



CAUTION
RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK
DO NOT OPEN



**CAUTION: TO REDUCE THE RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK,
DO NOT REMOVE THE COVER
NO USER SERVICEABLE PARTS INSIDE
REFER SERVICING TO QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL**



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

IMPORTANT SAFETY AND INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS PERTAINING TO THE RISK OF FIRE, ELECTRIC SHOCK, OR INJURY TO PERSONS

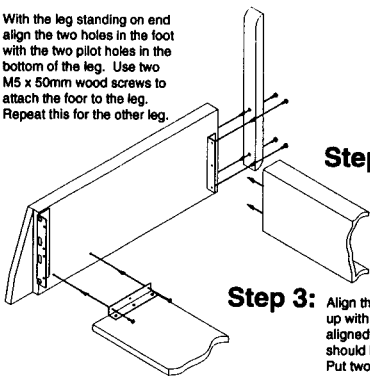
WARNING—When using electric products, basic precautions should always be followed, including the following:

1. Read all of the Safety and Installation Instructions and Explanation of Graphic Symbols before using the product.
2. Do not use this product near water—for example, near a bathtub, washbowl, kitchen sink, in a wet basement, or near a swimming pool, or the like.
3. This product, either alone or in combination with an amplifier and speakers or headphones, 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.
4. The product should be located so that its location or position does not interfere with its proper ventilation.
5. The product should be located away from heat sources such as radiators, heat registers, or other products that produce heat.
6. The product should be connected to a power supply only of the type described in the operating instructions or as marked on the product.
7. This product may be equipped with a polarized line plug (one blade wider than the other). This is a safety feature. If you are unable to insert the plug into the outlet, contact an electrician to replace your obsolete outlet. Do not defeat the safety purpose of the plug.
8. The power supply cord of the product should be unplugged from the outlet when left unused for a long period of time. When unplugging the power supply cord, do not pull on the cord, but grasp it by the plug.
9. Care should be taken so that objects do not fall and liquids are not spilled into the enclosure through openings.
10. The products should be serviced by qualified service personnel when:
 - A. The power supply cord or the plug has been damaged; or
 - B. Objects have fallen, or liquid has been spilled, into the product; or
 - C. The product has been exposed to rain; or
 - D. The product does not appear to be operating normally or exhibits a marked change in performance; or
 - E. The product has been dropped, or the enclosure damaged.
11. Do not attempt to service the product beyond that described in the user maintenance instructions. All other servicing should be referred to qualified service personnel.
12. **WARNING**—Do not place objects on the product's power supply cord, or place the product in a position where anyone could trip over, walk on, or roll anything over cords of any type. Do not allow the product to rest on or be installed over cords of any type. Improper installations of this type create the possibility of a fire hazard and/or personal injury.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

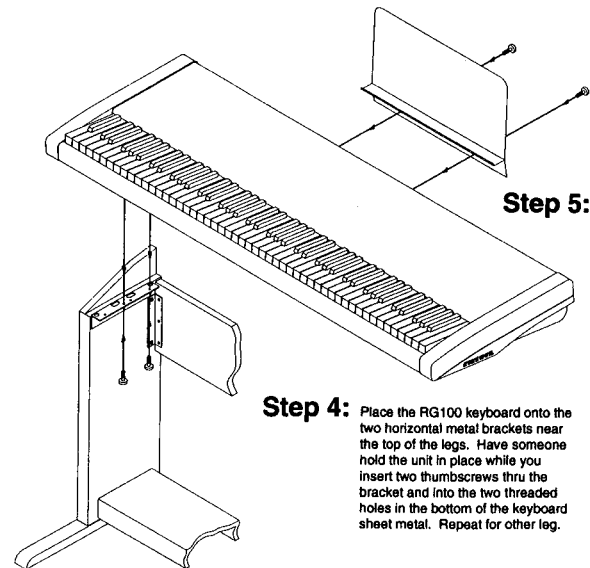
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Step 1: With the leg standing on end align the two holes in the foot with the two pilot holes in the bottom of the leg. Use two M5 x 50mm wood screws to attach the foot to the leg. Repeat this for the other leg.



Step 2: With the leg still standing on end place the pedal crossmember, pedals up, onto the bracket near the foot. Put two M6 machine screws thru the bracket and into the threaded inserts on the underside of the pedal crossmember. Repeat this for the other leg.

Step 3: Align the bracket on the upper crossmember up with the two threaded inserts. When properly aligned the top edge of the upper crossmember should be approximately level with the top bracket. Put two M6 machine screws thru the bracket and into the threaded inserts in the leg. Repeat this for the other leg.



