

# **MDS-41-S**

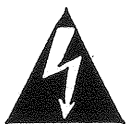
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AOC P/N 033-0073



All warning and safety instructions pertain to the organ and the amp rack (if required).

Explanation of Graphical Symbols:



The lightning flash with arrowhead symbol within an equilateral triangle is intended to alert the user to the presence of uninsulated "dangerous voltage" within the instrument's enclosure that may be of sufficient magnitude to constitute a risk of electrical shock to persons.



The exclamation point within an equilateral triangle is intended to alert the user to the presence of important operating and maintenance (servicing) instructions in the literature accompanying the instrument.

Warning: To reduce the risk of fire or electrical shock, do not expose this instrument to rain or moisture. Do not plug the instrument into any current source other than 105-128 volts, 50/60 Hertz alternating current (AC). A certified grounded outlet is essential to proper operation and protection of the instrument. Proper polarity should be checked with an AC circuit analyzer before connecting the instrument.

To reduce the risk of electrical shock, match the wide blade of the instrument AC cord power plug to the wide slot in the receptacle and fully insert the plug into the receptacle.

Do not change the cable plug or remove the ground pin or connect with a two-pole adapter.

If you are in doubt about your electrical connection, consult your local electrician or power company.

For safety reasons, make sure any equipment or accessories connected to this instrument bear the UL listing symbol.

Read and comply with all instructions and labels that may be attached to the instrument.

In churches where circuit breakers are turned off between worship services, the circuit breaker affecting the organ console AC power should have a guard installed to prevent its being accidentally switched off.

# IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

These safety instructions are provided to reduce the risk of fire, electric shock and injury. **WARNING** -- When using electric products, basic precautions should always be followed, including the following:

1. Read and understand all instructions and warnings.
2. This product may be equipped with a polarized line plug (one blade wider than other). This is a safety feature. If you are unable to insert plug into outlet, contact an electrician to replace obsolete outlet. Do not defeat the safety purpose of the plug.
3. Do not overload wall outlets and extension cords. This can increase the risk of fire or electric shock.
4. Do not allow anything to rest on the power cord.
5. Care should be taken so that objects do not fall and liquids are not spilled into the enclosure through openings.
6. Unplug the organ from the wall outlet and consult qualified service personnel in any of the following situations.
  - The power supply cord is frayed or damaged.
  - Liquid has been spilled into the product.
  - The product has been exposed to water.
  - The product does not appear to operate normally or exhibits a marked change in performance.
  - The product has been dropped, or the enclosure damaged.
7. This product, either alone or in combination with an amplifier and headphones or speakers, may be capable of producing sound levels that could cause permanent hearing loss. Do not operate for a long period of time at a high volume level or at a level that is uncomfortable. If you experience any hearing loss or ringing in the ears, you should consult an audiologist.
8. Do not attempt to service the product beyond that described in the owners manual. All other servicing should be referred to qualified service personnel.

**Grounding instructions** - This product must be grounded. If it should malfunction or break down, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current to reduce the risk of electric shock. This product is equipped with a cord having an equipment-grounding conductor and a grounding plug. The plug must be plugged into an appropriate outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

**DANGER** — Improper connection of the equipment-grounding conductor can result in a risk of electric shock. Check with a qualified electrician or serviceman if you are in doubt as to whether the product is properly grounded. Do not modify the plug provided with the product - if it will not fit the outlet, have a proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.

## SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

ALL WARNING AND SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS PERTAIN  
TO THE ORGAN AND THE AMP RACK (IF REQUIRED)

## 重要な安全上の注意

この安全上の注意書は火災・感電・傷害の危険を避けるためのものです。

警告—電気製品を使用する際は、以下の基本的な注意を常に守って下さい：

1. 取扱説明書と注意書きに全て目を通して下さい。
2. この製品には極性プラグ（一方の刃がもう一方よりも幅広いもの）が取り付けられています。これは安全を確保するためのものです。コンセントに電源プラグを差し込めない場合は、電気技術者に連絡をとり、旧型のコンセントを新しいものに取り替えて下さい。極性プラグの安全目的を妨げないようにして下さい。
3. コンセントと延長コードに負荷をかけ過ぎないで下さい。火災と感電の危険があります。
4. 電源コードの上には何も置かないで下さい。
5. 内部に、物を落としたり液体をこぼしたりしないよう、注意してください。
6. 次の場合にはコンセントからオルガンの電源コードを抜き、専門のサービスマンに相談して下さい。
  - 電源コードがすり切れたり傷んでいる。
  - 製品の中に液体をこぼした。
  - 製品を水に濡らした。
  - 製品が正常に動作しない、性能に著しい変化が見られる。
  - 製品を落としてしまった、外装が破損した。
7. この製品は、単独でも、あるいはアンプやヘッドフォンやスピーカーと組み合わせることによって、慢性的な聴覚の原因となる程の音量を出すことが出来ます。大きなボリューム・レベルや、不快なレベルで、長時間使用しないで下さい。少しでも雑音や耳鳴りを感じたら、専門医に相談して下さい。
8. オーナーズ・マニュアルに書かれた内容以外に製品の修理をしようとししないで下さい。その他の調整・修理は専門のサービスマンにおまかせ下さい。

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以上の指示をお守り下さい

## CONSIGNES DE SECURITE IMPORTANTES

Les consignes de sécurité ci-dessous sont destinées à réduire les risques de feu, de court-circuit et de blessure.

**ATTENTION** : En utilisant des produits électriques, les précautions de base doivent toujours être prises, y compris les suivantes :

1. Lire et respecter toutes les instructions et les avertissements,
2. Ce produit est équipé d'une prise d'alimentation où les polarités sont repérées (les plots de connexion ne peuvent pas être inversés). Ceci est une mesure de sécurité. Si vous ne pouvez pas connecter la prise d'alimentation de l'instrument à votre prise murale, contactez un électricien pour la remise en conformité de votre prise. Ne supprimez jamais la terre de la prise d'alimentation.
3. Ne surchargez pas les prises murales et les rallonges. Ceci pourrait accroître les risques d'incendie ou de court-circuit.
4. Ne rien poser sur le câble d'alimentation.
5. Il convient de faire attention à ce que des objets et des liquides ne soient pas renversés dans la console par les ouvertures.
6. Débranchez l'orgue et consultez un technicien Allen dans tous les cas suivants :
  - le cordon d'alimentation est détérioré,
  - du liquide a été renversé dans l'instrument,
  - l'instrument a été exposé à l'eau,
  - l'orgue ne paraît pas fonctionner normalement ou montre des performances altérées.
  - l'instrument est tombé et la console est abîmée.
7. Cet instrument, seul ou en combinaison avec un amplificateur et un casque ou des haut-parleurs, est capable de produire des niveaux de sons qui pourraient causer une perte permanente d'audition. Ne travaillez pas pendant une longue durée à un volume élevé ou à un volume inapproprié. Si vous constatez une perte auditive ou des bourdonnements, consultez un spécialiste.
8. Ne pas intervenir dans l'appareil au-delà de ce qui est indiqué dans le manuel de l'utilisateur. Toutes les autres interventions doivent être confiées à un technicien Allen.

### Instructions de base :

L'instrument doit être équipé d'une prise de terre. Dans le cas d'un dysfonctionnement ou d'une panne, la mise à la terre fournit un chemin de moindre résistance au courant électrique pour réduire le risque de court-circuit.

Cet orgue est équipé d'un câble ayant un fil de terre et une prise de terre. La prise doit être branchée dans une prise adéquate correctement installée et équipée de la terre conformément à toutes les normes en vigueur.

### DANGER :

Une connexion impropre du fil de terre peut provoquer un court-circuit. Si vous avez un doute, vérifiez avec un électricien qualifié que le produit est correctement relié à la terre.

Ne modifiez pas la prise fournie avec le produit. Si elle ne se connecte pas avec la prise d'alimentation murale, faites installer une prise murale correcte par un électricien qualifié.

## RESPECTEZ CES INSTRUCTIONS

### Wichtige Sicherheitsvorschriften

Diese Sicherheitsvorschriften sollen die Feuer-, Kurzschluß- und Verletzungsrisiken herabsetzen.

Warnung: Während des Gebrauchs von elektrischen Geräten sollten Sie grundsätzlich immer Vorsichtsmaßnahmen beachten, einschließlich der folgenden:

1. Lesen Sie immer alle Beschreibungen und Warnungshinweise.
2. Dieses Gerät wurde mit einem eindeutigen Netzstecker versehen (Ein Kontakt ist größer als der andere). Dies ist eine Sicherheitsmaßnahme. Wenn der Stecker nicht in die Steckdose paßt, beauftragen Sie einen Elektriker mit der Änderung der Steckdose. Beseitigen Sie keinesfalls die Sicherheitsfunktion des Steckers.
3. Überlasten Sie nicht Wandsteckdosen und Kabel. Dies erhöht die Brand- und Kurzschlußgefahr.
4. Lassen Sie keine Gegenstände auf den Leitungen liegen.
5. Verhindern Sie, daß Gegenstände in die geöffnete Anlage fallen oder Nässe eindringt.
6. Trennen Sie die Orgel von der Steckdose und beauftragen Sie Fachpersonal in folgenden Fällen:
  - das Netzkabel ist gerissen oder beschädigt
  - Feuchtigkeit ist in das Gerät eingedrungen
  - Das Gerät wurde dem Wasser ausgesetzt
  - Das Gerät arbeitet nicht normal oder zeigt Fehler im Betriebszustand
  - Das Gerät ist gefallen oder das Gehäuse wurde beschädigt
7. Dieses Gerät, ob alleine oder in Verbindung mit externen Verstärker und Lautsprecher oder Kopfhörer benutzt, ist imstande, extreme Lautstärken zu erzeugen, was bei langzeitigem Gebrauch Hörschäden hervorrufen kann.
8. Versuchen Sie nicht das Gerät zu reparieren oder abzuändern, beachten Sie die Betriebsanleitung. Service und Reparaturen obliegen ausschließlich qualifiziertem Personal.

### Grundsätzliche Instruktionen:

Dieses Gerät muß geerdet werden. Ist die Erdung nicht vorhanden oder unterbrochen, hat dies eine Minderung des elektrischen Schutzes vor Kurzschluß zur Folge. Dieses Gerät ist mit einem dreipoligen (Phase, Neutral und Erde) Stecker ausgestattet. Der Stecker muß an eine zugelassene, sorgfältig installierte und geerdete Steckdose angeschlossen werden, in Übereinstimmung mit den örtlichen gesetzlichen Bestimmungen.

