

Syntorchestra



ESEMPI DI REGISTRAZIONE
MUSICAL REGISTRATIONS

FARFISA

ESEMPI DI REGISTRAZIONE

Prima di passare agli esempi di registrazione diamo qualche indicazione per l'uso del Syntorchestra.

Collegamenti

Il Syntorchestra può essere collegato a qualsiasi amplificatore oppure può avvalersi dell'amplificazione di un Organo elettronico a consolle. In questo secondo caso un cavo jack-jack collegherà l'uscita del Syntorchestra (Output POLI+MONO), situata sul retro dello strumento, all'entrata dell'Organo (Input) e la sensibilità di uscita dovrà essere fissata in posizione HIGH. Il pedale di espressione dell'Organo servirà a regolare anche il volume del Syntorchestra. Abbinando invece il Syntorchestra ad un amplificatore, la sensibilità di uscita sarà spostata in posizione LOW. Si possono infine usare due amplificatori: uno per la parte polifonica ed uno per la parte monofonica. Due cavi jack-jack collegheranno rispettivamente le uscite POLI e MONO alle entrate degli amplificatori, predisponendo così l'effetto stereo. Il pedale di espressione del Syntorchestra agisce simultaneamente sulla sezione polifonica e sulla sezione monofonica. È necessaria un'accurata regolazione dei toni degli amplificatori al fine di ottenere la migliore resa timbrica del Syntorchestra e il più esatto equilibrio tra la parte polifonica e quella monofonica.

Accordatura

La parte polifonica del Syntorchestra è accordata sul LA 440 Hz. Per spostare l'accordatura agire sul trimmer POLI PITCH situato sul retro dello strumento.

Per accordare la parte monofonica con quella polifonica procedere come segue:

- Accendere lo strumento ed attendere qualche minuto. Selezionare il registro *Trumpet* della parte polifonica e il registro *Trumpet* della parte monofonica portando «Volume» e «Brilliance» delle due parti allo stesso livello.
- Suonare l'ultimo DO della tastiera e tramite il PITCH della sezione monofonica situato sul pannello controlli, accordare le due note tenendo presente che la manopola sopra il pitch dovrà sempre essere in posizione Off (bollino senza numero).
- Togliere il registro *Trumpet* della parte monofonica ed inserire il registro *Tuba*. Suonare ancora l'ultimo DO: se l'accordatura non risultasse perfetta, aggiustarla mediante la regolazione del trimmer MONO TRACK situato sul retro dello strumento.
- Ritornare ai due registri *Trumpet* e, nel caso che le due note non fossero ancora accordate, ripetere le operazioni sopra indicate.

Registrazioni

Vi presentiamo alcune registrazioni che servono a darvi una prima idea delle prestazioni del Syntorchestra. Ma le possibilità di questo strumento sono infinite e sarete voi stessi a scoprirle via via che utilizzerete i vari timbri e controlli.

Vi ricordiamo che ogni registro timbrico della parte monofonica può essere abbinato ad un altro della parte polifonica e che, su più registri inseriti per la stessa parte, l'ultimo a destra esclude gli altri. I due registri *Cancel* permetteranno di passare velocemente da una sezione all'altra.

Il *Portamento* agisce sulla sezione monofonica ed è comandato da due registri: *Constant* e *Temporary*. Inserendo il primo si ottiene l'effetto di glissato tra tutte le note; premendo invece il secondo si otterrà il glissato momentaneo tra due note. Questo registro va schiacciato tra una nota e l'altra.

Sul pannello controlli il potenziometro a cursore «Timer» regolerà la velocità del *Portamento*.

MUSICAL REGISTRATIONS

Before going to some examples of musical registrations which can be achieved with the Syntorchestra, let us spend a few words on how to use the instrument.

Connections

The Syntorchestra may be connected to any amplifier or may take advantage of the amplification of an electronic home organ. In this last case a jack-jack cable will connect the output of the Syntorchestra (Output POLI+MONO) placed on the rear of the unit, to the Organ Input and the sensitivity output should be fixed in position HIGH. The swell pedal of the Organ will also regulate the volume of the Syntorchestra.

When the Syntorchestra is connected to a normal amplifier, the output sensitivity should be set in position LOW. You can also employ two amplifiers: one for the polyphonic side and one for the monophonic side. Two jack-jack cables will connect respectively the POLI and MONO outputs to the inputs of the amplifiers, thus giving a stereo effect. The swell pedal of the Syntorchestra acts in this case simultaneously both on the polyphonic and monophonic sections. An accurate setting of the Amplifiers' tones is necessary so as to get the best sound results and the most appropriate balance between the polyphonic and monophonic sections.

Tuning

The polyphonic section of the Syntorchestra is set at A 440 Hz. To change the tune act on the POLI PITCH trimmer placed on the rear of the instrument.

To tune the monophonic section with the polyphonic one, act as follows:

- Switch the instrument on and wait some minutes.
Select the *Trumpet* switch of the polyphonic section and the *Trumpet* switch of the monophonic section by bringing the «Volume» and «Brilliance» of both sections at the same level.
- Play the last «C» on the keyboard and, through the PITCH of the monophonic section – placed on the controls' panel – tune the two notes by keeping in mind that the knob over the pitch should always be in Off position (dot without number).
- Switch off the *Trumpet* tab from the monophonic section and select the *Tuba* tab. Play again the last «C»: should the tuning not be perfect, adjust it through the trimmer MONO TRACK placed on the rear of the instrument.
- Get back to the insertion of the two *Trumpet* switches only and, should the two notes still not be tuned, do again all the operations above mentioned.

Musical Registrations

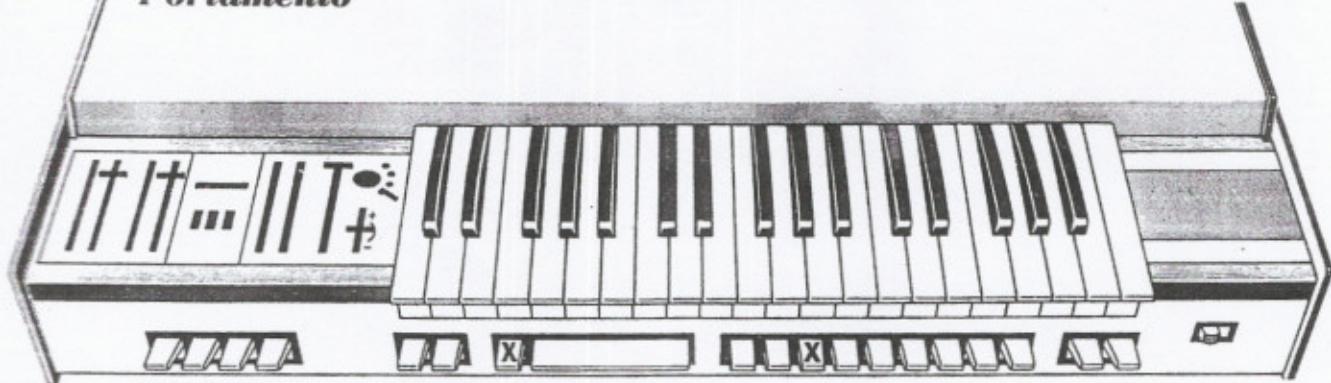
We just give you some examples which should serve to give you a first idea of what you can get out of your new instrument. But the Syntorchestra has much more to offer and you will discover all its possibilities while you get on using the various switches and controls.

We remind you that each voice tab of the monophonic section may be coupled to another of the polyphonic section and that, when you have more tabs inserted on the same section, the last on the right automatically excludes the others. The two *Cancel* tabs permit to rapidly go from one section to the other.

The *Portamento* works on the monophonic section and is commanded by the two controls *Constant* and *Temporary*. By inserting the first control you obtain the glissato effect on all notes; by inserting the second control you obtain a momentaneous glissato between two notes. This last control (*Temporary*) must be pushed down between one note and the other.

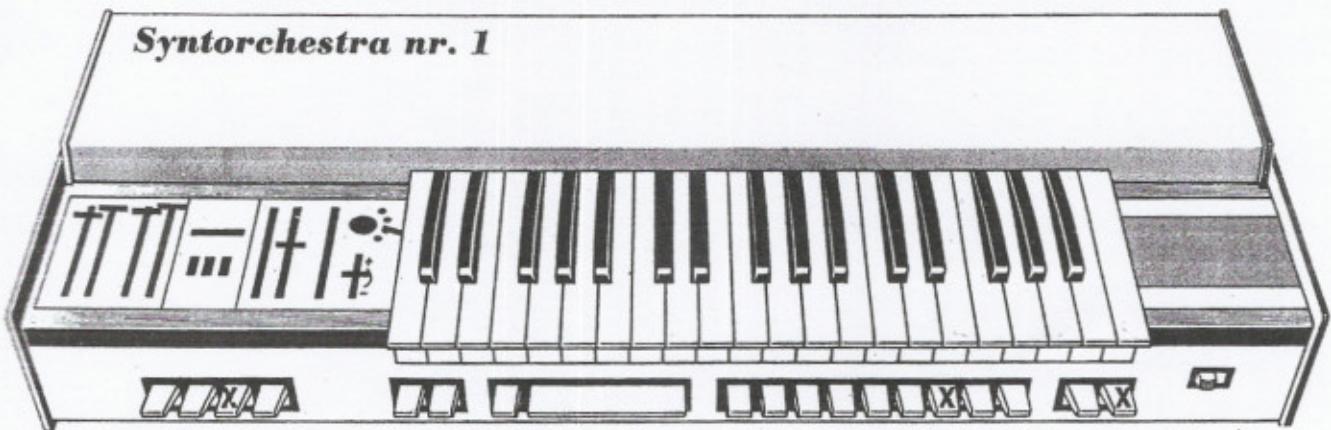
On the controls' panel the sliding potentiometer «Timer» will regulate the speed of the *Portamento*.

