YAMAHA

disklavier™

Mark III Series

DGC1B

(B)

Advanced Operation Manual

GENERAL MIDI XG

disklavier™

Mark III Series

DGC1B

(B)
Advanced Operation Manual

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Chapter 1
Storing and Managing Songs on Disks

You can use the Disklavier's internal Memory Disks to store songs.

Memory Disks are ideal for storing many songs, especially when you want to program your Disklavier to automatically play back many songs with the Chain Play or Timer Play features.
☞ See Chapter 2 "Chain Play — Playing Back Memory Disks in a Group" and Chapter 3 "Timer Play" for details.

The first section of this chapter describes Memory Disks and how to specify a disk. The following sections describe how to copy songs and other file management utilities.
☞ To record songs to the Memory Disk, see Chapter 5 "Basic Recording".

Using Memory Disks

Memory Disks use the Disklavier flash memory to record and play back songs. Each Memory Disk has a memory capacity of approximately 1.44MB.

Since Memory Disks have a total of 64 megabytes of memory, you can copy to the Memory Disks PianoSoft songs or your favorite recordings, or record your own songs to create your own library of Disklavier songs.

The Memory Disks are formatted in the SMF (Standard MIDI File) disk format, giving you the most versatility, as both SMF and E-SEQ songs can be recorded to the Memory Disk. They can, however, be re-formatted as E-SEQ type disks. Similarly, re-formatted E-SEQ type Memory Disks can be formatted back to SMF type disks.

Note: When you reset the Disklavier, the entire content of Memory Disks will be deleted, and the Memory Disks will return to their initial factory settings (SMF format, sample song included). See Chapter 12 "Resetting Your Disklavier" for details.

You can also re-format Memory Disks when you want to erase all data in the disk or when you want to convert an SMF type disk to an E-SEQ type disk.
☞ See "Formatting Disks" on page 17.

Specifying a Memory Disk

The procedure for specifying a Memory Disk is essentially the same as specifying the floppy disk or CD, as described in "Specifying a Disk" on page 19 in the *Basic Operation Manual.*

█ Press the [SELECT] buttons and specify a disk.

◄ SELECT ►
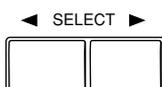
The DRIVE indicator toggles the floppy disk, CD, and Memory Disks 0 to 9 and A to F.

Note: "Fd" and "Cd" appear only when a floppy disk or CD is inserted in their respective drives.

The disk you specify also flashes in the bottom row of the display.

```
▯▯ Piano Favorites
▯.▯ [————] 12x45xx890 bCdEF
```

↑
Flashes
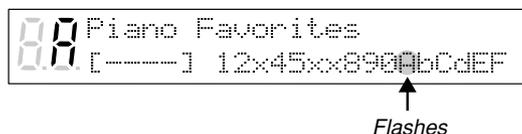
Note: "x" indicates Memory Disks that are unformatted or contain no songs.

Copying Songs

You can copy songs stored on a disk to another one song at a time or all songs at once.

Songs stored on a floppy disk can be copied to the same floppy disk, to another floppy disk or to a Memory Disk.
Songs stored on a Memory Disk can be copied to another Memory Disk or to a floppy disk.

Note: Copy-protected songs, such as PianoSoft songs, cannot be copied to a floppy disk, but can be copied to a Memory Disk.
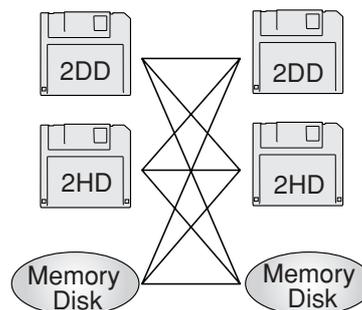
1 Specify a disk.

2 Press [FUNC.].

The FUNC. indicator lights and the Function menu appears.

```
▯▯ ▶Disk      *MIDI Setup
▯.▯ *M-Tune       (←,→,ENT)
```

3 With the ▶ cursor next to the Disk option, press [ENTER].

The Disk menu appears.

```
▯▯ ▶Format    *SongDelete
▯.▯ *SongCopy  *SongSort   →
```

4 Press [➡] to position the ▶ cursor next to the Song Copy option, then press [ENTER].

A display similar to the following appears.

```
[Song Copy]→Memory[1]
▶ 01 PIANO001.FIL  (ENT)
```

When the source disk is a floppy disk, the parameter next to the arrow shows "Memory [X]"; when the source disk is a Memory Disk, the parameter shows "Other Disk."

**5a TO COPY ALL SONGS
Press [◄◄] until the following display appears.**

```
[Song Copy] →Other Disk
▶ ALL Songs        (ENT)
```

Press [➡] then use the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to select the destination disk.

```
[Song Copy] ▶Other Disk
> ALL Songs        (ENT)
```

**5b TO COPY ONE SONG
Use the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to select the song you want to copy.**

```
[Song Copy]→Memory[1]
▶ 02 PIANO002.FIL  (ENT)
```

Then press [➡] and use the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to select the destination disk: Same Disk, Memory [0] - [F], or Other Disk.

6 Press [ENTER].

If the destination disk is Same Disk (for floppy disks only) or a Memory Disk, the following display appears.

```
    WRITING     ▓▓▓□□□□□□□
```

The song number indicator counts down from 99 and a bar graph on the display marks the progress. When the song number indicator reaches 00 and the squares on the bar graph are completely filled, the copy

process is complete.
If the destination disk is Other Disk, the following display appears.

```
   INSERT DESTINATION DISK
    01 →OTHER DISK
```

Insert a formatted floppy disk in the disk drive. Song copy begins.

Note: Make sure that the destination disk is formatted and its erasure protection tab is set to "unprotected." See "Formatting Disks" on page 17 and "Floppy Disk Accidental Erasure Protection" on page 18. If the destination disk has not been formatted in the Disklavier, the message "UNFORMATTED DISK" appears. In this case, cancel the song copy process and format the disk.

The copy process may take several seconds depending on the size of the song files.
If the song files you want to copy are too large, if you are copying too many songs, or if the destination disk becomes full, the following display appears and song copy is canceled.

```
   SONG FILE FULL
    PRESS ANY BUTTON
```

**7 When the copy process is complete, the following display appears.
Press any button to return to the normal display.**

```
   COMPLETE
    PRESS ANY BUTTON
```

Copying the Entire Contents of a Disk (Disk Copy)

You can copy the entire contents of a disk to another disk.

Note: The contents of the destination disk will be erased.

Note: You cannot copy a disk that contains copy-protected songs such as PianoSoft songs.

1 **Specify a disk.**

> **Note:** If you are copying to a floppy disk, its erasure protection tab must be set to "unprotected". See "Floppy Disk Accidental Erasure Protection" on page 18.

2 **Press [FUNC.].**

The FUNC. indicator lights and the Function menu appears.

```
    ▶Disk        *MIDI Setup
 ..  *M-Tune         (←,→,ENT)
```

3 **With the ▶ cursor next to the Disk option, press [ENTER].**

The Disk menu appears.

```
    ▶Format      *SongDelete
 ..  *SongCopy    *SongSort    →
```

4 **Press [➡] until the ▶ cursor is next to the Disk Copy option, then press [ENTER].**

A display similar to the following appears.
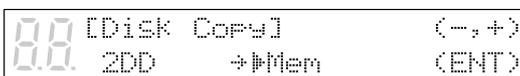
```
    [Disk Copy]        (-,+)
 ..   2DD    →▶Mem     (ENT)
```

5 **Use the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to select the destination disk.**

6 **Press [ENTER].**

Disk copy of the source disk begins.
If the destination disk is a floppy disk, the following display appears. Eject the source disk if the source disk is a floppy disk, then insert a formatted destination disk.
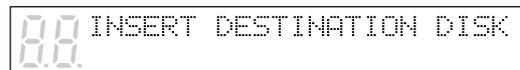
```
    INSERT DESTINATION DISK
 ..
```

Note1: Make sure that the destination disk is formatted and its erasure protection tab is set to "unprotected". See "Formatting Disks" and "Floppy Disk Accidental Erasure Protection" on pages 17 and 18. If the destination disk has not been formatted in the Disklavier, the message "UNFORMATTED DISK" appears. In this case, cancel the song copy process and format the disk.