Gefahr !! eine unvorschriftsmäßige Erdung und Anschluß erhöht die Gefahr eines elektrischen Schlag. Falls Sie Zweifel haben, ob Ihr elektrischer Anschluß richtig geerdet ist, lassen Sie ihn von einem Elektriker überprüfen. Nehmen Sie niemals Änderungen an dem Netzstecker des Gerätes vor - wenn er nicht paßt, beauftragen Sie einen qualifizierten Elektriker mit der Installation eines vorschriftsmäßigen Anschlusses.

Bewahren Sie diese Instruktionen sorgfältig auf



## ALLEN ORGAN COMPANY

For more than fifty years--practically the entire history of electronic organs--the Allen Organ Company has sought to build the finest organs that technology would allow.

In 1939, Allen built and marketed the world's first purely electronic oscillator organ. The tone generators for this first instrument used two hundred forty-four vacuum tubes, contained about five thousand components, and weighed nearly three hundred pounds. Even with all this equipment, the specification included relatively few stops.

By 1959, Allen had replaced vacuum tubes in the oscillator organs with transistors. Thousands of transistorized instruments were built, including some of the largest, most sophisticated oscillator organs.

Only a radical technological breakthrough could improve upon the fine performance of Allen's solid-state oscillator organs. Such a breakthrough came in conjunction with the U.S. Space Program in the form of highly advanced digital microcircuits.

Your MDS organ is the product of years of refinement in digital techniques by Allen engineers. It represents the apex of computer technology applied to exacting musical tasks. The result is an instrument of remarkably advanced tone quality and performance.

**Congratulations on the purchase of your new Allen Digital Computer Organ!** You have acquired the most advanced electronic organ ever built, one that harnesses a modern computer to create and control beautiful organ tones.

Familiarize yourself with the instrument by reading through this booklet. The sections on stop description and organ registration are intended for immediate use as well as for future reference

# Contents

I.	Description of Stops .....	1
II.	Solo Voices and Second Voices.....	11
III.	Octave Couplers .....	12
IV.	Artistic Registration.....	13
V.	Transposer.....	17
VI.	Console Controller™ .....	18
1.	Organ Console Functions	
A.	Basic Operations .....	19
B.	Advanced Operations .....	22
2.	MIDI Operations.....	25
3.	Performance Recorder™ .....	29
4.	Quick Reference Guide.....	33
VII.	MIDI Guide.....	34
VIII.	Installation, Voicing, and Care of the Organ .....	37

# DESCRIPTION OF STOPS

## PITCH FOOTAGE

The number appearing on each stop along with its name indicates the “pitch” or “register” of the particular stop. It is characteristic of the organ that notes of different pitches may be sounded from a single playing key. When this sound corresponds to the actual pitch of the playing key, the note (or stop) is referred to as being of 8’ pitch; therefore, when an 8’ stop is selected and Middle C is depressed, the pitch heard will be Middle C. If it sounds an octave higher, it is called 4’ or octave pitch. If it sounds two octaves higher, it is called 2’ pitch, while a stop sounding three octaves higher is at 1’ pitch. Likewise, a 16’ stop sounds an octave lower, and a 32’ stop sounds two octaves lower.

Stops of 16’, 8’, 4’, 2’, and 1’ pitch all have octave relationships, that is, these “even numbered” stops all sound octaves of whatever key is depressed. Pitches other than octaves are also used in organ playing. Their footage number always contains a fraction, and they are referred to as mutations. Among these are the Nasard and Quinte 2-2/3’, Tierce 1-3/5’, and Quintflöte 1-1/3’. Because they introduce unusual pitch relationships with respect to the fundamental (8’) tone, they are most effective when combined with other stops, and are used either in solo passages or in small ensembles of flutes (see explanation of Cornet in Section II).

## TONAL FAMILIES

Organ tones divide into two main categories: flues and reeds. In a pipe organ, flue pipes are those in which the sound is set in motion by wind striking directly on the edge of the mouth of the pipe. Flues include principal tones, flute tones, and string tones. Compound stops and hybrid stops are “variations” within these three families.

The term “imitative” means that the organ stop imitates the sound of the corresponding orchestral instrument; for example, an imitative “Viola 8” would be a stop voiced to sound like an orchestral viola.

<b>Principal Voices</b> Principal Diapason Octave Superoctave Quinte	Characteristic organ tone, not imitative of orchestral instruments. Usually present at many pitch levels, as well as in all divisions. Rich, warm, and harmonically well developed.
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<b>Flute Voices</b> <i>Open:</i> Harmonic Flute Melodia flute mutation stops <i>Stopped:</i> Gedackt Bourdon Quintadena Rohrflöte	Voices of lesser harmonic development than Principal. Open flutes somewhat imitative; stopped flutes not. Present at all pitch levels and in all divisions.
<b>String Voices</b> Salicional Viola Voix céleste	Mildly imitative voices of brighter harmonic development than Principal. Usually appear at 8' pitch.
<b>Compound Voices</b> Mixture Cornet	Voices produced by more than one rank sounding simultaneously.
<b>Hybrid Voices</b> Gemshorn Erzähler Spitzflöte	Voices that combine the tonal characteristic of two families of sound, e.g., flutes and principals, or strings and principals.

In *reed* pipes, a metal tongue vibrates against an opening in the side of a metal tube called a shallot. The characteristic sounds of different reeds are produced through resonators of different shapes. The family of reeds subdivides as follows:

<b>Reed Voices</b> <i>Chorus or Ensemble:</i> Trumpet Posaune Clairon <i>Solo:</i> Hautbois Clarinet Krummhorn	Voices of great harmonic development; some imitative, others not.
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The Allen Digital Computer Organ provides authentic examples of various types of voices as listed above. Some of these are protected by copyrights owned by the Allen Organ Company. The voices are stored in memory devices, each having affixed to it a copyright notice; e.g., © 1992 AOCO, © 1993 AOCO, etc., pursuant to Title 17 of the United States Code, Section 101 et seq.

## MDS-41-S STOPLIST

Following is a discussion of individual stops and how they are generally used. Please note that slight variations in specifications may be encountered.

### **PEDAL ORGAN:**

Contre Violone 32'	Rich string tone at the bottom of the Pedal division.
Diapason 16'	The 16' member of the Pedal principal chorus. Strongest Pedal flue stop.
Bourdon 16'	Stopped flute tone of weight and solidity.
Gemshorn 16'	Useful hybrid stop that blends well with all tone families of the organ.
Lieblichgedackt 16' (Swell expression)	Softer stopped flute of delicacy and definition. Useful where a soft 16' pitch is required.
Octave 8'	8' member of the Pedal principal chorus.
Gedacktflöte 8'	Stopped flute tone of 8' pitch, useful in adding clarity to a pedal line in combination with the Bourdon 16' or Lieblichgedackt 16'.
Choralbass 4'	Pedal 4' principal tone.
Flûte ouverte 4'	Open Flute tone at 4' pitch.
Mixture IV	Compound stop of principal tones. One pedal produces four distinct pitches at octave and fifth relationships to the pedal being pressed. Used to crown the Pedal principal chorus.
Posaune 16' (Swell Expression)	A strong Pedal reed that lends strength and "snarl" to the Pedal line.
Trompette 8'	Clear Pedal reed useful in adding definition to a full pedal combination, or as a solo Pedal trumpet.
Clairon 4' (Swell Expression)	A bright 4' chorus reed. Combines with the Bombarde 16' and Trompette 8' to form the full Pedal reed chorus. Particularly useful as a solo voice.

MIDI on Pedal	Opens MIDI channel to the Pedal.
<b>SWELL ORGAN:</b>	
Gedackt 8'	Stopped flute tone of moderate harmonic development. Provides the 8' member of the Swell flute chorus and is useful by itself or with other flutes and mutations in creating solo voices.
Viola 8'	Soft string tone.
Viola Celeste 8'	String tone, slightly detuned, used with the Viola 8' to create a warm string celeste.  Celestes are created by using two sounds, one tuned slightly sharp or flat of the other, creating a warm, undulating, "celestial" effect. The combination of the Viola 8' and Viola Celeste 8' will create beautiful celeste sounds.
Spitzprinzipal 4'	Hybrid stop which is predominantly principal tone with a string like edge.
Koppelflöte 4'	Distinctive stopped flute voice that works well in ensembles of flutes or strings, or as a solo voice.
Nasat 2-2/3'	Flute mutation that sounds one octave and a fifth above the keys played. Always used with other stops (usually beginning with 8') for coloration.
Blockflöte 2'	A delicate, clear open flute at 2' pitch.
Terz 1-3/5'	Flute mutation that causes the pitch to sound a seventeenth (two octaves and a third) higher than played. Used with 8' stops or flute ensembles.
Fourniture IV	Compound stop, or mixture comprised of principal tones. Each note played produces four distinct pitches at octave and fifth relationships to the key being pressed. The Mixture IV should never be used without stops of lower pitches. The Mixture IV is typically added to diapason or flute ensembles, or to a reed chorus.

Basson 16'	Chorus reed tone at the 16' pitch level, designed to supplement the other chorus reeds. Also usable as a distinctive solo reed.
Trompette 8'	Chorus reed stop of rich harmonic development. Can also be used as a solo voice.
Hautbois 8'	Solo reed with the pungent nasal timbre of an Oboe.
Clairon 4'	A bright 4' chorus reed. Combines with the Basson 16' and Trompette 8' to form the Swell reed chorus. Particularly useful as a solo voice.
Tremulant	Use of this stop provides a vibrato effect, natural in the human voice and wind instruments, when used with the stops in the Swell division.
Solo Organ Voices	See separate section on Second Voices.
MIDI on Swell	Opens MIDI channel to the Swell

**GREAT ORGAN:**

Gemshorn 16'	Hybrid stop that combines tonal characteristics of the string and flute families, resulting in a light Diapason quality. Useful as an accompaniment voice.
Diapason 8'	Foundation stop of the Great principal chorus, which consists of the Diapason 8', Octave 4', and Superoctave 2'.
Rohrflöte 8'	Full-bodied, partially stopped flute tone.
Octave 4'	The 4' member of the Great principal chorus.
Spitzflöte 4'	Partially stopped flute tone.
Superoctave 2'	An open metal stop that produces foundation tone at the 2' pitch level.
Waldflöte 2'	Open flute tone at 2' pitch level.
Mixture IV	A compound stop of principal tones. Four notes in octave and fifth relationships sound together when a single key is depressed.

