

SSB

SPITFIRE SYMPHONIC BRASS
USER MANUAL

CONGRATULATIONS

Thank you for purchasing Spitfire Symphonic Brass. We are sure it'll bring you many years of pleasure. We're proud to be part of a tradition that values British brass as the best in the world, something film composers the world over come to London to enjoy and utilise. Spitfire Audio has taken its decade of experience making virtual instruments and for this product, has spent the last five years recording the best of the best at one of the most sought-after locations in the world: The Hall at Air Studios, London for this, a definitive compendium of orchestral brass.

Quick Specs

- 85,479 Samples (48k recorded at 96k)
- 102.2 GB uncompressed WAV
- 60.2 GB disk space required
- **120.4 GB disk space required during install**
- NKS Ready
- Compatible with Native Instruments hardware
- Free Kontakt Player Included
- New intuitive GUI with inline help
- Essential microphones (CTA)
- Deep sampled:
 - Multiple Instruments
 - Multiple Articulations
 - Multiple dynamics
 - Multiple round robins
 - Release Triggers
 - True Legato

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PRECAUTIONS

If you've never used a Spitfire instrument before there are two very basic principles to grasp. Once you've got these, you'll be up and running and ready to go. By all means read on, but the first two rules are:

TOP TIP: The little 'i's on your GUI are 'inline' help. Click on these to find out stuff.

1.) Use these switches to change the articulations... they also correspond to keyswitches on the very bottom of your keyboard.

2.) On long notes make sure you always use your Modwheel

WELCOME

After a decade of exhaustive sampling, and four years spent capturing our finest brass players, Spitfire are proud to present Symphonic Brass. It is a definitive collection of orchestral brass recorded at Air Studios, London. With a broad selection of different section sizes from solo to large groups of Trumpets, Horns & Trombones to featured instruments; with usual suspects such as Bass Trombones & Tubas, to zeitgeist weaponry such as Cimbassi, Contrabass Trombones and a new Contrabass Tuba.

Originally released in modules as part of the BML (British Modular Library) project, Spitfire Symphonic Brass is a rationalisation of these numerous, deep sampled components, along with many improvements, including a host of new articulations and new instruments. We've created a more affordable entry into what we believe to be the finest orchestral brass library available today.

To justify these claims we cite this small list of contributing factors:

- British brass players are arguably the best in the world.
- Spitfire has cherry picked the best of the best.
- Recorded to tape at Air Studios via an unparalleled signal path.
- Deepest articulation, dynamic layer, round robin set of brass samples we've yet to see
- Produced by an award winning team of composers, producers & engineers.
- Presented in an intuitive interface based on a decade of award-winning sampling experience and a quarter century as working composers.

With playing styles from heart rending choral work to blistering lip bleed material. Whether you're an aspiring John Williams or a zealous Hans Zimmer-ite we have no doubt that their favourite players will find favour with you!

BACKGROUND

From its collieries, through its jazz clubs, amongst the hundreds of pit bands, sitting proudly abreast at the Proms in the Albert Hall, through symphonic concerts to countless chamber spaces; The British Brass tradition runs through our country and culture like spinal fluid. Spitfire set about creating a definitive showcase of British Brass talent, a doomsday time capsule of this fine tradition.

Whilst there are many great orchestras around the world, there's just something about British brass that keeps composers coming back, sometimes under the cover of darkness to record illicit "overdubbing" sessions in London. It is the rare combination of the colliery, jazz, West End and classical traditions that produce this swaggering melting pot of rarefied individuals.

Having already recorded a full brass choir for the infamous Spitfire 'bespoke' range. Paul, Christian, Stanley and the Spitfire team set about a longer term project to capture this spirit, the spine of our musical culture, for the world to share and celebrate.

