PHOENIX

User Manual

My Phoenix application

English

Model S V3

Table of contents

1. Minimum requirements

A. For Androïd devices

- Smartphone or tablet
- Android 5.0
- Supports USB OTG (On The Go)
- OTG adapter (provided with the piano)
- USB A to USB B cable (provided with the piano)

B. For iOS devices

- iPad or iPhone
- iOS 15.2
- OTG adapter (provided with the piano for devices with Lightning connector)
- USB A to USB B cable (provided with the piano)

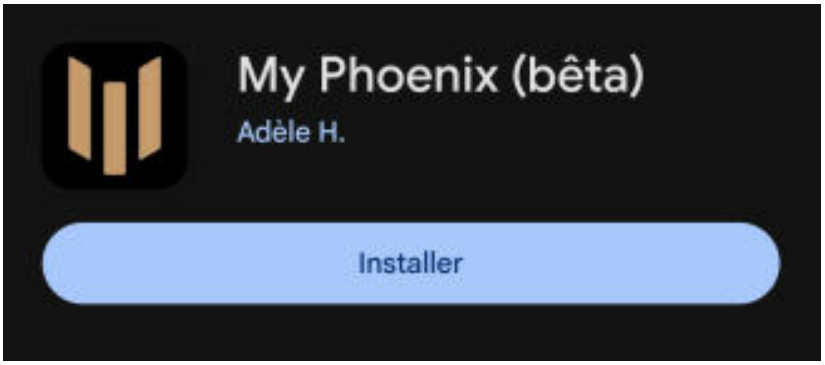
NOTE: On the S model for smartphones and tablets that support MIDI, they can be connected directly to the USB Host port using a data transfer cable (cable not provided). Don't forget to enable MIDI on the phone in this case.

2. Installing the application

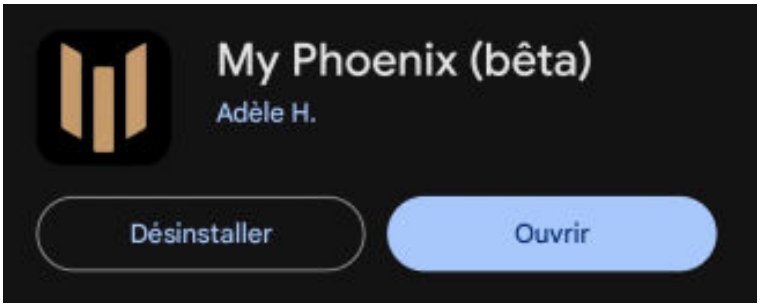
A. For Androïd

- Search for « My Phoenix » application on the PlayStore

- Click on Install



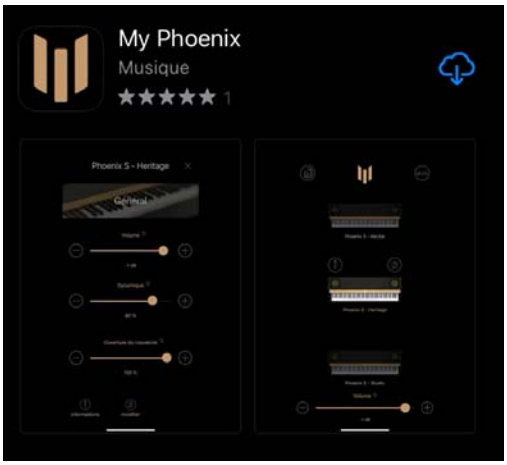
- Click on "Open" to launch the application



You will find a shortcut among the applications on your phone.

B. For iOS

- Search for the "My Phoenix" application on the App Store
- Click on to install the application