As pitches progress upward, they “break” back to the next lower octave or fifth. Used to cap the Great principal chorus, adding brilliance and pitch definition throughout the entire compass.

Trompete 8’	German trumpet useful as a smooth solo voice or chorus reed.
Chimes	Typical Tubular Chimes.
Tremulant	Same as Tremulant in Swell, but affects stops in the Great and Pedal, except for the bottom octave in both divisions.
MIDI on Great	Opens MIDI channel to Great.
Classic Voicing Gt-Pd	See separate section on Second Voicing.
Gt-Ch Manual Transfer	Transposes stops in the Great and Choir divisions so that the stops from the Great division are played from the bottom manual and the stops from the Choir division are played from the second manual.
<b>CHOIR ORGAN</b>	
Flûte Harmonique 8’	Open flute, very full-bodied. Excellent solo flute.
Erzähler 8’	Hybrid stop that combines the tonal characteristics of the string and flute families, resulting in a small-scale Gemshorn. Useful accompanimental voice.
Erzähler Celeste 8’	Stop used in combination with the Erzähler 8’ to create a warm celeste.
Prinzpal 4’	Bright classical Principal
Traversflöte 4’	An open wood flute intended to simulate the full fluid sound of the orchestral instrument.
Erzähler Celeste II (4’)	Two soft hybrid tones, one slightly detuned from the other to create a warm celeste.
Oktav 2’	An open metal stop that produces foundation tone at the 2’ pitch.



Quintflöte 1-1/3'	Open flute mutation that causes the pitch to sound a nineteenth (two octaves and a fifth) higher than played. Used with 8' stops or flute ensembles.
Cymbale III	Compound stop of principal tones. One key produces three distinct pitches at octave and fifth relationships to the key being pressed. The Cymbale should never be used without stops of lower pitch.
Rankett 16'	A nasal-sounding reed stop of considerable harmonic development. The Rankett carries very little fundamental and adds character both as a solo and ensemble stop.
Festival Trumpet 8'	Large, powerful solo reed. Becomes a softer chorus reed when other Choir stops are added.
Krummhorn 8'	The tone quality of the shawm, a medieval ancestor of the clarinet, is the basis for this light, bright, nasal reed. It can be used alone as a solo or combined with light flues for a somewhat rounder reed solo effect.
Tremulant	Use of this stop provides a vibrato effect, natural in the human voice and wind instruments, when used with the stops in the Choir division.
Percussion Voices	See separate section on Second Voices
<b>COUPLERS</b>	
Swell to Swell 16'	Swell sub-octave coupler. See separate section on octave couplers.
Swell Unison Off	Turns off stops in the Swell division at the pitch level at which they are drawn, while allowing them to speak at octave and sub-octave pitch levels when octave and sub-octave couplers are drawn. See separate section on octave couplers.
Swell to Swell 4'	Swell octave coupler. See separate section on octave couplers.

MIDI on Swell	Opens MIDI channel to the Swell
Great to Pedal 8'	Connects all Great stops to the Pedal.
Swell to Pedal 8'	Connects all Swell stops to the Pedal.
Swell to Pedal 4'	Octave coupler from the Swell to the Pedal. See separate section on octave couplers
Choir to Pedal 8'	Connects all Choir stops to the Pedal
Swell to Great 16'	Intermanual sub-octave coupler connecting all Swell stops to the Great manual. See separate section on octave couplers.
Swell to Great 8'	Intermanual coupler connecting all Swell stops to the Great manual.
Swell to Great 4'	Intermanual octave coupler connecting all Swell stops to the Great manual. See separate section on octave couplers.
Choir to Great 8'	Intermanual coupler connecting all Choir stops to the Great manual.
Swell to Choir 16'	Intermanual sub-octave coupler connecting all Swell stops to the Choir manual. See separate section on octave couplers.
Swell to Choir 8'	Intermanual coupler connecting all Swell stops to the Choir manual.
Swell to Choir 4'	Intermanual octave coupler connecting all Swell stops to the Choir manual. See separate section on octave couplers.
MIDI on Choir	Opens MIDI channel to the Choir.

## **GENERALS**

**Great-Pedal Unenclosed**

When used, the expression for the Great and Pedal divisions is disabled, i.e., the Great and Pedal stops

will sound at full volume regardless of the position of the Great-Choir-Pedal expression pedal. The Positiv division will continue to be under expression using the Great-Choir-Pedal expression pedal.

- Bass Coupler** When this coupler is used, the lowest note played on the Great manual will automatically key the appropriate Pedal note, playing those stops that have been drawn in the Pedal division as well as those in the Great division.
- Melody Coupler** When used, with an appropriate Swell stop, such as Trompette or Basson, this feature will automatically key the highest note played on the Great, allowing accentuation of the melody.
- Alternate Tuning On** When activated, the organ's tuning will change to the alternate tuning selected from the Console Controller™. See Section I.B. of the Console Controller™ Guide in this manual for more information about alternate tunings.
- Tremulants Full** When activated along with one or more of the organ's tremulants, this control causes the tremulants to become much deeper in their oscillation than normal classical tremulants. Useful for Gospel music, etc. Also known as "Vibrato."
- Reverb** Engages reverberation system.  
(Activated using toggle switch in Console Controller™ drawer.)
- Swell Main Off & Gt/Pd Main Off** Used in conjunction with the Swell to Antiphonal and Gt/Pd to Antiphonal tablets. This control disables the Main speakers.
- Swell to Antiphonal & Gt/Pd to Antiphonal** Causes the organ to speak from the Antiphonal speakers. The organ will speak from both Antiphonal and Main divisions unless the Main Organ Off is added.

### EXPRESSION PEDALS

The MDS-41-S features three expression pedals. The pedal on the left expresses the Great and Pedal divisions, while the center expression pedal affects the Swell. The one on the far right is the Crescendo Pedal.

### **CRESCENDO PEDAL**

One master Crescendo, for all divisions, gradually adds stops as this pedal is opened. Indicator lights show the relative position of the pedal. Crescendo B is a secondary Crescendo that can be programmed by the organist (see page 24). Indiscriminate use of the Crescendo pedal, in lieu of careful registration, should be avoided.

### **TUTTI I & II**

The Tutti I and II are settings of full organ registration. Tutti II is a fuller registration than Tutti I, most noticeably in the Pedal division. The Tuttis are turned on by using manual pistons located beneath the Swell manual directly above the Cancel button. The pistons are reversible, meaning that pressing them will turn the corresponding Tutti on or off. The Cancel button will also turn off the Tuttis. Pressing Tutti II will cancel Tutti I. Red signal lights, appropriately labeled and located on the right side of the console to the left of the expression indicators, turn on when Tutti I or II is in operation. A second set of Tuttis can be programmed by the organist (see page 24). Like the Crescendo, indiscriminate use of these devices should be avoided.

### **RECALL PISTON**

The "R" Piston, when activated, will recall the last combination set prior to using any general or divisional piston.

## SOLO VOICES AND SECOND VOICES

### SOLO ORGAN VOICES

In addition to the comprehensive stop specification of the MDS-41-S, there are a variety of solo stops that can be accessed from the Swell manual using the **Solo Organ Voices**. These second voices are accessed from drawknobs in the Swell division. The stopnames are printed on the drawknobs in red superscript as follows: Tuba Mirabilis, Open Flute, Clarinet, and Cor Anglais. The **Solo Organ Voices** are activated by first drawing the Solo Organ Voices drawknob and then drawing the desired stop in the Swell division.

#### SWELL

Tuba Mirabilis 8'	An unusually brass-like and intensely loud Tuba. A brilliant fanfare stop.
Open Flute 8'	An open wood or metal Flute of 8' manual pitch.
Clarinet 8'	An imitative reed stop of 8' pitch.
Cor Anglais 8'	An imitative reed stop of 8' pitch sounding like its orchestral counterpart.

#### CLASSIC SECOND VOICES

The characteristics of several stops in the Great and Pedal divisions can be changed using the **Classical Voicing Gt-Pd** control. As in the Swell division, the second voices in the Great and Pedal divisions are accessed from drawknobs. The **Classical Second Voices** are accessed by first drawing the **Classical Voicing Gt-Pd** drawknob and then drawing the desired stops in the Great and Pedal divisions.

#### GREAT

Quintadena 16'	A stopped metal flute of 16' pitch.
Prinzpal 8'	Foundation stop of 8' pitch.
Metal Gedackt 8'	A stopped metal Flute of 8' pitch.
Harmonic Flute 4'	A 4' Flute of metal or wood construction.
Carillon	Suggests the sounding of small bells.

#### PEDAL

Quintadena 16'	A stopped metal flute of 16' pitch.
Subbass 16'	Principal stopped Bass of the organ.
Oktav 8'	Foundation stop of Diapason tone quality.

There are several percussion voices available from the Choir division. The percussion stopnames are printed on the drawknobs in red superscript as follows: **Handbells**, **Celesta**, and **Harp**. The percussion voices are activated by first drawing the "Percussion Voices" drawknob and then drawing the desired percussion stop in the Choir division.

## OCTAVE COUPLERS

Octave couplers, when properly designed, can greatly expand an organ's ensemble and flexibility. The dynamic capabilities of the MDS-41-S are significantly enhanced through the use of octave and suboctave couplers in the Swell division. An octave coupler "couples down" the octave of notes above the pitch level of the stops drawn. For example, when the Swell to Swell 4' coupler is drawn with the Trompette 8' in the Swell division, the Trompette 8' will speak at both 8' and 4' pitch levels. A suboctave coupler, by comparison, "couples up" the octave of notes below the pitch level of the stops drawn. Consequently, when the Swell to Swell 16' coupler is drawn with the Trompette 8' in the Swell division, the Trompette 8' will speak at both 8' and 16' pitch levels.

The Swell Unison Off control can be used in conjunction with the octave and suboctave couplers to further expand the tonal resources of the MDS-41-S. It allows the organist to turn off stops at the pitch level drawn, while permitting those stops to play at their octave and suboctave pitch levels. For example, if the Swell Unison Off and the Swell to Swell 4' coupler are drawn with the Swell Trompette 8', the Trompette 8' will speak only at the 4' pitch level. The Swell Unison Off works in a similar fashion with the suboctave couplers, in this case allowing the Trompette 8' to speak only at the 16' pitch level.

