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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Skip to contentHome / Studio / Studio Controllers / Keyboard Controllers SKU: XM-OXYGEN49IV R3,899.00 Original price was: R3,899.00.R3,509.00Current price is: R3,509.00.USB MIDI Performance Keyboard ControllerEnquire for Availability & Updated PriceNotify me when the item is back in stock. Marshall Music Do you have the latest drivers for your device? Our engineering team is constantly adding, updating and improving our drivers to ensure optimal performance. Latest Updates Driver Updates Product Version Date File Download Firmware Updates Software Updates Melodics Offer For a Limited time join over 100,000 musicians building their skills with Melodics. Melodics is a desktop app that teaches you to play and perform with MIDI keyboards, pad controllers, and drums. Whether your just starting out or a seasoned pro looking to learn advanced techniques Melodics grows with you. It’s free to download upon registration of your controller, and comes with over 60 free lessons (Including Five Exclusive to M-Audio) to get you started! NEW: Welcome to The World of VIP Music Software | Effortless Integration, Enhanced Workflow Experience expanded control of your VST instrument and effect collection with Oxygen 49 and VIP3.0 (Free Download Included a $99.99 Value). VIP3.0 provides you with unparalleled access to your virtual instrument and effect collection, seamlessly integrating the hardware / software experience and grants the unrestricted freedom to create in a user-friendly, intuitive format. The combination of VIP and Oxygen 49 maximizes workflow and ensures a playing experience that feels natural and enhances creativity – the natural, tactile feel of hardware fused with the unrivalled processing capability of virtual Instruments. Quickly find sounds based on instrument type, timbre, style or articulation from your entire VST library; sculpt immersive, expressive sounds and textures layering up to 8 separate instruments and patches per VIP instance; load up to 4 different VST effects per instrument channel to sculpt the perfect sound; put power into your performance with Pad Chord Progressions and user-friendly Key Control processors; and much more. From live performance to studio production, VIP’s user-friendly functionality coupled with a diverse feature set guarantees simple, seamless integration into your existing setup and provides the ultimate platform for unrestricted creative expression. The Oxygen Series M-Audio pioneered the portable MIDI controller market with the Oxygen series of keyboard controllers. Today, M-Audio continues to be a leader of this technology by developing intuitive controllers for software-based music production and performance. Thanks to continued innovation over the course of nearly a decade, the new Oxygen series controllers offer more control, deep hardware/software integration, and come equipped with a reliable build that enables you to make music on the go or implement these controllers into any studio. Streamlined Control With an array of assignable knobs, pads, and faders, Oxygen 49 gives you total control over your software, allowing you to stay engaged in the creative flow of recording and mixing music without ever reaching for the mouse. It features 49 velocity-sensitive keys for playing chords, bass lines, and melodies; eight assignable knobs for tweaking effect plugins and virtual instruments; eight velocity-sensitive pads for triggering samples or finger drumming; and nine assignable faders for mixing tracks together and controlling the master output. Oxygen 49 also has dedicated transport controls and track-up and -down buttons that allow you to initiate play, stop, and record in the DAW environment right from your keyboard controller. Use Your Favorite DAW The Oxygen 49 MIDI controller offers out-of-the-box integration with popular DAWs including Ableton Live, Pro Tools, Logic, Cubase, and many more. Using DirectLink, Oxygen 49's controls instantly map to key parameters in your favorite DAW, enabling you to immediately tweak the mixers, editors, and transport windows. Additionally, Oxygen 49 has built-in customizable mapping presets that quickly interface Oxygen 49 with your favorite effect plugins and virtual instruments. Setting up a MIDI controller with your software doesn’t get any easier than this. For an easy-to-use and portable setup, all Oxygen controllers are USB-powered, class-compliant, and support USB-MIDI connectivity. Plus, they support iOS connectivity with the Apple iPad Camera Connection Kit (sold separately), enabling you to perform and compose with audio apps on your iPad and other iOS devices. Ableton Live Lite Ableton Live Lite is included with Oxygen 49 for immediate music creation. One of the most popular performance and production programs available in the world, Ableton Live Lite is a powerful music creation tool that enables musicians and producers to spontaneously compose, record, remix, improvise, and edit musical ideas in a fluid audio/MIDI environment. Host plugins and use Oxygen 49 to produce, compose, or perform all within Ableton Live Lite. When you are satisfied with your work, Ableton Live lets you save it or mix it down. AIR Music Tech Xpand!2 Xpand!2 is a multitimbral workstation offering four active sound slots, or parts, per patch. Each part is provided with its own MIDI channel, Note Range (Zone), Mix, Arpeggiation, Modulation, and Effects settings—an excellent method for creating individual parts. Harnessing the four parts together to build one amazing Patch is where Xpand!2 reveals its true power. Using everything from wavetables and FM synthesis to sample playback, the expert sound design team at Air Music Tech has carefully created thousands of ready-to-play Xpand!2 patches. Touch Loops Chop up and mix 2 gigs of samples ranging from deep ambient synth pad loops to vintage drum one shots. These are all designed to inspire your music production and provide professional sounding samples that will shine in your mix. Touch Loops perfectly captures the tone and intensity of each sample, so they enhance and complement any song, wherever you use them. This incredible value can be found in your M-Audio account, ready to be downloaded and chopped to your liking! Ableton is a trademark of Ableton AG. Cubase is a registered trademark of Steinberg Media Technologies AG. Pro Tools is a registered trademark of Avid Technology, Inc. in the U.S. and other countries. Logic is a trademark of Apple Inc., registered in the U.S. and other countries. M-Audio is a trademark of inMusic Brands Inc., registered in the US and other countries. All other product or company names are trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective owners. Welcome to Zanderjaz. Listen to over 300 tracks and 12 different playlists of music dating back to before 2010. Download anything you want for free. Original BeatsBeatsOriginal instrumentals created by Zanderjaz and friends.Sampled BeatsBeatsSampled instrumentals created by Zanderjaz.Dubstep SongsDubstepVarious dubstep instrumentals and songs created by Zanderjaz.Bruhklyn Stax - Out ThereRap/Hip-HopStax worked with Zanderjaz on several songs and this project is a curated compilation of some of the dope songs they created together over the years.Tucker - One Step AwayRapTucker and DJ Isso's second album collaboration that was never fully finished.DJ Isso - IssoStepDubstepDJ Isso's first dubstep compilation with original songs and remixes.Tucker - H Town To YayriettaRapTucker and DJ Isso's first musical collaboration.Joe Brat - Rich Not ArrogantRapJoe Brat’s first full length album. Recorded, mixed and mastered by Joe Brat himself, and all beats produced by DJ Isso from Isso Productions, now known as Zanderjaz.Dstructive - Donut Powered Time MachineHip-HopDstructive released a classic mixtape with “Donut Powered Time Machine” by taking it back to old school instrumentals created by some of the best producers in hip hop history.Dstructive - Writer's BlockHip-HopPeep the carefully crafted flow and rhyming style Dstructive brings us in this album called “Writer’s Block.”Isso Productions Vol. 1Hip-HopThe Isso Beats Volume 1 Mixtape features various collaborations with DJ Isso's instrumental creations and vocal artists. Parental guidance is advised.Isso Productions Studio Collabs (Pre 2010)RapVarious collaborations with different artists. Recorded at Isso Productions studios in Atlanta, GA.Zanderjaz and Amholma - WaveBreezin'N Gage and Isso - Freak Me SlowEchoReturnSweetVanishAttitudeSpentNo DoubtDone Wit ItMuerteZanderjaz and Glen Smith - OneDameRefreshSoulsI Don't NeverFinal DaysRevelationIt's MajorDistortedHustle OnZoneCagedFlippin' OutMobFreeSterlingToo LateSoullessFoundOblivionTestin' MeMistakeStellarNothin'DigsWooInfinityGloomPositiveUh OhRodeoLitsWantSignalsNo OneReboundClassicalDearnShawty Get LowI'm HereIllaThe AytrixCheck It OutBecause Of YouHungerIt Is What It IsThe EndCream Of The CropBlow It DownHypochondriacDown LowHold Me DownKillin' Em HardBody HighMotivationInspirationStereotypeTrap AnthemPull It OffKeep Movin'New LifeThis Is HoodPaybackVictoriousThat Crank ShitRepresenterBeataholicU Don't KnowUntouchablePoppin' OffOn FireFinaleCursedThat's GangstaOne ChanceStyle ChangersToxicityHollowAxis Of EvilEnd TimesDark HorizonBlameShe GotBeastHer ClimaxTextbook BangerMash OutFeelin' InsideBehind MeSuper SwagRighteousSo AmazingEntrapmentGrindHappy DaysJust Groovin'New EraI'm HotThe RealestInfiniteLast CallBonnoUndefeatedDecayWarningDedicationDon't StopBlazin' FiyaDoin' WorkOdds AgainstJimbolandHoldin' ToolsAll Right NowMindlessEcstasyIf You Ain't KnowSouthsideMy LifeZanderjaz and Glen Smith - EscapeLove Won'tStardomBack ThenTiredRhode Not FollowedPaidDone DealMastermindVibrantApocalypseWatching YouBAMFSomething ElseUC AnthemMelolodicallyRoll UpAny MeansRawnessIndependenceIn The AirThank YouAll My SoulNo ReasonAssaultContagiousInitiationJerkAbnormal12 ThingsThe DreamGangstaCalmBring It OnBouncinF ThatAll For YouMost WantedRIPThe PlanPop Dat ShitBetter DayzYou AreFor The LoveIntroductionJust MeMazeComin' At YouDistressedMadnessLoyaltyGettin' MoneyThrowedSubliminal MindSurvivalCrackThe ArrivalMake You MineYeaboBlankTakin' OverYou'll Never KnowRun Up On Ya ChickSayin' My NameMe And YouRise UpJust In CaseNo More TalkFly High 2Fly HighOut Of TimeBlindBack AgainBiosphereOn The RiseTimeRememberPut 'Em UpWorth ItLast Chance1 WeekReminisceMetamorphosisMeant To BeHardDope Boi Dealin'Talkin' MoneyThe BootBlood MoneySymphonyScamSo FlyLate NightAfter DarkArmageddonWalkin'The RevolutionExaltedGratitudeBullyZanderjaz and Stephen Munzie - Buffer of TimeZanderjaz ft. Glen Smith - Like ThisListenBed SheetsRain DanceMy WayFly AwayYour LifeValorousAnthemCampaignWhat U Think I Hustle For?New BeginningThe Come UpEverybody KnowsDeath LetterAre You Still Down?Grown Ass ManEvery DayMentalityFuck ItFunk ShitThis Is LifeIn DorianRun This CityMayflowerBluntedTime to ShineMake DoPuzzleFay DeadPainRunning9 MonthsBangin' BrassUnbreakableFathomBack Of My MindChargeBeyondJollyMeaninglessStylin'Heartless1-2-3-4EpitomeCubeallHaters TalkCappedGuap MonsterThe Fat JuanAll GoneEndless CycleZanderjaz and Glen Smith - Main StarWhat The FuckSingled OutRegretFull BarsPursuitWaitingDreamtShut It DownOn My ShitStationBreakNo He Didn'tBustedCopy CatStandardPlotTonsRainy DaysSlavesRideYou DiedSay YeahAwakeningOscillationLonelyUp And DownTogetherAdd A Lil SugarJazzySay GoodbyeHeadyPerspectiveJee KueTha DanerLove YouJello MoldWhy?ReadyNext LevelYou Better GoIllaGivin' UpYou Know!CasanovaBorn All OverAin't Got LoveLove MeGQLoveUnlimitedUniteUniverseThe Matrix (Dubstep Remix)CorruptThe Carpenters - Rainy Days and Mondays (Dubstep Remix)Bruhklyn Stax ft. Madison - Get AwayI AmBruhklyn Stax ft. Dae - Livin' It UpOut ThereHustle ManHands of TimeAudacityStrapTucker ft. Kayto Reed - ManiacTucker - Here I StandTucker - This Is My LifeTucker - I'ma GrindTucker - Throwed In This GameTucker ft. Kayto Reed - Put It On MeTucker - Karma Is 360Tucker - Full Time HustlerTucker - SwagTucker - Right BackTucker ft. Kayto Reed - Take Me AwayTucker - All I KnowTucker - Miss Oh My Part 2Tucker ft. Kayto Reed - Counted Me OutTucker - Just Aint MeTucker - PaidTucker - Cradle To The GraveDJ Isso & Stephen Munzie - False KarmaBaby Likes DubstepGive WayFinest IngredientDJ Isso & K-Swat - Til the World EndsTrue GritDstructive - 1 Good Reason (Dubstep Remix)Yiruma - River Flows In You (Dubstep