Note2: If the destination disk differs from what was specified, the message "WRONG DESTINATION DISK. INSERT 2DD DISK" or similar appears. Insert the correct destination disk to continue, or press [STOP] to cancel disk copy.

Note3: If the destination disk contains songs, the message "DELETE SONGS ON DEST. SURE?" appears. Press [+/YES] if it is okay to erase the contents of the destination disk and continue, or [–/NO] to cancel disk copy.

Note4: When copying between the same medium (ex. from 2HD to 2HD), the contents are copied from track to track.

> When copying between different media (ex. from 2DD to 2HD), the contents are copied from file to file.

The copy process may take several seconds depending on the size of the disk content. If the disk content is too large or if the destination disk becomes full, the following display appears and disk copy is canceled.

```
88 SONG FILE FULL
8.8.  PRESS ANY BUTTON
```

7 **When the copy process is complete, the following display appears. Press any button to return to the normal display.**

```
88 COMPLETE
8.8.  PRESS ANY BUTTON
```

Deleting Songs

You can delete songs stored on a disk one song at a time or all songs at once.

If you want to delete all songs on a disk, it may be quicker to re-format the disk. See "Formatting Disks" on page 17.

1 **Specify a disk.**

Note: If you are deleting songs from a floppy disk, be sure that the accidental erasure protection tab is set to "unprotected."

2 **Press [FUNC.].**

The FUNC. indicator lights and the Function menu appears.

```
88 ▶Disk      *MIDI Setup
8.8. *M-Tune       (←,→,ENT)
```

**3** **With the ▶ cursor next to the Disk option, press [ENTER].**

The Disk menu appears.

```
88 ▶Format     *SongDelete
8.8. *SongCopy   *SongSort   →
```

4 **Press [➡] until the ▶ cursor is next to the Song Delete option, then press [ENTER].**

The following display appears.

```
88 [Song Delete]      (-,+)
8.8. ▶ 01 PIANO001.FIL  (ENT)
```

5a **TO DELETE ALL SONGS**
Press [◄◄] until the following display appears, then press [ENTER].

```
88 [Song Delete]      (-,+)
8.8. ▶ ALL Songs        (ENT)
```

The following display appears.

```
 ┌─┐ [Song Delete]       SURE?
 ╎╎╎ ▶ ALL Songs        (Y/N)
```

5b TO DELETE ONE SONG
Use the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to select the song that you want to delete.

```
 ┌─┐ [Song Delete]      (-,+)
 ╎╎╎ ▶ 01 PIANO001.FIL  (ENT)
```

Then press [ENTER].

A display similar to the following appears.

```
 ┌─┐ [Song Delete]       SURE?
 ╎╎╎ ▶ 01 PIANO001.FIL  (Y/N)
```

6 Press [+/YES] to delete the song, [–/NO] if you do not want to delete the song.

Note: Once deleted, songs cannot be retrieved, so take care in selecting which songs to delete.

Note: You cannot delete copy-protected songs in a floppy disk. However, you can delete copy-protected songs in a Memory Disk.

When a song is deleted, subsequent songs are renumbered. For example, if you have six songs on a disk, and song No. 4 is deleted, song No. 5 becomes song No. 4 and song No. 6 becomes song No. 5, and so on.

Songs on a disk

| Song 1 | Song 2 | Song 3 | Song 4 | Song 5 | Song 6 |

Song No. 4 deleted

| Song 1 | Song 2 | Song 3 | Song 4 | Song 5 |

Rearranging the Song Order (Song Sort)

You can rearrange the order of songs on a disk.

1 Specify a disk.

2 Press [FUNC.].

The FUNC. indicator lights and the Function menu appears.

```
 ┌─┐ ▶Disk        *MIDI Setup
 ╎╎╎ *M-Tune        (←,→,ENT)
```

3 With the ▶ cursor next to the Disk option, press [ENTER].

The Disk menu appears.

```
 ┌─┐ ▶Format     *SongDelete
 ╎╎╎ *SongCopy   *SongSort   →
```

4 Press [➡] until the ▶ cursor is next to the Song Sort option, then press [ENTER].

The following display appears.

```
 ┌─┐ [Song Sort]        (-,+)
 ╎╎╎ ▶SONG 02→No 01 (←,→,ENT)
```

5 Use the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to select the song that you want to move.

6 When you have selected a song, press [➡], then use the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to select the destination.

```
 ┌─┐ [Song Sort]        (-,+)
 ╎╎╎ SONG 03▶No 05 (←,→,ENT)
```

In this example, song No. 3 is being moved to song No. 5.

7 Press [ENTER].

The following display appears.

```
88  CONTINUE Song Sort?
      03→   05  (YES,NO)
```

Note: At this point of the procedure, the Disklavier has not saved the sorted song data to disk — it is asking if you want to sort some more songs before saving the sorted song data and exiting the song sort function.

Press [+/YES] if you want to sort more songs.

8 Press [–/NO] to save all the song sort data.

During the sorting process, the selected song is changed to its new song number and all the other songs on the disk are rearranged. For example, the example below shows a disk that contains six songs. If you make song No.6 the first song on the disk (No.1), songs 1 to 5 are renumbered as songs 2 to 6.

Songs on a disk

Song 1	Song 2	Song 3	Song 4	Song 5	Song 6

Song 1	Song 2	Song 3	Song 4	Song 5	Song 6
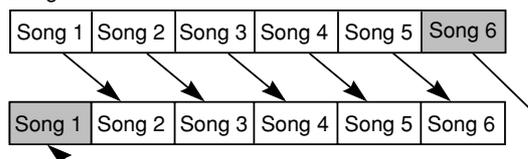
Song No. 6 moved to No. 1

Note: You cannot sort copy-protected songs such as PianoSoft songs on a pre-recorded disk.

9 When sorting is complete, the following display appears. Press any button to return to the normal display.

```
88  COMPLETE
    PRESS ANY BUTTON
```

Changing the Counter Display

The counter display of a song can be changed from "measures and beats" (metronome) to "minutes and seconds" or vice versa.

Note: If the format is changed from minutes and seconds to measures and betas, the metronome beat will not match the timing of the song.

1 Specify a disk.

2 Press [FUNC.].

The FUNC. indicator lights and the Function menu appears.

```
88  ▶Disk       *MIDI Setup
    *M-Tune        (←,→,ENT)
```

3 With the ▶ cursor next to the Disk option, press [ENTER].

The Disk menu appears.

```
88  ▶Format    *SongDelete
    *SongCopy   *SongSort   →
```

4 Press [➡] until the ▶ cursor is next to the Counter option, then press [ENTER].

The following display appears.

```
88 [Counter Change]   (-,+)
   ▶ 01 →TIME      (←,→,ENT)
```

5 Use the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to select the song whose time display you want to change.

6 **When you have selected a song, press [➡], then use the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to select the time display.**

TIME: minutes and seconds display
METRONOME: measures and beats
display
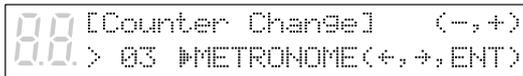
```
∩∩ [Counter Change]    (-,+)
0.0. > 03 ▶METRONOME(←,→,ENT)
```

7 **Press [ENTER].**

Note: You cannot change the time display of copy-protected songs.