Step 4: Place the RG100 keyboard onto the two horizontal metal brackets near the top of the legs. Have someone hold the unit in place while you insert two thumbscrews thru the bracket and into the two threaded holes in the bottom of the keyboard sheet metal. Repeat for other leg.

RADIO AND TELEVISION INTERFERENCE

WARNING: Changes or modifications to this instrument not expressly approved by Young Chang could void your authority to operate the instrument.

Important: When connecting this product to accessories and/or other equipment use only high quality shielded cables.

Note: This instrument has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This instrument generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular

installation. If this instrument does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the instrument off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the instrument and the receiver.
- Connect the instrument into an outlet on a circuit different from the one to which the receiver is connected.
- If necessary consult your dealer or an experienced radio/television technician for additional suggestions.

Notice

This apparatus does not exceed the Class B limits for radio noise emissions from digital apparatus set out in the Radio Interference Regulations of the Canadian Department of Communications.

Avis

Le present appareil numerique n'emet pas de bruits radioelectriques depassant les limites applicables aux appareils numeriques de la class B prescrites dans le Reglement sur le brouillage radioelectrique edicte par le ministere des Communications du Canada.

YOUNG CHANG DISTRIBUTORS

Contact the nearest Young Chang office listed below to locate your local Young Chang/Kurzweil representative.

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Chung-Ku, Seoul Korea
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Fax: 011-82-2-775-8128

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Young Chang America, Inc.
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Cerritos, CA 90701
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Fax: (310) 404-0748

INTRODUCTION TO THE **KURZWEIL™** *Music Systems*

RG100 **Digital Piano**

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Seoul, Korea

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ABOUT THE RG100

Introduction

Welcome to the Kurzweil **RG100**! The **RG100** gives you simple, affordable access to Kurzweil's high-quality sound technology. The authentic digital representations of musical instrument sounds in the **RG100** reproduce the finest details of the original sounds—from bass to treble and from soft to loud.

This manual serves as both a guided tour of the **RG100** for the new owner and a reference for later use. The features of the instrument are discussed one at a time, and the songs included give you an opportunity to play the **RG100** right away.

Setting Up The Instrument

See the "Important Safety And Installation Instructions" and "Assembly Instructions," on page 1, for information regarding the installation and assembly of the **RG100**.

Once the **RG100** is assembled and attached to its stand, make sure to plug the cord that comes from the pedals (in the base of the stand) into the Pedals jack, on the rear panel.

Four thumbscrews hold the keyboard to the stand. For table-top playing, unscrew these to detach the keyboard. **CAUTION:** Have someone hold the keyboard unit while you remove the thumbscrews, so that the unit does not fall. Also, unplug the cord from the Pedals jack, on the rear panel, before removing the keyboard from the stand.

Apply the four adhesive-backed rubber feet that were packed with the instrument to the bottom of the keyboard if you intend to place the instrument on anything other than its own stand.

NOTE: Make sure nothing obstructs the speakers. Don't cover them with anything.

CARE OF YOUR INSTRUMENT

Dust the **RG100** with a soft dry cloth; **DO NOT** use aerosol sprays on or near it. Clean the keys with a soft damp (**NOT** wet) cloth, dampened in a solution of dish soap and water if necessary. **NEVER** use solvents such as alcohol or benzene.

NOTE: To avoid possible injury or electrocution, do not open up the **RG100**. There are no user-serviceable parts inside.

POWER

The **RG100** operates on DC power; a DC power adaptor is included with the instrument to connect it to an AC outlet. If you should move to another country, or if you should have any doubts about AC voltages, see your local Kurzweil dealer.

Before connecting the power supply, make sure the Power switch, at the left end of the control panel, is OFF (O). One end of the power supply plugs into the Power In jack on the rear panel of the **RG100**; the other end plugs into an AC outlet.

Connect it to the instrument first, then the AC outlet; then turn the Power switch ON (I). The **RG100** is now ready to play. To make sure that you can hear the instrument, move the Master Volume slider to approximately the position shown:



This should provide a comfortable volume, which you can adjust if you wish.

The **RG100** contains a built-in demonstration to acquaint you with the sounds and capabilities it possesses. To access this demonstration, first press the Select button, in the Function section, which is located at the right end of the front-panel controls; the LED (light-emitting diode) above this button will illuminate. Then press the Play button, in the Recorder section, which has the word “Demo” printed beneath it. The LED above this button will also illuminate, the Function Select LED will go out, and the demonstration will begin playing.