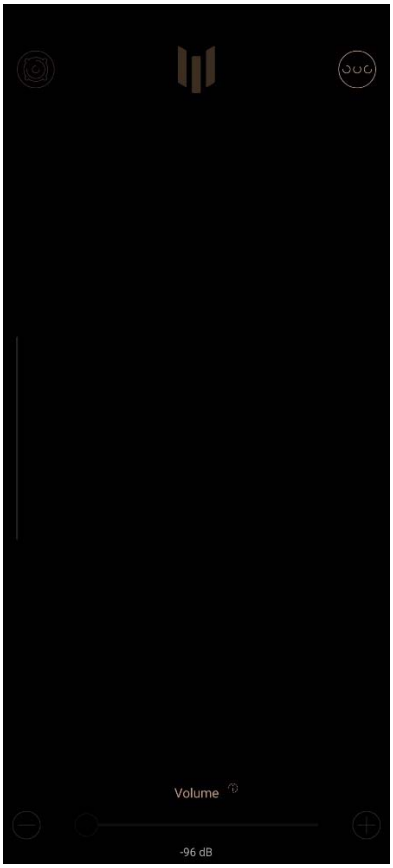


- Click on "Open" to launch the application

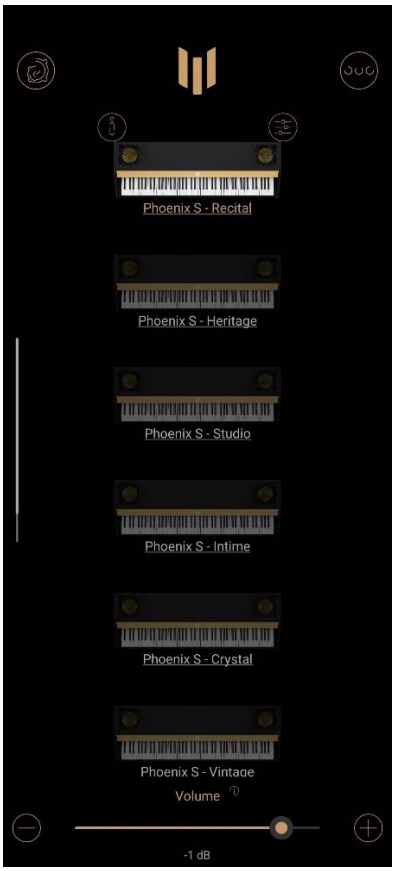
You will find a shortcut among your phone's applications

3. Connecting Your Smartphone or Tablet to the Piano

Piano not connected



Piano connected



4. Home Page: Description

NOTE: If you disconnect the smartphone or turn off the piano, the settings of the last preparation will remain in the piano's memory and will be activated when the piano is turned on.

The piano can function without being connected to the application.

The factory-provided preparations can serve as a basis for a new preparation that can be saved under a new name and stored on your phone/tablet.

5. Choosing Active Speakers

- **Mute:** No sound comes from the speakers
- **Front and rear speakers:** All speakers are functional
- **Front speakers:** Only the upper speakers are active
- **Rear speakers:** Only the rear speakers are active

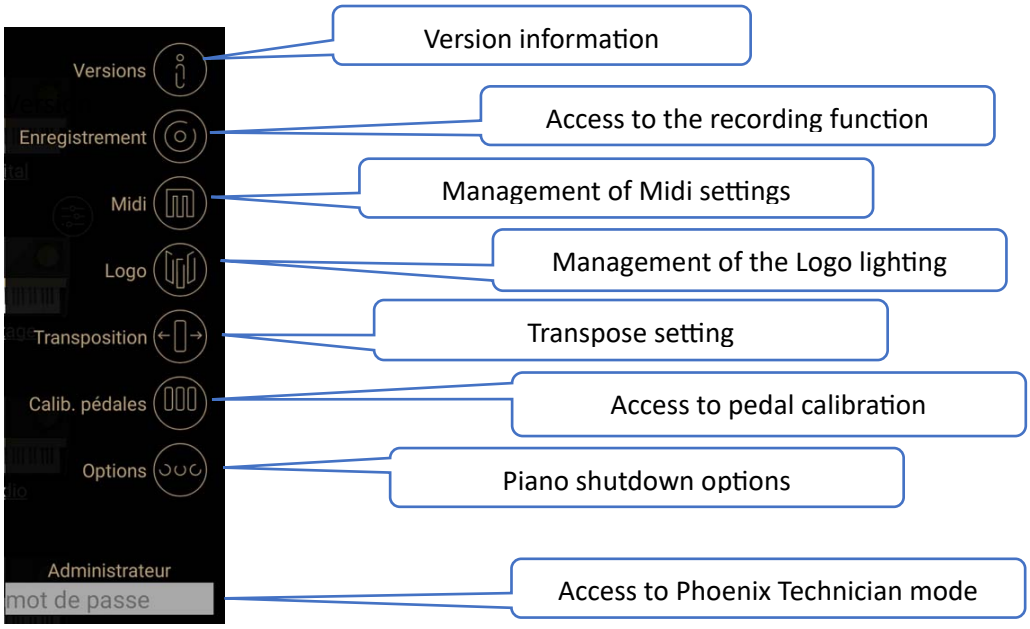
The icon for accessing speaker output options updates according to the active speakers.