Remix)Glee Club - Total Eclipse of the Heart (Dubstep Remix)Glee Club - Total Eclipse of the Heart (Appended)Hard As SteelIt's My Time (ft Neci)My Miss Oh MyI'm Original (I'ma G)H-Town To YaeriettaDefinition Of A HustlerChange My LifeGotta Be A JokeTha Realest PeriodFeelin' Heavenly'Bout My Money Mayne Pt 2SlabKing Of Tha TrapNow I'ma GrindLike A ProfessionalWalk In My ShoesWhat I DoTha Ultimate CostJoe Brat - Rich Not Arrogant (Intro)Joe Brat ft. Yung Frith - STHLM 2 LondonJoe Brat - Wot I WannaJoe Brat - My StoryJoe Brat ft. Kentis - Blaze It UpJoe Brat - I Come FirstJoe Brat - Tha RealnessJoe Brat - Rap GameJoe Brat - Does It MatterJoe Brat ft. Mass Destruction - SoldiersJoe Brat ft. Sanya Lerin - Gotta Believe ItDstructive - Intro SkitDstructive - MayflowersDstructive - SSDDDstructive - IJWMFTTDstructive - Mr Nice GuyDstructive - Rainy Days Part 2Dstructive - Another Dirty WordDstructive - iGoDstructive - Ridin In A GeoDstructive - SymphonyDstructive - Don't CareDstructive - One Good ReasonDstructive - Take Me HomeDstructive - Blow It UpDstructive - Cant Tell Me NothingDstructive - Rainy DaysDstructive - Real Hip-HopBon Bizzle - Shut U Down (Remix)J Midd - On Top of the World ft MoraMyst - I KnowMyst - Sing AlongTambu-Christel Pembele - Six Feet UnderBig Sinn - Talking Money ft J-Easy & Lo GDa Hood Candymann - Ladies Know ft Dutch DirtyDstructive - Boom BoomDstructive - PSADstructive - Real Hip HopIllmic - Rainy DaysIsso - Reminisce ft K SwatMora - That MoneyJ Coop - Most WantedJoe Brat - Rap GameK Swat - Keeps OnK Swat - Live My Life ft MoraK Swat - Stolen CarLil Young - Mainstream ft Lil Cinnamon and Young Hershey StainMicah - Beef CurtainsMora - Don't Know Get LowMora - Shawty Im HotSaint J - Like ThatSaint J Mora and Dstructive - AyoSaint J, Mora and Isso - We Live In The AMyst - Way Behind MeSaint J K Swat LB and Mora - I AmK Swat - My LifeJ-Lyric - Gone ft BigbySaint J - Tryna Get PaidSaint J ft. Isso - Last ChanceK Swat ft. Isso - Stay Grindin'Bruhklyn Stax - QuicksandBron - Crack freestyleBig Sinn - Just Like MeBig Sinn ft. Angel - StreetworkzBig Sinn - RealityManilla p Fresh - Blood, Sweat, TearsDstructive - Real Hip HopDstructive - Rainy DaysDstructive - One Good ReasonDstructive - Ridin' in a GeoDstructive - Blow It UpDstructive - i GoDstructive - Warm UpDstructive - Casanova Free M-Audio Legacy Keyboard Driver is a driver program designed for Keystation mini 5 Latest version: This is one of several driver packages that will replace MA_CA MIDI on Windows platforms. This driver is designed to replace any and all previous installations of M-Audio Legacy Keyboard drivers upon launch. This driver Applies to: Keystation 49, Keystation 49, Keystation 61, Oxygen8, Radium 49, and Radium 61. Share your experience: Write a review about this program Top 200 Scenic View DriveSuite 201Cumberland, RI 02864United States Abbey House, 282 Farnborough RoadFarnboroughHampshire, GU14 7NAUnited Kingdom Hans Günther Sohl Str. 4a47807 KrefeldGermany 7th Floor, NO. 165, Naking East RoadSection 4Taipei 105Taiwan Minami Azabu 1-5-10Koike Building 1-2FMinato-ku, Tokyo106-0047 Japan Do you have the latest drivers for your device? Our engineering team is constantly adding, updating and improving our drivers to ensure optimal performance. Choose your product Looking for legacy M-Audio products? Click here . © 2024 All Rights Reserved M-Audio Privacy Policy | Terms of Use M-AUDIOKeyboard Controller Seriesdriver softwarewindows | macintoshversion: 071306©2006 - M-Audio. Unauthorized duplication is a violation of applicable laws. PN: MP05-00081Contains drivers / documentation for M-Audio products:Keystation 49eAxiom 25Axiom 49Axiom 61Oxygen 8v2Oxygen 49Oxygen 61Multilanguage There are no reviews yet. Be the first one to . 49 full-size, semi-weighted velocity-sensitive keysOctave range switch buttonsPitch and modulation wheelsTransport controlsUSB-MIDI cable connectionUSB-powered49 keysNo power supply required for 49-keyPlug-and-play capability with PC, Mac, and iOS devicesDAW (digital audio workstation) music productionMIDI keyboard playingLearning to play pianoLive performancesEasy set up with USB plug-and-playWeighs under 5 poundsTraditional M-Audio sleek designCompatible with Windows, Mac, and iOS devicesSlight configuration issues with FL Studio 12Cheap plastic feelMinimal featuresM-Audio Keystation 49ESThe M-Audio Keystation 49 is the ultimate bang for your buck when it comes to bargain MIDI keyboard controllers. They usually ring up for about $100, but I got mine on sale at Guitar Center for only $50, so I couldn’t pass up the 50% off deal. My favorite feature of the M-Audio Keystation MIDI keyboards is the fact that they are incredibly light weight and can be moved without much hassle. If you’re a musician on the go, the portability also makes great for traveling. I rated the keyboard a 4 out of 5 due to its cheap feel and some slight compatibility issues I experienced (most of which were easily resolved) while using the keyboard with FL Studio 12. M-Audio Keystation 49 best featuresWhile the Keystation 49 is quite simplistic with only 49 keys (4 octaves), it doesn’t fall short of the necessary features I typically look for in a MIDI controller. Sure, it doesn’t have 8 knobs, 8 pads, and 8 faders like I want, but it gets the job done in a pinch. Octave switches, transport controls (up, down, left, right, select), play, stop, record, volume fader, pitch wheel, and a modulation wheel all come in handy when using the Keystation keyboard. What’s best about the keyboard is that it is practically plug-and-play! Turn it on and you are ready to go in most digital audio workstation software programs.How compatible is the M-Audio Keystation MIDI keyboard?M-Audio’s Keystation keyboards are extremely compatible with PC, Mac, and even iOS devices (with an adapter kit sold separately). The keyboard is simply plug-and-play... well, for the most part. I’ve used this keyboard inside FL Studio 12 on my desktop PC and I’ve used it on my MacBook Pro with the new FL Studio 12 alpha beta for Mac. One thing I noticed about the M-Audio Keystation 49es keyboard is that it has some slight compatibility issues with FL Studio 12. I’ve managed to get all of the features working properly except the volume fader, and you can check out my tutorial video on how to configure the M-Audio Keystation MIDI Keyboard inside FL Studio below. The same technique applies to all variants of the Keystation keyboard. Is the M-Audio Keystation MIDI keyboard durable and portable?Weighing in at just under 5 pounds out of the box, the Keystation 49es is extremely portable, however, due to the light weight, the plastic housing of they keyboard has a cheap feel to it. If one were to drop the keyboard from a keyboard stand, it would probably not hesitate to break fairly easily. This keyboard is very portable and could be taken on the road or set up in your studio in just a few moments.M-Audio Keystation keyboard for live performanceI would not recommend the M-Audio Keystation 49 for a live performance, however, opting for the 61 or 88-key variant of the Keystation would suffice. They keys are semi-weighted, and when I say semi, I definitely mean semi, because it’s almost hard to tell that they have any weight or springback in them at all. If you’re a traditional pianist who enjoys heavier keys, you might want to skip the Keystation line, however, if you need a cheap temporary option and plan on upgrading in the future, the M-Audio Keystation should hold you over for a while and last for years to come with proper care.Final word about the M-Audio Keystation 49es MIDI keyboardI’d recommend this keyboard to anyone who is shopping on a budget and wants to use a keyboard inside a digital audio workstation such as FL Studio, Logic Pro, Ableton, Pro Tools, etc. The keyboard works best for independent use at a home studio for making music. Also, the keyboard does come with a free piano VST(virtual instrument) and Ableton Live Lite, so you can start playing music as soon as you install the free software and plug in the keyboard. Just remember, like all MIDI keyboards, the Keystation 49 keyboard does not output sound on its own and it requires a DAW, a computer with a sound interface, and speakers in order to achieve sound output from played keys!If you’re just a simple beat maker like myself, the 49-key version might suffice, however, if you’re a pro keyboardist, you should definitely opt for the 61 or 88-key versions which range from about $135-150. Take good care of the Keystation and it should last for years to come at such a bargain price, but if you drop it, you’re probably going to be out of a keyboard or at least a few broken keys. User Guide English (2 – 17) Manual del usuario Español (18 – 33) Manuel d'utilisation Français (34 – 49) Guida per l'uso Italiano (50 – 65) Benutzerhandbuch Deutsch (66 – 82) Appendix English (83 – 87) User Guide (English) Box Contents Oxygen 49 USB Cable Software Download Cards Quickstart Guide Safety & Warranty Manual Support For the latest information about this product (system requirements, compatibility information, etc.) and product registration, visit m-audio.com/oxygen49. For additional product support, visit m-audio.com/support. Setup Connecting Your Keyboard 1. Plug the USB cable provided with your Oxygen 49 to a free USB port on your computer. 2. Plug the other end of the USB cable into the USB input on the Oxygen 49. The single USB cable not only powers the keyboard but also sends MIDI data to and from your computer system. If you intend to use your Oxygen 49 with a USB hub, make sure the USB hub uses an external power supply. Using a passive USB hub which does not use a power supply may not provide enough power if other devices are connected to the hub. We do not recommend connecting an audio interface to the same USB hub as the Oxygen 49. You can also use Oxygen 49 with your iPad Camera Connection Kit to control supported music creation apps. The iPad Camera Connection Kit is available from the Apple Store. Recommended Installation Software: We've included Pro Tools | First M-Audio Edition and Ableton Live Lite with your Oxygen 49 so you can get started making music with professional software right out of the box. For Pro Tools | First M-Audio Edition, register your Oxygen 49 on m-audio.com, and follow the Pro Tools | First M-Audio Edition install instructions in your User Account. For installing Ableton Live Lite, follow the instructions on the included Ableton Live Lite software download card. Also, visit ableton.com to check for any available software updates. Virtual Instruments: Follow the instructions on the software download card for installing the included virtual instrument plugins. After installation, most DAWs will not load virtual instrument plugins automatically. Sustain Pedal* Computer* *not included 2 In order to access the virtual instrument plugins with Pro Tools | First M-Audio Edition and Ableton Live Lite, you will need to choose the plugin folder for the software to scan: Pro Tools | First M-Audio Edition /AAX plugin folders: Ableton/VST Plugins: To set your plugin folder in Ableton Live Lite: 1. Go to the Preferences menu. 2. Select the File Folder tab. Under Plug-In Sources click Browse and select the appropriate plugin 3. After making your selection, the Use VST Custom Plug-In Folder button should be ON. If it is not, Exit the Preferences menu. Ableton Live Lite Setup 1. First, connect Oxygen 49 to an available USB port on your computer using the supplied USB cable, 2. Next, open the Ableton Live Lite Preferences window. Choose your Audio Device in the Audio tab. 3. Select the MIDI / Sync tab. Within the MIDI Ports section, adjust the settings as seen below: 4. Close the Preferences window. 5. To add an instrument or plugin to Ableton Live Lite in order to generate sound, 6. In the Name column just to the right of the Categories column, locate the Instrument or Plug-in of your Windows (32-bit): C:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files\Avid\Audio\Plug-Ins Windows (64-bit): C:\Program Files\Common Files\Avid\Audio\Plug-Ins Mac: Macintosh HD/Library/Application Support/Avid/Audio/Plug-Ins Windows (32-bit): C:\Program Files (x86)\VSTplugins Windows (64-bit): C:\Program Files\VSTplugins MacOS: Macintosh HD\Library\Audio\Plugins\VST folder. click the button to turn it on. and launch Ableton Live Lite. This will be dependent upon the audio interface that you are using. MAC: Select Live > Preferences PC: Select Options > Preferences Next to Input: Oxygen 49, toggle the On button in the Track and Remote columns. Next to Output: Oxygen 49, toggle the On button in the Track and Remote columns. in the Categories column, choose Instruments or Plug-ins. choice. Click-and-drag the instrument to a MIDI track in Ableton Live Lite to load the instrument. The Instrument can now be triggered with Oxygen 49. 