The intermanual octave and suboctave couplers, e.g. Swell to Great 4', Swell to Choir 16', etc., allow stops from the Swell division to be coupled to other manuals at octave and suboctave pitch levels.

## ARTISTIC REGISTRATION

Organ registrations fall into two broad categories: solo combinations and ensembles.

A solo combination is one in which a melody is played on one keyboard, the accompaniment on another keyboard, and the pedal often provides a light bass line. Almost any stop or combination of stops will sound good as a solo voice. A contrasting tone quality should be chosen for the accompaniment, so that the accompaniment is softer than the solo voice. The Pedal stops must provide a foundation for the sound without covering it.

Most 8' reed stops make interesting solo voices. The addition of a 4' flute or a flute mutation (e.g., Nasat or Terz) to a reed, such as the Trompette, colors the sound further and increases its volume slightly. Adding an 8' flute to a reed will add body to the sound.

Flutes can be used alone or in combinations as solo voices. One special combination of flutes that creates an appealing and historically significant solo combination is the Cornet (pronounced kor-NAY). The Cornet is created by using the following Swell stops: Gedackt 8', Koppelflöte 4', Nasat 2-2/3', Blockflöte 2', and Terz 1-3/5'. This solo combination was used widely in Baroque organ music, but it is just as appropriate for some modern music. Useful variations of the Cornet may be achieved by eliminating the 4', the 2', or both.

When choosing stops for a solo voice, it is not always necessary to include an 8' stop; for example, since the 4' flute has a tone quality different from that of the 8' flute, the 4' flute can be used as an independent solo voice. By playing the solo an octave lower than written, the notes will sound at the correct pitch. In similar fashion, a 16' stop can be selected and the notes played an octave higher than written. Tonal variety will be gained, because each stop has its own tone color.

For accompaniment, the most desirable voices are the 8' flutes or strings on each manual. Celestes often make effective accompaniments. The correct choice depends on the volume of the solo tone (a soft solo voice requires the softest accompanimental stop), the element of contrast, and the location of the solo stop. A bright, harmonically rich solo reed, for example, can be accompanied by either a string or flute, but the flute will often contribute greater interest because of its greater contrast.

Try to seek a "natural" balance of volume between solo and accompaniment. This will be especially easy to accomplish since the solo and accompaniment are under separate expression.

## SUGGESTED SOLO REGISTRATIONS

### CHIMES SOLO

Swell: Gedackt, Viola 8', Viola Celeste 8'

Great: Chimes

Choir: Erzähler 8', Erzähler Celeste 8'

Pedal: Lieblichgedackt 16', Swell to Pedal

*Play solo on Great and accompaniment on either Swell or Choir.*

### SWELL SOLO COMBINATION

Swell: Gedackt 8', Koppelflöte 4', Nasat 2-2/3', Blockflöte 2', Terz 1-3/5'

Great: Rohrflöte 8', Traversflöte 4'

Pedal: Lieblichgedackt 16', Gedacktflöte 8'

*Play solo on Swell and accompaniment on Great.*

### FLUTE SOLO

Swell: Viola 8', Viola Celeste 8'

Choir: Flüte Harmonique 8'

Pedal: Lieblichgedackt 16', Swell to Pedal

*Play solo on Choir and accompaniment on Swell.*

### TRUMPET SOLO

Swell: Gedackt 8', Koppelflöte 4', Blockflöte 2', Fourniture IV

Great: Diapason 8', Octave 4', Superoctave 2', Swell to Great, Classic Voicing Gt-Pd

Choir: Festival Trumpet 8'

Pedal: Diapason 16', Octave 8', Choralbass 4', Mixture IV

*Play solo on Choir and accompaniment on Great.*

These few combinations demonstrate basic techniques of solo registration. In creating registrations of your own, remember these three simple rules:

1. Seek tonal contrast between solo and accompaniment.
2. Be sure the solo is louder than the accompaniment.
3. Choose a solo whose character is appropriate to the specific piece.

### ENSEMBLE REGISTRATIONS

Ensemble registrations involve groups of stops that are played together, usually, but not always, with both hands on one keyboard. They are characterized by compatibility of tone, clarity, and occasionally power. Such registrations are used in hymn singing, choir accompaniments, and much of the contrapuntal organ literature.



Volumes have been written on the subject of ensemble registration. Following is a summary of the major points.

Ensembles are created by combining stops. Two factors are always to be considered: tone quality and pitch. Ensembles begin with a few stops at the 8' and/or 4' pitch and expand "outward" in pitch as they build up. New pitches are usually added in preference to another 8' stop.

Ensembles are generally divided into three tonal groupings or "choruses":

The Principal chorus is the most fully developed with representation in various divisions of the organ and at every pitch from 16' (Diapason) to high mixtures. The Principal chorus is sometimes called the narrow-scale flue chorus, a reference to the relative thinness of Principal pipes in relation to their length.

The Flute chorus is also well represented with a diversity of stops at various pitches. Generally speaking, the Flute chorus is composed of less harmonically developed tones, and is smoother and of lesser volume than the Principal chorus. The Flute chorus is sometimes called the wide-scale flue chorus, owing to the generally "fatter" look of flute pipes as compared to principals.

The Reed chorus includes those reed tones designed to be used in the ensemble buildup. Not all reed voices are ensemble tones. An Hautbois, for example, is usually a solo stop. The various Trumpets, Clairons, Bassons, etc., are usually ensemble voices that add brilliance, power, and incisiveness to the sound. If you have questions as to whether a specific reed is a solo or ensemble stop, refer to the stoplist in Section I.

The Swell Reed chorus of Basson 16' and Trompette 8' represents an entity important to French organ music and the full ensemble of the organ. These stops create a "blaze" of richly harmonic sounds that top off both flue choruses.

Another special ensemble combination important in French music is the Cornet, which was discussed in the section on Solo Registration. This combination can be used with the chorus reeds and mutations to create the "Grand Jeu." The Cornet is also useful in Romantic ensembles to add weight and thickness to the sound.

Here are typical ensemble combinations for the Swell and Great manuals:

### Great

1. Rohrflöte 8', Spitzflöte 4'
2. Rohrflöte 8', Spitzflöte 4', Waldflöte 2'
3. Diapason 8', Octave 4'
4. Diapason 8', Octave 4', Superoctave 2'
5. Diapason 8', Octave 4', Superoctave 2', Mixture IV
6. Diapason 8', Rohrflöte 8', Octave 4', Superoctave 2', Trompete 8', Mixture IV

### Swell

1. Gedackt 8', Viola 8'
2. Gedackt 8', Viola 8' Koppelflöte 4'
3. Gedackt 8', Viola 8' Koppelflöte 4', Blockflöte 2'
4. Gedackt 8', Viola 8' Spitzprinzipal 4', Koppelflöte 4', Blockflöte 2'
5. Gedackt 8', Viola 8' Spitzprinzipal 4', Koppelflöte 4', Blockflöte 2', Fourniture IV
6. Gedackt 8', Viola 8' Spitzprinzipal 4', Koppelflöte 4', Blockflöte 2', Fourniture IV, Trompette 8'

The use of the Swell to Great coupler allows these separate ensembles to be combined on the Great manual. For example, the #5 Great and #3 Swell registrations coupled together and played on the Great form a nice round hymn combination.

The Pedal ensemble is created in much the same way as the manual ensembles, starting at 16' pitch instead of 8'. Be careful that the volume of the pedals is not greater than that of the manuals. Although the manual to pedal couplers are useful in bringing clarity to the pedal line, especially on softer registrations, avoid the temptation to rely constantly on one or two 16' stops and a coupler. Please note that the softest stops and flute mutations are normally not used with ensembles.

### FULL ORGAN

Due to the immense capabilities of the Allen Digital Computer Organ, every stop and coupler on the instrument could be used simultaneously without distortion, if the organ is adjusted properly. In good registration practice, however, the organist would not haphazardly put on every stop on the instrument. For best results, listen and include only those stops that really contribute to the fullness and brilliance of the ensemble. Eliminate soft stops and solo stops that make no purposeful contribution.

This short treatment barely scratches the surface of the fascinating subject of organ registration. For those interested in gaining further insight into this vital area of organ playing, we recommend the following texts:

Audsley, George Ashdown. *Organ Stops and their Artistic Registration*.

Hialeah, FL: C.P.P. Belwin, 1985.

Irwin, Stevens. *Dictionary of Pipe Organ Stops*. 2nd ed.

New York: Macmillan Books, 1983.

## TRANSPOSER

Vast computer capability makes it possible to perform the sometimes difficult task of transposing, while allowing the organist to play in the notated key. Operation of the Transposer is controlled by the Transposer knob, found inside the Console Controller™ drawer. Neutral (no transposition) position for the knob is marked “●.” To shift the music to a higher key, move the knob counter-clockwise. The key can be raised a maximum of five half-steps. To shift to a lower key, move the Transposer knob clockwise from “●.” The key can be lowered a total of seven half-steps. A RED INDICATOR LIGHT COMES ON WHENEVER THE TRANSPOSER KNOB IS MOVED FROM THE “●” POSITION.

### WHY TRANSPOSE?

1. Because the range of a song will not always suit the vocal range of a particular singer. By adjusting the transposer, the piece can be sung more comfortably and effectively.
2. Because some instruments are non-concert pitch. A trumpet in B<sup>b</sup>, for example, can play the same music as the organist, if the Transposer knob is set two half-steps lower.
3. Because hymn singing can sometimes be improved by a more favorable key selection. Hymn singing can also be enhanced by playing the hymn in its original key, and then playing a short modulation at the end of the stanza that leads into the key one-half step above the key in which the hymn is written. If the hymn is already in a fairly high key, it may be preferable to play the first few stanzas with the Transposer set *down* one-half or one whole step, then modulate up to the original key for the final stanza.