Portamento



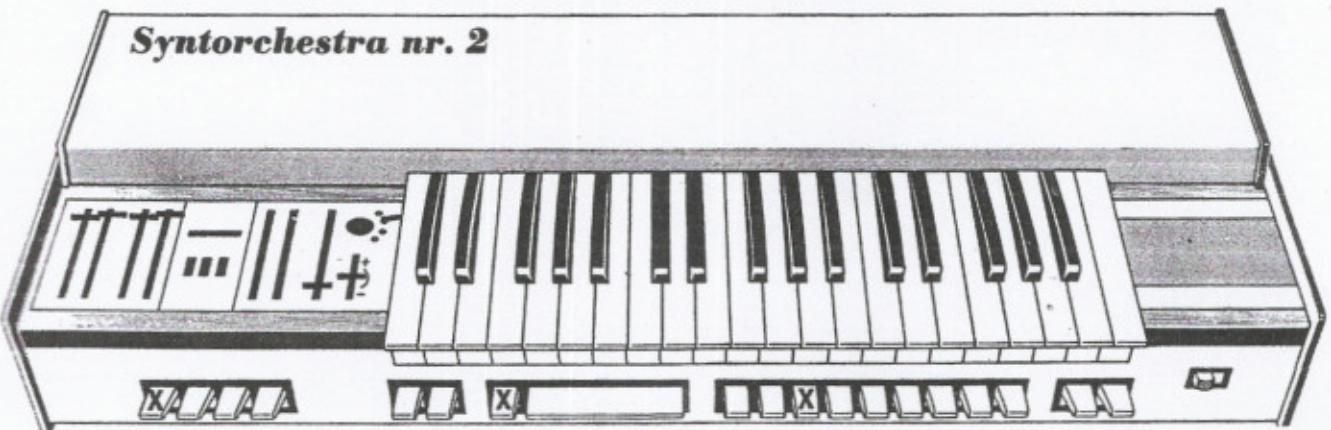
*Passare dal DO più grave al DO più acuto e viceversa.
Go from the deepest C to the highest C and vice-versa.*

Syntorchestra nr. 1



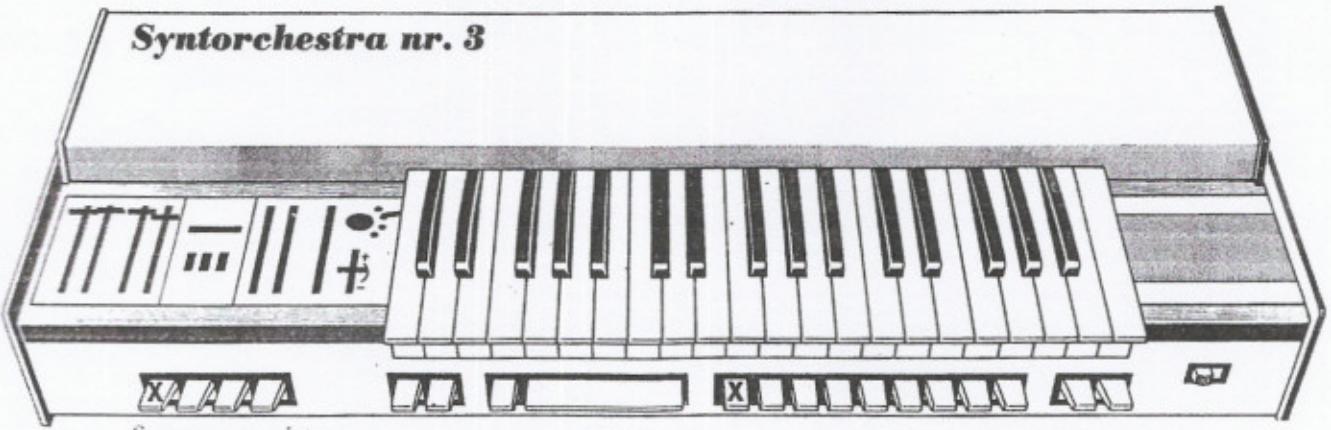
*Suonare a note singole.
Play at single notes.*

Syntorchestra nr. 2



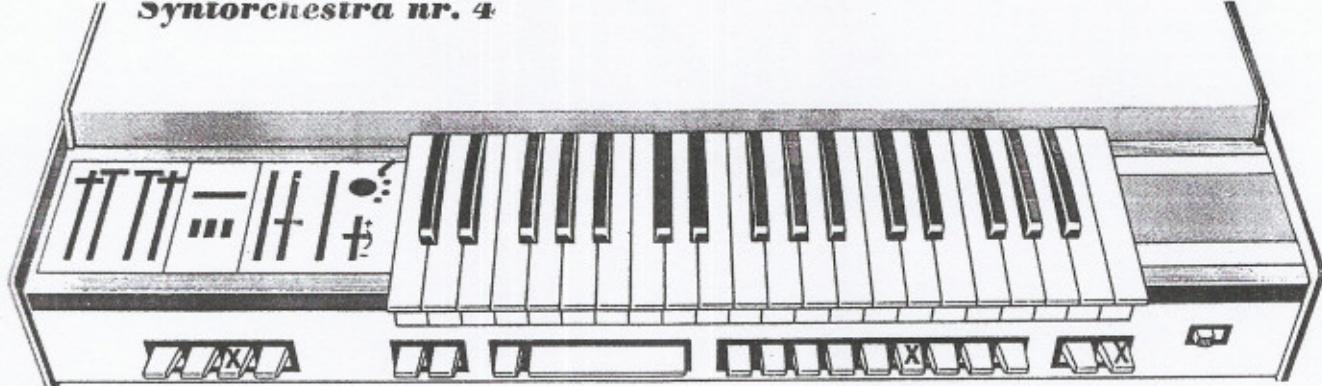
*Suonare ad accordi lati per quarte.
Play open chords (per 4th).*

Syntorchestra nr. 3



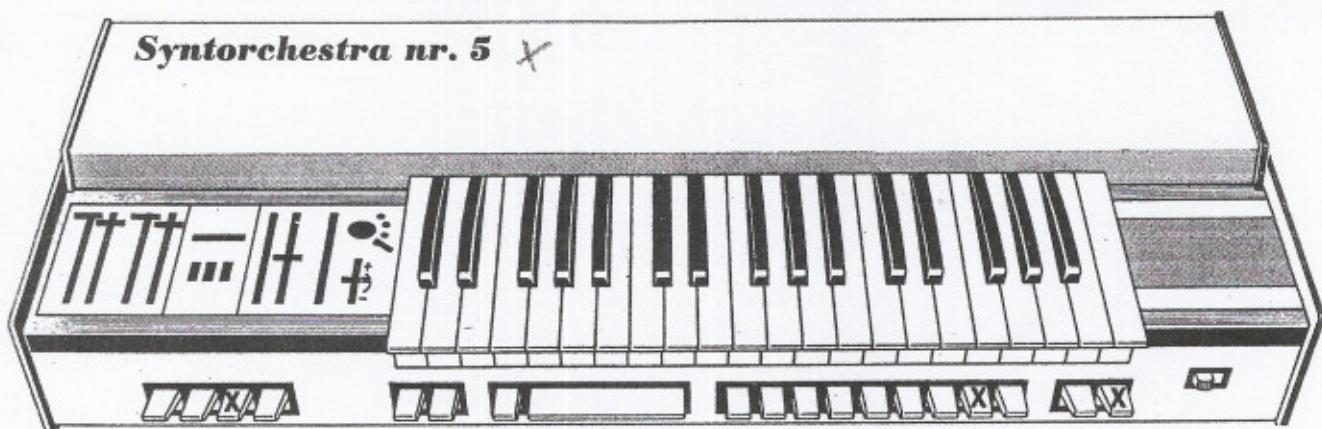
*Suonare una quinta.
Play a quint.*

Syntorchestra nr. 4



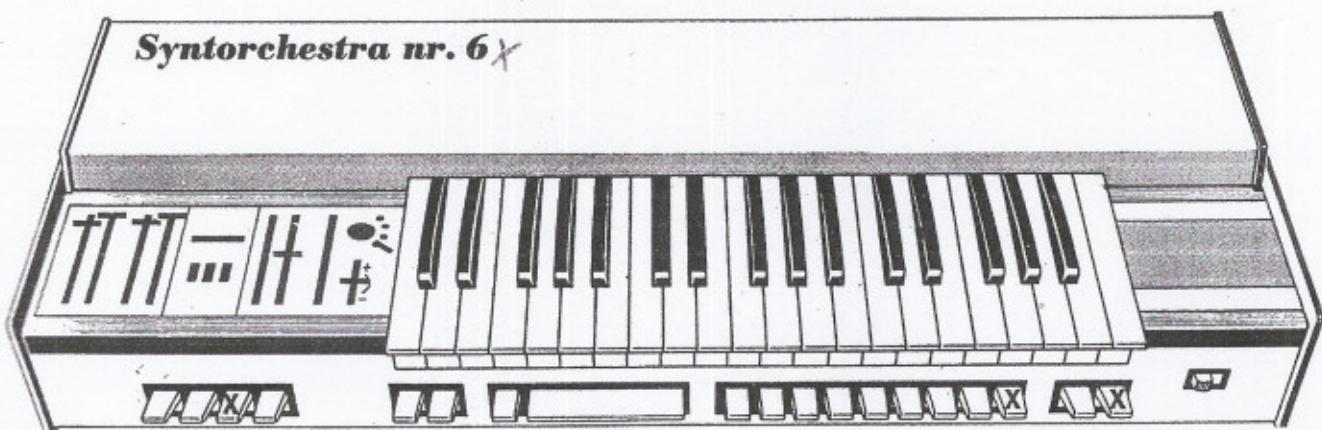
*Suonare a note singola.
Play at single notes.*

Syntorchestra nr. 5 X



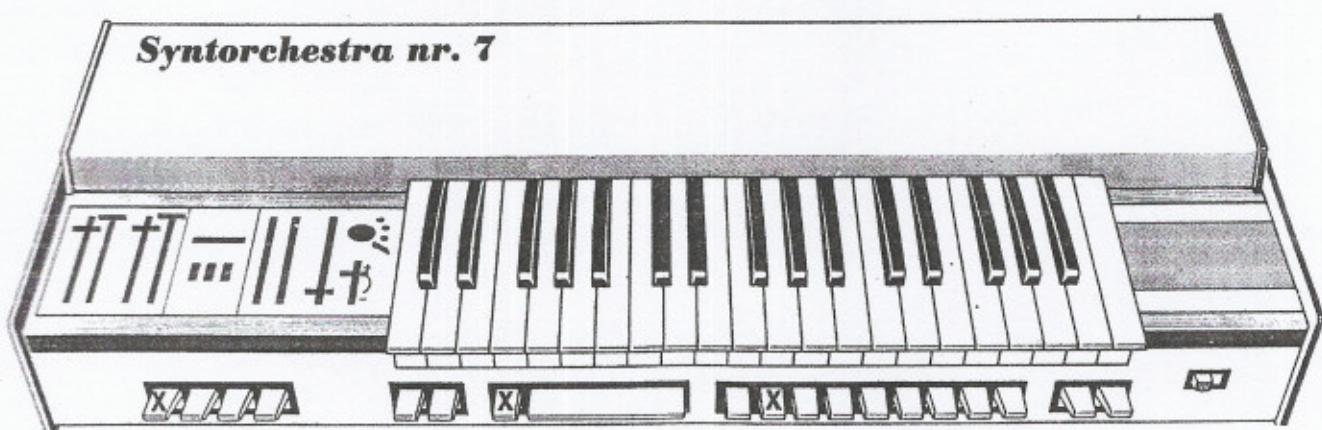
*Suonare a note singola.
Play at single notes.*