3 Pro Tools | First M-Audio Edition Setup 1. Connect Oxygen 49 to an available USB port on your computer using the supplied USB cable, and launch Pro Tools | First M-Audio Edition. 2. Open or Create a Project. 3. Select the Setup pulldown menu and open MIDI Input Devices. Enable MIDI Input from the Oxygen 49 by clicking the box next to the Oxygen 49. 4. Select the Setup pulldown menu and open Playback Engine. Choose your audio device from the Playback Engine pulldown menu. 5. To create a new Instrument track, select the Track pulldown menu and select New. 6. In the New pulldown menu, select Stereo, and then Instrument Track. 7. In the newly created track, add an Insert to your track by clicking in your track's Inserts A-E and selecting Multichannel Plugin > Instrument and select the instrument you would like to use, such as Xpand!2 (Stereo). The plugin can now be triggered with Oxygen 49. Note: Windows users will need either an external soundcard (such as the M-Track 2X2) or a lowlatency ASIO driver. DirectLink Installations Rather than assigning parameters one by one, DirectLink automatically maps Oxygen 49’s controls to many of the most frequently used digital audio workstation (DAW) features and settings. When used with a supported DAW, you can control the transport, mixing controls (faders and panning) and virtual instrument or signal processing plug-in parameters. You can also switch between DirectLink and custom MIDI operation on the fly to match your particular needs. To enable DirectLink with your Oxygen 49, you may need to install some additional software, including the DirectLink "personality" for your specific DAW. Visit m-audio.com/directlink for a current list of DAWs that support DirectLink and to download any necessary profiles. VIP Setup VIP (Virtual Instrument Player) is an application that lets you control multiple VST plugins simultaneously. Use the Oxygen 49 keyboard to control VIP. To do this, first register your Oxygen 49 keyboard at m-audio.com, download VIP from your M-Audio account, and install it. Then select the VIP preset on your Oxygen 49 keyboard. Getting Started Connect the Oxygen 49 to your computer and then open your software. In your software’s Preferences, Options, or Device Set-Up menu, select Oxygen 49. For further information about configuring your software to receive MIDI data from your Oxygen 49, and using software instruments with the application, refer to the documentation provided with that product. 4 Features Front Panel 11 10 1. LED Screen: The Oxygen 49 features a 3-digit LED display providing visual information regarding current operation, programing and controller status. 2. Function Buttons: The Oxygen 49 features function buttons for programming, access to settings and advanced features. DirectLink Operation: In Auto mode, < and > will scroll documentation which can be downloaded at m-audio.com/directlink. Standard Operation: The < and > buttons do not send MIDI. In performance mode they will cycle the currently selected LCD parameter (Global Channel, Program, or Preset). In Edit Mode, they will cycle through the currently selected editable control. 3. Faders: These send different types of standard MIDI CC messages or advanced MIDI messages based on the parameter they are assigned to or the active preset. The fader can be individually assigned to a different MIDI parameter. For DirectLink operation, please see the DirectLink User Guide available at m-audio.com/directlink. 4. Knobs: These knobs send different types of standard MIDI CC messages or advanced MIDI messages based on the parameter they are assigned to or the active preset. Sends different types of standard MIDI CC messages or advanced MIDI messages based on the assigned parameter or the active preset. Each knob can be individually assigned to a different MIDI parameter. For DirectLink operation, please see the DirectLink User Guide available at m-audio.com/directlink. 5. Pads: Press these velocity-sensitive pads to send Note On/Off and velocity data when performing. To change the pad octave assignment, hold down the Shift and the + or - octave button. These changes affect all eight pads globally. To transpose from the default pad assignments, hold down the Shift and Select button and press the + or - octave buttons. To reset the pads to the default factory assignments, hold down the Shift and both octave buttons. The pads will only send on MIDI channel 10. 6. Transport Buttons: Sends standard MIDI CC, MIDI note, MMC (MIDI Machine Control) or other advanced MIDI messages based on the parameter they are assigned to or the active preset. Each Transport Button can be individually assigned to a different MIDI parameter. DirectLink Operation: These buttons map to the Transport Buttons in supported DAW applications to control playback, record, start/stop, as well as enabling (or disabling) of the loop function. Standard Operation: These buttons send standard MIDI CC, MIDI note, MMC (MIDI Machine Control) or other advanced MIDI messages based on the parameter they are assigned to, or the active preset. Each button can be reassigned to control various parameters in your DAW, including the transport controls, by using your recording application’s MIDI Learn function. 7. Velocity-Sensitive Keyboard: The velocity-sensitive keyboard is not only the primary method of sending Note On/Off and velocity data when performing, it is also used to access extended programing functions listed along its upper edge. 8. Octave Buttons: The Octave buttons are used to shift the keyboard’s octave range up or down in one octave increments, extending the octave range of the pads or keys. through the tracks. See your specific DAW's DirectLink 5 9. Pitch Bend Wheel: This wheel creates expressive changes in performances by raising and lowering pitch. Rolling the Pitch Bend wheel upward will raise an instrument’s pitch whereas rolling it downward will lower the pitch. The upper and lower pitch bend limit is determined by settings on your hardware or software synthesizer, not by the Pitch Bend wheel on the Oxygen 49 keyboard itself. Typically, this can be either a half note or an octave up/down. This wheel is spring mounted and will return to the center detent position when released. The Pitch Bend wheel is an assignable controller capable of sending a variety of MIDI messages other than pitch bend data. 10. Modulation Wheel: This wheel is used to add expression to performances by changing the intensity of certain effects. By default, most synthesizers assign this wheel to control vibrato (change in intonation) or tremolo (change in volume) although it is usually possible to reassign the function of this wheel through the instrument’s control panel. Rolling the Modulation Wheel upward will increase the modulation effect, while rolling downward will reduce the effect. The Modulation Wheel is an assignable controller capable of sending a variety of MIDI messages other than Modulation data. 11. Control Buttons: These mapable buttons can be assigned to send Note, CC, and other MIDI messages. For DirectLink operation, please see the DirectLink User Guide Available at m-audio.com/directlink. Rear Panel 1. USB Port: The USB 2.0 port (backward-compatible with USB 1.1) delivers power to the keyboard and transmits MIDI data when connected to a computer. 2. Sustain Pedal Input: This input accepts a momentarycontact foot pedal (not included). When pressed, this pedal will sustain the sound you are playing without having to keep your fingers pressing down on the keys. The sustain pedal input can be assigned to send Note, CC, and other MIDI messages. NOTE: The polarity of the sustain pedal is determined by the keyboard upon startup. When an Oxygen 49 keyboard is powering up, the sustain pedal is assumed to be in the "up" (Off) position. It is important that the sustain pedal is not pressed during startup, otherwise the pedal will reverse its operation, and notes will sustain when the pedal is not pressed. 3. On/Off Switch: Use this switch to power the device on or off. When this switch is set to the “on” position, Oxygen 49 is powered through the USB connection to your computer. 4. Kensington Lock Connector: This connector is compatible with standard laptop-style Kensington security cables for theft protection. Advanced Keyboard Functions Edit Button: The Edit button is used to access the advanced Oxygen 49 functions located on the keybed. Pressing the Edit button switches your keyboard into Edit Mode. You can use the keys to select various advanced functions and enter data. To change the functionality of a fader, button, knob, etc.: 1. Press the Edit button. 2. Press the Select button or Control Select (Ctrl Sel) key. 3. Move or press the control corresponding to the control you would like to change or using the keys, enter the numerical value of the control number. 4. Press the corresponding key of the parameter you would like to change (Ctrl Asgn, Data 1, Data 2, etc.) 5. Use the numeric keys to enter the value of the parameter. Snapshot: Press the Shift button and the Auto button simultaneously to engage the Snapshot function. The Snapshot function sends out the assigned MIDI Message and current value of all controls on the MIDI channel that a control is set to. This feature lets you record current settings of the controls into your sequencer. DirectLink Mode: Press the Auto button to go into DirectLink Mode. Knobs, buttons, “”, and faders will send pre-programmed automapped messages. None of these parameters can be edited while in DirectLink Mode. For some DAWs and programs, you may need to download DirectLink profiles from m-audio.com/directlink. Control Assign, Data 1, Data 2, Data 3: The Control Assign function (Ctrl Asgn) assigns a MIDI continuous control number (MIDI CC) or other MIDI parameter to the selected knob, button, fader, wheel, or to the sustain pedal. The Data 1, Data 2, and Data 3 keys define various related aspects of the parameter or function assigned to a control. 6 Channel Assign: The Channel Assign function (Chan Asgn) assigns a knob, fader, button, wheel, or the sustain pedal to a specific MIDI channel. 1. Press the Edit button. 2. Press the Select button or Control Select (Ctrl Sel) key. 3. Select a control as described earlier in this guide. 4. Press the Channel Assign key. The LED display will show the currently assigned MIDI channel for the active control (for example, "c.0.2."). 5. Enter the new MIDI channel number using the number keys. 6. Press the Enter key. When assigned to channel "0", the control (knob, fader, button, wheel, or sustain pedal) will transmit on the Global MIDI Channel. See the next section, "Global Channel" for more information. NOTE: When a control is assigned to send SysEx messages, the displayed number represents the SysEx Device ID instead of the MIDI transmit channel number. Global Channel: The Global Channel function (Global Chan) sets the default MIDI channel for the keyboard and all MIDI controls, except for those that have a specific MIDI channel assigned to them. 1. Press the Edit button. 2. Press the Global Channel key. The LED display will show the current Global channel. For example, if channel 1 is the current Global channel, it will appear as "c.0.1". 3. Enter the new channel number using the number keys. 4. Press the Enter key. The Global Channel can also be changed by using the following method: 1. Press the Select button until the lower edge of the LED displays a red dot above "Global". 2. Scroll through the MIDI channels using the "" buttons to select the new channel number. Program: This function sends Program Change MIDI messages on the Global Channel and can be used to select different sound presets contained within your virtual instrument or sound module. 1. Press the Edit button. 2. Press the Program key. The LED display will show the last sent program number (for example, ".0.1."). 3. Enter the Program number. 4. Press the Enter key to send the program change message. Program Change messages can also be sent using the following method: 1. Press the Select button until the lower edge of the LED shows a red dot above "PGM". 