NOTE: This function has no influence on the headphone, XLR, and RCA inputs of the piano.

By default, the front and rear speakers are activated when the piano is turned on.

You can choose to save your settings in the application's options.

6. Application Options Menu

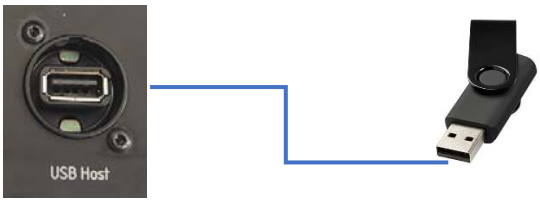


A. Version

Provides all information related to the application version and the connected piano.

B. Recording

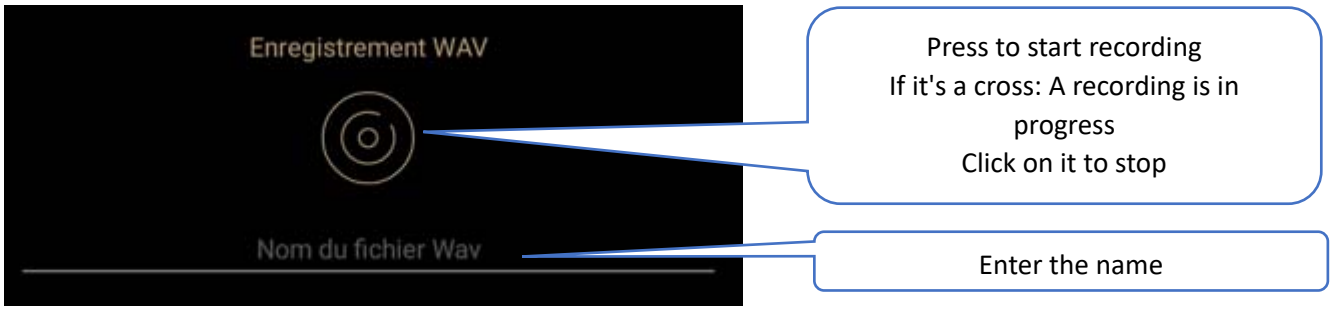
To use this feature, you need to connect a USB stick to the piano's USB Host output.



This function allows you to record and replay MIDI information from your piano. These recordings can be made in MIDI or WAV format.

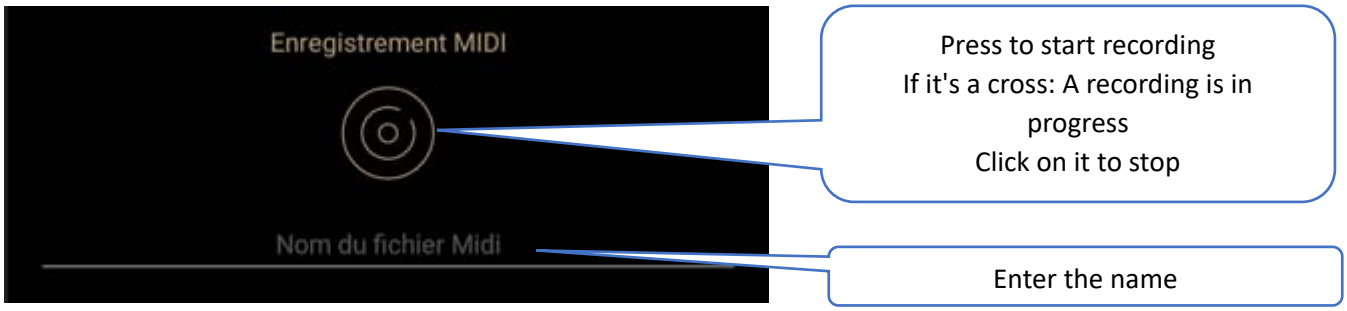
a. Record in WAV Format

Give a name to your file, then click the record launch button.