Syntorchestra nr. 6 X

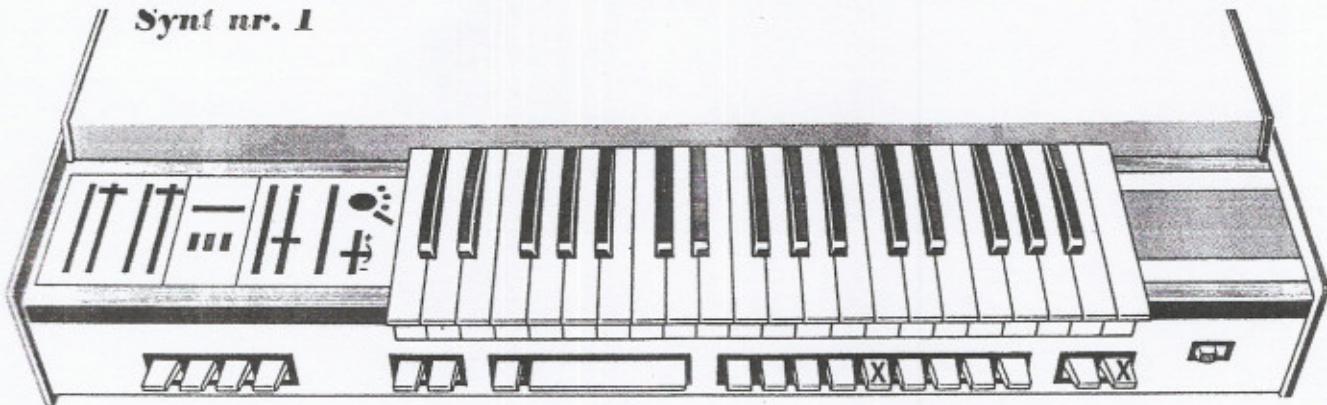


*Suonare a note singola.
Play at single notes.*

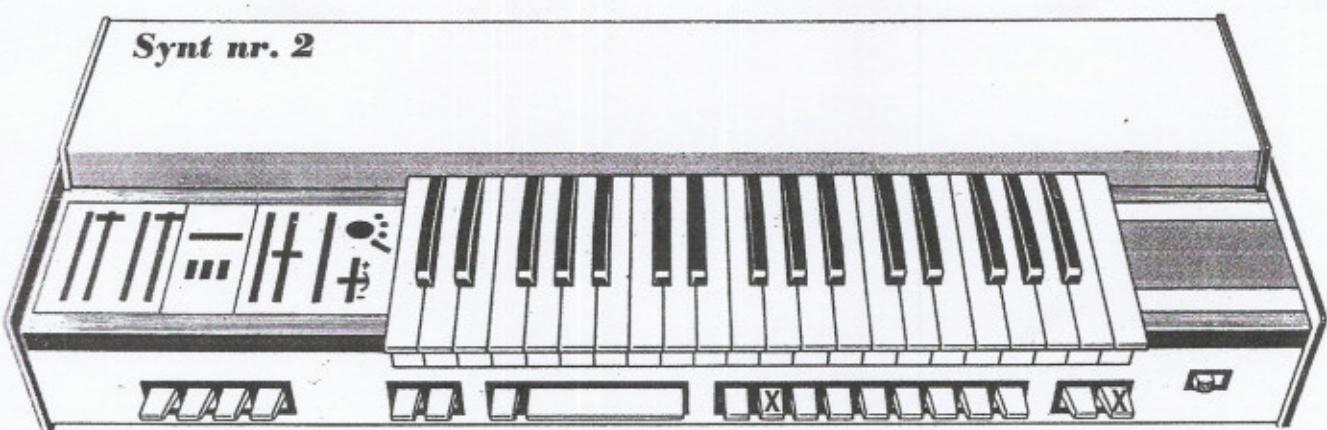
Syntorchestra nr. 7



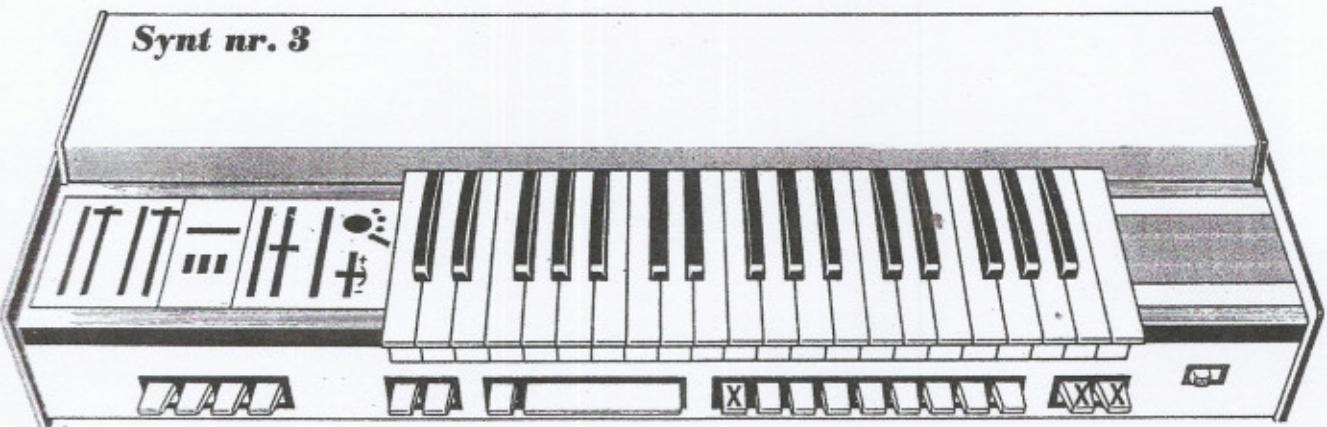
Synt nr. 1



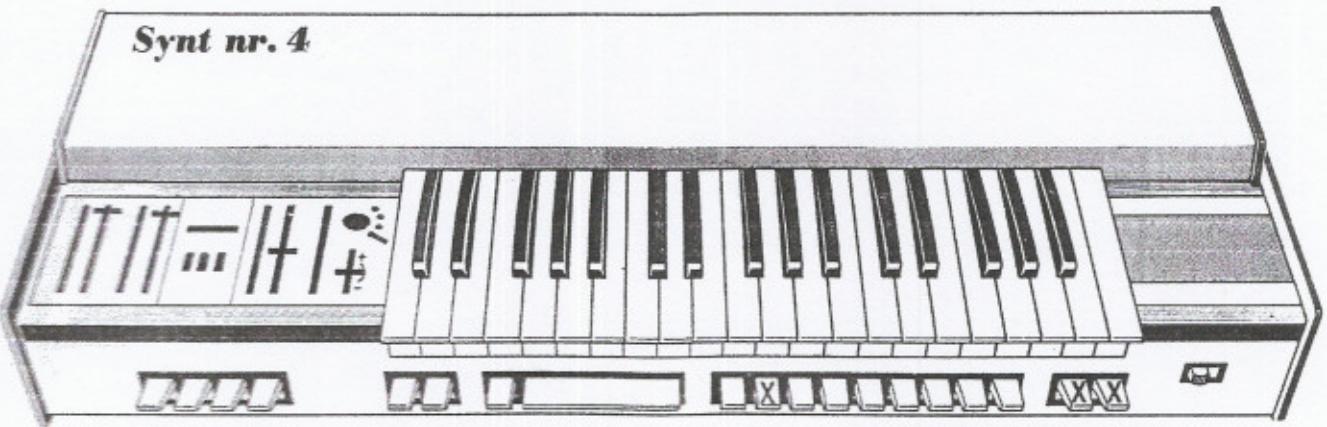
Synt nr. 2



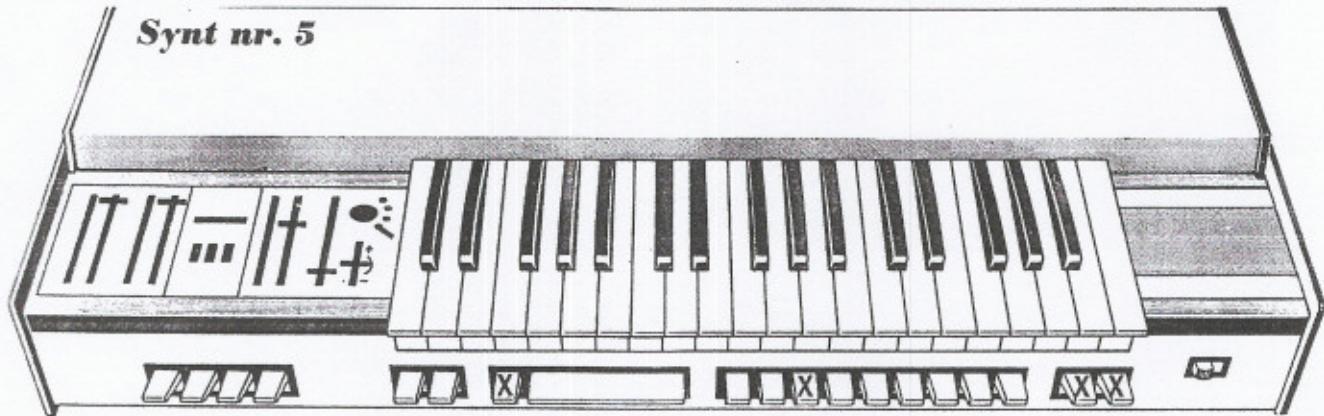
Synt nr. 3



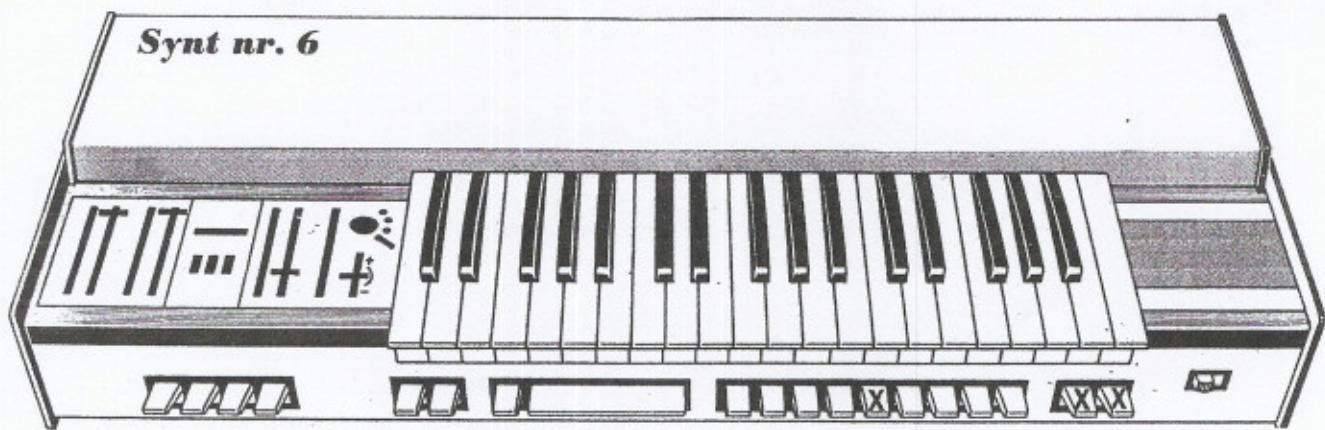
Synt nr. 4



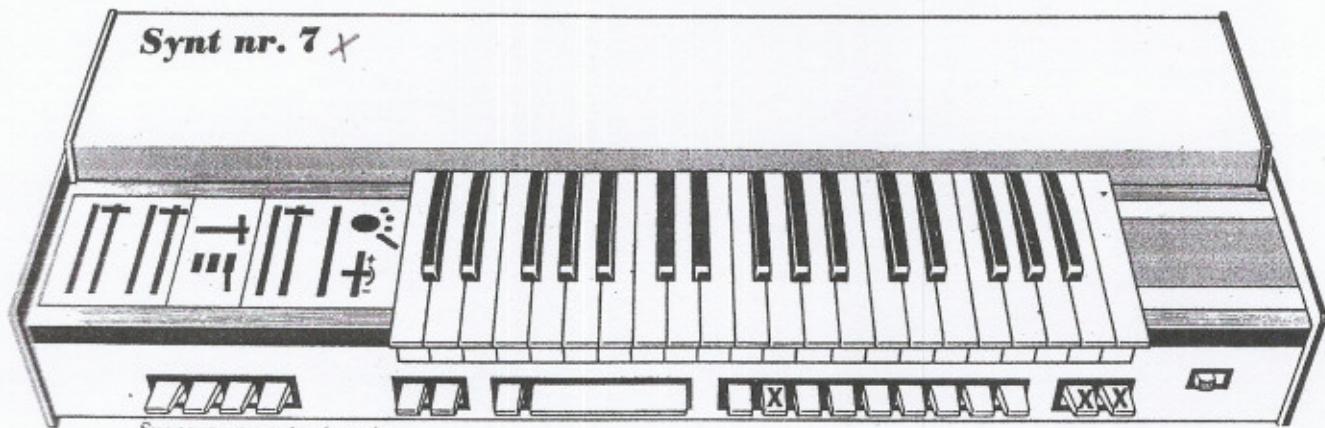
Synt nr. 5



Synt nr. 6