2. Scroll through the Program numbers using the "" buttons. Bank LSB: The Bank LSB function sends bank change messages on the Global MIDI channel. These messages are used to access additional banks of sound presets on virtual instruments or sound modules (if additional banks are available). Refer to the documentation for the virtual instrument or synthesizer to confirm it will respond to these messages. 1. Press the Edit button. 2. Press the Bank LSB key. The LED display will show the last sent Bank LSB number (for example, ".0.1."). 3. Enter the new Bank LSB number using the number keys. 4. Press the Enter key. NOTE: Bank LSB messages will not have any effect until they are followed by a Program Change message. Bank MSB: The Bank MSB function sends bank change messages on the Global MIDI channel. These messages are used to access additional banks of sound presets on virtual instruments or sound modules (if additional banks are available). Refer to the documentation for the virtual instrument or synthesizer to confirm it will respond to these messages. 1. Press the Edit button. 2. Press the Bank MSB key. The LED display will show the last sent Bank MSB number (for example, ".0.1."). 3. Enter the new Bank MSB number using the number keys. 4. Press the Enter key. NOTE: Bank MSB messages will not have any effect until they are followed by a Program Change message. Panic: Press the Edit button followed by the Panic key to send an "All Notes Off" message on all 16 MIDI channels. This stops any stuck notes that continue to play even after their keys have been released. 7 Velocity Curve: The Velocity Curve Select key (Vel Curve) is used to change the touch sensitivity of the keyboard or pads. This setting lets you decide how the force with which you hit a key affects the volume at which a note plays. Oxygen 49 keyboards provide 7 different sensitivity options: 1: C1 generates lower velocity values for the same force. This setting is useful for playing more quietly, even if you tend to strike the keys harder. 2: C2 is the default setting, and is designed to be useful for most players with an "average" touch (people who play with an average amount of force). 3: C3 generates higher velocity values for the same force. This setting is useful for playing more loudly, even if you tend to strike the keys with less force. 4: C4 generates an equal velocity value for a given amount of force, resulting in a linear (or neutral) keyboard response. 5: F1 is a setting that effectively disables sensitivity, meaning the keyboard will generate a fixed velocity value of 64 (on a scale of 0-127) regardless of how hard or soft the keys are struck. 6: F2 is a setting that effectively disables sensitivity, meaning the keyboard will generate a fixed velocity value of 100 (on a scale of 0-127) regardless of how hard or soft the keys are struck. 7: F3 is a setting that effectively disables sensitivity, meaning the keyboard will generate a fixed velocity value of 127 (on a scale of 0-127) regardless of how hard or soft the keys are struck. 1. Press the Edit button. 2. Press the Velocity Curve (Vel Curve) key (press Velocity Curve key twice to edit pad velocity settings). The LED display will show the current velocity curve (for example, ".C.0.2"). 3. Type the Velocity Curve number (1 through 7) using the number keys. 4. Press the Enter key. - or – 1. Press the Edit button. 2. Press the Velocity Curve (Vel Curve) key (press Velocity Curve key twice to edit pad velocity settings). The LED display will show the current velocity curve (for example, ".C.0.2"). 3. Use the "" buttons to scroll through the Velocity Curves (C1 through F3). 4. Press the Enter key. Drawbar Mode: This parameter switches all 9 faders to Drawbar Mode. In this mode, the operation of the faders is reversed, so that the maximum value (127) is at the bottom and the minimum value (0) is at the top. This feature is intended for use with Organ presets that utilize drawbars. 1. Press the Edit button. 2. Press the Drawbar key. The LED screen will momentarily display "On". Drawbar Mode becomes active immediately and Edit mode exits automatically. Repeat steps 1 and 2 to disable Drawbar Mode. The LED screen will momentarily display "OFF". Memory Dump: The SysEx Memory Dump function (Mem Dump) will send the contents of all 10 Preset memory locations for storage in a DAW application. Please refer to the documentation provided with your DAW software for information on how to record SysEx MIDI data. 1. Prepare a MIDI track within your DAW software to record from your Oxygen 49 keyboard. 2. Press the Edit button on your Oxygen 49 keyboard. 3. Start the MIDI recording in your DAW software. 4. Press the Memory Dump key on your Oxygen 49 keyboard. The SysEx memory dump will begin immediately and the LED screen will display "SYS" to indicate that data is being sent. The SysEx file will appear as a new MIDI recording in your DAW software. Restoring a Memory Dump: IMPORTANT: Restoring a saved Memory Dump will permanently overwrite all current presets on your Oxygen 49 keyboard. Restored settings will not become active until a new preset is loaded on your Oxygen 49 keyboard, or the device has been powered off and on. Play back a MIDI track that contains a previously recorded Oxygen 49 SysEx Memory Dump. The SysEx data is sent back to the Oxygen 49 keyboard. The Oxygen 49 LED screen will display "SYS" while receiving the SysEx data. Device ID: The Device ID function (DEV ID) allows the assignment of a unique SysEx Device ID to differentiate between multiple MIDI devices of the same model, when sending or receiving SysEx data. The default setting of 127 lets the keyboard respond to all incoming SysEx messages compatible with the same type of Oxygen 49 keyboard controllers. However, if the Device ID is changed to any other value, the keyboard will only respond to SysEx messages that contain the same Device ID number. This is useful in situations where multiple Oxygen 49 controller keyboards are connected to the same DAW software and SysEx information needs to be sent to a specific keyboard controller with a unique Device ID number. 8 1. Press Edit. 2. Press the Device ID key. The LED screen will show the current Device ID (for example, "1.2.7."). 3. Enter the new Device ID number using the number keys. 4. Press the Enter key. NOTE: If the Device ID number of an Oxygen 49 keyboard is changed after a Memory Dump was recorded into a DAW application, any attempts to restore it will be ignored because the numbers do not match. If you do not remember the Device ID number used when the Memory Dump was recorded, set your Oxygen 49 keyboard to Device ID 127 to ensure all Memory Dumps will be recognized. Store: The Store function saves control assignment settings to one of 10 memory locations. IMPORTANT: Storing new assignment settings will overwrite the contents of the selected memory location. 1. Press the Edit button. 2. Press the Store key. The LED screen will show the number of the last selected memory location (for example, P.0.1). 3. Enter the number of the memory location you want to store the new settings to by using the number keys or the “” buttons. 4. Press the Enter key to save the changes and overwrite the previous settings of the memory location. NOTE: The Oxygen 49 factory presets can be restored by holding down the "-" and "+" buttons during power up. This will permanently erase all customized user settings. Number Keys: This section of the keyboard is used to type in numerical parameter values while in Edit mode. Enter Key: The Enter key confirms changes made and exits Edit mode. NOTE: The Panic, Drawbar and Memory Dump functions take immediate effect when the corresponding key is pressed. Edit mode will exit automatically. Advanced Programming Functions The MIDI CC (continuous controller) numbers from 0 to 127 are part of the General MIDI specification, and are typically used for real-time control of parameters in MIDI compatible music equipment. For example, an Oxygen 49 knob may be assigned to MIDI CC number 10, which controls the Pan setting of a connected synthesizer or DAW software track. Many of the controls on Oxygen 49 keyboards are fully programmable, and can be assigned to any of these standard MIDI CCs. However, to simplify assignment of other, more complex MIDI message types (for example, SysEx or RPN/NRPN), M-Audio has appended such additional MIDI message types to the end of the MIDI CC number list, extending its range beyond 127. These additional messages can be assigned to Oxygen 49 controls, just as if they were standard MIDI CCs, but using numbers in the range from 128 to 255. Generally, this is achieved by selecting the control for editing and assigning a 3-digit number. This section provides examples of the typical control assignment procedure for knobs, faders, buttons, wheels, and the sustain pedal. Assigning MIDI messages that are not explicitly mentioned in this section is done by using the same basic principle as given in the examples. NOTE: Your Oxygen 49 keyboard never transmits values outside the range specified by the MIDI protocol (0-127). The controller numbers from 128-255 are only used internally by your Oxygen 49 keyboard. This simplifies configuration of the knobs, buttons and faders when assigning advanced MIDI messages, and allows additional configuration options for the controls (for example, setting the Trigger or Toggle operation of a button). 9 Setting Trigger Values for the Buttons or the Sustain Pedal When standard MIDI CC numbers are assigned to buttons or the Sustain pedal, they will trigger between two values. The sustain pedal is already configured to send trigger values by default, ensuring it activates the sustain effect when pressed and deactivates it when the pedal is released. Buttons can also be configured to operate this way, which requires three values to be specified. Key Control Assign (example) Data 2 (example) Data 3 (example) 1. Press the Edit button. 2. Press the Select button or Control Select (Ctrl Sel) key. 3. Select a button as described earlier in this guide. 4. Press the Control Assign (Ctrl Asgn) key. 5. Type 10 using the number keys. This assigns MIDI CC number 10 (Pan) to the button. 6. Press the Data 2 key. 7. Type 0 using the number keys to assign the "release" (minimum) value. 8. Press the Data 3 key. 9. Type 127 using the number keys to assign the "pressed" (maximum) value. 10. Press the Enter key. TIP: It can be useful to transmit two other specific values instead of sending minimum (zero) and maximum (127) values as in the above example. When assigning a button to control Pan (MIDI CC 10), you can, for example, configure Data 2 to send Value 38, and Data 3 to send Value 93, effectively causing pan to switch between the approximate "ten o’clock" and "two o’clock" positions when pressing the button, and releasing the button. MIDI CC number Parameter Release Press Value 10 (Pan) 0 (minimum) 127 (maximum) 10 Setting Toggle Values (Min/Max) for Buttons or the Sustain Pedal It is possible to set a Toggle Value for a button or the sustain pedal, causing it to send one value when first pressed and another value when pressed again. This means that one value is sent the first time it is pressed, and another value is sent the next time it is pressed. When configuring a button or the sustain pedal to operate in Toggle Mode, the following four values need to be specified: Note: When working with proprietary M-Audio parameters from the 128-255 range, the Control Assign setting is used to configure a button or the sustain pedal for this special mode of operation. This means that certain values that are usually specified through the Control Assign setting must instead be specified via the "Data 1" parameter (such as the standard MIDI CC parameter in the example below). The following example will configure a button to "hard pan" the sound to the right speaker when it is pressed for the first time, and "hard pan" to the left speaker when it is pressed for the second time. This involves configuring the button to operate as a toggle, while controlling the Pan parameter (MIDI CC 10): 1. Press the Edit button. 2. Press the Select button or Control Select (Ctrl Sel) key. 3. Select a button as described earlier in this guide. 4. Press the Control Assign (Ctrl Asgn) key. 5. Type 146 using the number keys. This configures the button to operate as a toggle. 