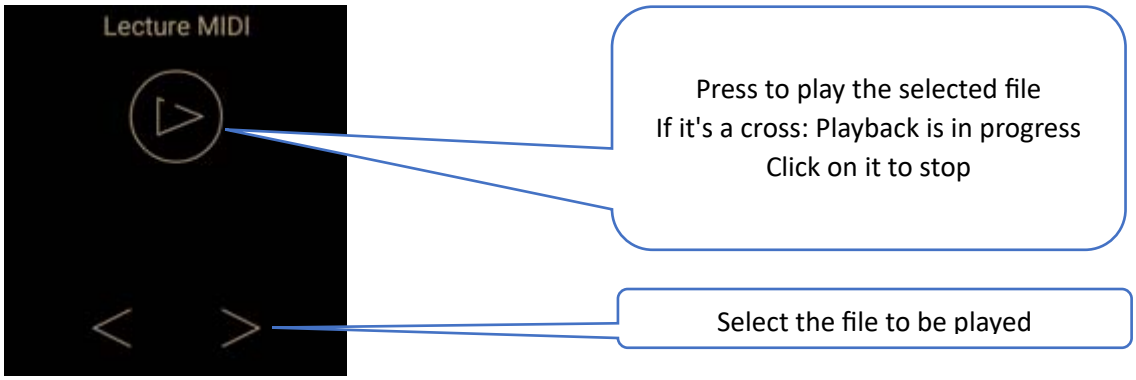
b. Record in MIDI Format

Give a name to your file, then click the record launch button.



c. Play a MIDI File

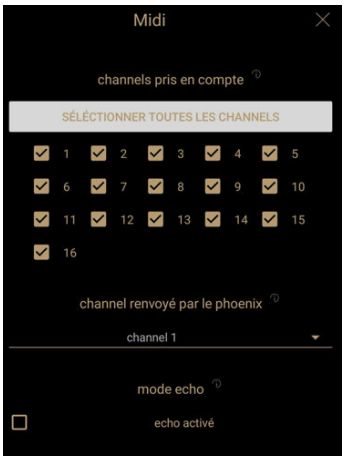
Select your file with the arrows, then click the button to start playback.



NOTE: You can only play Midi files. To play the file, it must be placed in the root of the USB stick.

NOTE: you can use one of the numerous MIDI mobile app connected to the piano to allow you to record through MIDI your play and play it back through the speakers of the piano