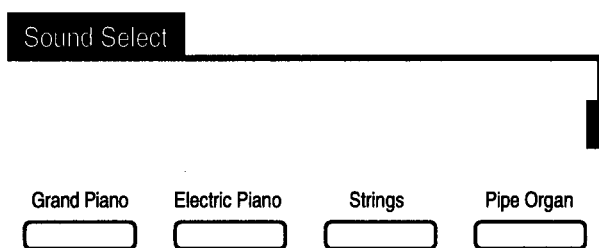
The demonstration will stop automatically when it is finished. To stop it before it is finished, press the Play (Demo) button again. In either case, the LED above the Play (Demo) button will go out.

The keyboard of the **RG100** consists of 88 weighted keys, with an action designed to simulate the feel of an acoustic piano. Just as with an acoustic piano, the harder you press the keys of the **RG100** (more precisely, the faster you strike them), the louder and brighter the resulting sound is. In technical terms, this is called “velocity sensitivity.” It makes the **RG100** a truly expressive instrument. See page 8 for information on adjusting the velocity sensitivity to suit your preference. (NOTE: The Pipe Organ sound purposely *isn't* velocity-sensitive, because real pipe organs aren't velocity-sensitive.)

In addition to the expressiveness offered by the keyboard, there are two pedals that provide you with further control over the sounds of the **RG100**. These pedals have the same functions as those on a grand piano:

- **SUSTAIN.** Pressing the right pedal causes notes to sustain even when you lift your fingers from the keys.
- **SOFT.** Pressing the left pedal causes notes to sound softer and more muted when they are played.

NOTE: Pedals for electronic keyboards, which are essentially switches, come in two varieties: normally open and normally closed. Different manufacturers make one or the other of these two types. Your **RG100** automatically senses which kind of pedal is plugged into it when it is turned on, so it works perfectly with either type—if, for example, you should use the instrument apart from the stand and its built-in pedals, and decide to buy separate pedals. If you do so, we recommend the Kurzweil K-FP2 pedals. (Because the **RG100** senses the pedals on startup, make sure you do not step on either of the pedals when you turn on the instrument; if you do, that pedal will operate in reverse. To correct this, turn the **RG100** off, then back on.)



The Sound Select portion of the front panel contains buttons used for selecting from among the four different sounds available on the **RG100**. You select a sound by pressing the corresponding button. Any notes still sounding at the time you select a new sound will complete playing the original sound.

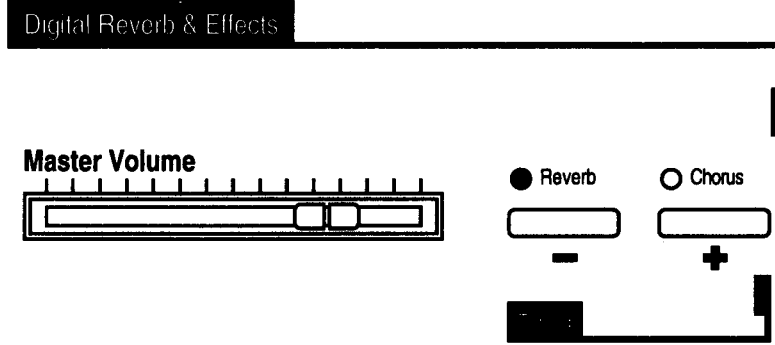
When you turn the Power switch ON, the Grand Piano sound is automatically active and ready to play.

Demo

The Keyboard And Pedals

Sound Select

Digital Reverb & Effects



The Digital Reverb & Effects section of the panel contains controls that affect the sound of the **RG100**.

MASTER VOLUME

The Master Volume slider controls the overall volume (loudness) of the **RG100**. Move it to the right to increase the volume, and to the left to decrease the volume; when moved all the way to the left, it silences the instrument.

Master Volume affects not only the volume produced by the internal sound system, but also the volume produced by equipment connected to the Headphone or Audio Out jacks (see page 9). **CAUTION:** Turn the Master Volume down before connecting headphones or using the Audio Out jacks.

WARNING: Master Volume does not affect the signal that comes in through the Audio In jacks; this signal will play at full volume! If you wish to be able to control the level of the external device connected to these inputs, the device must have a volume control of its own.

REVERB AND CHORUS

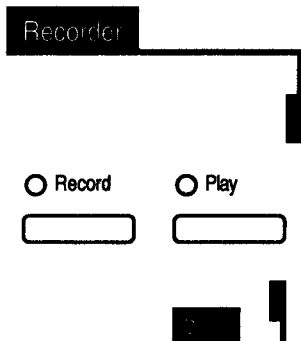
For a heightened sense of sonic realism, the **RG100** provides you with two independent digital effects: Reverb and Chorus. Each is controlled by its own button; press the button to turn the effect ON (LED lit) or OFF (LED unlit).