6. Press the Data 1 key. 7. Type 10 using the number keys. This specifies which parameter the button will toggle “on and off”. In this example, MIDI CC 10 (Pan). 8. Press the Data 2 key. 9. Type 0 using the number keys. This sets the second button press value to zero. In other words, sound will be panned "hard left" when the button is pressed a second time. 10. Press the Data 3 key. 11. Type 127 using the number keys. This sets the first button press value to the maximum value, so that the sound is panned “hard right” when the button is pressed the first time. 12. Press the Enter key. TIP: It can be useful to transmit two other specific values instead of sending minimum (zero) and maximum (127) values as in the above example. When assigning a button to control Pan (MIDI CC 10), you can, for example, configure Data 2 to send value 38, and Data 3 to send value 93, effectively causing pan to switch between the approximate "ten o’clock" and "two o’clock" positions when pressing the button the first time, and pressing the button the second time. Key Control Assign Data 1 (example) Data 2 (example) Data 3 (example) Parameter Value Toggle On/Off operation MIDI CC number Second press First press 146 10 (Pan) 0 (minimum) 127 (maximum) 11 Assigning MMC Control to Buttons The transport functions of some hardware recording devices and DAW applications can be remotely operated via MMC (MIDI Machine Control) commands. MMC is a specialized transport control protocol and requires a somewhat different configuration method. The following values need to be specified: Key Control Assign Channel Assign (example) The following example will configure a button to send the MMC command "Play". Select an assignable button as described earlier in this guide. 1. Press the Edit button. 2. Press the Select button or Control Select (Ctrl Sel) key. 3. Select a button as described earlier in this guide. 4. Press the Control Assign (Ctrl Asgn) key. 5. Type 149 using the number keys. This sets the button to send MMC (MIDI Machine Control). 6. Press the Channel Assign (Chan Asgn) key. 7. Enter 127 (Poly On) using the number keys. This ensures all receiving devices will respond to the MMC messages. 8. Press the Data 2 key. 9. Enter a number from the chart on the side to select the MMC command for the button. This determines which transport function will be controlled by this button. For example, enter 2 for the Play command. 10. Press the Enter key. Data 2 (example) Parameter MMC control Device ID MMC function Number 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 09 10 11 12 Value 149 127 2 (Play) MMC Command Stop Play Deferred Play Fast Forward Rewind Record Strobe Record Exit Record Pause Pause Eject Chase Command Error Reset MMC Reset 12 Assigning a Note to a Button It is possible to configure a Button to send a Note On message when it is held down, and a Note Off message when it is released. This requires four values to be specified (values given are examples): The following example configures a button to play MIDI note E4 while it is being held down and stop the note when the button is released. 1. Press the Edit button. 2. Press the Select button or Control Select (Ctrl Sel) key. 3. Select a button as described earlier in this guide. 4. Press the Control Assign (Ctrl Asgn) key. 5. Enter 147 using the number keys. This sets the button to trigger MIDI Notes. 6. Press the Data 1 key (Pitch/Note parameter). 7. Enter 64 using the number keys. This sets the button to play MIDI note 64. 8. Press the Data 2 key (Velocity Off). 9. Enter 0 using the number keys. This sets the button to transmit a Note Off message with a release velocity value of 0. 10. Press the Data 3 key (Velocity On). 11. Enter 100 using the number keys. This sets the button to transmit a Note On message with a velocity of 100 when pressed. 12. Press the Enter key. NOTE: It is also possible to configure a button to send a Note On message when it is pressed and a Note Off message when it is pressed a second time. To do this, follow the above configuration steps, but enter 148 for the "Control Assign" parameter. Key Parameter Value Control Assign Data 1 (example) Data 2 (example) Data 3 (example) Trigger Note On/Off Note pitch Note-Off velocity Note-On velocity 147 64 0 100 13 Setting Buttons and Sustain Pedal to Send Combined Program Change, Bank LSB and Bank MSB Messages The assignable buttons and the sustain pedal can be configured to send a multi-part message, consisting of a Program Change, Bank LSB and Bank MSB message when pressed. This is useful for specific preset/sound selection from a specific bank of a connected synthesizer or virtual instrument. This requires four values to be specified (values given are examples): Key Control Assign Program/Bank Preset select 145 Data 1 (example) Program Change Number 42 Data 2 (example) Data 3 (example) The following example configures a button to send a total of 3 MIDI messages each time the button is pressed (Bank LSB, Bank MSB and Program Change), allowing you to recall any sound in any bank of a connected software or hardware synthesizer that supports this: 1. Press the Edit button. 2. Press the Select button or Control Select (Ctrl Sel) key. 3. Select the Control as described earlier in this guide. 4. Press the Control Assign (Ctrl Asgn) key. 5. Enter 145 using the number keys. This sets the button or the pedal to send a combined Bank Select/Program Change message. 6. Press the Data 1 key. 7. Enter the Program Change number, for example, 42. 8. Press the Data 2 key. 9. Enter the Bank LSB number, for example, 8. 10. Press the Data 3 key. 11. Enter the Bank MSB number, for example, 32. 12. Press the Enter key. Programming a Button or Sustain Pedal to Increment/Decrement a MIDI CC Value It is possible to configure a button to increase or decrease a value each time it is pressed. This is useful if you want to step through values one by one each time a button is pressed. To configure a button to increment a MIDI CC between a minimum and maximum value, assign the button to number 154. The minimum and maximum values are set using the Data 2 and Data 3 parameters respectively. This requires four values to be specified (values given are examples): Key Control Assign Data 1 (example) Data 2 (example) Data 3 (example) Parameter Bank LSB number 8 Bank MSB number 32 Parameter Increment MIDI CC MIDI CC number Low limit High limit Value 72 (Release Time) Value 154 0 127 14 The following example configures a button to increment the release time of the currently active MIDI instrument sound preset every time the button is pressed (you may have to push the button several times while playing notes to hear a difference). 1. Press the Edit button. 2. Press the Select button or Control Select (Ctrl Sel) key. 3. Select the Control as described earlier in this guide (button or pedal). 4. Press the Control Assign (Control Asgn) key. 5. Enter 154 using the number keys. This sets the button or the pedal to increment the MIDI CC value. 6. Press the Data 1 key. 7. Enter 72 using the number keys. This specifies the MIDI CC for which values will be incremented. 8. Press the Data 2 key. 9. Enter 0 using the number keys. This specifies the minimum value. 10. Press the Data 3 key. 11. Enter 127 using the number keys. This specifies the maximum value. 12. Press the Enter key. To configure a button to decrement (decrease) a MIDI CC value, assign the button to number 153. The minimum and maximum value (range) for each button is set using the Data 2 and Data 3 parameters respectively. NOTE: Each button will only increment or decrement its own parameter value and this value is independent of any other button. In other words, assigning one button to increment a parameter and another button to decrement the same parameter will cause the first button to send values such as 1, 2, 3, etc., each time the button is pressed. Pressing the second button will send values such as 127, 126, 125 (as opposed to starting to decrement where the first button left off; for example, 2, 1, 0). Programming a Button or Sustain Pedal to Increment/Decrement a Program Change It is possible to configure a button or the sustain pedal to send an Increment (increase) or Decrement (decrease) Program Change message each time it is pressed. To configure a button to increment a Program Change between a minimum and maximum value, assign the button to number 156. The minimum and maximum values are set using the Data 2 and Data 3 parameters respectively. This requires three values to be specified (values given are examples): Key Control Assign Data 2 (example) Data 3 (example) The following example configures a button to increment through the sound presets on a connected software or hardware synthesizer: 1. Press the Edit button. 2. Press the Select button or Control Select (Ctrl Sel) key. 3. Select the Control as described earlier in this guide. 4. Press the Control Assign (Ctrl Asgn) key. 5. Enter 156 using the number keys. This configures the button or sustain pedal to increment the Program

number. 6. Press the Data 2 key. 7. Enter 0 using the number keys. This specifies the lowest Program number. 8. Press the Data 3 key. 9. Enter 127 using the number keys. This specifies the highest Program number. 10. Press the Enter key. To configure a button or the sustain pedal to decrement a Program Change between a maximum and minimum value, assign the button to number 155. The minimum and maximum values are set using the Data 2 and Data 3 parameters respectively. NOTE: Each button or the sustain pedal will only increment or decrement its own parameter value and this value is independent of any other button. In other words, assigning one button to increment through sound presets and another button to decrement through sound presets will cause the first button to recall programs 1, 2, 3, etc., each time the button is pressed. Pressing the second button will recall programs such as 127, 126, 125 (as opposed to starting to decrement where the first button left off for example, 2, 1, 0). Program Number (minimum) Program Number (maximum) Parameter Program Increment Value 156 0 127 15 Reversing the Operation of Knobs, Wheels, or Faders Most MIDI parameters assignable to knobs, wheels, or faders can be configured so that the control's operation is reversed. Once a control is assigned to a MIDI parameter, by default the Data 2 parameter defines the minimum value (for example, 0) while the Data 3 parameter defines the maximum value to be transmitted (for example, 127). Reversing the operation of knobs, wheels, or faders is achieved by entering a higher value for the Data 2 parameter (usually minimum) and a lower value for the Data 3 parameter (usually maximum). This is useful when a single Fader needs to be configured to work as a drawbar when controlling with an organ-based virtual instrument, or if a knob needs to be configured in reverse when controlling a particular parameter. This requires two values to be specified (values given are examples): The following example configures a Knob, Wheel, or Fader to reverse its operation: 1. Press the Edit button. 2. Press the Select button or Control Select (Ctrl Sel) key. 3. Select a knob, wheel, or fader as detailed earlier in this guide. 4. Press the Data 2 key. 5. Enter 127 using the number keys. This configures the control to reach its maximum value when it is all the way down. 6. Press the Data 3 key. 7. Enter 0 using the number keys. This configures the control to reach its minimum value when it is all the way up. 8. Press the Enter Key. The knob, wheel, or fader now operates reversed. What was originally the maximum position is now the minimum position, and vice versa. Limiting the Range of a Knob, Wheel, or Fader The MIDI protocol allows for a maximum range of transmitted values between 0 and 127. The effective range of values transmitted by knobs, wheels, and faders can be limited by entering values other than 0 and 127 (default) for the Data 2 and Data 3 parameters. For example, with the Data 2 parameter set to 38 and Data 3 set to 93, if a knob is set fully counter-clockwise, the lowest value it transmits is 38. If the knob is turned fully clockwise, the highest value it transmits is 93. This can be useful in a variety of scenarios, for example, to keep a knob within the "sweet spot" of a synthesizer parameter (for example, filter cutoff), or to quickly recall a specific minimum or maximum volume setting for a track. The following example configures a knob, wheel, or fader to operate within a limited range (38 to 93): Control Assign (example) Key Data 2 (example) Data 3 (example) Key Data 2 (example) Data 3 (example) Parameter Minimum value Maximum value Parameter MIDI CC number Minimum value Maximum value Value 127 0 Value 07 (Volume) 38 93 16 1. Press the Edit button. 