balance — D100:0E to D0:100E

This sets the balance for the levels of the original sound and the flanger sound. A setting of "D100:0E" outputs only the original sound, and a setting of "D0:100E" outputs flanger

<Delay> Delay Time --- 0 ms to 500 ms

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the delayed sound is played.

| 0 to 4.9 ms: | In 0.1 ms steps |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 5.0 to 9.5 ms: | In 0.5 ms steps |
| 10 to 39 ms: | In 1 ms steps |
| 40 to 290 ms: | in 10 ms steps |
| 300 to 500 ms: | In 20 ms steps |
| | |

<Dly Fbk> Delay Feedback — +98% to +98% This sets the amount of feedback for the delayed sound. "Feedback" refers to returning a portion of the output signal to the input signal. This sets the percentage of the in-phase or inverted-phase output signal (positive or negative value) that is returned to the input.

You can set a value from -98% to +98%, in steps of 2%. No feedback is applied when this is set to zero.

<HF Damp> Delay HF Damp — 200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000 (200 Hz to 8 kHz), BYPASS

This sets the frequency at which the high-frequency components of the reverb sound are cut off.

The degree to which the high-frequency components of a reverb sound are attenuated depends on the composition of surrounding walls. HF Damp (high-frequency damp) is a parameter which simulates this by attenuating the high-frequency components.

A lower cutoff frequency results in a sedate sound, and a higher frequency produces a brighter sound. When set to "BYPASS," no high-frequency components are cut off.

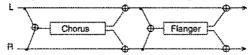
*<Delay Balance> Delay Balance — D100:0E to D0:100E
This sets the balance for the levels of the flanger sound and
the flanger + delayed sound. A setting of "D100:0E" outputs
only the flanger sound, and a setting of "D0:100E" outputs
flanger + delayed sound.

<Level> Output Level — 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

■ 37: CHORUS -> FLANGER

This type connects the Chorus and Flanger in series.



<Cho Dly> Chorus Predelay - 0 ms to 100 ms

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the time when the chorus sound is played.

0 to 4.9 ms: In 0.1 ms steps
5.0 to 9.5 ms: In 0.5 ms steps
10 to 49 ms: In 1 ms steps
50 to 100 ms: In 2 ms steps

<ChoRate> Chorus Rate -- 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz

This sets the cycle for the chorus sound undulations.

0.05 to 4.95 Hz: In 0.05 Hz steps 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: In 0.1 Hz steps 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: In 0.5 Hz steps

<Cho Dpt> Chorus Depth - 0 to 127

This sets the depth of the undulations of the chorus sound.

*<Cho Bal> Chorus Balance - D100:0E to D0:100E

This sets the balance for the levels of the original sound and the chorus sound. A setting of "D100:0E" outputs only the original sound, and a setting of "D0:100E" outputs chorus sound only.

<Fig Dly> Flanger Predelay --- 0 ms to 100 ms

This sets the interval from the time when the original sound is played until the time when the flanger sound is played.

0 to 4.9 ms: In 0.1 ms steps 5.0 to 9.5 ms: In 0.5 ms steps 10 to 49 ms: In 1 ms steps 50 to 100 ms: In 2 ms steps

<FlgRate> Flanger Rate — 0.05 Hz to 10.0 Hz

This sets the cycle for the flanger undulations.

0.05 to 4.95 Hz: In 0.05 Hz steps 5.0 to 6.9 Hz: In 0.1 Hz steps 7.0 to 10.0 Hz: In 0.5 Hz steps

<Flg Dpt> Flanger Depth - 0 to 127

This sets the depth of the flanger undulations.

<Fig Fbk> Flanger Feedback -- -98% to +98%

This sets the amount of feedback for the flanger sound. "Feedback" refers to returning a portion of the output signal to the input signal. This sets the percentage of the in-phase or inverted-phase output signal (positive or negative value) that is returned to the input.

You can set a value from -98% to +98%, in steps of 2%. No feedback is applied when this is set to zero.

*<Flanger Balance> Flanger Balance — D100:0E to D0:100F

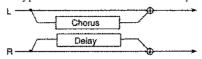
This sets the balance for the levels of the chorus sound and the chorus + flanger sound. A setting of "D100:0E" outputs only the chorus sound, and a setting of "D0:100E" outputs chorus + flanger sound.

<Level> Output Level — 0 to 127

This sets the overall level for the effect sound.

■ 38: CHORUS/DELAY

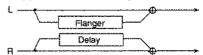
This type connects the Chorus and Delay in parallel.



* The parameters that you can set are the same as for "CHO-RUS -> DELAY." However, the Delay Balance setting determines the balance level for the original sound and the delayed sound.

39: FLANGER/DELAY

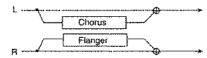
This type connects the Flanger and Delay in parallel.



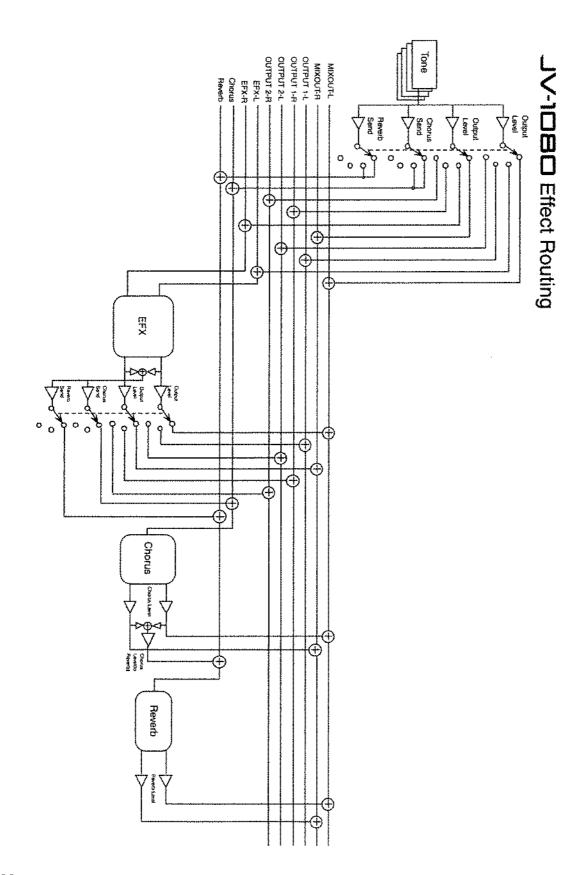
* The parameters that you can set are the same as for "FLANGER -> DELAY." However, the Delay Balance setting determines the balance level for the original sound and the delayed sound.

40: CHORUS/FLANGER

This type connects the Chorus and Flanger in parallel.



The parameters that you can set are the same as for "CHO-RUS -> FLANGER." However, the Flanger Balance setting determines the balance level for the original sound and the flanger sound.





Supplementary Materials

Troubleshooting

■ Error Messages

If you, make a mistake in operating the JV-10 BD, or if something doesn't execute correctly, an error message appears on the display for a few moments. Check the error message and take action appropriately to correct the problem.

Message Appearing at Pawerup

Internal Battery Low

Canse: The JV-1080's backup battery is almost out of

power.

Action: Contact your nearest Roland Service Center.

Messages About the User Memary

User Memory Write Frotect

Cause: Write Protect (** p. 72) is on.

Action: Turn off Write Protect.

User Memory Read Error

Cause: The data in the internal memory cannot be read

correctly.

Action: Try executing it again.

Messages About the DATA Cord

DATA Card Not Reads

Cause: A DATA Card is not inserted into the DATA Card

slot, or is inserted incorrectly.

Action: Make sure that a DATA Card is inserted correctly.

DATA Card Battery Low

Cause: The DATA Card's backup battery is almost out of

power.

Action: Check the manual for the DATA Card and replace

the battery.

DATA Card Not Properly Formatted

Cause: A DATA Card that has not been initialized or that

is for a different model has been inserted into the

DATA Card slot.

Action: Initialize the DATA Card (197 p. 73), or use a DATA

Card for the JV-1080.

DATA Card Read Error

Cause: The DATA Card may have come out of the DATA

Card slot during data transmission.

Action: Reinsert the DATA Card and execute the operation

again.

DATA Card Write Protect

Cause: The DATA Card protect function is on (** p. 70).

Action: Switch off the DATA Card protect function.

Cannot Read Performance

Cause: A DATA Card for a different model has been

inserted in the DATA Card slot.

Action: Use a DATA Card for the. JV-1080.

Messages About the PCM Card

PCM Cand Not Ready

Cause: A PCM Card is not inserted in the PCM Card slot,

or is inserted incorrectly.

Action: Make sure that a PCM Card is inserted correctly.

PCM Card Not Properly Formatted

Cause: A PCM Card for a different model has been insert-

ed in the PCM Card slot.

Action: Use a PCM Card for the JV-1080.

PCM Card Not Patch

Cause: A PCM Card which does not contain Patch data

has been inserted.

Action: Insert a PCM Card that contains Patch data.

Messages About the Expansian Board

Expansion Board Mot Ready

Cause: An Expansion Board is not installed, or is installed

incorrectly.

Action: Make sure that an Expansion Board is installed cor-

rectly.

Expansion Board Not Properly Formatted

Cause: An Expansion Board for a different model has been

installed.

Action: Use an Expansion Board for the JV 1080.

Expansion Board Not Patch

Cause: An Expansion Board which does not contain Patch

data has been installed.

Action: Install an Expansion Board that contains Patch

data.

Expansion Board Not Rhythm

Cause: An Expansion Board which does not contain

Rhythm data has been installed.

Action: Install an Expansion Board that contains Rhythm

data.

Messages About MIDI

Exclusive Address Error

Cause: The address of an Exclusive (SysEx) message that

has been received is incorrect.

Action: Check the addresses of the data being sent and

carry out the operation again.

Check Sum Error

Cause: A checksum error has occurred for an Exclusive

(SysEx) message that has been received.

Action: Check the checksums for the data being sent and carry out the operation again.

MIDI Buffer Full

Cause: A large amount of data that the JV-1□8□ can-

not process has been received.

Action: Reduce the amount of MIDI data sent from the

transmitting device.

MIDI Communication Error

Cause: A MIDI cable may have come loose or been severed.

Action: Make sure that the MIDI cables and connections

are secure.

BULK DUMP: Improper Data Card

Cause: A DATA card not formatted for the JV-1080

has been inserted, and the data received as a bulk

dump cannot be written into it.

Action: In Utility mode, format the DATA card (** p.73),

and try the operation again.

BULK DUMP: Receive Data Error

Cause: The range of the data received by bulk dump was

incorrect.

Action: Modify the data values to an appropriate range.

BULK DUMP: Data Format Error

Cause: The check sum value or data length of a bulk dump

was incorrect.

Action: Check the check sum value or the data length.

BULK DUMP: User Memory Write Protected

Cause: Since Exclusive Write Protect is on, data received by bulk dump cannot be written into user memory.

Action: Turn off Exclusive Write Protect (** p.72).

BULK DUMP: Data Card Not Ready

Cause: Since a DATA card is not inserted, data received by bulk dump cannot be written into the card.

Action: Correctly insert a DATA card into the DATA card

slot.

BULK DUMP: Data Card Write Protected

Cause: Since the protect switch of the DATA card is on, data received by bulk dump cannot be written into

the card.

Action: Turn off the protect switch of the DATA card (**

p.70), and try the operation again.

BULK DUMP: Check Sum Error

Cause: The check sum of a bulk dump was incorrect.

Action: Correct the exclusive data.

BULK DUMP: MIDI Buffer Full

Cause: An excessively large amount of data was received

as a bulk dump.

Action: Make settings to reduce the amount of exclusive

data that is transmitted as a single message.

■ Troubleshooting

If you're not getting any sound out, or you think the JV-IDBD is acting funny, please check the following. If these don't fix the problem, then go ahead and contact the store you bought it from, or your nearest Roland Service Station.

No Sound

Is the volume too low?

Check the settings for the VOLUME knob on the JV-1080 and the volume controls for connected mixers and amps.

Are connections correct?

If you are using headphones, the cable may be broken, or there may be a problem with an amp or a mixer. Check the cables and the connected equipment.

Are the MIDI send and receive channels set correctly?

Make sure that the MIDI send channel for the connected equipment matches the MIDI receive channel set for the JV-1□□□□ (** p. 59 and p. 67).

Are the level settings for Tones, Patches, and Parts too low?

Check the level settings for the Tones (** p. 55), the Patch level setting (** p. 42), and the Performance Part level setting (** p. 60).

Are Tones or Parts being muted?

Make sure the Tone switches or Part switches are set to ON (** p. 32).

Are the Key Range settings correct?

Check the Key Range settings for Tones and Parts (** p. 43 and p. 57).

Is the Part level set too low in volume/exclusive (SysEx) messages arriving from an external device?

Check this with the Information screen (* p. 38).

Are the Effect settings correct?

Check the Effect settings ON or OFF (** p. 38), in the Effect Balance level (** p. 83).

Are the settings for the output destination correct?

Check the setting for Output Assign (Patches: ** p. 45, Performances: ** p. 57).

The Pitch Isn't Right

Is the Master Tune setting correct?

Check this setting (# p. 68).

Are the Pitch settings for Tones and Parts correct?

Check these settings (Tones: 🕶 p. 52, Parts: 🕶 p. 60).

Is the JV-1□□□ receiving Pitch Bend messages from some external device?

Check this with the Information screen (** p. 40).

I Can't Change Patches

If the Receive switch for Program Change set to OFF?

If you're using an external device to change Patches, make sure the MIDI channel settings match and set the Receive switch for Program Change to ON.

Are you still at the Edit screen or in the ROM Play mode?

Press [EXIT] or a Mode button to return to the Play mode.

■ I Can't Apply an Effect

Are the Effect parameter settings correct?

Make sure the Effects are switched on (** p. 38), and check the level setting for each of the Effects.

Is the Output Assign setting correct?

Check the Output Assign settings for Tones and Parts (Patches: Tp. 45, Peformances: Tp. 57).

Can't receive aver MIDI

Are you sure the settings for the receive channels and reception switches are appropriate?

Check your settings for the MIDI receive channels (Patches: ** p. 67; Performances: ** p. 59), and the various MIDI reception switches (*** p. 68).

Could you have inappropriate settings made for exclusive reception?

Make sure the Exclusive Protect switch (FP p. 72) is turned OFF.

Also, check to make sure the Unit Number setting matches that of the transmitting device (** p. 67).

Can't use cards

Is the OATA card (M-256E, M-512E) formatted?

κֆ DATA cards need to be formatted before they can be used. Format the card correctly (** p. 73).

Could you be trying to use a card that the JV-1080 doesn't support?

This unit cannot read card data that was produced on any device other than those in the JV series (JV-1080/1000/90/80/880). Also, you cannot write data onto a card unless it has been formatted on the JV-1080.

Song data doesn't play back properly

Are you trying to start playback from midway through the song?

A "GM System ON" message is included at the top of GM score data. If you haven't played the song from the beginning, this message would not have been conveyed, so the data might not be played properly.

Are you trying to play song data designed for the GS Format?

Since this unit is designed to support the General MIDI System, it may in certain cases not provide faithful playback if you try playing GS Format song data.

Parameter List

Patch Parameters

COMMON

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|--------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| PATCH NAME | Patch Name | | (12 Character ASC I I) | 42 |
| PATCH COMMON | Patch Level | Level | 0 127 | 42 |
| | Patch Pan | Pan | L64 — 0 — 63R | 42 |
| | Analog Feel Depth | Analog Feel | Q — 127 | 42 |
| | Octave Shift | Octave | -3 0 +3 | 42 |
| | Stretch Tune Depth | Stretch | OFF/1/2/3 | 42 |
| | Voice Priority | Priority | LAST/LOUDEST | 42 |
| | Velocity Range Switch | Velocity Range | OFF/ON | 42 |
| · · | Default Tempo | Default Tempo | 20 — 250 | 42 |
| VELOCITY | Velocity Range Lower | Lower | 1 127 | 42 |
| | Velocity Range Upper | Upper | 1 127 | 43 |
| | Velocity Cross Fade Depth | X-Fade | 0 127 | 43 |
| KEY RANGE | Key Range Lower | Lower | C-1 — G9 | 43 |
| | Key Range Upper | Upper | C-1 — G9 | 4.3 |
| STRUCT | Structure | Struct | 1 — 10 | 43 |
| | Booster Level | Booster | 0/+6/+12/+18 | 44 |

EFFECTS

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|
| OUTPUT | Output Assign | Output Assign | MIX/FFX/OUTPUT1,2 | 45 |
| | Output Level | • | 0 — 127 | 45 |
| | Chorus Send Level | Chorus | 0 — 127 | 45 |
| | Reverb Send Level | Reverb | 0 — 127 | |
| PATCH EFX TYPE | EFX Type | Type | *1 | 45 45 |
| PATCH EFX PRM | EFX Parameter | * 1 | | 4.5 |
| PATCH EFX OUT | Output Assign | Output Assign | MIX/OUTPUT1,2 | 45 |
| | Output Level | | 0-127 | 45 |
| | Chorus Send Level | Chorus | 0 127 | 46 |
| | Reverb Send Level | Reverb | 0 127 | 46 |
| PATCH EFX CTRL | EFX Control Source1,2 | | *2 | 46 |
| | EFX Control Depth1,2 | | ·63 +63 | 46 |
| PATCH CHORUS | Chorus Rate | Rat | 0 127 | 46 |
| | Chorus Depth | Dpt | 0 127 | 46 |
| | Pre Delay | Dly | 0-127 | 46 |
| | Chorus Feedback | Fbk | 0-127 | 46 |
| • | Chorus Level | Level | 0 127 | 46 |
| | Chorus Output Assign | Output | MIX/REVERB/MIX+REV | 46 |
| PATCH REVERB | Reverb Type | Type | ROOM1,2/STAGE1,2/ | |
| | | | HALL1,2/DELAY/ | 46 |
| | 1 | | PAN-DELAY | |
| | Reverb Time | Time | 0 — 127 | 47 |
| | Reverb Level | Lev | 0 — 127 | 47 |
| | Delay Feedback | Fbk | 0 127 | 47 |
| | High Frequency Damp | HF damp | *3 | 47 |

^{*1 :} Refer to "EFX Parameters"
*2 : OFF/SYS-CTRL1/SYS-CTRL2/MODULATION/BREATH/FOOT/VOLUME/PAN/EXPRESSION/BENDER/AFTERTOUCH

^{*3:200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000/}BYPASS

CONTROL

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|
| KEY MODE | Key Assign Mode | Assign | POLY/SOLO | 47 |
| & BENDER | Solo Legato | Legato | OFF/ON | 47 |
| | Bender Range Down | Bend Range | -48 0 | 47 |
| | Bender Range Up | | 0+12 | 47 |
| PORTAMENT | Portament Switch | Sw | OFF/ON | 47 |
| | Portament Time | Tm | 0 127 | 47 |
| | Portament Mode | Mode | NORMAL/LEGATO | 47 |
| | Portament Type | Туре | RATE/TIME | 47 |
| | Portament Start | Start | PTTCH/NOTE | 48 |
| RxSWITCI I | Volume Control Switch | Volume | OFF/ON | 48 |
| | Pan Control Switch | Pan | OFF/CONT/KEY-ON | 48 |
| | Bender Control Switch | Bender | OFF/ON | 48 |
| DAMPER | Hold-1 Control Switch | Hold-1 Switch | OFF/ON | 48 |
| | Redamper Control Switch | Redamper | OFF/ON | 48 |
| PEAK&HOLD | EFX Control Hold/Peak | EfxCtrl | OFF/HOLD/PEAK | 48 |
| | Control1 Hold/Peak | Ctrl 1 | OFF/HOLD/PEAK | 48 |
| | Control2 Hold/Peak | Ctrl 2 | OFF/HOLD/PEAK | 48 |
| | Control3 Hold/Peak | Ctrl 3 | OFF/HOLD/PEAK | 49 |
| CONTROL SOURCE | Patch Control Source 2 | Control 2 | *1 | 49 |
| | Patch Control Source 3 | Control 3 | *1 | 49 |
| CONTROL 1 | Control Destination1 4 | Destination | *2 | 49 |
| | Control Depth1 — 4 | Depth | -63 +63 | 49 |
| CONTROL 2 | Control Destination1 — 4 | Destination | *2 | 49 |
| | Control Depth 1 — 4 | Depth | -63 +63 | 49 |
| CONTROL 3 | Control Destination1 — 4 | Destination | *2 | 49 |
| | Control Depth1 4 | Depth | -63 +63 | 49 |

^{*1:} OFF/SYS-CTRL1/SYS-CTRL2/MODULATION/BREATH/FOOT/VOLUME/PAN/EXPRESSION/BENDER/AFTERTOUCH/LFO1/LFO2/VELOCITY/KEYFOLLOW/PLAY-MATE
*2: OFF/PCH/CUT/RES/LEV/PAN/MIX/CHO/REV/PL1/PL2/FL1/FL2/AL1/AL2/pL1/pL2/L1R/L2R

WAVE

| Page WAVE | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|--------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| WAVE | Wave Group | Group | INT-A,B/CARD/ | 50 |
| | E | | EXP-A,B,C,D | |
| | Wave Number | Number | 1 — 255 | 50 |
| | Wave Gain | Gain | -6/0/+6/+12 | 50 |
| | Tone Switch | Switch | OFF/ON | 50 |
| FXM | FXM Switch | Switch | OFF/ON | 50 |
| | FXM Color | Color | 14 | 50 |
| | FXM Depth | Depth | 1 — 1 6 | 50 |
| TONE DELAY | Tone Delay Mode | Mode | *1 | 50 |
| | Tone Delay Time | Time | 0-127 /0-880 (*2) | 51 |

^{11:} NORMAL/HOLD/PLAY-MATE/CLOCK-SYNC/TAP-SYNC/KEY-OFF-NORMAL/KEY-OFF-DECAY 2: \$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{

LFO

| Page | Parameier | Display | Value | Reference |
|--------------|------------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------|
| LFO1 | LFO Waveform | Form | TRI/SIN/SAW/SQR/TRP/ | 51 |
| | | | S&H/RND/CHS | 51 |
| | Key Triger | KeyTrig | OFF/ON | 51 |
| | LFO Rate | Kate | 0 127 / 0 880 (*1) | 51 |
| | LFO External Sync | ExtSync | OFF/CLOCK/TAP | 51 |
| | Fade Mode | Mode | ON-IN/ON-OUT/OFF-IN/ | .52 |
| | | | OFF-OUT | |
| | Delay Time | Delay | 0 127 | 52 |
| | Fade Time | Fade | 0 — 127 | 52 |
| | Level Offset | Offset | -100/-50/0/+50/+100 | 52 |
| LFO2 | "Refer to "LFO1" | | | |
| LFO DEPTH1:2 | Pitch LFO Depth1,2 | Pitch | -63 +63 | 52 |
| | Filter LFO Depth1,2 | TVF | -63 +63 | 52 |
| | Amplitude LFO Depth1,2 | TVA | -63 +63 | 52 |
| | Pan LFO Depth1,2 | PAN | -63 +63 | 52 |

^{*1:} MM/MM/M/M/S/M/S/M/M/M/M/M/M/M/M: 1*

PITTCH

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | | Reference |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|----|-----------|
| PITCH | Coarse Tune | Coarse | -48 +48 | | 52 |
| | Fine Tune | Fine | -50 +50 | | 53 |
| | Random Pitch Depth | Random | 0 1200 | *1 | 53 |
| | Pitch Keyfollow | KeyFlw | 100 +200 | *2 | 53 |
| PCH ENV DPT | Pitch Envelope Depth | Envelope Depth | -12 +12 | | 53 |
| | Pitch Envelope Velocity Sensitivity | Velocity Sens | -100 +150 | | 53 |
| PCH TIME ENV | Velocity Time! Sensitivity | V-T1 | -100 +100 | *3 | 53 |
| | Velocity Time4 Sensitivity | V-T4 | -100 +100 | *3 | 53 |
| | Time Keyfollow | Time Keyfollow | -100 +100 | *3 | 53 |
| PCH ENVELOPE | Pitch Envelope Time1,2,3,4 | T1,T2,T3,T4 | 0 127 | | 53 |
| | Pitch Envelope Level1,2,3,4 | L1,L2,L3,L4 | -63 +63 | | 53 |

 $^{^{4}1:0/1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/10/20/30/40/50/60/70/80/90/100/200/300/400/500/600/700/800/900/1000/1190/1200\\ ^{4}2:100/70/-50/30/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/+100/+120/+150/+200}$

TVF

| Page . | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------|
| FILTER | Filter Type | Тур | OFF/LPF/BPF/HPF/PKG | 54 |
| | Cutoff Frequency | Cut | 0 — 127 | 54 |
| | Resonance | Res | 0 127 | 54 |
| | Cutoff Keyfollow | KeyFlw | ··100 +200 | 54 |
| | TVF Envelope Depth | Env Dpt | -63 — +63 | 54 |
| TVF VELOCITY | TVF Envelope Velocity Sensitivity | V-Sens | -100 +150 | .54 |
| A TA TENANCINE A C | TVF Envelope Velocity Curve | V-Curve | 1-7 | 55 |
| | Resonance Velocity Sensitivity | V-Resonance | -100 +150 | 55 |
| TVF TIME ENV | Velocity Time1 Sensitivity | V-T1 | -100+100 *2 | 55 |
| | Velocity Time4 Sensitivity | V-T4 | -100 +100 *2 | 5.5 |
| | Time Keyfollow | Time Keyfollow | -100 +100 *2 | 55 |
| TVF ENVELOPE | TVF Envelope Time 1,2,3,4 | T1,T2,T3,T4 | 0 — 127 | 55 |
| | TVF Envelope Level1,2,3,4 | L1,L2,L3,L4 | 0 — 127 | 55 |

 $^{^*1:\}cdot 100/\cdot 70/\cdot 50/\cdot 30/\cdot 10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/+100/+120/+150/+200$ $^*2:\cdot 100/\cdot 70/\cdot 50/-40/\cdot 30/-20/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/+100$

^{*3:-100/-70/-50/-40/-30/-20/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/+100}

TVA

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| TVA | Tone Level | Level | 0 127 | 55 |
| | Tone Pan | Pan | L64 0 63R | 55 |
| | TVA Envelope Velocity Sensitivity | V-Sens | -100 +150 | 55 |
| | TVA Envelope Velocity Curve | V-Curve | 17 | 55 |
| BIAS | Bias Level | Bias | -100 — +100 *1 | 55 |
| | Bias Point | Point | C-1 G9 | 55 |
| | Bias Direction | Direction | LOWER/UPPER/ | 5,5 |
| | | | LOWER&UPPER/ALL | |
| PAN MODULATE | Pan Keyfollow | KeyFlw | ~100 +100 *1 | 56 |
| | Random Pan Depth | Random | 0 63 | 56 |
| | Alternate Pan Depth | Alternate | L63 0 63R | 56 |
| TVA TIME ENV | Velocity Time1 Sensitivity | V-T1 | -100 +100 *I | 56 |
| | Velocity Time4 Sensitivity | V-T4 | -100 +100 *1 | 56 |
| | Time Keyfollow | Time Keyfollow | -100 +100 *I | 56 |
| TVA ENVELOPE | TVA Envelope Time1,2,3,4 | T1,T2,T3,T4 | 0-127 | 56 |
| | TVA Envelope Level1,2,3 | L1,L2,L3 | 0 127 | 56 |

^{*1:-100/-70/-50/-40/-30/-20/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/+100}

Perfarmance Parameters

COMMON

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| PERFORM NAME | Perfomance Name | * mm | (12 CHARACTER ASCIII) | 57 |
| PERFORM TEMPO | Default Tempo | Default Tempo | 20 — 250 | 57 |
| PERFORM KEY MODE | Key Range Switch | Key Range | OFF/ON | 57 |
| KEY RANG | Key Range Lower | Key Lower | C·1 — G9 | 57 |
| | Key Range Upper | Key Upper | C·1 — G9 | 57 |
| RESERVE | Voice Reserve | Voice Reserve | 0 64 | 57 |

EFFECTS

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| OUTPUT | Output Assign | Output Assign | MIX/EFX/OUTPUT1,2/ | 57 |
| | | | PATCH | |
| | Output Level | | 0 127 | 57 |
| | Chorus Send Level | Chorus | 0 — 127 | 58 |
| | Reverb Send Level | Reverb | 0 127 | 58 |
| PERFORM | EFX Type | Туре | *1 | 58 |
| EFX TYPE | EFX Source | Source | PERFORM/1 — 9,11 — 16 | 58 |
| PERFORM EFX PRM | EFX Parameter | *1 | 1 | |
| PERFORM EFX OUT | Output Assign | Output Assign | MIX/OUTPUT1,2 | 58 |
| | Output Level | | 0 127 | 58 |
| | Chorus Send Level | Chorus | 0 — 127 | 58 |
| | Reverb Send Level | Reverb | 0 — 127 | 58 |
| PERFORM | EFX Control Source1,2 | | *1 | 58 |
| EFX CTRL | EFX Control Depth1,2 | * * µ | -63 +63 | 58 |
| PERFORM CHORUS | Chorus Rate | Rat | 0-127 | 59 |
| | Chorus Depth | Dpt | 0 — 127 | 59 |
| | Pre Delay | Dly | 0 127 | 59 |
| | Chorus Feedback | Fbk | 0 127 | 59 |
| | Chorus Level | Level | 0127 | |
| | Chorus Output Assign | Output | MIX/REVERB/MIX+REV | 59 |
| PERFORM REVERB | Reverb Type | Туре | ROOM1,2/STAGE1,2/ | 59 |
| | 1 | | HAUI.1,2/DELAY/ | |
| | 1 | | PAN-DELAY | |
| | Reverb Time | Time | 0 - 127 | 59 |
| | Reverb Level | Lev | 0 127 | 59 |
| | Delay Feedback | Fbk | 0 127 | 59 |
| | High Frequency Damp | HF damp | *3 | . 59 |

^{*1 :} Refer to "EFX Parameters"

^{2:} OFF/SYS-CTRL1/SYS-CTRL2/MODULATION/BREATH/FOOT/VOLUME/PAN/EXPRESSION/BENDER/AFTERTOUCH

^{*3:200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000/}BYPASS

MIDI

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|---------|------------------------|----------------|--------|-----------|
| CONTROL | MIDI Channel | Channel | 116 | |
| | MIDI Receive Switch | Rx | OFF/ON | 59 |
| Re | Receive Volume | Volume | OFF/ON | 60 |
| | Receive Hold-1 | Hold-1 | OFF/ON | 60 |
| | Receive Program Change | Program Change | OFF/ON | 60 |

PART

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|---------|--------------|---------|------------------------|-----------|
| PATCH | Patch Group | Group | USER/CARD/PCM/ | 60 |
| ******* | | | PR-A,B,C/GM/XP-A,B,C,D | |
| | Patch Number | Number | 001 — 255 | 60 |

PITCH

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|
| PITCH | Pitch Coarse Tune | Pitch Coarse | −48 · +48 | 60 |
| | Pitch Fine Tune | Pitch Fine | -50 — +50 | 60 |

PAN

| Page | Parameter | Display | | Reference |
|------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| PAN | Part Pan | Part Pan | L64 0 63IR | 60 |

LEVEL

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-------|------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| LEVEL | Part Level | Level | 0 — 127 | 60 |

Rhythm Set Parameters common

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|-----------|
| RHYTHM NAME | Rhythm Set Name | | (12 Character ASC H) | 61 |

EFFECTS

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| OUTPUT | Output Assign | Output Assign | MIX/EFX/OUTPUT1,2 | 61 |
| | Output Level | | 0 127 | 61 |
| ļ | Chorus Send Level | Chorus | 0 127 | 61 |
| | Reverb Send Level | Reverb | 0 127 | 61 |
| PERFORM | EFX Type | Type | *1 | 61 |
| EFX TYPE | EFX Source | Source | PERFORM/1 — 9,11 — 16 | 61 |
| PERFORM EFX PRM | EFX Parameter | *1 | | 61 |
| PERFORM EFX OUT | Output Assign | Output Assign | MIX/OUTPUT1,2 | 61 |
| ! | Output Level | | 0 127 | 61 |
| | Chorus Send Level | Chorus | Ŭ· 127 | 62 |
| | Reverb Send Level | Reverb | 0 127 | 62 |
| PERFORM | EFX Control Source1,2 | # # MAA | 12 | 62 |
| EFX CTRL | EFX Control Depth1,2 | | 6,3 +63 | 62 |
| PERFORM CHORUS | Chorus Rate | Rat | 0-127 | 62 |
| | Chorus Depth | Dpt | 0-127 | 62 |
| | Pre Delay | Dly | 0-127 | 62 |
| | Chorus Feedback | Fbk | 0127 | 62 |
| | Chorus Level | Level | 0 127 | 62 |
| | Chorus Output Assign | Output | MIX/REVERB/MIX+REV | 62 |
| PERFORM REVERB | Reverb Type | Type | ROOM1,2/STAGE1,2/ | |
| | | | HALL1,2/DELAY/ | 62 |
| | | | PAN-DELAY | |
| | Reverb Time | Time | 0 127 | 62 |
| | Reverb Level | Lev | 0 127 | 63 |
| | Delay Feedback | Fbk | 0 127 | 63 |
| | High Frequency Damp | HF damp | *3 | 63 |

^{*1 :} Refer to "EFX Parameters"
*2 : OFF/SYS-CTRL1/SYS-CTRL2/MODULATION/BREATH/FOOT/VOLUME/PAN/EXPRESSION/BENDER/AFTERTOUCH
*3 : 200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/800/BYPASS

CONTROL

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|----------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| CONTROL | Bender Range | Bender | 0 12 | 63 |
| | Envelope Mode | EnvMode | NO-SUS/SUSTAIN | 63 |
| | Mute Group | Mute Group | OFF/1 — 31 | 63 |
| RxSWITCH | Volume Control Switch | Volume | OFF/ON | 63 |
| | Pan Control Switch | Pan | OFF/CONT/KEY-ON | 63 |
| | Hold-1 Control Switch | Hold-1 | OFF/ON | 63 |

WAVE

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|------|-------------|---------|---------------|-----------|
| WAVE | Wave Group | Group | INT-A,B/CARD/ | 63 |
| | 1 | - | EXP-A,B,C,D | |
| | Wave Number | Number | 1 255 | 64 |
| | Wave Gain | Gain | -6/0/+6/+12 | 64 |
| | Tone Switch | Switch | OFF/ON | 64 |

PITCH

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | | Reference |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----|-----------|
| PITCH | Source Key | Coarse | C-1 — G9 | | 64 |
| | Fine Tune | Fine | -50 +50 | | 64 |
| | Random Pitch Depth | Random | 0 1200 | *1 | 64 |
| | Pitch Envelope Depth | Env Dpt | -12 +12 | | 64 |
| PCH VELOCITY | Pitch Envelope Velocity Sensitivity | Velocity Sens | -100 +150 | | 64 |
| | Velocity Time Sensitivity | Velocity Time | ~100 +1(10) | *2 | 64 |
| PCH ENVELOPE | Pitch Envelope Time1,2,3,4 | T1,T2,T3,T4 | 0 127 | | 64 |
| | Pitch Envelope Level1,2,3,4 | L1,1.2,I.3,1.4 | -63 +63 | | 64 |

 $^{^*1:0/1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/10/20/30/40/50/60/70/80/90/100/200/300/400/500/600/700/800/900/1000/1100/1200\\ ^*2:-100/-70/-50/-40/-30/-20/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/+100}$

TVF

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|
| FILTER | Filter Type | Туре | OFF/LPF/BPF/HPF/PKC | 64 |
| | Cutoff Frequency | Cutoff | 0 — 127 | 64 |
| | Resonance | Res | 0 127 | 65 |
| | TVF Envelope Depth | Env Dpt | -63 +63 | 65 |
| TVF VELOCITY | TVF Envelope Velocity Sensitivity | V-Sens | -100 +150 | 65 |
| | Velocity Time Sensitivity | V-Time | -100 +100 *1 | 65 |
| | Resonance Velocity Sensitivity | V-Resonance | -100 +150 | 65 |
| TVF ENVELOPE | TVF Envelope Time1,2,3,4 | T1,T2,T3,T4 | O — 127 | 65 |
| | TVF Envelope Level1,2,3,4 | L1,L2,L3,L4 | 0 — 127 | 65 |

TVA

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|
| TVA | Tone Level | Level | 0 127 | 65 |
| | Tone Pan | Pan | L64 0 63R | 65 |
| | Random Pan Depth | Random | 0-63 | 65 |
| | Alternate Pan Depth | Alt | 1.63 — 0 — 63R | 65 |
| TVA VELOCITY | TVA Envelope Velocity Sensitivity | Velocity Sens | -100 +150 | 65 |
| | Velocity Time Sensitivity | Velocity Time | -100 — +100 *1 | 65 |
| TVA ENVELOPE | TVA Envelope Time1,2,3,4 | T1,T2,T3,T4 | 0 — 127 | 65 |
| | TVA Envelope Level1,2,3 | 1.1,1.2,1.3 | 0 — 127 | 65 |

^{*1:-100/-70/-50/-40/-30/-20/-10/0/+10/+20/+30/+40/+50/+70/+100}

General MIDI Mode Parameters

EFFECTS

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|
| OUTPUT | Output Assign | Output Assign | MIX/EFX/OUTPUT1,2/ | 77 |
| | | | PATCH | |
| | Output Level | | 0 - 127 | 77 |
| | Chorus Send Level | Chorus | □ — 127 | 77 |
| | Reverb Send Level | Reverb | 0 127 | 77 |
| GM EFX TYPE | EFX Type | Type | *1 | 77 |
| GM EFX FRM | EFX Parameter | *1 | | 77 |
| GM EFX OUT | Output Assign | Output Assign | MIX/OUTPUT1,2 | 77 |
| | Output Level | | 0 127 | 77 |
| | Chorus Send Level | Chorus | 0 127 | 77 |
| | Reverb Send Level | Reverb | 0 127 | 77 |
| GM CHORUS | Chorus Rate | Rat | U — 127 | 77 |
| | Chorus Depth | Dpt | 0 — 127 | 77 |
| | Pre Delay | Dly | 0 — 127 | 77 |
| | Chorus Feedback | Fbk | 0 — 127 | 77 |
| | Chorus Level | Level | 0 — 127 | 77 |
| | Chorus Output Assign | Output | MIX/REVERB/MIX+REV | 77 |
| GM REVERB | Reverb Type | Type | ROOM1,2/STAGE1,2/ | |
| | | , ** | HALL1,2/DELAY/ | 78 |
| | | | PAN-DELAY | |
| | Reverb Time | Time | 0 127 | 78 |
| | Reverb Level | Lev | 0 — 127 | 78 |
| | Delay Feedback | Pisk | 0 — 127 | 78 |
| | High Frequency Damp | HF damp | *3 | 78 |