# CONSOLE CONTROLLER™

## I. ORGAN CONSOLE CONTROL FUNCTIONS

### A. BASIC OPERATION

1. Moving through the windows
2. Selecting the capture memories
3. Setting pistons
4. Locking capture memories
5. Unlocking capture memories
6. Setting the clock
7. Automatically checking the capture and stop action
8. Music Memory™ Demonstration Process

### B. ADVANCED OPERATION

1. Select Alternate Tuning
2. Changing the way in which pistons work
3. Setting your own Crescendo and Tuttis
4. Restoring factory settings

## II. MIDI OPERATIONS

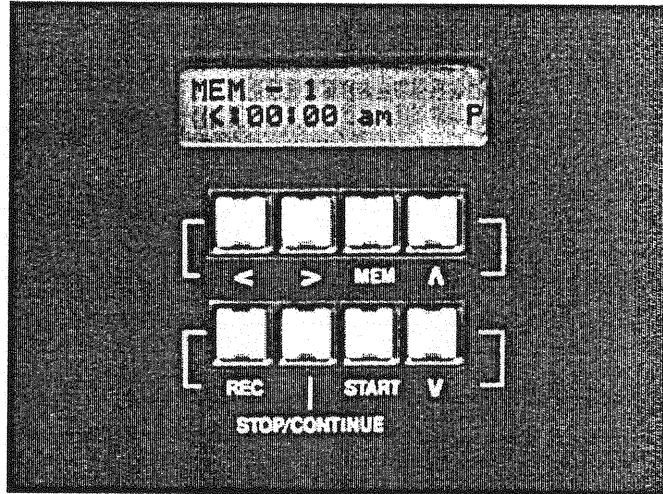
- A. Saving Capture Memory to a Sequencer
- B. Standard MIDI Channel Assignment
- C. Changing MIDI Channels
- D. MIDI expression settings
- E. MIDI program changes
- F. Transmitting stop data

## III. PERFORMANCE RECORDER™

- A. Entering the Sequencer Mode
- B. Recording
- C. Playback
- D. Positioning the Sequencer
- E. Changing Playback Speed
- F. Recording an External MIDI Device
- G. Exiting the Sequencer

## IV. QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

The Console Controller™ is an interface that controls both the organ functions, as well as a variety of MIDI functions. In the Console Controller™ you will see a window that displays these functions one at a time. Each of these is described in the following sections.



## A. BASIC OPERATION

### 1. MOVING THROUGH THE WINDOWS

- a. When the organ is turned on, you will see this display in the Controller window:

MEM - 1  
(hours, minutes, seconds)

This is the first window.

- b. Press and hold the “Set” piston, and then press and release the “R” piston, which advances the Controller to the next window. Every time you hold the “Set” piston, press and release the “R” piston, and you will see a new window appear.
- c. To return to the first window at any time, press and hold “Set” and then press and release the “Cancel” button.

### 2. SELECTING THE CAPTURE MEMORIES

- a. Return to the first window for this operation.
- b. Depending on which Allen Organ you are playing, you will have access to four or six capture memories. To determine the number of capture memories available, refer to the first window on the Console Controller™. To make sure you are viewing the first window, hold the “Set” piston and press “Cancel.” Release the “Set” piston. This procedure will return the Console Controller™ to the first window. Find the two buttons marked “^” and “v” on the Console

Controller™. As you press either one of these, you will see that you can scroll through the memories. You will see the memories move sequentially from 1-4 or 1-6 as you press the “^” and “v” buttons. **NOTE: The last capture memory (either 4 or 6) has been programmed at the factory with combinations on all pistons, although it may be reprogrammed by the user. If the last memory is changed, the original factory settings are stored and can be recalled by using the window that reads “Re-initialize Piston Configuration.” Please see “Restore Factory Settings” in the table of contents for the Console Controller™ section in this manual.**

### 3. SETTING PISTONS

First window.

- a. Allen’s multiple memory system allows an organist to set several complete groups of piston combinations covering the entire organ, or each of several organists to select a memory and lock his/her own combinations. Select the capture memory you want to use by pressing the “^” or “v” buttons on the Console Controller™.
- b. Choose a stop combination that you wish to place on General Piston 1, for example. General pistons are found on the left side of the console underneath the keyboards and are numbered 1 through 10. Remember that generals are customarily set using graduated stop combinations from soft to loud. After you have selected your stops, press and hold the “Set” button and then press and release General Piston 1. Release the “Set” button. General Piston 1 will now register that stop combination.
  - i. The groups of six pistons located in the center of the console, known as Divisional Pistons, affect only the stops for the keyboard directly above them. Follow the same procedure to set these divisional pistons.
  - ii. The group of six toe studs marked “Ped-1” through “Ped-6” are used to set combinations for the Pedal division. They are set by pressing and holding “Set” and then pressing the selected toe stud with the foot. The ten toe studs marked “Gen-1” through “Gen-10” may be set in the same way. However, they simply duplicate whatever combinations already exist on the ten general pistons that are located on the left side of the console underneath the keyboards. **NOTE: Setting a General toe stud will change the combination for both the toe stud and the corresponding General Piston (i.e. General Piston 1 is the same as General Toe Stud 1).**
  - iii. The intermanual couplers (e.g., Swell to Great) can be set only on the general pistons. They are not affected by the divisional pistons, unless you reconfigure the pistons as described in section I.B-2.

### 4. LOCKING CAPTURE MEMORIES

- a. All memories but Memory 1 can be locked individually to prevent unintentional or unauthorized changes. To do this, you must choose a three-digit code, such as 1-2-3, 6-5-4, etc. Any combination of three numbers will do. Select the

memory you wish to lock, using the “^” and “v” arrows. Set your desired combinations first, then press and hold the Memory button (the word *Memory* is printed beneath it) on the Console Controller™. Enter your three numbers by using the General Pistons 1 through 10 as a typewriter (use Piston 10 for zero digit). Release the “Memory” button. An “L” will appear next to your memory number in the window, indicating that the memory is now locked. As long as it remains locked, no one can change your piston settings on that memory; however, other organists will still be able to use the combinations in the locked memory. It is important that you remember your personal code.

5. UNLOCKING CAPTURE MEMORIES, EVEN IF YOU FORGET YOUR CODE
  - a. You must be in the first window to unlock a memory using your secret code.
  - b. Choose the memory you wish to unlock by using the “^” or “v” buttons. Press and hold the “Memory” button on the Console Controller™ and enter your three-digit code by using the General Pistons 1 through 10 as a typewriter (use Piston 10 for zero digit). Release the “Memory” button. The “L” will disappear, indicating that the memory is now unlocked.
  - c. Use the following procedure if you forget your code number. Scroll through to the last window. The display will read:

UNLOCK ALL CAPTURE MEMORIES.

Press and hold the “Memory” button on the Console Controller™ and press General Pistons 2-5-5. Release the “Memory” button, and the window now reads “Done!”. All capture memories are now unlocked, including memories that other organists may have locked. This will not change your piston settings.

6. SETTING THE CLOCK
  - a. Advance to the window that reads:

SET CLOCK  
00:00:00

- b. Use the “^” and “v” buttons to change the digits and the “<” and “>” buttons to move from hours to minutes. Press and hold the “Set” piston and then press the “Cancel” piston to reset the clock. **THE CLOCK ALWAYS RESETS THE SECONDS TO ZERO WHEN YOU USE SET AND CANCEL TO ESCAPE FROM THIS WINDOW.**

7. AUTOMATICALLY CHECKING THE CAPTURE AND STOP ACTION
  - a. Advance to the window that reads:

DEMO/SELF-CHECK  
(GT-1)

- b. This is a self-check of the capture system to see that every individual stop is controllable by the capture action. The self-check is started by pressing Great Piston 1. The stops will move consecutively down and up or out and in. If any stop does not move, notify your service technician. You may interrupt the scanning process at any time by pressing and holding "Set" and then pressing the "Cancel" button.

#### 8. MUSIC MEMORY™ DEMONSTRATION PROCESS

Allen's Music Memory™ is a selection of pre-recorded demonstration pieces in a variety of tonal combinations and musical styles. These selections are found in most models and are accessed from the "DEMO/SELF-CHECK" window of the Console Controller™. Press and hold the "Set" piston and press the "R" piston until the "DEMO/SELF-CHECK" window appears. Demonstration pieces can be accessed using Swell Pistons 1 through 5. Each piston will access a different musical selection. Swell Piston 6 acts as a stop/continue switch. Pressing Swell Piston 6 once will stop the selection in mid-play. Pressing Swell Piston 6 a second time will allow the selection to continue from the point at which it was stopped. It is possible to skip from one demonstration piece to any other by simply pressing the piston of your choice during playback. To return to normal playing mode, hold the "Set" piston and press the "Cancel" piston. **NOTE: The expression pedals must be fully open when using Music Memory™.**

### B. ADVANCED OPERATION

#### 1. SELECTING ALTERNATE TUNING

- a. There are four different tunings available. The standard tuning is a general purpose "Romantic" tuning. The first two alternate tunings, "Classic" and "Baroque", are tighter tunings. In other words, most intervals in these tunings are set slightly narrower than the intervals in the standard tuning. The remaining tuning, "Kirnberger III", is of historical interest. **NOTE: This tuning may be limited in its application to modern music. It is normal for some intervals to sound "out of tune". The organ's tuning may also sound strange when played in certain keys.**
- b. Advance to the window display that reads:

#### ALTERNATE TUNING

Choose the desired tuning using the "∧" and "∨" buttons on the Console Controller™. The selected tuning is then activated by engaging the "Alternate Tuning" stop. The selected tuning will remain active until it is re-programmed to another alternate tuning. **NOTE: When the "Alternate Tuning" stop is not engaged, the standard Romantic Tuning will be in effect.**



## 2. CHANGING THE WAY IN WHICH PISTONS WORK

- a. This operation allows pistons to control stops that are different from those normally associated with that piston. Some examples are: (1) divisional pistons can be changed to general pistons; (2) intermanual couplers, (e.g. Swell to Great), which are not normally operable from divisional pistons, can be assigned to divisionals; (3) a divisional piston can be reconfigured to be used for only the Tremulant and/or Vibrato stops in all divisions.
- b. Advance to the window display that reads:

### CONFIGURE PISTONS

- i. Select any stops that you want to be able to capture with the reconfigured desired piston(s). In the case of converting divisionals to extra generals, you would select all the stops.
  - ii. While holding the "Set" piston, press the divisional piston(s) that you want to convert to the new configuration. **NOTE: Changing the configuration of a piston will not affect combinations previously set in the capture memory.**
  - iii. Return to the first window and set new combinations as described in section I.A-3. **NOTE: Steps i. and ii. above only determine which stops can be accessed by the reconfigured pistons; they do not capture them.**
- c. The process of adding the Swell to Great coupler to the Great divisional pistons involves the following steps;
    - i. Be sure that the "Configure Pistons" window is displayed.
    - ii. Select all the Great stops and the Swell to Great coupler.
    - iii. Hold "Set" while consecutively pressing all the Great pistons.
    - iv. Press "Set" and "Cancel" together to get back to the first window.
    - v. Note that your original capture settings for the Great pistons are still intact. As reconfigured in this example, however, you can now reset them with new combinations that can include the Swell to Great coupler. **NOTE: Steps ii. and iii. above only enable the coupler to be captured by the Great pistons, it does not add the coupler to the piston's current settings. This must be set individually on each desired piston.**
  - d. The procedure for reconfiguring a divisional piston so that it will only have control over the organ's Tremulant and/or Vibrato stops can be described in the following manner.
    - i. Be sure that the "Configure Pistons" window is displayed.
    - ii. Select all the Tremulant/Vibrato stops on the organ.
    - iii. Hold "Set" and press divisional piston that will control Tremulant/Vibrato stops.
    - iv. Press "Set" and "Cancel" to return to the first window.