2. Press the Select button or Control Select (Ctrl Sel) key. 3. Select a control as described earlier in this guide. 4. Press the Control Assign (Ctrl Asgn) key. 5. Type 7 using the number keys. This assigns MIDI CC number 7 (Volume) to the wheel, knob or fader. 6. Press the Data 2 key. 7. Type 38 using the number keys. 8. Press the Data 3 key. 9. Type 93 using the number keys. 10. Press the Enter key. NOTE: The operation of knobs, wheels, and faders can be reversed, even if the range of operation is limited. This is achieved by entering a higher value for the Data 2 parameter and a lower value for the Data 3 parameter. Assigning RPN/NRPN Messages to a Knob, Fader, Button, Wheel, or Pedal Oxygen 49 allows transmission of all three necessary MIDI CC messages for RPNs and NRPNs by simply moving a knob or fader or wheel or by pressing a button or the sustain pedal. • The Control Assign setting allows assignment for control of the RPN Coarse (132) and RPN Fine (133), as well as NRPN Coarse (134) and NRPN Fine (135) parameters. • The Data 1 setting lets you specify which MIDI CC number is sent to alter values (usually: Coarse=CC 6; Fine=CC 38). • The Data 2 setting defines what value is sent for LSB (RPN: CC 100, NRPN: CC 98) while the Data 3 setting defines which value is sent for MSB (RPN: CC 101, NRPN: CC 99). Together, the LSB and MSB values specify the RPN/NRPN parameter to be edited. • Assigning a knob, wheel, or fader to control an RPN/NRPN on a connected hardware or software device requires four values to be specified. • Assigning a button or the sustain pedal to control an RPN/NRPN on a connected hardware or software device requires three values to be specified. The following example assigns a manufacturer specific NRPN coarse (134) message to a control on your Oxygen 49 keyboard: 1. Press the Edit button. 2. Press the Select button or Control Select (Ctrl Sel) key. 3. Select a knob, fader, wheel, button or the sustain pedal as described earlier in this guide. 4. Press the Control Assign (Ctrl Asgn) key. 5. Enter 134 (NRPN Coarse) using the number keys. 6. Press the Data 1 key. 7. Enter 6 using the number keys (or the MIDI CC). 8. Press the Data 2 key. 9. Enter the value to be transmitted via MIDI CC 98 (LSB) using the number keys. 10. Press the Data 3 key. 11. Enter the value to be transmitted via MIDI CC 99 (MSB) using the number keys. 12. Press the Enter key. Restoring the Factory Settings Factory default settings can be restored by holding down the - and + buttons during power-up. At this point all previously saved data will be erased. Key Control Assign Data 1 (example) Data 2 (example) Data 3 (example) Parameter NRPN Coarse CC for Value Change CC 98 / LSB CC 99 / MSB Value 134 6 51 3 17 Manual del usuario (Español) Contenido de la caja Oxygen 49 Cable USB Tarjetas de descarga de software Guía de inicio rápido Manual sobre la seguridad y garantía Soporte Para obtener la información más completa acerca de este product (los requisitos del sistema, compatibilidad, etc) y registro del producto, visite m-audio.com/oxygen49. Para soporte adicional del producto, visite m-audio.com/support. Instalación Conexión del teclado Pedal de sostenido* 1. Enchufa el cable USB provisto con tu teclado Oxygen 49 a un puerto USB libre en tu ordenador. 2. Enchufa el otro extremo del cable USB en la entrada USB del teclado Oxygen 49. El cable USB no solo alimenta el teclado, sino que también envía y recibe datos MIDI del ordenador. Si intentas usar tu Oxygen 49 con un hub USB, verifica que este utilice una fuente de alimentación externa. Un hub USB pasivo sin fuente de alimentación puede no suministrar la energía suficiente si tiene otros dispositivos conectados. No recomendamos conectar un interface de audio al mismo hub USB que el Oxygen 49. También puede utilizar el Oxygen 49 con su iPad Camera Connection Kit (Kit de conexión de cámara para iPad) para controlar las aplicaciones de creación de música compatibles. El iPad Camera Connection Kit está disponible en Apple Store. Computadora* * Se vende por separado 18 Instalación recomendada Software: Hemos incluido Pro Tools | First M-Audio Edition y Ableton Live Lite con su Oxygen 49 de modo que puede comenzar a hacer música con software profesional en cuanto lo saca de la caja. Para Pro Tools | First M-Audio Edition, registre su Oxygen 49 en m-audio.com y siga las instrucciones de instalación de Pro Tools | First M-Audio Edition en su Cuenta de usuario. Para la instalación del Ableton Live Lite, siga las instrucciones incluidas en la tarjeta de descarga de software del Ableton Live Lite. Visite también ableton.com para comprobar si hay actualizaciones de software disponibles. Instrumentos virtuales: Siga las instrucciones de la tarjeta de descarga de software para instalar los plugins de instrumentos virtuales incluidos. Tras la instalación, muchos DAW no cargarán plugins de instrumentos virtuales de forma automática. A fin de acceder a los plugins de instrumentos virtuales con Pro Tools | First M-Audio Edition, deberá seleccionar la carpeta con plugins para que el software explore: Carpetas de plugins de Pro Tools | First M-Audio Edition/AAX: Plugins de Ableton/VST: Para establecer su carpeta de plugins en Ableton Live Lite: 1. Vaya al menú Preferences (Preferencias). 2. Seleccione la pestaña File Folder (Carpeta de archivos). Bajo Plug-In Sources (Fuentes de plugin) haga clic 3. Después de hacer su selección, el botón Use VST Custom Plug-In Folder (Usar carpeta de plugins 4. Salga del menú Preferences (Preferencias). Configuración de Ableton Live Lite 1. Primero, conecte el Oxygen 49 a un puerto USB disponible en su ordenador utilizando el cable USB 2. A continuación, abra la ventana Preferences (Preferencias) de su Ableton Live Lite. Seleccione su dispositivo 3. Seleccione la pestaña MIDI / Sync (MIDI / Sincronización). Dentro de la sección MIDI Ports (puertos MIDI), 4. Cierre la ventana Preferences (Preferencias). 5. Para agregar un instrumento o plugin a Ableton Live Lite a fin de generar sonido, en la columna Categories 6. En la columna Name (Nombre) justo a la derecha de la columna Categorías, localice el Instrumento o Plugin Windows (32-bit): C:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files\Avid\Audio\Plug-Ins Windows (64-bit): C:\Program Files\Common Files\Avid\Audio\Plug-Ins Mac: Macintosh HD/Library/Application Support/Avid/Audio/Plug-Ins Windows (32-bit): C:\Program Files (x86)\VSTplugins Windows (64-bit): C:\Program Files\VSTplugins Mac: Macintosh HD\Library\Audio\Plugins\VST en Browse (Explorar) y seleccione la carpeta de plugins apropiada. personalizada) debe estar en ON (encendido). Si no lo está, haga clic en el botón para encenderlo. suministrado y ejecute Ableton Live Lite. de audio en la pestaña Audio. Esto dependerá de la interfaz de audio que esté utilizando. MAC: Seleccione Live > Preferences PC: Seleccione Options > Preferences ajuste la configuración como se muestra a continuación: Junto a Input: (Entrada) Oxygen 49, conmute el botón On en las columnas Track y Remote (pista y remoto). Junto a Output: (Salida) Oxygen 49, conmute el botón On en las columnas Track y Remote (pista y remoto). (Categorías), seleccione Instruments (Instrumentos) Plug-ins. de su elección. Haga clic y arrastre el instrumento sobre una pista MIDI en Ableton Live Lite para cargarlo. El instrumento ahora puede dispararse desde Oxygen 49. 19 Configuración del Pro Tools | First M-Audio Edition 1. Conecte el Oxygen 49 a un puerto USB disponible en su ordenador utilizando el cable USB suministrado y abra Pro Tools | First M-Audio Edition. 2. Abra o cree un proyecto. 3. Seleccione el menú desplegable Setup y abra MIDI Input Devices. Active MIDI Input desde el Oxygen 49 haciendo clic en la casilla junto al Oxygen 49. 4. Seleccione el menú desplegable Setup y abra Playback Engine. Seleccione su dispositivo de audio en el menú desplegable Playback Engine. 5. Para crear una pista de un instrumento nuevo, seleccione el menú desplegable Track y seleccione New. 6. En el menú desplegable New, seleccione Stereo y luego Instrument Track. 7. En la pista recientemente creada, añada un inserto en su pista haciendo clic en los insertos A-E de su pista y seleccionando Multichannel Plugin > Instrument y seleccione el instrumento que desea utilizar, como por ejemplo Xpand!2 (Stereo). El plugin ahora puede dispararse desde el Oxygen 49. Nota: Los usuarios de Windows necesitarán una tarjeta de sonido externa (como por ejemplo la M-Track 2X2) o un controlador ASIO de baja latencia. Instalaciones de DirectLink En lugar de asignar los parámetros uno por uno, al activarse el modo DirectLink de Oxygen 49, se mapean automáticamente sus controles a muchas de las características y ajustes de uso más frecuente de la estación de trabajo de audio digital (DAW). Cuando lo usa con una DAW compatible, es posible controlar el transporte, los controles de mezcla (faders y balanceo) y los parámetros de plug-in de procesamiento de señales o instrumentos virtuales. Además, es posible conmutar entre DirectLink y la operación MIDI personalizada sobre la marcha, a fin de satisfacer sus necesidades particulares. Para habilitar DirectLink con su Oxygen 49, es necesario instalar software adicional, incluida la "personalidad" de DirectLink correspondiente a su DAW específica. Visite m-audio.com/directlink para obtener una lista actualizada de las DAW compatibles con DirectLink y para descargar los perfiles necesarios. Instalación de VIP El VIP (Reproductor de Instrumentos Virtuales) es una aplicación que le permite controlar múltiples plugins VST simultáneamente. Utilice el teclado Oxygen 49 para controlar el VIP. Para hacer esto, primero registre su teclado Oxygen 49 en m-audio.com, descargue el VIP desde su cuenta de M-Audio e instálelo. Luego seleccione el preset VIP en su teclado Oxygen 49. Primeros pasos Conéctelo a su computadora y luego abra su software. En los menús de Preferences (Preferencias), Options (Opciones) o Device Set-Up (Configuración de dispositivo) de su software, seleccione el Oxygen 49. Para más datos sobre cómo configurar tu software para recibir datos MIDI de Oxygen 49, y el uso de instrumentos en software con la aplicación, consulta la documentación provista con ese producto. 20 Características Panel frontal 11 10 1. Pantalla LED: El Oxygen 49 presenta una pantalla LED de 3 dígitos que brinda información visual acerca de la operación, programación y estado del controlador actuales. 2. Botones de función: El Oxygen 49 presenta botones de función para programación, acceso a los ajustes y características avanzadas. Funcionamiento de DirectLink: En modo Auto, < y > sirven para recorrer documentación de DirectLink de su DAW específica que puede descargarse de m-audio.com/directlink. Funcionamiento estándar: Los botones < y > no envían MIDI. En modo Ejecución, alternarán el parámetro actualmente seleccionado en el LCD (canal global, programa o preset). En modo Edición, alternarán el control editable actualmente seleccionado. 3. Faderes: Estos faderes envían diferentes tipos de mensajes MIDI CC estándar dependiendo del parámetro al que están asignados o del preset activo. El fader se puede asignar individualmente a un parámetro MIDI diferente. Para operar DirectLink, consulte la Guía del usuario de DirectLink en m-audio.com/directlink. 4. Perillas: Envía diferentes tipos de mensajes de CC MIDI o de MIDI avanzado basado en el parámetro asignado o el preset activo. Cada perilla se puede asignar individualmente a un parámetro MIDI diferente. Para operar DirectLink, consulte la Guía del usuario de DirectLink en m-audio.com/directlink. 5. Pads: Pulse los pads sensibles a la velocidad para enviar datos de velocidad y Note On/Off (Nota activada/desactivada) cuando interpreta un tema. Para modificar la asignación de octava del pad, mantenga pulsada la tecla Shift y el botón Octave + ó - (subir o bajar octava). Estos cambios afectan a los ocho pads de manera global. Para transponer las asignaciones por defecto de los pads, mantenga pulsado los botones Shift y Select y pulse los botones Octave + ó -. Para restablecer las asignaciones por defecto de fábrica de los pads, mantenga pulsado Shift y ambos botones Octave. Los pads solo envían a través del canal de MIDI 10. 