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-------|--------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| PATCH | Patch Number | Number | 001 128 | 78 |

PITCH

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|
| PITCH | Pitch Coarse Tune | Pitch Coarse | -48 +48 | 78 |
| | Pitch Fine Tune | Pitch Fine | -50 — +50 | 78 |

PAN

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| PAN | Part Pan | Part Pan | L64 0 63R | 78 |

LEVEL

| Page | Parameier | Display | Value | Reference |
|-------|------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| LEVEL | Part Level | Level | 0 — 127 | 78 |

System Parameters SETUP

| Page | Parameter | Display | | Reference |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|
| LCD | LCD Contrast | LCD | 110 | 66 |
| DEFAULT SETUP | Power Up Mode | PowerUp | DEFAULT/LAST | 66 |
|] | Patch Remain Switch | Patch Remain | OFF/ON | 66 |
| RHYTHM EDIT KEY | Rhythm Edit Source | Source | PANEL/PANEL&MIDI | 66 |

^{*1:} Refer to "EFX Parameters"
*2: OFF/SYS-CTRL1/SYS-CTRL2/MODULATION/BREATH/FOOT/VOLUME/PAN/EXPRESSION/BENDER/AFTERTOUCH
*3: 200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000/BVPASS
PART

MIDI

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------|
| PERFORM MIDI | Control Channel | Control Channel | 1 16/OFF | 66 |
| | Clock Source | Clock | INT/MIDI | 66 |
| | Stack | Stack | OFF/1 of 2 — 8 of 8 | 66 |
| PATCH MIDI | Patch Receive Channnel | Receive Channel | OFF/ON | 67 |
| | Clock Source | Clock | INT/MIDI | 67 |
| | Stack | Stack | OFF/1 of 2 - 8 of 8 | 67 |
| GM MODE MIDI | Clock Source | Clock | MIDI | 67 |
| | Stack | Stack | OFF/1 of 2 8 of 8 | 67 |
| SYS-EXC MIDI | Unit Number | Unit# | 17 32 | 67 |
| | Receive System Exclusive | Rx.Exc | OFF/ON | 67 |
| | Transmil Edit Data | Tx.Edit | OFF/ON | 67 |
| | Receive GM Message | Rx.GM | OFF/ON | 67 |
| CONTROL SOURCE | Tap Control Source | Tap | OFF/HOLD-1/SOST/ | 67 |
| | | | SOFT/HOLD-2 | |
| | Hold Control Source | Hold | "Same as above | 67 |
| | Peak Control Source | Peak | "Same as above | 67 |
| RECEIVE MIDI | Receive Program Change | P.C | OFF/ON | 68 |
| | Receive Bank Select | Bnk | OFF/ON | 68 |
| | Receive Control Change | C.C | OFF/ON | 68 |
| | Receive Volume | Vol | OFF/ON | 68 |
| | Receive Hold-1 | Hid | OFF/ON | 68 |
| | Receive Bender | Bnd | OFF/ON | 68 |
| | Receive Modulation | Mod | OFF/ON | 68 |
| | Receive Aftertouch | Aft | OFF/ON | 68 |
| CONTROL ASSIGN1 | System Control Source 1 | Control I | CC00 — CC95/BENDER/ | 68 |
| | | | AFTERTOUCH | |
| | System Control Source 2 | Control 2 | *Same as above | 68 |
| CONTROL ASSIGN2 | Volume Control Source | Volume | VOLUME/VOL&EXP | 68 |
| | Aftertouch Source | Aftertouch | CH-AFTER/POLY-AFTER | 68 |
| | | 1 | /CH&POLY | 1 |

TUNE

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| TUNE | Master Tune | Master Tune | 427.4 — 452.6 | . 68 |
| SCALE TUNE | Scale Tune Switch | Scale Tune | OFF/ON | 68 |
| PART SCALE | Scale Tune C B | C — B | -64 +63 | 69 |
| PATCH SCALE | Scale Tune C B | С—В | -64 +63 | 69 |

PREVIEW

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| PREVIEW MODE | Preview Sound Mode | Mode | SINGLE/CHORD | 69 |
| PRÉVIEW KEY | Preview Key Set 1-4 | Note1 4 | C-1 G9 | 69 |
| PREVIEW VELOCITY | Preview Velocity Set1 4 | Note1 — 4 | 0 127 | 69 |

Utility Parameters WRITE

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------|
| PERFORM WRITE | Performance Write Number | Number | USR:01 — 32/CRD:01 — 32 | 70 |
| PATCH WRITE | Patch Write Number | Number | USR:001 — 128/ | 70 |
| | | | CRD:001 128 | |
| PATCH COMPARE | Patch Compare Number | Number | *Same as above | 70 |
| RHYTHM WRITE | Rhythm Write Number | Number | USR:1 2/CRD:1 2 | 71 |

COPY

| Page | Parameler | Display | Value | Reference |
|----------------------|-------------|---------|---|-----------|
| PERFORM PART COPY | Copy Source | Source | TEMP/USR:01 — 32/ CRD:01 32/ PRA:01 — PRB:32 | 71 |
| | Copy Part | Part | P1 — P16 | 71 |
| PERFORM | Copy Source | Source | FERFORM/PATCH | 71 |
| FX COPY | Copy Number | Number | *} | 71 |
| PATCH TONE COPY | Copy Source | Source | TEMP/USR:001 — 128/ CRD:001 — 128/ PRA:001 — PRC:128/ GM:001 — 128 | 71 |
| | Copy Ione | Tone | T1 — T4 | 71 |
| PATCH | Copy Source | Source | PERFORM/PATCH | 71 |
| FX COPY | Copy Number | Number | *1 | 71 |
| RHYHTM KEY COPY | Copy Source | Source | TEMP/USR:1 — 2/CRD:1 — 2 /PRA:1 — PRC:2/GM:1 — 2 | 72 |
| | Copy Key | Key | B1 — D7 | 72 |

^{*1:} USR:01-32/CRD:01-32/PRA:01-PRB:32/USR:001-128/CRD:001-128/PRA:001-PRD:128

INITIALIZE

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| PERFORM INIT | Initialize Mode | Mode | DEFAULT/PRESET | 72 |
| PATCH INIT | Initialize Mode | Mode | DEFAULT/PRESET | 72 |
| RHYTHM KEY INIT | Initialize Mode | Mode | DEFAULT/PRESET | 72 |
| | Initialize Kev | Kev | B1 — D7 | 72 |
| RHYTHM SET INIT | Initialize Mode | Mode | DEFAULT/PRESET | 72 |

PROTECT

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------|--------|----|
| WRITE PROTECT | Internal Protect | Internal | OFF/ON | 72 |
| | Exclusive Protect | Exclusive | OFF/ON | 72 |

CARD

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|-------------|---------|------------------------------|-----------|
| FORMAT | Card Name | Name | (12 Character ASC 11) | 73 |
| RENAME | Card Name | Name | (12 Character ASC 11) | 73 |
| CARD COPY | Copy Source | Source | ALL/PERFORM/PATCH/ RHYTHM | 73 |
| | Copy Group | Group | * 1 | 73 |
| | Copy Mode | Mode | ADAPT/DIRECT | 73 |
| CARD SWAP | Swap Source | Source | ALL/PERFORM/PATCH/ RHYTHM | 73 |
| | Swap Group | Group | *2 | 73 |
| | Swap Mode | Mode | ADAPT/DIRECT | 73 |

^{*1:} USR-HALF1->CARD/USR-HALF2->CARD/CARD->USR-HALF1/CARD->USR-HALF2
*2: USR-HALF1->CARD/USR-HALF2->CARD
BLOCK COPY

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|------------|------------|---------|----------------------|-----------|
| BLOCK COPY | Copy Mode | Mode | PERFORM/PATCH/RHYTHM | 74 |
| | Copy Block | Block | *1 | 74 |

^{*1: (}PERFORM) USR:01-01 — 32-32/CRD:01-01 — 32-32/PRA — B:01-01 — 32-32; CRD:01 — 32 (PATCH) USR:001-001 — 128-128/CRD:001-001 — 128-128/CRD:01-001 — 128-128/CRD:01-001

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|------------------|---------|---------------------|-----------|
| BULK DUMP | Bulk Dump Source | Source | TEMP/USER/CARD: | |
| | 1 | É | ALL/PERFORMANCE/ | 74 |
| E Company | | | PATCH/RHYTHM/SYSTEM | |

FACTORY

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|----------------|----------------|---------|-------|-----------|
| FACTORY PRESET | Factory Preset | | | 74 |

EFX Parameters

1: STEREO-EO

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Low Frequency | Low Freq | 200/400 [Hz] | 84 |
| | Low Gain | LowGain | -15 +15 [dB] | 84 |
| | High Frequency | Hi Freq | 4000/8000 [Hz] | 84 |
| | High Gain | Hi Gain | -15 +15 [dB] | 84 |
| | Peaking1 Frequency | P1 Freq | *1 | 84 |
| | Peakingl Q | P1 Q | 0.5/1.0/2.0/4.0/9.0 | 84 |
| | Peakingt Gain | PI Gain | -15 +15 [dB] | 84 |
| | Peaking2 Frequency | P2 Freq | *1 | 84 |
| | Peaking2 Q | P2 Q | 0.5/1.0/2.0/4.0/9.0 | 84 |
| | Peaking2 Gain | P2 Gain | -15 +15 [dB] | 84 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 — 127 | 84 |

^{*1: 200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6000/8000 [}Hz] **2: OVERDRIVE**

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|--------------|---------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Drive | Drive | 0 — 127 | 84 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 127 | 84 |
| | Low Gain | LowGain | -15 +15 [dB] | 84 |
| | High Gain | Hi Gain | -15 +15 [dB] | 84 |
| | Amp Type | AmpType | SMALL/BUILT-IN/2STACK /3STACK | 84 |
| | Output Pan | Pan | L64 — 0 — 63R | 84 |

3: DISTORTION

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|--------------|---------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Drive | Drive | 0 — 127 | 84 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 127 | 84 |
| | Low Gain | LowGain | -15 +15 [dB] | 85 |
| | High Gain | Hi Gain | -15 +15 [dB] | 85 |
| | Атър Туре | AmpType | SMALL/BUILT-IN/2STACK /3STACK | 85 |
| | Output Pan | Pan | L64 — 0 — 63R | 85 |

4: PHASER

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|--------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Manual | Manual | 100 8000 [Hz] | 85 |
| | Phaser Rate | Rate | 0.05 10.0 [Hz] | 85 |
| | Phaser Depth | Depth | 0 127 | 85 |
| | Resonance | Res | 0 127 | 85 |
| | Mix Level | Mix | 0 — 127 | 8.5 |
| | Output Pan | Pan | L64 — 0 — 63R | 85 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 — 127 | 85 |

5: SPECTRUM

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|--------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Bandl Level | Band 1 | -15 +15 [dB] | 85 |
| | Band2 Level | Band 2 | -15 — +15 [dB] | 85 |
| | Band3 Level | Band 3 | -15 +15 [dB] | 85 |
| | Band4 Level | Band 4 | -15 +15 [dB] | 85 |
| | Band5 Level | Band 5 | -15 +15 [dB] | 85 |
| | Band6 Level | Band 6 | -15 — +15 [dB] | 85 |
| | Band7 Level | Band 7 | -15 +15 [dB] | 85 |
| | Band8 Level | Band 8 | -15 +15 [dB] | 85 |
| | Band Width | Width | 15 | 85 |
| | Output Pan | Pan | L64 0 63R | 85 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 127 | 85 |

6: ENHANCER

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|--------------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Sensitivity | Sens | 0 — 127 | 86 |
| | Mix Level | Mix | 0 — 127 | 86 |
| **** | Low Gain | Low Gain | -15 +15 [dB] | 86 |
| | High Gain | Hi Gain | -15 +15 [dB] | 86 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 127 | 86 |

7: AUTO-WAH

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|---|--------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| FFX PARAM | Filter Type | Filter | LPF/BPF | 86 |
| ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | Sensitivity | Sens | 0 127 | 86 |
| | Manual | Manual | 0 127 | 86 |
| | Peak | Peak | 0 127 | 86 |
| | LFO Rate | Rate | 0.05 10.0 [Hz] | 86 |
| | LFO Depth | Depth | 0 127 | 86 |
| | Output Levei | Level | 0 127 | 86 |

8: ROTALY

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Low Frequency Slow Rate | LowSlow | 0.05 — 10.0 [Hz] | 86 |
| | Low Frequency Fast Rate | Low Fast | 0.05 10.0 [Hz] | 86 |
| | Low Frequency Acceleration | LowAccl | 0 15 | 86 |
| | Low Frequency Level | LowLvl | 0 — 127 | 86 |
| | High Frequency Slow Rate | Hi Slow | 0.05 — 10.0 [Hz] | 86 |
| | High Frequency Fast Rate | Hi Fast | 0.05 — 10.0 [Hz] | 86 |
| | High Frequency Acceleration | Hi Accl | 0-15 | 86 |
| | High Frequency Level | Hi Lvl | 0 — 127 | 86 |
| | Separation | Separation | 0 — 127 | 86 |
| | Speed | Speed | SLOW/FAST | 86 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 127 | 87 |

9: COMPRESSOR

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Atack Rate | Attack | 0 — 127 | 87 |
| | Sustain Rate | Sustain | 0127 | 87 |
| | Fost Gain | Post Gain | x1/x2/x4/x8 | 87 |
| | Low Gain | LowGain | -15 +15 [dB] | 87 |
| 1 | High Gain | Hi Gain | -15 +15 [dB] | 87 |
| | Output Pan | Pan | L64 0 63R | 87 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 127 | 87 |

10: LIMITER

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|--------------|---------|---------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Threshold | Thresh | 0 127 | 87 |
| | Ratio | Ratio | 1.5:1/2:1/4:1/100:1 | 87 |
| | Release Time | Release | 0127 | 87 |
| | Post Gain | Gain | x1/x2/x4/x8 | 87 |
| | Low Gain | LowGain | ~15 · +15 [dB] | 87 |
| | High Gain | Hi Gain | -15 +15 [dB] | 87 |
| | Output Pan | Pan | L64 — 0 — 63R | 87 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 — 127 | 87 |

11: HEXA-CHORUS

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Fre Delay time | Pre Dly | 0.0 100 (ms) | 87 |
| | Chorus Rate | Rate | 0.05 — 10.0 [Hz] | 87 |
| | Chorus Depth | Depth | 0 127 | 87 |
| 1 | Pre Delay Deviation | Dly Div | 0-20 | 87 |
| | Depth Deviation | Dpt Div | -20 — 20 | 87 |
| | Pan Deviation | Pan Div | 0-20 | 88 |
| | Effect Balonce | Balance | D100:0E D0:100E | 88 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 — 127 | 88 |

115

12: TREMOLO-CHORUS

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|--------------------|---------|------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Pre Delay time | Pre Dly | 0.0 — 100 [ms] | 88 |
| | Chorus Rate | ChoRate | 0.05 — 10.0 [Hz] | 88 |
| | Chorus Depth | Cho Dpt | 0 · 127 | 88 |
| | Chorus Phase | Phase | 0 180 | 88 |
| | Tremolo Rate | TrmRate | 0.05 — 10.0 [Hz] | 88 |
| | Tremolo Separation | Trm Sep | 0 127 | 88 |
| | Effect Balance | Balance | D100:0E D0:100E | 88 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 127 | 88 |

13: SPACE-D

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|----------------|---------|------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Pre Delay time | Pre Diy | 0.0 — 100 [ms] | 88 |
| | Chorus Rate | Rate | 0.05 — 10.0 [Hz] | 88 |
| | Chorus Depth | Depth | 0 127 | 88 |
| | Phase | Phase | 0 — 180 | 88 |
| | Low Gain | LowGain | -15 +15 [dB] | 88 |
| | High Gain | Hi Gain | -15 +15 (dB) | 88 |
| | Effect Balance | Balance | D100:0E D0:100E | 88 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 127 | 88 |

14: STEREO-CHORUS

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Pre Delay time | Pre Dly | 0.0 — 100 [ms] | 88 |
| | Chorus Rate | Rate | 0.05 — 10.0 [Hz] | 88 |
| | Chorus Depth | Depth | 0 127 | 89 |
| | Phase | Phase | 0 180 | 89 |
| | Filter Type | Filter Type | OFF/LPF/HPF | 89 |
| | Cutoff Frequency | Cutoff | *1 | 89 |
| | Low Gain | LowGain | -15 +15 [dB] | 89 |
| | High Gain | Hi Gain | -15 +15 [dB] | 89 |
| | Effect Balance | Balance | D100:0E - D0:100E | 89 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 — 127 | 89 |

^{*1: 200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000 [}Hz] **15: STEREO-FLANGER**

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Pre Delay time | Pre Dly | 0.0 — 100 [ms] | 89 |
| | LFO Rate | Rate | 0.05 10.0 [Hz] | 89 |
| | LFO Depth | Depth | 0 — 127 | 89 |
| | Feedback | Fbk | -98+98 [%] | 89 |
| | Phase | Phase | 0 180 | 89 |
| | Filter Type | Filter | OFF/LPF/HPF | 89 |
| | Cutoff Frequency | Cutoff | *1 | 89 |
| | Low Gain | LowGain | -15 +15 [dB] | 89 |
| | High Gain | Hi Gain | -15 +15 [dB] | 89 |
| | Effect Balance | Balance | D100:0E — D0:100E | 89 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 — 127 | 89 |

^{*1: 200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000 [}Hz]

16: STEP-FLANGER

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Pre Delay time | Pre Delay | 0.0 100 [ms] | 89 |
| | LFO Rate | Rate | 0.05 10.0 [Hz] | 89 |
| | LFO Depth | Depth | 0 127 | 90 |
| | Feedback | Fbk | 98 +98 [%] | 90 |
| | Phase | Phase | 0 180 | 90 |
| | Step Rate | Step Rate | •1 | 90 |
| | Low Gain | LowGain | -15 +15 [dB] | 90 |
| | High Gain | Hi Gain | -15 — +15 [dB] | 90 |
| | Effect Balance | Balance | D100:0E - D0:100E | 90 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0-127 | 90 |

17: STEREO-DELAY

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Delay Time Left | Delay L | 0.0 — 500 [ms] | 90 |
| | Delay Time Right | Delay R | 0.0 — 500 [ms] | 90 |
| | Feedback | Fbk | -98 +98 [%] | 90 |
| | Feedback Mode | Mode | NORMAL/CROSS | 90 |
| | Phase Left | Phase L | NORMAL/INVERT | 90 |
| | Phase Right | Phase R | NORMAL/INVERT | 90 |
| | High Frequency Damp | HF Damp | *1 | 90 |
| | Low Gain | LowGain | -15 +15 [dB] | 91 |
| | High Gain | Hi Gain | -15 +15 [dB] | 91 |
| | Effect Balance | Balance | D100:0E D0:100E | 91 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0-127 | 91 |

^{*1:200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000/}BYPASS [Hz]

18: MODULATION-DELAY

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Delay Time Left | Delay L | 0.0 — 500 [ms] | 91 |
| | Delay Time Right | Delay R | 0.0 — 500 [ms] | 91 |
| | Feedback | Fbk | -98 +98 [%] | 91 |
| | Feedback Mode | Mode | NORMAL/CROSS | 91 |
| | Modulation Rate | Rate | 0.05 — 10.0 [Hz] | 91 |
| | Modulation Depth | Depth | 0 — 127 | 91 |
| | Phase | Phase | 0 — 180 | 91 |
| | High Frequency Damp | HF Damp | *1 | 91 |
| | Low Gain | LowGain | -15 +15 [dB] | 91 |
| | High Gain | Hi Gain | 15 +15 [dB] | 91 |
| | Effect Balance | Balance | D100:0E D0:100E | 91 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 — 127 | 91 |

^{*1:200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000/}BYPASS [Hz]

19: TRIPLE-TAP-DELAY

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Delay Time Center | Delay C | *1 | 91 |
| | Delay Time Left | Delay L | Į a Ţ | 92 |
| | Delay Time Right | Delay R | [1] | 92 |
| | Feedback | Fbk | -98 +98 [%] | 92 |
| | Center Level | Level C | 0 — 127 | 92 |
| | Left Level | Level L | 0 127 | 92 |
| | Right Level | Level R | 0127 | 92 |
| | High Frequency Damp | HF Damp | *2 | 92 |
| | Low Gain | LowGain | -15 +15 [dB] | 92 |
| | High Gain | Hi Gain | -15 +15 [dB] | 92 |
| | Effect Balance | Balance | D100:0E — D0:100E | 92 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 127 | 92 |

^{1:200-1000 [}ms]/M/M/M/M/J/M/J/J/J/J/

^{12:200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000/}BYPASS [Hz]

2D: QUADRUPLE-TAP-DELAY

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Delay Time 1 | Delay 1 | *1 | 92 |
| | Delay Time 2 | Delay 2 | *1 | 92 |
| | Delay Time 3 | Delay 3 | *1 | 92 |
| | Delay Time 4 | Delay 4 | *1 | 92 |
| | Level 1 | Level 1 | 0 127 | 92 |
| | Level 2 | Level 2 | 0 127 | 92 |
| | Level 3 | Level 3 | 0 127 | 92 |
| | Level 4 | Level 4 | 0 127 | 92 |
| | Feedback | Fbk | -98 +98 [%] | 92 |
| | High Frequency Damp | HF Damp | *2 | 92 |
| | Effect Balance | Balance | D100:0E — D0:100E | 93 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0127 | 93 |

^{11: 200 -- 1000 [}Hz]/M/M/M/M/M/M/J/J/J/J

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Delay Time | Delay | 200 — 1000 [ms] | 93 |
| | Acceleration | Accel | 015 | 93 |
| | Feedback | Fbk | -98 +98 [%] | 93 |
| | Output Pan | Pan | L64 0 63R | 93 |
| | High Frequency Damp | HF Damp | 1] | 93 |
| | Low Gain | LowGain | -15 — +15 [dB] | 93 |
| | High Gain | Hi Gain | -15 +15 [dB] | 93 |
| | Effect Balance | Balance | D100:0E — D0:100E | 93 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 — 127 | 93 |

^{*1:200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000/}BYPASS[Hz] **22:2 VOICE-PITCH-SHIFTER**

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Coarse Pitch A | CoarseA | -24 12 | 93 |
| | Fine Pitch A | Fine A | -100 100 | 93 |
| | Output Pan A | Pan A | L64 0 63R | 93 |
| | Pre Delay Time A | PreDlyA | 0.0 — 500 [ms] | 93 |
| | Coarse Pitch B | CoarseB | -24 12 | 93 |
| | Fine Pitch B | Fine B | -100 100 | 93 |
| | Output Pan B | Pan B | L64 0 63R | 93 |
| | Pre Delay Time B | PreDlyB | 0.0 — 500 [ms] | 94 |
| | Pitch Shift Mode | Mode. | 1/2/3/4/5 | 94 |
| | Level Balance | Lvl Bal | A100:0B — A0:100B | 94 |
| | Effect Balance | Balance | D100:0E — D0:100E | 94 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 127 | 94 |

23: FBK-PITCH-SHIFTER

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Coarse Pitch | Coarse | - 24 — 12 | 94 |
| | Fine Pitch | Fine | -100 100 | 94 |
| | Output Pan | Pan | 1.64 — 0 — 63R | 94 |
| | Pre Delay Time | Pre Dly | 0.0 500 [ms] | 94 |
| | Pitch Shift Mode | Mode | 1/2/3/4/5 | 94 |
| | Feedback | Feedback | -98 +98 [%] | 94 |
| | Low Gain | LowGain | -15 +15 [dB] | 34 |
| | High Gain | Hi Gain | -15 +15 [dB] | 94 |
| | Effect Balance | Balance | D100:0E - D0:100E | 94 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 127 | 94 |

^{*2:200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000/}BYPASS [Hz] 21: TIME-CONTROL-DELAY

24: REVERB

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Reverb Type | Type | ROOM1,2/STAGE1,2/ | 94 |
| | | | HALL1,2 | |
| | Fre Delay Time | Pre Dly | 0.0 100 [ms] | 94 |
| | Reverb Time | Time | 0 — 127 | 94 |
| | High Frequency Damp | HF Damp | *1 | 94 |
| | Low Gain | LowGain | -15+15 [dB] | 94 |
| | High Gain | Hi Gain | -15 — +15 [dB] | 95 |
| | Effect Balance | Balance | D100:0E D0:100E | 95 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 127 | 95 |

^{*1:200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000/}BYPASS [Hz] **25: GATE-REVERB**

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Reverb Type | Type | NORMAL/REVERSE/ | 95 |
| | ** | | SWEEP1,2 | |
| | Pre Delay Time | Pre Dly | 0.0 — 100 [ms] | 95 |
| | Gate Time | Gate Time | 5 500 | 95 |
| | Low Gain | LowGain | -15·+15[dB] | 95 |
| | High Gain | Hi Gain | -15 +15[dB] | 95 |
| | Effect Balance | Balance | D100:0E — D0:100E | 95 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 127 | 95 |

26: OVERDRIVE-CHORUS

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Drive | Drive | 0 127 | 95 |
| | Overdrive Pan | Pan | L64 0 63R | 95 |
| | Chorus Pre Delay | Pre Dly | 0.0 — 100 [ms] | 95 |
| | Chorus Rate | Rate | 0.05 10.0 [Hz] | 95 |
| | Chorus Depth | Depth | 0 — 127 | 95 |
| | Chorus Balance | Balance | D100:0E D0:100E | 95 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 — 127 | 95 |

27: OVERDRIVE→FLANGER

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Drive | Drive | 0 — 127 | 9,5 |
| | Overdrive Pan | Pan | L64 0 63R | 95 |
| | Flanger Pre Delay | Pre Dly | 0.0 — 100 [ms] | 95 |
| | Flanger Rate | Rate | 0.05 10.0 [Hz] | 96 |
| | Flanger Depth | Depth | 0127 | 96 |
| | Flanger Feedback | Fbk | -98 +98 [%] | 96 |
| | Flanger Balance | Balance | D100:0E D0:100E | 96 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 127 | 96 |

28: OVERDRIVE→DELAY

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|----------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Drive | Drive | 0-127 | 96 |
| | Overdrive Pan | Pan | L64 — 0 — 63R | 96 |
| | Delay Time | Delay | 0.0 — 500 [ms] | 96 |
| | Delay Feedback | Fbk | - 98 +98 [%] | 96 |
| İ | Delay HF Damp | HF Damp | *1 | 96 |
| | Delay Balance | Balance | D100:0E - D0:100E | 96 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 — 127 | 96 |

^{*1:200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000/}BYPASS [Hz]

29: DISTORTION-CHORUS

*Refer to "OVERDRIVE"*CHORUS"

3D: DISTORTION-FLANGER

*Refer to "OVERDRIVE=FLANGER"

31: DISTORTION-DELAY

*Refer to "OVERDRIVE ** DELAY"

32: ENHANSER-CHORUS

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Sensitivity | Sens | 0 127 | 97 |
| | Mix Level | Mix | 0 127 | 97 |
| | Chorus Pre Delay | Pre Dly | 0.0 — 100 [ms] | 97 |
| | Chorus Rate | Rate | 0.05 10.0 [Hz] | 97 |
| | Chorus Depth | Depth | 0-127 | 97 |
| | Chorus Balance | Balance | D100:0E - D0:100E | 97 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 — 127 | 97 |

33: ENHANSER-FLANGER

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|-------------------|---------|------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Sensitivity | Sens | 0 — 127 | 97 |
| | Mix Level | Mix | 0 — 127 | 97 |
| | Flanger Pre Delay | Pre Dly | 0.0 — 100 [ms] | 97 |
| | Flanger Rate | Rate | 0.05 — 10.0 [Hz] | 97 |
| | Flanger Depth | Depth | 0 — 127 | 97 |
| | Flanger Feedback | Fbk | -98 +98 [%] | 97 |
| | Flanger Balance | Balance | D100:0E D0:100E | 97 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0-127 | 97 |

34: ENHANSER-DELAY

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|----------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Sensitivity | Sens | 0 — 127 | 97 |
| | Mix Level | Mix | 0 127 | 97 |
| | Delay Time | Delay | 0.0 — 500 [ms] | 97 |
| | Delay Feedback | Fbk | -98 +98 [%] | 97 |
| | Delay HF Damp | HF Damp | *1 | 97 |
| | Delay Balance | Balance | D100:0E D0:100E | 98 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 127 | 98 |

 $^{^{*1}: 200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000/}BYPASS~[Hz]~\\$

35: CHORUS-DELAY

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Chorus Pre Delay | Cho Dly | 0.0 100 [ms] | 98 |
| | Chorus Rate | ChoRate | 0.05 — 10.0 [Hz] | 98 |
| | Chorus Depth | Cho Dpt | 0 127 | 98 |
| | Chorus Balance | Cho Bal | D100:0E D0:100E | 98 |
| | Delay Time | Delay | 0.0 — 500 [ms] | 98 |
| | Delay Feedback | Dly Fbk | -98 +98 [%] | 98 |
| | Delay HF Damp | HF Damp | •1 | 98 |
| | Delay Balance | Delay Balance | D100:0E - D0:100E | 98 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 127 | 98 |

 $[&]quot;1:200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000/BYPASS\,[Hz]$

36: FLANGER-DELAY

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Flanger Pre Delay | Fig Dly | 0.0 100 [ms] | 98 |
| | Flanger Rate | FigRate | 0.05 — 10.0 [Hz] | 98 |
| | Flanger Depth | Fig Dpt | 0 — 127 | 98 |
| | Flanger Feedback | Fig Fbk | -98 +98 [%] | 98 |
| | Flanger Balance | Fig Bal | D100:0E D0:100E | 98 |
| | Delay Time | Delay | 0.0 — 500 [ms] | 98 |
| | Delay Feedback | Dly Fbk | -98 +98 [%] | 98 |
| | Delay HF Damp | HF Damp | *1 | 99 |
| | Delay Balance | Delay Balance | D100:0E D0:100E | 99 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 — 127 | 99 |

^{*1:200/250/315/400/500/630/800/1000/1250/1600/2000/2500/3150/4000/5000/6300/8000/}BYPASS [Hz] 37: CHORUS-FLANGER

| Page | Parameter | Display | Value | Reference |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|
| EFX PARAM | Chorus Pre Delay | Cho Dly | 0.0 — 100 [ms] | 99 |
| | Chorus Rate | ChoRate | 0.05 — 10.0 [Hz] | 99 |
| | Chorus Depth | Cho Dpt | 0-127 | 99 |
| | Chorus Balance | Cho Bal | D100:0E D0:100E | 99 |
| | Flanger Pre Delay | Flg Dly | 0.0 — 100 [ms] | 99 |
| | Flanger Rate | FlgRate | 0.05 — 10.0 [Hz] | 99 |
| | Flanger Depth | Flg Dpt | 0127 | 99 |
| | Flanger Feedback | Flg Fbk | -98 +98 [%] | 99 |
| | Flanger Balance | Flanger Balance | D100:0E D0:100E | 99 |
| | Output Level | Level | 0 127 | 99 |

38: CHORUS/DELAY *Refer to "CHORUS=DELAY" 39: FLANGER/DELAY *Refer to "FLANGER⇒DELAY" 40: CHORUS/FLANGER *Refer to "CHORUS" DELAY"

Default Settings for the Sound Settings

Waveform List

Internal A

| No. | Wave Name | Type | No. | Wave Name | Type | No. | Wave Name | Type | No. | Wave Name | Type | Nο | Wave Name | Type |
|------|---------------|--|--------|--------------|----------|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------|-----|-----------------------------|-------------|-----|---------------|--|
| 1 | Ac Pianol A | Ľ | 52 | Nylon Gtr A | L | 103 | Syn Gtr B | L | 154 | MC-202 Bs B | l. | 205 | Cello A | Ľ |
| 2 | Ac Pianol B | L | 53 | Nylon Gtr B | I. | 104 | Syn Gtr C | L | 155 | MC-202 Bs C | L | 206 | Cello B | I. |
| 3 | Ac Pianol C | L | 54 | Nylon Gtr C | L | 105 | Harp 1A | L | 156 | Flute 1A | L | 207 | Cello C | L |
| 4 | Ac Piano2 pA | L | 55 | 6-Str Gtr A | I. | 106 | Harp IB | L | 157 | Flute 1B | L | 208 | ST.Strings-R | L. |
| 5 | Ac Piano2 pB | L | 56 | 6-Str Gtr B | I. | 107 | Harp IC | L | 158 | Plute 1C | L | 209 | ST.Strings-L | L |
| 6 | Ac Piano2 pC | L | 57 | 6-Str Gtr C | L | 108 | Banjo A | Į, | 159 | Blow Pipe | L | 210 | MonoStringsA | L |
| 7 | Ac Piano2 fA | 0 | 58 | Gtr Harm A | L | 109 | Banjo B | L | 160 | Bottle | L | 211 | MonoStringsC | L |
| 8 | Ac Piano2 (B | O | 59 | Gtr Harm B | L | 110 | Banjo C | L | 161 | Shakuhachi | L | 212 | Pizz | 0 |
| 9 | Ac Piano2 fC | 10 | 60 | Gtr Harm C | L | 111 | Sitar A | L | 162 | Clarinet A | L | 213 | JP Strings1 A | L |
| 10 | Piano Thump | 0 | 61 | Comp Gtr A | Ĺ | 112 | Sitar B | I. | 163 | Clarinet B | L | 214 | JP Strings18 | L |
| 11 | Piano Up TH | Ō | 62 | Comp Gtr B | L | 113 | Sitar C | Ł | 164 | Clarinet C | I | 215 | JP Strings1C | L |
| 12 | MKS-20 P3 A | Ti. | 63 | Comp Gtr C | I. | 114 | Dulcimer A | L | 165 | Oboe mf A | ī. | 216 | JP Strings2A | L |
| 13 | MKS-20 P3 B | Tī. | 64 | Comp Gtr A+ | l | 115 | Dulcimer B | 1 1. | 166 | Oboe mf B | L | 217 | JP Strings28 | 1, |
| 14 | MKS-20 P3 C | T. | 65 | Mute Gtr 1 | Ī, | 116 | Dulcimer C | 1 | 167 | Oboe mf C | L | 218 | JP Strings2C | L |
| 15 | SA Rhodes 1A | | 66 | Mute Gtr 2A | Tī 1 | 117 | Shamisen A | Ti | 168 | Sep.Sax mf A | L | 219 | Soft Pad A | L |
| 16 | SA Rhodes 1B | Τī | 67 | Mute Gtr 2B | Tī | 118 | Shamisen B | 1 1 | 169 | Sop.Sax mf B | L | 220 | Soft Pad B | L |
| 17 | SA Rhodes 1C | Τī | 68 | Mute Gtr 2C | Ιī | 119 | Shamisen C | 1 1 | 170 | Sop.Sax ruf C | ī | 221 | Soft Pad C | L |
| 18 | SA Rhodes 2A | 17 | 69 | Pop Strat A | Ιī | 120 | Koto A | 11 | 171 | Alto Sax 1A | ī | 222 | Fantasynth A | 17 |
| 19 | SA Rhodes 2B | l L | 70 | Pop Strat B | L | 121 | Koto B | Τī | 172 | Alto Sax 1B | Ī. | 223 | Fantasynth B | Ιī |
| 20 | SA Rhodes 2C | tt | 71 | Pop Strat C | L | 122 | Koto C | Τī | 173 | Alto Sax 1C | L | 224 | Fantasyoth C | Τī |
| | | 11 | 72 | lazz Gtr A | 1 | 123 | Pick Bass A | +- | 174 | Tenor Sax A | L | 225 | D-50 HeavenA | Τī |
| 21 | E.Piano 1A | | 73 | lazz Gtr B | I. | 124 | Pick Bass B | 1 1. | 175 | Tenor Sax B | L | 226 | D-50 Heaven® | Ιī |
| 22 | E.Piano 1B | Į. | | 1 | | 125 | Pick Bass C | 1. | 176 | Tenor Sax C | l L | 227 | D-50 HeavenC | Ιī |
| 23 | E.Plano 1C | <u>Ļ</u> | 74 | Jazz Gtr C | Ļ | ************ | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 1 t | 177 | Bari Sax (A | Ι'n | 228 | Fine Wine | 11 |
| 24 | E.Piano 2A | <u>l</u> | 75 | JC Strat A | L | 126 127 | Fingerd Bs A | 1 1 | 178 | Bari Sax f B | L | 229 | D-50 Brass A | ΗĽ |
| 25 | E.Piano 2B | <u> </u> | 76 | JC Strat B | | | Fingerd Bs B | | 179 | | L | 230 | D-50 Brass B | Ιŧ |
| 26 | E.Piano 2C | I. | 77 | JC Strat C | ļ. | 128 | Fingerd Bs C. | l L | 180 | Bari.Sax f C Harmonica A | L | 231 | D-50 Brass C | Ηī. |
| 27 | E.Piano 3A | L. | 78 | JC Strat A+ | L. | 129 | E.Bass | | | | 4 | | <u> </u> | Ιť |
| 28 | E.Piana 3B | L. | 79 | JC Strat B+ | L | 130 | Fretless A | I. | 181 | Harmonica B | L. | 232 | D-50 BrassA+ | 1. |
| 29 | E.Piano 3C | Ľ, | 80 | JC Strat C+ | L | 131 | Fretless B | <u> </u> | 182 | Harmonica C | <u> </u> | 233 | DualSquare A | |
| .30 | MK-80 EP A | L. | 81 | Clean Gtr A | L. | 132 | Fretless C | Ļ. | 183 | Chanter | L. | 234 | DualSquare C | |
| 31 | MK-80 EP B | <u> </u> | 82 | Clean Gtr B | L. | 133 | UprightBs 1 | 1. | 184 | Tpt Sect. A | L. | 235 | DualSquareA+ | |
| 32 | MK-80 EP C | L. | 83 | Clean Gtr C | 1. | 134 | UprightBs 2A | <u> </u> | 185 | Tpt Sect. B | Į, | 236 | Pop Voice | ↓ Ļ |
| 33 | D-50 EP A | <u>l</u> | 84 | Stratus A | L. | 135 | UprightBs 28 | <u> </u> | 186 | Tpt Sect. C | Ļ | 237 | Syn Vox 1 | L |
| 34 | D-50 EP B | <u> </u> | 85 | Stratus B | <u> </u> | 136 | UprightBs 2C | <u> </u> | 187 | Trumpet IA | Ŀ | 238 | Syn Vox 2 | |
| 35 | D-50 EP C | <u>l</u> | 86 | Stratus C | L | 137 | Slap Bass 1 | L | 188 | Trumpet 18 | ĻĻ | 239 | Voice Ashs A | 14 |
| 36 | Celesta | l L | 87 | OD GE A | <u>L</u> | 138 | Slap & Pop | <u> </u> | 189 | Trumpet 3C | Ľ. | 240 | Voice Aahs B | ļ Ļ |
| 37 | Music Box | L | 88 | OD Cur B | L | 139 | Slap Bass 2 | l.L | 190 | Trumpet 2A | L. | 241 | Voice Aahs C | I. |
| 38 | Clav 1A | 1. | 89 | OD Gtr C | I L | 140 | Slap Bass 3 | L | 191 | Trumpet 2B | <u> </u> | 242 | Voice Oohs1A | Ι. |
| 39 | Clav 1B | I. | 90 | OD Gtr A+ | L | 141 | Jz.Bs Thumb | L | 192 | Trumpet 2C | L | 243 | Voice Oohs1B | L |
| 40 | Clay IC | 1 | 9; | Heavy Gtr A | L | 142 | Jz.Bs Slap 1 | L | 193 | HarmonMute1A | L. | 244 | Voice Onhs1C | L |
| 41 | Organ 1 | Ł | 92 | Heavy Gtr B | L | 143 | Jz-Bs Slap 2 | L | 194 | HarmonMute1B | L | 245 | Voice Oohs2A | 1. |
| 42 | Jazz Organ 1 | L | 93 | Heavy Gtr C | L | 144 | Jz.Bs Slap 3 | L. | 195 | HarmonMute IC | <u>l</u> 1. | 246 | Voice Ophs2B | Į. |
| 4,3 | Jazz Organ 2 | I. | 94 | Heavy Gtr A+ | Ł | 145 | Jz.Bs Pop | L | 196 | Trombone 1 | L. | 247 | Voice Oohs2C | Ĺ |
| 44 | Organ 2 | L | 95 | Heavy Gtr B+ | L. | 146 | Syu Bass A | Į. | 197 | French 1A | L | 248 | Voice Breath | ↓ L |
| 45 | Organ 3 | I | 96 | Heavy Gtr C+ | L | 147 | Syn Bass C | ĮĮ. | 198 | French 1C | L | 249 | Male Ooh A | L. |
| 46 | Organ 4 | I. | 97 | PowerChord A | T | 148 | Mini Bs 1A | Ι. | 199 | F.Horns A | L | 250 | Male Ooh B | Ĺ |
| 47 | Rock Organ | L | 98 | PowerChord B | L | 149 | Mini Ba 1B | L | 200 | F.Homs B | L | 251 | Male Ooh C | Į. |
| 48 | Dist. Organ | TĪ | 99 | PowerChord C | 1. | 150 | Mini Bs IC | L | 201 | F.Horns C | I. | 252 | Org Vox A | L |
| 49 | Rot.Org Slw | 11 | 100 | EG Harm | Ti | 15l | Mini Bs 2 | 11 | 202 | Violin A | 1. | 253 | Org Vox B | <u> </u> |
| 50 | Rot.Org Fst | Τī | 101 | GLFretNoise | 0 | 152 | Mini Bs 2+ | L | 203 | Violin B | T. | 254 | Org Vox C | L |
| .712 | COLUMN STREET | 1 | 1 2111 | Syn Gtr A | ΙŤ | 153 | MC-202 Bs A | 1 | 204 | Violin C | Τī | 255 | Vox Noise | 1 |