8 **When the following display appears, press any button to return to the normal display.**
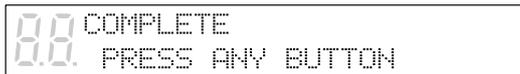
```
∩∩ COMPLETE
0.0.  PRESS ANY BUTTON
```

Chapter 2
Chain Play — Playing Back Memory Disks in a Group

The 16 Memory Disks of the Disklavier are numbered from 0 to 9 and A to F. You can specify and play back one disk, or specify several disks to be played back sequentially. To play several disks, what you actually do is form a group of Memory Disks. Grouping disks enables you to control multiple disks in group units. For example, you may have your favorite classical music on disks number 0, 5, 7, and A. By grouping these four disks under Grp1, all you need to do to play back all your classical songs is set playback to Grp1. You do not need to make settings for the next disk after each disk has finished.
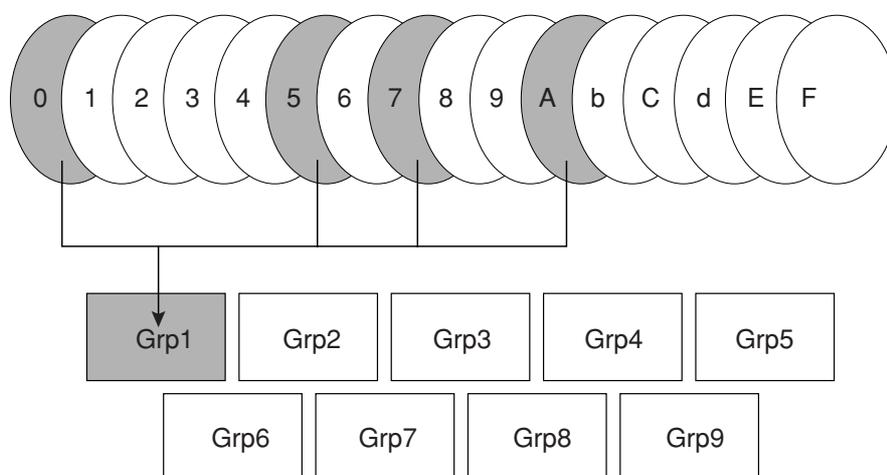
You can have up to 9 groups (1 to 9). Each group can contain a maximum of 16 Memory Disks freely combined to suit your needs. A disk can be part of more than one group, and the content of a group can be changed easily at any time.

Note: Floppy disks and CDs cannot be included in a group.

Registering a Group

1 **Hold down [FUNC.] and press [STANDBY / ON].**

The setup menu appears.

```
88  ▶End          *Auto Setup
    *Chain Play *Timer Play→
```

2 **Press [➡] until the ▶ cursor is next to the Chain Play option, then press [ENTER].**

A display similar to the following appears.

```
88   M.Disk Chain Play
    ▶Grp1] 1234567890AbCdEF
```

3 **Use the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to select a group number.**

4 Use [◄] and [►] to move the cursor to a disk number, then use the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to select or unselect it.

```
 ┌─────────────────────────────┐
⌐┌ │ Aria Selections             │
└┘.│ [Grp1] 12x4_xx890AbCdEF     │
 └─────────────────────────────┘
              ↑
           Flashes
```

- The position of the cursor is indicated by the flashing disk number.
- Pressing both [+/YES] and [–/NO] simultaneously selects all disks.
- "x" indicates disks that you included in the group but that contain no songs or are unformatted.
- "_" indicates disks that you did not include in the group.

5 Press [ENTER].

The group is set, and the display returns to the setup menu.

```
 ┌─────────────────────────────┐
⌐┌ │ ▶End          *Auto Setup   │
└┘.│ *Chain Play *Timer Play→    │
 └─────────────────────────────┘
```
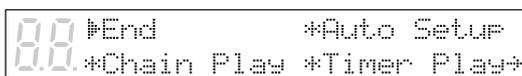
6 With the cursor at the End option, press [ENTER] to restart the Control Unit.

This is the same as turning off the Control Unit and then turning it back on.
The standard disk title display appears.

Chain-Playing Disks in a Group

One of the advantages of the group feature is its ability to automatically play back disks in a group consecutively without the need to make settings after each Memory Disk has finished playing. This is called Memory Disk Chain Play. Chain Play can also be set to start from any disk within the group.

Note: Chain Play is not valid for floppy disks and CDs.

Note: Prolonged playing may cause your piano to overheat. Insert sufficient breaks between continuous song playback.

1 Register or select a group.

☞ See "Registering a Group" on page 9.

2 Press the [SELECT] buttons and specify the disk from which you want to begin Memory Disk Chain Play.

The disk you select flashes.

```
 ┌─────────────────────────────┐
⌐┌ │ Piano Favorites             │
└┘.│ [Grp1] 12x4_xx890AbCdEF     │
 └─────────────────────────────┘
              ↑
           Flashes
```
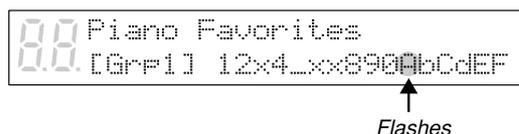
The group number you chose in step 1, and its contents, are shown on the bottom line of the display. If [- - - -] is shown instead of a group number, you have not chosen a group correctly.

- "x" indicates disks that are included in the group but that contain no songs or are unformatted.

- "_" indicates disks that are not included in the group.

You can set playback to start from any disk in the group that contain songs.

In the above display, "A" is selected. Therefore, playback begins from disk A and continues to the end of disk F, then stops.

Disks are played back from left to right in the display. The chain will not repeat unless the "All Repeat" setting is made (see Chapter 7 "Repeat Playback" in the *Basic Operation Manual* for details). Disks represented by "x" and "_" are skipped.

3 **Press [PLAY/PAUSE] to begin Chain Play from the specified disk.**

You can also press [ENTER] or [STOP] to engage Standby mode.

When playback of the last song on the selected disk finishes, the next disk in the group that contains songs is automatically played back.

Canceling Group Functions

You can choose to manage your disks in disk units instead of group units by setting Memory Disk Chain Play to OFF and selecting a target disk in the Memory Disk selection display. For example, if you want to play disk 7 only, you should set Memory Disk Chain Play to OFF, and select disk 7 using the [SELECT] buttons.

1 **Hold down [FUNC.] and press [STANDBY / ON].**

The setup menu appears.

```
┌─┐┌─┐ ▶End        ＊Auto Setup
└─┘└─┘ ＊Chain Play ＊Timer Play➔
```

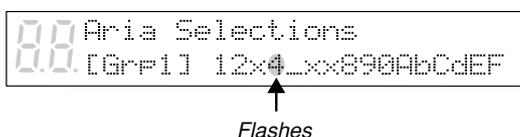**2** **Press [➔] to move the ▶ cursor to the Chain Play option, then press [ENTER].**

A display similar to the following appears.

```
┌─┐┌─┐    M.Disk Chain Play
└─┘└─┘ ▶Grp1] 12x4_xx890AbCdEF
```

3 **Press [–/NO] or [+/YES] until OFF appears.**

```
┌─┐┌─┐ Aria Selections
└─┘└─┘ ▶OFF ] 12x4_xx890AbCdEF
```

4 **Press [ENTER].**

The group is switched off, and the display returns to the setup menu.

```
┌─┐┌─┐ ▶End        ＊Auto Setup
└─┘└─┘ ＊Chain Play ＊Timer Play➔
```

5 **With the cursor at the End option, press [ENTER] to restart the Control Unit.**

This is the same as turning off the Control Unit and then turning it back on.

The standard disk title display appears.

```
88 Memory Disk
88.[-----]  SMF Type Disk
```

The disk title display shows [- - - -] to indicate that no group is selected.

Chapter 3
Timer Play

You can program your Disklavier to play back groups of disks at various specified times. All you need to do is register up to a maximum of 99 timer settings, and your Disklavier will perform them unattended. This function is called Timer Play.

The "Timer Play Examples" section provides some examples of programmed playback.

Important: The Control Unit must be turned on in advance in order for Timer Play to function. Timer Play cannot turn on/off the Control Unit.

Note: Prolonged playback may cause your piano to overheat. Insert sufficient breaks between continuous song playback.

Creating a Program

This section takes you through the steps for creating a Timer Play program. Understanding the parameters of Timer Play will enable you to create music programs suited to your needs.