- v. You can now use the selected divisional piston to control the Tremulant and/or Vibrato stops without affecting any other stops on the organ.
- e. Remember that you can always return to the factory settings via the “Re-initialize Piston Configuration” window. See Section I.B-4 for more information. **NOTE: Changes to piston configuration will work with all capture memories.**

### 3. SETTING YOUR OWN CRESCENDO AND TUTTIS

- a. The factory settings include a second set of Tuttis and a second Crescendo that can be altered to suit the organist. Advance to the window that reads:

#### SET SECONDARY CRESC. AND TUTTIS

Slowly move the Crescendo pedal and you will see the stoptabs or drawknobs move in response to the pedal movement. Press “Tutti I” and “Tutti II” to see what stops each of them brings on.

- b. There are 22 positions to set in the Crescendo. They correspond to General Pistons 1-10 (Cresc. positions 1-10), Great Pistons 1-6 (Cresc. positions 11-16), and Swell Pistons 1-6 (Cresc. positions 17-22). Set each position as you would set the capture action, starting with General Piston 1. Keep in mind that you must set every position using 22 combinations even if you duplicate a prior setting. It is normal to progress from soft settings to louder ones. For each position, register the new stop(s) that you want to include. You can use all controls on the organ, including celestes, tremulants, and vibratos; however, celestes and tremulants are automatically disabled when the louder stops, such as reeds or mixtures, are added. After you have completed this process, press “Set” and “Cancel” to return to the first window. To access the secondary crescendo, push the “Crescendo B” Piston. The Cresc. B will illuminate in the digital display. Then simply depress the Crescendo Pedal. **NOTE: SETTINGS FOR THE CAPTURE ACTION ARE NOT AFFECTED BY SETTING THE CRESCENDO.**
- c. The Tutti pistons are set like general pistons. Select manually the desired stop combination. Press and hold “Set”, and then press the Tutti piston you wish to change. The new setting is now memorized and can be accessed under normal playing conditions by pressing the “Cresc. B” piston and then pressing the Tutti piston of your choice.

### 4. RESTORING FACTORY SETTINGS

- a. Advance to the window that reads:

RE-INITIALIZE  
PISTON CONFIG.

There are certain functions that can be restored to the original factory settings. They are: Piston Configuration, Tutti B settings, Crescendo B settings, Capture Memory 4 (or 6, depending on model), and MIDI settings.

- b. Choose the factory setting that you wish to restore by using the “^” and “v” buttons on the Console Controller™. Press and hold the “Memory” button and press General Pistons 2-5-5 in sequence. When the window reads “Done!”, the factory settings for that particular function have been restored.

## II MIDI OPERATIONS

The following information deals with the MIDI capabilities of your organ. The usefulness of these operations will ultimately be determined by the type and capabilities of the particular external MIDI devices--e.g., sequencers, modules, and external keyboards-- being used. Knowledge of these operations is not required for normal service playing or everyday use of the organ.

### A. SAVING CAPTURE MEMORY TO A SEQUENCER

1. With this operation, the organist can save all four capture memories (piston settings, Cresc. B, and Tutti B settings) to a digital sequencer. Advance to the window that reads:

#### CAPTURE MEMORY SAVE

Set your sequencer to the record mode and begin to record as you would normally. Press and hold the “Memory” button on the Console Controller and press General Pistons 2-5-5. Capture data will then be transmitted to the sequencer. The window will read “Done!” when transmission is complete. A copy now exists. The original information is still stored in the Console Controller™ memory.

2. To place capture information into the organ from your sequencer, simply press “play” on the sequencer and the capture memories will be transmitted to the organ.
3. **NOTE: You must unlock the memories in order to place capture information into the organ from the sequencer. Use the window that reads “Unlock Capture Memories” as described in Part I.A-5 of the Console Controller section in this manual.**

## B. STANDARD MIDI CHANNEL ASSIGNMENT

Following are the default (normal) settings for the MIDI channels:

<u>Classical Organs</u>			<u>Theater Organs</u>		
<u>MIDI Channel</u>		<u>Organ Division</u>	<u>MIDI Channel</u>		<u>Organ Division</u>
1	=	Swell	1	=	Great
2	=	Great	2	=	Accompaniment
3	=	Pedal	3	=	Pedal
4	=	Choir	4	=	Solo
5	=	Solo	5	=	Accompaniment-2nd
6	=	Not Used	6	=	Not Used
7	=	G1/G2 Piston	7	=	T1/T2 Piston
8	=	General Pistons	8	=	General Pistons

## C. CHANGING MIDI CHANNELS

1. The Base Channel is a point of reference from which other MIDI channels can be determined. On your Allen organ, the Base Channel equals the Swell channel of transmission (i.e. if Base Channel = 1, then Swell Channel = 1). Moving the Base Channel allows you to change the organ's range of MIDI channels. This is helpful when reassigning an external MIDI device from one organ division to another. The Base Channel for the MIDI interface is normally set to Channel 1. This operation permits you to change the MIDI Base Channel setting. The Base Channel always defaults to Channel 1 whenever the organ is turned on. Advance to the window that reads:

MIDI BASE

CHANNEL=1

All functions associated with a particular manual will transmit and receive on its assigned channel; for example, MIDI Channel 1 is normally assigned to the Swell; therefore, key on/off messages and program changes (divisional pistons) will be transmitted and received on Channel 1.

2. Use the “^” and “v” buttons to change the Base Channel; for example, if the Base Channel is reset to “2”, all the channels will move higher by one, so now Sw = 2, Gt = 3, Pd = 4, Ch = 5, and General Pistons = 9.

**NOTE: Channel numbers will wrap, i.e., channel numbers go only to 16 and will then repeat to 1. FOR NORMAL USE, DO NOT USE A BASE CHANNEL ABOVE 9.**

**D. MIDI EXPRESSION SETTINGS**

1. Advance to the window that reads:

**MIDI EXPRESSION**

**POLY-VOLUME**

There are four modes for transmitting expression data via MIDI. They are changed by using the up arrow and down arrow buttons on the Console Controller™.

- a. **POLY-VOLUME:** this is the default (normal) mode. The expression data is divided among the appropriate MIDI channels. This is the proper mode to use when recording to, or playing back from, a sequencer.
- b. **POLY-VELOCITY:** should be selected if you are using a percussion-type voice from a module or an external MIDI keyboard; for example, if a digital piano sound were played from the organ keyboard through Channel 1, the piano could be made to sound more realistic. By depressing the Swell expression pedal, the piano “strings” would appear to be struck “harder” than when the Swell pedal was in the closed position. **NOTE: When in this mode, all expression information is sent in key velocity form. Changes in velocity will occur only when a new key is struck; consequently, if you change the position of the Swell pedal after a key is struck, there will be no change in velocity until a new key is struck. Use this mode only when a velocity-sensitive external MIDI device is connected. If this mode is used when recording to a sequencer, the expression on the organ will not function when playing back from the sequencer.**
- c. **SWELL-VOLUME:** will send MIDI expression data only on the Swell MIDI channel. **NOTE: Some early sequencers can only handle one volume message.**
- d. **NO EXPRESSION:** No MIDI expression (volume) is sent.

## E. MIDI PROGRAM CHANGES

1. Advance to the window that reads:

### MIDI PROGRAM CHANGE

#### PRESET P-CHANGE

This function allows the organist to call up voices from an external MIDI device through the pistons on the organ. There are three options available from this window. They are selected by using the “<” and “>” keys on the Console Controller™.

- a. **PRESET:** the default (normal) setting. Allows your piston changes to be recorded by a sequencer. The divisional pistons (1-6) for each division will send program changes 1-6 on their respective channels; for example, Swell Piston 1 would send Program Change 1 on Channel 1. Great Piston 2 would send Program Change 2 on Channel 2, etc.
- b. **NO:** Cancels transmission and reception of program change data.
- c. **USER:** Program changes other than the preset ones can be assigned to any piston, including generals. To change a program number, press the piston you wish to change. Use Swell 1 for this example. Note that the display changes to read:

SWELL 1=>---

#### USER P-CHANGE

This shows the last piston pressed and the program number being sent by that piston. Use the “^” and “v” buttons to raise or lower the program number. The program number (1-128) will be transmitted on the channel assigned to the division from which you selected the piston; in this case, the Swell on Channel 1. Refer to the program number chart in the owner’s manual for the external device that you are using. **NOTE: When the organ is turned on, the PRESET mode is automatically selected. All previously assigned USER values are retained in memory and may be invoked by selecting USER as described above.**

## F. TRANSMITTING STOP DATA

1. Advance to the window that reads:

## TRANSMIT/RECEIVE

STOPS = ON

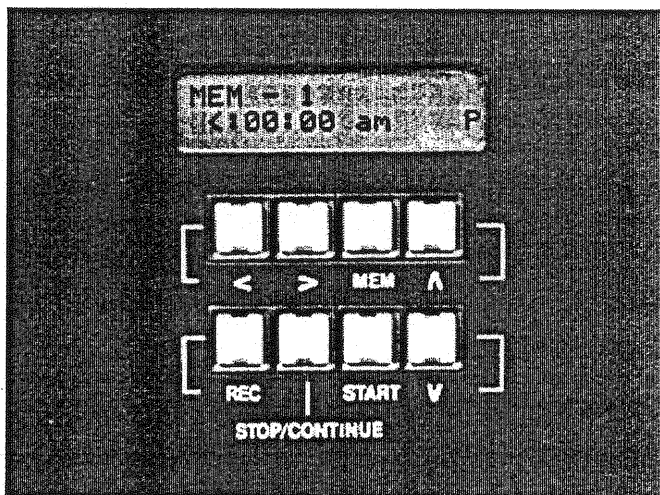
2. This operation allows the organist to turn off the transmission and reception of individual stop data, known in MIDI terminology as "Non-Registered Parameters". In some cases, individual stop data from the organ may conflict with data from an external MIDI device. When this occurs, select the "off" position by pressing the up arrow or down arrow buttons. **NOTE: Piston changes will still be transmitted and received, because they are program changes.**

### III. PERFORMANCE RECORDER™ OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Allen Organs that are equipped with a Console Controller™ also include an internal sequencer, called the Performance Recorder™, that is able to record and play back note expression, and registration information. Recordings can be made from the Allen console or from an external MIDI device connected to the console.