C. MIDI

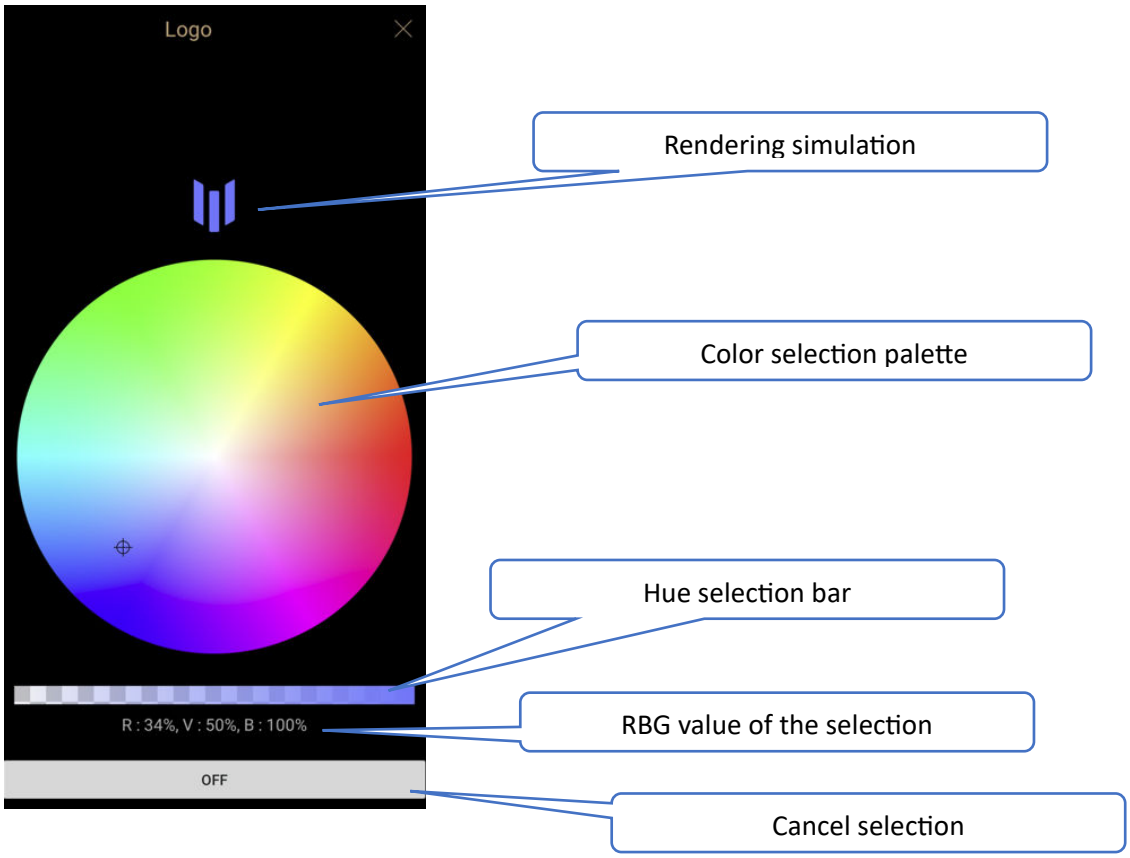


"Checkboxes": Choose the MIDI channels interpreted by the Phoenix
Returned Channel: Specify the MIDI channel used for MIDI output from the Phoenix
Echo Mode: All information received by the MIDI input of the Phoenix is redirected to the MIDI output.

> **NOTE:** The default settings are those of the visual and will revert to these settings every time the piano is turned on.
>
> If you want to save customized settings, you must specify it in the application's options.
>
> Function not available on iOS.

D. Logo

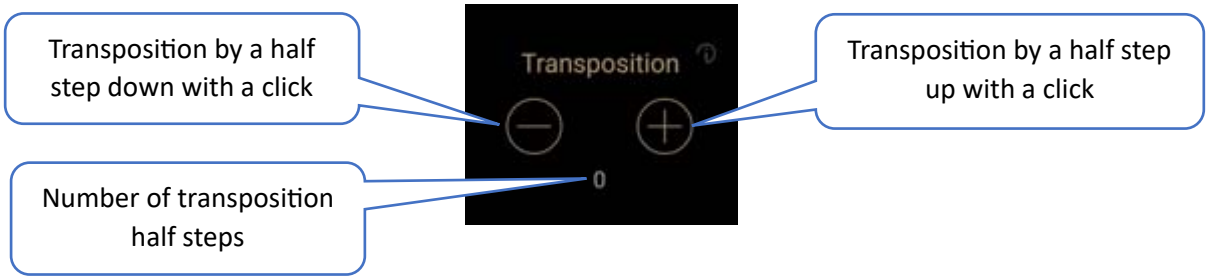
This allows you to manage the display color of the piano's backlit logo.



> **NOTE:** The settings revert to factory settings when the piano is restarted.
>
> Function not available on iOS.

E. Transposition

This function shifts all notes by a fixed interval higher or lower, in half-step increments.



NOTE: This function can be activated by a keyboard shortcut directly on the piano.

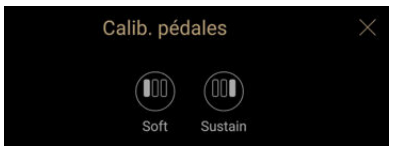
By default, the transposition is set to 0 when the piano is turned on. You can choose to save your settings in the application's options.

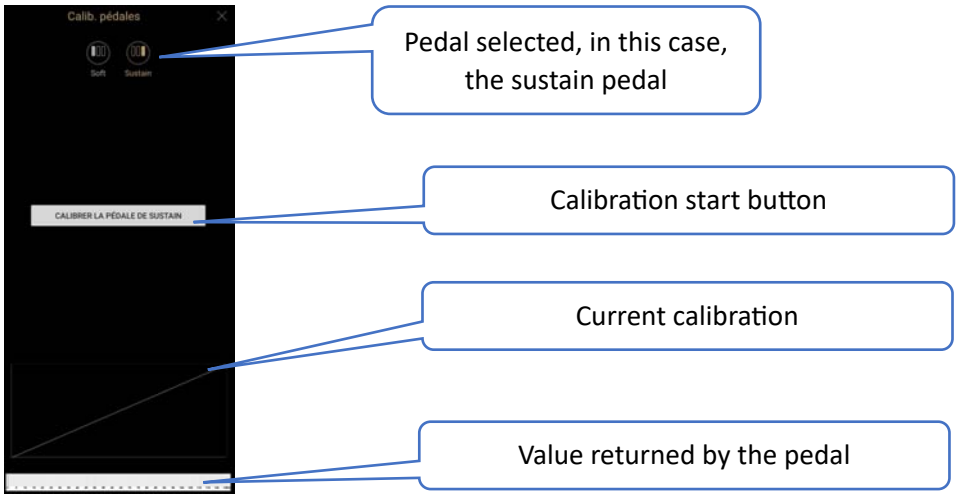
Function not available on iOS.