Reverb, or reverberation, occurs naturally when sound undergoes multiple reflections off the walls of an enclosed space. These reflections blend together into a “wash” of sound that adds warmth and presence to music.

Chorus gives the effect of many instruments playing together instead of just one.

When you turn the **RG100** on, Reverb is ON and Chorus is OFF.

Recorder



The Recorder lets you record and play back your performance on the **RG100**. Press Record; the red Record LED illuminates. The Recorder waits for you to start playing before it starts recording. It records notes, pedals, and button presses (except the Function Select button). (HINT: To record using a certain sound or effect, select the sound or effect *after* you press Record.) To stop recording, press Record again; the red LED goes out. If you reach the capacity of the Recorder (about 1,000 notes), recording stops automatically and the red LED goes out.

Press Play to play back your recording; the green Play LED illuminates and playback begins. You can play along with the recording. You can also use the pedals and change sounds and effects. (This will change the sound of the playback.) Playback stops automatically, and the green LED goes out, when you reach the end of the recording. If you wish to stop playback before the end, press Play again; playback stops and the green LED goes out.

Your recording remains in the memory of the **RG100** until you press Record again or until you turn the **RG100** off.



Function

The **RG100** has a special Function mode, from which you can do the following:

- listen to the built-in demonstration;
- tune the instrument;
- transpose the keyboard;
- adjust the velocity sensitivity of the keyboard;
- change the MIDI channel on which MIDI messages are transmitted and received.

Some of these functions are labeled on the control panel; others are accessed from the keyboard. In Function mode, the labels *beneath* buttons indicate what those buttons accomplish.

Press the Function Select button to enter Function mode; the LED above the button illuminates.

Setting the transpose, velocity sensitivity, or MIDI channel will cause the **RG100** to exit Function mode automatically. To exit Function mode after listening to the demo or tuning the instrument, press the Function Select button again; the LED above the button goes out and the **RG100** is returned to normal play mode.

Following is a description of the operations in Function mode.

Press the Play (Demo) button, in the Recorder section, to hear the built-in demonstration of the **RG100**; The LED will illuminate. Press the button again to stop the demo; the Play LED will go out. The Select LED will be out while playing.

The **RG100** will never go out of tune. However, when playing with recordings or other musical instruments, you may desire to shift the tuning so that everything is playing at the same pitch. You can do so by as much as a quarter tone (half a half step) down or a quarter tone up.

Press the Reverb (–) or Chorus (+) button to shift the tuning down or up, respectively. The first button press causes the Function Select LED to flash and the tuning to reset to standard concert pitch (A 440). Each subsequent button press lowers (–) or raises (+) the pitch by one *cent*—a hundredth of a half step—up to a maximum of 50 cents below or 50 cents above A 440.

While you are tuning, you can play the keyboard to hear the effect of the tuning change.

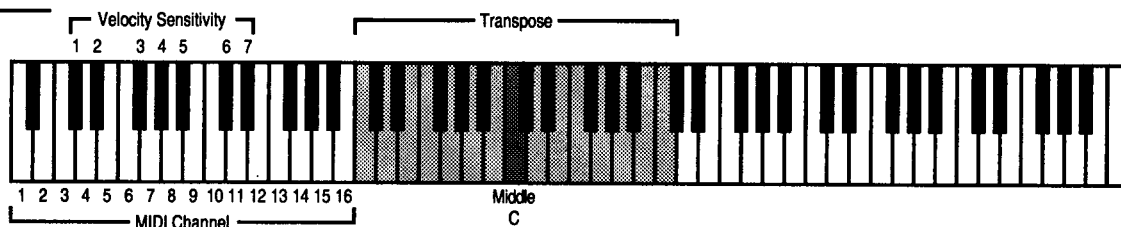
To return to A 440 pitch, turn the Function Select button off (to exit Function mode), then back on (to re-enter Function mode), and press one of the Tuning buttons once.

When you turn the **RG100** on, the tuning is always reset to A 440.

DEMO

TUNING

KEYBOARD OPERATIONS (see below)



TRANPOSE

Transpose lets you play in one key and have the notes sound in another. This is useful when accompanying singers for whom the written music is too high or low, or when playing music written for a transposing instrument, such as a clarinet.

To change the transposition while in Function mode, strike a key on the keyboard within the octave above or the octave below Middle C. This keystroke (which does not sound a note) transposes the keyboard so that the Middle C key will now sound the note you selected, and the instrument will be transposed by the interval between Middle C and that note. (For example, to transpose up a fifth, strike G above Middle C.) The keystroke also causes the **RG100** to exit Function mode. The Function Select LED goes out, and the instrument is returned to normal play mode.