FEATURES

- A broad band covering solo, chamber, symphonic and cinematic instrument groups
- Traditional to modern 'zeitgeist' selection of instruments from Trumpets, Horns & Bones to Cimbassi & Contrabass Instruments
- Super deep sampled, many dynamic layers and round robins
- Most comprehensive selection of articulations, and additional techniques available today
- Entry level core pack has full functionality of BML offering
- Core pack shipped with 3 distinct mic positions C(lose), T(ree), A(mbient)
- New add on pack coming soon with additional mics and mixes

NEW IN SPITFIRE SYMPHONIC BRASS

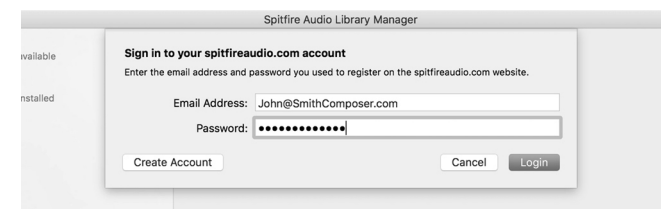
- In addition to all articulations in BML, new 'Volume 2' articulations across the band.
- In addition to all instruments in BML, new members including Contrabass Tuba and solo trombones.
- New, more intuitive interface design
- New rationalised file architecture will allow for improvements and enhancements in the future
- Many tweaks, and performance / musical improvements

<https://www.spitfireaudio.com/shop/a-z/spitfire-symphonic-brass/>

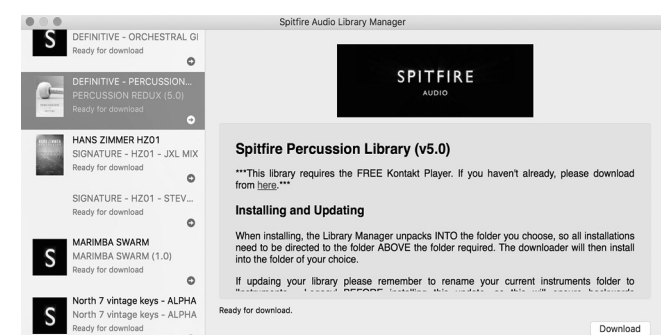
DOWNLOADING & INSTALLING

Thank you for buying Spitfire Symphonic Brass. If you are a total newbie to this kind of thing you can get up to speed here:
<http://www.spitfireaudio.com/info/basics/>

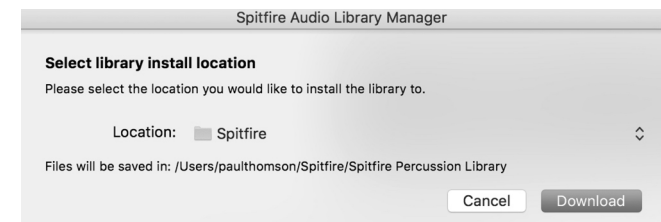
First though, grab our ‘Library Manager’ app from this link: this app will enable you to download the library
<http://www.spitfireaudio.com/info/library-manager/>



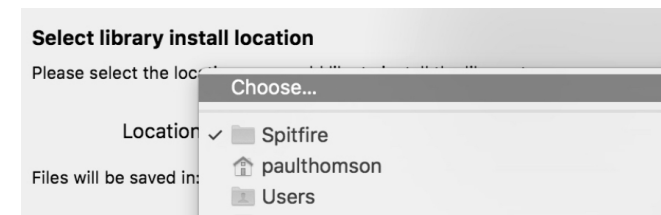
When you launch the app you will be prompted to login using the same details you use at our site. Then you'll see your available downloads:



Once you have selected what you wish to download on the left pane, and clicked the 'download' button you will have the option to select a location.



A default location will be generated but you'll most likely want to change this. Here's how! Click on the two little vertical arrowheads to the right of the default location. You will be presented with the following options, and you'll want to click 'CHOOSE'.



Once you've selected the location you can proceed with the download. NOTE THAT THE DOWNLOADER WILL CREATE A SUB FOLDER FOR YOUR LIBRARY IN THE LOCATION SELECTED. This is important: if you have a multi part library, or an update, it means that the Library Manager app will look INSIDE the selected location for your library folder. If its not there, it will create a new library folder. So, if you mistakenly select the actual 'SSB library' folder itself, when adding content or doing an update, instead of the location (one folder level up) that CONTAINS this library folder, you'll end up with a nested mess!!