1 **Hold down [FUNC.] and press [STANDBY / ON].**

The setup menu appears.

```
    ▶End        ⁕Auto Setup
  ⁕Chain Play ⁕Timer Play⁜
```
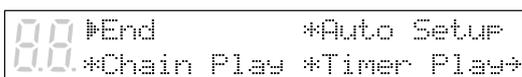
2 **Press [➡] until the ▷ cursor is next to the Timer Play option and press [ENTER].**

The following display appears.
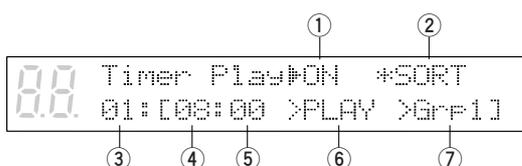
```
       ①            ②
    Timer Play▶ON  ⁕SORT
  01:[08:00 >PLAY >Grp1]
    ③   ④   ⑤    ⑥      ⑦
```

The five parameters on the lower row constitute a program. You can create up to 99 programs.

Item	Option	Description
1) Timer switch	ON, OFF	Enables Timer Play.
2) Sort		Pressing [ENTER] sorts the programs in chronological order.
3) Program number	01 - 99	Indicates the number of a program. Only program numbers with programs are displayed.
4) 5) Time	24-hour format	Indicates the time at which a function is to be performed. ##:## temporarily sets the same time as the previous program.
6) Function	- - - -, PLAY, STOP	The function to be performed at the specified time. - - - - omits the program.
7) Grp selection	####, Grp1 - 9	#### means no particular song is specified; the previous program's selection is valid. The difference between selecting the same group number as the previous program and selecting #### is that, in the former, playback begins at the beginning of the group, and in the latter, playback begins with the song that is selected when that program is enabled.

3 Use [◀] and [▶] to move the cursor sideways to each parameter and the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to set a value.

4 Press [▶▶|] to enter the next program.

The next program appears with ##:## for the time parameter and - - - - for the function parameter. The cursor appears at the function parameter.

```
 ||    01:[08:00  >PLAY  >Grp1]
_||_   02:[##:## |>————      ]
```

5 Press [◀] to go to the time parameter.

```
 ||    01:[08:00  >PLAY  >Grp1]
_||_   02:|>08:00  >————      ]
```

##:## automatically changes to the time setting of the preceding program.

6 Use the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to set a time.

```
 ||    01:[08:00  >PLAY  >Grp1]
_||_   02:|>09:00  >————      ]
```

7 Press [▶] to go to the function parameter, and use the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to select either PLAY or STOP.

```
 ||    01:[08:00  >PLAY  >Grp1]
_||_   02:[09:00  |>PLAY  >####]
```

When PLAY is selected, #### automatically appears as the Grp parameter.

8 Press the [▶] to go to the Grp parameter, and use the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to set a group.

9 Repeat steps 4 to 8 to set as many programs as necessary.

Pressing [|◀◀] and [▶▶|] scrolls the display vertically through the programs.

10 Press [ENTER] after you set all parameters for the programs you need.

The programs are sorted in chronological order, and the display returns to the setup menu.
Each program is activated at the specified time.

Important: The Control Unit must be turned on in advance in order for Timer Play to function. Timer Play cannot turn on/off the Control Unit.

Error Check

When you set a program and go to the next program, the Disklavier automatically checks for other programs that are set to occur at the same time.

For example, in the following display, Grp7 and Grp1 are both set to start playback at 8:00.

```
 ||  01:[08:00  >PLAY  >Grp7]
_||_ 02:[08:00  >PLAY  |>Grp1]
```

When [▶▶|] is pressed to proceed to program 3, the following message appears.

```
 ||  SAME TIME EVENT EXISTS!
_||_  CHANGE THE TIME
```

In this case, press any key and set program 2 to different time.

Timer Play Examples

With a little creativity, you can use Timer Play in a variety of ways. You can also set Timer Play in conjunction with Repeat playback.

This section gives you just a few simple ideas of how you can use Timer Play.

Note: Prolonged playback may cause your piano to overheat. Insert sufficient breaks between continuous song playback.

Example 1

Location: Hotel lobby

06:50	Turn on Control Unit (manually)
07:00	01:[07:00 > PLAY > Grp1]
12:00	02:[12:00 > PLAY > Grp2]
17:00	03:[17:00 > PLAY > Grp3]
21:00	04:[21:00 > STOP]
21:30	Turn off (manually)

Memory Disk 1 - 4 .... Grp1
Memory Disk 5 - A Grp2
Memory Disk b, d, F Grp3
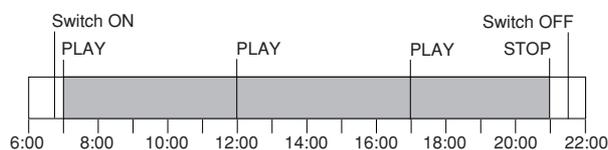
The Disklavier above is set to play at 7:00 a.m., 12:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m., and set to stop at 9:00 p.m. At each of the specified time, it plays a group of songs until all the disks in the group are played back. The Disklavier will stop playing at 9:00 p.m. even if Grp3 is still playing.

Example 2

Location: Cocktail bar

Repeat = RND

16:50	Turn on Control Unit (manually)
17:00	01:[17:00 > PLAY > Grp1]
19:00	02:[19:00 > STOP]
19:30	03:[19:30 > PLAY > ####]
21:00	04:[21:00 > STOP]
21:30	05:[21:30 > PLAY > ####]
23:00	06:[23:00 > STOP]
23:05	Turn off (manually)

Memory Disks 1 - 6 .... Grp1
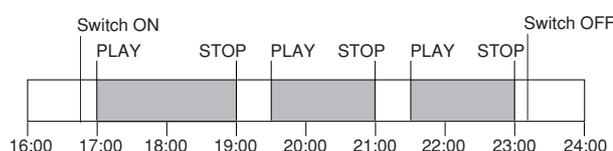
The Disklavier above is set to play songs continuously from 5:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., with interruptions for live performances at 7:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. for 30 minutes each.

Grp1 is played back at 5:00 p.m. and stopped at 7:00 p.m. At 7:30 p.m., playback of Grp1 picks up where it last left off. It stops again at 9:00 p.m., and at 9:30 p.m., it starts playback again from where it left off.

Only one group is registered, but since it contains many disks, and is set to RND playback, it will last through the evening.

Example 3

Location: store

07:55	Turn on Control Unit (manually)	
08:00	Opening (1 song)	01:[08:00 > PLAY > Grp1]
10:00	Time (1 song)	02:[10:00 > PLAY > Grp2]
12:00	Lunch (continuous)	03:[12:00 > PLAY > Grp3]
13:00	Lunch end	04:[13:00 > STOP]
15:00	Time (1 song)	05:[15:00 > PLAY > Grp2]
17:00	Closing (3 songs)	06:[17:00 > PLAY > Grp4]
17:15	Turn off (manually)	

Memory Disk 1: 1 song for opening of store Grp1
Memory Disk 2: 1 song to be played on the hour Grp2
Memory Disk 3: several songs for continuous play during lunch Grp3
Memory Disk 4: continuation of disk 3 ....Grp3
Memory Disk 5: 3 songs for closing of store Grp4
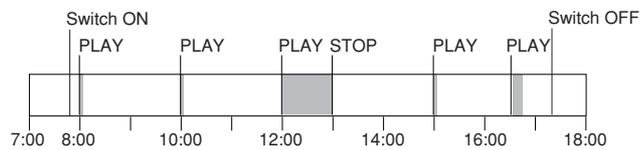
The Disklavier above is turned on at 7:55 a.m., and Timer Play starts at 8:00 a.m. with the opening of the store. Songs are set to be played at 8:00 a.m. for the opening of the store, at 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. to signify the time, during lunch, and at 5:00 p.m. for the closing of the store.