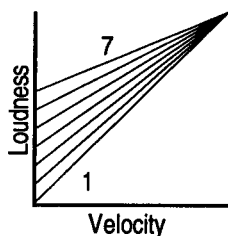
When the **RG100** is transposed, the transposition affects not only the sounds played from the keyboard, but also the note messages previously or subsequently recorded into the Recorder or sent to another instrument or sequencer via the MIDI Out port.

NOTE: The sounds in the **RG100** are designed to play over the full 88-note range of the keyboard. When the **RG100** is transposed, some keys at one end of the keyboard may be silent.

To return the **RG100** to no transposition, press the Function Select button (to re-enter Function Mode) and strike Middle C.

The **RG100** is reset to no transposition when power is turned on.

VELOCITY SENSITIVITY



You can adjust the velocity sensitivity of the keyboard (how the dynamics of the sounds respond to key velocity) in Function mode by striking one of the seven keys that govern this setting. This keystroke (which does not sound a note), in addition to setting the velocity sensitivity of the keyboard, causes the **RG100** to exit Function mode. The Function Select LED goes out, and the instrument is returned to normal play mode.

A setting of 1 has the greatest dynamic range, but requires high velocities to obtain loud notes; a setting of 7 has a narrower range, but makes it easier to play moderately loudly (see the graph). For example, a child beginning piano lessons may benefit from a high setting, while an experienced player may prefer a lower setting.

When power to the **RG100** is turned on, the velocity sensitivity is set to 4.

MIDI CHANNEL

While the **RG100** is in Function mode, you can select the MIDI channel on which information is transmitted and received by striking one of the 16 keys that govern this setting. (See page 10 for more information about MIDI channels.)

The number of the key in the illustration corresponds to the number of the MIDI channel selected when that key is struck. This keystroke (which does not sound a note), in addition to setting the MIDI channel, causes the **RG100** to exit Function mode. The Function Select LED goes out, and the instrument is returned to normal play mode.

The MIDI channel is reset to 1 every time the **RG100** is turned on.

This section of the manual discusses three main areas: 1) Connections to the **RG100**; 2) Service; and 3) Specifications.

A 1/4" stereo headphone jack is located on the left front of the instrument, providing you with a means to play or practice at the **RG100** in privacy. Inserting a plug into the jack disables the internal speakers (although it does not disconnect the signal sent out the Audio Out jacks—see below).

The rear panel of the **RG100** is the location of connectors for such things as the DC power adaptor, audio outputs and inputs, pedals, and MIDI.

On the DC power adaptor is a plug that fits in the Power In receptacle on the rear panel; the other end of the adaptor plugs into a standard AC wall outlet.

Two RCA jacks provide audio output to external equipment, such as a home stereo, a PA system, or a tape recorder. They consist of a Left and a Right output for a complete stereo signal. They provide line-level signals.

Two RCA jacks accept line-level audio signals from external equipment, such as a tone module, a CD player, or a tape recorder. These inputs are directed to the Left and Right channels of the internal audio system.

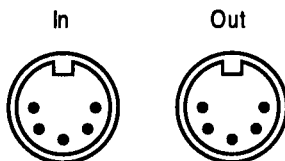
These inputs are inserted after the digital reverb and effects; that is, the internal effects will not be applied to the signal from an external source.

WARNING: The signal that comes in through these jacks will play at full volume! These inputs are not affected by the Master Volume control of the **RG100**. If you wish to be able to control the level of the external device connected to these inputs, the device must have a volume control of its own.

The Pedals connector is where you plug in the cord from the pedals (located in the base of the stand). Without this connection, the **RG100** will not respond to the pedals.

“MIDI” stands for “Musical Instrument Digital Interface.” It is an international specification that allows electronic musical instruments to communicate with each other, using a simple cable connection. It ensures that the **RG100** will remain compatible with the instruments of today and tomorrow.

On the rear panel of the **RG100** are two five-pin MIDI ports:



- In receives MIDI information from other equipment.
- Out sends MIDI information to other equipment.

Standard MIDI cables provide the connections between the MIDI ports of one piece of equipment and those of another.

Additional Information

HEADPHONE JACK

REAR PANEL

Power In

Audio Out

Audio In

Pedals

MIDI

The simplest use of MIDI is to play two instruments at a time from the keyboard of one of them. Use a MIDI cable to connect the MIDI Out port of the instrument whose keyboard you'll play (called the "master") to the MIDI In port of the other instrument (the "slave"). You probably will want to use the **RG100** as your master keyboard.

If the slave doesn't have built-in amplification and speakers, you can connect its audio outputs to the Audio In jacks on the **RG100**.