6. Botones de transporte: Estos botones envían diferentes tipos de mensajes MIDI CC estándar, MMC (MIDI Machine Control) u otros mensajes MIDI avanzados dependiendo del parámetro al que están asignados o del preset activo. Cada botón de transporte se puede asignar individualmente a un parámetro MIDI diferente. Funcionamiento de DirectLink: Estos botones se mapean a los botones de transporte en las aplicaciones de audio soportadas para controlar la reproducción, grabación, inicio/fin, así como la activación (o desactivación) de la función de loop. Funcionamiento estándar: Estos botones envían diferentes tipos de mensajes MIDI CC estándar, MMC (MIDI Machine Control) u otros mensajes MIDI avanzados dependiendo del parámetro al que están asignados o del preset activo. Cada botón puede ser reasignado para que controle varios parámetros en la aplicación de audio, controles de transporte incluidos, usando la función MIDI Learn. 7. Teclado sensible a la dinámica: El teclado sensible a la dinámica no sólo es el método principal para enviar datos de Velocidad y Note On/Off durante la ejecución, sino que además se utiliza para acceder a funciones de programación ampliadas listadas en su borde superior. 8. Botones Octave (Octava): Los botones Octave se utilizan para desplazar el rango de octavas del teclado hacia arriba o abajo en incrementos de una octava, extendiendo el rango de octavas de los pads o teclas. Para más información acerca de las características adicionales, consulte la Guía del usuario completa, disponible en m-audio.com/oxygen49. 21 las pistas. Consulte la 9. Rueda de pitch bend: Esta rueda permite realizar cambios expresivos en las interpretaciones a partir de variaciones en el tono (pitch.) Si gira la rueda de pitch bend hacia arriba, el tono del instrumento aumentará y si la gira hacia abajo, el tono disminuirá. Los límites superior e inferior del pitch bend vienen determinados por los ajustes de su sintetizador hardware o software, y no por la rueda de pitch bend del teclado Oxygen 49. Normalmente, suele ser media nota o una octava arriba/abajo. Esta rueda dispone de un muelle que hace que vuelva a la posición central una vez liberada. La rueda de pitch bend es un control asignable capaz de enviar mensajes MIDI distintos a los de pitch bend. 10. Rueda de modulación: Esta rueda se usa para agregar expresión a las interpretaciones a partir de variaciones en la intensidad de algunos efectos en particular. Por defecto, la mayoría de sintetizadores asignan esta rueda al efecto de vibrato (cambio de entonación) o tremolo (cambio de volumen), aunque también es posible reasignar la función de esta rueda a través del panel de control del instrumento. Si gira la rueda de modulación hacia arriba, aumentará el efecto de modulación; si la gira hacia abajo, lo reducirá. La rueda de modulación es un control asignable capaz de enviar una serie de mensajes MIDI distintos a los de modulación. 11. Botones de control: Estos botones mapeables pueden asignarse para enviar la nota, CC y otros mensajes Panel trasero 1. Puerto USB: El puerto USB 2.0 (compatible con la versión 2. Entrada para pedal de sustain: Esta entrada permite conectar un pedal (no suministrado). El pedal se usa 3. Conmutador On/Off: Este conmutador enciende y apaga la unidad. En la posición “On”, Oxygen 49 se 4. Conector de bloqueo Kensington: Este conector es compatible con cables de seguridad Kensington tipo Funciones avanzadas del teclado Botón Edit: El botón Edit se usa para acceder a las funciones avanzadas de Oxygen 49 en el teclado mismo. Pulsar el botón Edit conmuta el teclado al “Modo de edición”. Puedes usar las teclas para seleccionar varias funciones avanzadas e introducir datos. Para cambiar la funcionalidad de un cursor, botón, perilla, etc.: Instantánea: Pulse los botones Shift y Auto simultáneamente para activar la función de instantánea. La función de instantánea envía el mensaje MIDI asignado y el valor actual de todos los controles en el canal MIDI que tiene configurado un control. Esta función le permite grabar los ajustes actuales de sus controles en su secuenciador. Modo DirectLink: Pulse el botón Auto para entrar al modo DirectLink. Las perillas, botones, Pista Izquierdo y Pista Derecho, y el cursor enviarán mensajes automapeados preprogramados. Ninguno de estos parámetros puede editarse en modo DirectLink. Para algunas DAW y programas, puede necesitar descargar los perfiles de DirectLink desde m-audio.com/directlink. MIDI. Para operar DirectLink, consulte la Guía del usuario de DirectLink en m-audio.com/directlink. precedente USB 1.1) proporciona alimentación al teclado y envía datos MIDI cuando está conectado a la computadora. ATENCIÓN: El teclado detecta la polaridad del pedal de sustain en el momento de su puesta en marcha. Al poner en marcha un teclado Oxygen 49, se asume que el pedal de sustain está en posición "inactiva" (Off). Es importante no pulsar el pedal de sustain durante el arranque de la unidad; de lo contrario, el pedal invertirá su funcionamiento y las notas se reproducirán en sostenido cuando no se pulse el pedal. normalmente para sostener el sonido con el pie en lugar de mantener las manos sobre el teclado. Esta entrada para pedal de sostenido puede asignarse para enviar la nota, CC y otros mensajes MIDI. alimenta a través de la conexión USB con la computadora. laptop estándar para protección antirrobo. 1. Pulse el botón Edit. 2. Pulse el botón Select (Seleccionar) o la tecla Control Select (Selección de control) (Ctrl Sel). 3. Mueva o pulse el control correspondiente al control que desea modificar o mediante las teclas, introduzca el valor numérico del número de control. 4. Pulse la tecla correspondiente del parámetro que desea modificar (CTRL ASGN, DATA 1, DATA 2, etc.) 5. Utilice las teclas numéricas para introducir el valor de este parámetro. 22 Control Assign (Asignación de controles), Data 1, Data 2, Data 3: La función Control Assign (Asignar control) (Ctrl Asgn) asigna un número de control MIDI continuo (CC MIDI) u otro parámetro a la perilla, botón o fader seleccionado o al pedal de sostenido. Las teclas Data 1, Data 2 y Data 3 definen varios aspectos del parámetro o función asignados a un control. Por ejemplo, es posible configurar un botón para enviar datos MIDI de Note On/Off asignándolo al número de controlador 147. La tecla Data 1 se utiliza para especificar la altura tonal (o número de nota) de la nota MIDI para el botón. La tecla Data 2 se utiliza para ajustar la velocidad Note Off (Velocity Off), y la Data 3 para ajustar la velocidad Note On (Velocity On) (define el volumen de la nota.) Channel Assign (Asignación de canal): La función Channel Assign (CHAN ASGN) se utiliza para asignar un control MIDI (control rotatorio, fader, botón, 1. Pulse el botón Edit. 2. Pulse el botón Select (Seleccionar) o la tecla Control Select (Selección de control) (Ctrl Sel). 3. Seleccione un control como se describe anteriormente en esta guía. 4. Pulse la tecla Channel Assign - el visor LED mostrará el canal MIDI asignado en ese momento para el control activo (por ejemplo, "c.0.2."). 5. Introduzca el nuevo número de canal MIDI usando las teclas numéricas. 6. Pulse la tecla Enter. Si asigna el controlador al canal "0", el control (control rotatorio, fader, botón, sus datos por el canal MIDI global. ATENCIÓN: Cuando un controlador está ajustado para enviar mensajes SysEx, el número en la pantalla define la ID de dispositivo SysEx en lugar del número de canal de transmisión MIDI. Global Channel (Canal Global): La función Global Channel (GLOBAL CHAN) define todos los controles MIDI y el canal MIDI predeterminado para el teclado, excepto cuando ya hay un canal MIDI específico asignado. 1. Pulse el botón Edit. 2. Pulse la tecla Global Channel - El LED mostrará el canal Global seleccionado. Por ejemplo, si el canal Global está asignado al canal 1, aparecerá como "c.0.1.". 3. Introduzca el nuevo número de canal usando las teclas numéricas. 4. Pulse la tecla Enter. El Canal Global también se puede modificar a través del siguiente procedimiento: 1. Pulse el botón Select hasta que el borde inferior del visor LED muestre un punto rojo encima de "GLOBAL". 2. Recorra los números de canales MIDI usando los botones "" para seleccionar el nuevo número de canal Oxygen 49 Manual del usuario. Program (Programa): Este parámetro envía mensajes MIDI de cambio de programa en el canal Global seleccionado y puede usarse para seleccionar los diferentes sonidos incluidos en el módulo de sonido (o instrumento virtual. 1. Pulse el botón Edit. 2. Pulse el botón Program - el visor LED mostrará el último número de programa enviado (por ejemplo, ".0.1."). 3. Introduzca el número de programa. 4. Pulse la tecla Enter para enviar un mensaje de cambio de programa. También es posible enviar mensajes de cambio de programa a través del siguiente procedimiento: 1. Pulse el botón Select hasta que el borde inferior del visor LED muestre un punto rojo encima de "PGM". 2. Recorra los números de Programa usando los botones "". Bank LSB (LSB de banco): La función Bank LSB envía mensajes de cambio de banco a través del canal Global MIDI. Estos mensajes se utilizan para acceder a bancos adicionales de presets de sonido en instrumentos virtuales o módulos de sonido (si los bancos adicionales están disponibles). Consulte la documentación de su instrumento virtual o módulo de sonido para cerciorarse de que es capaz de responder a este tipo de mensajes. 1. Pulse el botón Edit. 2. Pulse la tecla Bank LSB - el visor LSB mostrará el último número Bank LSB enviado (por ejemplo, ".0.1."). 3. Introduzca el nuevo número Bank LSB usando las teclas numéricas. 4. Pulse la tecla Enter. ATENCIÓN: Los mensajes LSB de banco no tendrán ningún efecto mientras no se envíe un mensaje de cambio de programa. rueda, o pedal de sustain) antes de su edición. rueda, o pedal de sustain) transmitirá 23 Bank MSB (MSB de banco): La función Bank MSB envía mensajes de cambio de banco a través del canal Global MIDI. Estos mensajes se utilizan para acceder a bancos adicionales de presets de sonido en instrumentos virtuales o módulos de sonido (si los bancos adicionales están disponibles). Consulte la documentación de su instrumento virtual o módulo de sonido para cerciorarse de que es capaz de responder a este tipo de mensajes. 1. Pulse el botón Edit. 2. Pulse la tecla Bank MSB - el visor MSB mostrará el último número Bank MSB enviado (por ejemplo, ".0.1."). 3. Introduzca el nuevo número Bank MSB usando las teclas numéricas. 4. Pulse la tecla Enter. ATENCIÓN: Los mensajes MSB de banco no tendrán ningún efecto mientras no se envíe un mensaje de cambio de programa. Pulse el botón Edit seguido por la tecla Panic para enviar un mensaje "All Notes Off" en los 16 canales MIDI. Esto evita que la notas colgadas sigan reproduciéndose incluso después de haber liberado las teclas. Curva de velocidad: La tecla de selección de curva de velocidad (Vel Curve) se utiliza para modificar la sensibilidad del teclado o pads al tacto. Este ajuste le permite decidir cómo la fuerza con la que toca las teclas o pads afecta al volumen al que se reproduce la nota. Los teclados Oxygen 49 proporcionan 7 opciones de sensibilidad diferentes: 1: C1 genera valores de velocidad más bajos usando la misma fuerza de pulsación. Resulta útil cuando no se quiere elevar demasiado el volumen de reproducción aunque se pulse la tecla con fuerza. 2: C2 es el ajuste predeterminado y se recomienda a los intérpretes con sensibilidad "estándar" (es decir, grado de pulsación normal). 3: C3 es un ajuste de sensibilidad que genera valores de velocidad más altos usando la misma fuerza de pulsación. Resulta útil cuando se quiere obtener un volumen de reproducción elevado aunque se pulse la tecla con poca fuerza. 4: C4 genera el mismo valor de velocidad dada una fuerza de pulsación determinada; como resultado, se obtiene una respuesta lineal (o neutral) del teclado. 5: F1 es un ajuste que deshabilita la sensibilidad; es decir, el teclado genera un valor de velocidad fijo de 64 (en una escala de 0-127) independientemente del grado de pulsación de las teclas. 6: F2 es un ajuste que deshabilita la sensibilidad; es decir, el teclado genera un valor de velocidad fijo de 100 (en una escala de 0-127) independientemente del grado de pulsación de las teclas. 7: F3 es un ajuste que deshabilita la sensibilidad; es decir, el teclado genera un valor de velocidad fijo de 127 (en una escala de 0-127) independientemente del grado de pulsación de las teclas. 