TOP TIP: You will need approx TWICE the amount of hard drive space as the library uses (see the product page on our site for this info) to download: this is because the zip files are all downloaded, and then unzipped. This process takes a while so don't panic if it looks like its frozen!

TOP TIP 2: If you get in a total mess you can reset the download of either the whole library or just the latest update from the 'Library' menu of the app. This is limited to a couple of downloads as bandwidth is expensive! Please only do this if you actually need to.

You'll see an option also to Change Install Location, if you selected the wrong one, at any time you can hit the PAUSE button to pause the download, then select CHANGE INSTALL LOCATION and the app will move all the downloaded files to the new location. Once it has finished - you'll be prompted if you want to proceed, THEN you can hit the RESUME button to continue the download in the new location.

REGISTERING WITH KONTAKT PLAYER

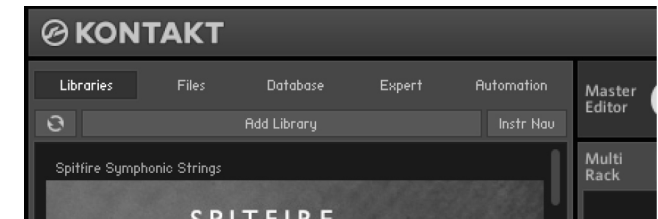
If you've never used one of our libraries before and you don't own a copy of Native Instruments Kontakt, you'll need to download the free "Kontakt Player" here:

<https://www.native-instruments.com/en/products/komplete/samplers/kontakt-5/downloads/>

If you'd like to find out more about the differences between Kontakt and Kontakt Player (we know, very confusing!) go to Appendix A.

If you'd also like to know what we recommend as an optimal set up please go to Appendix B.

1. Install Kontakt Player (skip this step if you already have it)
2. Open the player (or Kontakt 5 full version if you have that) and click 'add library' in the library browser window:



3. Navigate to and select the library folder, for example: the 'Spitfire xxx library' folder that contains your library's instruments and samples folders, and also contains the 'nicnt' file

4. Now, you have added the library to Kontakt, and you will be prompted to enter your serial number.

5. Enter the serial number in this format:

XXXXXX-XXXXXX-XXXXXX-XXXXXX-XXXXXX

...It can be found in your 'ready to download' email.

6. Your library is authorised. If the library does not add to the libraries pane, or disappears when you re-open Kontakt, see Appendix E - Troubleshooting and common problems

If you have never used Kontakt before we wholeheartedly recommend that you familiarise yourself with the basics of patch (or instrument) loading, multi management, outputting and midi routing detailed in the Kontakt user-manual and native instruments website:

<https://www.native-instruments.com/en/products/komplete/samplers/kontakt-5/downloads/>

If you are an established Kontakt user please make sure you absolutely have the latest version of it downloaded via the NI service centre or the NATIVE ACCESS apps. Our libraries are

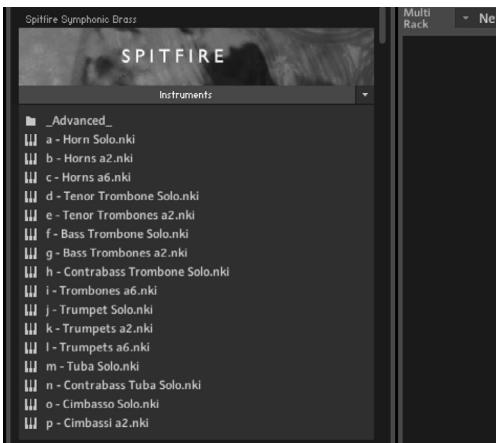
frequently updated and often simply won't work on any previous versions. We cannot describe the multitude of painful symptoms you will experience if you don't do this!