#### A. ENTERING THE SEQUENCER MODE

All operations of the Performance Recorder™ are done through the Console Controller™ buttons. To use the sequencer, press the Console Controller™ button marked "RECORD." The Console Controller™ display window will read:



## B. RECORDING

### 1. START RECORDING

To begin recording, press and hold the button marked "RECORD" (lower left) and momentarily depress the button marked "START." You may now register the organ and begin to play. **CAUTION! ANY PREVIOUSLY RECORDED MATERIAL WILL BE ERASED.**

Note: At the beginning of a recording, the sequencer automatically checks which stop tablets or drawknobs are currently engaged, as well as the current expression pedal, Crescendo pedal, and Tutti settings. Therefore, to minimize automatic registration time during playback, set your registration before starting the recording process. This information is then placed at the beginning of the recording. Upon playback, the organ is automatically returned to the same settings that were in effect at the beginning of the original recording.

### 2. STOP RECORDING

After you have finished playing, press the button marked "STOP/CONTINUE" to end recording.

### 3. RESUME RECORDING

You may record additional material while retaining previously recorded material.

- a. Position the sequencer at the end of the last recording that is to be retained. (See "POSITIONING THE SEQUENCER" below.)
- b. Select registration for the beginning of the next recording.
- c. Press and hold the "RECORD" button and momentarily depress the "STOP/CONTINUE" button to resume recording. **Note: Any material from a prior recording located past the recording resumption point will be erased by this procedure. Current registration and expression, Crescendo, and Tutti settings are automatically inserted at the beginning of each recording segment. Recordings will be retained even if organ is turned off.**

## C. PLAYBACK

**IMPORTANT** - Make sure the expression pedals are fully depressed before starting any playback sequence.

### 1. BEGIN PLAYBACK

To play back all previously recorded material, press the button marked "START."



## 2. STOP PLAYBACK

Press the button marked "STOP/CONTINUE."

## 3. CONTINUE PLAYBACK

To continue playing when the sequencer is stopped at a given point, press the button marked "STOP/CONTINUE."

**Note: When resuming playback from any point after the starting point of a recording, the organ will not automatically select registrations at the resumption of playback. BE SURE THE APPROPRIATE STOPS HAVE BEEN SELECTED BEFORE RESUMING PLAYBACK FROM WITHIN A RECORDING. IF CAPTURE PISTONS WERE USED DURING RECORDING, BE SURE THE SAME CAPTURE MEMORY IS USED DURING PLAYBACK.**

## D. POSITIONING THE SEQUENCER

Use the following procedure to select the point in an existing recording at which playback or subsequent recording will begin.

When the sequencer is stopped, the "∧" and "∨" buttons on the Console Controller™ may be used to decrease or increase the sequencer counter value, shown in the upper left-hand corner of the display window. Think of these two buttons as having the same functions as the "Rewind" and "Fast Forward" buttons on a tape recorder. During recording, the counter increases at a rate of one count per second. Playback or Record may be resumed from any counter position specified. (See below.) Recording can be resumed by pressing and holding the "RECORD" button and then momentarily pressing the "STOP/CONTINUE" button. Playback can be resumed by pressing the "STOP/CONTINUE" button alone.

## E. CHANGING PLAYBACK SPEED

When the sequencer is stopped, or during playback, the playback speed can be gradually increased or decreased by using the "∧" and "∨" buttons. The playback speed ranges from 50% to 200%, with the original recorded rate being 100%. Changes are made incrementally and remain in effect until further adjustments are made or until the organ's AC power is turned off. Turning off the organ's AC power will automatically return playback speed to the originally recorded speed (100%).

During playback, you can momentarily alter playback speed by pressing and holding the ">" button to reduce the playback speed instantly to 50% of the recorded speed. Releasing this button returns playback to its original speed. Pressing and holding the "<" button during playback will instantly increase playback speed to 200% of recorded speed. Releasing this button also returns playback to its original speed. This process is especially useful in scanning an existing recording to find a desired point for

subsequent resumption of playback or recording. Upon reaching the desired point in the recording, press the "STOP/CONTINUE" button to stop the playback.

#### F. RECORDING AN EXTERNAL MIDI DEVICE

Input from an external MIDI device can be recorded to the sequencer. Make sure the MIDI OUT of the external device is connected to the Allen Organ MIDI IN. The same rules apply when recording from an external MIDI sequencer. **Note:** The external MIDI device's current tonal and expression settings are not recorded automatically at the beginning of recordings. For this reason, it is best to begin recording before setting registration and expression levels of external devices.

For the external MIDI device to play on playback, the MIDI stop for the appropriate division on the organ must be turned on, and the MIDI OUT of the organ must be connected to the MIDI IN of the external device. The audio output of the device must also be connected to an audio system. **CAUTION!** Make sure that the external MIDI device has been properly programmed to transmit the types of messages desired (program changes, control data, etc.) before recording is started.

#### G. EXITING THE SEQUENCER

To exit from the sequencer and return to normal play mode, press the button marked "MEMORY" on the Console Controller™ panel.

## **IV. QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE**

### ***A. BASIC OPERATIONS REVIEW***

1. **MOVING THROUGH THE WINDOWS:** Hold "Set", press "R".
2. **RETURN TO THE FIRST WINDOW:** Hold "Set", press and release "Cancel".
3. **SETTING PISTONS:** First window. Select desired stops. Hold "Set" and press the piston you want the desired stop combination to be on.
4. **LOCKING A CAPTURE MEMORY:** First window. Select desired memory using "^" or "v" buttons. Hold "Memory" button, enter three-digit code, release "Memory" button. "L" will appear.
5. **UNLOCK A CAPTURE MEMORY:** repeat 4 above. "L" will disappear.
6. **UNLOCK ALL MEMORIES WITHOUT CODE:** Advance to window that reads "Unlock Capture Memory". Hold "Memory" button, press General Pistons 2-5-5, release "Memory" button. Window should read "Done!"  
**SET THE CLOCK:** Advance to the window that reads "Set Clock". Use "^" and "v" to change the digits. Use "<" and ">" to move from hours to minutes. Hold "Set", press "Cancel" to reset clock.
7. **CHECK CAPTURE AND STOP ACTION:** Advance to the window that reads: "Demo/Self-Check". Press Great Piston 1. Hold "Set", press "Cancel" to discontinue.
8. **MUSIC MEMORY™:** Advance to the window that reads "Demo/Self-Check." Press any of the Swell Pistons 1 through 5 to access the different musical selections. Swell Piston 6 acts as a Stop/Continue switch.

### ***B. ADVANCED OPERATIONS REVIEW***

1. **RECONFIGURING PISTONS:** Advance to the window that reads: "Configure Pistons". Select desired stops. Press and hold "Set", press divisional piston. Return to first window (press "Set" and "Cancel") and set new stop combinations as desired using procedure described in section I.A-3 above.
2. **SET SECONDARY CRESCENDO:** Advance to the window that reads: "Set Secondary Cresc. and Tuttis." Set stops in all 22 positions (Generals 1-10, Great 1-6, and Solo 1-6), just as you would set capture action. **YOU MUST SET ALL 22 COMBINATIONS EVEN IF YOU DUPLICATE A PRIOR SETTING.** Return to First Window
3. **SET SECONDARY TUTTIS:** Advance to the window that reads: "Set Secondary Cresc. And Tuttis". Select stops. Press and hold "Set", touch the Tutti piston you want to set. Press Cresc. B. and then press the Tutti Piston I or II to access new stop combination. Return to First Window
4. **RESTORE FACTORY SETTINGS:** Advance to the window that reads: "Re-Initialize Piston Configuration". Use "^" and "v" buttons to select the settings you want to restore. Press and hold "Memory" button, press 2-5-5 using pistons. Return to First Window.

# MIDI GUIDE

## I. MIDI FOR ORGANISTS

### A. WHAT IS MIDI?

The term MIDI is an acronym for Musical Instrument Digital Interface. MIDI has been adopted by the music industry as a standard means of communication between digital musical devices. This enables devices of different types and manufacturers to communicate with ease. It is not necessary to understand all of the technical aspects of MIDI in order to take advantage of the benefits it offers. It is important to explore the potential MIDI holds for musicians, as well as the various MIDI applications available today.

### B. TYPES OF MIDI DEVICES

MIDI devices fall into two categories. The first category consists of musical instruments such as organs and synthesizers, which transmit and receive MIDI data. The second category includes controllers and processors, that, as their name implies, can transmit, receive, or manipulate MIDI data but do not necessarily produce sound themselves. Sequencers, which are MIDI recording devices, fall into this category. Although the technical nature of their recording and editing processes differs from those of a tape recorder, many operate in similar fashion. Most are equipped with record, playback, fast forward and reverse controls that function in the same way as their tape recorder counterparts.

### C. TYPES OF MIDI DATA

There are several types of MIDI messages that can be sent from one device to another. The most common is keying information, allowing one device to sense which keys have been played on another. This means that an organ equipped with MIDI can send information to other MIDI devices, e.g., synthesizers or sequencers, and can play those devices simultaneously or record information to be played back later.

Allen organs incorporate a total MIDI system allowing the transmission of volume, registrations, Crescendo settings and more. It is even possible to control several devices from one manual simultaneously, or control different devices from each manual of the console.

### D. MIDI AS A PRACTICE TOOL

For the organist/choir director, the MIDI organ console and sequencer are valuable rehearsal tools for both choral and organ works. Anthem accompaniments may be recorded in advance and played back by the sequencer during choir rehearsal, freeing the director from the role of accompanist, and allowing him to concentrate on directing the choir. The sequencer may even play the music back at a slower tempo without affecting pitch, or at a lower pitch without affecting tempo, features that are useful in rehearsing difficult choral passages. If the sequencer allows multi-tracking, each vocal section's part may be recorded on a different track, and then played back individually, or in any combination, for increased flexibility.