1. Pulse el botón Edit. 2. Pulse la tecla Velocity Curve (Vel Curve) - (pulse la tecla de selección de curva de velocidad dos veces para editar los ajustes de velocidad del pad) el visor LED mostrará la curva de velocidad actual (por ejemplo, ".C.2"). 3. Introduzca el número Velocity Curve (1-7) usando las teclas numéricas. 4. Pulse la tecla Enter. - o – 1. Pulse el botón Edit. 2. Pulse la tecla Velocity Curve (Vel Curve) - (pulse la tecla de selección de curva de velocidad dos veces para editar los ajustes de velocidad del pad) el visor LED mostrará la curva de velocidad actual (por ejemplo, ".C.2"). 3. Utilice los botones "" para recorrer las curvas de velocidad (C1-F3). 4. Pulse la tecla Enter. Modo Drawbar (Tirador): Este parámetro conmuta los faderes al Modo Drawbar. En este modo se invierte el funcionamiento de los faderes; es decir, el valor máximo (127) se encuentra en la parte inferior y el mínimo (0) en la parte superior. Esta función resulta especialmente útil para controlar los presets de órganos de tiradores. 1. Pulse el botón Edit. 2. Pulse la tecla Drawbar - el visor LED mostrará "On" durante unos instantes. El modo Drawbar se activará de inmediato y el modo Edit se cerrará automáticamente Repita los pasos 1 y 2 para deshabilitar el modo Drawbar. El visor LED mostrará "Off" durante unos instantes 24 Memory Dump (Volcado de memoria): La función SysEx Memory Dump (MEM DUMP) envía los contenidos de las 10 ubicaciones de memoria de los presets para su almacenamiento en la aplicación de audio. Consulte la documentación de la aplicación de audio para más información sobre cómo grabar los mensaje MIDI SysEx. 1. Prepare una pista MIDI dentro de la aplicación de audio para grabar los datos procedentes del teclado Oxygen 49. 2. Pulse el botón Edit en el teclado Oxygen 49. 3. Inicie la grabación MIDI en la aplicación de audio. 4. Pulse la tecla Memory Dump en el teclado Oxygen 49. El volcado de memoria SysEx comenzará de inmediato y el visor LED mostrará el mensaje "SYS" para indicar que se está produciendo el envío de datos. El archivo SysEx aparecerá como una nueva grabación MIDI dentro de la aplicación de audio. Restauración de un volcado de memoria: IMPORTANTE: Restaurar un volcado de memoria sobrescribirá permanentemente todos los presets actuales de su teclado Oxygen 49. Los ajustes recuperados no se activarán hasta que se cargue un nuevo preset en su teclado Oxygen 49, o hasta que se apague y encienda el dispositivo. Reproduzca una pista MIDI que contenga un volcado de memoria SysEx del Oxygen 49 previamente grabado. Los datos SysEx se envían de vuelta al teclado Oxygen 49. La pantalla de LED del Oxygen 49 LED mostrará "SYS" mientras recibe los datos SysEx. ATENCIÓN: Los ajustes recuperados no se activarán mientras no cargue un nuevo preset en el teclado Oxygen 49, o desconecte/conecte el dispositivo. Device ID (ID de dispositivo): La función Device ID (DEV ID) permite asignar una ID de dispositivo SysEx exclusiva para diferenciar entre multiples teclados del mismo modelo al enviar o recibir datos SysEx. El valor predeterminado de 127 permite que el teclado responda a todos los mensajes SysEx entrantes que son compatibles con el mismo tipo de teclados controladores Oxygen 49. No obstante, si asigna un valor distinto a la ID de dispositivo, el teclado sólo responderá a mensajes SysEx que contengan el mismo número ID de dispositivo. Esto resulta útil en situaciones en las que varios controladores Oxygen 49 están conectados a la misma aplicación de audio pero el usuario desea enviar información SysEx a un controlador específico con una ID de dispositivo única. 1. Pulse Edit. 2. Pulse la tecla Device ID - el visor LED mostrará la ID de dispositivo actual (por ejemplo, "1.2.7."). 3. Introduzca el nuevo número Device ID usando las teclas numéricas. 4. Pulse la tecla Enter. ATENCIÓN: Si el número de la ID de dispositivo de un teclado Oxygen 49 se modifica después de haber grabado un volcado de memoria en la aplicación de audio, la recuperación no será posible porque los números no concuerdan. Si no recuerda el número de la ID de dispositivo usado cuando grabó el volcado de memoria, configure su teclado Oxygen 49 con el valor Device ID 127 para garantizar que se reconozcan todos los volcados. Store (Guardar): La función Store guarda los ajustes de las asignaciones de controles en una de las 10 ubicaciones de memoria. IMPORTANTE: Al guardar los nuevos ajustes de las asignaciones, se sobrescribirá el contenido de la ubicación de memoria seleccionada. 1. Pulse el botón Edit. 2. Pulse la tecla Store - El visor LED mostrará el número de la última ubicación de memoria seleccionada (por ejemplo, P. 0.1.). 3. Introduzca el número de la ubicación de memoria en la que desee guardar los nuevos ajustes usando las teclas numéricas o los botones “”. 4. Pulse la tecla Enter para guardar los cambios y sobrescribir los ajustes anteriores de la ubicación de memoria. NOTE: Para recuperar los ajustes de fábrica de Oxygen 49, mantenga pulsados los botones "" durante el encendido de la unidad. Esto borrará permanentemente todos los ajustes de usuario personalizados. Teclas numéricas Esta sección del teclado se utiliza para introducir datos numéricos de parámetro en modo Edit. Tecla Enter La tecla Enter confirma los cambios realizados y desactiva el modo Edit. ATENCIÓN: Las funciones Panic, Drawbar y Memory Dump tienen efecto inmediato cuando se pulsa la tecla correspondiente de activación de la función. El modo Edit se desactiva automáticamente. 25 Funciones de programación avanzadas Los números MIDI CC (0-127) forman parte del protocolo General MIDI y suelen utilizarse para el control, en tiempo real, de los parámetros de los dispositivos musicales compatibles con MIDI. Por ejemplo, si se asigna un control rotatorio del Oxygen 49 al MIDI CC 10, este controlará el ajuste de Pan de la aplicación de audio o sintetizador conectado. Muchos de los controles en los teclados de la gama Oxygen 49 son totalmente programables y pueden ser asignados a cualquiera de los MIDI CC estándar. No obstante, para simplificar la asignación de otros tipos de mensajes MIDI más complejos (por ejemplo, SysEx o RPN/NRPN), M-Audio ha agregado esos tipos de mensajes al final de la lista MIDI CC, ampliando el intervalo habitual de 0-127. Por regla general, esto se consigue seleccionando el controlador que desea programar y asignándole un número de 3 dígitos. Este capítulo proporciona varios ejemplos de asignación de controles típicos para controles rotatorios, faderes, botones, ruedas, o de pedal de sustain. La asignación de mensajes MIDI no descritos en este capítulo se realiza usando el mismo principio básico que el dado en los ejemplos. ATENCIÓN: El teclado Oxygen 49 nunca envía datos fuera del intervalo especificado por el protocolo MIDI (0-127). El teclado Oxygen 49 utiliza los números de controlador 128-255 internamente. Esto simplifica la configuración de los controles rotatorios, botones, permitiendo opciones de configuración adicionales para los controles (por ejemplo, estableciendo el Trigger o Toggle operación de un botón.) Ajuste de los parámetros de disparo (Trigger) en los botones o pedal de sustain Cuando se asignan números de CC MIDI estándar a los botones o al pedal de sostenido, se dispararán entre dos valores. Por defecto, el pedal de sustain ya está configurado para enviar valores de disparo, garantizando la activación del efecto de sustain cada vez que pulse el pedal, y su desactivación cada vez que lo suelte. Los botones también pueden configurarse para que operen de este modo tras especificar tres valores. En el ejemplo del pedal de sustain, los cuatro valores son: Asignación de control 1. Pulse el botón Edit. 2. Pulse el botón Select (Seleccionar) o la tecla Control Select (Selección de control) (Ctrl Sel). 3. Seleccione el botón deseado tal y como se ha descrito anteriormente. 4. Pulse la tecla Control Assign (Ctrl Asgn). 5. Introduzca el valor 10 usando las teclas numéricas. Esto asigna el MIDI CC 10 (Pan) al botón. 6. Pulse la tecla Data 2. 7. Introduzca 0 utilizando las teclas numéricas para asignar el valor de "liberación" (mínimo). 8. Pulse la tecla Data 3. 9. Introduzca 127 utilizando las teclas numéricas para asignar el valor de "pulsación" (máximo). 10. Pulse la tecla Enter. CONSEJO: Puede resultar útil transmitir otros dos valores específicos en lugar de enviar los valores mínimo (cero) y máximo (127) como en el ejemplo anterior. Al asignar un botón para controlar el pan (CC MIDI 10), usted puede, por ejemplo, configurar Datos 2 para enviar el valor 38 y el Datos 3 para enviar el valor 93, haciendo que el pan se alterne eficazmente entre las posiciones aproximadas de las "diez en punto" y las "dos en punto" al pulsar y luego liberar el botón. Tecla (ejemplo) Datos 2 (ejemplo) Datos 3 (ejemplo) ruedas, y faderes durante la asignación de mensajes MIDI avanzados, Parámetro Número de CC MIDI Liberación Pulse Valor 10 (Pan) 0 (mínimo) 127 (máximo) 26 Ajuste de los parámetros de conmutación (Toggle) (Min/Max) en los botones o pedales de sustain Es posible establecer un valor de Toggle para un botón o pedal de sostenido, haciendo que envíe un valor la primera vez que se pulsa y otro valor al pulsarse nuevamente. Esto significa que al pulsar el botón o pedal por primera vez se envía un valor, y al pulsar por segunda vez se envía otro valor. Por defecto, los botones de los teclados de la gama Oxygen 49 ya integran la configuración de conmutación. Cuando se configura un botón o pedal de sustain para que opere en modo de conmutación, es necesario definir los cuatro valores siguientes: Asignación de control Operación de encendido/apagado Nota: Cuando se trabaja con parámetros propietarios de M-Audio dentro del rango 128-255, el ajuste de asignación de control se utiliza para configurar un botón o el pedal de sostenido para este modo especial de operación. Esto significa que ciertos valores que se especifican usualmente mediante el ajuste de asignación de control, ahora en cambio deben especificarse mediante el parámetro "Datos 1" (al igual que el parámetro de CC MIDI en el ejemplo a continuación). En el siguiente ejemplo se configurará un botón para realizar un pan del sonido completamente hacia el altavoz derecho cuando se pulsa por primera vez, y un pan del sonido completamente hacia el altavoz derecho izquierdo cuando se pulsa por segunda vez. Esto implica configurar el botón para que funcione como un conmutador, mientras que se controla el parámetro de pan (CC MIDI 10): 1. Pulse el botón Edit. 2. Pulse el botón Select (Seleccionar) o la tecla Control Select (Selección de control) (Ctrl Sel). 3. Seleccione el botón deseado tal y como se ha descrito anteriormente. 4. Pulse la tecla Control Assign (Ctrl Asgn). 5. Introduzca el valor 146 usando las teclas numéricas El botón funcionará como botón de disparo (pulsar/soltar). Esto configura el botón a utilizarse como conmutador. 6. Pulse la tecla Data 1. 7. Introduzca el valor 10 usando las teclas numéricas. Esto especifica qué parámetro conmutará el botón entre encendido/apagado. Esto especifica el parámetro afectado por el botón de disparo. En este ejemplo, MIDI CC 10 (Pan). 8. Pulse la tecla Data 2. 9. Introduzca el valor 0 usando las teclas numéricas Esto ajusta a cero el valor tras "soltar" el botón. Esto configura en cero el valor de la segunda pulsación del botón. En otras palabras, se realizará un pan completo del sonido a la izquierda cuando el botón se pulse por segunda vez. 10. Pulse la tecla Data 3. 11. Introduzca el valor 127 usando las teclas numéricas Esto ajusta el valor de "pulsación" al valor máximo, de manera que el sonido queda panoramizado totalmente a la derecha tras pulsar el botón. Esto configura el valor de la primera pulsación del botón al valor máximo, de manera de realizar un pan completo del sonido a la derecha al pulsar el botón la primera vez. 12. Pulse la tecla Enter. CONSEJO: Puede resultar útil transmitir otros dos valores específicos en lugar de enviar los valores mínimo (cero) y máximo (127) como en el ejemplo anterior. Al asignar un botón para controlar el pan (CC MIDI 10), usted puede, por ejemplo, configurar Datos 2 para enviar el valor 38 y el Datos 3 para enviar el valor 93, haciendo que el pan se alterne eficazmente entre las posiciones aproximadas de las "diez en punto" y las "dos en punto" al pulsar el botón por primera y segunda vez. Tecla Datos 1 (ejemplo) Datos 2 (ejemplo) Datos 3 (ejemplo) Parámetro de Toggle Número de CC MIDI Segunda pulsación Primera pulsación Valor 146 10 (Pan) 0 (mínimo) 127 (máximo) 27