It is important to explain that what is sent over the MIDI cable is information (data), not sound. Each connected instrument produces its own sounds; this "layering" of different sounds is one of the benefits of MIDI. For the **RG100**, the information transmitted and received falls into four categories: playing notes, operating the pedals, selecting sounds, and turning Reverb and Chorus on or off.

Another application of MIDI is in using a *sequencer* to record and play back your performances. The sequencer can be a special hardware unit designed for that purpose, or it can be a personal computer running special sequencing software. In either case, the MIDI connections are the same—Out to In and In to Out.

A MIDI sequencer can control several instruments, each playing a different part, at the same time. To do this, it relies on MIDI *channels*. MIDI channels are like TV channels: an instrument has to be "tuned" to the correct one or it won't receive what is being transmitted. There are 16 channels available, numbered 1–16; the **RG100** can be set to any one of them. (Information on setting the MIDI channel of the **RG100** can be found on page 8.) The channel is set to 1 when the **RG100** is turned on.

Page 24 shows the complete MIDI Implementation Chart for the **RG100**.

SERVICE

The **RG100** contains no user-serviceable parts. In the event that you should experience a problem with the operation of the instrument, see your local Young Chang/Kurzweil dealer.

SPECIFICATIONS

Following are physical, audio, and power supply specifications for the **RG100**.

Physical

▪ Height:	31"	(79 cm)
▪ Depth:	17.75"	(43 cm)
▪ Length:	51.75"	(131 cm)
▪ Weight:		
RG100	56 lbs.	(25 kg)
RGS (stand)	43 lbs.	(20 kg)
TOTAL	99 lbs.	(45 kg)

Audio

▪ 20-Watt Amplification:	2 x 10 Watts
▪ 4 Speakers:	2 x 4.5" (11 cm) woofers 2 x 2.5" (6 cm) tweeters

Power Supply

▪ AC Adaptor:	13.5 Volts DC, 1.7 Amps
▪ Power Consumption:	1 Amp nominal
▪ Model Number:	PP137-17

MUSIC

Some Enchanted Evening

(From "SOUTH PACIFIC")

Grand Piano
Reverb: On
Chorus: Off

Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II
Music by RICHARD RODGERS

The first system of musical notation for the piano accompaniment of 'Some Enchanted Evening'. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, in 4/4 time. The melody in the treble clef begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a dotted quarter note B4. The bass clef accompaniment starts with a quarter note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3, then a dotted quarter note B2.

The second system of musical notation. The treble clef continues with a quarter note D5, followed by quarter notes E5, F5, and G5, then a dotted quarter note F5. The bass clef continues with a quarter note D2, followed by quarter notes E2, F2, and G2, then a dotted quarter note F2.

The third system of musical notation. The treble clef features a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) followed by a quarter note C5, then a dotted half note G4. The bass clef continues with a quarter note D2, followed by quarter notes E2, F2, and G2, then a dotted quarter note F2.

The fourth system of musical notation, ending with a Coda symbol. The treble clef features a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) followed by a quarter note C5, then a dotted half note G4. The bass clef continues with a quarter note D2, followed by quarter notes E2, F2, and G2, then a dotted quarter note F2.

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1.

The first system of music consists of three measures. The treble clef part begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass clef part begins with a quarter note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3. In the third measure, the treble clef part has a whole note G4, and the bass clef part has a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3. A first ending bracket spans the final measure.

2.

The second system of music consists of three measures. The treble clef part has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a quarter note G4 in the second measure, and a quarter note A4 in the third measure. The bass clef part has a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3 in the first measure, followed by a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3 in the second measure, and a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3 in the third measure. A second ending bracket spans the final measure.

The third system of music consists of three measures. The treble clef part has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4 in the first measure, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4 in the second measure, and a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4 in the third measure. The bass clef part has a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3 in the first measure, followed by a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3 in the second measure, and a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3 in the third measure.

D.C. al Coda

The fourth system of music consists of three measures. The treble clef part has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4 in the first measure, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4 in the second measure, and a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4 in the third measure. The bass clef part has a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3 in the first measure, followed by a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3 in the second measure, and a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3 in the third measure.

CODA

The first system of the CODA section consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). It features a half note G4, followed by a whole note chord of G4 and B4. A slur covers the next three notes: A4, B4, and C5, with a '3' above it indicating a triplet. The lower staff starts with a bass clef and a whole note chord of G2 and B2, followed by a whole note chord of G2 and B2 with a flat (Bb2). The system concludes with a whole note chord of G2 and B2.