NKS - USE WITH NI HARDWARE

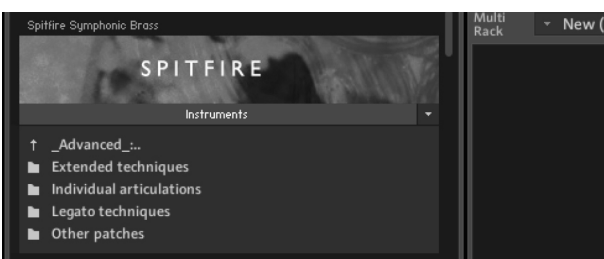
For more information about NKS and integration with Native Instruments hardware controllers and keyboards please check-out their online instructions:

<https://www.native-instruments.com/en/products/komplete/samplers/kontakt-5/downloads/>

FOLDER STRUCTURE



If you click the ‘instruments’ bar to expand it you will see that you have a ‘basic’ startup palette for each instrument section, plus the Ensemble. These are your basic patches which contain a selection of curated ‘work-horse’ articulations. Within this are five further folders. At the bottom is an ‘Advanced’ folder that has more folders which contain more curated articulation sets, the different legato options and patches with advanced editing possibilities.



If you click the ‘Advanced’ bar to expand it you will see that your instruments fall into 5 categories. You can double click the folder name to open that folder. Double click it again to go back up a level in the folder structure.

Extended Techniques - contains ‘core’ and ‘decorative’ techniques for each section and can be viewed as the next stage in detail up from the ‘basic’ startup patches.

Individual Articulations - each separate articulation in its own patch.

Legato Techniques - these monophonic patches rely on you playing the notes ‘joined up’ so it can fill in the joins for you for super realism. Especially popular with single solo top lines.

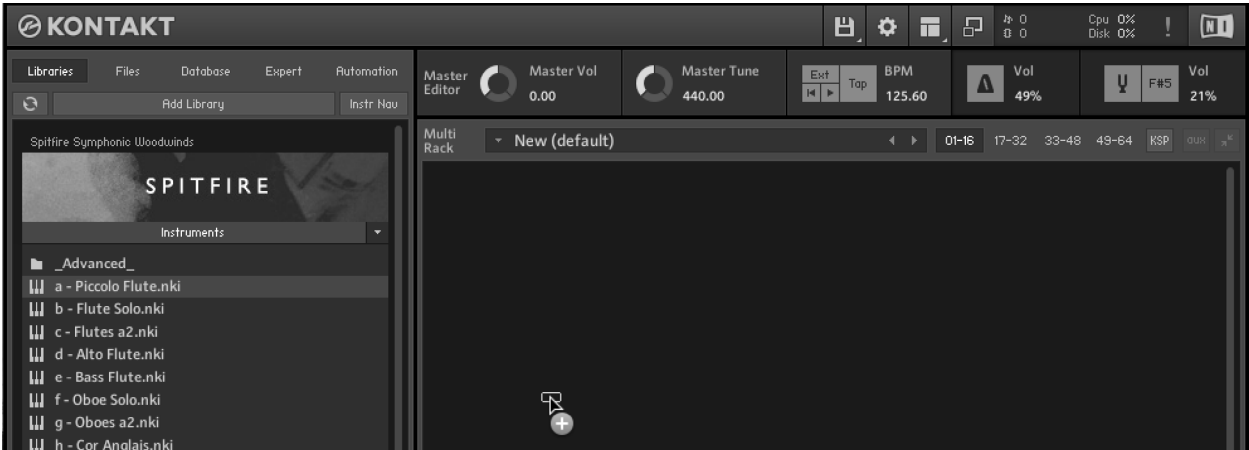
Other Patches - Have another three sub-folders:

Economic - A pre-curated smaller selection of articulations which wont break you RAM bank.

Light - Stripped back articulations that reduce the stresses on your CPU.

Time Machine - These patches contain all of the short articulations fully loaded into RAM so that you are able to vary the length of the short notes via CC.

OPENING YOUR FIRST INSTRUMENT.



Simply double click an ‘nki’ file (this is Native Instruments’ file extension for a Kontakt instrument) to load, or indeed drag the instrument (it’ll have the little keyboard icon and the suffix .nki) from the left pane into the right pane.