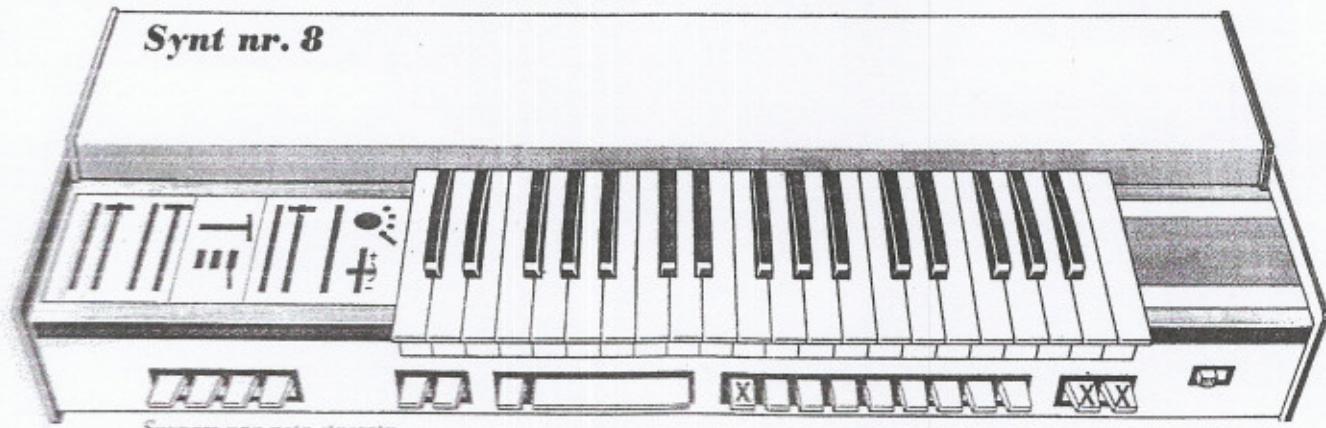


Synt nr. 7 X



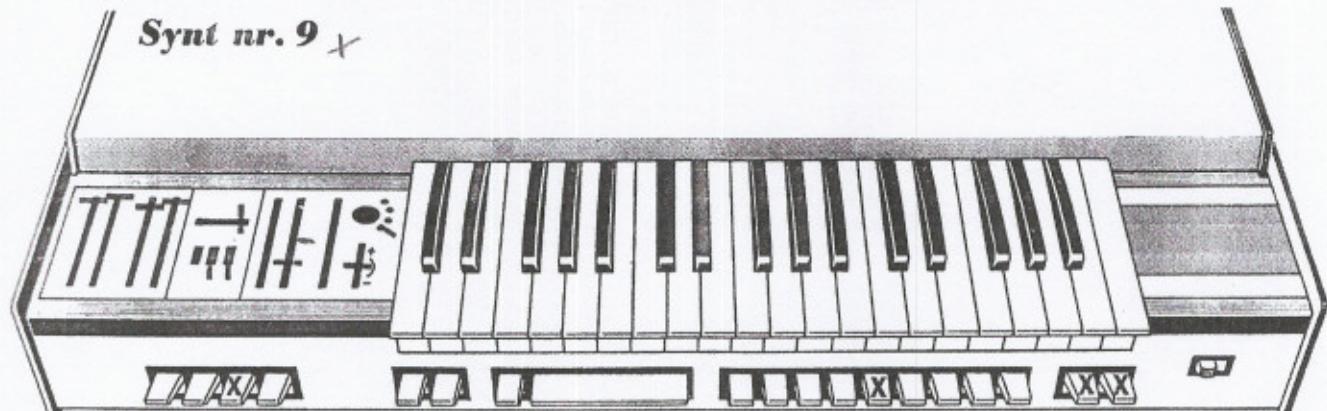
*Suonare una nota staccata.
Play a note "staccato".*

Synt nr. 8



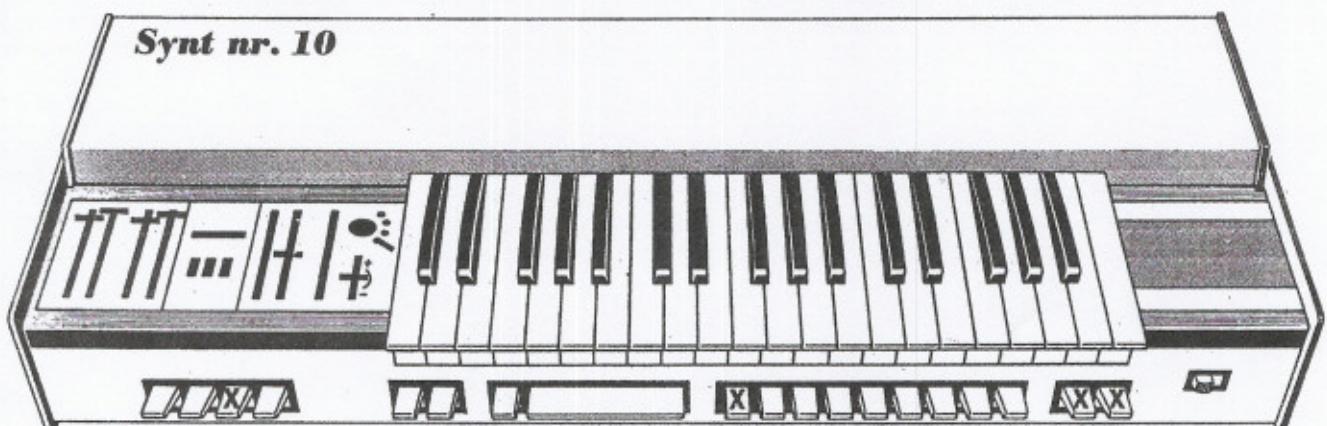
*Suonare una nota staccata.
Play a note "staccato".*

Synt nr. 9



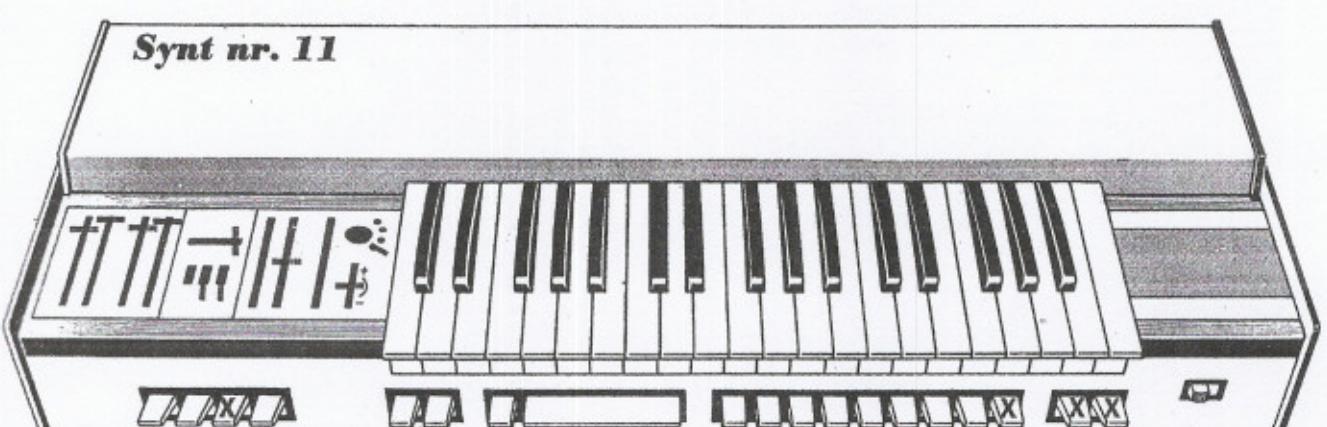
*Suonare a note singola.
Play at single notes.*

Synt nr. 10



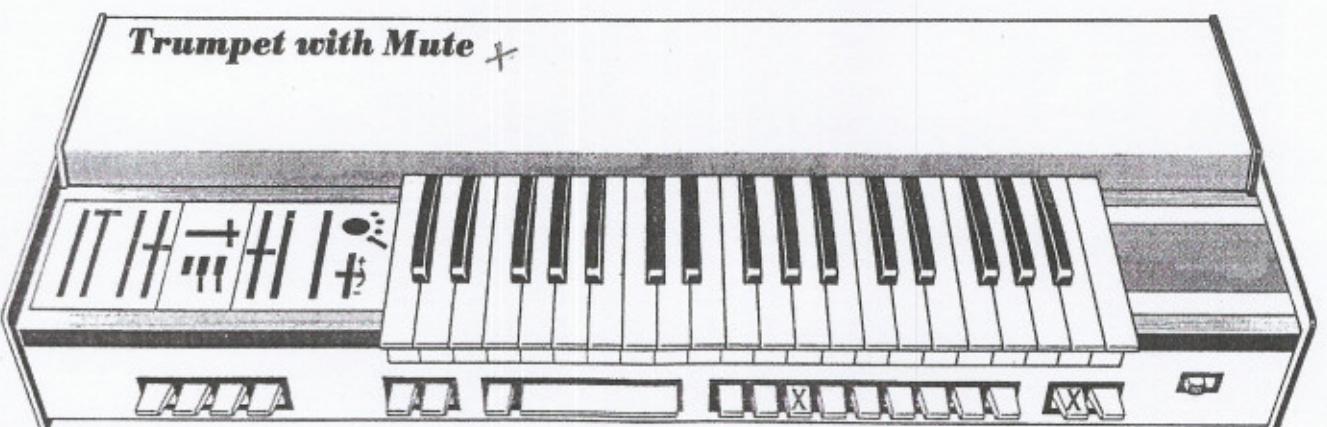
*Suonare a note singola.
Play at single notes.*