L: Loop Waveform O: One-shot Waveform

^{*} For important information about the difference between loop and one-shot sounds, and how they are edited, see Chapter 1, "5. Concerning Tone Editing," (p. 26)

Internal B

| No. | Wave Name | Туре | No. | Wave Name | Type | No. | Wave Name | Type | No. | Wave Name | Туре |
|------|--------------|------|-----|--------------|------|-----|--------------|------|------|--------------|------|
| | Kalimba | L | 52 | Feedbackwave | L | 103 | Cowbell 1 | Ö | 154 | REV 606HH Op | 0 |
| 2 | Marimba Wave | L | 53 | Spectrum | L | 104 | Wood Block | O | 155 | REV Ride | O |
| 3 | Log Drum | L. | 54 | BreathNoise | O | 105 | Claves | 0 | 156 | REV Cup | 0 |
| 4 | Vibes | L | 55 | Rattles | L. | 106 | Bongo Hi | 0 | 157 | REV Crash 1 | 0 |
| 5 | Bottle Hit | I. | 56 | lce Rain | L | 107 | Bongo Lo | 0 | 158 | REV China | 0 |
| 6 | Glockenspiel | l. | 57 | Tin Wave | L | 106 | Cga Open Hi | 0 | 159 | REV DrySick | 0 |
| 7 | Tubular | L | 58 | Anklungs | L | 109 | Cga Open Lo | O | 160 | REV RealCLP | Ð |
| 8 | Steel Drums | L, | 59 | Wind Chimes | L. | 110 | Cga Mute Hi | 0 | 161 | REV FingSnap | 0 |
| 9 | Fanta Bell A | L | 60 | Orch. Hit | 0 | 111 | Cga Mute Lo | Ω | 162 | REV Cowbell | 0 |
| 10 | Fanta Bell B | L | 61 | Tekno Hit | 0 | 112 | Cga Slap | 0 | 163 | REV WoodBlck | 0 |
| 11 | Fanta Bell C | L | 62 | Back Hit | 0 | 113 | Timbale | O | 164 | REV Clve | O |
| 12 | FantaBell A+ | Ţ. | 63 | Philly Hit | 0 | 114 | Cabasa Up | 0 | 165 | REV Conga | ٥ |
| 13 | Org Bell | L | 64 | Scratch 1 | О | 115 | Cabasa Down | Q | 166 | REV Tamb | Ö |
| 14 | Agogo | L | 65 | Scratch 2 | L | 116 | Cabasa Cut | 0 | 167 | REV Maracas | 0 |
| 15 | DIGI Bell 1 | L | 66 | Scratch 3 | 0 | 117 | Maraças | 0 | 168 | REV Guiro | O |
| 16 | DIGI Bell 1+ | L | 67 | Natural SN1 | 0 | 118 | Long Guiro | 0 | 169 | REV Cuica | 0 |
| 17 | DIGI Chime | L | 68 | Natural SN2 | 0 | 119 | Tambourine | 0 | 170 | REV Metro | O |
| 18 | Wave Scan | I. | 69 | Piccolo SN | 0 | 120 | Open Triangl | 1, | 171 | Loop I | Į. |
| 19 | Wire String | L | 70 | Ballad SN | 0 | 121 | Cuica | O | 172 | Loop 2 | I. |
| 20 | 2.2 Bellwave | L, | 71 | SN Roll | 0 | 122 | Vibraslap | L | 173 | Loop 3 | L |
| 21 | 2.2 Vibwave | L | 72 | 808 SN | ō | 123 | Timpani | L | 174 | Loop 4 | ī |
| 22 | Spark VOX | L | 73 | Brush Slap | 0 | 124 | Applause | 1. | 175 | Loop 5 | ī. |
| 23 | MMM VOX | L, | 74 | Brush Swish | 0 | 125 | REV Orch.Hit | 0 | 176 | Loop 6 | I. |
| 24 | Lead Wave | L | 75 | Brush Roll | ī | 126 | REV TeknoHit | ō | 177 | Loop 7 | L |
| 25 | Synth Reed | Ţ, | 76 | Dry Stick | ō | 127 | REV Back Hit | ō | 178 | R8 Click | ō |
| 26 | Synth Saw 1 | Ľ | 77 | Side Stick | o | 128 | REV Philitia | 0 | 179 | Metronome) | L |
| 27 | Synth Saw 2 | L | 78 | Lite Kick | o | 129 | REV Steel DR | ō | 180 | Metronome 2 | ō |
| 28 | Syn Saw 2inv | Ľ | 79 | Hybrid Kick1 | 0 | 130 | REV Tin Wave | o | 181 | MC500 Beep 1 | Ö |
| 29 | Synth Saw 3 | L | 80 | Hybrid Kick2 | 0 | 131 | REV NatriSN1 | 0 | 182 | MC500 Beep 2 | ō |
| 30 | JP-8 Saw A | L | 81 | Old Kick | Ö | 132 | REV NatriSN2 | Ö | 183 | Low Saw | L |
| 31 | IP-8 Saw B | Į, | 82 | Verb Kick | O | 133 | REV PiccloSN | 0 | 184 | Low Saw inv | 1. |
| 32 | IP-8 Saw C | L | 83 | Round Kick | 0 | 134 | REV BalladSN | O. | 185 | Low I'5 Saw | L |
| 33 | P5 Saw A | Ĭ, | 84 | 808 Kick | L | 135 | REV Side Stk | 0 | 186 | Low Pulse I | L |
| 34 | P5 Saw B | L | 85 | Verb Tom Hi | 0 | 136 | REV SN Roll | ō | 187 | Low Pulse 2 | L |
| 35 | P5 Saw C | L | 86 | Verb Tom Lo | 0 | 137 | REV Brush 1 | 0 | 188 | Low Square | L |
| 36 | D-50 Saw A | Ī. | 87 | Dry Tom l-H | L | 138 | REV Brush 2 | O | 189 | Low Sine | L |
| 37 | D-50 Saw B | L | 88 | Dry Tom Lo | Ī, | 139 | REV Brush 3 | 0 | 190 | Low Triangle | L |
| 38 | D-50 Saw C | L | 89 | Cl HiHat 1 | ō | 140 | REV LiteKick | Ö | 191 | Low White NZ | L |
| 39 | Synth Square | ī | 90 | Cl Hillat 2 | ō | 141 | REV HybridK1 | ō | 192 | Low Pink NZ | ī |
| 40 | JP-8 SquareA | ī | 91 | Op HiHat | ī. | 142 | REV HybridK2 | ō | 193 | DC | ī |
| 41 | IP-8 SquareB | ī | 92 | Pedal HiHat | ö | 143 | REV Old Kick | ŏ | 4,00 | | لت |
| 42 | JP-8 SquareC | Ĺ | 93 | 606 HiHat Cl | ŏ | 144 | REV Timpani | ŏ | | | |
| 43 | Synth Pulse1 | 1 | 94 | 606 HiHat Op | ī | 145 | REV VerbTomH | Ö | | | |
| 44 | Synth Pulse2 | ī | 95 | 808 Claps | Ö | 146 | REV VerbTomL | ő | | | |
| 45 | Triangle | ī | 96 | Hand Claps | 0 | 147 | REV DryTom H | 0 | | | |
| 46 | Sine | L | 97 | Finger Snaps | ō | 148 | REV DryTom M | ō | | | |
| 47 | Org Click | ō | 98 | Ride 1 | L | 149 | REV CHiHati | Ö | | | |
| 48 | White Noise | L | 99 | Ride 2 | Ľ | 150 | REV CIHIHAI2 | ŏ | | | |
| 49 | Pink Noise | Ľ. | 100 | Ride Bell 1 | I. | 151 | REV Op HiHat | ŏ | | | |
| 50 | Metal Wind | L. | 101 | Crash 1 | Į, | 152 | REV Pedal HH | ő | | | |
| 51 | Wind Agogo | L | 102 | China Cym | L L | 153 | REV 606HHC | -51 | | | |
| لكنا | rrain agogo | | 102 | writte wyst | 느느 | ಸರು | VE A DOMILLO | | | | |

Patch Lists

USER

PRESET A

PRESET B

| No. | Name | ٧ | No. | Name | ٧ | No. | | | Nο. | Name | V | No. | Name | | No. | Name | 1 |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----|----------|---------------|-----|-------|------------------------------|------|-------------------|---------------|----|-------|-----------------------|-----|------------|-------------------------|----|
| 1 | Symphonique | 4 | 65 | Bass Marimba | 4 | 1 | 64vnicePianu | 1 | 65 | Dual Profs | 3 | | Dist Gtr 1 | 3 | 65 | Analog Seq | 2 |
| 2 | Alternative | 2 | 66 | Syncrosonix | 3 | 2 | Bright Pianu | 1 | 2 | Saw Mass | 4 | 2 | Dist Gtr 2 | 3 | 66 | Impact Vox | - |
| 3 | Velo Tekno I | 3 | 67 | MandolinTren | 4 | 3 | Classique | 2 | 67 | Poly Split | 4 | 3 | R&R Chunk | 4 | 67 | Tekno\$oloVox | 3 |
| 4 | West Crest | 4 | 68 | Puly Saws | 4 | 4 | Nice Piano | 3 | 68 | Poly Biass | 3 | 4 | Phripphuzz | 1 | 68 | X-Mod Man | 2 |
| 5 | | 2 | بنئ | Pulse Pad | 4 | 5 | Piano Thang | 3 | 69 | Stackoid | 4 | 3 | Grungeroni | 3 | 69 | Paz <==> Zap | 1 |
| 6 | lz Gtr Hall | 1 | 70 | Nylon Gtr | 1 | 6 | Power Grand | .3 | 70 | Poly Rock | 4 | 6 | Black Widnw | 4 | 70 | 4 Hits 4 You | 4 |
| 7 | Rocker Spin | 3 | 71 | ORBit Pad | 2 | 7 | House Plano | 2 | 71 | D-50 Stack | 4 | 7 | Velo-Wah Gtr | 1 | 71 | Impacl | 4 |
| 8 | 2022012 HILL HESONOG BOOM | 2 | 73 | Majestic Tpt | | В | E.Grand | 1 | 72 | Fantasia JV | 4 | 8 | Mod-Wah Gtr | 2 | 72 | Phase Hit | 3 |
| 9 | Claviduck | 2 | 73 | Terminate | 3 | 9 | MIDIed Grand | 3 | 73 | Jimmee Dee | 4 | 9 | Pick Bass | 1 | 73 | Tekno Hit 1 | 1 |
| 10 | | 2 | 74 | SquareLead I | 3 | 10 | Piano Blend | 3 | 74 | Heavenals | 4 | 10 | Hip Bass | 2 | 74 | Tekno Hit 2 | 2 |
| 11 | | 4 | 75 | House Piano | 2 | 11 | West Coast | 4 | 75 | Mallet Pad | 4 | 11 | Perc.Bass | 3 | 75 | Tekno Hlt 3 | 4 |
| 12 | Crunch Split | 4 | 76 | Fooled Again | ī | 12 | PianoStrings | 4 | 76 | Haff N Stuff | 3 | 12 | Homey Bass | 2 | 76 | Reverse Hit | |
| 13 | Running Pad | 4 | 77 | Pick Bass | 1 | 13 | Bs/Pno+Brs | 2 | 77 | Puff 1080 | 2 | 13 | Finger Bass | ī | 77 | SquareLead 1 | |
| 14 | Brass Sect | 4 | 78 | Wide Tubular | 4 | 14 | Waterhodes | 2 | 78 | BellVox 1080 | 4 | 14 | Nylon Bass | 2 | 78 | SquareLead 2 | |
| 15 | Flying Waltz | 4 | 79 | Velo-Rez Clv | 1 | 15 | S.A.E.P. | 3 | 79 | Fautasy Vox | 4 | 15 | Ac.Upright | 1 | 79 | You and Luck | |
| 16 | Pine Tibet | 1 | 80 | Airplasane | 4 | 16 | SA Rhodes I | 4 | 80 | Square Keys | 2 | 16 | Wet Fretis | 1 | 80 | Belly Lead | Г |
| 17 | 4 Hits 4 You | 4 | 81 | Delicate EP | 2 | 17 | 5A Rhodes 2 | 2 | 81 | Childlike | 4 | 17 | FretIs Dry | 2 | 81 | WhistlinAtom | |
| 18 | Waterholles | 2 | 82 | Rezoid | 4 | 18 | Stiky Rhodes | 3 | 82 | Music Box | 3 | 18 | Stap Bass 1 | 2 | 82 | Edye Boost | П |
| 19 | Blade Racer | 4 | 83 | E-Motion Pad | 4 | 19 | Dig Rhodes | 2 | 83 | Toy Box | 2 | 19 | Stap Bass 2 | Ť | 83 | MG Solo | h |
| 20 | IC Strat | | 84 | Phripphuzz | 1 | 20 | Nylon EPiano | 4 | 84 | Wave Bells | 4 | 20 | Slap Bass 3 | 1 | 84 | FXM Saw Lead | h |
| 21 | Dawn 2 Dusk | 3 | 85 | Archimede | 3 | 21 | Nylon Rhodes | 4 | 85 | Tria Bells | 4 | 21 | Slap Bass 4 | 2 | 85 | Sawteeth | |
| 22 | Saw Mass | 4 | 86 | Intentions | 3 | 22 | Rhodes Mix | 3 | 86 | Beauty Bells | 4 | 22 | 4 Pole Bass | Ť | 86 | Smoothe | |
| | | 3 | 87 | Nylon Rhodes | 4 | 23 | PsychoRhodes | 2 | 87 | Music Bells | 2 | 23 | Tick Bass | 4 | 87 | MG Lead | |
| | Steel Away | | 88 | Huff N Shiff | 3 | 24 | Tremo Rhodes | 4 | 88 | Pretty Bells | 2 | 24 | House Bass | 3 | 88 | MG Interval | ۲ |
| 25 | 64vpiceliano | | 89 | | 1 | 25 | MK-80 Rhodes | Ť | 89 | Pulse Kev | 3 | 25 | Mondo Bass | 3 | 89 | Pulse Lead 1 | 1 |
| | Wave Bells | 4 | | Finger Bass | 3 | 26 | MK-80 Phaser | ÷ | 90 | Wide Tubular | 4 | 26 | Clk AnalogBs | 2 | 90 | Pulse Lead 2 | - |
| - <u>36</u> -27 | JP-8Haunting | 4 | 90 91 | Cospel Spin | | 27 | Delicate EP | 2 | 91 | AmbienceVibe | 4 | 27 | Bass In Face | 2 | 91 | Little Devil | - |
| | Vanishing | 1 | | Harmonicum | 2. | 28 | | | 92 | Warm Vibes | 2 | 28 | 101 Bass | 2 | 92 | Loud SynLead | H |
| 28 | Harmonica | 2 | 1)2 | Impact | 4. | 29 | Octa Rhodesi Octa Rhodes2 | 4 | 93 | Dyna Marimba | ń | 29 | Noiz Bass | 2 | 93 | Analog Lead | ١ |
| 29 | Film Octaves | 4 | 93 | Rotary Gtr | 2 | 30 | | | 94 | Bass Marimba | 4 | 30 | Super Jup Bs | 2 | 94 | 5th Lead | |
| 30 | Edye Boast | 2 | 94 | Tp&Sax Sect | 4. | | JV Rhodes+ | 4 | i www. | | 3 | 31 | | 3 | 95 | Flute | |
| 31, | AugerMentire | 3 | 95 | Tubular Vox | 4 | 31 | EP+Mod Pad | 4 | 95 | Nomad Perc | 4 | 32 | Occitan Bass | | 95 | Piccolo | |
| 32 | | 2 | 96 | Sawteeth | 3 | 32 | Mr.Mellow | 4 | 96 | Ethno Metals | | | Hugo Bass | 4 | 97 | | |
| 331 | | 4 | 97 | Ocean Floor | 1 | 33 | Comp Clar | 1 | 97 | Islands MIt | 4 | 33 | Multi Bass | | 98 | VOX Flute | |
| 34 | SA Rhudes 1 | 4 | 98 | E.Grand | 1 | 34 | Klayingt | 4 | 98 | Steelin Keys | 3 | 34 | Moist Bass | 2 | 99 | Air Lead | |
| 35 | | 1 | 99 | Clarinet mp | 1 | 35 | Winger Clav | 4 | 99 | Steel Drums | | | Britelow Bass | 4 | | Pan Pipes | |
| 36 | Ac.Upright | L | 100 | Buss In Face | 2 | 36 | Phaze Clav 1 | 2 | ***************** | Voicey Pizz | 3 | 36 | Untamed Bass | 3 | 100 | Almilaaane | - |
| 37 | Pely Brass | 3 | 101 | Britelow Bass | 4 | 37 | Phaze Clav 2 | 1 | | Sitas | 2 | 37 | Rubber Bass | 3 | 101 | Taj Mabal | L |
| 38 | Dissimilate | 4. | 102 | Mellow Bars | 4 | .38 | Phuzz Clav | 2 | | Drone Split | 4 | 38 | Stereoww Bs | 3 | 102 | Raya Shaku | L |
| 39 | Dulcimer | 2 | 103 | LetterFrmPst | 4 | 39 | Chorus Clav | 1 | | Ethnopluck | 4 | 39 | Wonder Bass | 3 | 103 | Oboe mf | L |
| 40 | Fantasy Vex | 4 | | MG Solu | 4 | 40 | Claviduck | 2 | | Jamisen | 2 | 40 | Deep Bass | 2 | 104 | Oboc Express | L |
| 41 | Dist Gtr 1 | 3 | 105 | Air Lead | 2 | 41 | Velu-Rez Clv | 1 | | Dulcimer | 2 | 41 | Super JX 8s | 2 | 105 | Clarinel mp | L |
| 12 | Sax Section | 4 | 106 | Rayo Shaku | 3 | 42 | Clavicembalo | 4 | | East Melody | 2 | 42 | W <red>. Bass</red> | 4 | 106 | ClariExpress | |
| 43 | Aurora | 4 | 107 | Creek Power | 4 | 4.3 | Analog Clav1 | 1 | 107 | Mandolin Trem | 4 | 43 | HI-Ring Bass | 3 | | Mitzva Split | |
| 41 | St.Strings | 3 | 108 | Biosphere | 2 | 44 | Analog Clav2 | 1 | 108 | Nylon Gtr | 1 | 44 | Euro Bass | 2 | 108 | ChamberWinds | Ŀ |
| 45 | AmbieuceVibe | 4 | 109 | EP+Mod Pad | 4 | 4.5 | Metal Clav | 3 | | Gti Strings | .3 | 45 | SinusoidRave | L | 109 | ChamberWoods | |
| 10 | Cascade | 1 | 110 | Chambers | . 3 | 46 | Fall Stops | 2 | | Steel Away | 3 | 46 | Alternative | 2 | | Film Orch | Ź |
| 47 | AltoLead Sax | 3 | 111 | Nontad Perc | 3 | 47 | Ballad B | 3 | | Heavenly Gir | 4 | 47 | Acid Line | 1 | 111 | Sop.Sax mf | |
| 48 | PWM Strings | 3 | 312 | Horn Sigell | 4 | 48 | Mellow Bars | 4 | | 12str Gtr 1 | 2 | 48 | Auto TB-303 | 3 | 112 | Alto Sax | |
| 49 | Childlike | 4 | 113 | Hillbillys | 4 | 49 | AugerMentire | 3 | | 12str Gtr 2 | 3 | 49 | Hihat Tekno | 2 | 113 | AltoLead Sax | |
| 50 | Vrdo Tekno 2 | 2 | 114 | Night Shade | 4 | 50 | Perky B | 2 | 114 | Jz Gtr Hall | 1 | 50 | Velo Tekno I | 3 | 114 | Tenor Sax | |
| 51 | Taj Mahal | ï | 115 | Nice Pianu | 3 | 51 | The Big Spin | 3 | 115 | LetterFrmPat | 4 | 51 | Raggatronic | 4 | 115 | Baritone Sax | |
| 52 | D-50 Stack | 4 | 116 | VOX Flute | 4 | 92 | Gospel Spin | .3 | 116 | Jazz Scat | 3 | 52 | Blade Racer | 4 | 116 | Take A Tenor | Ι. |
| 5.3 | Chamber Woods | 3 | 117 | Music Bells | 2 | 53 | Roller Spin | 3 | 117 | Lounge Gig | 3 | 53 | S&H Pad | T | 117 | Sax Section | Γ. |
| 54 | Pulse Kev | | 118 | IUNO Strings | 3 | 54 | Rocker Spin | 3 | 118 | IC Strat | | 54 | Syncrosonix | 3 | 118 | Bigband Sax | T |
| 55 | Monde Bass | 3 | 119 | Bs/Pno+Brs | 4 | 55 | Tene Wir.Solo | 3 | 119 | Twin Strats | 3 | 55 | Fooled Again | ĺΤ | 119 | Harmonica | |
| 36 | Vebr Walt Cit | | 120 | Dark Vox | 2 | 56 | Purple Spin | 4 | | JV Strat | 2 | 56 | Alive | 3 | 120 | Harmo Blues | T |
| 57 | Sitar | | 121 | Bass Pizz | 4 | 57 | 60's LeadORG | 2 | 121 | Syn Strat | 2 | 57 | Velo Tekno 2 | ž | | BluesHarp | H |
| 58 | | | | | 2 | 58 | Assall Organ | 3 | | Rotary Gtr | 2 | 58 | Rezoid | 4 | | Hillbillys | h |
| 39 | Purple Spin | | 122 | Sea Mallet | | 59 | D-50 Organ | | 123 | Muted Ctr | Ĥ | 59 | Raveiborg | 4 | | French Bags | H |
| | RandomVowels | | 123 | Variable Run | 4 | - | Cathedral | Ť | 124 | SivitchOnMate | 2 | 60 | Blow Hit | 1 | 123 | Majestic Tpt | ٠ |
| 60 | Big BFF | | 124 | Cyber Space | 3 | 60 | | **** | | Power Trip | | + | Hammer Bell | 3 | 125 | Voluntare | H |
| 61 | Dunes | | 125 | 12str Gtr 1 | -2- | 61 | Church Pipes | 1.4 | | | 2 | (5) | | | | | |
| 62 | l feirborne | | 126 | FiancStrings | 1 | 62 | Poly Key | 3 | A | Crunch Split | 4 | 62 | Seq Mallet | 2 | | 2Trumpets | |
| 6.3 | PsychiaRhodes | 2 | 127 | Sands of Time | 4 | 6.3 | Pafy Saws Poly Pulse | | 127 128 | Rezndrine | 3 | 64 | Intentions Fick It | 3 | 127 128 | Tpt Sect Mute TP mod | |
| | Turtured | | 128 | Fantasia IV | 4 | 1 641 | | 3 4 | z 1712 | RickYurSocks | 4 | 1 144 | 1-Faze Ex 11 | , 7 | 2 T 712 | | |

V: Number of Voices

Most all of the patches are set up (at their factory settings) so their timbry can be modified as a result of modification, aftertranch, and expression (Control Change No. 11). You will rount to try this feature part. Also, if you first that certain kinds of moste data (GM, etc.) you play does not seem to sound the way it should, try switching OFF the aftertrach reception switch.

When using a sequencer to play ensembles, are recommend that you use mainly the preset patches. The preset patches are set up so they support the preferred sounding ranges of GM instruments (some sounds such as bass and hells extend beyond the range of a 61-key keyboard). On the other hand, the user patches to rearranged selection of preset patches) are all designed to be played from a 61-key keyboard, and have been timed so they seemed appropriately.

PRESET C

PRESET D (General MIDI Patch)

| (XI_1 | - N | v | 7.7 | Ni | 47 |
|----------------------|--|-------------|-------------------|--|---------------|
| No. | Name | | Nο | Name | Ť |
| | Harmon Mute | 1 | 65 | Harmonicum | <u>2</u> 2 |
| 2 | Tp&Sax Sect | 4 | 66 | D-50 Heaven | 4 |
| 3 | Sax+Tp+Tb | 3 | 67 | Afro Homs | 3 |
| 4 | Brass Sect | 4 | 68 | Pop Pad | 4 |
| 5 | Trombone | 1 | 69 | Dreamesque | 4 |
| 6 | Hybrid Bones | 4 | 70 | Square Pad | 4 |
| 7 | Noble Homs | 4 | 71 | JP-8 Hollow | 4 |
| 8 | Massed Horns | 3 | 72 | JP-8Haunting | 4 |
| 9 | Hom Swell | 4 | 73 | Heirborne | 4 |
| 10 | Brass It! | 4 | 74 | Idush Pad | 4 |
| 111 | Brass Attack | 3 | 75 | Jet Pad 1 | 2 |
| 12 | Archimede | 3 | 76 | Jet Pad 2 | 2 |
| 13 | Rugby Horn | 3 | 77 | Phaze Pad | 3 |
| 14 | MKS-80 Brass | 2 | 78 | Phaze Str | 4 |
| 15 | | 2 | 79 | Jet Str Ens | 2 |
| | True ANALOG | 2 | 80 | | |
| 16 | Dark Vox | | | Pivotal Pad | 4 |
| 17 | RandomVowels | 4 | 81 | 3D Flanged | 1 |
| 18 | Angels Sing | 2 | 82 | Fantawine | 4 |
| 19 | Pvox Oooze | 3 | 83 | Glassy Pad | 3 |
| 20 | Longing | 3 | 84 | Moving Glass | |
| 21 | Arasian Morn | 4 | 85 | Glasswaves | 3 |
| 22 | Beauty Vox | 3 | 86 | Shiny Pad | 4 |
| 23 | Mary-AnneVox | 4 | 87 | ShiftedGlass | 2 |
| 24 | Belltree Vox | 4 | 88 | Chime Pad | |
| 25 | Vox Panner | 2 | 89 | Spin Pad | 3 2 |
| 26 | C | | 90 | | 4 |
| | Spaced Voxx | 4 | | Rotary Pad | |
| 27 | Glass Voices | 3 | 91 | Dawn 2 Dusk | 3 |
| 28 | Tubular Vox | 4 | 92 | Aurora | 4 |
| 29 | Velo Voxx | 2 | 93 | Strobe Mode | 4 |
| 30 | Wavox | 3 | 94 | Albion | 2 |
| 31 | Doos | 1 | 95 | Running Pad | 4 |
| 32 | Synvox Comps | 4 | 96 | Stepped Pad | 4 |
| 33 | Vocal Oohz | 3 | 97 | Random Pad | 4 |
| 34 | LFO Vox | ī | 98 | SoundtrkDANC | 4 |
| 35 | St.Strings | 2 | 99 | Flying Waltz | 4 |
| 36 | Warm Strings | 4 | 100 | Vanishing | Ì |
| 37 | Combou Che | 4 | 101 | | 4 |
| 38 | Somber Str | 7 | | 5th Sweep | 4 |
| | Marcato | | 102 | Phazwecp | |
| 39 | Bright Str | 2 | 103 | Big BPF | 4 |
| 40 | String Ens | 4 | 104 | MG Sweep | 4 |
| 41 | TremoloStrng | 2 | 105 | CeremonyTimp | 3 |
| 42 | Chambers | 3 | 106 | Dyno Toms | 4 |
| 43 | ViolinCello | 4 | 107 | Sands of Time | 4 |
| 44 | Symphonique | 4 | 108 | lnertia | 4 |
| 45 | Film Octaves | 4 | 109 | Vektogram | 4 |
| 46 | Film Layers | 4 | 110 | Crash Pad | 4 |
| 47 | Bass Pizz | 4 | 111 | Feedback VOX | 4 |
| 48 | Real Pizz | 3 | 112 | Cascade | i |
| 40 | | | | | 2 |
| | Harp On It | 3 | 113 | Shattered | 2 |
| 50 | Harp | 2 | 114 | NextFrontier | |
| 51 | JP-8 Str 1 | 2 | 115 | Pure Tibet | 1 |
| 52 | JP-8 Str 2 | 3 | 116 | Chime Wash | 4 |
| 53 | E-Motion Pad | 4 | 117 | Night Shade | 4 |
| 54 | JP-8 Str 3 | 4 | 118 | Tortured | 4 |
| 55 | Vintage Orch | 4 | 119 | Dissimilate | 4 |
| 56 | JUNO Strings | 3 | 120 | Dunes | 4 |
| 57 | Giguntalog | 4 | 121 | Ocean Floor | 1 |
| <u> </u> | PWM Strings | 3 | 122 | Cyber Space | 3 |
| 1 56t | | | 123 | Biosphere | 2 |
| 58 59 | | . 7 | | | |
| 59 | Warmth | 2 | | | |
| 59 60 | Warmth ORBit Pad | 2 | 124 | Variable Run | 4 |
| 59 60 61 | Warsuth ORBit Pad Deep Strings | 2 2 | 124 125 | Variable Run Ice Hali | 2 |
| 59 60 61 62 | Warmth ORBit Pad Deep Strings Pulsity | 2 2 4 | 124 125 126 | Variable Run Ice Hall ComputerRoom | 4 2 4 |
| 59 60 61 | Warsuth ORBit Pad Deep Strings | 2 2 | 124 125 | Variable Run Ice Hall ComputerRoom Inverted | 2 |

| | | | | | ,,,,,,,, |
|-------|------------------------------|----|------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| No. | Name | ٧ | No. | Name | V |
| 1 | Piano I | 2 | 65 | Soprano Sax | ī |
| _2 | Piano 2 | 2 | 66 | Alto Sax | 1 |
| 3 | Piano 3 | 2 | 67 | Tenor Sax | 1 |
| 4 | Hanky-tonk | 2 | 68 | Baritone Sax | 2 |
| 5 | E.Piano 1 | 2 | 69 | Oboe | 2 2 2 |
| 6 | E.Piano 2 | 4 | 76 | English Hom | 2 |
| 7 | Harpsichord | 2 | 71 | Bassoon | |
| - 8 | Clav. | 2 | 72 | Clarinet | 1 |
| 9 | Celesta | 1 | 73 | Piccolo | 1 |
| 10 | Glockenspiel | 2 | 74 | Flute | 1 2 |
| 11 | Music Box | 1 | 75 | Recorder | 2 |
| 12 | Vibraphone | 1 | 76 | Pan Flute | 2 |
| 13 | Marimba | 2 | 77 | Bottle Blow | |
| 14 | Xylophone | 2 | 78 | Shakuhachi | 1 |
| 15 | Tubular-bell | 2 | 79 | Whistle | 1 |
| 16 | Santur | 2 | 80 | Ocarina | 2 2 2 2 2 3 |
| 17 | Organ 1 | 1 | 81 | Square Wave | Z |
| 18 | Organ 2 | 1 | 82 | Saw Wave Syn.Calliope | 12 |
| 19 | Organ 3 | 2 | 83 | Syn.Calliope | 2 |
| 20 | Church Org.1 | 2 | 84 | Chiffer Lead | 12 |
| 21 | Reed Organ | 1 | 85 | Charang | 3 |
| 22 | Accordion Fr | 2 | 86 | Solo Vox | 2 2 3 |
| 23 | Harmonica | 1 | 87 | 5th Saw Wave | 3 |
| 24 | Bandneon | 2 | 88 | Bass & Lead | 12 |
| 25 | Nylon-str.Gt | 1 | 89 | Fantasia | 3 |
| 26 | Steel-str.Gt | 1 | 90 | Warm Pad | 2 2 3 |
| 27 | Jazz Gt. | 1 | 91 | Polysynth | 2 |
| 28 | Clean Gt. | 1 | 92 | Space Voice | , <u>Z</u> |
| 29 | Muted Gt. | 1 | 93 | Bowed Glass | 3 |
| 30 | Overdrive Gt | 1 | 94 | Metal Pad | 2 |
| 31 | DistortionGt | 1 | 95 | Halo l'ad | 3 |
| 32 | Gt.Harmonics | 3 | 96 | Sweep Pad | 3 2 2 |
| 33 | Acoustic Bs. | 3 | 97 | ice Rain | 2 |
| 34 | Fingered Bs. | 1 | 98 | Soundtrack | 2 2 3 2 2 2 |
| 3.5 | Picked Bs. | 1 | 99 | Crystal | 1 4 |
| 36 | Fretless Bs. | 1 | 100 | Atmosphere | Ž |
| 37 | Slap Bass 1 | 1 | 101 | Brightness | = |
| 38 | Slap Bass 2 | 2 | 102 | Goblin | L <u>ź</u> |
| 39 | Synth Bass 1 | 1 | 103 | Echo Drops | -4 |
| 40 | Synth Bass 2 | 1 | 104 | Star Theme | |
| 41 | Violin | 1 | 105 106 | Sitar | 1 |
| 42 | Viola | ٦. | | Banjo | |
| 43 | Cello | 1 | 107 | Shamisen | 2 |
| 44 | Contrabass | 1 | 108 109 | Koto Kalimba | 1 |
| 45 | Tremolo Str | ÷ | 110 | | 3 |
| 47 | PizzicatoStr . Harp | 2 | 111 | Bag Pipe Fiddle | i |
| 48 | | Ť | 112 | Shanai | Ħ |
| 49 | Timpani Strings | 2 | 113 | Tinkle Bell | 4 |
| 50 | Slow Strings | ŕ | 113 | | 급 |
| 51 | Con Chinasi | 2 | 115 | Agogo Steel Drums | H |
| 52 | Syn.Strings1 Syn.Strings2 | 2 | 116 | Woodblock | Ħ |
| 53 | Cholr Aahs | 3 | 117 | Taiko | 4 |
| 33 | Voice Oohs | ำ | 118 | Melo. Tom 1 | 15 |
| 55 | SynVex | Ť | 119 | Synth Drum | 15 |
| 56 | OrchestraHit | 2 | | Reverse Cym. | 2 2 2 |
| 57 | Trumpet | ž | 120 121 | Gt.FretNoise | î |
| 58 | Trombone | 1 | 122 | Breath Noise | 2 |
| 59 | Tuba | 2 | 123 | Seashore | 1= |
| 60 | MutedTrumpet | Ť | 124 | Bird | 3 4 |
| 61 | French Horn | 2 | 125 | Telephone 1 | Ι'n |
| 62 | Brass 1 | 2 | 126 | Helicopter | 1 |
| 63 | Synth Brass1 | ī | 127 | Applause | 4 |
| 64 | Synth Brass2 | 2 | 128 | Gun Shot | 1 2 |
| £ 7/3 | | | - | h | , , |

Rhythm Sets Lists

USER

HouseDrumSet lazzDrumSet1 Wave Name Key (Note) Wave Name Hybrid Kick2 35 Scratch 1 € 36 808 SN Hybrid Kickl Dry Stick Side Stick 808 SN Ballad SN 38 808 Claps Brush Slap 40 808 SN Brush Swish 41 808 Rick Verb Tom Lo 606 Hil·lat Cl Ci Hi Hat 1 43 808 SN Verb Tom Lo 606 HiHat CI Pedal HiHat 45 808 Kick Verb Tum Hi 606 Hillat Op Op HiHat 808 SN Verb Tum Hi C 48 808 Kick Verb Tom Hi Crash 1 Crash I 808 SN Verb Toni Hi 50 Ride 2 Ride 2 REV Crash 1 China Cym Ride Bell 1 Ride Bell I Tambourine Tambuurine 55 Crash 1 Crash 1 Cowbell I Cowbell I 57 Crash 1 Crash 1 Vibraslap Vibraslap Ride 2 59 Ride 2 C4 60 Bongo Hi Bongo Hi Bongo Lo Bongo Le 62 Cga Mute Hi Cga Mute Hi Cga Open Hi Cga Open Hi Cga Open Lo Cga Open Lii 65 Timbale Timbale Timbale Timbale 67 Agogn Agogo Адода Agogo 69 Cabasa Cut Cabasa Up Maracas Maracas Soft Pad B Soft Pad B C5 72 Suft Paul A Soft Pad A Long Guiro Long Guiro 74 Long Guiro Long Guiro Claves Claves Wood Block Wood Blnck 77 Wood Block Wnod Block Cuica Cuira 79 Cuica Cuica Open Triangl Open Triangl 81 Open Triangl Open Triangl Cabasa Cut Cabasa Cut 83 Tambourine Spectrum C6 64 Old Kick Witul Chimes Wood Block Scratch 1 86 Piccolo SN Cga Slap Scratch 3 Dry Tom Lo 88 White Noise Lite Kick 89 Synth Saw 1 Hybrid Kick2 Synth Pulse1 Old Kick 91 Back Hit RUS Kick Tekno Hit Natural SN1 93 Orch, Hit Natural SN2 Philly Hit SN Roll Natural SN2 95 RÉV Back Hit €7 96 MCS00 Buep 1 Metronome 2 R8 Click R8 Click MC500 Beep 2 Metranome 1