If you can’t hear anything double check first that the midi channel you are transmitting on with your keyboard is the same as the one in the Kontakt Instrument!

A QUICK LOOK

SWITCHING VIEWS



This large orchestra was recorded via priceless ribbon and valve mics via Neve Montserrat pre amps, the largest 88R Neve console in the world and onto pristine 2” tape before being converted with the top-of-their-class Prism AD converters at 96k. The orchestra is presented in carefully orchestrated sections, sometimes in unison across the entire orchestral range sometimes in high low and middle sections. Alongside many ‘work horse’ long and short articulations are expertly prepared legato patches; a menu of effects and a huge selection of string runs. There are four mic positions (close, tree, outriggers & ambient) to load and mix to suit the type of music you’re writing and the scale you want to achieve. Spitfire also provides a popular “ostinatum” designer that allows you to instantly create exciting, tense or action packed rhythmic passages.

When you first load up a Spitfire Orchestral preset you’ll be greeted with this GUI. This is one of 3 pages that you can switch between using the panel switcher...

ASSIGNING CONTROLS IN KONTAKT

All GUI controls can be assigned a unique controller number so you can automate or adjust via an external controller (vital when playing in virtual Orchestral parts). To un-assign, assign or just to see what CC number is assigned to any control RIGHT or CTRL CLICK.

You can then alter the controller parameters in the “Automation pane” want your mod wheel to go all the way from top to bottom but the control to have restricted bandwidth change default of 0-127 to 20-100 say. Or if you want the controller to make the GUI control in the reverse direction change from default 0-127 to 127-0.

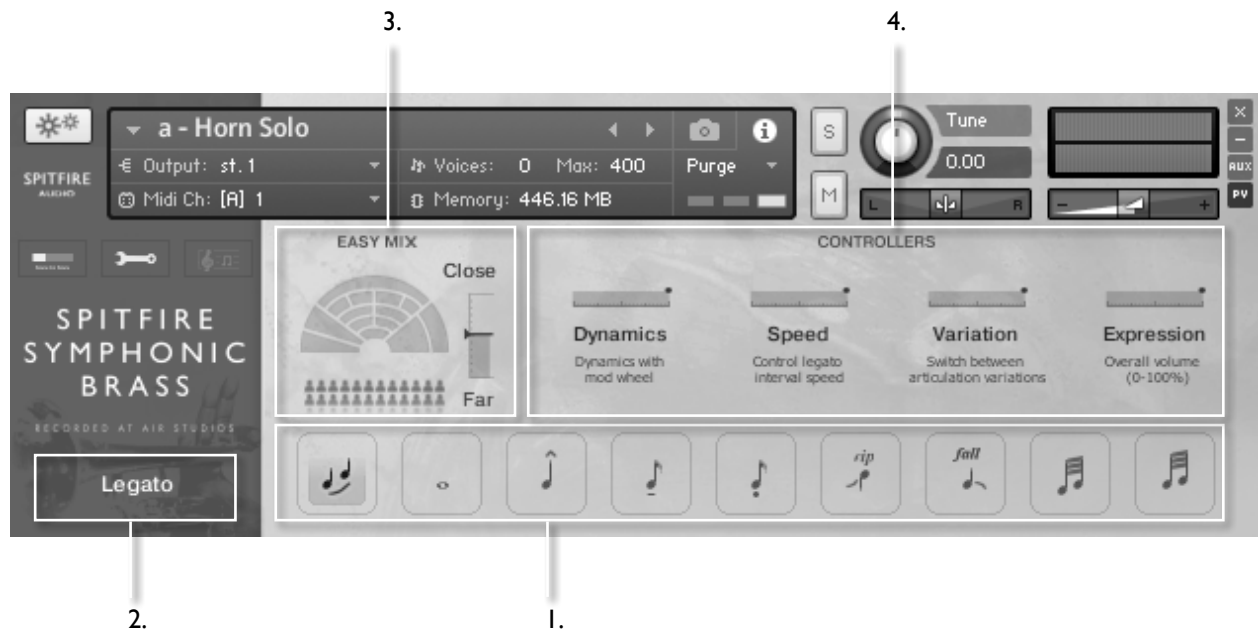


Click on these to switch views or pages:

1. General Overview (the view shown above)
2. Expert View
3. Ostinatum.

All of which are discussed in more detail over the next few chapters...