Synt nr. 11

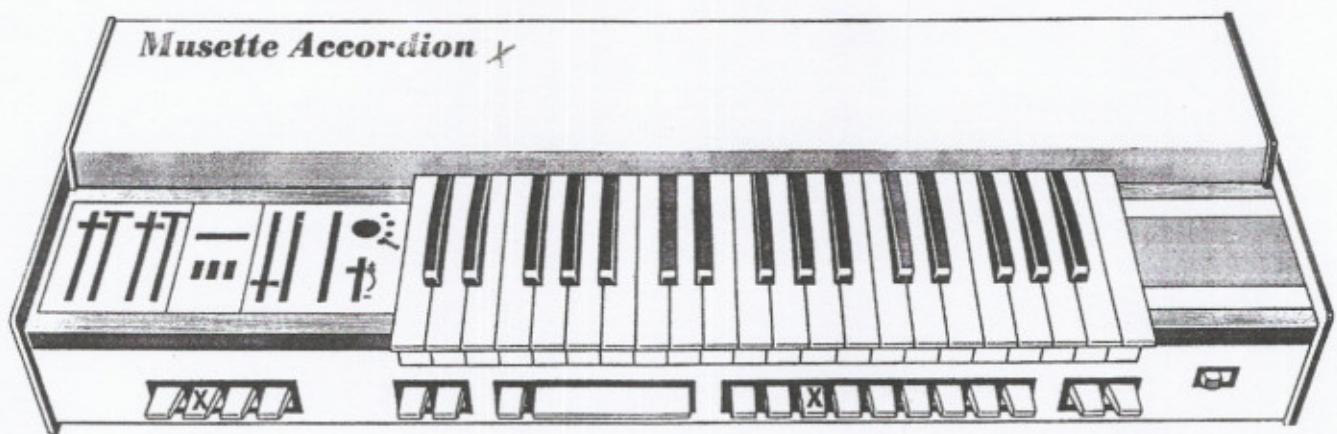


*Suonare a note singola.
Play at single notes.*

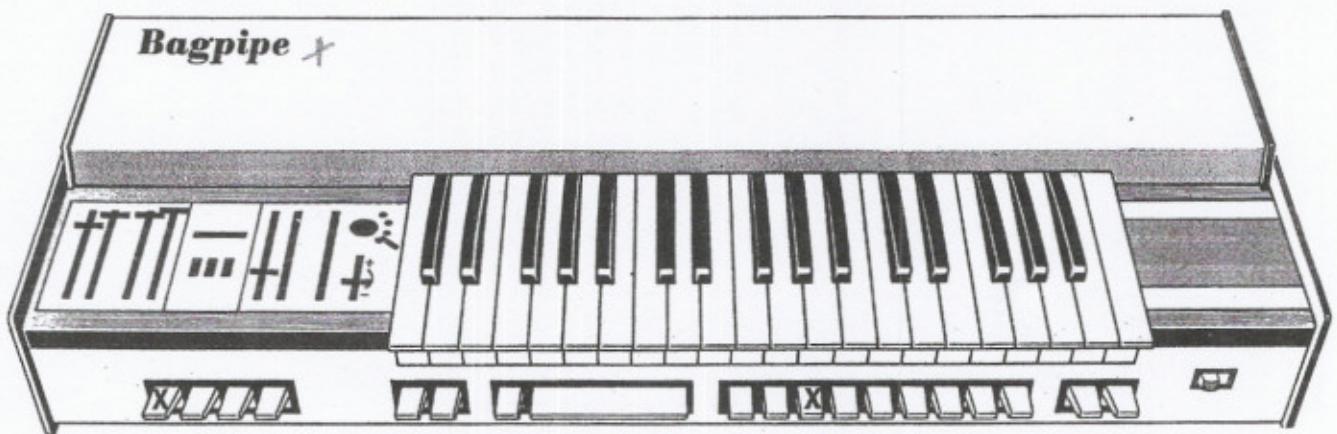
Trumpet with Mute



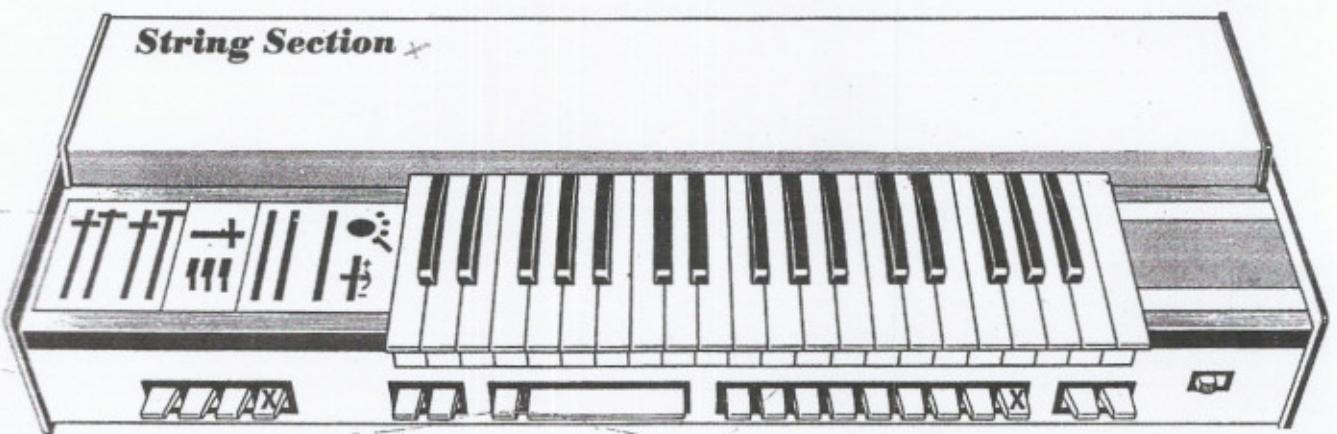
Musette Accordion



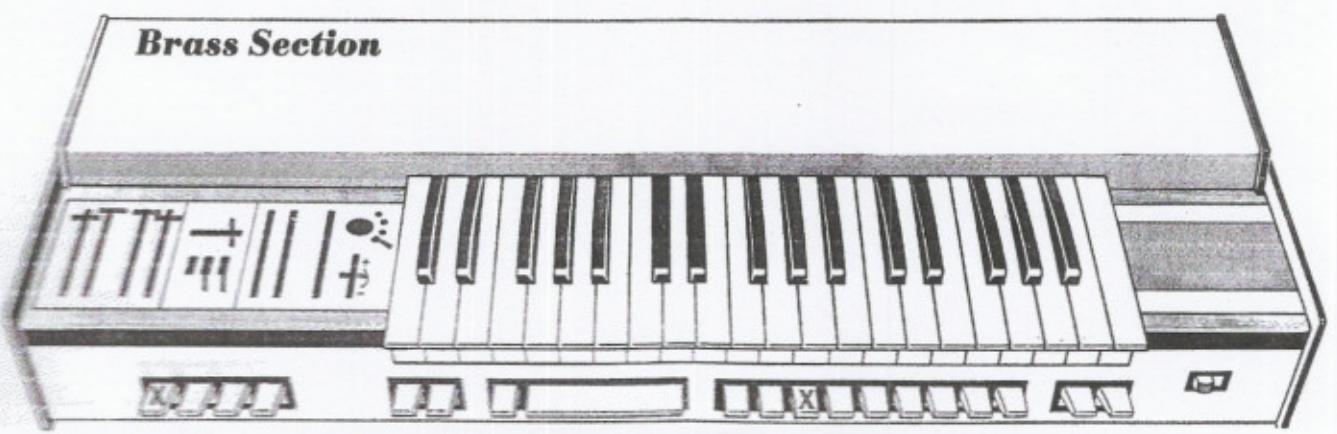
Bagpipe



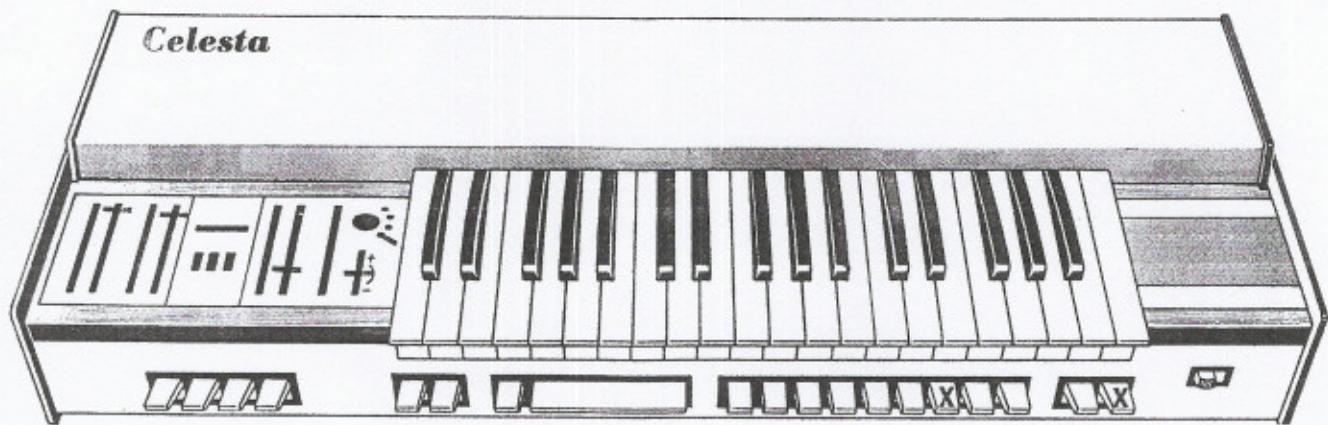
String Section



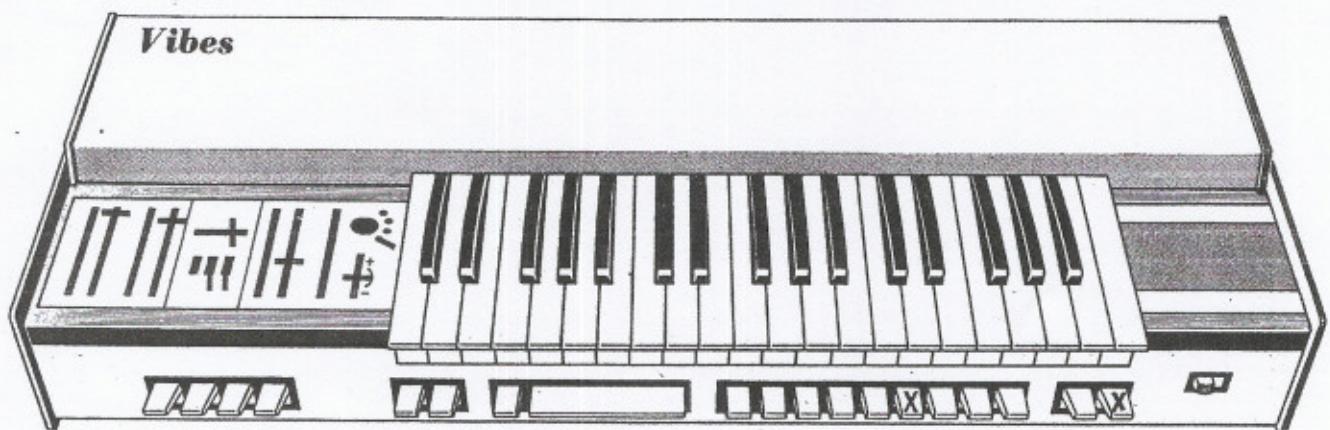
Brass Section