F. Pedal Calibration

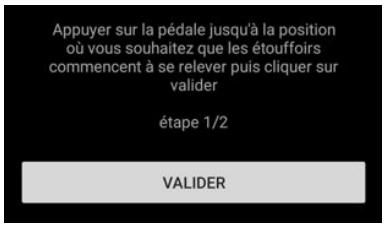
This function allows you to determine the usable range of the soft and sustain pedals, namely the neutral zone at the beginning of the pedal press and the total travel of the pedal.

- Select the pedal you wish to calibrate

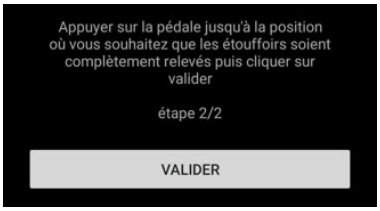




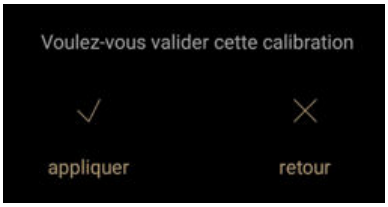
- Activate calibration by clicking the button
- Slightly press the pedal to create a neutral range to your liking
- Click "Validate" while holding the pedal position



- Press the pedal down to the position where you want the dampers to be fully raised, click "Validate" while holding the pedal position



- To save the calibration, click "Apply"



REMARQUE : Function not available on iOS.

G. Options

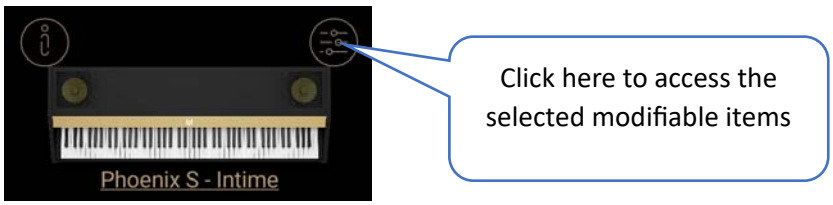
Checking these options allows you to retain your customized settings when restarting the piano.

- **Sound Output:** Choice of active speakers
- **MIDI Information:** MIDI preferences
- **Transposition:** Transposition settings

REMARQUE : function not available on iOS.

7. Customizing a Setup

- Select an existing setup that closely matches your expectations; the settings of this setup will serve as the starting point for your new setup



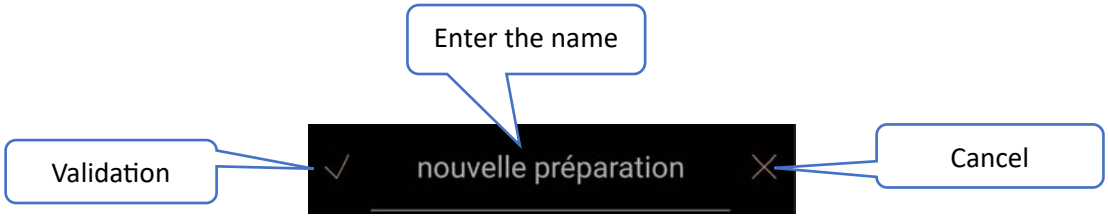
NOTE: The various settings affect the entire keyboard.

The settings take effect immediately upon modification and can be tested before saving.

A. Save or Delete a Setup

a. Saving

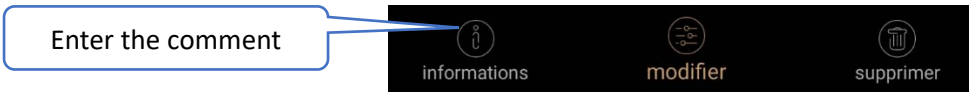
To save a setup, simply give a name to your setup and confirm its saving.



NOTE : The name can be modified as soon as at least one parameter has been changed.

WARNING : Custom preparations are saved on your smartphone or tablet.

You have the option to enter a comment about your setup.