Chapter 4
Formatting & Titling Disks

This chapter describes how to format and title disks. New floppy disks must be formatted before you can use them to record songs with the Disklavier. Memory Disks are pre-formatted, but you may want to re-format them when you want to erase all data on them at once. Titling disks enables you to manage disk contents easily.

Formatting Disks

Note: Formatting a disk erases all the data previously stored on the disk, so always make sure the disk you are going to format does not contain songs you want to keep.

1 **Press the [SELECT] buttons and specify the disk to format.**

> **Note:** If you are formatting a floppy disk, make sure that the floppy disk's erasure protection tab is set to "unprotected".

If the disk has not been formatted, the following display appears.

```
88 UNFORMATTED DISK
8.8.
```

If the disk contains songs, it might be worth checking them to see if there are any you want to keep.

2 **Press [FUNC.].**

The FUNC. indicator lights and the Function menu appears.

3 **With the ▶ cursor next to the Disk option, press [ENTER].**

The Disk menu appears.

```
88 ▶Format    *SongDelete
8.8. *SongCopy   *SongSort   ↓
```

4 **With the ▶ cursor next to the Format option, press [ENTER].**

The following display appears.

```
88 [Disk Format]
8.8. ▶SMF Type Disk
```

5 **Use the [–/NO] and [+/YES] to select a disk type: SMF Type Disk or E-SEQ Type Disk. Then press [ENTER].**

SMF type disk is recommended if you are not going to be using this disk with other Disklavier models. For more information on disk types, see "Disk Types" on page 51. A display similar to the following appears.

```
88 [Disk Format]     SURE?
8.8.  SMF Type Disk  (YES,NO)
```

6 **Press [+/YES] to start the disk formatting process.**

If you do not want to continue with the formatting process, press [–/NO].

7 **Formatting is complete when the following display appears.**

```
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│ ┌┐┌┐ COMPLETE              │
│ ╵╵╵╵  PRESS ANY BUTTON     │
└─────────────────────────────┘
```

Press any button to return to the normal display.

Floppy Disk Accidental Erasure Protection

Floppy disks have an erasure protection tab located on the reverse side of the disk in the bottom right-hand corner. When formatting a disk, make sure that its erasure protection tab is set to "unprotected".

Protected
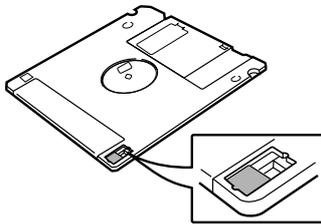
When the tab window is open, formatting and recording are not possible.

Unprotected
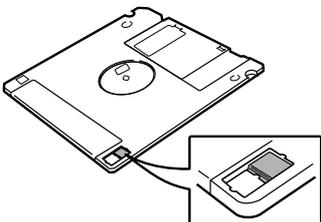
When the tab window is closed, formatting and recording are possible.

Titling Disks

You can give your own disks titles that will scroll across the display when the disk is inserted into the disk drive.

1 **Specify a disk.**

2 **Press [REC].**

The REC indicator lights and the PLAY/PAUSE indicator flashes.

3 **Select song No. 1, then press the [SONG SELECT ◄◄] again to display the disk title.**

```
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│ ┌┐┌┐ ▁              ─·→CHAR │
│ ╵╵╵╵              ←·→CRSR   │
└─────────────────────────────┘
```

The song number disappears and the display cursor appears at the position of the first character in the title, as shown. If the disk already has a title, it will be shown on the display.

4 **Use [◄] and [►] to position the cursor within the title.**

```
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│ ┌┐┌┐   ▁            ─·→CHAR │
│ ╵╵╵╵              ←·→CRSR   │
└─────────────────────────────┘
```

5 **Use the keyboard or the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to select characters.**

To enter characters using the keyboard, see "Keyboard Character Map" on the next page.
Pressing [ENTER] or the sustain (right) pedal moves the cursor to the next character.
Only 16 characters can be displayed at a time. To see the rest of the title, use [◄] and [►].
Disk titles can be up to 64 characters long.

6 **Press [STOP].**

Keyboard Characters

The following table shows which characters are available.

Space		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z		
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z				
!	"	#	$	%	&	'	(	)	*	+	,	−	.	/
:	;	<	=	>	?									
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					

Keyboard Character Map

The Disklavier keyboard can also be used to enter characters when titling songs and disks.

Note: Not all characters that the Disklavier provides are available from the keyboard. Certain punctuation must be input from the Control Unit. See the character table above.

Chapter 5
Basic Recording

This chapter describes the basic procedure for recording a song, as well as other general recording functions such as song titling, metronome recording, and changing song tempo.

The procedure below only explains the very basics of song recording.

☛ For more details on recording songs, see Chapter 6 "Recording L/R Songs" and Chapter 7 "Recording Ensemble Songs".

Note: You cannot record songs to a CD.

The [REC] Button

The [REC] button functions as a toggle switch so that all recording functions, including quantizing and overdubbing, are available for the recording of all tracks. This allows the recording procedures of L/R tracks, rhythm tracks, and other accompanying tracks to follow the same basic flow.

The button toggles the Record Standby mode, Title Editing mode, Re-recording mode, and Recording Setting mode, as shown below.

Record Standby Mode

```
     PIANO001.MID    <00:00>→
     NEW Song Rec     S0 99%
```

Title Editing Mode

```
     _               —→CHAR
                     ←→CRSR
```

Re-recording Mode

```
     PedalRecord   ▶OFF  (–,+)
     MonitorPiano  =ON   (←,→)
```
This display appears when you have the option of playing back a monitor piano part when recording or re-recording a piano part.

Record Setting Mode

```
     Quantize =OFF      (–,+)
     Record Tr▶OVERDUB  (←,→)
```
The Quantize parameter appears only when recording with a metronome.

Recording a Song

You can record your song onto Memory Disks or a floppy disk.

A very basic description of the song recording procedure is described below.

1 | Specify a disk.

Note: If you are recording to a floppy disk, make sure that the disks's erasure protection tab is set to "unprotected."

☛ Unformatted disks must be formatted before use with the Disklavier. See "Formatting Disks" on page 17.

2 | Press [REC].

The REC indicator lights, the PLAY/PAUSE indicator flashes, and the following display appears.

```
 ║║  PIANO001.MID    <00:00>→
 ║║   NEW Song Rec      S0 99%
```

If the disk already contains songs, a new song number will be created. For example, if the last song to be recorded was No. 6, the new recording will be song No. 7.

☛ You can title your new song either now or after recording. See "Song Titling and Title Editing" on page 22.

☛ If you want to record a song using the metronome, see "Recording with the Metronome" on page 24.
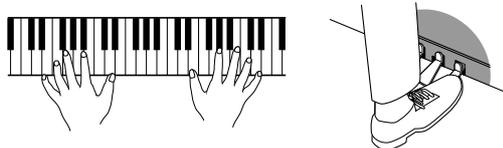
3 | Press [PLAY/PAUSE].

The PLAY/PAUSE indicator stops flashing, and the following display appears.

```
 ║║   PIANO001.MID    <00:00>
 ║║                     S0 99%
```

The Disklavier is now ready for you to play.

4 | Start playing your song and recording will begin.

Recording will start as soon as you touch a key or press a pedal.

5 | When you finish playing your song, press [STOP].

The following displays appear.

```
 ║║  PLEASE WAIT
 ║║
```

```
 ║║   WRITING TO DISK
 ║║
```

Note: Do not attempt to eject or insert disks while the above messages are displayed.

Your new song is saved to disk.

Remaining Disk Space

If the [REC] button is pressed and the amount of free disk space is less than 10%, the characters "DSK" flash on the display, as shown below. If your next recording is quite long, it may be better to use a new disk. If you run out of disk space while recording, your song data will not be recorded.

```
 ║║  PIANO001.MID    <00:00>→
 ║║                    S0 DSK
```
↑
Flashes

During recording, the remaining disk space is displayed as a percentage.

```
 ║║  PIANO005.MID    <00:00>→
 ║║                    S0 97%
```

The percentage will decrease as more data is recorded.