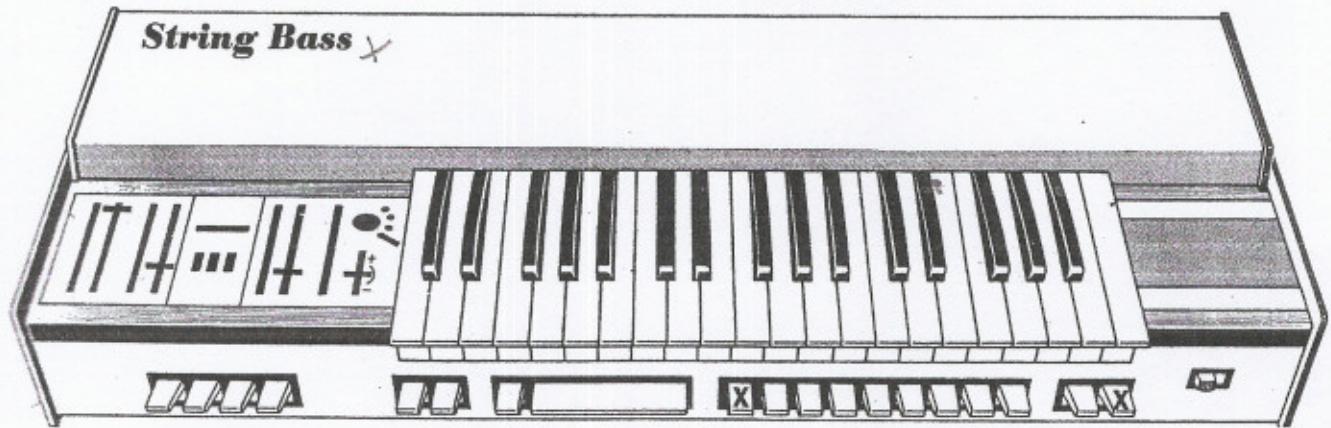
Celesta



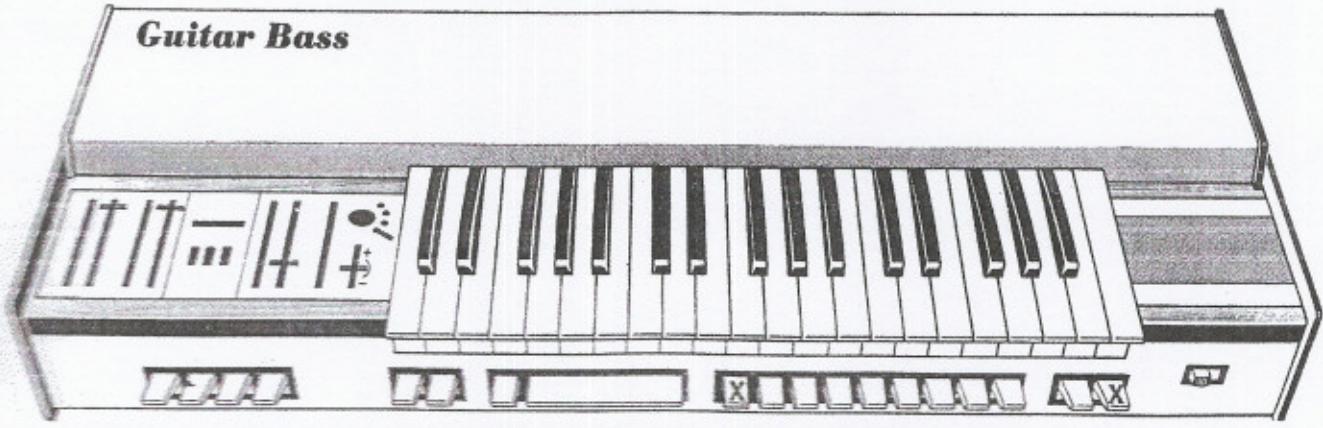
Vibes



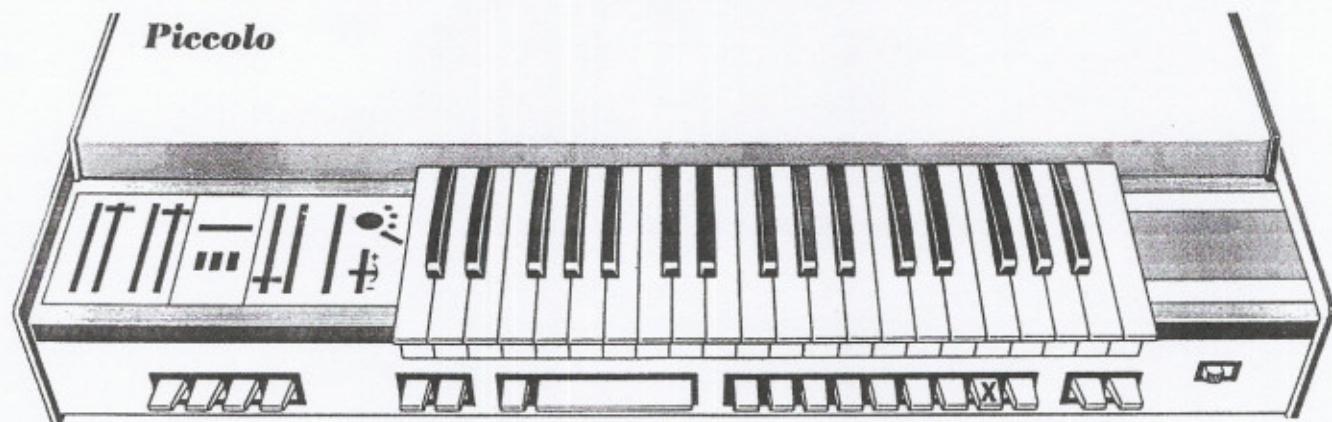
String Bass ✕



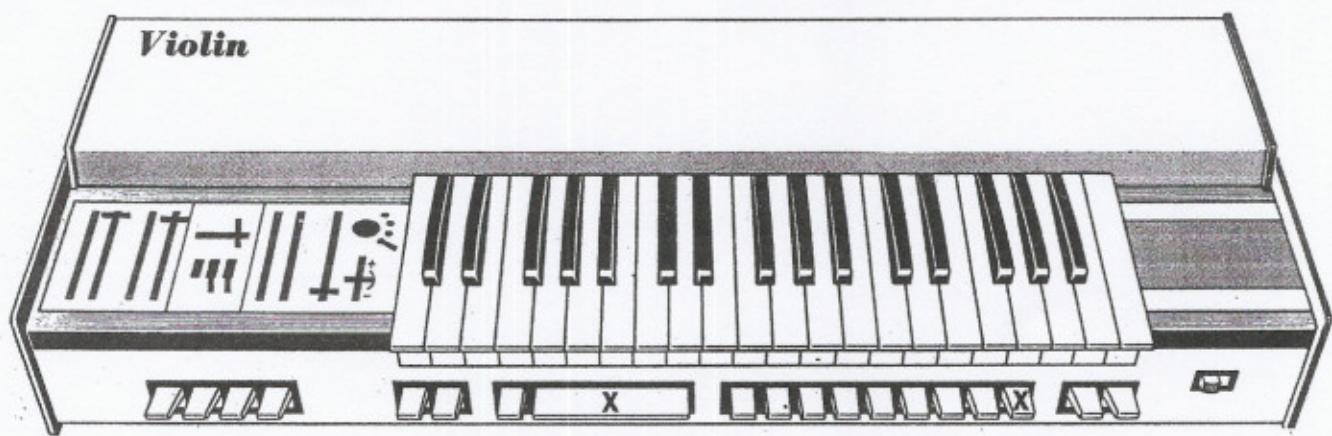
Guitar Bass



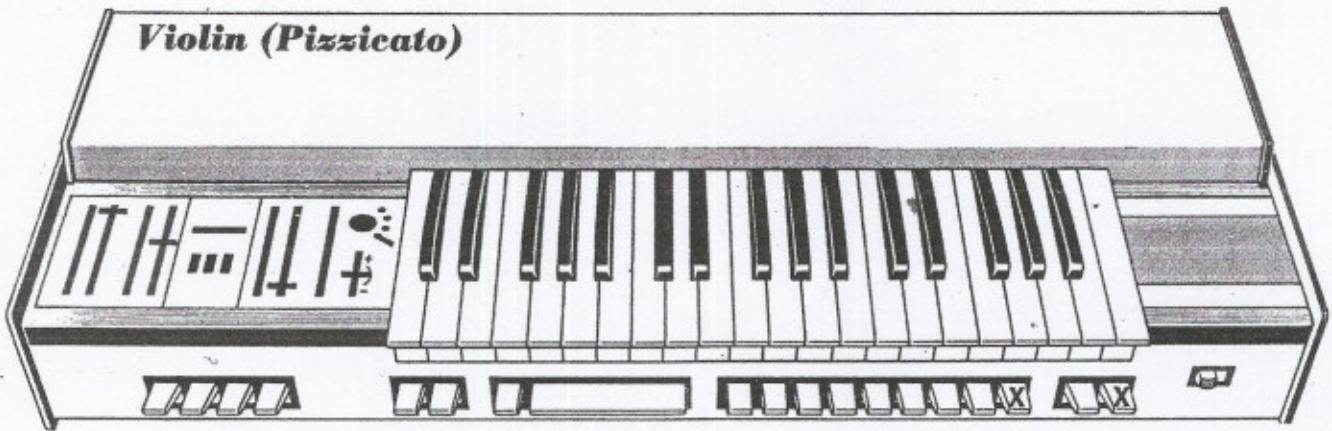
Piccolo



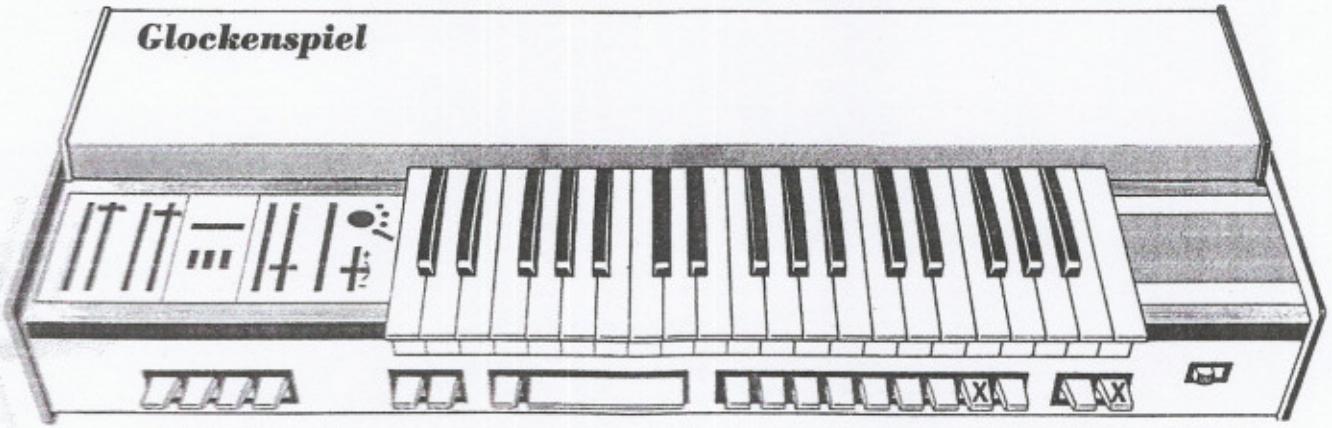
Violin



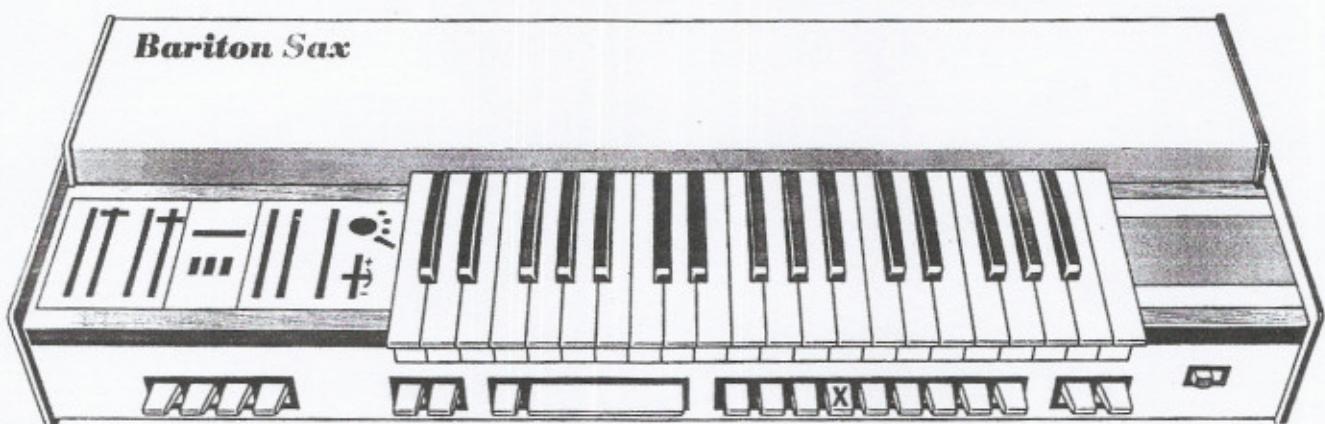
Violin (Pizzicato)