PRESET A

| No.1 | No.2 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| PopDrumSet1 | PopDrumSet2 |
| Wave Name | Wave Name |
| Verb Kick | Hybrid Kickl |
| Hybrid Kick! Side Stick | Reund Kick Dry Stick |
| Natural SN2 | Piccelo SN |
| 808 Claps | Hand Claps |
| SN Roll | Piccolo SN |
| Verb Tom Lo | Verb Tom Lo |
| Cl HiHat 1 | Cl HiHat 1 |
| Verb Tom Lo | Verb Tom La |
| CI HiHat 2 Verb Tom Hi | Cl HiHat 2 Verb Tom Hi |
| Op HiHat | Op HiHat |
| Verb Tom Hi | Verb Tom Hi |
| Verb Tom Hi | Verb Tom Hi |
| Crash 1 | Crash 1 |
| Verb Tom Hi | Verb Tom Hi |
| Ride 2 | Ride I |
| China Cym Ride Bell 1 | China Cym Ride Bell 1 |
| Tambourine | Tambourine |
| Crash 1 | Crash 1 |
| Cowbell 1 | Cowbell 1 |
| Crash 1 | Crash 1 |
| Cowbell 1 | Cowbell 1 |
| Ride Bell 1 | Ride Bell 1 |
| Cga Mute Hi | Cga Mute Hi |
| Cga Mute Lo | Cga Mute Lo Cga Slap |
| Cga Slap Cga Open Hi | Cga Open Hi |
| Cga Open Lo | Cga Open Lo |
| Timbale | Timbale |
| Timbale | Timbale |
| Agugo | Agogo |
| Agogo Cabasa Lin | Agogo Cabasa Up |
| Cabasa Up Maracas | Maracas |
| Soft Pad A | Cabasa Down |
| Soft Pad B | Cabasa Cut |
| Long Guire | 808 Kick |
| Long Guiro | 808 SN |
| Claves | DIGI Bell 1 |
| Wood Block | 808 SN 808 Kick |
| Wood Block Cuica | Spectrum |
| Cuica | 808 Kick |
| Open Triangl | Spectrum |
| Open Triangl | 808 Kick |
| Cabasa Cut | Spectrum |
| Spectrum | 808 Kick |
| Wind Chimes | 808 Kick |
| Weod Block | Ferdbackwave 808 Kick |
| Cga Slap Dry Tom Lo | Feedbackwave |
| Lite Kick | Pop Voice |
| Hybrid Kick2 | Pop Voice |
| Old Kick | Wind Agogo |
| Pop Vnice | Pup Vuice |
| Wind Agoga | Wind Agogo |
| Op HiHat | Op HiHat |
| Anktungs Op HiHat | Anklungs Op HiHat |
| Metronome 2 | Metronome 2 |
| R8 Click | R8 Click |
| Metronome I | Metronome 1 |
| ` | -tv |

PRESET B

| I'ttegk: D | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| No.1 | No.2 | | | | | | |
| PowezDsumSet | RaveDrumSet | | | | | | |
| Wave Name | Wave Name | | | | | | |
| Verb Kick | 808 Kick | | | | | | |
| Round Kick | Round Kick | | | | | | |
| Dry Stick | Side Stick | | | | | | |
| Piccolo SN | 808 SN | | | | | | |
| 808 Claps Natural SN2 | 808 Claps 808 SN | | | | | | |
| Verb Tom Lo | 808 Kick | | | | | | |
| CI HiHat 1 | 606 HiHat Cl | | | | | | |
| Verb Tom Lo | Tekno Hit | | | | | | |
| Pedal HiHat | 606 HiHat Cl | | | | | | |
| Verb Tom Lo | 808 Kick | | | | | | |
| Op HiHat | 606 HiHat Op | | | | | | |
| Verb Tom Lo | Tekno Hit | | | | | | |
| Verb Tom Hi | 808 Kick | | | | | | |
| Crash 1 Verb Tom Hi | Crash I Tekno Hit | | | | | | |
| Ride 1 | Voice Breath | | | | | | |
| China Cym | MC500 Beep 1 | | | | | | |
| Ride Bell 1 | MC500 Beep 2 | | | | | | |
| Tambourine | R8 Click | | | | | | |
| Crash I | Pizz | | | | | | |
| Cowbell 1 | DIGI Bell 1 | | | | | | |
| Crash 1 | Rattles | | | | | | |
| Vibraslap | Ride Bell 1 | | | | | | |
| Ride 1 | REV Tamb | | | | | | |
| Bongo Hi | 2.2 Vibwave Low Pink NZ | | | | | | |
| Bongo Lo Cga Mute Hi | Kalimba | | | | | | |
| Cga Open Hi | Metal Wind | | | | | | |
| Cga Open Lo | Lead Wave | | | | | | |
| Timbale | Tin Wave | | | | | | |
| Timbale | Agogo | | | | | | |
| Agogo | Lite Kick | | | | | | |
| Agrigo | Agogo | | | | | | |
| Cabasa Up Maracas | Life Kick | | | | | | |
| Solt Pad A | Agogo Gtr Harm A | | | | | | |
| Soft Pad B | Cit Harm A | | | | | | |
| Long Guiro | Piano Thump | | | | | | |
| Long Guiro | Netural SN1 | | | | | | |
| Claves | Hand Claps | | | | | | |
| Wood Black | Natural SN1 | | | | | | |
| Wood Block | 808 SN | | | | | | |
| Cuica | PowerChord B | | | | | | |
| Cuica | Hybrid Kick2 | | | | | | |
| Open Triangl | PowerChard B Gt.FretNoise | | | | | | |
| Open Triangl Maracas | Banjo B | | | | | | |
| Ice Rain | Slap Bass 1 | | | | | | |
| Wind Chimes | Obog mi A | | | | | | |
| Claves | Shakuhachi | | | | | | |
| 808 SN | Pizz | | | | | | |
| Verb Tom HI | Syn Vox I | | | | | | |
| Piccolo SN | Vuice Aabs A | | | | | | |
| Scratch 3 | Vaice Oohs2A | | | | | | |
| Tin Wave Spectrum | Pop Voice Male Ook A | | | | | | |
| REV Sterl DR | Vuice Breath | | | | | | |
| REV Tin Wave | Org Viix C | | | | | | |
| REV PiecloSN | Vox Noise | | | | | | |
| REV Crash 1 | Vnx Noise | | | | | | |
| Metronome 2 | Applause | | | | | | |
| R8 Click | R8 Click | | | | | | |
| Metronime 1 | Metronome 2 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

PRESET C

| | No.1 | No.2 |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| | JazzDrumSet2 | Orch Drum Set |
| Key (Note) | Wave Name | Wave Name |
| 35 | Round Kick | Old Kick |
| 36 | Old Kick | Round Kick |
| 37 | Side Stick | Side Slick |
| 38 | Ballad SN | Ballad SN |
| 39 | Hand Claps | 808 Claps |
| 40 | SN Rolf | SN Roll |
| 41 | Verb Tom Lo | Timpani |
| | CI HiHat 2 | Timpani |
| 43 | Dry Tom Lo | Timpani |
| | Pedal HiHat | Timpani |
| 45 | Verb Tom Lo | Timpani |
| | Op HiHat | Timpani |
| 47 | Dry Tom Lo | Timpani |
| 48 | Verb Tom Hi | Timpani |
| | Crash 1 | Timpani |
| 50 | Dry Tom Hi | Timpani |
| <u>5</u> 1 | Ride 2 | Timpani |
| 52 | China Cym | Timpani |
| 53 | Ride Bell I | Timpani |
| | Tambourine | Tambourine |
| 35 | Crash I Cowbell I | Crash I |
| 56 | | Cowbell 1 |
| 57 | Crash 1 | Crash 1 |
| 35 | Vibraslap Ride 2 | Ride I Ride 2 |
| 59 | | |
| 60 | Bongo Hi | Bongo Hi |
| [6] | Bongo Lo | Bongo Lo |
| 62 | Cga Mule Hi | Cga Mute Hi Cga Open Hi |
| b.3 | Cga Open Hi | Cga Open Lo |
| 64 | Cga Open Lo Timbalc | Timbale |
| 65 | Timbale | Timbale |
| | | Agogo |
| 67 65 | Agogo Agogo | Agogo |
| 69 | Cabasa Up | Cabasa Up |
| 7() | Mararas | Maracas |
| 71 | Soft Pad A | Soft Pad A |
| 72 | Brush Swish | Skyft Pad B |
| | Long Guiro | Long Guiro |
| 74 | Long Guiro | Long Guiro |
| 75 | Claves | Claves |
| 76 | Wood Block | Word Block |
| 77 | Metronome 2 | Wood Block |
| | Cnica | Cuica |
| 79 | Cuica | Cuica |
| | Open Triangl | Open Triangl |
| 81 | Open Triang) | Open Triangl |
| | Cabasa Cut | Cabasa Cut |
| 83 | Spectrum | Spectrum |
| 84 | Wind Chimes | Wind Chimes |
| E5 | Wood Block | Wood Block |
| 86 | Cga Slap | Cga Slap |
| S7 | Dry Tom Lo | Dry Tom Lo |
| 88 | Lite Kick | Applause |
| 89 | Hybrid Kick2 | Hybrid Kick2 |
| (9I) | Old Kick | Cl HiHat I |
| 91 | Natural SN2 | Round Kick |
| | Natural SN1 | Pedal HiHat |
| 93 | Brush Swish | Natural SN2 |
| 7,5 | Brush Roll | Op HiHat |
| 95 | Brush Stap | Brush Slap |
| | Metronime 2 | Brish Swish |
| 96 | R8 Click | Brush Roll |
| | TAT VEHICLE | E ALL CTASA SATURE |

PRESET D

| No.1 | No.2 |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| GMDrumSet | BrushDrumSet |
| Wave Name | Wave Name |
| Verb Kick | Hybrid Kick2 |
| Hybrid Kickl | Hybrid Kick1 Side Stick |
| Side Stick Ballad SN | Brush Swish |
| 808 Claps | Brush Slap |
| Piccolo SN | Brush Roll |
| Verb Tom Lo | Dry Tom Lo |
| Cl Hi Hat 1 | Cl Hillat 1 |
| Verb Tom Lo | Dry Tom Lo |
| Pedal HiHat | Pedal HiHat |
| Verb Tom Hi | Dry Tom Hi |
| Öp HiHat | Op Hi Hat |
| Verb Tom Hi Verb Tom Hi | Dry Tom Hi Dry Tom Hi |
| Crash 1 | Crash I |
| Verb Tom Hi | Dry Tom Hi |
| Ride 2 | Ride 2 |
| China Cym | China Cym |
| Ride Bell 1 | Ride Bell I |
| Tambourine | Tambourine |
| Crash 1 | Crash 1 |
| Cowbell 1 | Cowbell 1 |
| Crash) Vibraslap | Crash 1 Vibraslap |
| Ride 2 | Ride 2 |
| Bongo Hi | Cga Mute Hi |
| Bongo Lo | Cga Mute Lo |
| Cga Mute Hi | Cga Slap |
| Cga Open Hi | Cga Open Hi |
| Cga Open Lo | Cga Open Lo |
| Timbale | Timbale |
| Timbale | Timbale |
| Agogo | Agogo |
| Agogo Cahasa Up | Agogo Cabasa Up |
| Maracas | Maracas |
| Solt Pad A | Soft Pad A |
| Solt Pad B | Soft Pad B |
| Long Guiro | Long Guiro |
| Long Guiro | Long Guire |
| Claves | Claves |
| Wood Block | Wood Block Wood Block |
| Wood Block Cnica | Cuica |
| Cinca | Cuica |
| Open Triangi | Open Triangl |
| Open Trinngl | Open Triangl |
| Cabasa Cut | Cabasa Cut |
| Spechum | Spectrum |
| Wind Chimes | Wird Chines |
| Wood Block | Wood Block |
| Cga Slap Dry Tom Lo | Cga Slap Dry Tom Lo |
| Lite Kick | Lite Kick |
| Hybrid Rick2 | Hybrid Kick2 |
| Old Kick | Old Kick |
| 808 Kirk | 808 Rick |
| Natural 5N1 | Notaral SN1 |
| Natural SN2 | Natural SN2 |
| 808 SN | SN Roll |
| Brush Slap | Brush Slap |
| Brosh Swish | Metronome 2 R8 Click |
| Brush Roll SN Roll | Metronome ! |
| DIA KOII | PARTITIONS : |

Performance Lists USER

| No. | Name |
|------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Tekno Loop 1 |
| 2 | Opening Orch |
| 3 | Feedback EP |
| 4 | Cosmic Dawn |
| 5 | Tekno Loop 2 |
| 6 | S&H / Pad |
| 7 | Fr.Horn Sect |
| 8 | White Hole |
| 9 | Nebular Vox |
| 10 | Flying Jazz |
| 11 | Terminator |
| 12 | Orchestral |
| 13 | Rave Split |
| 14 | Multi Sax |
| 15 | Bass / Lead |
| 16 | AcPiano+Pad |
| 17 | Kicks Attack |
| 18 | Humming Vox |
| 19 | Step Brass |
| 20 | Drone / Pipe |
| 21 | Sweeper |
| 22 | Chime Dreams |
| 23 | Big Band |
| 24 | Labyrinth |
| 25 | SpaceCarrier |
| 26 | EasternSplit |
| . 27 | Cyber Sweep Tekno Asia |
| 28 | |
| 29 | 1080 Fantasy |
| 30 | Pop Ballad |
| 31 | Rhythmatic |
| 32 | Power JV |

PRESET A

| No. | Name |
|-----|--------------------------|
| 1 | House Set |
| 2 | Analectro |
| 3 | Anatronic |
| 4 | Tekno Pop 1 |
| 5 | Tekno Pop 2 |
| 6 | Hard Core |
| 7 | Hi Energy |
| 8 | Pop Dance |
| 9 | Acid Set |
| 10 | Ambient Set |
| 11 | Electro Pop |
| 12 | Pop Set 1 |
| 13 | Pop Set 2 |
| 14 | Pop Set 3 |
| 15 | Pop Set 4 L.A. Ballad |
| 16 | |
| 17 | Hip Hop Set |
| 18 | Funk Rock |
| 19 | Funk Fusion |
| 20 | Heavy Metal |
| 21 | Heavy Kids |
| 22 | Latin Set |
| 23 | BrazilianSet |
| 24 | New Age 1 |
| 25 | New Age 2 |
| 26 | Orchestra |
| 27 | Concerto |
| 28 | Film Score 1 |
| 29 | Film Score 2 |
| 30 | Symphonic |
| 31 | Chamber Set |
| 32 | Baroque Set |

PRESET B

| No. | Name |
|------|--------------|
| 1 | Africa |
| 1 2 | World Ethnic |
| 1 | |
| 3 | Asian Ethnic |
| 4 | Asian Band |
| 5 | 60's Set |
| 6 | Blues Band |
| 7 | Country Band |
| - 8 | Folk Set |
| 9 | Reggae Band |
| 10 | FunkWah Band |
| - 11 | Funkin'Phaze |
| 12 | Zydeco Band |
| 13 | New Orleans |
| 14 | Dixieland |
| 15 | Big Band Set |
| 16 | Cont.Jazz 1 |
| 17 | Cont.Jazz 2 |
| 18 | Ac.]azz Set |
| 19 | Gospel Set |
| 20 | All Strings |
| 23 | All Brass |
| 22 | All Piano 1 |
| 23 | All Piano 2 |
| 24 | All Keyboard |
| 25 | All Organ |
| 26 | All Winds |
| 27 | All Bells |
| 28 | Mit & Perc |
| 29 | All Seq |
| 30 | All Bass |
| 31 | Ali Pad |
| 32 | All FX |
| | |

The Demo Song Names/Composer Profiles

Following Demo Songs and whose composer's profiles contained in the JV-1080:

RISE

Music by David Goldblatt Copyright @1994, David Goldblatt Music

David Goldblatt is a Los Angeles based composer/keybordist who has performed and recorded with a broad spectrum of artists such as Tribal Tech with Gary Willis and Scott Henderson, Stanley Clarke, Dizzy Gillespie, Wayne Shoter, Joe Sample, etc.. David's compositions were featured on two Tribal Tech CDs and Brandon Fields latest CD. He is heard on many TV shows and movies, such as Jodie Foster's "Little Man Tate," as a session artist. He has written and arranged for TV shows, jingles, and various productions in all sectors of the music industry, including musical director for various TV shows and a 1989 world tour with Diana Ross, as musical director, keyboardist, and arranger, which included a live CD and a concert video for HBO.

1080 Rave

Music by Ryeland Allison Copyright © 1994, Ryeland Allison

Ryeland arranges simultaneous manifold particle vibrations to proclaim "Resonance." Resonance is to some extent qualified to contented apportion within disassociative continuance, proceding space. When converged in a synchronous locus, he at once regenerates toward fluidic empathy.

He is honored to introduce this to you.

StormWarning

Music by Mitsuru Sakaue Copyright © 1994, Roland Corporation

Mitsuru Sakaue began composing and doing arrengements for commercials and videos while still in school. In particular, his studio work earned for him a solid reputation. Currently, he produces commercial musics and jingles for FM stations.

* These deno songs are intended for personal enjoyment/demonstration use only. Any other use (public performance, broadcast, sampling, duplication, transcription, etc.) is strictly prohibited and world constitute a violation of applicable copyright laws.

Roland Exclusive messages

1. Data Format for Exclusive Messages

Roland's MIDI implementation uses the following data formal for all Exclusive messages (type IV):

| Byte | Description |
|--------|--------------------------|
| F0H | Exclusive Status |
| 4114 | Manufactures ID (Rotand) |
| DEV | Device ID |
| MDL. | Model ID |
| CMD | Command ID |
| [BODY] | Main dala |
| F7H | End of exclusive |

•MIDI status: F0H, F7H

An Exclusive message must be flanked by a pair of datus codes, starting with a Manufacturer ID immediately after FOH IMIO! ression 1.0).

Manufacturer ID: 41H

The Manufartiner to intentities the manufacturer of a MIDI instrument that sends an Exclusive message. Value 41H represents Roland's Manufacturer ID.

Device ID: DEV

The Device ID contains a unique value that identifies individual illurices is the implementation of several MIDE instruments. It is usually set to 00H-0FH, a value smaller by one than that of a basic channel, but value 00H-1FH may be used fur a therite will several basic channels.

*Model ID: MDL

The Model ID contains a value that identifies one model from another. Different models, however, may share an identical Model ID if they handle similar data.

The Model ID formal may contain 00H in one or more places to provide an extendent data field. The following are examples of valid Model IDs, each representing a unique model:

01H 02H 03H 00H, 01H 00H, 02H 00H, 00H, 01H

. Command ID: CMD

The Command ID indicates the function of an Exchaint message. The Command ID format may contain 00H in our in mine places to provide an extended data field. The full mying are examples of eather Command IOs, earling a unique function:

01H 02H 03H 00H, 0114 00H, 0214 00H, 00H, 01H

Main data: BODY

This field contains a message to be exchanged armss an interface. The exact data size and content will vary with the Model ID and Command ID.

2. Address-mapped Data Transfer

Address mapping is a technique for transferring messages confirming to the data lumnat given in Section 1.—It assigns a socies of uncompressible records—waveform and lung data, switch status, and parameters, for example, to specific functions in a machine-dependent address sparry, thereby allowing access to data resulting at the address a missage specifies.

Addiess-mapped that transfer is therefore independent of models and data categories. This technique allows use of two different transfer procedures: non-way transfer and handshake transfer.

One-way transfer procedure (See Section 3 for details.)

This procedure is suited to the transfer of a small amount of data. It sends out an Exclusive message completely independent of the receiving device's status.

Connection Diagram

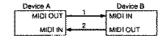


Connection at point 2 is essential for "Request data" procedures, (See Section 3.)

Handshake-transfer procedure (This device does not use this procedure)

This procedure initiates a predetermined transfer sequence (handshaking) across the interface before data transfer takes place. Handshaking ensures that reliability and transfer speed are high enough to handle a large anxiount of data.

Connection Diagram



Connection at points 1 and 2 is essential.

Notes on the above procedures

- * There are separate Command IOs for different transfer procedures
- Devices A and B cannol exchange data unless they use the same transfer procedure, share identical Device ID and Model ID, and are ready for communication.

3. One-way Transfer Procedure

This parcedure sends out data until it has all liven sent and is used when the messages are so short that answerbacks need not be checked.

For larger messages, however, the receiving device must acquire each message in time with the transfer sequence, which insens 20 milliserunda intervals.

Types of Messages

| Message | Communi IO | | |
|----------------|------------|--|--|
| Request data ? | FIQ1 (11H) | | |
| Data set 1 | 011 (12H) | | |

*Request data #1: RQ1 (11H)

This mossage is sent out when there is a need to acquire data from a device at the other end of the interface. It contains data for the attribuses and size that specify designation and length, respectively, of data required.

On inceiving an RQI massage, the remails device checks its memory for the data address and size that satisfy the request.

If it finite them and is usedy for continuous attended with transmit a "Data set 1 (D71)" message, which contains the requested data. Otherwise, the desire word send out anothing.

| Ayle: | Descripts | ካ | | | |
|-------|------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| #OH | Exclusive | Status | | | |
| 411 | Manulaci | user ID (Rolands | | | |
| DEV | Davice ID | | | | |
| MOL | Model ID | | | | |
| 1114 | िक्सवातम | # ID | | | |
| on∺ | Address I | MSE | | | |
| ş | 1 | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | | LSB | | | |
| ssH: | Size | MSB | | | |
| 1 | | 1 | | | |
| į | 1 | | | | |
| | | l.58 | | | |
| SIKH | Clieck sum | | | | |
| F7H | End of ex | ctusive | | | |

- The size of the requested data does not indicate the number of bytes that will make up a DT1 message, but represents the address fields where the requested data resides.
- Some models are subject to limitations in data format used for a single transaction. Requested data, for example, may have a limit in length or must be divided into predetermined address fields before it is exchanged across the interface.
- The same number of bytes comprises address and size data, which, however, vary with the Model ID.
- The error-checking process uses a checksum that provides a bit pattern where the last 7 bits are zero when values for an address, size, and that checksum are summed.

•Data set 1: DT1 (12H)

This message corresponds to the actual data transfer process.

Because every byte in the data is assigned a unique address, a DT1 message can convey the starting address of one or more bits of data as well as a series of data formatted in an address-dependent order.

The MID1 standards inhibit non real-time messages from interrupting an Exclusive one. This fact is inconvenient for devices that support a "soft-little" function. To maintain compatibility with such devices, Rotand has limited the DT1 to 256 bytes so that an excessively long message is sent out in separate 'segments'.

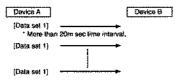
| Byle | Description | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| FOH | Exclusive Status | | | |
| 41H | Manufacturer (D (Holand) | | | |
| DEV . | Device ID | | | |
| MOL : | Model ID | | | |
| 1214 | Command ID | | | |
| aaH | Address MSB | | | |
| i | ı | | | |
| 1 | 1 | | | |
| | LSB | | | |
| ddH | Data MSS | | | |
| t i | ŧ | | | |
| 1 | ! | | | |
| | LSB | | | |
| sum | Check sum | | | |
| F7H | End of exclusive | | | |

- A DT1 message is capable of providing only the valid data among those specified by an RQ1 message.
- Some models are subject to ilmitations in data format used for a single transaction. Requested data, for example, may have a limit in length or must be divided into predetermined address fields before it is exchanged across the interface.
- * The number of bytes comprising address data varies from one Model ID to another.
- The error-checking process uses a checksum that provides a bit pattern where the last 7 bits are zero when values for an address, size, and that checksum are summed.

Example of Message Transactions

•Device A sending data to Device 8

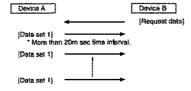
Transfer of a DT1 message is all that takes place.



•Device B requesting data from Device A

Device 8 sends an RQ1 message to Device A.

Checking the message, Device A sends a DT1 message back to Device B.



[MULTI TIMBRAL SYNTHESIZER MODULE] Model JV-1080 **MIDI** Implementation

Version: 1.00 | Nevel of tone | Tone parameters can be | Wiffert parameters can be | will be changed controled in real-time | | Serting1 | Serting2 | Esting1 | Serting2 CCLI:EXPRESSION:--CCIT: EXPRESSION! iona VOLATER

Date: JULY, 9, 1994

|SYSTEM PARAMETER | System Control Source 1/2 | Receive Control Change | Volume Control Source |PATCH COMMON PARAMETER | EFN Control Source 1/2 | EFN Control Depth 1/2 | EACH Control Source 1/3/3 EXPRESSION SYS-CTRL1/2 Other than 0 Other than 0 Walves of the parameters | EXPRESSION : |SYS-CTRL2/2 PATCH TOME FARAMETER | Volume Control Switch | Ctil 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 | Ctil 1/2/5 Depth1/2/3/4 ON

This shows there are two different ways of setting to get the same result.

| Company | Content than Off | C --- : Need not be set

1. RECEIVE DATA

! Now to read the tables }

| |Parameters to be set

■ Channel Voice Message

Note off

| Starus | รดงจรณ์ | Third |
|------------|-------------|--|
| ********** | w | |
| 8nk | kkH . | 7 V B |
| 9 mag | kkH | 30H |
| n = MIDI c | hannel numb | gr: (98 - F8) (6 - 15) 0 - ch.] 15 - ch.16 |
| kk = Nate | reamber | ; (\$f)H 7FH + 0 - 127) |
| in "lolon | i + 1 r | ו לודי ב היו שער . שמח . |

Note on

| Status 9mH | Sectord kkii | Thi rd |
|---|-----------------|---|
| a 4 MIDI ch kk » Note o vv = Veloci | amber | : 08 - FN (0 - 15) 0 - ch. 1 35 - ch. 1 : 008 - 78H (0 - 327) : 01N - 78H (1 - 127) |

^{*} In the performance mode, receives this message when the MiDi Receive Switch of each part parameter is ON.

Polyphonic key pressure

| Status Se | rand | Third |
|-----------------|-----------|--|
| | ~ | Section of the sectio |
| AoB kki | :ť | νv ii |
| n = MIDI chann | ыі прафет | : 08 - FH (0 - 15) 0 = ch.1 (5 = ch.1) |
| kk = Note dumb | ≙r | : GON - 18H : 0 - 327 : |
| uu . bressure : | valne | : BBH > 7FH (D > 3.27) |

d Dotob Made

| I. Patch Mode | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| } | Tone parameters outline to the controlled in re | | iEffect parameters can be (connected in real-ripe | | |
| :Farameters to be set | · Setting! | . Setting≷ | Setting! | i Serting2 | |
| SYSTEM PARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Aftertouch Aftertouch Source | ON CHAPOLY OX POLY-AFTER | AFFERTOUCH ION CHAPOLY OF FOLY-AFTER | 1 1 10N 10N+FOLY or 1POLY+APTER | E RAPTERTYRUCH FOR CHAPOLY OF FROLY-AFTER | |
| FATCH COMMON PARAMETER EFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Source 1/2/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/1 | AFTERTOUCH | SYS-CTRLL/2 | i IAFTERTOUCH Other than 0 | SYSACTRE 1/2 Other than O | |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER 1 Ctrl 1/2/1 Dest.1/2/3/4 1 Ctrl 1/2/3 Depth1/2/3/4 | : :Oshez than OFF | 1 Other than Off | |) | 1 |

***Need not be set

^{*} In the performance mode, receives this message when the MIDI Receive Switch of each part parameter is ON. * Rhythm part (part 10) receives this message when the envelope mode of a rhythm lone parameter is SUSTAIN.

| 2, Performance Mode | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|
| i | Tone parameters can be controled | | FRifect parameters can be controled in real-time | | | |
| Parameters to be set | Setting: | Setting2 | 1 Setting) | i Setting2 | : Secting3 | SetLing4 |
| System Parameter System Control Source 1/2 Receive Aftercouch Aftercouch Source Aftercouch Source | | AFTERTERCE ON CHEPOLY OF POLY-AFTER | I IV- ICH ICHNPOLY OR IFOLY-AFTER | LON CHAPOLY OF SHOLY-AFTER | AFTERTOGEN IDN CHAPOLY OF SPOLY-AFTER | I LAPTERTONCH LON LCHEFOLY OF LCHEFOLY OF |
| PERFORMANCE COMMON PARAMETER EFX Source EFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/2 | | I I | ! 12 26 | (!PERFORM !AFTERTOOCH !Other than U | 1 - 16 | (FERFORM ISYS-CTRLI/2 LOther than 0 |
| PERFORMANCE PART PARAMETER MIDI Receive Switch | | 1 30N | { © M | 2001 { | 3 ON | 3 ON |
| PAPCH COMMON PARAMETER EFK Control Source 1/2 EFK Control Depth 1/2 Fatch Control Depth 3/2 Fatch Control Source 1/2/3 | : | 575-CTRL2/2 | AFTERTOUCH Other than 0 | | : {SYS-CTRL1/2 {Other than 0 | \$ |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER : Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 : Ctrl 1/2/3 Depth1/2/3/4 | } SOther than OFF SOther than G | | } } ~ · · } ~ · · | } [| .,, | } |
| | | | | | | .41-44 1 |

--:Need not be set

Control Change

O Bank select (MSB/LSB)

| ふたみたいふ | Second | Third |
|---------------|--------|----------|
| | | |
| BaB | 90H | វាជាមិរិ |
| Balf | 2011 | 1.139 |

n * Birl channel number : 0# - FH : 0 - 15 : 0 = ch.[15 = ch.]6 mm = Upper bytes of bank number: 99H - 54H (90 - 84) 1 = Lower bytes of bank number: 09H - 97H (0 - 7)

1. Patch Mode

| | lupen receiving | tcontroled in | Effect |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------|--|
| SYSTEM PARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Bank Soisct | (1 10% | ; }CCD:BANK-SEL !CN | CCO:BANK-SEL : |
| FATCH COMMON PARAMETER EFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Source 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/3 | ! | | isys-ctril/2 Other than 0 |
| PA7CH TONE PARAMETER Ctrl 1/2/3 Dost.1/2/3/4 Ctrl 1/1/3 Depth1/2/3/4 | +- | Other than OFF | \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ |

^{*} Bank select and corresponding media are as follows:

| tes ed ton beck: |
|------------------|
|------------------|

| Bank MSS | | 5⊃e1 \$8.1 | | Program Change | : | Med: a | (Parch Mamber) |
|-------------|-----|---------------|---|----------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 80 | i | a | 1 | D ~ 127 | 7 | User | €#1 ~ #1281 |
| B.1 | - 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 - 127 | ÷ | Preset A | (V) ~ 43281 |
| 16 | - i | í | į | 0 - 127 | ÷ | Preset B | (#1 - #128) |
| 91 | - i | 2 | i | 3 - 127 | i | Preset C | (#1 - H12B) |
| 91 | - 1 | 3 | ş | 0 - 127 | 1 | Preset D(General MID) | Instrument)(#1 - #128) |
| 82 | Ĺ | ə | ŧ | 0 - 127 | 1 | Data Card | (*) · #128} |
| #3 | Ĺ | ð | ŧ | 0 - 127 | 1 | PCM Card | (#) - 8128) |
| 84 | | (S | ž | 6 - 127 | | Expansion A | 4#3 ~ #13E} |
| 84 | i | 1 | 2 | D - 127 | 1 | Expansion A | (¥129-4256) |
| 84 | - 1 | 2 | 3 | P · 127 | 3 | Expansion B | (#1 - #120) |
| 84 | ř | 3 | } | D + 127 | 1 | Expansion 9 | {#329-#256} |
| 84 | ŀ | 4 | 3 | G - 127 | 1 | Expansion C | (#3 w #338} |
| 84 | . ! | 5 | ŝ | 0 - 127 | 1 | Expansion C | {#129-#256} |
| 94 | - 1 | F | ŧ | 6 - 127 | 1 | Expansion D | (#% - #129} |
| 84 | - 1 | 7 | 5 | 0 - 127 | 1 | Expansion D | (#329-#25&) |

| | | lect LS9 | | Program Cha | ange | : | Media | (Rhythm Set Homber) |
|------------|-----|-------------|---|-------------|------|----|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 80 | i i | 8 | 3 | Ð - | , | | User | \$#E = #2) |
| | . i | 8 | á | ň | 3 | : | Preset A | (#1 - 92) |
| 81 | i i | ň | 3 | 5 ~ | 3 | i | Preset B | (#1 - #2) |
| 81 | - i | - 5 | i | ñ - | 2 | i | Preset C | 441 ~ #28 |
| 9.1 | i | 3 | į | ñ - | ì | i | Preset DiGeneral MIDI | instrument (#1 - #2) |
| 82 | - 1 | 8 | į | Ð | 1 | 1 | Data Card | (#1 - ₹2) |
| 83 | - 1 | 9 | ŧ | ⊕ - | 127 | ÷ | PCM Card | (MI ~ #138) |
| 64 | i | Ġ | į | 0 - | 127 | ÷ | Expansion A | 181 - #128} |
| [14] | i | 1 | 1 | ο. | 127 | 1 | Expansion A | (#129~W256) |
| 84 | - 1 | 3 | 3 | ð - | 127 | 1 | Expansion R | (8) 81261 |
| 814 | - 1 | 3 | ŝ | g | 127 | 1 | Expansion B | (有129-6286) |
| 84 | - 1 | - 4 | ş | Ð | 127 | 1 | Expansion C | (#) - #128} |
| 84 | - 1 | 5. | ŧ | {} · | 127 | ζ. | Expansion C | 1#329-#256} |
| 84 | . ! | - 6 | 3 | Ð - | 327 | ï | Expansion D | 4#1 ~ \$1.2H} |
| 취시 | | 7 | Ė | Θ. | 327 | ÷ | Expansion D | (#329-#256) |

133

2. Performance Mode

| ŧ | Changes Banks upon receiving | loan be | Effect paramote: Scontroled in rea | ro can be wl~time | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Parameters to be set | (the next (program change | controled in real-time | Setting: | (Setting2 1 | |
| 1 System (Chicken South 1)2 | I I FON | | | : :CCO:BANK SELECT: :ON | |
| the following montes the | { { { { } } } | 1 | j | ! !PERFORM !SYS-CTRL1/2 ! !Other than 0 ! | |
| PERFORMANCE PART PARAMETER MIDI Receive Switch | (40) | on | 10% | i i | |
| : EFX Control Depth 1/2 | { | . | } }SYS-CTRL1/2 {Other than 0 } | | |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 Ctrl 1/2/3 Depth1/2/3/6 | |) Other than OFF Other than O | | | |

" Bank salect and corresponding media are as shown below.