Setting the Type of Time Display

Song time is indicated in one of two formats: **minutes and seconds** or **measures and beats**. The format used depends on whether or not you use the metronome for recording.

Songs recorded without the metronome will be in minutes and seconds.
Songs recorded with the metronome will be in measures and beats.

☛ Songs recorded in measures and beats can be converted to minutes and seconds. See "Changing the Counter Display" on page 7.

Song Titling and Title Editing

Songs can be titled before or after recording, and the title can be edited at any time.

1 **Specify a disk.**

2 **Press [REC].**

The REC indicator lights and the PLAY/PAUSE indicator flashes. The following display appears.

```
88  PIANO001.MID   <00:00>→
             S0 99%
```
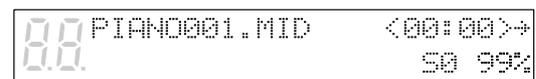
If you are titling or editing the title of an existing song, use the [SONG SELECT] buttons to select the song before proceeding. Make sure that the correct song number is selected.

3 **Press [REC] again.**

The display cursor appears at the position of the first character in the title, as shown below.

```
88 _              →CHAR
               ←→CRSR
```

4 **Use [←] and [→] to position the cursor within the title.**

```
88     _          →CHAR
               ←→CRSR
```

5 **Use the keyboard or [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to select characters.**

To enter characters using the keyboard, see "Keyboard Character Map" on the next page.

Pressing [ENTER] or the sustain (right) pedal moves the cursor to the next character.

Only 16 characters can be displayed at a time. To see the rest of the title, use [◀] and [▶].

Disk titles can be up to 64 characters long.

Keyboard Characters

The following table shows which characters are available.

Space		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z		
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z				
!	"	#	$	%	&	'	(	)	*	+	,	−	.	/
:	;	<	=	>	?									
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					

Keyboard Character Map

The Disklavier keyboard can also be used to enter characters when titling songs and disks.

Note: Not all characters that the Disklavier provides are available from the keyboard. Certain punctuation must be input from the Control Unit. See the character table above.

6a If you are titling a new song, press [PLAY/PAUSE].

Recording begins.
When you finish playing your song, press [STOP].

6b If you are titling or editing an existing song, press [STOP].

The following display appears.

```
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│ 88 Save to disk?      (←,→) │
│ 88 ⊕SAVE ▶NEW ⊕CANCEL (ENT) │
└─────────────────────────────┘
```
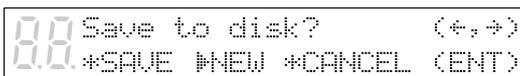
The following table gives a description of each of the options.

Option	Description
SAVE	The song is saved with the new title under the current song number.
NEW	The song with the new title is saved under a new song number. The song with the original title is kept under the previous song number.
CANCEL	The song with the modified title is not saved.

7 Use [◀] and [▶] to select an option, then press [ENTER].

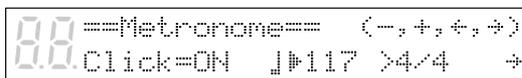# Recording with the Metronome

You can use the metronome to record songs.

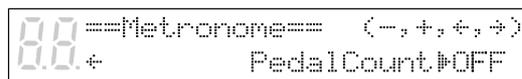Songs recorded with the metronome will be in the measures and beats format.

All metronome parameters are reset when the Disklavier is switched off.

1 Press [METRONOME].

The METRONOME indicator lights and the following display appears.

```
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│ 88 ═══Metronome═══ (−,+,←,→) │
│ 88 Click=ON  ♩▶117 >4/4    → │
└─────────────────────────────┘
```

The display continues with the following.

```
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│ 88 ═══Metronome═══ (−,+,←,→) │
│ 88 ←        PedalCount▶OFF   │
└─────────────────────────────┘
```

The table below shows which metronome parameters can be set.

| Parameter	Range	Default	Notes
Click	ON/OFF	ON	If set to off, the volume indicators still flash
Tempo	SMF songs: 30 - 400 bpm E-SEQ songs: 30 to 280 bpm	117	1 beat = 1 quarter note (crotchet) See "Song Format" on page 50.
Time Signature	1/4, 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 7/4, 8/4, 9/4	4/4	
Pedal Count	ON/OFF	OFF	See "Recording a Pedal Count-In" on page 34.

2 **Use [◀] and [▶] to select a parameter: click, tempo, time signature, volume, or pedal count.**

3 **Use the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to set the selected parameter.**

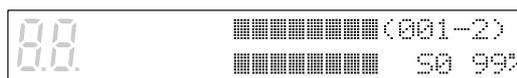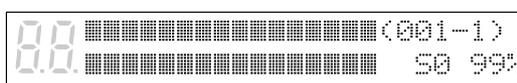**4** **Press [REC] to engage the Record Standby mode.**

With each beat of the metronome, a short click is produced. This click can be turned on and off as desired. Also, the Volume LED indicators flash. On the first beat of each measure, all the indicators flash and on the remaining beats, the left half and right half of the indicators flash alternately.

1st beat	-10 -8 -6 -4 -2 0
2nd beat	-10 -8 -6 -4 -2 0
3rd beat	-10 -8 -6 -4 -2 0

⋮　　　　　　　⋮
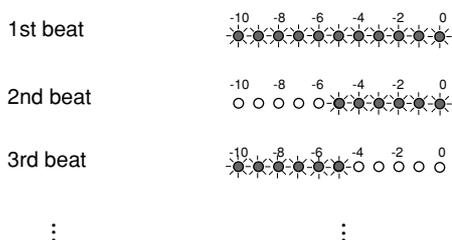
5 **Press [PLAY/PAUSE].**

The metronome starts and recording begins immediately.
The LED volume indicators flash to show the beat and the beat indicator starts counting (001 – 1). The display will cycle as shown below in the first measure.

```
88 ████████████████(001-1)
    ████████████████  S0 99%
```

```
88        ██████████(001-2)
          ██████████  S0 99%
```

```
88 ██████████      (001-3)
    ██████████       S0 99%
```

The display will return to the normal recording display as soon as you start playing.
If recording is paused, the metronome will pause, and begin again when recording is resumed.

Changing the Default Song Tempo

This function allows you to change the default tempo of a song and save the change to disk. It should not be confused with the playback tempo function described in Chapter 6 "Basic Playback" in the *Basic Operation Manual*, in which tempo changes are lost when the Disklavier is turned off.

The tempo of a song can be changed many times. This function can be used when recording a very complex song that is difficult to play at a fast tempo. First, record the song at a tempo you can manage, then change the tempo afterwards. For example, you could record a difficult left-hand part at a slow tempo, use this function to change the tempo, then record the right-hand part at the normal tempo.

If a song's time format is minutes and seconds, tempo changes are specified as a percentage of the original tempo.
If a song's time format is measures and beats, tempo changes are specified in beats per minute.

1 **Specify a disk.**

2 **Press [REC].**

3 **Select the song that you want to change using the [SONG SELECT] buttons.**

4 **Press [METRONOME].**

For **measures and beats**, the current song tempo (bpm) is shown.

```
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│ ⌐⌐ ===Metronome===   (001-1)│
│ ⌐⌐ Click=ON   ♩▶117 ▷4/4   ➔│
└─────────────────────────────┘
```

For **minutes and seconds**, the current song tempo is shown as "000%."

```
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│ ⌐⌐  TEMPO   ▶+005%   (00:00) │
│ ⌐⌐.                          │
└─────────────────────────────┘
```

If the song's tempo has already been changed, the new value is shown on the display.

5 **Use the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to change the tempo.**

[–/NO] button decreases the tempo, and [+/YES] increases the tempo.
For **measure and beats**, the tempo range is from 30 to 400 bpm for SMF songs (30 to 280 bpm for E-SEQ songs).
For **minutes and seconds**, the tempo range is from –75% to +242% for SMF songs (–75% to +140% for E-SEQ songs).