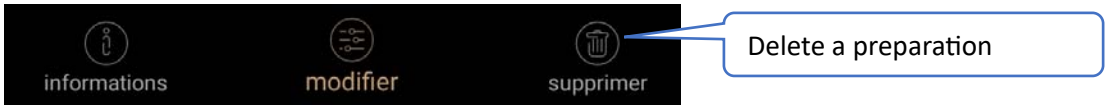


b. Modification

Simply select the setup you wish to modify, make your changes, and confirm them; a confirmation window will appear.

c. Deleting a Setup

- Select the setup to delete, access the settings of your setup, and click "Delete"; a confirmation window will appear



8. Defining Adjustment Possibilities

A. General

a. Volume

Allows you to adjust the piano's output volume. It is advisable to keep this at maximum if you want to exploit all the expressive possibilities of your piano.

b. Dynamics

This setting allows you to modify the volume gap between your different playing nuances.

The lower the dynamics, the less volume difference there will be between playing nuances. This is a setting that helps smooth out false accents and makes the instrument more "forgiving."

The higher it is, the more pronounced the volume differences will be between playing nuances, making the Phoenix very responsive, thereby responding more precisely to your playing intention.

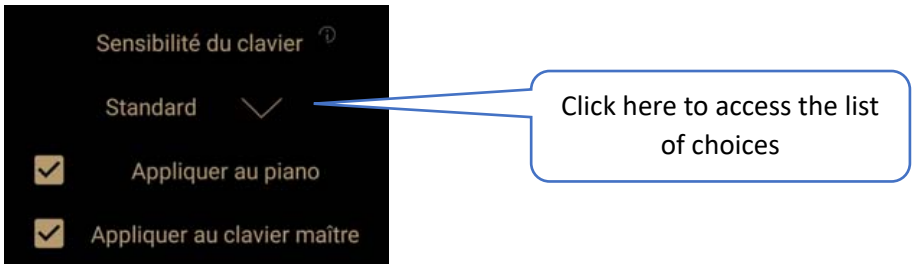
NOTE: This function affects your release sound volume settings.

c. Lid Opening

Just like on an acoustic piano, this allows you to open or close the lid. The maximum value corresponds to the fully open lid.

B. Keys

a. Keyboard Sensitivity



This allows you to intervene on the weight feel of your keyboard. The lighter the keyboard is set, the easier it will be to play Fortissimo. Conversely, the heavier the keyboard is, the harder it will be to play Fortissimo.

Fixed velocity will prevent you from expressing any nuances in playing; it is perfect for controlling a MIDI instrument without velocity, like a Hammond organ or a Clavinet.

You can choose to apply this setting to the Phoenix piano or just to the keyboard if you are using it as a master keyboard.

b. Key Release Sound Volume

An acoustic piano mechanism makes noise when the key is released; the higher the value, the more this operational noise will be present.

NOTE: Be careful, the setting of this function can be amplified by the keyboard dynamic parameter

C. Hammers

a. Hammer Strike Sound Volume

Allows you to make the sound made by the hammer when striking the string more or less present. The higher the value, the more this sound will be present and will give you the impression of getting closer to a piano.

b. Strike Point

Determines whether the string is struck closer or further from the bridge. This setting will give a sense of a sharper sound when close to the bridge and a softer sound as you move away. The higher the value, the further we are from the bridge.

c. Piano Hammer Hardness

This allows you to add brilliance or mellowness to your notes played piano and pianissimo. The smaller the value, the softer the hammer will be, resulting in a more mellow note.

d. Mezzo Hammer Hardness

This allows you to add brilliance or mellowness to your notes played mezzo forte. The smaller the value, the softer the hammer will be, resulting in a more mellow note.

e. Forte Hammer Hardness

This allows you to add brilliance or mellowness to your notes played forte and fortissimo. The smaller the value, the softer the hammer will be, resulting in a more mellow note.

In an acoustic piano, the hardness of the hammers depends, among other things, on the playing intention.

When playing softly, the hammer's felt will be less compressed by the striking force, producing a more mellow sound.

Conversely, when playing loudly, the felt will be much more compressed by the striking force, producing a harder and more metallic sound.

Therefore, for realism, it is advisable to specify low values for piano, intermediate values for mezzo, and higher values for forte.

The fine adjustment of these last three parameters allows you to truly sculpt the sound of your instrument.