--:Need not be set

| MSB | \$; | 1 82.3 | Program C | | - | į | | (Performance Number) |
|-----|------|--------|-----------|---|----|-----|-----------|----------------------|
| 9/1 | | 0 I | | | | | User | (#3 - 932) |
| 81 | | ŏ i | | | | | Preset A | (#1 - #32) |
| 81 | | 1 1 | | | | | Preset D | (#1 - #32) |
| 8.2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - | 3% | - 1 | Date Card | (#Z - #32) |

Modulation

Statum Second Third Bulk Olk WVH

n = MIDI channel number: 0H \times FB (0 - 15) 0 \times ch.i 15 = ch.16 vv = Modulation depth ~ 0.004 - 7FH (0 ~ 127)

1. Paich Mode

| · ! ? | Tone parameters tountroled in re | | Ifffect parameters can be Icontroled in real-time | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| ; :Parnmerers co be set | : Settingl | ! Setzing2 | ! Settingl | Section 2 | |
| SYSTEM PARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Modulation | ion ion | CC) †MODULATION | 1014 | L ICCL:MODBLATION ION | |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER EEPX Control Source 1/2 EEFX Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/3 | MODEPATION | | : :MOCKHATION :Other than 0 !"' | : :SYS-CTRL1/2 :Ocher than 0 : | |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 Ctrl 1/2/3 Depth1/2/3/4 | | : TO:her than OFF BO:her than U | | } } ! | |
| | | ,, | . 4 | Need not be s | |

2. Performance Mode

| | Tone parameters rontroled in re | | Effect parameters can be controled in seal-time | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Parameters to be set | : Setting) | : Setting2 | Settingl | Setting2 |) Setting3 | Secting4 | |
| SYSTEM PARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Modulation | 1281 | :CC1:MODULATION | ON | ON | T FCC1:MODULATION FON | : CC::MODSUATION ON | |
| PERFORMANCE COMMON PARAMETER SFX Source EFW Control Source 1/2 EFW Control Depth 1/2 | | : | 1 | : PERFORM :MODRILUATION :Other chan 0 | \$ 10 m | : PERFORM SYS-CYRL1/2 Other than D | |
| PERFORMATRIE PART PARAMETER MIDE Receive Switch | I FOR | I IOM | (A) | ; ; | 108 | ON | |
| PARCH COMMON PARAMETER EFX Control Source 1/2 EFK Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/) | ; ; ; MO[X]LATTO; | j | : SMEUXALATICES SOCIECE CHECK I —— (| 3 (^ * · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | SYS-CTRE1:3 Other than 0 | | |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER Corl 1/2/3 Desc.1/2/3/4 Corl 1/2/3 Depth1/3/3/4 | | Other than OFF Other than () | | \$ 4.5 5.5 | | | |

-- : Heed not be Bet

• Breath

O Breath

Status Second Third
BnH 028 VVE

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| Paich Mode | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| | |

| SYSTEM PARAMETER | | :Effect paramete !concroled in re | | Tone parameters Controled in re | i ! | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| System Control Source 1/2 | Setting2 | : Setting: | Setting2 | { Setting! | Parameters to be set | | |
| EFX Control Source 1/2 3 4 IBREAVE ESYS-CTI EFX Control Depth 1/2 3 4 IOther than 0 HOther I | CCZ:BREATH ON | | | , | : System Control Source 1/2 | | |
| * - + | SYS-CTRL3/2 Other than D | Other than O | { | 3 | EFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/2 | | |
| PASCH TORE PARAMETER | | | | | Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 | | |

2. Performance Mode

| ar r withining indire | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|------------------------|--|--|--|
| } } | l'Tone parameters (controled in re | | iffect parameters can be controled in real-time | | | | | |
| , Parametors to be set | Setting: | Setting2 | Setting] | Setting2 | Setting3 | Secting4 | | |
| SYSTEM FARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Control Change | | : !CC2:BREATH !ON | ON | | CC2:BREATH ON | ION 1003 : BREATH | | |
| PERFORMANCE COMMON FARAMETER SFX Source EFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/2 | | | i | | 1 13 - 16 1 | PERFORM SYS-CYPLI/3 Other than 0 | | |
| PERFORMANCE PART PARAMETER BID1 Receive Switch | I ION | 5M | 101% | CN |) (ON: | 1016 i | | |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER SFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/3 | BKEVLH | 1 | BRRATH Other chas 0 | i | Other than 0 | | | |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 Ctrl 1/2/3 Depth/2/3/4 | | Other them OFF Other than B | | | 1 4 | v- ** | | |

--: Need not be set

O Foot type

Status Second Third Smit 9411 2VH

n * MIDI channel number: 08 - FH (0 - 15) 0 = ch.1 15 = ch.16 vv * Foot control : 00H - 7FH (0 - 127)

1. Patch Mode

| 1 | Tone parameters controled in re | | Effect parameters can be controled in real-time | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| :Parumeters to be set | Settingk | Setting2 | : Setting: | Setting2 | |
| (SYSTEM PARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Control Change | 1 4 · · 10ß | CC4:FOOT-TYPE !OW | :OM | CC4+FOOT-TYPE ON | |
| (PATCH COMHOR PARAMETER EFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/1 | 1 1F09T | EYS-CTRL1/2 | FOUT Other than 0 | SYS-C7811/2 Other than 0 | |
| FASCH TOME PARAMETER { Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 } Ctrl 1/2/3 Depth1/2/3/4 | | Other than OFF Other than 0 . | | | |

2. Performance Mode

| | | | | | | | + |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| | Tone parameters temptroled in re | | Effect paramete | ers can be contro | oled in real-time | | } |
| ! !Farameters to be set | : Settingl | l Setting2 | Settingl | l Setting2 | i Setting) | Setting4 | |
| ISYSTEM PARAMETER ! System Control Source 3/2 ! Receive Control Change | ((, , , | CC4:FOOT-TYPE ON | ON | ON | CC4:FG0T-TYPE ON | CC4:FOOT-TYPE ON | |
| PERFORMANCE COMMON PARAMETER EFX Source EFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/2 | \$ \$ \$ | | 1 - 16 | PERFORM POOT Other than (| ! !5 ~ 16 ! | t PPERFORM PSYS-CTRL1/2 POther than 0 | ****** |
| PERFORMANCE PART PARAMETER : MIDE Receive Switch | 1 70N | ion | 10% | FOM 1 | | इ १८४४ | |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER ! SFX Control Source 1/3 ! EFX Control Depth 1/3 ! Fatch Control Source 1/3/3 | : ; ; ;F00T | ISYS-CTRUL(2 | ! !EOC?! !Ouher (hat) B | | SYS+CTRU1/2 Other char 0 |) 3 A A 3 3 | |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER | | Other than Off Other than D | | ! ! | | \$ 5 % & 5 | 2 2 4 |
| • | | | | | -4 | :Need not be: | er Sei |

--:Need not be set

O Portamento time

Statum Second Third

 μ = MIDI channel number: 0H $_2$ PH (0 $_15$) 0 s ch.2 $_15$ = ch.16 vv = Portamento time $_1$ 00R $_2$ 7FH (0 $_1$ - 127)

| Parameters to be set | of patch common payameter will | | iparameters can the controled in |
|---|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| SYSTEM PARAMETER | |) | |
| System Control Source 1/2 | |)CC5:PORT-TIME | CC5:PORT-TIME |
| Receive Control Change | ON | ;OM | ON |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER EFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/3 | 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | SYS-CTRL1/2 | SYS~CTRL1/2 Other than 0 |
| PATCH TOME PARAMETER | \$ | | ! |
| Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 | \$ * * * | Other than OFF | |
| Ctrl 1/2/3 Desth1/2/3/4 | 7 - ** | Other than 0 | |

| Palameters to be set | Portamento time!Tone parameter of parch common!can be parameter of !controled in the part on the !real-time!receiving | | teostroled in real-time | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| SYSTEM PARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Control Change | |) FCC5:PORT-TIME FON | CC5:PORT-TIME | ; CC5:PORT-TIME ION | | |
| PERFORMANCE COMMON PARAMETER EFX Source EFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/7 | 1~" ; 1-+ | \$ \$ \$ \$ | } ₹ × 16 ₹ 1 * | PERFORM SYS-CTRL1/2 Other than O | | |
| PERFORMANCE PART PARAMETER MIDI Receive Switch | i ION | \$ CAN | ION | ION | | |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER EFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/3 | | | 1 SYS-CTR&1/2 Other than 0 | | | |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER CUT1 1/2/3 Depth1/2/3/4 CUT1 1/2/3 Depth1/2/3/4 | | : (Other than OFF (Other than C | | | | |

Votume

Status Second Third

 κ = M1D1 channel number: 0H - 7FM (0 - 45) = 0 = ch.1 = 15 = ch.16 vv = Volume = 0.0H - 7FM : 0 - 127 ;

1. Patch Mode

| 1. Patch Mode | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| i | [Level of come [will be changed | | | | | |
| Parameters to be set | į | Serting) | : Secting2 | : Secting: | Setting2 | |
| SYSTEM PARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Volume | ; ; (GN | t EN | | 7 2 4 ON | I ICC7+VOLUME | |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER REX Control Source 1/2 EEX Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/3 | } } } } } | AOFOWE | SYS=C*NL /2 | | SYS-CTRL1/2 Other than 0 | |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER 1 Volume Control Switch 1 Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 1 Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 | | | table despite the second of the second | | | |

rest ad Josephies

2. Performance Mode

| ! ! | Tone level of part on the traceiving | Tone parameters toencroked in re | | Effect parameters can be controled in real-time | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Parameters to be set | ichannel will be tchanged | Setting: | Setting: | Settingl | Setting2 | Setting3 | ! Setting4 | |
| SYSTEM PARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Volume | ; cs | ion | FCC7:VOLUME FOR | | CS1 | I FOC7 : VOSIUME TOM | SCC7;VOLUME SON | |
| PERFORMANCE COMMON PARAMETER EFX Source EFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Costrol Depth 1/2 | | ; ; , , ; ; | | ŧ | PERFORM VOLUME Chhet than U | \$ \$1 ~ \$6 \$*** } | : PERFORM SYS-CTRL1/2 Other than 0 | |
| PERFORMANCE PART FARAMETER MIDI Receive Switch Receive Volume | ION ION | FOR FOR | ION | | (ON) (ON) | EON FON | CSN | |
| PATCH COMMUN PARAMETER EFK Control Source 1/2 EFK Control Depth 1/2 Fatch Control Source 1/2/) | i ! ! ! | t I IVOLUME | | t VOCUME Other than 0 | } { { { { { { { { { { { { { { { { { { { | FSYS-CTRL1/2 Other then 0 | | |
| PATCH TONE FARAMETER Volume Centrol Switch Ctrl 1/2/3 Dess.1/2/3/4 Ctrl 1/2/3 Depth1/2/3/4 | | Other than OFF Other than O | | | | | # 3 3 | |

--:Need not be set

O Pan

Status Second Third

| | IBirectional Ifone parameters can be llocalization of tentroled in real-time tentroled in real-time tentroled in i 128 sneps with i the leftmost, i 6A at the i tentroled in 127 these leftmost, i 150 the leftmost, i 150 the leftmost, i 150 the leftmost, i 150 the leftmost leftmost. | | | FFF parameters can be controled in real-time | | |
|---|---|--------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| Parameters to be set | lrightmost | | Setting2 | Settingl | : Setting2 | |
| SYSTEM PARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Control (Dange | 10M 6 | ON | CCID:PANPOT ON | (%) | SCC10:PANPOT | |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER EFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/3/3 | E E E | ! !PAN | SYS-CTRL1/2 | PAN ()ther than () | :sys-ctebi/2 (Other than 0 | |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER Pan Control Switch Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 Ctrl 1/2/3 Depth1/2/3/4 | COST, EEY-OS | | ing the stan OFF | 4 | } | |

2. Performance Mode

| Z. FERDINANCE WICKE | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| | | 1 1 1 1 | | EEEfort paramete | is can be contro | led in real-cime | , | 4 4 4 2 4 3 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 |
| (Parameters to be set | | : Settingi | Secting2 | Setting: | l Setting? | Setting) | Setting4 | ì |
| System Parameter System Control Source 1/2 Receive Control Change | | | ! (CC10:PANPOT | | C45 | CC10:PANPOT ON | CC10: PANPOT ON | 1 |
| PERFORMANCE COMMON PARAMETER FFX Source EPX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/2 | 1 * * | 1 | ! ! ^ n ! - n ! | 1 | IPAH | 1 \$ = 16 | PERFORM SYS-CTAL1/2 Other than 8 | 1 1 1 |
| PERFORMANCE PART DARAMETED MIDI Receive Switch | i i (m) | TON | ! ON | 100 | 1035 |) (204 | 10% | 1 |
| EFX Control Depth 1/2 | | i pari | | i iPAN POthar than 0 | | : :SYS-CYRL1/2 :Other than 0 | 8 8 1 | 1 1 1 |
| | 1 | | : :. :Other than OFF :Other than D | | 1 | } } | | |

sealth and the sea

O Expression

Stanus Second Third
and OBH VVH

n = MIDI channel number: 0H = FH (0 = 15) 0 = ch.1 15 = ch.16 vv = Expression : 09H = 7FH (1 = 127)

1. Patch Mode

| ************************************** | Hevel of tone (will be changes | Tone parameters (controled in re | Effect parameters can be controled in real-time | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| : !Parameters to be set | 1 | { Setting! | Secting2 | Setting1 | Setting2 |
| SYSTEM PARAMETER { System Control Source 1/2 } Receive Control Change } Volume Control Source | I VOLKEXP | ON | | 5 5 5 | CC11:EXPRESSION ON |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER FER Control Source 1/2 FER Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/3 | | : EXPRESSION | } | EXPRESSION Other than O | Sac Castlis Sac Castlis |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER ! Volume Control Switch ! Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.3/2/3/4 ! Ctrl 1/2/3 Depth1/2/3/4 | | | Other than OFF | | # |

--: Need not be set

| | inf the part of the receiving | (Tone parameters can be controled in real-time | | Effect paramete - - | is can be conirc | eled in real-time | , |
|---|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| Parameters to be set | ichannel will the changed | Secting: | Setting2 | Settingl | : Setzing2 | l Sette Ling3 | Sottlag4 |
| SYSTEM FARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Control Change Volume Control Source | \$ VOTFEX h | OM | | { | ; 1 +ON 1 | | CC11:EXPRESSIÖ QN |
| PERFORMANCE COMMON PARAMETER EPX Source EFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/2 | { | \$ } ~ ~ \$ - ~ | L= ~ = - 3 e - | 1 11 - 16 1** | PEEFORM EXPRESSION Other than 0 | 1 | PERFORM SYS-CTRL1/2 Other Cham 0 |
| PERFORMANCE PART PARAMETER MID: Receive Switch | ION | ION | \$ \$500¢ | I CON | l tow | i ION | { }ON +#77-70-7-1-1-1 |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER EFK Control Source 1/2 EFK Control Depth 1/2 Fatch Control Source 1/2/3 | | EXPRESSION | | EXPRESSION Other than 0 | ₹ | | ; 1 1 ** |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER Volume Control Switch Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.3/2/3/4 Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 | | | : :Other than OFF :Other than 0 | } } } { | ## #- | W.A. | |

O Hold 1

Status Second Third Smit 40H vvH

| . Patch Mode | -+ | 1 | +~ + | <u></u> | /. <u>.</u> | 4 ********** | + | 4.50 | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Paramaters to be set. | Movement Marchester Movement Movement | toorgroled in | iparameters can the controlod in | | | (ON, Effort. | KN, Effect Economoller is | KXW, TOXXX | When HOLD-1 is HTM, Three immarollier is inelatur its Ipeek Jewel |
| System PARAMETER System Control, Source 1/2 Rancine Hold-1 TAP Control Source Hold Control Source Reak Control Source | 1 3CN 1 1 | | ICM | SCIN SCIN 1 | | | incompany | | IGN 80(2)*2 |
| PATCH COMMENT PARAMETER SEX CONTROL DEPTH 1/2 PETH CONTROL DEPTH 1/2 PATCH CONTROL BOARDS 1/2/3 SEX CONTROL Hold/Peak CONTROL 1/2/3 Hold/Peak | | 155 | : :578 CTALL/3 :COMEY TIME 6 : : | /~ | } 5 1 1 1 | } \$ } \$44 \$ | FEAE | 3 1 1 1 INOLE | ; { } !!EAK |
| BRIOS WINE PREASTER (Rold-) Control Switch (Cur) 1/2/3 Dest.3/2/3/4 (Cur) 1/2/3 Dest.3/2/3/4 (Cur) 1/2/3 Dest.3/2/3/4 (LMS/2 External Sync (Sone Teles Morke | | | 1 | ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; | | } | | | |

--:Negá nor be set

2. Performance Mode

| E. LOUONIGING MICES | | | L | | | | + | · | | ·4 ······ |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| t t t t | 10%, note of the ipart on the | kontroled in Insel-time | Effect parameto Rossiroled is rei Estingi | al-cime | kehanged to the (HOLD-) OF | lis changed to the HOLD-1 ON | | When Hill is CR. Effort controller is held at its peak level | (Manner) (S. 1884) (S. 1884) (Commonities is (Defin) | when Hill-1 is CR. Ture criminaller is held as its peak level |
| ESSEM FRAMETER 1 System Charles Sauce 1/2 1 Becaive Hold-1 1 The Charles Sauce 1 Hold Charles Sauce 1 Past Charles Sauce | | ION Inn I-m | ON | CCT-4 CELD-1 CCT | | SCLD-1 | : : :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::: | t } 100 1 1 20040-1 | | |
| IFFERENCE COMON PARAMETER FEX SCHOOL ETX CONTROL SOURCE 1/2 FEX CONTROL REpth 1/2 | } | ₹ | ļ | Coper (per 8 1242-Cald'1/5 15616OBN | 3 3 3 | ! | | \$ v v · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | } | |
| INCOLORANCE FART LANGUETER |) ICN | 10M | tort | 1234 | 1CDs | I DAY | I IQN | l las | 1781 | I I |
| FAGLA CIPETA (ANAMENTE) BPX CARTROL SOURCE 1/2 BPX CIPETROL DEPORT 1/2 BPX CIPETROL SOURCE 1/2/3 BPX CIPETROL HOLD/Feek CIPETROL 1/2/3 HOLD/Feek | | | Other than 0 | | | 3 | i i- i- kob i- | | ! | |
| PRICE TON PERMETER 1 Hold-1 Central Switch 1 Crit 1/2/3 Cest. 1/2/3/4 1 Crit 1/2/3 Egithi/2/3/4 1 ITO/2 Received Sync 1 True Delay Made | CN C L | i t KOcher Chen OFF KOcher Chen O t | t k k k k | ur -r | [| 1 | { { | } 5 m 5 m 6 — 6 — 7 — | } { } } } | \$ |

--:Need not be set

O Portamento

Status Second Third

1. Patch Mode

| + | | Tone parameters | IFffact |
|---|-----------------|--|--|
| | iswitch of Patc | hican be Icontroled in | parameters can the controled in teal-time the control the contro |
| SYSTEM PARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Control Change | OM | CC65: PORTAMENTO | |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER EFX Control Source 1/7 EFX Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/3 | | ; {** SYS-CTM&}/2 | teys-CTRL1/2 Torber than 0 |
| IPATCH TONE FARAMETER | \$ 6 4 4 \$ | Conser then OPF Somether then D | |
| 4.00.0000000000000000000000000000000000 | ., | *** | : Heed not be set |

2. Performance Mode

| switch of Patch Common parameter of the part on the receiving channel is | ican bé (controled in (swal-sime | Platfect parameters can be !controled in real-time ! | | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| changed its setting | 1 | Setting1 | Setting2 | | | |
| | | | CC65: PORTAMENTO ON | | | |
| { | } | | PERFORM SYS-CTRLI/2 Wher then 0 | | | |
| ioti | (ON | i Oh | :ON | | | |
| | 1 | Tother than A | | | | |
| | ; Other than OFF Other than O | ! ! | | | | |
| | switch of Patch Common payameter of the part on the receiving changed its setting changed its setting changed its ch | switch of Patchican be Common (controled in payameter of real-time treceiving changed its changed its changed its cc65: PORTAMENTO cn cn | Common Controled in | | | |

O Sostenuto

Status Second Third

139

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|----|---|-----|---|---|----|---|
| | | | | | | |

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|---|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|---|---|-------------|---|--|
| EParamentense to be set | tis CN. MIDI-on trace is held on | description in | lparameters can the controlled in | ECHANGED ON | is changed to The scenario | is ON. Effect Combroîler is iksid | | koontroiler is Rekd | Holyan SCSTEALTU- tis Ctt, Tone (controller is Harld at its took lovel |
| ELOS ESTADOS CO. CO. CO. CO. | | · ************************************ | , | · | , | · | | 3 | + |
| SYSTEM PARAMETER | 1 | \$ | | 1 | I | : | : | 1 | ſ |
| : System Common Source 1/2 | \$4.6 | ECC861306TD4450 | (CC\$6:3061774770) | 100 | · | ! | (+- | jas. | E |
| i Receive Chatrol (IMage | EQ14 | F134 | idN | (CIN) | CIN | (CN) | :009 | IQN: | (CR) |
| (TAP (Tentino) Source | · | } ~·· | 1 | ECCEPTATE() | Off Perfector | i | : | i | } |
| Hold Gangral Scaunce | l | } | 1 | \$ ~~ | 11 | 1930 PR 4 FC | : | ; | { |
| i Pask Cantrol Source | ž u~ | § 5 ·· | i | } = | 100 | ! | CULTURAL TO | § | (SOSTEMUTO |
| *************************************** | | | ‡., : | | | | .1 | .,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | 1 |
| LANCH COMMON SMASSACIES | 100 | , | 1 1869-0384172 | i i.a., | | l | | Î | , tu-u |
| ! REPA Companil Source 1/2 REPA Companil Depth 1/2 | inv | | | } | | | | 1 | ive |
| i Patch Carrol Samer 1/2/7 | 3 | 1955-07811/2 | | } | 1 | i | 1 | i | 1 |
| EPX Cantrol Hold/Feak | } | 300-000000 | • | | i. | HOLD | PEAR | 1 | 3 |
| GOULAND 1/2/3 Hold/Peak | t | { | je- | § | 1 | 1 | 1 | (3082) | (PEPK) |
| CARCAL AND DATES | | ·• | • | ę | ····· | 1 | | 1 | **** - m + m + - + - + |
| IPATCH TUNE PARAMETER I Curl 1/2/3 Dass 1/2/3/4 | 1 | ()Other than OFF | | | 1 | : ! | | i | ž-+ |
| Ctrl 1/2/3 Depths/2/3/4 | | SOther than 0 | 1 | 4 | I | la. | ine | 1 | 3 |
| IFCL/2 External Synt | } | SQUARES TORKER VI | la. | PYAP | i | i | | ine | |
| ! Three Cellar Node | } } | š | | (Au | Tap-syru | i | : | 1 | {u |
| 1 town colored trains. | . | | 4 | | * · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | | |

--:Need not be set

| 2. Per | formance | Mode |
|--------|----------|------|
| | | |

| | | loan be ouncebed in text-vine | commoded in se - | al-tize | SOSTEMATO ON | in charged to | is OW, Effect lookedier is theid | (controller is | lig CN, Tong loom.voller is lheid | When Stelmunt lie CN, Tone controller is freld ar its peak evel |
|---|-------------------|---|---------------------------|--|----------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------|---|---|
| ISOSTER PRIMERIEN SUSSEM CONTROL SCHOOL 1/7 FRANCISC CONTROL CHANGE ("DAY CONTROL SCHOOL FROM CONTROL SCHOOL FROM CONTROL SCHOOL FROM CONTROL SCHOOL | R30 1-e 190 | f N | K10 | 1 × 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + | | SOSTMALID SOSTMALID | | ISCESSEMUICO | 2022-24-10 CD: | CN SOSTENUED |
| (REPERBANCE COMEN PARAMETER) DRY States PRY Chartell Southe 1/2 ERY Chartell Capith 1/2 | ine | 1 | j | i IBBRURY IBB-CRS4/2 ICChe (190) () | | 5 \$ \$ | | | | - - |
| (MICHINGALE CART BARANCES: MICH Receive Aritch | I ESN | | l Rijki | kak | धेष | \$34 \$34 | ICM I | ICM I | <39 | 1234 |
| IBNOH CIMEN PARAMETER EEX Clastical Source 1/2 BEX Clastical Source 1/2 BEX Clastical Source 1/2/3 EEX Clastical Hold/Peak Concrus 1/2/3 Hold/Peak | 1 | 1995-01967-02 | Other than 0 | w" | | : | | | RID | |
| | iss I | ** | s | | | : !*** !** !** !** !** | | | | |

~~:Need not be set

Soft Pedal

Status Second Third ans 438 von

n = MID1 channel number: 08 \times PB (0 = 15 | 0 = ch.1 | 15 = ch.16 $_{\rm CV}$ x Control Value : 008 - 7FH (6 - 127 ; 0 - 6) = 0FF | 64 \times 127 - 08

1. Patch Mode

| Farameters to be set | Tose parameter: can te controled in repl-time | iparameters can the controlled in | Charged to the | Tis changed to Tithe SOFT PEDAL | lis ON, Effect | | is ON, Tone | Liwhen SOFT PEDAL: lis CM, Tone : [controller is : [held at izs :] [peak level : |
|--|---|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| ISTSTEM PARAMETER I System Control Source 1/2 Roceive Control Change I Tap Control Source I Hold Control Source Peak Control Source | 10067:8081 100 1 | : \$CC\$7:50PT \$CR \$:- \$:- | i ON SOFY | | : CM SCFT | \$ 5 5 OES 5 5 5 6 SCOPES | : SOFT | [1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| PRACE COMMENT PARAMETER SERV Comment Source 1/2 SERV Comment Depole 1/2 SERV Comment Source 1/2/3 FERV Comment House SERV Comment House Comment 1/2/3 House/Peak | ings cteta/2 | : SSMS-CIPA1/3 POcher than 0 : : | | | : : : : | E-E-E-E | : : · : · · : · · : · · | IPEAK I |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER Ctrl 1/2/3 Dear 1/2/3/4 Ctrl 1/2/3 Dear 1/2/3/4 LEGI/2 Ecternal Sync Tone Delay Mode | Other than Off Tother than O | i 2. 3. 1. | : : !TAI' | | | 1 1 1 1 1 | : : | \$; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; |

-- :Rood not be sot.

| Performance Mod |
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|-----------------------------------|

| 20000000000000000000000000000000000000 | - <u> </u> | 4 | | ·*** | + | +~ | · | | <u> </u> |
|--|-------------------|---|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| \$ 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 | | controled in repul-time | | ichanged to the | its changed to the SOFF PEDAL | lis GM. Sifect tookkroller is theid | lia CM, Effect | lis CM, Tore controller is liseld | Adven HOFF PADAL- lis CN, Tono longtroller is Roeld at its ipeak level |
| : Serameteus to be set | ì | Sentingi | Setting2 | 1 | ì | } { | 1 | i | ž ž |
| 1 | .4 | +11.12.1182.112.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.2 | + | . . | ***************** | 4. | + 11 × 2 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1 | 4 | <u>*</u> |
| HATTERSAGE METRYS | 1 | | 1 | ! | Ł | • | ! | ! | ((|
| : System Control Scarce 1/2 | | 10063130FT 1038 | 1006 1006 1008 | 108 | | (| ICM I | 101 | ;ON |
| : Receive Control Change : TAP Control Source | | rues for | 14.24 | 190PT | | \$ | 1-4 | lsa: | 25#4 2 |
| : Note Control Source | 1 | ļ | £v | lace | | 190FT | | | 100 |
| : Peak Control Source | | ŧ | í | i | | | (90 2 7 | | ESCHT! |
| PERFORME COMOS PARAMETER | | *************************************** | .+************************************ | 1++ | * | * | | | } |
| EFX Source | 1 | 83 - 1 6 | S PERSONAN | ļ |] === | lee. | L | I | , or |
| i EFX Control Source 1/2 | F | \$1.v | (Syb-Cirla/J | 1 | ŧ | | 1 | i | {- - |
| (SEPX Countrol Depth 1/2 | } | \$ ^► | Other than 0 | Ļ | 3 | 1 | i | { | Į |
| PERFURMANTE HARP SURAMETER | ··· | } | 1 | î | 1 | i | ; | į. | 3 |
| MINT Receive Switch | ION | (CIV | ICN | SCIN | ICN | 1085 | ION | KIN . | 1210 |
| EPACCH COMAIN PARAMETER | 3 | *************************************** | 3 | ļ | 1 | 1 | ; | } | 1 |
| EXX Control Source 1/2 | \$ | 15Y5-C3F6.1/2 | } | }~" | | 1 | ŧ | t | 1 |
| EFX Control Expth 1/2 | | Wither than 0 | { | ş | 11/4 | 1 | } | 1 | *** |
| Patch Control Source 1/2/3 | SANAGE CONTRACTOR | ? | i na | } | I | | { · · · | | ļ |
| : SPX Control Hold/Pask | , | 3 | 1 | 110 | ! | ENCALD. | SPEKK | HOLD | I PEAK |
| @ Combrol 1/2/3 Mold/Peak | ξ-· | 1 · | 1 | ζ~~ | | l | ! | 1H.R.27 | PEAK |
|) PARCH TONE PARAMETER | } | +************************************* | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | I |
| Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest 1/2/3/4 | Other than OFF | i | i | im | i- | § | 1 *** | - - | I |
| Chri 1/2/3 Depth1/2/3/4 | Other than 0 | 1 | I | ŧ | l | ţ | 3 | +··· | 1 |
| i LFC1/2 External Sync | | 11% | 1 | TAP | Form | ş | i | Įes | In- |
| 1 figne Deliay Mode | ŧ | · · · | 1 | 1 | PTAP-SYNC | } | - - | 1 ** | |

--:Need not be set

O Hold 2

Status Second Third

n = MIDI channel number : 0H = FH (0 = 15) 0 = ch.1 15 + ch.16 vv = Control Value : 00H = 7FH (0 = 127) 0 = 63 = 0FF 64 - 127 a 0N

1. Patch Mode

| Pagameters to be set | recentrated in | iponumeters can the controled in | (changed to the | (Tone delay time lis charged to the HALD-2 ON linterval | on, Effect controller is theld | (CM), Effect (controller is | teentroller is theid | ion, Tone !controller is !meld at its !peak leve! |
|---|---|---|-----------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| PISTEM PARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Control Change TAP Control Source Hold Control Source Peak Control Source | | | 1 | 1 1 (08 IROLD~3 1 | OH BOLD-2 | j | } } }083 } \$800£15-2 { | Hanto-3 Con |
| PATCH COMMEN PARAMETER BYX Control Source 1/2 BYX Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/3 BYX Control Bold/Peak Control 1/2/3 Hold/Peak | ŧ | f SYS-CTRL1/2 CKher than 0 | | | (HOUS) | PEAK | } { } ! ! + ! #OCD | |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER Ctrl 1/2/3 best 1/2/3/4 Ctrl 1/2/3 best 1/2/3/4 Ctrl 1/2/3 best 1/2/3/4 ERG1/2 External Sync Tone Delay Mode | Jothe: than OFF Other than O | } { } } | | ! | € | \$ \$ \$ | *" | } {~= } } |

| PA . | Performance | * Fada |
|------|--------------|--------|
| ∠. | rei:umilanue | MUUC |

| L. P Grown and G Waste | | | roied in real-time - thursed to the Hi | | is changed to | When MCLD-2 is KN, Effect controller is | 3CN. Effect. | (ON, TORSE | Nomen HOLD-2 in SCN. Tone Postroller is |
|---|--|--|---|--|------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|---|
| Parameters to be set | peol-time | | Sett.ing2 | interval | | Edwell | | | theld at its tpeak least |
| System Premeter System Coulto Science 1/2 Receive Control Crunge The Control Science Rold Comerce Science Real Control Science | CC69:HCL2~2 CS | | ; ;ccc9:HG1D-2 ;cq: ; ! | 5034 8034 8HOLD-2 1999 844 | GE† RTGLD-2 | } { !@! { !!#\$\$\$-2 | i | i | GR MEX.D-2 |
| PERFORMATIC CLAMBIN PRASSECTER EFX SOURCE EFX CONTROL SOURCE 1/2 EFX CONTROL DEPCH 1/2 | | j | 1965-0067/3 1966-0067/3 1966-0067/3 | | t | | | !** | } { { |
| PETTERMALE FACT PARAMETER MEDI PARRING SWITCH | ;dN | i iaz | l lgk | i 10% | IOM I | i lær | i 9053 | ! ध्यम | 10M |
| PAGE: CLIMEN PARAMETER SETX CONTROL Source 1/3 SETX CONTROL Source 1/3 SETX CONTROL SOURCE 1/2/3 SETX CONTROL HOLD/Park CONTROL 1/3/3 Hold/Park | SYS-CTELL/2 | i isos-Ciril/2 iorine than t i i | | | | 9G&& | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | ; } } \$ #AGLD | 5 3 ~~ 3 ~~ 1 ~~ 1 ~~ 1 PEAR |
| PRACH TONE PRANTER COT1, 1/2/2 Dest. 1/2/3/4 POL/2 External Syrc Pone Delay Mode | Color that G Color that G In- In- | ! | | TAP | ! ! ! ! !TAF-SSE | \$ \$ \$ \$ | \$ \$ | \$ \$*\ 1 -\\ | 4- |

"" theed not be set

O Portamento Control

Status Second Third

1. Patch Mode

| | ≀րչեգի օք the | tean be | parameters cap i be controled in: |
|--|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| SYSTEM PARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Control Change | 08 | | |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER 3 EFX Control Source 1/2 5 EFX Control Depth 1/2 6 Patch Control Source 1/2/3 | | i | SYS-CTRL1/2 SOther than 0 |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 | } { | Other then OFF Other than O | |

--:Need not be set 2. Performance Mode

| Parameters to be set | This applies to the part on the freceiving ch. The on-note lglides to the lpitch of the inste turned on inext | <pre>!controled in !real-time !</pre> | icontroled in re | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| SYSTEM PARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Control Change | ! ION | : CC84: | i HDC84: 10N | CC84: ON |
| PERFORMANCE COMMON PARAMETER EFX Source EFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/2 | | | 55 - 36 5 | PERFORM SYS~CTRL1/2 Other than 0 |
| PERFORMANCE PART PARAMETER MIDI Receive Switch | ; son | ; ;O% | i OM | 1 1 1 |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER EFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/3 | | | ! !SYS+CTRL!/2 !Other than 0 ! | * |
| PATCH TOME PARAMETER Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.1/3/3/4 Ctrl 1/2/3 Depth1/2/3/4 | | Other than OFF | | \$ 3 |

O General Purpose Effect 1 (Reverb)

Status Second Third

n = NIOI channel number: 98 - FH (0 + 15) 0 = ch.1 15 = ch.15 vv = Control value : 90R - 7FH (6 = 127)

1. Patch Mode

* This message, when received in patch mode, will not affect the reverb send level.

| Parameters to be set | Tone parameters can be controled in real-time | Seffect |
|---|--|-------------------------------|
| SYSTEM PARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Control Change | I ICC\$1:REVERB FOR | ICC91:REVERS |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER EFN Control Source 1/2 EFN Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/3 | SYG-CTRL1/2 | ISYS-CTRL1/2 Other than 0 |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 Ctrl 1/2/3 Depth1/2/3/4 | | |

--- theed not be set

2. Performance Mode

| - | level of the part on the preceiving th. | treal-time |)comtrol⊕ō in re } • | a}-time ! |
|--|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| !Farameters to be set | [will be changed | | ≀ Settingl | Senting4 |
| SYSTEM PARAMETER ! System Control Source 1/2 ! Receive Control Change | | | | ICC91: REVERB |
| PERFORMANCE COMMON PARAMETER EFX Source EFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/2 | } | i | 1 | PARFORM BYS-CTP1-1/2 Other than 6 |
| PERFORMANCE FART PARAMETER MID: Receive Switch |) ON | i NGN | : OB | ! !GN ! |
| PAICH COMMON PARAMETER EFX Centrol Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/3 | 1 1 | | Other than D | ! |
| (PATCH TONE PARAMETER) Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 (Ctrl 1/2/3 Depth1/2/3/4 | | Other than OFF Other than D | | \$ - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |

"":Need not be set

O General Purpose Effect 3 (Chorus)

Status Second Third

 $_{R}\times$ MIDI channelnumber: 0H \cdot PH (0 - 35) 0 \pm ch.1 %5 ϵ ch.16 vy \circ Control value - : 00H \cdot 7FH (D \cdot 127)

1. Paich Mode

* This message, when received in Patch mode, will not affect the chorus send level.

| Farameters to be set | loontsoled in | Effect i parameters can the controled in real-time |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| SCYSTER PARAMETER ! System Control Source 1/3 Receive Control Change | (CC93:CHORES (ON | ICC93:CHONUS |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER EFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/2 Fatch Control Dource 1/2/3 | SYS=CTRL}/2 | (|
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER Ctrl 1/2/3 Pest,1/2/3/4 Ctrl 1/2/3 Depth1/2/3/4 | Cther than OFF Other than 0 | 1 |

-->Need not be set

| 2. Performance Mode | | >Need not be s | et: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| * · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Cherus send (Tone parameters) lave of the can be lpart on the controled in tracelying ch. real-time | Effect perameters can be controled in real-time | | |
| Farameters to be set | [will be changed | | Settingl | i Secting2 |
| SYSTEM PARAMETER System Control Gource 1/2 Receive Control Change | | | 1 (CC93)CHORUS (ON | : ;CC93:CHCMUS ;100 |
| FERFORMANCE COMMON FARAMETER BEX Source BEX Control Source 1/2 BEX Control Dopth 1/2 | | ! { { | () () -): ! | (PERFORE 1978-CTBL1/Z 10ther then 0 |
| PERFORMANCE PART PARAMETER HIDE Securive Switch | 10M |) EDM | ON | OM |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER EEX Control Source 1/2 EEX Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/3 | (| · | : SSYS+CTRL1/2 sOther than O i | |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER CTY1 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 CLY1 1/2/3 Depth1/2/3/4 | | : Cther than OFF Other than 0 | | |
| | | 4 | | : Weed not be s |

SELINGR C

States Second Third BmH 64H 11H

 π > NID) channel number: 00 - 00 (0 15 (0 - ch.1 15 - ch.16 1) = Lower byte of the parameter number openities by RFM.

143

O BPN MSB

Status Second Third BaH 55% mmH

 η = MIDI channel number: GH - FH (0 - 15) 0 \times gh.1 15 \times ch.16 mm \circ Upper byte of the parameter number specified by RPN.

The following is commonly applied to both RPN MSB and LSB.

1. Patch Mode

| | | ņ |
|--|-------------------|---|
| į. | The parameter | |
| I . | (No. specified | Ì |
| 1 | lby R⊅N will be : | Ì |
| Parameters to be set | Felianged | ř |
| · | ÷ | ٠ |
| ISYSTEM PARAMETER | 1 | Ş |
| Receive Control Change | 108 | ţ |
| ************************************** | · | + |

2. Performance Mode

| E. F CHOTHUMAN KNOW | |
|--|--|
| Parameters to be set | Parameter No Ispecified by IRPM, of the Igart on the Ireceiving Ichannel will be changed |
| SYSTEM PARAMETER Receive Control Change | lon i |
| PERFORMANCE PART PARAMETER MEDI Receive Switch | 10% 1 |
| , | |

O Data Entry LSB

| Status | Second | Third | |
|--------|--------|-------|--|
| | | | |
| anti | 2642 | 314 | |

 η = MIDI channel number: 98 $^\circ$ FH 1 8 $^\circ$ 15) 9 $^\circ$ ch.1 15 $^\circ$ ch.16 11 $^\circ$ Value for the parameter specified by RPN

1. Patch Mode

| - - - Parameters to be set | lfor the | controled in real-time | Bffect parameters ran be controled in radistime |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| SYSTEM PARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Control Clange | ; ; ON | CC38: OM | 1 100381 1008 |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER EFK Control Source 1/2 EFK Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/3 | \$ { u · · } · · | ! !** !\$\%-C\nu\\/2 | ! SYS-CTRL1/2 Other than B |
| FATCH TONE PARAMSTER Ceri 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 Ceri 1/2/3 Depthi/2/3/4 | { · · · | Other than Off Other than 0 | |

| 2. Performance Mode | | | :Need not be s | et | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| | ffor parameter, Emeperified by | ran be controled in real-time | Effect peramete lcontroled in re | | |
| SYSTEM PARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Control Change | | 1 10038: 1008 | (10038: | 1 (CC38r 1 | |
| PERFORMANCE CHAMON PARAMETER 3 EFX Source 1 EFX Control Source 1/2 3 EFX Control Septh 1/2 | \$ % " t f = " | | 1 - 16 | PERFORM : (AYS-CTRL)/2 (Other than 0) | |
| (PERFORMANCE PART PARAMETER) MIDT Receive Switch | 10M | | 104 | 1 (t) (| |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER EFFX CONTrol Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/3 | t | SYS-CYPELICZ | ! Sys-CT#L1/2 Orbor than 8 | | |
| #PATCH TONE PARAMETER # Cor: 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 # Cor: 1/2/3 Dept:1/2/3/4 | | l Tother than OFF TOther than 0 | | : | |
| | | | | theed not be se | r |

O Data Entry MSB

Status Second Third Sall 98H nm H

n=8101 channel number: 08 \times PH (0 \times 15) 0 = ch.1 \cdot 15 = ch.16 sm \times Value for the parameter specified by RPM

| ! | iMSE of the dat | a:Tone garameters | :iE{fect |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| i i i ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! | ifor the !parameter | cas be .costroled in real time | iparameters can the controled in |
| ESYSTEM PARAMETES / System Control Source 1/2 / Rocsive Control Change | i 108 | : CC4:DATA-ENTRY ON | CC6: DATA -ENTRY CN |
| PARTH COMMON PARAMETER 5 BFX Control Source 1/2 5 BFX Control Depth 1/2 5 Fatch Control Source 1/2/3 | v - | SYS-CTRL1/2 | SYS-CYRL1/2 Other than 0 |
| PATCH TONE PARAMÈTES C Ctr 1/2/3 Dest 1/2/3/4 Ctr 1/2/3 Depth1/2/3/4 | | : :Other than OFF :Other than 0 | |

--:Need not be set

2. Performance Mode

| 2. Performance Mode | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|-------|
| - - - - - | IMSB of the data for parameter, issuedified by IPRM LSB/MSB, lof the part on the receving Ichannel will be Ichanged | can be controled in real-time | Effect paramete: comproled in rea - - - - - | n}-time | A |
| SYSTEM BARAMETER } Systam Control Source 1/2 Receive Control Change | | | CCG:BATA-ENTRY CON | OC6:DATA-ENTRY | 1 |
| *PERKORMANCE COMMENT PARAMETER EFFX Source * EFX Control Source 1/2 * EFX Control Depth 2/2 | | 1 | ** | FERFORM SYS-CTRL1/2 Other than 0 | 11111 |
| PERFORMANCE PART PARAMETER MIDI Receive Switch | i JON | 10% | ion | ior | 111 |
| PRETCH COMMON PARAMETER 3 EFX Control Source 1/2 6 EFX Control Depth 1/2 5 Fatch Control Source 1/3/3 |) | į | Other than 0 | | |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 Ctrl 1/2/3 Depth1/2/3/9 | | : :Other than Off :Other than 0 | | | |

-- (Need not be set

** Description of RFN **

** PRES (Registered Parameter Numbers) are functions defined by MiD) standard.

**Each PRES may be used to Change parameters of equipment to vary characteristics of tone, performance, etc.

The J-1889 can recognize the four RFMs: Fich Bend Summitivity (RFD&D). Fine Tuning (RFM&L).