6 **Press [STOP] to save the tempo change.**

The following display appears.

```
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│ ⌐⌐ Save to disk?      (←,→) │
│ ⌐⌐.⊹SAVE ▶NEW ⊹CANCEL (ENT) │
└─────────────────────────────┘
```

The following table gives a description of each of the options.

Option	Description
SAVE	The song is saved at its new tempo under the current song title.
NEW	The song is saved at its new tempo under a new song number. The original song is kept under the previous song number.
CANCEL	The song with a new tempo is discarded. The original song is kept under the previous song number.

7 **Use [◀] and [▶] to select an option, then press [ENTER].**

To change the tempo again or to reset the original tempo, repeat steps 1 to 6.

MDR (MIDI Data Recording) Mode

A song sent to the Disklavier by an external device through the MIDI IN or TO HOST connector can be recorded onto a Memory Disk or a floppy disk. During recording, the Disklavier will play the piano parts on the tracks that are set for the Disklavier.

Note: MIDI instruments can be connected to either the MIDI IN connector or the TO HOST connector on the Disklavier. However, for proper results, it is recommended that you set the HOST SELECT switch to MIDI when connecting your MIDI instrument to the MIDI IN connector, and to PC1, PC2, or MAC (depending on your computer type) when connecting your MIDI instrument to the TO HOST connector. See "Setting the HOST SELECT Switch" on page 72 for details.

During playback of the song, input from the Disklavier will not be recorded.

1 **Specify a disk.**

2 **Press [REC].**

The REC indicator lights, the PLAY/PAUSE indicator flashes, and the following display appears.
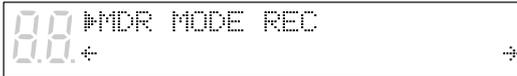
```
PIANO003.MID    <00:00>→
NEW Song Rec      S0 99%
```

3 **Press [▶] or [VOICE].**

The following display appears.

```
▶01  001<GrandPno>Vol=100
←  ▓___ ____ ____ _  →
```

4 Press [+/YES] until the following display appears.

```
ПП ▶MDR MODE REC
 В.В.←                          ↔
```

5 Press [➡].

A display similar to the following appears.

```
ПП L=01 R=02      ES    (-,+)
 В.В.← _____ _____ _____ __
```

6 Press [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to set the piano parts.

For E-SEQ songs, L=01 (fixed), and R= can be set to ## or 02.
For SMF songs, L= can be set to tracks 01 to 16, and R= can be set to tracks 01 to 16 not already selected for L= and ##.

7 Press [PLAY/PAUSE].

Recording begins.

Chapter 6
Recording L/R Songs

This chapter describes how to record an L/R song. With L/R songs, you can operate the left-hand part and right-hand part independent of each other.

L/R Songs

In an L/R song, the left-hand piano part is stored on track 1 and the right-hand piano part is stored on track 2. Track 1 uses MIDI channel 1, and track 2 uses MIDI channel 2.

L/R songs can be recorded in one of two ways: by recording your left- and right-hand parts separately or by setting a split point on the keyboard before recording.

L/R songs can also be recorded with a pedal count-in. A four-handed piano composition can be recorded as an L/R song.

You can record your song onto Memory Disks or a floppy disk.

Note: You cannot record songs to a CD.

Recording the Left and Right Parts Separately

When recording an L/R song, the left- and right-hand parts can be recorded separately. Either part can be recorded first, and the pedals can be recorded with either part (the default setting is the part recorded first).

While you record the second part, the first part will play back for monitoring. This playback monitor function can be turned off if not required.

If the left-hand or right-hand part is difficult to play at normal speed, the first part can be recorded at a slow tempo, and then the tempo changed afterwards to record the second part at the normal song speed.

☞ See "Changing the Default Song Tempo" on page 26.

Recording the First Part

1 **Specify a disk.**

2 **Press [REC] to engage the Record Standby mode.**

The REC indicator lights and the PLAY/PAUSE indicator flashes.

A new song number is created for the new recording. For example, if the last song to be recorded was No. 6, then the new song will be No. 7.

☛ You can title your new recording either now or after recording. See "Song Titling and Title Editing" on page 22.

☛ If you want to record your L/R song using the metronome, see "Recording with the Metronome" on page 24.

☛ If you want to record a pedal count-in, see "Recording a Pedal Count-In" on page 34.

3 **Press a [PART] button to select the part that you want to record first.**

This function will record the left-hand part first, unless you specify otherwise.
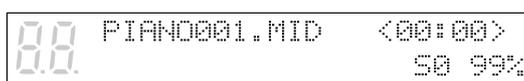To record the right-hand part first, press [PART L] to unselect the left-hand part, then press [PART R].

☛ For existing songs, you must select the track. See "Recording Ensemble Tracks" on page 37.

The PART indicator of the selected part lights red.
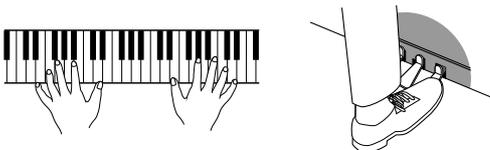
4 **Press [PLAY/PAUSE].**

The PLAY/PAUSE indicator stops flashing, and the following display appears.

```
88.  PIANO001.MID  <00:00>
              S0 99%
```

This Disklavier is now ready for you to play the first part.

5 **Recording begins when you start playing.**

As soon as you play the keyboard or press a pedal, recording starts.

6 **When you finish playing the first part, press [STOP].**

The first L/R part is saved to disk.

Recording the Second Part

1 **Press [REC] to engage the Record Standby mode.**

The REC indicator lights and the PLAY/PAUSE indicator flashes.

2 **Press [SONG SELECT ⏮] to select the song number of the previous recording.**

A new song number is always created for a new recording. Therefore, you must return to the previous song number when recording the second part of an L/R song.

☛ If you want to change the song's tempo before recording the second part, see "Changing the Default Song Tempo" on page 26.

3 **Press a [PART] button to select the next part for recording.**

The PART indicator of the selected part lights red.

☛ If you do not want to monitor the first part or you want to re-record the pedal part, see step 4 of "Re-Recording One Part" on page 33.

4 **Press [PLAY/PAUSE] to start recording.**

Playback of the first part starts immediately, so be sure that you are ready to play the second part along with it.

5 When you finish playing the second part, press [STOP].

The following display appears.

```
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│ ⌐⌐  Save to disk?     (←,→)  │
│ └┘. *SAVE  ▶NEW *CANCEL (ENT)│
└─────────────────────────────┘
```

The following table gives a description of each of the options.

Option	Description
SAVE	The second part is saved with the first part under the current song number.
NEW	The second part is saved under a new song number. The first part is kept under the previous song number.
CANCEL	The second part is discarded. The first part is kept under the previous song number.

6 Use [◀] and [▶] to select an option, then press [ENTER].

The second L/R part is saved as indicated or canceled.

Recording the Left and Right Parts Together (Setting a Split Point)

You can also record an L/R song by playing the left- and right-hand parts simultaneously. In this case, a keyboard split point is set, and the notes played on the left-hand side of the split point are saved as the left-hand part, and notes played on the right-hand side of the split point are saved as the right-hand part.

1 Specify a disk.

Note: If you are recording to a floppy disk, make sure that the disk's erasure protection tab is set to "unprotected."

2 Press [REC] to engage the Record Standby mode.

The REC indicator lights and the PLAY/PAUSE indicator flashes.

A new song number is created for the new recording. For example, if the last song to be recorded was No. 6, then the new song will be No. 7.

☛ You can title your new recording either now or after recording. In either case, see "Song Titling and Title Editing" on page 22.

☛ If you want to record your L/R song using the metronome, see "Recording with the Metronome" on page 24.

☛ If you want to record a pedal count-in, see "Recording a Pedal Count-In" on page 34.

3 Press both [PART L] and [PART R] buttons so that both indicators light red.

The following display appears.

```
 ┌─────────────────────────┐
 │──SPLIT POINT──          │
 │    L[C3  ]R     (KEY −,+)│
 └─────────────────────────┘
```

The above display shows that the default keyboard split point is note C3, or middle C. In this case, note C3 and notes below are saved as the left-hand part and note C♯3 and above are saved as the right-hand part, as shown in the following figure.