The second system of the CODA section consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef and a whole note chord of G4 and B4, followed by a whole note chord of G4 and B4. The lower staff starts with a bass clef and a whole note chord of G2 and B2, followed by a whole note chord of G2 and B2. The system concludes with a whole note chord of G2 and B2.

The third system of the CODA section consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef and a whole note chord of G4 and B4, followed by a whole note chord of G4 and B4. The lower staff starts with a bass clef and a whole note chord of G2 and B2, followed by a whole note chord of G2 and B2. The system concludes with a whole note chord of G2 and B2.

The fourth system of the CODA section consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef and a whole note chord of G4 and B4, followed by a whole note chord of G4 and B4. The lower staff starts with a bass clef and a whole note chord of G2 and B2, followed by a whole note chord of G2 and B2. The system concludes with a whole note chord of G2 and B2.

Bach Minuet

Electric Piano
Reverb: On
Chorus: Off

J.S. BACH

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a melodic line of eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a bass line of quarter notes and rests.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff shows a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff continues the bass line with quarter notes and rests.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff shows a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff continues the bass line with quarter notes and rests.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff shows a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The lower staff continues the bass line with quarter notes and rests, also ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line starting with a repeat sign, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with dotted half notes and quarter notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff continues the bass line with dotted half notes and quarter notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff continues the bass line with dotted half notes and quarter notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff continues the bass line with dotted half notes and quarter notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Eleanor Rigby

Strings
Reverb: On
Chorus: Off

Words and Music by
JOHN LENNON and PAUL McCARTNEY

The musical score is written for strings in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a series of eighth notes and a half note, and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The second system features a treble staff with a melodic line that includes a repeat sign and a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#), and a bass staff with a consistent eighth-note accompaniment. The third system continues the melodic line in the treble staff and the eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase in the treble staff and the eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff.

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First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. The treble clef contains a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, and the bass clef contains a harmonic accompaniment of chords.

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-6. The treble clef continues the melodic line, and the bass clef continues the harmonic accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation, measures 7-9. The treble clef features a melodic line with a first ending bracket over the final two measures. The bass clef continues the harmonic accompaniment. The text "To Coda" is written above the treble clef in the final measure.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 10-11. The treble clef contains a short melodic phrase. The text "2." is above the first measure, and "D.C. al Coda" is written above the second measure. The bass clef continues the harmonic accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 12-14. The text "CODA" is written above the treble clef. The treble clef contains a short melodic phrase, and the bass clef continues the harmonic accompaniment.

On Christ, The Solid Rock, I Stand

(Eternal Father, Strong To Save)

Pipe Organ
Reverb: On
Chorus: Off

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves, a treble clef on top and a bass clef on the bottom. The time signature is 4/4. The melody in the treble clef begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a dotted quarter note A4, and then a series of eighth notes: B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5. The bass clef accompaniment starts with a quarter note G2, followed by a dotted quarter note A2, and then a series of eighth notes: B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble clef melody has a quarter note G4, a dotted quarter note A4, and eighth notes B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5. The bass clef accompaniment has a quarter note G2, a dotted quarter note A2, and eighth notes B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble clef melody has a quarter note G4, a dotted quarter note A4, and eighth notes B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5. The bass clef accompaniment has a quarter note G2, a dotted quarter note A2, and eighth notes B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The treble clef melody has a quarter note G4, a dotted quarter note A4, and eighth notes B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5. The bass clef accompaniment has a quarter note G2, a dotted quarter note A2, and eighth notes B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3.

Air On The G String

J.S. BACH

Strings
Reverb: On
Chorus: Off

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a whole note chord of G4, B4, and D5, which is sustained across the first two measures. The third measure contains a half note G4, and the fourth measure contains a half note B4. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a continuous eighth-note line: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a sixteenth-note triplet of G4, A4, and B4. This is followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. A slur covers the next two measures: a half note D4 and a half note C4. The final measure of the system contains a quarter note B3 and a quarter note A3. The lower staff continues with the eighth-note line from the first system: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a slur over a half note G4 and a half note F#4. This is followed by a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter note C4. A slur covers the next two measures: a half note B3 and a half note A3. The final measure of the system contains a quarter note G3 and a quarter note F#3. The lower staff continues with the eighth-note line: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. This is followed by a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3. A slur covers the next two measures: a half note A3 and a half note G3. The final measure of the system contains a quarter note F#3 and a quarter note E3. The lower staff continues with the eighth-note line: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4.