**Coorse Tuning (RFM&L) and MFN Reset (RFM*16593).

**To effect RFN, first designate the parameter to be controlled using RSW MSB and RFN LSB, and then specify the value of designated parameter in the data entry.

HNR 85H PMR: BRN 64H 11H BRH D5H XXH BRH 26H YYR (RPN M9R) (RPH L58) (Data Entry M3R) (Data Entry L68)

n = 810% channel number: 69 - FH (0 ~ §5) | 0 = ch.[15 = ch.16

| ÷.19 | | | | Funt ton |
|--------------|--------------|----------|-------|---|
| 州等記 1688 | USB 1J | | 1.68 | |
| 068 | | समाधि | r n - | Pitch bend sensitivity nm:: BOM - 00H (B - 12 in un): of semitanes1 11 : Ignored Up to 1 octave in unit of semitanes. * Common to MENDER-RAMSE DW And SEMULEN-RAMSE DWAN * Shythm part (part 18) ignores this function. |
| 968 | NIP | nynif | 35H | Fine funding mm, 71 : 208, 008 - 408, 008 - 608, 008 - 618: 208 - 68: 208 - |
| 510H | \$1739E | actor (+ | | Charse Tuning $sm_f : 104 + 409 + 708 + -48 + 9 + -48 in unit of semitones: 1] : Ignored : 1gnored in patch mode : 1g performance mode, sets course tune of a patch.$ |
| 7 F 8 | ? F H | | | NPB Meset Cancels the settings made by PRN(s). Internal serrings remain unchanged, mm. 11 : ignored |

^{*} APN is received either MSB first or LSB first.
* Data entry data must be sent MSB first to correctly received.
(LSB is cleared to 0 when MSB is received.)

Program Change

Status Second Criff ppH

n = MIOI channel number: 0H $_{\odot}$ FH $_{\odot}$ 0 \times 15) 0 $_{\odot}$ ch.; 15 $_{\odot}$ ch.;6 pp = 2rogram number $_{\odot}$ c 00H $_{\odot}$ 7FH ; 0 $_{\odot}$ 127 ;

1. Patch Mode | iChanges patches|
| ipatch number |
| ipatch number |
| is the program |
| inumber plus 1) |
| isystem pagameter |
| Receive Program Change |
| inumber plus 1) |
| isystem pagameter |
| Receive Program Change |
| inumber plus 1) |
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| inumber plus 1) |
| isystem pagameter |
| inumber plus 1) |
| isystem pagameter plus 1) |
|

2. Performance Mode

* Changes performance when received on the control channel.

| | Patch of the ipart on the ipart on the ipaceving ichannel will be ichanged.tThe |
|---|---|
| Parameters to be set (SYSTEM PARAMETER) Receive Fronzes Change | patch number is: (the program : number pius 1; |
| PREFORMANCE PART PARAMETER HIDE Receive Switch Receive Program Change | I I I |

--: Need not be set

Channel Pressure

Status Second DoH VVH

n * MIDI channel number: 00 + FN (0 + 15) 0 = ch.1 15 = ch.16 yv = Pressure value = 1 000 - 7FH (0 - 127)

1. Patch Mode

| | (Tone parameter) | | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| Parameters to be set | Secting1 | : Setting2 | : Setting1 | f Souting2 |
| ISISTEM PARAMETER System Control Source 1/0 Receive Aftertouch Aftertouch Source | ON CHAPTER OF CHAPOLY | APTERTOCCH CON CCH-AFTER OF CCH-AFTER OF | tor ton CH-AFTER or (CMAPOLY | AFTERTOKER FOR CH-AFTER OF CH4POLY |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER FRY Control Source 1/2 FFY Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Soutce 1/2/1 | ! ! ~~ ! ~~ ! AFTERTOUCH | i i i ions-crrl1/J | :AFTERTOUCH :Qther than 0 | SYS-CTRL1/3 Other than 0 |
| FATCH TONE PARAMETER Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest:1/2/3/4 Ctrl 1/2/3 Depth1/2/3/4 | ! Other than Off Other than 0 | : >Other than OFF !Other than 0 | t ["") | *" |

and Need not be set

| 2. Perforamance Mode | | | | ····Need not be : | iet | |
|---|------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------------|--|
| | (Controled in re | | :Effect parameters can be controled in real-rips | | | |
| Parameters to be sel |) Seatingi | : Setting2 | / Settingl | Setting2 | : Secting3 | I Setting∜ |
| SYSTEM PARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Aftercouch Aftertouch Source | CONTRACTOR OF SCHAPPEY | ASTERIOUCH ON CH-ASTER OC CEMPOLY | CHAPTER OF | CH-AFTER OF CH-AFTER OF | CHEPOLY CHEPOLY CHEPOLY | AFTERTOUCH CN CH-AFTER DX CH&POLY |
| PERFORMANCE COMMON PARAMETER EFX Source EFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/2 | | | : -1 - 16 : |) PERFORM AFTERTOUCH Other than 9 | 1 - 16 | i FERFORM SYS-CTRL1/2 Other than (|
| PERFORMANCE PART PARAMETER MIDU Receive Switch | i Hilk | 198 | | (ON | i ion | 10% |
| EATCH COMMON BARAMETER EFX Control Source 1/3 EFX Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/3 | : : AFTERWOCK | 11 SYS-CTRE\$/2 | iAFTERTOLICH (Other than o | 8 8 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 | SYS-CTR:,1/2 Other Lhan O | |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/1/4 Ctrl 1/2/3 Depth1/2/2/4 | | Other than OFF Other than O | ! | { | | |
| | | | | | | :Need not be : |

Pitch Bend Change

Status Second Third

n c MID3 channel number = r 0H - FH : 0 - 15 1 0 = ch.1 15b= ch.16 mm, 11 = Fitch bend change: 00H, 90H - 40H, 00H - 7FH, 7FH (-8192 - 0 - 48192 1

| 1. Paich Mode | | | ****** | | | + |
|--|--|---|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 | Changes pitch of note | Tone parameters (controled in re | | Effect parameters can be controled in real-time | | |
| Parameters to be set | | Settingl | Setting2 | Setting | Setting2 | |
| SYSTEM PARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Sender | 10M | | BENDER ON | | ibender Ibender Ion | 1 1 |
| PATCH COMMON FARAMETER EFK Control Source 1/2 EFK Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/3 | } ! ! | BENDER | SYS-CTRL}/2 | | SYS-CTRLI/2 Other than 0 | 1 |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER Bender Control Switch Bend Range Upper/Lower Pan Control Switch Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 Ctrl 1/2/3 Dest.1/2/3/4 | 1 ION IOTHER THAN G "" L TT | Other than OFF Other than O | Other than OFF | \$ | | |

--: Need not be set

| | Changes note pitch of the spart on the | Tone parameters can be | | inffect parameters can be controled in real-time | | | |
|---|--|------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Parameters to be set | recriving channel | [Setting] | Setting2 | Setting | Setting2 | { Setting} | Secting4 |
| SYSTEM PARAMETER System Control Source 1/2 Receive Bender | i i ion | | I SENDER ON | FOM F | ION | DENDER ON | HENDER CN |
| PERFORMANCE COMMON PARAMETER EFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/2 | | ; ; | | 1 | PERFORM BENDER Other than D | 1 | PERFORM ISYS-CTRL1/2 LOther than |
| PERFORMANCY PART PARAMETER MIDI Receive Switch | (OM | ON |) }ON | FOR: | ION | i ion | FON |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER EFX Control Source 1/2 EFX Control Depth 1/2 Patch Control Source 1/2/3 | 3 | BENDER | | BENDER Other than 0 | | SYS-CTRL1/2 Other than 0 | } } { |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER Bender Control Switch Bend Range Upper/Lower Ctrl 1/2/1 Uest.1/2/3/4 Ctrl 1/2/3 Depth1/2/3/4 | ION Pother than 0 | | Other than OFF Other than 0 | | t \$ ~ ~ \$ ~ ~ \$ \$ | | |

-- :Need not be set

■ Channel Mode Message

All Sounds Off

Status Second Third BnH 78H 80H

 α = MIDI channel number: GH - FH (θ = 25) = 0 = ch.I = 25 = ch.16

Reset All Controllers

Status Second Third

n = MIDI channel number: 9K - FH (0 - 15) 0 \times ch.1 35 = ch.16

* Upon receiving this message, the JV-1080 changes eattings of the controller as follows:

| Controller | Settings |
|--|---|
| Modulation Breath Foot Volume Pen Expression Hold 1 Sostemuto Soft Pedal Hold 2 Channel Pressure | 0 (min) 9 (min) 10 (min) 127 (max) 64 (cester) 10 (min) (volume is set at max.) 10 (off) |
| Polyhonic Pressure fitch Bend Change RPH General purpose System controller General purpose System controller | 8 (min) to (center) the center) data 1 (sin) 2 (min) 3 (min) 3 (min) 4 (min) 4 (min) 5 |

^{*} Turns off all MiDI-on notes on the MiDI channel, However, the state of channel messages does not change.

All Notes Off

Status Second Third BnH 78H 00H

n : MIDI channel number: 0H + FH | 0 + 15 | 0 = ch.1 | 15 = cb.16

* Turns off all MIDI-on notes on the MICE channel.

However, sound continues when Hold 1 and/or SOSTENUTO is ON.

OMNLOFF

Status Second Third

n = MIDI channel number: 98 - FH | 0 - 15) 0 = ch.1 | 15 = ch.16

" Serves as Ali Notes Off.

OMNI ON

Status Second Third

n = MIDI channel number: $\theta H + FH = 0 + IS + 0 + ch.1 + IS = ch.16$

* Serves as All Notes Off and not OMNI ON,

MONO

Status Second Third

 π = MIDI channel number: 08 + FH (0 + 15) 0 * ch.1 15 * ch.16 mm * Number of MONOs. : 00H + 0FH (0 + 15)

* The key assign mode of the patch common parameter is changed to SOLO. * Serves as All Notes Off and Part to Mode 4 (m=1).

POLY

Status Second Third

n = MIDI channel number: 0H - FH + G + IS + C + Ch. 1 + 15 = Ch. 16

* The key assign mode of the patch common parameter is changed to POLY. * Serves as All Notes Off and Part to Mode 3.

■ System Real Time Meesages

Active Sensing

Status FEH

* When JV-1090 receives Active Sensing, it measures time intervals between incoming messages. If the subsequent message will not come within 400 ms after the previous one, JV-1080 turns off all MIDI-on notes, operates as if it receives Reset Alf Controller message, and stops measuring message intervals.

Timing Clock

Status FBR

1. Patch Mode

| Parameters to be ser | | | itime of effect | Changes the |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|--|----------------------|
| SYSTEM PARAMETER Clock Source | MIDI | INIDI | iwidi i | INIDI |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER EFK Type - | } } † | | 19.TRIPLE-TAP- DELAY OF 26.QUADRUPLE- TAP-DELAY | 1 16.STEP-FLANGER |
| PATCH TONE FARAMETER F LFU: / Z Excernal Sync Tone Delay Mode | CLOCK | i F ICLOCK- SYNC | i | |

· ": Need not be set

| | Changes LFO Bate | !Changes Tone !delay time | iChanges delay i 7 | ime of effect | (Changes step re | te of effect |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|---|
| : Ferancisis lo be set | 1 | î | 8 Setringi | : Secting2 | Setting1 | Setting2 |
| esystem parameter - Clock Source | 1 1 1 1 1 1 | i i i i | :MIDJ | (MID) | INIDI | MIDI |
| PERFORMANCE COMMON PARAMETER SFX Type SFX Type SEX Source | | 1 1, 1 1 1 | : : : : : : : : : : : | 195, TRIPLE-TAP- DESAY OF 120, QUADRHPLE- GAF-DELAY FPERFURM | | 16.step-flangef - - - Perform |
| PATCH COMMON PARAMETER EFX Type | | | ! !!B.TRIPLE-TAP! ! DELAY OY !20.QNACHUPLE! ! TAP-DELAY | ; ; ; ; ; | 16.strp.flancer | |
| PATCH TONE PARAMETER 0F01/7 External Type Tone Delay Mode | Crock | CLOCK-SYNG | \$ \$., \$ |]] { | +- | |

■ System Exclusive Message

| Status FOR F7H | Data Byte FiH ddN=eeB |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| ក្រាម | : System Exclusive |
| 11 = Manule | Sture: iD= 430 [65] |
| ddee = 1 | Data : COH - FPH [0 - 127] |
| F78 | : EOX (End Of Exclusive) |

 $^{\circ}$ The JV-1080 recognized this message when the receive switch \bar{n} system parameter is set to ON. For detail, please refer to section 3: Roland exclusive message.

2. TRANSMIT DATA

■ System Exclusive Message

For detail, please refer to section 3: Floland exclusive message.

3. EXclusive communications

The JV-1080 can send and receive patch parameter, etc using the system exclusive message. The model 19 code of the JV-1080 is 6AM, The device 10 code is to be determined by unit number mettaing of MID) function. The JV-1080 ignores GS exclusive messages other than scale time parameter. The model 10 of the GS is 42M.

■ One way communication

• Request data 1 RQ1 (11H)

*Receive only_the JV-1090 does not send this message...

Data set 1

DT1 (12H)

1.JV-1080 (MODEL ID = 6AH)

| Byte | Description |
|---------------|---|
| | _,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, |
| FOH | Exclusive status |
| 41H | Manufacturer ID (Roland) |
| Dev | Devics 1D (Dev-UNIT) 11 |
| 6AH | Modei 1D (Jv-1080) |
| 12# | Command ID (DTI) |
| 448 | Address MSB |
| Hdd | Address |
| CCH | Address |
| ಫಿದೆ # | Address LSB |
| eeH | Data |
| : | : |
| £#H | Date |
| SHIR | Check sum |
| F7H | EOX (End of exclusive) |

2.GS (MODEL ID = 42H)

| Byt÷ | Description |
|------|--------------------------|
| | |
| FOR | Exclusive status |
| 43H | Manufacturer ID (Roland) |
| Dev | Device ID (Dev=UNIT#-1) |
| EAH | Model ID (GS) |
| 12H | Compand 1D DT1: |
| aaH | Address MSB |
| Hadd | Address |
| CCH | Address LSB |
| eeH | Data |
| : | ; |
| ffR | Data |
| कंधक | Check sum |
| FZH | EGX (End of exclusive) |

When the device ID is 7FH, JV: 1060 can receive the GS exclusive message even if the unit

4.Parameter address msp (MODEL ID = 6AH)

Address and size are configured in 7 bics, and expressed in hexadec-imal.

| Address | MSB | LSB |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| Binary 7-blt hex | | ODDS bbbb Occc cccc Oddd dddd |
| Sīze | MSB | LSB |
| Binary 7-bit hex | | Offit that Only many Gree rever |

■ Parameter base address

All deta sent in exclusive message are given particular addresses to identify parameters. These address ere the sum of the base address and offset address. Some parameters are defined using multiple offsets. The address included in the message of a data set or a data request must be within the value shown in the table below.

Note: A pair of two address preceded by the symbol # represents a divided-by-two data.e.g.the data ABH (hex) is devided into OAH and OBH and sent in that order.

/ Example of exclusive data /

To set the reverb type of the temporary performance common to 'DELAY', send the following data to the JV-1088.

POH 41H 30H 6AH 12H 01H 00H 90H 28H 06H 51H F7H

- Comments:

 1. Exclusive status.

 2. Manufecturer 7D: Roland=41H

 3. Device ID: the unit number of the system common perameter minus 1. In this example, the unit number is 17: 17 1 = 15 which is expressed as 10H in hexaderimal rotation.

 4. Model ID of the JV-1980 is 6AH.

 5. Command 1D: data set 1=12H.

 6. Addresses: by refering to Table 1, the start address of the temporary performances(IH 00H 00H 00H; from Table 1-2, offset eddress of performance common=00H 00H; from Table 1-2.1, offset, address of performance common=00H 00H; from Table 1-2.1, offset, address of reverb types0CH 28H, These address are added together:

HOO FOO HOR HID 00H 28H

918 988 988 288 = target adóress

- 7. The number of 'DELAY' is 6: 067 in hexadecimal.
 8. Check sum
 The extror checking process uses a checksum and provides a pattern
 where the last significant 7 bits are zero when values for an
 address, data for size) and the checksum are summed. If the
 address is 'aa bb ccR' and the data for the size(is 'dd ee ffM'

aarbb+cc+dd+ee+ff=sum sum+178: quotient+++temainder ;28-remainder=checksum

In case of this example.

FOR 418 10H 6AH 12H 01H 00H 00H 2BH 06H 72H F7H

s data checksum

address data ch Using the above formura, checksum is below.

01H+80H+00H+28H+06H=1+0+0+40+6+=47|sum3 47(sum3+12B=0)quotism1+++47|remainden3 checksum=128-47(remainden3=81=514)

IF you calcurate naing only hexadecimal.

aa-bb-cc+dd-ee+ff.sum(xxH) sum(xxH)+80H-quotlent//remainder 80H-remainder-checksum

Checksam is below,

034+80H+00H+28H+06H+2FH(sum) 2FH+60H=00H(quotien:|+++2FH)remainder| checksum=80H-2FH(ramainder|=51H

9.F79 is the mark of the end of exclusive.

1 JV-1080

< HA3 = 01 4800M >

| Start address | Description | |
|---------------------|---|---------|
| 00 00 00 00 | + | *;; |
| | +,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | |
| | Temporary performance | *1-2 |
| | Performance mode temporary patch(part 1) Performance mode temporary patch(part 2) | *1-3 |
| 1 12 11 10 10 | Periormance mode comporary patenspare 28 | |
| | Performance mode temporary patchipart 9) | |
| | Temporary thythm setup | *1.4 |
| 02 9A 90 09 | | *1.3 |
| | | |
| 02 0F 80 00 | Performance mode temporary patch(part 16) | |
| | Patch mode remporary patch | * 3 - 3 |
| 10 AD OF OA | User performance USER:01 | *1.2 |
| | User performance USER:01 | 2.2 |
| ; | } | |
| | User performance USER:32 | |
| 10 40 00 00 | User rhythm setup USER:1 | *3-4 |
| 18 41 00 00 | Waar rhythm setup USER:2 | |
| | : Usor patch USER:001 | *7.3 |
| | User patch USER:002 | |
| 1 21 7F 00 85 | ; Wase patch USER:128 | |
| 17 15 00 03 | s wast barra humanitze | |
| 20 00 00 00 | Data card performance CARD:01 | 13.7 |
| 20 01 00 00 | | |
| ; | 1 | |
| | 1 Data card performance CARD: 32 | |
| | Daka card rhythm set CARD:1 | *1-4 |
| | Date card rhythm set CARD: 2 | 10-3 |
| | ; Data card patch CARD:00; Data card patch CARD:002 | 7-3 |
| ** 01 00 00 | i bate tata batta duam.ags | |
| 2; 7# 00 00 | Sata card patch CARD:128 | |
| 2; 7 F 00 00 | Data card patch CARD:128 | |

System

Description

*1 1 2 1

| | | i | | | , | - |
|-------|-----|------|------|-----|---|---|
| | | | | | ile tu scale | |
| | | | | | | |
| 1-1-1 | Sys | ster | C099 | non | | |

00 00 | System common 10 00 | Part 1 scale nume 31 00 | Part 2 scale nume

| 11-5- | 11-3-1 System Common | | | | | |
|--------|----------------------|------------|--|---|--|--|
| Offi | set addiness | | Description | | | |
| 3 | 66 60 | 00110 00ma | Paneī mode | 0 - 2 (PERFORMANCE, PARCH, CHI | | |
| 1 | 60 01 i | Одаа газа | | 0 - 127 R:37,CARD:01 - CARD:32, A:32,FR:8:01 - FR:8:32) | | |
| ; } | GD 82 | 9600 00ma | ; Sayicy broge francy; Brosto cu-wioi - sv- | 0 - 2 RESER, PCM, SXP1 | | |
| ** | | | Patch mode patch group 10 Patch mode patch humber | | | |
| 3 | 00 96 | | Mascer cure | 0 - 126 1427.4 - 452.61 | | |
| | 00 tr | 0006 0004 | Scale tune switch | () - } HOPF, ON; | | |
| | 00 08 | #000 000a | EFX switch | 0 · 1 IOFF,ON: | | |
| 1 | BC 09 | 0000 000a | Chomus switch | 0 - 1 1067,7701 | | |
| 1 | 66 9A 1 | 0000 000e | Revert switch | 0 - 1 IOFF,ONE | | |
| i | ଉଟ ପଞ | a000 000a | ≗ Patch remair⊨ I | 0 - 1 30157,014) | | |
| į | ଶ୍ର ଉପ | 0000 000a | Cipok source | 0 · 1 | | |
| į | 9E 00 | 0000 Gaaa | Yap constrol source YOPEHESSE | p - 4 .sespong(laser, etc.p-2) | | |

| 30 00 8 | 0000 Baaa | Noid control source | 0 - 4 |
|------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| ŧ . | | DEF,HEXED-1; Pask control source | BOSIEMUTO, SOFT, HOLD-X) |
| ÷ 00 10 | 0000 000a | Volume control source | SCETERATIO, SOFT, HOLLS-2; 0 - ; (VIXAME, VOLAERF) |
| 00 11 | 0000 00aa | Aftertoud: source | (0 · 2 (0 · 2 FOR, POLY-AFTER (CHARTAY) |
| 00 12 | Оала наза | System control source | |
| 00 13 | Олда аваа | System control source 2 | |
| 90 14 1 | 0000 000a | Receive program change | C · 1 |
| 00 15 | 4900 000B | Recaive bank select | 6 · 1 QFF,ON |
| 00 16 | 0000 000A | Receive control change | 0 · 1 (OFF,ON) |
| 86 17 | 0000 000a | Meceive modulation | 0 · 1 (OFF.ON) |
| 8:00 | 6900 000a | - Receive volume | 0 - I (OFF.ON) |
| 00 19 | 0800 000a | Receive hold-1 | F · 1 |
| 00 FV | G000 000a | Receive bender | 0 - 1 CFF,CN |
| 00 19 | 0000 000a | Receive aftertouch | 0 - 1 FOFF,CMS |
| 90 (0 | 000කු අතුකුස | Control charsel | 0 - 16 (1 - 26,0FF) |
| 96 19 | 0000 aasa | Patch receive channel | 0 - 15 1 - 16} |
| DO 110 | DOCO GOOM | Rhythm edit Source | 0 · PANEL, PANELANCOI |
| 00 1F | 8060 900a | Preview sound mode | 0 - 1 |
| 00 20 | 0ംകോ ക്ഷകര | Preview key set | SINCLE, CHORD! 0 - 127 |
| 00 21 | Dona aces | Preview velocity set 1 | 3C-) - C91 0 - 127 |
| DO 22 1 | Озна визав | Preview key set 2 | OFF, 1 - 127; 0 - 127 |
| 00 23 (| Osua aaza | Proview velocity set 1 | (C-) - C91 0 - 127 |
| 00 24 | Рава вава | Preview key set 3 | OFF. 1 - 1271 0 - 127 |
| 00 25 | Сада адла | Preview velocity set 3 | (C-1 · 69) 0 · 227 |
| 00 26 | Oane mane | Preview key set 4 | {OFF, 1 - †27} 0 · 12? (C·1 · G9) |
| 00 27 | | Preview valority set 4 | 0 - 127 30FF,1 - 127 |
| Total size | 80 00 00 2 | | , |

| • | ŀ٠ | 1.2 | Scola | tune |
|---|----|-----|-------|------|

| 4 | | 5 |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Offset address | Description | |
| 99 90 | Dead sach Scole tune for C 9 : 127 | 3 |
| 7 90 01 | 1-64 · +63 0aaa amaa Scale tune for CB | 1 |
| 00 02 | Gaaa aaaa Scale tuse for D 9 - 177 | į |
| 00 0) | 0asa asus Scale ture for D# 0 - 127 | j |
| 0 04 | Oasu aaaa : Scale Lune for E 0 - 127 | ŀ |
| 00 05 | Gass samm Scele tune for F 0 - 127 | į |
| 00 06 | 1-64 - 631 Oams aasa Scale tune for F# | ļ |
| 00 32 | | ļ |
| 00 00 | Page same Scale tune for G# 0 - 127 | ; |
| 0.0009 | Gaas asas Scale tune for A 0 - 127 | |
| 00 0A | 103 | 3 |
| ំ ខុច ខុង ំ | 1-54 - 465 Gaes aams Scale tune for B | 3 |
| Toral size | | į |

/ Example using RQ1 / To get the All data of the system common, send the following message to the JV-1080, TON TON THE
/ Example using DTI / To set the Control Channel of the system common to i, send the following message to the JV-5030. FOR 41H 10H 6AH 12H 00M 00M 00H 1CH 00H 64H F7H

11.2 Performance

| 112 | rerto | r idical takes | | | |
|-----------|-------|----------------|-------------|----------|---|
| 1 | | | | | |
| r Offset. | - 1 | | | 3 | |
| i addr | ess | | Description | <u> </u> | |
| ŧ | / | | | | |
| : 00 | 82 T | Performance | COMPANY | *3·2·1 | |
| | | Performance | | † | ۰ |
| F 31 | 60 J | Performance | part 2 | *1.2-2 | |
| ÷ | - t | | | i | |
|) 1F | 00 | Performance | par: 16 | 5 | |
| | | | | | |

1-2-1 Performance common

| | | | | | พหลา | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Offset | | | | | | 4 |
| | | er i | | | Descript/on | ; |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Performance name 1 | 32 - 127 |
| | 00 | 60 1 | Name of the lead o | CHOCKE I | Performance name 2 | 32 - 127 |
| 1 | 00 | 02 2 | On an | MAGNA I | Harformanon nama 3 | 32 - 127 |
| | 00 | 03 1 | Owns | mane : | Performance name 3 Performance name 4 Performance name 5 | 77 - 197 |
| | 1317 | 414 F | USBA | anaa : | PALEOTRANCE ENGR 4 | 32 - 327 32 - 127 |
| | OIL | 224 4 | - Danes | dodd I | Set shipping on sale 2 | 32 - 127 |
| | 00 | 95 I | onaa | anda | Performance name 6 | 32 - 127 |
| | Oυ | 90 : | Quada | 2000 | Performance name 7 Performance name 8 Performance name 9 | 32 - 127 |
| | 96 | 0.1 | uaaa | aaaa : | PERTORMANCE NAME C | |
| | (31) | 00 1 | UARA | aaaa i | PARTOFRANCE NAME 9 | 32 - 127 |
| | 00 | 0.7 | uaaa | asaa ! | Performance name 10 Performance name 11 Performance name 12 PEX:Source | 32 - 127 32 - 127 |
| | ĐĐ | VA I | ยลลล | asast I | Personnance name () | 22 - 127 |
| | Βħ | ijβ I | uaaa | 2322 I | SELECTRONICS SHIPS IN | 32 - 127 |
| | | | | | | 0 - 15 |
| | ŧΙĐ | €C I | 500WHF | Rana I | FAY X : GORDECTE | |
| | | | | ! | MARY 41 | (PERFURM, 1 - 9, 11 - 16) E |
| | 110 | δħ. | ដូវាទាម | 2888 | ETX:Type EFX:Parameter 1 EFX:Parameter 2 EFX:Parameter 3 EFX:Parameter 4 | 0 - 19 5 |
| | ľΩ | DE I | ាងស្ព | 8888 | EFX: Parameter 1 | 32 " 127 |
| | 00 | 135 | Jaae | 4456 | Exy: baxamecer 5 | 0 - 127 |
| | 99 | 10 | 0999 | aaaa | Erx: Parameter 3 | 6 107 |
| | θĐ | 11 | 3999 | assa i | Erx: Parameter 4 | U - 127 |
| ! | 5352 | | | | EFX:Parameter 5 | v - 164 |
| | 00 | 13 | 9888 | 8888 | EFX:Parameter 6 EFX:Parameter 7 | 0 127 |
| | 90 | 14 | Daaa | 4556 | erx:Parameter 7 | 0 127 |
| | 00 | | | | EFX: Parameter 8 | 6 - 197 |
| | 00 | 16 | Qaaa | aaaa t | EFX: Parameter 9 EFX: Parameter 10 EFX:Parameter 11 | 32 " 127 |
| ! | 00 | 17 | Опаа | авав | EFX: Marameter 10 | 0 - 127 |
| | 00 | 18 | Casa | aaaa l | EFX:Parameter 11 | 0 - 147 |
| | ยย | 19 | Dass | 8665 | FFX: Parameter 12 EFX: Output assign | 0 - 127 1 0 - 127 1 0 - 2 1 |
| ! | ĐĐ | 1.41 | 0.000 | tigaa : | Erx:Output assign | |
| | | | | | | MIX, OUTBITE, OUTBITE |
| ! | ĐĐ | | Daaa | asaa | EFX:Output level | 0 · 127 0 · 327 |
| , | 99 | | Daga | aaaa | EFX:Chorus send level | 0 - 127 |
| ÷ | 99 | | Oaaa | aaaa 8 | EFX:Reverb send level EFX:Control source 1 | 0 - 127 |
| | ÐΩ | ¥# | 0000 | | EFX:Control source 1 | D - 10 |
| ; | | - | | 3 | | E, MODULATEON, HREATH, POUT, |
| <u>L</u> | | | | 1 | | SSION, SEMBER, APTERSONED ! |
| : | 99 | 1F : | Daae | esaa 3 | EFX:Control depth 1 | 9 - 126 |
| ; | | | | 3 | | (+63 · +63) |
| • | OH: | 26 | 0000 | aaaa t | EFX:Control source 2 | 0 - 10 |
| • | | | | 3 | CSF, SYS-CTRL1. SYS-CTRL | 2, MODULATION, BREATH, FOOT, I |
| = | | - 1 | | 1 | VOLUME, PAN, EXPR | MODULATION, BREATH, FOOT, I |
| 1 | Ø0 | 21 1 | Qaaa | paaa t | EFX:Control depth 2 | 0 - 126 |
| | | - 1 | | l l | | 1.63 . +63) 1 |
| | 00 00 | 22 i | Ossa | aaaa i | Chorus: Level Chorus: Rate | 0 · 127 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| ì | oo. | 23 | Окал | аава | Chorus:Rate | 0 - 127 |
| | กก | 28 3 | Oaza | aaaa | Chorus-Depth | 0 - 127 |
| | 06 | 25 1 | Qaaa | aaaa | Chorus: Pre del av | 0 - 127 |
| , | GΘ | 26 | Оада | aasa | Chorus: Pre delay Chorus: Feedback | B - 127 |
| | | | | COaa | Chorus; Osuput assign | 0 - 127 1 0 - 127 1 0 - 127 3 0 - 2 3 |
| | 00 | 27 | 0000 | | | |
| | 99 99 | 27 | 0000 | - 1 | | MIX.REVERB.MIX+REVI : |
| ; ; ; | | | 0000 | Daus I | Reverbitupe | MIX, REVERB, MIX+REVI 3 |
| ; ; ; ; | 00 0A | | 0000 | Davier I | Reverbitype | G - 7 |
| ; ! ! ! | | | 00000 | | HDX HAG | C · 7 PM1,ROOM2,STAGE:.STAGE2. (11.1 Rail:) PF1AV PAN-PRV: (|
| ; ; ; ; ; | 6∂ | 28 | 00000 | | HDX HAG | C · 7 PM1,ROOM2,STAGE:.STAGE2. (11.1 Rail:) PF1AV PAN-PRV: (|
| ; ; ; ; ; ; ; | 0∌ 09 | 28 | 0000 0000 | aaaa i | RO HAI Reverio: Lavei | C · 7 PM1,ROOM2,STAGE:.STAGE2. (11.1 Rail:) PF1AV PAN-PRV: (|
| ; ; ; ; ; ; ; | 69 69 69 | 28 | 0000 0000 0000 basa | i Basa Basa | ROVER DE LA VE Rever de La Ve Rever de Time | C · 7 PM1,ROOM2,STAGE:.STAGE2. (11.1 Rail:) PF1AV PAN-PRV: (|
| ; ; ; ; ; ; ; | 69 69 69 | 28 29 2A | 0000 0000 0000 basa | aaaa i | HDX Reverb:Lave! Reverb:Time Reverb:HF Comp 1200.250.315.400.500 | C · 7 h mul, ROCH2, STAGE1. STAGE2. (LA1, RALL2, DELAY, PAN-PAY) { 0 · 127 |
| ; ; ; ; ; ; ; | 69 69 69 | 28 29 2A | 0000 0000 0000 basa | i Basa Basa | HDX Reverb:Lave! Reverb:Time Reverb:HF Comp 1200.250.315.400.500 | C · 7 h mul, ROCH2, STAGE1. STAGE2. (LA1, RALL2, DELAY, PAN-PAY) { 0 · 127 |
| | 69 69 60 | 28 29 2A 29 | 0000 0000 0000 Dama 0004 | aaaa aasa aasa aaaa | ROX Reverb: Lave! Reverb: Time Reverb: HF Charp 1200, 250, 315, 400, 500 2000, 2500, 3150, 400 | 9 7 7 1011, ROME, STAGES, STAGES, 5 1 11, PALL 2, DELAY, PAN-PAN 9 0 - 127 9 9 0 - 17 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| ; ; ; | 69 69 60 | 28 29 2A 29 | 0000 0000 0000 Dama 0004 | 6888 6888 6888 6888 | ROWSTD: Larvel Reverb: Time Reverb: Michael Reverb: Michael 1200, 250, 315, 400 2000, 2500, 3150, 400 Reverb: Feedback | G · 7 ml, ROOMS, STANES, STANES, (LL1, RALL2, DELAY, PAN-PAN) { 0 · 127 0 - 127 0 - 17 0 - 17 0,500,6300,000,1250,1600, 0,5000,6300,8000,BYPASS) { 0 · 127 |
| ; ; ; | 00 00 00 00 | 28 29 2A 2B | 0000 0000 0000 1 Dama 0004 1 O004 | 8888 8888 8888 8888 | ROO RAI Reverb: Time Reverb: MF Champ 1200, 2500, 3150, 4000 2000, 2500, 3150, 4000 Reverb: Feedback | 9 7 7 1011, ROME, STAGES, STAGES, 5 1 11, PALL 2, DELAY, PAN-PAN 9 0 - 127 9 9 0 - 17 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; | 00 00 00 00 | 28 29 2A 2B 2C | 0000 0000 0000 000a 000a | 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888 | Reverb: Flame Reverb: Flame Reverb: Hane Reverb: Hane Reverb: Hang 1200.255,11,400,500 2000,2500,3150,400 Reverb: Feedback | G . 7 mil, RCOMZ, STANSEZ, (Mil, RALLZ, DELAY, PAN-PAN) 8 0 · 127 0 - 127 0 - 17 6,200,800,1000,1250,1500, 6,5000,6300,8000,89PASS) 1 0 · 127 20 · 250 |
| ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; | 00 00 00 00 | 28 29 2A 2B 2C | 0000 0000 0000 000a 000a | 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888 | Reverb: Lave! Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Manp 1200, 250, 315, 400, 500 2000, 2500, 3150, 400 Reverb: Resolution Default rempo Key range switch | 6 . 7 ml, RCCM2, STAGE2, STAGE2, (ml, RALL2, DELAY, PAN-HAY) 6 0 . 127 0 - 127 0 - 17 6.29, 800, 1000, 1259, 1600, 1 0, 5000, 6300, 8000, EYPASS1 0 0 - 127 20 · 256 |
| s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s | 00 00 00 00 | 28 29 2A 2B 2C | 0000 0000 0000 000a 000a | 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888 | Reverb: Lave! Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Manp 1200, 250, 315, 400, 500 2000, 2500, 3150, 400 Reverb: Resolution Default rempo Key range switch | 6 . 7 ml, RCCM2, STAGE2, STAGE2, (ml, RALL2, DELAY, PAN-HAY) 6 0 . 127 0 - 127 0 - 17 6.29, 800, 1000, 1259, 1600, 1 0, 5000, 6300, 8000, EYPASS1 0 0 - 127 20 · 256 |
| ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; | 00 00 00 00 | 28 29 2A 2B 2C | 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 | යසයේ අයසෙ අයස අයසෙ බස්සෙ සස සස්ස සස්සෙ සස්සෙ සස්සෙ සස සස්සෙ සස්සෙ සස්සෙ සස සස ස ස ස | HOW HAVE A CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF | G . 7 ml, RCCM2, STAGE2, STAGE2, (M1, RALL2, DELAY, PAN-PLY) 0 . 127 0 - 127 0 - 17 6.50, 800, 1000, 1259, 1600, 1 0, 5000, 6308, 8000, EYPASS1 0 . 127 20 . 256 0 - 1 100FF, ONI |
| s page 1 | 60 00 00 00 00 00 | 28 29 2A 2B 2C 2D | 0000 0000 0aaa 0aaa 000a 0000 0000 | සකස් අයස අයස අයස අයස අයස අයස අයස විස්ති | Reverb: Have! Reverb: Time Reverb: HE damp 120.250, 315, 400 Reverb: Feedback Lefault rempo Key range switch | G . 7 ml, ROCK, STAKE: STAKE: . kal, RALL2, DELAY, PAN-FR.N 8 o . 127 o - 127 o - 17 c . 20, 800, 1000, 1250, 1600, 1, 5000, 6300, 8000, BYPASS 1 o . 127 c . 250 o - 1 c - |
| | 60 00 00 00 00 00 | 28 29 2A 2B 2C 2D | 0000 0000 0aaa 0aaa 000a 0000 0000 | සකස් අයස අයස අයස අයස අයස අයස අයස විස්ති | Reverb: Have! Reverb: Time Reverb: HE damp 120.250, 315, 400 Reverb: Feedback Lefault rempo Key range switch | G . 7 ml, ROCK, STAKE: STAKE: . kal, RALL2, DELAY, PAN-FR.N 8 o . 127 o - 127 o - 17 c . 20, 800, 1000, 1250, 1600, 1, 5000, 6300, 8000, BYPASS 1 o . 127 c . 250 o - 1 c - |
| ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; | 60 00 00 00 00 00 | 28 29 2A 2B 2C 2D | 0000 0000 0aaa 0aaa 000a 0000 0000 | සකස් අයස අයස අයස අයස අයස අයස අයස විස්ති | Reverb: Have! Reverb: Time Reverb: HE damp 120.250, 315, 400 Reverb: Feedback Lefault rempo Key range switch | G . 7 ml, ROCK, STAKE: STAKE: . kal, RALL2, DELAY, PAN-FR.N 8 o . 127 o - 127 o - 17 c . 20, 800, 1000, 1250, 1600, 1, 5000, 6300, 8000, BYPASS 1 o . 127 c . 250 o - 1 c - |
| | 60 00 00 00 00 00 | 28 29 2A 2B 2C 2D | 0000 0000 0aaa 0aaa 000a 0000 0000 | සකස් අයස අයස අයස අයස අයස අයස අයස විස්ති | Reverb: Have! Reverb: Time Reverb: HE damp 120.250, 315, 400 Reverb: Feedback Lefault rempo Key range switch | G . 7 ml, ROCK, STAKE: STAKE: . kal, RALL2, DELAY, PAN-FR.N 8 o . 127 o - 127 o - 17 c . 20, 800, 1000, 1250, 1600, 1, 5000, 6300, 8000, BYPASS 1 o . 127 c . 250 o - 1 c - |
| * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * | 60 00 00 00 00 00 | 28 29 2A 2B 3C 2D 2P 30 31 32 | 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000 | 2668 2668 2668 2668 2668 2668 2668 2668 | Reverb: Have! Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: No. Camp. 1200, 250, 315, 400, 500 2000, 7500, 3150, 4004 Reverb: Feedback Default rempo Key range switch Part I voice reserve fort 2 voice reserve fort 4 voice reserve fort 4 voice reserve | G . 7 ml, RCCM2, STAGE2, STAGE2, (M1, RALL2, DELAY, PAN-PLY) 0 . 127 0 - 127 0 - 17 6.50, 800, 1000, 1259, 1600, 1 0, 5000, 6308, 8000, EYPASS1 0 . 127 20 . 256 0 - 1 100FF, ONI |
| | 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 | 28 29 2A 2B 3C 2D 2P 30 31 32 | 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000 | 2668 2668 2668 2668 2668 2668 2668 2668 | Reverb: Have! Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: No. Camp. 1200, 250, 315, 400, 500 2000, 7500, 3150, 4004 Reverb: Feedback Default rempo Key range switch Part I voice reserve fort 2 voice reserve fort 4 voice reserve fort 4 voice reserve | G . 7 ml, RCCM2, STAGE2, STAGE2, LAI, RALL2, DELAY, PAN-PA,Y 0 - 127 0 - 127 0 - 127 6.20, BOO, 1000, 1250, 1600, 1000, |
| | 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 | 28 29 2A 2B 3C 2D 2P 30 31 32 | 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000 | 2668 2668 2668 2668 2668 2668 2668 2668 | Reverb: Have! Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: No. Camp. 1200, 250, 315, 400, 500 2000, 7500, 3150, 4004 Reverb: Feedback Default rempo Key range switch Part I voice reserve fort 2 voice reserve fort 4 voice reserve fort 4 voice reserve | G . 7 ml, RCCM2, STAGE2, STAGE2, Lall, RALL2, DELAY, PAN-FA,Y 6 0 127 G - 1000, 1250, 1600, 1000, 1250, 1600, 1000, 1250, 1600, 1000, 1250, 1600, 1000, |
| | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 28 29 28 28 28 20 27 28 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 | 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000 | 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 | Reverb: Have! Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: TeestDack Logiant rempo Key range switch Part ! voice reserve Fart 2 voice reserve Fart 4 voice reserve Fart 5 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve | G . 7 ml, RCCM2, STAGE2, STAGE2, LAI, RALL2, DELAY, PAN-PA,Y 0 - 127 0 - 127 0 - 127 6.20, BOO, 1000, 1250, 1600, 1000, |
| | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 28 29 28 28 28 20 27 28 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 | 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000 | 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 | Reverb: Have! Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: TeestDack Logiant rempo Key range switch Part ! voice reserve Fart 2 voice reserve Fart 4 voice reserve Fart 5 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve | G . 7 ml, RCCM2, STAGE2, STAGE2, Lall, RALL2, DELAY, PAN-FA,Y 0 - 127 G - 120 G - 1000, 1259, 1600, 1900, 1259, 1600 G - 107 |
| | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 28 29 28 28 28 20 27 28 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 | 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000 | 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 | Reverb: Have! Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: TeestDack Logiant rempo Key range switch Part ! voice reserve Fart 2 voice reserve Fart 4 voice reserve Fart 5 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve | G . 7 ml, RCCM2, STAGE2, STAGE2, (al., RALL2, DELAY, PAN-HAY) 0 . 127 G . 127 G . 127 G . 127 6.20, 800, 1000, 1250, 1600, 0 . 127 20 . 250 0 - 1 FOFF, ONI 1 - 64 0 . 64 0 . 64 0 . 64 0 . 64 0 . 64 0 . 64 0 . 64 0 . 64 |
| | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 28 29 28 28 28 20 27 28 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 | 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000 | 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 | Reverb: Have! Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: TeestDack Logiant rempo Key range switch Part ! voice reserve Fart 2 voice reserve Fart 4 voice reserve Fart 5 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve | G . 7 ml, RCCM2, STAGE2, STAGE2, Lall, RALL2, DELAY, PAN-FA,Y 0 . 127 G . 128 G . 100, 1000, 1259, 1609, 1509, 1609, 1000, 1000, 1259, 1609, 1000, 1000, 127 D . 127 D . 250 O - |
| | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 28 29 28 28 28 20 27 28 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 | 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000 | 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 | Reverb: Have! Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: TeestDack Logiant rempo Key range switch Part ! voice reserve Fart 2 voice reserve Fart 4 voice reserve Fart 5 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve | G 7 7 ml, RCCM2, STAGE2, STAGE2, (ml, RALL2) DELAY, PAN-PA,Y 0 127 G - 127 G |
| | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 28 29 28 28 28 20 27 28 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 | 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000 | 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 | Reverb: Have! Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: TeestDack Logiant rempo Key range switch Part ! voice reserve Fart 2 voice reserve Fart 4 voice reserve Fart 5 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve | G. 7 ml, RCCM2, STAGE2, STAGE2, CALL, RALL2, DELAY, PAN-PAN 0 127 G - 127 G - 127 G - 127 G. 629, 800, 1000, 1259, 1600, 10, 5000, 6300, 8000, EYPASS 0 127 20 · 250 G - |
| | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 28 29 28 28 28 20 27 28 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 | 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000 | 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 | Reverb: Have! Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: TeestDack Logiant rempo Key range switch Part ! voice reserve Fart 2 voice reserve Fart 4 voice reserve Fart 5 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve | G. 7 MIL RCCM2, STAGE2, STAGE2 |
| | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 28 29 28 28 28 20 27 28 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 | 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000 | 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 | Reverb: Have! Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: TeestDack Logiant rempo Key range switch Part ! voice reserve Fart 2 voice reserve Fart 4 voice reserve Fart 5 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve | G. 7 ml, RCCM2, STAGE2, STAGE2, Lall, RALL2, DELAY, PAN-PA,Y 0 - 127 0 - 127 0 - 127 6.26, BCO, 1000, 1259, 1609, 5000, 6308, 8000, BYPASS 0 - 127 20 - 250 0 - OFF, ON 0 - 64 |
| | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 28 29 28 28 28 20 27 28 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 | 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000 | 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 | Reverb: Have! Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: TeestDack Logiant rempo Key range switch Part ! voice reserve Fart 2 voice reserve Fart 4 voice reserve Fart 5 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve | G. 7 MILL ROME, STAGES, STAGES, LAIL, RALLS, DELAY, PAN-PA, Y O 127 O 160 O 1 |
| | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | 28 29 28 28 28 20 27 28 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 | 0000 | 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 2686 | Reverb: Have! Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time Reverb: Time 2000, 2500, 3150, 4000 Reverb: Feedback Default rempo Key range switch Part ! voice reserve fart 2 voice reserve Fart 4 voice reserve Fart 5 voice reserve Fart 5 voice reserve Fart 7 voice reserve Fart 8 voice reserve Fart 10 voice reserve Fart 10 voice reserve Fart 10 voice reserve Fart 10 voice reserve Fart 11 voice reserve Fart 12 voice reserve Fart 13 voice reserve Fart 15 voice reserve | G . 7 ml, RCCM2, STAGE2, STAGE |
| | 000000000000000000000000000000000000000 | 28 29 22A 22B 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 | 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000 | aaaa aaaa aaaa aaaa aaaa aaaa aaaa aaaa aaaa | Reverb: Have! Reverb: Time Reve | G . 7 ml, RCCM2, STAGE2, STAGE |
| | 000000000000000000000000000000000000000 | 28 29 22A 22B 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 | 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000 | aaaa aaaa aaaa aaaa aaaa aaaa aaaa aaaa aaaa | Reverb: Have! Reverb: Time Reve | G . 7 ml, RCCM2, STAGE2, STAGE |