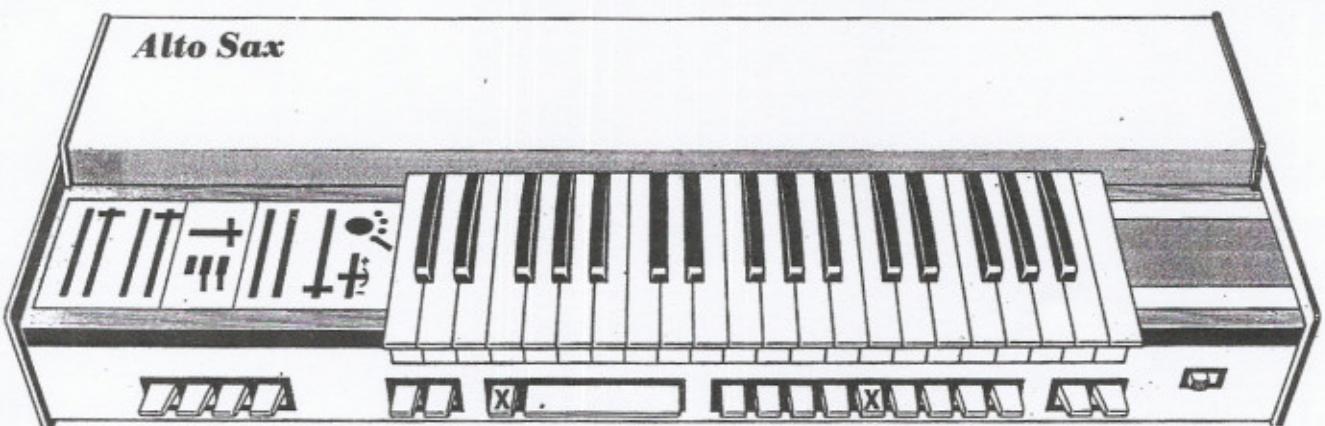
Glockenspiel



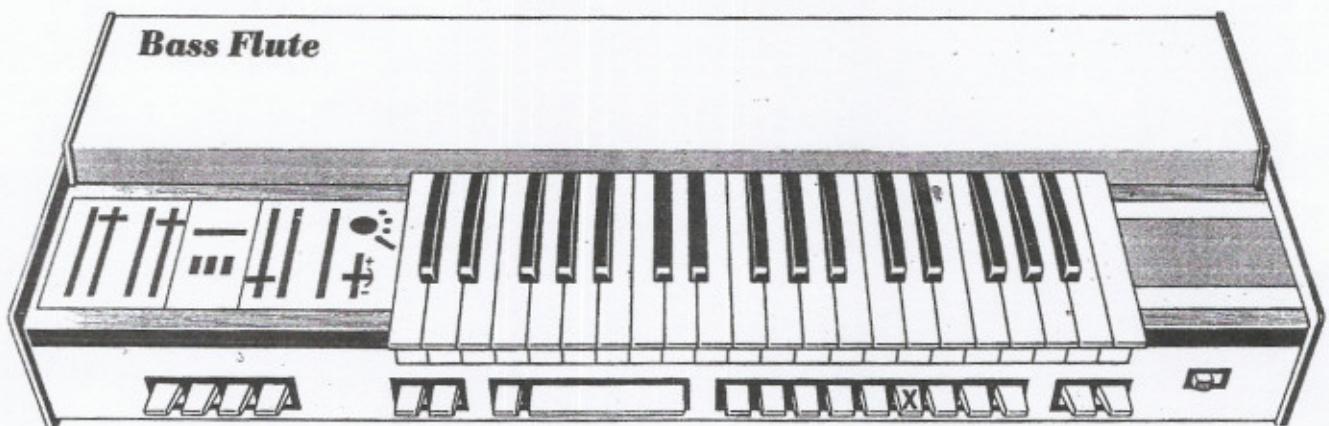
Bariton Sax



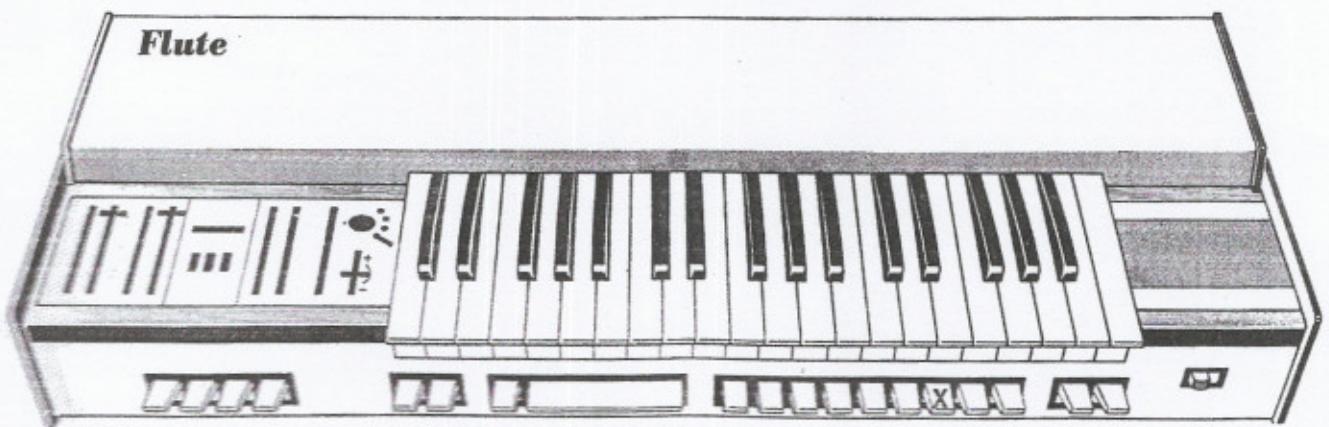
Alto Sax



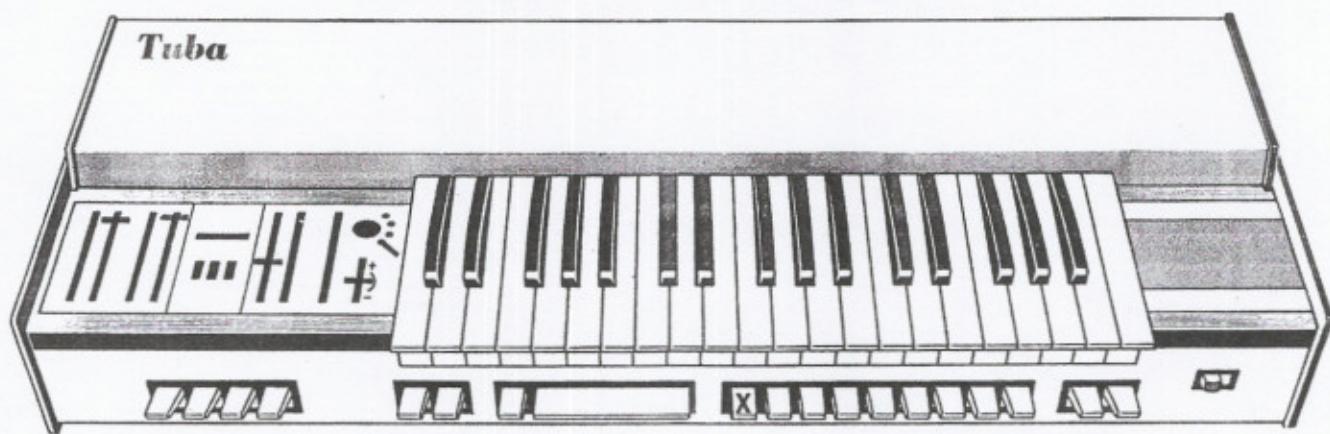
Bass Flute



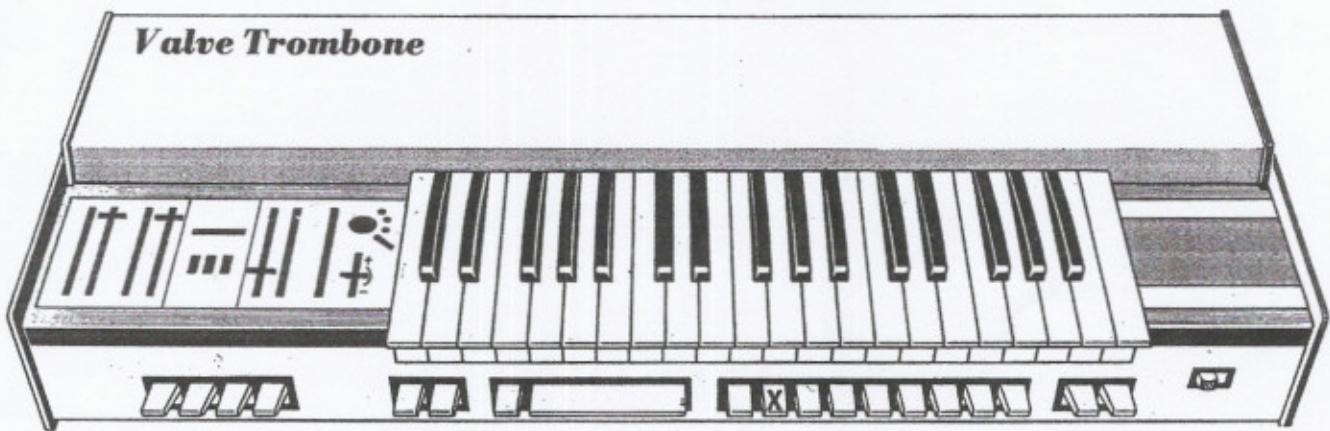
Flute



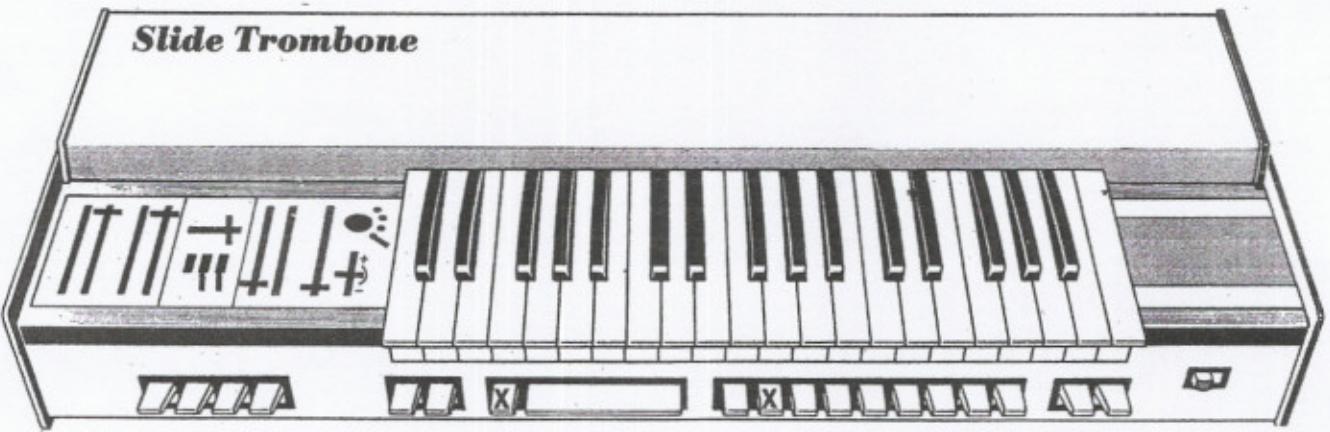