2

The first system of music consists of three measures. Measure 1 begins with a treble clef and a whole note chord of G4 and B4. A bracket with the number '2' is positioned above the staff. A double bar line with repeat dots follows. Measure 2 features a treble clef and a melodic line of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line has a whole note G2. Measure 3 continues the treble melody with eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, and a fermata over the final G4. The bass line has a whole note G2.

The second system contains three measures. Measure 4 has a treble clef and a melodic line of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line has a whole note G2. Measure 5 continues the treble melody with eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line has a whole note G2. Measure 6 features a treble clef and a melodic line of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line has a whole note G2.

The third system consists of three measures. Measure 7 has a treble clef and a melodic line of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line has a whole note G2. Measure 8 continues the treble melody with eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line has a whole note G2. Measure 9 features a treble clef and a melodic line of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line has a whole note G2.

The fourth system contains three measures. Measure 10 has a treble clef and a melodic line of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line has a whole note G2. Measure 11 continues the treble melody with eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line has a whole note G2. Measure 12 features a treble clef and a melodic line of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line has a whole note G2.

The first system of music consists of two staves. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a long slur over the first two measures, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff provides a simple accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

The second system continues the piece. The treble staff features a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures and then eighth notes. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment.

The third system includes a trill in the treble staff, indicated by a vertical line and the letters 'tr'. The melodic line continues with eighth notes. The bass staff maintains the accompaniment.

The fourth system concludes the piece. It features a triplet of eighth notes in the treble staff. The system ends with two first and second endings, marked with '1' and '2' respectively, leading to a double bar line.

Can't Help Falling In Love

Grand Piano
Reverb: On
Chorus: On

Words and Music by GEORGE DAVID WEISS,
HUGO PERETTI and LUIGI CREATORE

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a time signature of 12/8. It begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note F4, and then a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. A slur covers the final two measures, which contain a half note G4 and a quarter note F4. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note F2, and then a series of eighth notes: G2, A2, Bb2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2. A slur covers the final two measures, which contain a half note G2 and a quarter note F2.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a time signature of 12/8. It begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note F4, and then a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. A slur covers the final two measures, which contain a half note G4 and a quarter note F4. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note F2, and then a series of eighth notes: G2, A2, Bb2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2. A slur covers the final two measures, which contain a half note G2 and a quarter note F2.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a time signature of 12/8. It begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note F4, and then a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. A slur covers the final two measures, which contain a half note G4 and a quarter note F4. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note F2, and then a series of eighth notes: G2, A2, Bb2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2. A slur covers the final two measures, which contain a half note G2 and a quarter note F2.

To Coda ⊕

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a time signature of 12/8. It begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note F4, and then a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. A slur covers the final two measures, which contain a half note G4 and a quarter note F4. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note F2, and then a series of eighth notes: G2, A2, Bb2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2. A slur covers the final two measures, which contain a half note G2 and a quarter note F2.

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The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some beamed eighth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

The second system continues the musical piece. It features similar notation to the first system. The system concludes with the instruction "D.C. al Coda" in the upper right corner, indicating that the performer should repeat the section and then proceed to the Coda.

CODA

The Coda section is marked with a circled cross symbol (⊕) at the beginning. It consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with a long slur over the first few notes, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff provides a simple accompaniment.

The final system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff provides a simple accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.

MIDI Implementation Chart

Manufacturer:
Young Chang

Version: 1.0

Model: Kurzweil RG100

Digital Piano

Function	Transmitted	Recognized	Remarks
Basic Channel			
Default	O	1	
Changed	O	1-16	
Mode			Always in Mode 3
Default	X	X	
Messages	X	X	
Altered	X	X	
Note Number			key range:
0-127		0-127	
True Voice	12-108	12-108	C0-C8
Velocity			
Note ON	O	O	
Note OFF	O	O	
After Touch			
Keys	X	X	
Channel	X	X	
Pitch Bender	X	X	
Control Change			
64	O	O	Sustain Pedal
67	O	O	Soft Pedal
83	O	O	Reverb Select*
Program Change			
0-3	O	O	0-3
True #	0-3	0-3	
System Exclusive	X	X	
System Common			
Song Pos	X	X	
Song Sel	X	X	
Tune	X	X	
System Real Time			
Clock	X	X	
Messages	X	X	
Aux Messages			
Local Control	X	X	
All Notes Off	X	X	
Active Sense	X	X	
Reset	X	X	
Notes	*Reverb Select: 0-31 = No Reverb 32-63 = Reverb Only 64-95 = Chorus Only 96-127 = Reverb and Chorus		

Mode 1: OMNI ON, POLY
Mode 3: OMNI OFF, POLY

Mode 2: OMNI ON, MONO
Mode 4: OMNI OFF, MONO

O = yes
X = no