Note: The performance name data returned in response to this request are expressed in ASCII characters of hexadecimal.

Note: The sum of voice receives must be less than or equal 64.

/ Example using DT1 / To set the reverb type of performance USER:08 to "HALL2", send the following message to the JV-1080. FOR 41H 10H 6AH 12H 10H 07H 00R 2BH 05H 3CH FTH

| *1-2-2 Performance part | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|--|
| Offset | | | ········ | | |
| address | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | | |
| 00 00 1 | 0000 006a | MIDI receive switch | 0 - 1 (OFF,ON) | | |
| 00 01 | 0000 asas | MIDI channel | 0 - 15 1 - 16 7 | | |
| 00 02 | 0000 00aa | Patch group | 0 - 2 (USER, PCM, KXP) | | |
| 00 03 1 | Daaa abaa l | | 0 - 127 | | |
| [# 60 04 I | | | 0 - 254 | | |
| 1 1 | 3000 pppp I | | (001 - 255) | | |
| GC 06 | | Part level | 0 - 127 | | |
| 1 60 07 1 | Oana aana l | | 0 - 127 | | |
| 1 | 1 | | (L64 - 63R) } | | |
| i i | | | 0 - 96 3 (-4848) 3 | | |
| 3 00 09 1 | baaa aaaa i | Pitch Eine tune | 0 - 160 E | | |
| 1 40 00 I | 9000 Oaaa : | Output assign | 0 - 4 | | |
| 3 | 1 | (MIX, EFX, OUTPUT), OUT | PPUT2, PATCH) | | |
| § 00 0B | Osas asaa i | Output level | 0 - 127 | | |
| 3 00 0€ 1 | Qaas assa | Output level Chorus send level Reverb send level | 0 - 127 | | |
| , | | | | | |
| 1 30 0E | 0000 000a I | Receive program change | 0 - 1 | | |
| i I | - 1 | | (OFF, ON) | | |
| 88 OF | 0000 000A 1 | Receive volume | 0 ~ 1 | | |
| 4 | { | | (OPF,ON) | | |
| \$ 00 10 1 | 0009 000a 1 | Receive hold-1 | 0 - 1 | | |
| 1 | . 1 | | (OFF, ON) } 0 - 127 } | | |
| (f0 12 | Daak Baaa 1 | | (C-1 - G9) | | |
| | ^ 1 | | t + 127 | | |
| 1 00 12 1 | 1000 0000 1 | veh rande obbet | (C-1 - G9) | | |
| Total size (| 50 00 00 13 | | | | |
| 110744 2176 (| - 17 AN AN AN | | ; * | | |

/ Example using RO1 / To get the all data of the performance USER:33 parameters of part 3, send the following message to the JV-1080. FOH 41H 10H 6AH 11H 10H 02H 12H 00H 00H 00H 00H 13H 49H F7H

/ Example using DT1 /
To muce (MIDI receive switch = off) the part 1 of the temporary per-formance, send the fullowing message to the JV-1080, FON 41H 10H 6AH 12H 01H 00H 10H 00H 00H 6FR F7H

*1-3 Patch

| Ĭ | Offset | 3 | | : |
|---|----------------|-----|--------------|----------|
| ř | address | 5 3 | Uescript | ion : |
| 1 | ~~ | 0 | | + |
| į | 99 00 | 9 | Parch common | *1-3-1 |
| ŕ | 10 06 | 2 3 | Patch tone 3 | *1-3-2 { |
| ŧ | 12 B6 | 5 8 | Patch tone 2 | i i |
| 3 | 14 00 | 3 6 | Patch tone 3 | i |
| τ | 16 00 | 1 | Patch tone 4 | i |
| + | . . | | | |

*}-3-1 Patch common

| 1 Offset | t | 5 |
|-----------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 address | Description | į |
| | | *********** |
| 00 00 | Under deas Patch name 1 Shaa adaa Patch name 2 Under daaa Patch name 3 Gase daad Patch name 4 Shaa adaa Patch name 5 Shaa adaa Patch name 6 Under daaa Patch name 7 Onder daaa Patch name 8 Daaa adaa Patch name 9 Onder daaa Patch name 10 Onder daaa Patch name 11 Onder daaa Patch name 12 | 32 - 127 |
| 00.01 | Saaa aaaa Patch name 2 | 32 - 127 |
| 1 00 07 | 1 Daga aasa 1 Patch name 3 | 32 - 127 |
| 00 03 | Qawa aasa Patch name 4 | 32 - 127 |
| 1 56 64 | Qaaa aaaa Patch name 5 | 32 - 127 |
| 90 05 | l Basa aasa i Patch name 6 | 32 - 127 |
| 00 05 | Dasa swas Patch name 7 | 32 - 127 |
| 1 00 07 | 0aaa aaaa Patch name 8 | 32 - 127 |
| 1 00 08 | Dama mama Fatch name 9 | 32 - 127 |
| 1 00 09 | 0aaa aaaa Patch name 10 | 32 - 427 |
| 1 00 OA | Gasa asas Patch name II | 32 - 127 |
| 80 00 | Osaa aaas Patch name 12 | 32 - 127 |
| i | | ~auveracraetvt~-t |
| 00 0C | UDas asas EFK:Type | 0 - 39 |
| Q0 00 | 0saa ausa EFX:Paramster l | 0 - 127 |
| i 00 0m | Osos asso EPX:Parameter 2 | 0 - 127 |
| DC 0F | l 9aaa aaaa (EFX:Porametes 3 | Q - 127 |
| 1 06 10 | 9aaa aasa EFX:Parametex 4 | 0 - 127 |
| 1 00 11 | Gasa assa EFX:Parameter 5 | 0 - 127 |
| 1 00 12 | Daga daga EFX:Farameter 6 | 0 - 12? |
| 06 13 | Oaan aana EFX:Parameter ? | 0 - 127 |
| 06 14 | Dana mass EFX:Parameter F | 0 - 127 |
| 06 15 | Gana masa EFX:Parameter 9 | 0 - 127 0 - 127 |
| 0.0 1.6 | Dama amam EFX:Parameter 10 | 0 - 127 0 - 127 |
| 00 17 | 9884 8886 SPX:Parameter 11 | 0 - 3.27 |
| 00.18 | 1 vada dasa 1 EFR: Parameter 12 | V - 321 |
| 1 08 19 | 0000 bles SEX:Output aseign | V · K |
| | 9aaa aaaa EFX:Parameter 11 Gaba aaaa EFX:Parameter 12 0080 00ea EFX:Output assign 1 Gaba aaaa EFX:Output level | (MIX,OUTEUEL,OUTEUELA) |
| 1 00 tV | Gran Adda EFX:(A)TDUE 18vel | 0 127 |
| | Gama amma : EFX:Chorum send level Gama amma : EFX:Reverb send level | |
| | 0000 aaaa SPX:Control source 1 | |
| 1 0975 | | LZ. MODULATION, BREATH, FOOT, ; |
| : | | RESTON, BENDER, AFTERTOUGH) |
| 1 00.15 | Gasa asaa EFX:Control depth } | |
| 1 00 13 | I come mouse i Place contract reflect ? | (+£3 × +63) |
| 10 12 | 0060 agas { EFX;Control source 2 | |
| | | lã, hoduration, breath, fout, i |
| 3 | | EDSIGN, BRIDGE, AFTERTOUGH) |
| 00 20 | Gada aaaa : EFX:Control depth 2 | |
| | | |
| 08 21 | Daga saga : Chorus; bevel | 0 + 127 |
| 00 22 | Gasa sasa : Chorus:Rate | 0 ~ 127 |
| 00 23 | Qasa asas Chorus:Depth | 0 - 127 |
| 00 24 | Gasa asas Chorus:Pre delay | 0 - 127 |
| 06 25 | Oana aana i Chorus:Level Gama aana i Chorus:Rate Gama aana i Chorus:Eppth Bama aana i Chorus:Fre delay Oana aana i Chorus:FredNack | 0 - 127 |
| 00 26 | ! 0000 00aa : Chorus:Output assign | 0 - 2 |
| | · · · · · | |

| | | | (PLX, REVERB. MIX+PEV) |
|---------|---------------------------|---|--|
| 00 27 | : 0000 Gaaa : | Reverb:type | |
| | ! ! | (80) | 0 - 7) DOME, ROOM2, STAGE1, STAGE2, ! N.L.L. HALLZ, DEEAY, PAN-DUY) i |
| | | Reverb: Level | 8 - \$27 |
| | | Reverb:Time | 0 ~ 127 0 - 17 |
| 00 ZA | OVIE BOBB | |),630,800,1008,1250,1600, 00,5000,6300,8700,000,5000,000 |
| 00 28 | (laka ataa) | Reverb: Feedback | 0 - 127 |
| | 0000 aana / 0000 bisis | Default tempe | 20 - 250 I |
| DO 25 | | Pacch level | 0 × 127 0 × 127 |
| 00 2F | uaaa aasa | Patch pan | (1,64 - 638) |
| 00 36 | Оваж важа : | Anaiog feel depth | 0 - 127 |
| 00 31 | 0000 aasa 3 | Bendar range up | 9 - 12 |
| GQ 32 | vvaa aaaa | Bender range (Kown | ŭ + 48 {∪48} |
| 00 13 | 0000 0000 | Key assign mode | (1 - 1 (90LY,90LO) |
| 66 34 | : 0000 000a : | Soin legato | 9 - 1 (OFF,CM) |
| GU 35 | 0000 000a | Portamento switch | 8 ~ 1 |
| B0 % | : : (1000 000» : | Portamento mode | (0PP, 0N) 0 ~ 1 |
| | | | (NOPMAE, LEGATO) |
| | : : | Portamento type | G - 1 (RATE, TIME) |
| 60 38 | 0000 000a : | Portamento start | G ~ 1 (PTTCH.MXTR) i |
| 66 39 | Одал адаа | Portamento time | 0 - 127 |
| 00 3A | 0000 aaaa | Patch control source 2 | O = 15 i |
| | | VOLAME, PAN, EXPRI | CONTRACTOR SPECIAL PROOF, 1. |
| 00.38 | : : 0000 omaa : | Rutch control source 3 | CITY, KEYFOLLOW, PLAYMATET : C = 15 |
| | } } | (OFF, SYS-CTRL1, SYS-CTRL VOLUME, PAN, EXPA | (,2 , modulation, reenth, foot) ession, bender, aftertouch |
| NO 30 | ነ - በስለነበ በነበቀ። | LPO1,LPC2,VEL EFX control bold/peak | OCITY, REYFOLLOW, PLAYMATE: { 0 ~ 2 |
| 30 SC | : OUSU USIGN : | sen control tentespone | TOPP, HOLD, PEAK) |
| 00 30 | 0000 90aa : | Control 1 hold/peak | () - 2 } (OFF, HOLD, FEAK) } |
| Ģ0 3E | 0090 0 00a | Control 2 hold/peak | 0 - 2 (OFF.HOLD, PEAK) |
| 00 3F | 0000 00ea | Control 3 hold/peak | 0 - 2 (OFF, HOLD, PEAK) |
| 00 40 | 0000 0004 | Velocity range switch | 0 - 1 · |
| 00 41 | : 6000 0aaa : | Octave shift | (OFF.ON) 5 0 - 6 |
| 00 42 | (0000 00aa | Stretch tune depth | { - 3 - +3} |
| (8) 43 | : : (1600 0004) | Vaice priority | (OFF.3 · 3) 1 9 · 1 1 |
| | ! | | (LAST, LOUDEST) |
| . 00 44 | 0000 8824 | Structure type 1.22 | 0 - 9 (1 - 10) |
| 00.45 | : 0000 00aa : | Booster level LA2 | 0 ~ 3 (0,+6,+12,+18) |
| 00 46 | 0000 aaaa | Structure type 384 | 6 - 9 ! (1 - 10) |
| 00 47 | : 6300 00aa : | Booster level 364 | : ذ - ٥ |
| | | | (0.96.982.488) ! |
| | : ; | | (0), +€, + £2, + £3; + £3; (1) |

/ fixample using RO1 / To get the value of the portamento time of the patch temporary. Send the following measure to the JV-1680. FOR 41H 10H 6AH 12H 03H 00H 00H 39H 90H 00H 00H 01H 43H F7B

/ Example using PP1 / To set the structure is2 of the parch USER:48 to "TYPE 3", send the following message to the JV-1080. FOR 41H 108 GAR (2H 11H 2FR DUR 44H 02H 7AH 77H

*1-3-2 Patch tone

| } | + 11 11 11 11 | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------|--------|------|-------------|-----|--|--|
| E | : 061 | | | I | | | ; |
| 1 | 3 | addice | :55 | l | | Description | |
| | 1 | | 00 | 0000 000 | a : | Tone switch | 0 - 4 5 |
| È | 1 | | | I | - 1 | | (OFF, ON) |
| , | - 1 | 00 | ėş | 1 0000 00a | a i | . Warve group | 0 - 2 |
| ŧ | ź | | | I | - 3 | | (INT. PON, 9XP) (|
| 1 | i | | | | | Wave group 10 | 0 - 127 |
| Ę | ₹ 1 | 60 | | | | Nave melor | 0 - 354 ! |
| ŝ | ł | | | 9090 Blac | | | (1 - 253) |
| 1 | i | 00 | 95 | 6000 00a | a i | Wave gain | C ~ 3 |
| - 3 | ŧ | | | Ι | 1 | | {-6,9,46,4101 |
| | ē | GO. | 96 | I 6060 604 | a : | FISM divitor. | 0 - 2 : |
| | i | | | ! | í | | (OFF, ON) |
| - 1 | í | (8) | 07 | 0096 (K)a | a : | Find color | 0 - 3 |
| J | 5 | | | ! | - 3 | · | (1 - 4) |
| 3 | ì | 89 | 99 | 19000 aaa | đ i | FXM depth | 0 - 25 |
|] | | | | | . : | | (1 - 26) |
| 371, ; | - 1 | 60 | 09 | 1 0000 500 | ٥ | Tone delay mode | 0 - 6 |
| an i | 3 | | | ! | - 1 | | RVAL, CLECK: SYNC, TAP: SYNC, i |
| | | no. | 23.5 | | . ! | | OFF-HICHMAL, NEW (UFF-CONDAY) 0 + 327 |
| - : | | 90 | OM. | 1 0000 400 | 3 1 | Pone delay Line | G 1 187 |
| xyr. i | | (N) | กล | l Goes eas | o : | Velocity cross (ade depth | 0 - 177 |
| 30 1 | - | 00 | ac. | i itaas ass | | University of the Parket Company | 1 - 127 |
| | - ; | 30 | an. | l Otaan noo | D 1 | Velocity range lower Velocity range upper | 1 127 |
| i i | i | 0.0 | 02 | L Class sas | | Key cange lower | G - 327 |
| i | - 1 | *** | ~~ | | | | (C-1 69) |
| i i | i | 60 | er. | Gana aaa | a i | Key range uppar | |
| - ; | i | ~~ | | 1 | | | (C-1 + 59) |
| i | i | 90 | 10 | 0000 000 | a | Redamper comprol switch | |
| i | i | | | 1 | i | i | (OFF, OR) |
| - 1 | į. | 00 | 1.i | 1 0000 000 | a | Volume control switch | 0 - 1 |
| | | | | | | | |

| ţ | OD 12 | ; 1 0000 000a | | FOFF, ON! | ; 00 45 <u> </u> | ņ |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|---------|
| į | 00 13 | 1 | Hold-1 control switch | (CPF,CN) | | 0 |
| ĺ | | 1 | Bender control switch | 0 + 1 HOFF, ONI 0 + 2 | F F 60 47 | 0 |
| į | 00 }4 | 1 | Pas control switch - Controller destination | CFF, CONTINUOUS, REY-ON) 0 · 18 | 09 48 00 4A | 0 |
| | 90 FS | 990a-aasa - | HOFF, FCH, CLYP, | RES, LEV, PAN, MIX. CHO, REV, |) | 0 |
| - | 86 3 6 | Сама авва | Controller depth 1 | ALI, ALZ, PLI, PLZ, LIR, LZR) 0 · 126 1·63 - +631 | 3 100 4C 3 3 00 4C | 0 |
| į | BO 17 | 000a aaaa | Controller 1 descination 2 | 0 - 19 | ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; | 0 |
| ļ | | | M1,M2,F11,F12, | RES, LEV, PAN, MIX, CHO, REV, ALI, ALZ, pLI, pLZ, LIR, LZR) 6 - 126 | ; | 0 |
| ŀ | 00 18 | ŀ | Controller 1 depth 2 | 1-63 - +63) | 1 00 42 | _ |
| ŀ | 00 18 | 1 000a aazaa 1 | | RES, LEV, PAN, NIX, CHO, REV, | i busin | |
| - | 09 JA | Osaa aaaa | Controller 1 depth 3 | MLI, ALZ, pLI, pLZ, LIA, LZRI 0 - 126 | CO SO | Û |
| - | 00 1E | 000a aaaa | Controller destination 4 | | 3 09 51 1 09 52 | 0 |
| - | DO 10 | | 1 17.1, 17.2. PL.1, PL.2. | RES, LEV, PAN, MIX, CHO, REV, ALI, ALZ, pLI, pLZ, LIR, LZR | 1 00321 | u |
| 3 | 90 10 | ŀ | Controller depth 4 Controller 2 destination | 0 · 126 3-63 · +63) 0 · 18 | 00 53 1 | 0 |
| 3 | 00 1E | 000a aaaa - | FOFF, PCH, CUT. | RES, LEV, PAN, MIX, CHO, REV, ALJ, ALZ, DLJ, DLZ, LJR, LZR) | | . 0 |
| į | 00 1E | Озма възва | Controller 2 depth 1 | 8 · 126 (-63 · +63) | i | ď |
| 3 | 00 LE | 000a zaza | Controller 2 destination 2 | | , 1 00 57 h | . 0 |
| • | 00 20 | l Gaza azaz | PJ.PLZ.FLZ. Communities 2 depth 2 | ALI, ALZ, pL1, pLZ, LIR, LZR 0 - 126 | 00 58 | 0 |
| , } | 00 21 | F | Controller 2 destination 3 | (+63 · +63) | ; 60 50 . | . " |
| ŀ | (P A) | 1 | (OFF, PCH, CI/T, | RES, LEV, PAN, MIX, CHO, REV, ALL, ALL, pLL, pLL, LLR, LLR, | í i 00,593 Ili 1 | D |
| Í | 00 22 | Dave sass | Controller 2 depth 3 | 0 · 126 (~63 · +63) | i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i | Ç |
| } } | 00 23 | 1009а аваа | OFF, FCH, CUT, | 0 · 18 RES, LEV, PAN, NIX, CHO, REV, | ; | |
| } } | 00 24 | ; Нома казан | Ful.PL2,FL1.FL2, Controller 2 depth 4 | AL1, AL2, p.11, p.2, L1R, L2R 0 · 126 | 1 1 60 58 1 1 00 50 1 | 0 |
| } ; | 00 25 | 1009a aaaa | Controller 3 destination 1 | 1·63 - +631 0 - 18 | ; 00 50 ; ; 00 56 ; | G |
| * | | 1 | PLI, PL2, FL1, FL2, | res, Lev. Pan. Mix. CHO. Rev. M.1. Al.2. pp.1. pl.2. Lib., l.28: | | Û |
| } } | 00 26 | 1 | Controller 3 depth 1 | 0 · 126 63 · +63 | F 3 00 62 3 | |
| 1 | 09 27 | 000a aaaa | | RES, LEV, PAN, MIX, CHO, REV, | 1 00 63 | |
| | 00 28 | . Одана дада | Controller 3 depth 2 | #4. ALZ. pl.3. pl.2. L1R. L2R 0 · 126 (-63 - :63) | } D(* 64 } } | |
| * | 00 29 | 000a aaaa | importables 3 descination 3 | D · FE RES, LEV, PAN, MIX, CHO, REV, | 00 65 1 00 65 1 | |
| , | 00 ZA | i . I Casa aasa | PLI.PLZ.PLI.FLZ. Concrotler 3 depth 3 | ALL, ALZ, pLI, pLZ, LIR, LZR) 0 - 126 | i i cr-67 i | . 0 |
| ! | 08 2¥ | 1 | Operoller 3 descination 4 | -63 - 163 | | |
| | | } | FOFF, FCH, CLF. | RES, LEV, PAN, MEX, CHO, REV, ALL, ALZ, pEL, pLZ, L1R, L2R; | | |
| , , | OG 20 | : Одаа дала - | : Controller 3 depth 4 | 0 - 126 1-63 - 4631 | 1 3 00 69 1 | Γ. |
| F | 00 20 | 0000 Head | : SACO MayveForm | 0 - 7 | 00 SA | 1 |
| ŀ | INL 25 | 1 1000 000a | IPO key trigger | SAMT, 90(#1, 1787), (SAMT, RNET), (SAMT) (1 -) | 3 06 6B | 1 |
| † } | OR 28 | | LFO rate LFO / level offset | (OFF, CN) 0 = 327 0 = 4 | | 0 |
| 3 | 00 31 | 3 | F | -100, -50, 0, -50, +160; 0 - 127 | 1 00 60 1 | - 13 |
| , | OD 32 | | LEO 1 fade mode | II - 3 IN, ON-OUT, OFF-IN, OFF-OUT) | | |
| ŀ | 00 33 00 34 | | LFD fade time LFD external symp | 0 · 127 6 · 2 | 1 00 6# 0 | |
| i I | 09-35 | 1 | LPTO 2 waveform | COFF, CLUE, TAPI G = 3 | ₹ 26.70 } 96.73 | 0 |
| | 90 36 | 3 | i (TR1,51%, ; LFU 2 key trigger | NAMA, SQR, THP, S&N, HND, CMS) 0 · 1 | 1 09 72 1 00 73 | - 1) |
| } } | 00 37 | Daak aata | LFO I rate | (OFF, EN) 6 - 127 | ! 06 74 | |
| - | | F | #C 2 }evel offact | 0 · 4 1-100, -50, 0, -50, +1003 | ; 100 % 6 1 | l () |
| * | 00 39 00 3# | COMMA ASSA CODE ODEA | LPD 2 delay time LPD 2 fade mode | 0 · 127 0 - 3 |] | 1 10 |
| 1 | | | l LFO 2 fader tüme | N,ON-CUT,OFF-IM,OFF-CUT: 0 · 27 | L 00 78 | G |
| 1 | VI 3C | £ | LFO 2 external sync | OFF, CLOUK, TAP | ₹ | |
| <u>.</u> | OR AE | | Charse tune | 0 - 95 | a l daria i B l da la l | |
| 3 | 88 JE | . Сада дада | Fine tune | 0 - 100 | र । इ. १८०७ म | מו |
| Ì | 88 3F | L ODDA BARA | Rension pitch depth (0.1.2.3.4.5 | 0 - 30 5.6,7,8,9,10,20,30,40,50 | s i փոԴայն | |
| Ì | | : | 60,70,80 | 0,90,100,706,300,400,500. 0,800,980,1000,1100,1200 | } | |
| į | 90 40 | . 10000 аава | Pitch keytoflow : ::::0,.78,-5 | 0 - 15 9030,-10.H,+10,+2030. | } } 00.7 | |
| i | 3 0 48 | ; 900a aaaa | 1 +40,+50, P.ENV depth | +76,+100,+120,4150,:2001 0 - 74 | ; 00 7F; ; ; 01 00 ; | 0 |
| 1 | | F | P-ENV velocity sensitivity | (-12 · ·12) 0 - +25 | | . 6 |
| | 00 42 | , | L | · 50 · +200} | Note: if the | V |
| | 00 42 | | ? P.ENV velocity time ? sensi | tivity 0 · 14 | | |
| | 00 43 | 1 | (-100, -7 +10, + | 70,-50,-40,-30,-20,-10,0, -29,+30,+40,+50,+70,+100} | contain ignored | ∄. |
| | 00 43 | 1 | (.100,-7 +19,4 F-ENV velocity time 4 sensite 100,-7 | 70,-50,-40,-30,-20,-30,0, ,29,+30,+40,+50,+70,+100) [tivity 0 - 14 | contain ignored Note: II the of the | đ. V |

| 00 45 | 0000 awaa | P-EMV sime keyfollow | 0 · 4 |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | : I-120 | 9,-70,-50,-60,-30,-Z0,-10,G, 8 10,+20,+30,+40,+50,+70,+100) 8 |
| | | P.EWV time I | 0 · 127 |
| 00 47 03 48 | | P-SNV time 2 P-SNV time 3 | 0 · 127 0 · 127 |
| 09 48 | Пава аваа | : p. SNV time 4 | 0 · 127 0 - 127 |
| 00 4A | Олаа дааа | | 0 · 126 1·63 · +63) |
| 30 433 | Oaaa aaaa | P-EW level 2 | 0 - 126 |
| 00 4C | Dana aasa | P-SMV Fevel 3 | (-63 · +63) 0 · 126 |
| 00 429 | Casa assa | P-ENV level 4 | (-63 +63) 0 - 126 |
| 00 SE | Caaa asaa | Pitch LFO 1 depth | 1.63 - 163) h 0 - 326 |
| 00 SF | Coaa aaaa | Prochuso Zobepth | (-63 + /63) 0 - 126 |
| | | | 1.63 + .63} |
| 60 50 | | Filter type | 0 - 4 Hopp, LPF, BRF, HPF, PRGH |
| 00 St 00 S2 | Gana anaa DOGO basa | L Cutoff keyfollow | 0 - 127 0 - 15 |
| | | ₹ (~3B0,-70 (/40,, | 8,-50,-30,-10,0,*10,*20,*30, 8 ,50,+70,*100,*120,8150,*200} |
| 00 53 00 54 | Daza zaza Dass sasa | | 0 - 127 itivity 0 - 125 |
| 00 55 | l Cana cana | : F-ENV-deepth | -50 · +200 0 - 126 |
| 00 56 | l I | ł | 1.63633 0 - 6 |
| | ł i | F.SW velocity curve | {I + 7} |
| | | EF-ENV welcolly sensitive | 3-50 - 4200) |
| 00 58 | 0000 aaaa | F100 | ∆?05040302010.0. ⊦ |
| 00 59 | 0000 oaaa | : : F-BNV velocity time 4 se | 10,+20,+30,+40,+50,+70,*100 ensilvity 0 · 14 0,-70,-50,-40,-30,-20,-10,0, |
| | | 3-104 | 0,-70,-50,-40,-30,-20,-10,0, 6,+20,+30,+40,+50,470,+ 00) |
| 00 SA | 0000 aaaa | FigW time keyfollow | 0 · 14 1 |
| | 3 | ; +: | 0, -70, -50, -40, -30, -20, -10, 0, |
| | | FEW time 1 | h - 127 h |
| いじ コC DD 5か | : смая вана Сама замя | : F-ENV time 2 : F-ENV time 3 | 0 + 127 0 - 127 |
| 00 5E | Сада алад | F-EW time 4 | D + 127 1 |
| OD SF | Сааа аааа | F-BNV level I | H - 147 |
| | | F-EW level 2 | 0 - 127 |
| 00 61 00 62 | l Rade adde | F-BW level 3 F-8W level 4 | 0 = 327 0 = 127 |
| 00 63 | Been ases | Filter LFO 1 depth | Q · 126 |
| | 3 | FFILer-190 2 depth | 1 · 63 · +63 ł ł 6 - 126 |
| | | I | |
| | | Torse level | 0 - 327 |
| 90 66 | 0000 00aa | Bias direction | G = 3 LOWER. UPPER, 540, ALLS |
| CG- 67 | Овал вола | Bian polet | 0 · 127 (C-1 · 69) |
| 00 68 | D600 awasa | : Bias level: :-:61 | 0 · 14 0,-70,-50,-40,-30,-20,-10,0, |
| 00.60 | L ABOM Augus | + F A-BW velocity curve | 0.+20,+30,+40,+50,+70,+100F |
| | <u> </u> | · | 17 ~ 71 |
| 00 S A | : | A-ENV velocity amaitiv | 3-50 · •2001 I |
| 50 6B | 3 | A-BW velocity time 1 so | 6705940302010.0. |
| D9 6C | l : 0900 aaaa | *! A-EDAV velocity time 4 se | 15,+20,+30,+40,+50,+70,+1014 exsitivity 0 - 4 |
| | | | 6, -70, -50, -40, -30, -20, -10, 6, 1 3.0, 320, 430, +40, +50, +76, -106) |
| 00 6D | 0000 aaaa | A-ENV time keyfollow | 0 - 14 B, -70, -50, -40, -30, -30, -10, 0. |
| | | I 41 | 10.+20.+39.+40.+50.:70.+100) : |
| 30 6£ | | IAENV time 1 IAENV time 2 | 0 · 127 0 - 127 |
| | | A-ENV tame ? | 0 - 127 |
| 90.73 | Davis ages | A-ENV time 4 | η · 127 Ι |
| 9g 72 | Dana aaaa | A-ENV level l | 0 · 127 |
| 06 73 | BARB BARD 1 | A-PAN heare 2.2 | 0 - 127 0 - 127 |
| | | | U - 14/ D - 126 |
| | I | i ' | 1-63 - ±633 |
| | I | ł [*] | 1.63 . 1631 |
| | Daag oaaz | • | 0 - 127 31:64 - 6383 |
| 87 00 | 0000 aaaa | Pan keytoliow ! i⊸:0: | 14 14 15 16 17 18 18 19 18 19 19 19 19 |
| 06.79 | Юда алля | | 18, 20, 30, 40, +50, +70, 4100; 18 4 68 |
| | Daaa aaaa | : Alternate pan depth | 1 - 137 |
| 00 7B | | i 7an LPO 1 dep≋h | 0 - 326 |
| | | t Han Niti2 depth: | D · 126 |
| | ; | ******** | |
| | | _ | (MEX, SPY, OLDPROTE, COTPOSE) |
| 00 75 00 76 | оваа вааз свас вааз | : Cutpe: (eve) Chomus send level | |
| 01 00 | Oaaa aaaa | Reverb send level | 9 - 127 |
| | ********** | | |
| ····· 212# | , oo to st 0 | ; | |
| 1 100 75 1 100 76 1 100 77 1 100 78 1 1 | Dana assa Dana assa Dana assa DON assa DON assa DON assa Dana as | Pan keyfoliow Bandon past depth Alternate pan depth Tan LPO 1 depth Fan LPO 2 depth Compat assign Compat assign | 0 - 128 1-63 - , 63+ 0 - 127 11-64 - 63Rt 1t - 14 10 , -70, -50, -40, -30, -20, -10, -10, 111, 220, -30, -40, -50, -70, -100 1 - 127 11-65 - 63Rt 0 - 126 11-63 - 63Rt 0 - 126 11-63 - 63Rt 17 - 3 181X, 1972, (3.79487t) , (3.774127) 0 - 127 0 - 127 0 - 127 0 - 127 |

ote: If the value of the wave number surpasses the number of waves contained in the corresponding wave group, this message will ingored.

note: If the value of the velocity range lower is greater than that of the velocity range upper, this message will be ignored.