THE ‘GENERAL OVERVIEW’ PANEL

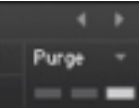


1. ARTICULATION SWITCHER

The notes denote key articulations, display the current articulation playing and act as switches between them (alongside their associated keyswitches at the bottom of your keyboard).

If what you're playing stutters, or feels delayed or cuts out make sure everything is loaded, as some of these articulations are very deep sampled.

LOAD STATUS:



Make sure Kontakt displays the instrument load status as pictured. If the left hand bar is illuminated and red it's in a queue and hasn't started loading yet, if the middle bar is lit and yellow the instrument is still loading up. If you try to play before it's loaded it may not be nice!

ARTICULATIONS - Click on these notes to select the different articulations, whatever articulation is live is displayed in the yellow sidebar on the left. You can also select different articulations by hitting key switches, you can do this whilst you're playing so if you want to say switch from a "long" articulation to a short, hit the key whilst you're playing your last long and the next note will be a short. For details of articulations recorded go to Appendix A.

POWER TIP: *SHIFT > CLICK* to select and play multiple articulations!

2. SIDE BAR

Tells you what articulation you're playing.

3. EASY MIX

The orchestra was recorded with several different mic perspectives. Move this slider up or down to change the perceivable distance from the band. NB: the first time you use this it will need to load in the samples, so give it a moment!

4. EXPRESSIVE CONTROLLERS

Dynamics - probably the most important controller you have. This crossfades between the different dynamic layers recorded.

Vibrato - where appropriate this crossfades from no (or senza) to lots (molto) vibrato.

Release - allows you to change the amounts of release trigger you and your listener hears.

Tightness - the start of a note is often not the start of the 'sound' of the instrument. This cuts further into the note to make it tighter. But does detract from realism. Worth tightening up when playing in, then loosening and putting a negative delay into your DAW to compensate for ultimate reality!

Expression - ostensibly instrument trim (CC11), so this adjusts the volume within the instrument volume (CC7) great when used in conjunction with expression.

INSTRUMENTS

Welcome to the wonderful world of orchestral brass. Here's a quick crib sheet of the instruments that we've recorded with some quick facts. We've sampled the 'staples' (Trumpets, Horns, Trombones) both as solo instruments as sections of two players (a2) and as large or 'phalanx' sections. Want three players, combine the solo and a2, want 9 players combine the solo, a2 and phalanx! We've curated ranges that fit within the reasonable demands of professional players in London. If you're going to work with live players, the main catch with both wood and brass is that they are often transposing instruments. This means the note you write on the staff is different to the note that sounds? This is because players will often switch between different sizes of instruments (say the Tenor and Bass trombone), by transposing for them it means the same fingerings apply to what they read. So when a horn player see a C he actually plays an F (we've illustrated transposing instruments in brackets with the note that sounds when they play a C).

TRUMPET Bb	Db3	D6	solo, a2, a6
The highest member of the brass family. From plaintive and anthemic solo lines in its mid range to blistering mariachi up top. Great in octave unisons with the horns.			

HORN (F)	D2	F5	solo a2, a6
The most stately and noble of the brass family. With the kind of range and timbral diversity of the cello many would say horns are the principals of the brass choir.			

TROMBONE (TENOR)	F1	C5	solo, a2, a6
A deeply versatile brass instrument with warmth and depth when played in lower dynamics, switching very quickly to rasping tones when louder. Great for solo or accompaniment.			

BASS TROMBONE (Bb)	Eb1	Ab4	solo, a6
Because of its different bore size the timbre differs from the tenor trombone. Great for lower passages but also in a unison blend with the tenor bones.			

CONTRABASS TROMBONE (F)	C1	F#3	solo
A lesser used, but no less awesome instrument. It requires huge amounts of puff so be careful when writing low and continuous drones at fff!			