D. Dampers

a. Mute

Allows you to reduce the duration of the piano's resonance. The higher the value, the more attenuation there is.

b. Relative Position of Dampers

This setting brings the dampers closer to or further from the bridge, which affects how round the sound of the string is at the moment the vibration is dampened. The smaller the value, the more mellow this sound will be.

c. Dampers Efficiency

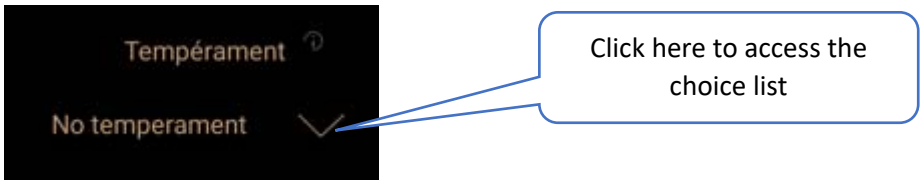
This determines how long it takes for the damper to stop the vibration of the string. The smaller the value, the more effective the damper will be.

d. Volume of Damper Sound

At the moment the damper rests on the string, it will slightly zing. The larger the value, the more you will hear this phenomenon.

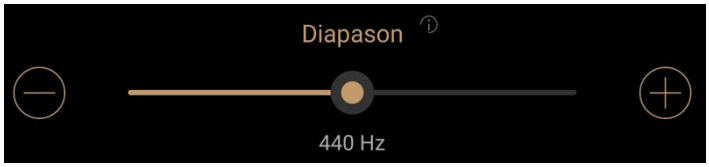
E. Tuning

a. Temperament



This function allows you to create a tuning in which several intervals are tuned by altering pure intervals: these altered intervals are called "tempered." You can select the one you wish from the list.

b. Pitch

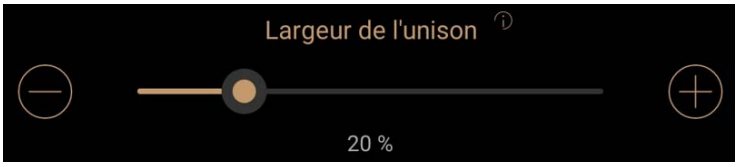


Frequency for tuning A note.

c. Octave Stretch

Tuning technique that involves gradually lowering the tuning of the bass register and gradually raising the tuning of the treble register. The larger the value, the greater the gap will be.

d. Unison Width

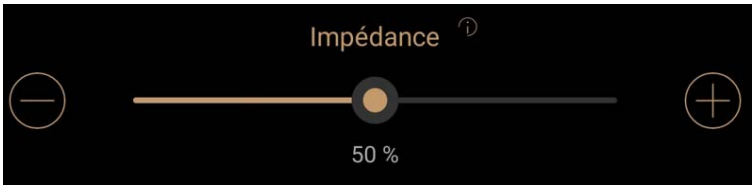


In an acoustic piano, except for the bass register, the hammer strikes multiple strings simultaneously to produce the same note.

This parameter allows you to modify the tuning gap between these strings. The larger the value, the greater the gaps will be.

F. Cabinet

a. Impedance



This determines the vibration time and the length of the string. The higher this value is, the longer it can vibrate.

b. Sympathy Resonance

Free strings, on which no action is exerted, can vibrate due to simple resonance with notes played simultaneously. The higher the value, the more present this phenomenon will be. This parameter also controls the overall resonance of the instrument.

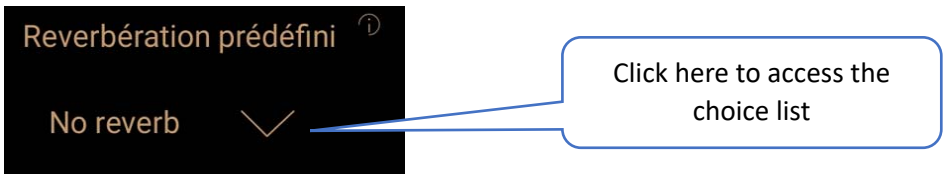
G. Pedal

a. Sustain Pedal Sound Volume

When the sustain pedal is pressed, all dampers are lifted: this action slightly vibrates all strings. The higher the value, the more present this phenomenon will be.

H. Reverb

a. Preset Reverb



Allows you to choose a reverb from a predefined list.

b. Reverb Activation

Activates or deactivates the reverb.

c. Reverb Width

This parameter defines the extent of this reverb, simulating the blending of the instrument's sound and that returned by the room.

The larger the value, the more reverb will be present.

d. Reverb Duration

Determines how long this reverb will be present. The larger the value, the longer it will last.