/ Example of RQI / To get the tone 2 data of the patch USER:02, send the following message to the JV-1080. FOR 41H 10H 6AH 11H 12H 02H 12H 60H 00H 00H 01H 5AH F7H

/ Exemple of DTI / To set the cutoff frequency of the temporary patch tone I to 108, send the following message to the JV-1080. FOR 41M 10M 6AM 12M D3M 00M 14M 51M 64M 34M F7M

*1-4 Mhythm secup

| į | Offiset i | | 3 |
|-----|-----------|------------------------------|----------|
| - 1 | address H | Description | 1 |
| - 1 | | | { |
| ij | 00 00 1 | Rhythm common | *1-4-1 i |
| - 1 | 23 00 1 | Rhythm note for key# 35 (B1) | *1-4-2 |
| i | | Phythm note for key# 36 (C2) | |
| - 1 | : 1 | ; | ļ. |
| Ĺ | 62 00 1 | Rhythm note for key# 98 (E') | 1 |

*1-4-1 Rhythm common

| + Offset | | ī |
|-------------|---|-----|
| E sections | Description | 2 |
| 3 | A V & V & V & P & P - T - T - T - T + T + T + T + T + T + T | - { |
| 00 00 | Osao sasa : Rhythm name i 32 - 127 | 3 |
| 10 00 61 | Gama same { Rhytim name 2 32 ~ 127 | ŧ |
| 60 05 | Gapa aaaa : Rhythm name 3 32 - 127 | 1 |
| 00 03 | Onne ames Rhythm name 4 32 - 127 | 1 |
| 1 00 64 | Oans enam ! Rhythm name 5 32 - 127 | - 1 |
| 1 00 05 | Same ands Shythm name 6 32 - 12? | - 1 |
| 1 00 06 | Sage assa Rhythm name 7 32 - 127 | - 1 |
| 00 87 | Capa axaa Rhythm name 8 32 - 127 | - 1 |
| 00 08 | Same same Rinythm name 9 32 - 127 | - 1 |
| 00 99 | Onas sasa Rhythm name 10 32 - 127 | - 1 |
| A0 00 | Ocas coas Rhythm name 11 32 - 127 | - 1 |
| 1 00 033 | Onne came Rhythm name 12 32 ~ 127 | F |
| | | - ļ |
| Itotal size | 00 00 00 BC | Ę |

*1-4-2 Rhythm mote

| • | 1-4-2 | | eton mitte | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|------------------------------|--|---|
| | Offset addre | t Iaes | | Description | 1 |
| | | | 0000 000a i | | 0 - 1 (OFF, ON) |
| | 90 | 01 | 0000 00aa ! | Make Group | 0 - 2 (INT.PCM,EXP) |
| | | 02 | | Wave greep ID Wave turber | 0 - 127 1 0 - 254 5 (1 - 255) 1 |
| | 20 | 05 | 0000 00aa | Wave gain | 0 - 3 ; (-5,0, 6,:12) ; |
| | 00 | | 0000 aaaa 0000 aaaa | Besier range Mute group | 0 - 12 0 - 31 (OFF,1 - 31) |
| | 00 | 08 | 6000 000a | Bravelope mode | 0 - 1 (NO-SISTAIN) 1 |
| | 0.0 | D9 | 0000 000a | Volume control switch | 0 - 1 1 (OFF.CN) 1 |
| | 00 | 0A | 0000 000a | Hold-1 control switch | 0 - 1 (OFF,ON) |
| | i 60 | ao ao | 0000 00aa | Pan control switch | 0 - 2 (OFF,CXMTHAXUS,KEY-ON) |
| | 60 | 9C | Овам маля | Source key | 0 - 127 (C-1 - C9) |
| | 00 | 0b | Dana aman | Fine tune | 0 ~ 100 1~50 ~ +50) |
| | 00 | 9€ | 0,00 st same | Random pitch depth (8.1.2.3.4.5) | 0 - 30 6,7,8,9,10,20,30,40,50. |
| | 3 | | | 60,70,80 | 90,100,200,300,400,500. { ,800,900,1000,1100,1200) { |
| | 9 05 | (IF | L i | P-EW depth | 0 - 24 (-12 - +12) |
| | j no | 10 | t i | P-RNV velocity sensitivity | (~50 - +200) |
| | \$ 000 1 | 11 | 9 0000 aaaa + | P-ENV velocity time sensitive (-100,-7) | rity 0 - 14 0,-50,-40,-30,-26,-10,0, 20,-30,-40,-50,-70,-100; |
| | 00 | 12 | Daga agas | P-DW time 1 | 0 - 127 |
| | | | | P-ENV time 2 | 0 - 127 |
| | | 14 | Casa sana | P-DW time 3 | 6 - 127 i |
| | | 15 16 | ()aaa aaad | P-ENV time 4 P-ENV level 1 | 0 - 127 C - 126 |
| | ŧ | | F I | ! | (-63 - →63) 0 - 126 |
| | 3 (10 | 7.3 | Caaa aaaa | P-ENV level 2 | (~6) ~ +63) |
| | 1 00 | 18 | Casa aasa | P-ENV level 3 | 0 ~ 126 (-63 ~ +63) |
| | i 00 | 19 | ì | P-ENV level 4 | 6 - 126 (~63 ~ +63) |
| | | | | | |
| | 1 | | 1 | : filter type | 0 - 4 (OFF, LPF, BPF, HPF, PKG) |
| | | | | Cutoff frequery | 0 - 127 0 - 127 |
| | \$ 56 | 74. | Dass aven | Heschance Heschance velocity sussitiv | 1tv 0 = 136 |
| | 3 | | ŧ | l | (-50 ~ +290) |
| | 4 | | t | F-RMV dienpt.ft | 0 - 126 [-63 - ÷63] |
| | 1 | | 1 | F-FMV velocky sensitivity | (-50 - +200⊦ |
| | | | 1 | +10,+ | 0,~50,~40,-30,-20,~10,0, 20,+30,+40,+50.:70,+100 |
| | 1 00 | | : Ваал адаа | F-ENV cime ! | 0 - 127 |
| | 1 00 | 22 | : බ්යයේ යයය | F-EMV time 2 | 0 - 127 |
| | [00 | 23 | 1 Osaa Aaaa | F-EMV time 3 | 0 - 127 0 - 127 |
| | 3 00 | 24 | 1 0388 8832 1 1 0388 8832 | F-BW time 4 F-BW level : | 0 - 127 |
| | , 06 | دم | · ODMIN CHAPA | 1 1 1000 1000 1 | |

| 00 27 1 0aa | a aasa F-ENV a aasa F-ENV a aasa F-ENV | level 3 | 0 - 127 (0 - 12?) 0 - 127 ; |
|---|--|--|---|
| 00 Z9 3 0aa 90 ZA 3 0aa | a aaaa Tone is a aaaa A-BW s | evel velocity sensitivity | 0 · 127 3 0 · 125 3 (-50 - 1200) 5 |
| 99 29 900 | VICE-A sees C | | |
| 00 20 1 34a 00 2E 1 3aa 00 2F 1 3aa 6 00 3G 1 3aa 6 03 30 1 3aa 00 31 1 3aa 1 00 32 1 3aa 1 00 33 1 3aa 1 00 34 1 00a | # A-BA A-BA # A-B | cime 3 cime 3 cime 3 cime 4 level 1 level 2 level 3 an pan depth | 0 - 127 1 0 - 127 1 0 - 127 1 0 - 127 1 0 - 127 1 0 - 127 1 0 - 127 1 0 - 127 1 0 - 127 1 0 - 127 1 0 - 127 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| 00 37 1 0aa 00 38 1 0aa | 0 00ea Output m aane Output m assa Chorus m assa Peverb | level send level | (1.63 ~ 638) 0 · 3 elx, erx, outrol, outrol 0 - 127 0 ~ 127 |
| (| ob oc 3A | | |

Note: If the value of the wave number surpasses the number of waves contained in the corresponding wave group, this message will be ignored.

/ Example using RQ1 / To get the C2 note data of the temporary rhythm setup, send the following message to the JV-1080. FOR 41H 10H 6AH 11H 92K 99R 24H 00H 00H 90H 3AH 17H F?R

/ Example using DT1 / To turn off (Tone switch = off) the key note D2 of the rhythm setup (part 10) of the temporary selected performance, send the following message to the dV-1080. FOR 41H 10H 6AB 12H 02H 09H 26H G0H 08R 4FR F7H

| ddxess | Block | : 10 | ********* | block | | Referent www.neger |
|-------------|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---|
| 09 90 86 9 | System common : | | | | | I-2-1 |
| | + | | | | | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, |
| | Scale time | 1 } | | | | |
| | | i | | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | • | : . 1 : . + | Part 16 | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | Patch | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 3 00 00 DD | +nnn-rvrn | | Compos | * • • • • • • • | | 3 2-2-1 |
| | Temporary | | | | , | |
| | +11111111111111111111111111111111111111 | | | | | |
| | ± 1 | ٠, ١ | Part. 1 | 1 | | 3 1-2-2 |
| | * | | | † | ••••• | |
| | , | | | | | |
| | | | Part 16 | | | |
| | | : .4 | + | • | | |
| 2 BG 99 90 | ************ | ٠ ٠ | | + | · - | +~~ * * * * * * |
| | l Ferformance mode l temporary patch | !! | Paut 1 | [] | Comminenti | 1 3-3-1 |
| | 1 cemposary pacen | . 1 | | • | | |
| | 7 | | , | | Yone 1 i | 1 1-3-2 |
| | 1 | ; . | Part 9 | ₹ , + | ,+ | |
| | 1 | | | | : 1 | |
| | - | : : | | | Tone 4 | |
| | • | 1 | | | | |
| 2 09 00 00 | + | + | , | + | | |
| | Temporary Thythm setup | ! ! | Common | | | 1 1 - 4 - 5 |
| | i rhythen setup | | | | <i></i> | |
| | | | Notes 35 | i | | 1 3-4-2 |
| | | 7 - 1 | + | | , , , , | + |
| | : | | 1 1 | ŧ | | |
| | • | | Note# 98 | † | | |
| | • | : . | . 1007056 35 | - | | |
| 2 0A 00 00 | _ | | | + | 4~~~~ | |
| | Terformance mode temperary patch | 1 | l Part 13 | : | Common I | 1 - 1 - 1 |
| | temperary patch | | | •. | | |
| | | + | ; : • | ia. | Tone 1 | 1 1-3-2 |
| | , | · . | Part 16 | i | 4 | ., |
| | | | | ٠. | 1 3 3 | |
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| | - | : | | | ITone 4 € | |
| 13 00 00 00 | ******************* | | | | | |
| | Patch mode | ŧ | ුරුණකරු ව | 1 | | 1 7-3-1 |
| | temporary patch | 1 | • | 3 | | |
| | | ÷. | tope) | 4 | | 1 1-3-2 |
| | | | | | | |
| | • | | 1 6 | 1 | | |
| | i. | 4 . | | | | |
| | 1 | 1 | ! Tone 4 | | | |

| | + ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ | | ., |
|-------------|---|--|---|
| | User performance | USER:03 | Campion 1 - 2 - 3 6 |
| | | ia la | 4-60000000004,.4 |
| | | t . + | ! Pags } { \$-2-2 } |
| | : | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , | 1 1 1 |
| | | : | . Part 36 |
| | : | | .4 |
| 10 40 00 00 | : 12sex | 1 USER:) | Common 1-4-1 |
| | thythm petup | { | 4-3 |
| | * | 1 DSER-2 . | : Note# 35 % 1-4-2 |
| | • | : 1, | |
| | : | : . | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| | | : | . : Notes 98 : |
| 11 00 00 00 | ; | : <,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | |
| | ! User ! patch | USER:001 { | : Compress (1 1 - 3 - 1 1 |
| | + | 1 1 3 | 40.000000000000000000000000000000000000 |
| | | : | : Tane 1 ! 1-3-2 |
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| | : | | . ? Tone 4 ! |
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| 20 86 90 89 | Data card performance | f | Comman 1 3×2×5 3 |
| | I may from a come | | April 200 - 100 - |
| | i per constitue | | |
| | + | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Part 1 { 1.2-2 } |
| | ; | * ; ; . ; . + | 1 Part 3 { 1 · 2 · 2 · 3 · 4 |
| | | * } : . ; | 1 Part 3 { 1-2-2 } |
| | ; ; ; ; | | 1 Part 3 : {1-2-2 } |
| | | - | 1 Part 3 : { 1-2-2 } |
| | ; ; ; ; ; Dato card | - 1 CARD:32 | 1 Part 3 : { 1-2-2 } |
| | Dato cetch | CARD:32 | Part 3 : 23-2-2 } |
| | Data cerd | CARD: 1 | Part 3 : 12-2 } 1 : |
| | Data cerd | CARD:1 | Part 3 |
| | Data cerd | CARD:1 | Part 3 : { 1-2-2 } 1 |
| 20 40 86 88 | Pato cerd | CARD:1 | Part 3 : 12-2 } 1 |
| 20 40 86 88 | Dato cerd irrythm setup | CARD:1 | Part 3 |
| 20 40 86 88 | Dato cerd Finthm setup Fara cerd Fara cerd | i CARD:2 | Part 3 |
| 20 40 86 88 | Dato cerd irrythm setup | CARD:32 CARD:32 CARD:32 CARD:32 CARD:32 CARD:32 CARD:30 CARD:3 | Part 3 |
| 20 40 86 88 | Dato cerd Finthm setup Fara cerd Fara cerd | i CARD:1 | Part 3 |
| 20 40 86 88 | Dato cerd Finthm setup Fara cerd Fara cerd | CARD:12 | Part 3 |
| 20 40 86 88 | Dato cerd Finthm setup Fara cerd Fara cerd | CARD:12 | Part 3 |

2 GS

< MODEL 1D = 42H >

| 1 3 | Start | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|------|-----|----|-------------|---------|-----|
| address | | | ŧ | | Description | | |
| ŧ | | | | • | | | |
| 3 | | 10 | | 3 | Scale Tune | | 2-1 |
| à | 40 | 11 | 00 | 3 | ; | Part 1 | |
| ŧ | 40 | 12 | Ðθ | î | : | PartZ | |
| 3 | 40 | 13 | DΦ | -1 | ; | Parti | |
| ž. | 40 | 14 | 0.0 | -1 | 1 | Part 4 | |
| | 40 | 15 | 0.0 | 1 | 1 | Part5 | |
| \$ | 40 | 16 | 0:0 | 1 | , | Part 5 | |
| 1 | 40 | 17 | 60 | 1 | | Part? | |
|) | 40 | 28 | 0.0 | 1 | 1 | Parl8 | |
| į | 40 | 13 | 0.0 | 1 | : | Part 9 | |
| i | 48 | A£ | 00 | i. | i | Partli | |
| i | 4.0 | 18 | 66 | 3 | i | Part 13 | |
| i | 40 | | 69 | į | | Part 13 | |
| - 1 | 40 | 10 | 60 | 3 | | Part 14 | |
| i. | 40 | 18 | 93 | ì | : | Part15 | |
| - 1 | 40 | 3.57 | 60 | í | | Part.16 | |

2-8 Scale Tune

| a | tdress | 7 | | | | | | |
|---|--------|----|-----------|-----|------------|-----|-------------|--|
| | 40 | ., | Сова вава | | Scale Tune | c | 00 - 127 | |
| | | ÷ | | i | | | 1-64 - 4631 | |
| | 43 | ţ | | | | C.a | | |
| | 4.2 | , | 3 | - 1 | | 10 | | |
| | 43 | 1 | 2 | Ē | | D# | | |
| | 44 | i | | - i | : | Ε | | |
| | 45 | î | | ţ | 1 | F | | |
| | 46 | 1 | i | - ? | 2 | řΫ | | |
| | 47 | i | , | į | 3 | G | | |
| | 48 | 1 | 2 | | | Gĕ | | |
| | 49 | 1 | : | 3 | | A | | |
| | 4A | i. | | ī | 7 | A≑ | | |
| | 411 | Ĺ | | ž | 4 | 35 | | |

/ Example using DTI / To set the performance part 1 Arabia, send the data as follows: POH 41H 10H 42H 12H 49H 11H 40H 3AH 6DH 3EH 34H 0DH 38H 6BH 3CH 6FH 40H 16H 0FH 76H F7R

●Table A-1::Decimal to Hexadecimal

The NIDI messages are expressed in boxadecimal configured in 7 bits. This table in usefull when you read or write HIDI messages.

(D) váccimal (B) =hexadecimal

| | | | | | | + 1 | | 4 4 . | | ٠. | | | | - + - | | + |
|----|-------|-----|--------|------|-----|-----|--------|-------|--------------------|----|-------|------|------|-------|--------|----|
| ì | 15) | i | 681 | 11 | (0) | i | (3) | 13 | $\{\mathfrak{D}\}$ | 1 | (11) | 12 | (5) | : | (R) | ž |
| j. | 0 | | 908 | 13 | 32 | ; | 2081 | 18 | 64 | Ť | 408 | 13 | 96 | 7 | 60H | ì |
| į | | | 018 | 13 | 3.3 | ŧ | 338 | ! 3 | 65 | į. | 4571 | Íέ | 97 | | 618 | 3 |
| į | 2 | i | 028 | 5 1 | 34 | į | 2211 | 11 | 66 | Ĺ | 429 | 13 | 98 | : | 628 | į |
| ì | - 3 | i | | 11 | 35 | į | 238 | 11 | 67 | į. | 4384 | i ŝ | 99 | i | 63H | 2 |
| í | 4 | i. | 0480 | 1 | 36 | į | 241 | 11 | 68 | Ĺ | | 13 | 200 | i | 6431 | į |
| į | | i. | 0581 | 2 | 3.7 | ì | 259 | 16 | 6.9 | | | 13 | 101 | | 65# | Ī |
| į | 5 6 3 | i | | 11 | 3.8 | į | 3.68 | 13 | 7.0 | 1 | 669 | i ŧ | 100 | 1 | 66)4 | 9 |
| į | 3 | i. | | 3 } | 39 | į | 278 | 11 | 71 | i. | 4737 | H | 103 | | 6713 | ÷ |
| i | ş. | i. | 1880 | i i | | 1 | 2.031 | 13 | 72 | ì | 689 | 11 | 104 | Ĺ | 688 | ŝ |
| i | è | i | | 13 | 41 | ŧ | 298 | 11 | 7.3 | i. | 4971 | 13 | 195 | i. | 6318 | ? |
| į | 10 | i | MAG | 11 | 42 | į | ZAH | 14 | 7.4 | 1 | 4 AH | !! | 106 | i | ti-A33 | Į |
| i | 11 | i | | -17 | 43 | í | 288 | Ηİ | 75 | ı | 489 | 11 | 107 | İ | űBit | í |
| i | 12 | 1 | 903 | тi | 4.4 | ٢ | 2031 | 3.1 | | 1 | 4CI | 1.1 | 108 | ŀ | 6C18 | 1 |
| i | 13 | 1 | ODE | -12 | 43 | į | 2 (24) | 3.1 | 77 | Ĺ | 408 | 11 | 109 | i | 62H | İ |
| Ĺ | 14 | į | 0E13 | 11 | 46 | į | 2 525 | ÷ į | 78 | ÷ | 6 E34 | 1.1 | 116 | ŀ | 6EH | 1 |
| i | 15 | i | 0816 | - 11 | 47 | i | 2535 | - j | 39 | ţ | 4831 | 11 | 111 | ŧ | 6FH | 1 |
| Ĺ | 16 | 1 | 109 | 11 | 48 | 1 | 3.08 | : j | 80 | 3 | 508 | 11 | 113 | 3 | 70H | ! |
| ï | 17 | 1 | 119 | 11 | 49 | 1 | 118 | 1.1 | 81 | 1 | 5)18 | : 1 | 113 | ş | 73 H | i |
| i | 1.6 | 1 | 121€ | 14 | 50 | 1 | 328 | 11 | 83 | ŧ | 523 | 1.1 | 114 | 3 | 728 | 1 |
| ï | 19 | į | 1316 | i i | 5.5 | i | 339 | 1.1 | 83 | į. | 53R | i i | 115 | 4 | 738 | 1 |
| i | 2.0 | ij. | 1416 | ii | 53 | i | 348 | 11 | 84 | ŝ | 5413 | 5 1 | 116 | | 746 | ļ. |
| ÷ | 21 | i. | \$ 515 | Ιi | 53 | 1 | 35H | 1.1 | 85 | ŧ | 551 | 33 | 117 | ? | 75H | Ļ |
| ŧ | 22 | i. | 1618 | 11 | 54 | ı | 3619 | 11 | 86 |) | SéR | 31 | 116 | | 765 | ţ |
| i | 2.3 | 1 | 3.718 | 3.1 | 55 | i | 3713 | 1.1 | 87 | | | 3 1 | 119 | 4 | 779 | ŧ |
| ŧ | 24 | | 188 | 3 i | 56 | i | 36H | 1.1 | 88 | į | 599 | 8.5 | 120 | | 78H | È |
| i | 25 | i | 198 | 1.1 | 57 | ì | 39B | 11 | 89 | Į | 99H | 3 ; | 123 | í | 79H | È |
| i | 26 | į | JAB | ŧΪ | 5B | ÷ | 3AK | 1.1 | 90 | 1 | 5AH | § ! | 122 | 4 | 788 | ſ |
| i | 27 | 3 | 188 | 11 | 69 | į | 33315 | 11 | 91 | İ | HÆē | ŧ. | 123 | -1 | 785 | f |
| ÷ | 28 | ÷ | 108 | 11 | 60 | į | 3CH | | 92 | 1 | SCH | 11 | 124 | - 1 | ₹CH | |
| ŧ | 29 | į | | 4.7 | 5.1 | i | SOR | 13 | 93 | i | 3.DH | 4: | 3.25 | i | 7 DH | ÷ |
| ŧ | 30 | 4 | 3 69 | 3.5 | 62 | į | 3 EH | 3.5 | | 1 | 5 EH | \$ 1 | 126 | - 1 | 788 | |
| į | 31 | \$ | 11771 | 3.3 | 53 | ī | 3 PH | (2) | 9.5 | 1 | 5FH | 1.2 | 127 | 1 | 765 | 5 |
| _ | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | , | | | - 4. | | + |

The decimal value of MIDI channel, bank select, program change, etc is the decimal number in the table plus 1. In the hexadecimal notation in configured 7 bits, the maximum data of 1 byte is 129. If the data is more than 128, used plural bytes. The signed value is 00M \times -64, 48M ±6, 7FH z -63. In decimal note-time

The Signed value is decimal number in the table minus (d. The signed value of dual bytes is 80 00% = 40.21, 40 00% = 40.77 7% = 48191. For example, converted caH bbW (hex) to decimal to the following: as bbW = 40 00 M a se x 128 + bb = 64 x 129.

●TABLE A-2: ASCII code

Parch Name and Performance Masse of MIDE data are described the ASC() code in the table below.

tClaCbayacter (B)#Bexedecimel

i (e)) on it (e); (a) it (e); (#) }

Model JV-1080

MIDI Implementation Chart

Date: July. 18, 1994

Version: 1.00

| | Function | Transmitted | Recognized | Remarks |
|---------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Basic Channel | Default Changed | x x | 1 - 16, OFF 1 - 16, OFF | Memorized |
| Mode | Default Messages Altered | X X ********** | Mode 3 Mode 3, 4 (M=1) | |
| Note Number : | True Voice | X ******** | 0 – 127 0 – 127 | |
| Velocity | Note ON Note OFF | X X | 0 | |
| After Touch | Key's Ch's | X X | 0 * 1 0 * 1 | |
| Pitch Bend | | x | O*1 | Resolution: 9 bits |
| Control Change | 0 - 95 0, 32 12 45 6, 38 6, 38 101 645 667 684 93 100, 101 | X XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX X | 0 * 2 0 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * | Bank select Modulation Breath Foot type Portamento time Data entry Volume Balance Panpot Expression Hold 1 Portamento Soft pedal Hold 2 Portamento control General purpose effects 1 (Reverb) General purpose effects 3 (Chorus) RPN LSB, MSB |
| Prog Change | : True # | X ******** | O * 1 0 - 127 | Program Number 1 128 |
| System Exc | lusive | О | 0 * 1 | |
| System Common | : Song Pos : Song Sel : Tune | x x x | X X X | |
| System Real Time | : Clock : Commands | X X | O * I | |
| Aux Message | : All Sound OFF : Reset All Controllers : Local ON/OFF : All Notes OFF : Active Sense : Reset | X X X X X X | O O X O (123 – 127) O X | |
| Notes | | *1 Can be set to O or λ *2 Can be changed ma | I manually and memorized. nually and memorized. | |

Mode 1 : OMNI ON, POLY

Mode 2: OMNI ON, MONO

Mode 3: OMNI OFF, POLY Mode 4: OMNI OFF, MONO

O:Yes X:No

Index

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| I Want to Change the Volume | |
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| O Changing the volume for a Patch | |
| O Changing the volume for a Tone | P.55 (Patch) |
| O Changing the TVA envelope | P.65 (Khythm Set)P.65 (Khythm Set) |
| Criatigning the TVA envelope | D 45 (Dhythm Cat) |
| O Amplifying a wave | |
| ······································ | P 64 (Physhen Sat) |
| O Changing the volume according to | the kevboard posi |
| tion | |
| O Changing the volume with key velo | cityP.55 (Patch) |
| | |
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| O Changing the basic pitch for a Tone. | P.52 |
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| O Changing the pan settings for Tones | P.55 (Patch) |
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| stroke | |
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| | |
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Handelsgesellschaft mbH. Oststrasse 96, 22844 Norderstedt, GERMANY TEL: (040) 52 68090

FRANCE Guillard Musiques Roland

ZAC de Rosarge Les Echels 01700 MIRIBEL FRANCE TEL: (72) 26 5060

Guillard Musiques Roland (Paris Office)

1923 rue Léon Geoffioy 94400 VITRY-SUR-SEINE FRANCE TEL: (1) 4680 86 62

188, 113 4000 00 02

BELGIUM/HOLLAND/ LUXEMBOURG

Roland Benelux N, V, Houlshaal 1 B-2260 Oevel-Westerlo BELGIUM TEL: (014) 575811

DENMARK

Roland Scandinavia A/S Langebrogade 6 Box 1937 DK-1023 Copenhagen K. DENMARK TEL; 31 95 31 11

SWEDEN

Roland Scandinavia A/S Danvik Center 28 A, 2 II. 5-131 30 Nacka SWEDEN TEL: 1081 702 0020

NORWAY Roland Scandinavia Avd.

Rotand Scandinavia Avd. Kontor Norge Lilleakerveien 2 Postboks 95 Lilleaker N-0216 Oslo 2 NORWAY

FINLAND

TEL: (02) 73 0074

Fazer Musik Inc. Lansituulentie POB 169, SF-02101 Espoo FINLAND TEL: (00) 43 5011

SWITZERLAND Roland (Switzerland) AG Musitronic AG

Gerberstrasse 5, CH-4410 Liestal, SWITZURLAND TEL: (061) 921 1615

AUSTRIA

E. Dematte &Co. Neu-Ruri Siemens-Strasse 4 A-604(I Innsbruck P.O.Box 83 AUSTRIA TEL: (0512) 26 44 260

GREECE

V. Dimitriadis & Co. Ltd. 20, Alexandras Avn., GR 10682 Albens, GREECE TEL: (01) 8232415

PORTUGAL Casa Caius Instrumentos Musicais Lda.

Rua de Santa Catarina 131 4000 Porto, PORTUGAL TEL: (02) 38 4456

HUNGARY

Intermusica Ltd, Warehouse Area 'DEPO' Torokbalini, Budapest HUNGARY TFC: 1) 1868905

ISRAEL

D.J.A. International Ltd. Twin Towers. 33 Jabntinsy St. Room 211, Ramat Gan 52511 ISRAEL

TEL: (03) 751 8585

CYPRUS
Radex Sound Equipment
Ltd.

17 Diagorou St., P.O.Box 2046, Nicosia CYPRUS TEU (2) 453 426 (2) 466 423

U.A.E Zak Electronics & Musical Instruments Co.

P.O. Box 8050 DUBAI, U.A.E TEL: 360715

KUWAIT

Easa Husain Al-Yousifi P.O. Box 126 Safat 13002 KUWAIT TEL: 5719499

LEBANON

A. Chahine & Fils P.O. Box 16-5857 Behul, LEBANON TEL: (01) 335799

TURKEY

Barkat Sanayi ve Ticaret Siraselviler Cad. 86/6 Taksim Islanbul, TURKEY TEL: (0212) 2499324

EGYPT

Al Fanny Trading Office 9, Ebn Hagai Ai Askalany Street, Ard El Golf, Heliopolis, Cairo, 11341 EGYPT TEL: (02) 917 803 (04) 171 828

CATAR

Badie Studio & Stores P.O.Box 62. DOHA Qatai TEL: 423554

BAHRAIN

Moon Stores
Bad Al Bahrain Road,
P.O.Box 20077
State of Bahrain
TEL: 211 005

BRAZIL

Roland Brasif Ltda. R. Coronel Octaviano da Silvelra 203 05522-010 Sao Paulo BRAZIL TEL: (11) 843 9377

MEXICO Casa Veerkamp, s.a. de

C.V. Mesones No. 21 Col. Centro MEXICO D.F. 06080 TEL: 1905) 709 3716

ta Casa Wagner de Guadafajara s.a. de c.v. Av. Corona No. 202 S.J. C.P.44100 Guadafajara,

C.P.44100 Guadalajara, Jalisco MEXICO TEL: (36) 13 1414

VENEZUELA

Musicland Digital C.A. Av. Francisco De Miranda, Centro Parque de Cristal, Nivel C2 Local 20 Caracas VENEZUELA TEL: (2) 285 9218

PANAMA Productos Superiores,

S.A. Apartado 655 - Panama 1 REP. DE PANAMA TEL: 26 3322

ARGENTINA Instrumentos Musicales

S.A. Florida 638 11005) Buenos Aires ARCENTINA TEL: (1) 394 4029

HONG KONG Tom Lee Music Co., Ltd.

Service Division
22-32 Pun Shan Street, Tsuen
Wan, New Territories,
HONG KONG
TEL: 415 0911

KOREA

Cosmos Corporation Service Station 261 2nd Flori Nak-Won Arcade Jong Ro ku, Seoul, KOREA TEL: (02) 742 8844

SINGAPORE

Swee Lee Company BLOCK 231, Bain Street #03-23 Bras Basah Complex, Singapore 0718 TEL: 3307886

PHILIPPINES

G.A. Yupangco & Co. Inc. 339 Gil J. Puyai Avenue

339 Gil J. Puyai Avenue Makati, Metro Manila 1200, PHILIPPINES TEL: 1021-817-0013

THAILAND

Theera Music Co., Ltd. 330 Veing Nakorn Kasem, Soi 2, Bangkok 10100, THAILAND TEL: (02) 2248821

MALAYSIA

Bentiey Music SON BHD No.142, Jaian Bukil Bintang 55100 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA TEL: (03) 2443333

INDONESIA PT CITRARAMA BELANTIKA

Kompleks Perkantoran Duta Meilin Blok E No.6—7 Jl. Gajah Mada No.3—5, Jakarta 10130, INDONESIA TEL: (021) 3850073

TAIWAN

Siruba Enterprise (Taiwan) Co., LTD. Room. 5, 9ft. No. 112 Chung Shan N.Road Sec,2 Talpel, TAIWAN, R.O.C. TEL: (02) 571 5860

SOUTH AFRICA That Other Music Shop (PTY) Ltd.

11 Melle Street (Cnr Melle and Juta Street) Braamfontein 2001 Republic of South Africa TEL: (011) 403 4105

Paul Bothner (PTY) Ltd.

17 Werdmuller Centre Claiemont 7700 Republic of South Africa TEL: (021) 64 4030

Apparatus containing Lithium batteries

ADVARSEL!

Lithiumbatteri - Eksplosionsfare ved fejlagtig håndtering. Udskiftning må kun ske med batteri af samme fabrikat og type. Levér det brugte batteri tilbage til leverandøren.

ADVARSEL!

Lithiumbatteri - Eksplosjonsfare. Ved utskifting benyttes kun batteri som anbelalt av apparatfabrikanten. Brukt batteri returneres apparatleverandøren.

VARNING!

Explosionsfara vid felaktigt batteribyte. Använd samma batterityp eller en ekvivalent typ som rekommenderas av apparattillverkaren. Kassera använt batteri enligt fabrikantens instruktion.

VAROITUS!

Paristo voi räjahtää, jos se on virheellisesti asennettu. Vaihda paristo ainoastaan laitevalmistajan suosittelemaan tyyppiin. Hävitä käytetty paristo valmistajan ohjelden mukaisesti.

-For Germany

Bescheinigung des Herstellers/Importeurs

Hiermit wird bescheinigt, daß der/die/das SYNTHESIZER MODULE JV-1080

(Gerät, Typ, Bezeichnung)

in Übereinstimmung mit den Bestimmungen der BMPT-AmtsblVfg 243/1991 funk-entstört ist. Der vorschriftsmäßige Betrieb mancher Geräte (z. B. Meßsender) kann allerdings gewissen Einschränkungen unterliegen. Beachten Sie deshalb die Hinweise in der Bedienungsanleitung. Dem Zentralamt lür Zulassungen im Fernmeldewesen wurde das Inverkehrbringen dieses Gerätes angezeigt und die Berechtigung zur Überprüfung der Serie auf die Einhaltung der Bestimmungen eingeräumt.

Roland Corporation

4-16 Dojimahama 1-Chome Kita-ku Osaka 530 Japan

(Name und Anschrift des Herstellers/Importeurs)

For the USA-

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE STATEMENT

This equipment has been tested and lound to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Recrient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Unauthorized changes or modification to this system can void the users authority to operate this equipment. This equipment requires shielded interlace cables in order to meet FCC class B Limit.

For Canada

CLASS B

NOTICE

This digital apparatus does not exceed the Class B limits for radio noise emissions set out in the Radio Interference Regulations of the Canadian Department of Communications.

CLASS B

AVIS

Cet appareil numérique ne dépasse pas les limites de la classe B au niveau des émissions de bruits radioelectriques fixés dans le Réglement des signaux parasites par le ministère canadien des Communications.

SPECIFICATIONS

JV-1080: Multi-timbral Synthesizer module (Conforms to General MIDI System)

· Parts

Part Ito 16

Maximum Polyphony

64 Voices

Effects

EFX: 40 types (refer to the "Remarks" in the right side column) Chorus: 1 type

Reverb: 1 type

Memory

Internal System: Patch User: 128 Preset A: 128 Preset B: 128 Preset C: 128 Preset D (General MIDI Sound Set): 128 Performance 32 User: 32 Preset A: Preset B: 32 Rhythm Set User: 2 Preset A: 2 Preset B: 2

2

Display

40 characters, 2 lines (backlit LCD)

Connectors

Preset C:

MIX OUT Jack (L, R) OUTPUT 1 Jack (L, R) OUTPUT 2 Jack (L, R) Headphone Jack (Stereo) MIDI Connectors (IN, OUT, THRU) Wave Expansion Board Slot (4 in total) Card Slot (PCM, DATA)

Preset D (General MIDI Percussion Map):

Power Supply

AC 120V, AC 220 V or AC 240 V

Power Consumption

16 W (AC120V), 17W (AC220V, AC240V)

Dimensions

482(W) x 281(D) x 88(H) mm 18-15/16" (W) x 11-1/16" (D) x 3-1/2" (H) inches (EIA -2U rack mount type)

·Weight

5.0 kg / 11 lbs 1 oz

Accessories

Owner's Manual AC Cord

Options

DATA Card (PN-JV80 series, M-256E / 512E) PCM Card (SO-PCM 1 series) Expansion Board (SR-JV-80 series)

<Remarks>

EFX types:

1: Stereo Equalizer

2: Overdrive

3: Distortion

4: Phaser

5: Spectrum

6: Enhancer

7: Auto-Wah

8: Rotary

9: Compressor

10: Limiter

11: HEXA Chorus

12: Tremolo Chorus

13: Space D

14: Stereo Chorus

15: Stereo Flanger

16: Step Flanger

17: Stereo Delay

18: Modulation Delay

19: Triple Tap Delay

20: Quadruple Tap Delay 21: Time Control Delay

22: 2 Voice Pitch Shifter

23: Feedback Pitch Shifter

24: Reverb

25: Gate Reverb

26: Overdrive -> Chorus

27: Overdrive -> Flanger

28: Overdrive -> Delay

29: Distortion -> Chorus

30: Distortion -> Flanger

31: Distortion -> Delay

32: Enhancer -> Chorus

33: Enhancer -> Flanger

34: Enhancer -> Delay

35: Chorus -> Delay

36: Flanger -> Delay

37: Chorus -> Flanger

38: Chorus / Delay

39: Flanger / Chorus

40: Chorus / Flanger

:> : serial connection / : parallel connection

^{*} In the interest of product development, the specifications for this product are subject to change without prior notice.

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