Tuba



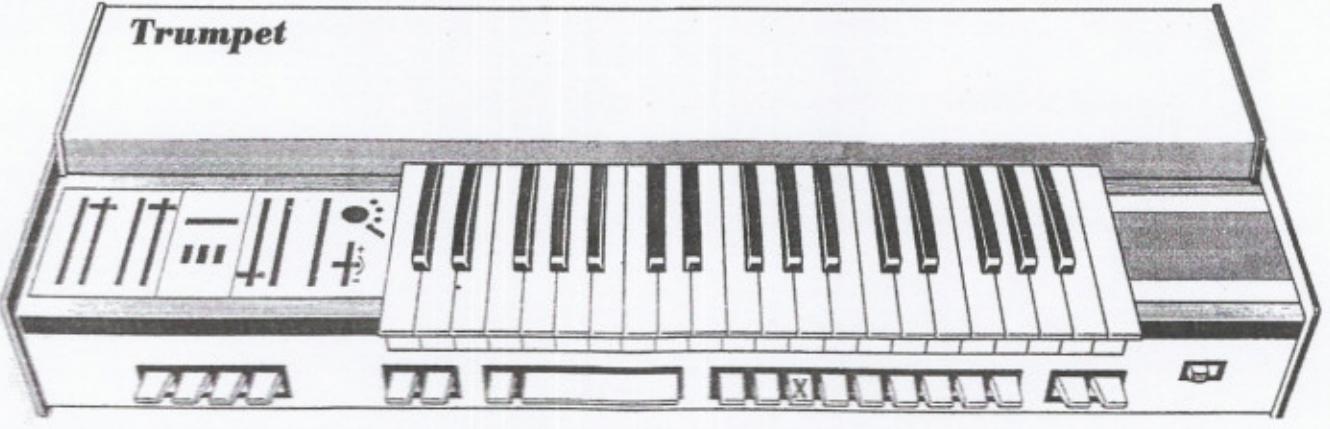
Valve Trombone



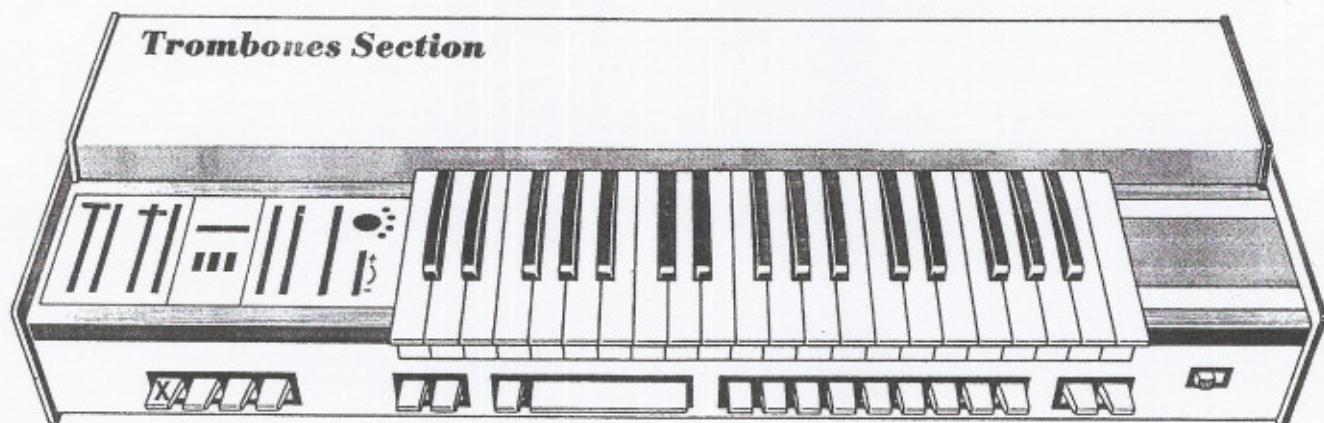
Slide Trombone



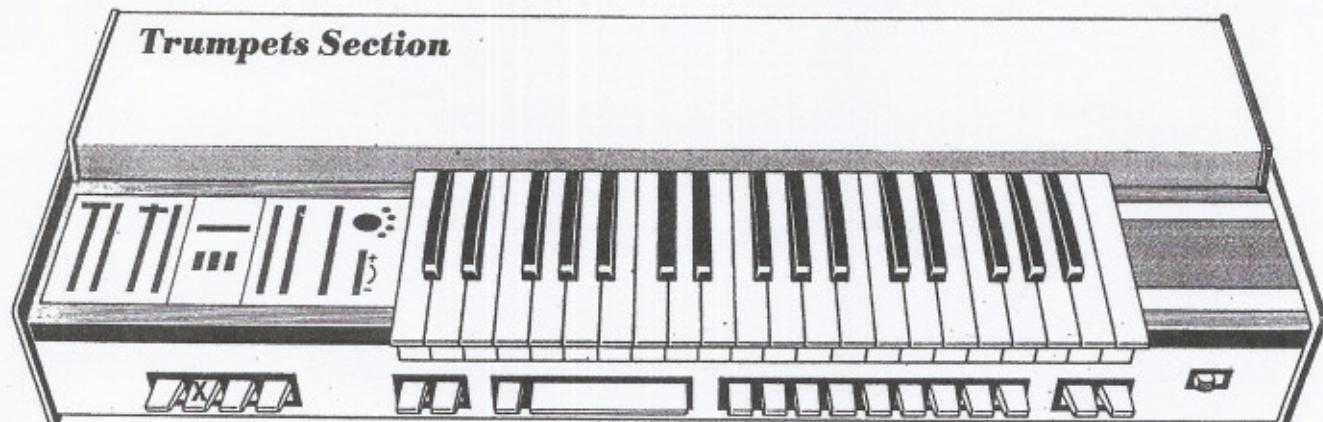
Trumpet



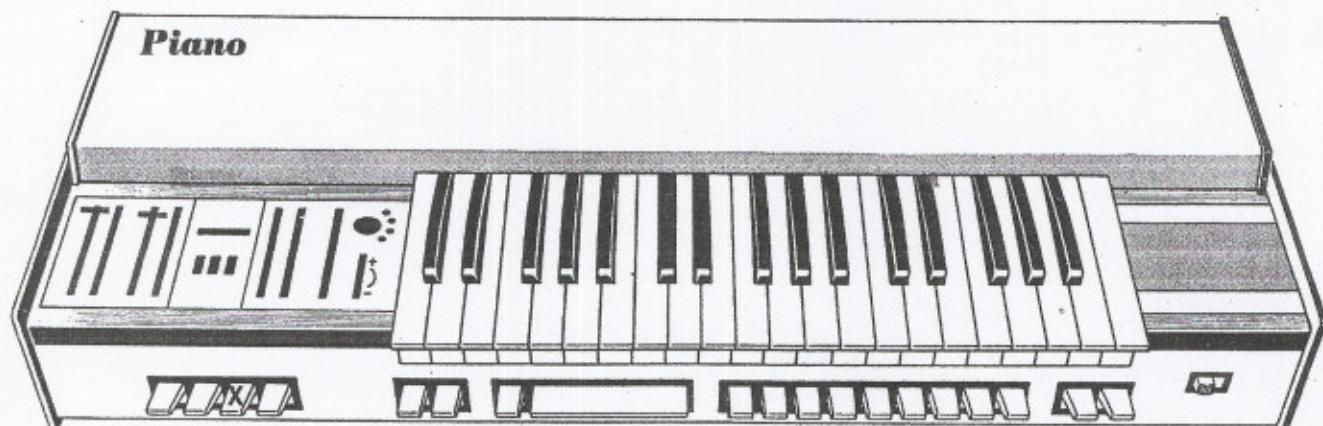
Trombones Section



Trumpets Section



Piano



Viole