Multi-tracking can also be used in teaching and learning new organ works. The teacher may record each hand, or pedal part, on a different track, allowing the student to "mute" or turn off

any part being practiced while still being able to hear the sequencer play the rest of the composition. The student's ability to hear the piece in its entirety and to become aware of, from the earliest stage of learning a composition, the interrelationship of its voices, is especially valuable in learning contrapuntal works.

#### **E. MIDI AS A REGISTRATION TOOL**

In some churches and auditoriums it is difficult to judge the effectiveness of a registration from the organ console. Due to the acoustics of the room, or positioning of the console, the sound of the instrument may be different when listened to from the congregation's or audience's vantage point. MIDI allows the organist to check registrations by recording his playing and registration to a sequencer and then listening from different locations in the room during the music's playback.

#### **F. OTHER USES FOR MIDI**

MIDI has opened new possibilities to the organist. The MIDI organ console's ability to control external keyboards or sound modules puts an ever increasing array of non-traditional sounds at the organist's fingertips, with a degree of control only possible through the flexibility of an organ console. The ability to record MIDI data with the use of a sequencer opens a variety of new possibilities, both in practice and performance situations. Computer programs are even available that allow musicians to play MIDI devices connected to a computer and have their performance printed out as conventional five line musical notation. Because MIDI is an industry-wide standard, today's MIDI instruments will be compatible with tomorrow's MIDI innovations.

### **II. CONNECTING THE ALLEN ORGAN TO OTHER MIDI DEVICES**

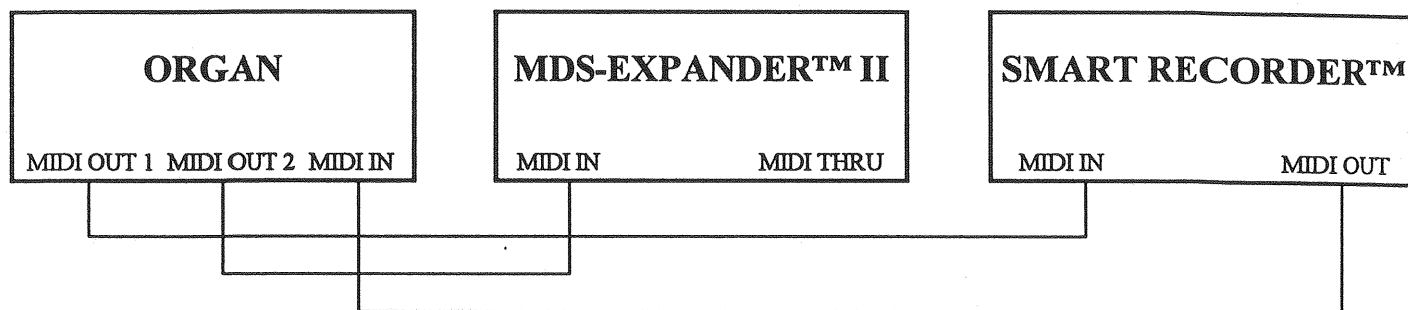
The MIDI-capable Allen Organ consoles may be connected to a variety of MIDI devices. A diagram for connecting the Allen organ to a variety of MIDI devices can be found at the end of this section of the manual. Although the diagram is not meant to be an exhaustive list of possibilities, they illustrate the most commonly used combinations of MIDI devices. If more specific information is required, please consult the owner's manuals of the external devices being connected to the Allen Organ.

### **III. SmartMIDI™**

Your Allen MDS organ features SmartMIDI™, an expanded MIDI system with increased flexibility. Allen's SmartMIDI™ provides a comprehensive interface between MIDI sound modules such as the Allen MDS-Expander™ II, and digital sequencers such as the Allen Smart Recorder™. Two MIDI OUT ports, one switched and one unswitched, allow unprecedented control over external MIDI devices attached to the organ.

Under normal circumstances, MIDI sound modules should be connected to the switched MIDI port labeled MIDI OUT 2. Doing so allows the organist to disable the sending of MIDI data from the organ to the sound module. Devices such as MIDI sequencers should be connected to the unswitched MIDI port labeled MIDI OUT 1, eliminating the necessity of having to draw the MIDI stop controls before recording a digital sequence. The drawing below illustrates the proper

procedure for connecting the Allen MDS-Expander™ II and Allen Smart Recorder™ to an Allen MDS organ equipped with SmartMIDI™.



#### IV. MIDI Transmission Channels

MIDI information may be broadcast on several different channels simultaneously. This allows many channels of information to be sent through one cable and used independently of one another, similar to the way many television broadcasts can be sent through one cable. In order to receive the intended information, a MIDI device must be tuned to the same channel as the device which is sending the information. Your Allen organ transmits MIDI information on several channels. When external MIDI devices are connected to the organ, it is important to make sure that the devices' channels of transmission and reception match the MIDI channels of the Allen organ divisions to which they are assigned.

MIDI Program Change Messages are transmitted from the organ's General Pistons on MIDI Channel 1. These program change messages can be used to change the setting of MIDI sound modules or synthesizers which are connected to the organ. Please consult the owner's manual of your MIDI device(s) for more information on how MIDI Program Change Messages are handled by each device.

In addition to note information, MIDI Volume Messages are sent on MIDI Channels 1, 2, and 3 by the organ's expression pedal. In this manner, the volume of connected MIDI devices may be controlled. Please consult the owner's manual of your MIDI device(s) for more information on how MIDI Volume information is handled by each device.

If any external MIDI device is used to transmit information to the Allen organ, the same assignment of MIDI channels must be used as outlined above.

Please consult the Console Controller™ section of this manual for more specific details concerning MIDI functions.

# **INSTALLATION, VOICING, AND CARE OF THE ORGAN**

## **INSTALLATION**

Wherever your MDS organ may be situated, careful installation is a prerequisite to successful results. Your Allen representative is well qualified to guide you in planning for this.

Factory assistance in planning the installation is also available and may, in fact, be sought by your Allen Organ representative.

## **VOICING**

The MDS organ enjoys unprecedented accuracy in the scaling and voicing of each note of every stop. This musical breakthrough is an inherent part of the engineering design of the instrument. Final adjustments in scaling and voicing involve controls within the console and are best left to an expert. These adjustments are normally a part of installation and, once done, should not require changes, unless the instrument is moved to a new location.

Bass frequency projection is strongly affected by tone cabinet location. Although none of the tone cabinets should be moved once the installation has been completed, extra care should be exercised to prevent inadvertent movement of the bass tone cabinets.

## **REVERBERATION**

The Digital Reverberation System provides the spatial ambiance of a large reverberant auditorium. Although most effective in poor acoustic environments, it even enhances the tones in optimal acoustic settings. The Digital Reverb is on all the time.

Adjustments to the Digital Reverberation System must be made by your service technician or sales representative.

## **BATTERY BACKUP SYSTEM**

The memory for the capture system on your MDS organ is sustained by a Lithium battery. This allows capture settings and related items to be retained in memory when the organ is switched off or unplugged. Under normal circumstances, the Lithium battery should last for several years. A built-in warning system will alert you when the battery becomes weak and needs to be replaced. The green power light will flash for about ten seconds after the organ is switched on if the battery is in need of replacement.

Should the battery in your MDS organ require replacement, contact your local Allen authorized service representative.

## **CARE OF THE ORGAN**

Your Allen Digital Computer Organ constitutes a major advance in long-term maintenance-free operation. There are no regular maintenance procedures required and, therefore, no periodic maintenance schedules to be observed.

Reasonable care will keep the instrument looking beautiful for years to come. The wood surfaces may be cleaned using a soft cloth dampened with lukewarm water. A mild solution of lukewarm water and dish detergent may be used to remove fingerprints, etc. Polish dry with a soft cloth.

Do not use wax, sprays or oils on the finish. Satin finished surfaces will take on a semi-gloss appearance when waxed and will eventually become yellowed.

Keys and stop tablets should be cleaned in the following manner: Use two clean cloths. Immerse one in clear, lukewarm water and wring it thoroughly damp dry. Loosen the dirt with this cloth, then polish immediately with the dry cloth. Do not use soap or detergent on keys or stop tablets.

You have purchased a remarkable organ that not only faithfully reproduces the organ traditions of the past but also anticipates the innovations of the future. Should you have questions that are not addressed in this manual, please do not hesitate to contact your local Allen Organ representative. Welcome to the family of satisfied Allen Organ owners!



**USA ONLY**

**CAUTION**

Do not plug the instrument into any current source other than 105-128 volts, 50/60 Hertz alternating current (AC). A verified grounded outlet is essential to proper operation and protection of the instrument. Proper polarity should be checked with an AC circuit analyzer before connecting the organ.

Do not change the cable plug or remove the ground pin or connect with a two-pole adapter.

If you are in doubt about your electrical connection, consult your local electrician or power company.

In churches where circuit breakers are turned off between worship services, the circuit breaker affecting the organ console AC power should have a guard installed to prevent its being accidentally switched off.

Read and comply with all instructions and labels that may be attached to the instrument.

*Warning:* This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause interference to radio communications. It has been type tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B Computing Device in accordance with the specifications in Subpart J of Part 15 of FCC Rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference in a residential installation. Should this equipment cause interference to radio communications, the user at his own expense will be required to take whatever measures may be necessary to correct the interference. Whether this equipment actually causes the interference to radio communications can be determined by turning the equipment off and on. The user is encouraged to attempt to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

Reorient the receiving antenna.

Relocate the organ with respect to the receiver.

Move the organ away from the receiver.

Plug the organ into a different electrical outlet, so that the organ and receiver are on different branch circuits.

If necessary, the user should consult the dealer or an experienced radio technician for additional suggestions.

**CE mark shows compliance with the EMC Directive.**

**INTERNATIONAL ONLY**

**CAUTION**

Do not plug the instrument into any current source other than that stated by the selling dealer. Proper polarity should be checked with an AC circuit analyzer before connecting the organ.

Do not change the cable plug or remove the ground pin (if applicable).

If you are in doubt about your electrical connection, consult your local electrician or power company.

In churches where circuit breakers are turned off between worship services, the circuit breaker affecting the organ console AC power should have a guard installed to prevent its being accidentally switched off.

Read and comply with all instructions and labels that may be attached to the instrument.