Left-hand part   C3   Right-hand part
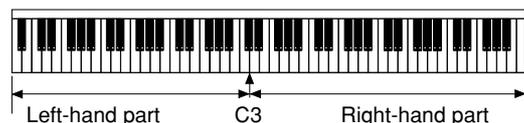
4 **To change the split point, press a key on the keyboard or use the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to select a different key.**

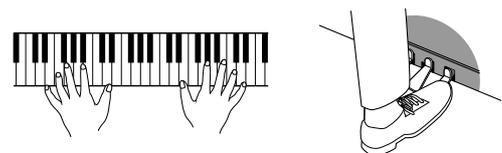   –/NO   +/YES

The split point can be set from note A1 to note C7.

5 **Press [PLAY/PAUSE].**

The Disklavier is now ready for you to play.

6 **Start playing your song with the left- and right-hand parts and the pedal part simultaneously.**

As soon as you play the keyboard or press a pedal, recording will start.

7 **When you finish playing your song, press [STOP].**

Your new L/R song is saved to disk.

Re-Recording Both Parts Simultaneously

To re-record both parts of an L/R song, follow the procedure below.
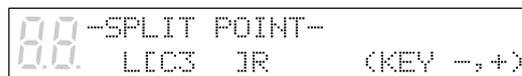
1 **Specify a disk.**

2 **Press [REC].**

The REC indicator lights and the PLAY/PAUSE indicator flashes.

3 **Use the [SONG SELECT] buttons to select the L/R song that you want to re-record.**

4 **Press both [PART L] and [PART R] buttons so that both indicators light red.**

The following display appears.

```
 ┌─────────────────────────┐
 │──SPLIT POINT──          │
 │    L[C3  ]R     (KEY −,+)│
 └─────────────────────────┘
```

5 **To change the split point, press a key on the keyboard or use the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to select a different key.**

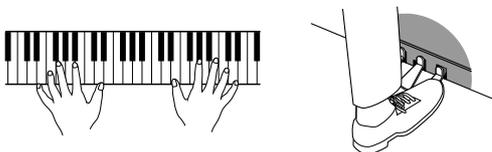   –/NO   +/YES

The split point can be set from note A1 to note C7.

6 **Press [PLAY/PAUSE].**
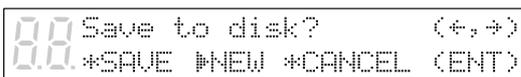
The Disklavier is now ready for you to play.

7 **Start playing your song with the left- and right-hand parts and the pedal part simultaneously.**

As soon as you play the keyboard or press a pedal, recording will start.

8 **When you finish playing your song, press [STOP].**

When [STOP] is pressed, the following display appears.

```
┌──────────────────────────────┐
│ ⌐⌐  Save to disk?      (←,→)  │
│ └┘  *SAVE  ▶NEW *CANCEL (ENT) │
└──────────────────────────────┘
```

The following table gives a description of each of the options.

Option	Description
SAVE	The new recording is saved under the current song number.
NEW	The new recording is saved under a new song number. The existing song is kept under the current song number.
CANCEL	The new recording is discarded. The existing song is kept under the current song number.

9 **Use [◀] and [▶] to select an option, then press [ENTER].**

The re-recording is saved as indicated or canceled.

Re-Recording One Part

1 **Specify a disk.**

2 **Press [REC].**

The REC indicator lights and the PLAY/PAUSE indicator flashes.

3 **Use the [SONG SELECT] buttons to select the L/R song that you want to re-record.**

Both PART indicators light green.

4 **Use the [PART] buttons to select the part that you want to re-record.**

The PART indicator of the selected part lights red.

5 **Press [REC] until the following display appears.**

```
┌──────────────────────────────┐
│ ⌐⌐  PedalRecord  ▶OFF (-,+)   │
│ └┘  MonitorPiano =ON  (←,→)   │
└──────────────────────────────┘
```
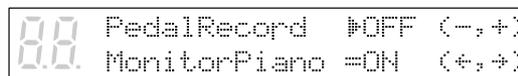
There are two options available on this display: Pedal Record on/off and Monitor Piano on/off.

| Parameter	Option	Notes
Pedal Record	OFF	The existing pedal data is kept.
	ON	New pedal data is recorded, replacing the existing data.
Monitor Piano	OFF	While one piano part is being re-recorded, the other part is not played back by the piano.
	ON	While one piano part is being re-recorded, the other part is played back.

6 Use [◀] and [▶] to select an option.

7 Use the [–/NO] and [+/YES] buttons to set the option.

8 To start recording, press [PLAY/PAUSE].

Recording will start immediately, so be sure that you are ready to play the part.

9 When you finish playing, press [STOP].

The following display appears.
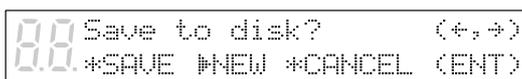
```
┌──────────────────────────┐
│⌐⌐ Save to disk?    (←,→)│
│⌐⌐ *SAVE ▶NEW *CANCEL (ENT)│
└──────────────────────────┘
```

The following table gives a description of each of the options.

Option	Description
SAVE	The re-recorded part is saved with the other existing part under the current song number.
NEW	The re-recorded part is saved under a new song number. The existing parts are kept under the current song number.
CANCEL	The re-recorded part is discarded. The existing parts are kept under the current song number.

10 Use [◀] and [▶] to select an option, then press [ENTER].

The re-recording is saved as indicated or canceled.

Recording a Pedal Count-In

When recording a song, you can also record a "count-in" preceding the song to indicate the tempo and the initial downbeat of the song, as a band leader would do. This is useful when, for example, you want to play a four-hand duet by yourself or enjoy ensemble playing using other instruments along with a song being played back on the Disklavier.

Count-in beats are recorded using the sustain pedal. Each press of the sustain pedal is recorded as a count-in beat. Later when you play back the recorded song, the metronome beeps and the LED volume indicators flash the number of times you pressed the sustain pedal to indicate the count-in beats.
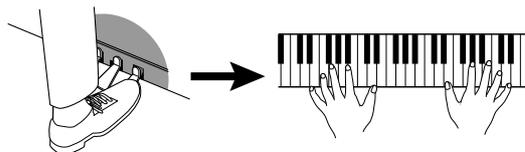
1 Specify a disk.

2 Select the part that you want to record — usually left or right — then press [REC] to engage the Record Standby mode.

3 Press [PLAY/PAUSE].

The Disklavier is now ready for you to start playing.

**4** Count yourself in by pressing the sustain pedal, then start playing the keyboard.

A pedal count-in can be any number of beats. Press the sustain pedal as many times as necessary; each press will be recorded as a count-in beat.

Once you begin recording your song, subsequent sustain pedal presses will not be recorded as count-in beats.

Playback with a Pedal Count-In

When a song recorded with a pedal count-in is played back, you can set the count-in to precede the song. Specifically, the metronome beeps and the LED volume indicators flash to indicate the count-in beats. As the default setting is "OFF", you need to set it to "ON" when you want the count-in to be played back.

1 **Press [METRONOME], and then [➡] until the following display appears.**
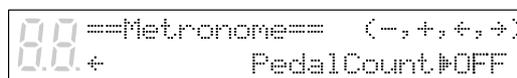
```
     ===Metronome===  (-,+,←,→)
 8.8.←        PedalCount▶OFF
```

2 **Press [+/YES] to set the Pedal Count parameter to ON.**
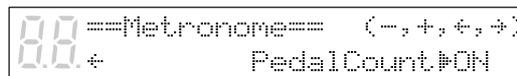
```
     ===Metronome===  (-,+,←,→)
 8.8.←        PedalCount▶ON
```

3 **Press [METRONOME] to return to the normal display.**

4 **Press [PLAY/PAUSE] to begin playback.**

The metronome starts and the LED volume indicators flash to show the count-in beat.