CIMBASSO	C1	C4	solo, a2
Becoming more popular over recent years for its shattering rasping quality which, when doubled with the trombones and tubas can provide monster bass!			

TUBA (F)	C1	Eb4	solo
It doesn't get more noble than a tuba. From super fat bottom end, to farty comedy, chocolatey harmonic potential to a rasping lion from the depths of hell.			

CONTRABASS TUBA	C1	Ab3	solo
Less articulate than its smaller cousin, the contrabass tuba is a true giant of the orchestra. Great for super low and monstrous long notes.			

NB ranges may differ between solo, section and phalanx versions of the instruments. All ranges given with middle C = C4

WHICH CLEF?

treble

bass

tenor

Trumpets and horns are notated in the treble clef (occasionally for long low passages horn players will read the bass clef). For the rest of the brass choir its bass clefs! Save anything above G4 for the trombones where you should switch to tenor.

ARTICULATIONS

The following is an explanation of all of the terms used when naming our ‘articulations’ in the library. (An Articulation is basically a way of playing the instrument, captured as a standalone ‘patch’ like you might have on a synth.)

LEGATO

Legato in the context of a sample instrument refers to a technique of capturing the sound of an instrument moving from one note to the next. Capturing this detail gives a lot of added realism, but means that you need to play monophonically (one note at a time).

To ‘trigger’ the in-between sounds, you must make sure that you hold down the first note while pressing the key of the second note. As long as you overlap the notes in this way, the engine will know that you want to trigger what we call a ‘legato transition’.

We have recorded a number of different types of transition, to help you play really expressively and musically using the library.

‘Slurred’ - this is the most basic kind: simply changing note without interrupting the airflow.

‘Detache’ - this is when the player tongues a new note while changing pitch - this produces a slightly more defined and strong change.

‘Fast’ - these are recorded in a unique way that Spitfire have developed to enable the very fast playing of instruments. These can be used when you want to play fast arpeggios for example.

PERFORMANCE LEGATO patches:

These patches are designed so that you can forget about key-switching and all that jazz - and just play. The patch will follow your playing and attempt to select the most appropriate sound. You can play short notes, long, loud, soft, trills, runs, arpeggios, you name it.

FANFARE patches:

These are designed to play very fast passages in a fanfare style. Load up the individual patch and have a go. You can play two handed (the range is repeated on the keyboard) and the main control is via your keyboard velocity: Vel 1-99 is a very quick staccato for rapid notes, vel 100-110 is a static staccato good for starting and finishing notes, and 111-127 a marcato that also serves as a longer finishing note. Round Robins are handled automatically.

LONG ARTICULATIONS:

NORMALE

This is the most vanilla of the ‘long notes’ we have recorded. The basic standard playing style, recorded with and without vibrato. Occasionally you’ll see ‘senza vib’ which means ‘without vibrato’. You can use the Modwheel, or a slider set to CC1, to control the ‘dynamic’ of the sound, this smoothly crossfades between

very soft (or ‘pp’) recordings, through to very loud (or ‘ff’). Also you can use a slider set to CC21 to control the amount of vibrato, smoothly crossfading between no vibrato all the way up to the maximum vibrato.

CUIVRE

Literally, french for ‘Brassy’ - this refers to a style of playing where the player will go for a much edgier, more nasal and aggressive sound than usual. Hence, it is usually louder!

BELLS UP

This refers to the Horn players. If they turn the instrument so that the bell (the widened ‘end’ of the instrument!) is pointing in the air and towards the audience. It gives a loud and hearty sound. The hand can still be left in the bell for accuracy. Early examples are Mahler’s 1st Symphony and Stravinsky’s Rite of Spring. Its an exciting sound!

CON SORD / MUTED / STOPPED

Con Sord is short for ‘con sordino’ which means ‘with the mute’. Mutes are placed into the bell of the instrument to provide a different sound. With the Horn, quite often ‘Stopped’ is the instruction, which means to use the hand to ‘stop up’ the bell, giving the effect of a mute, but more intense. Horn mutes are of course still available as an alternative, but the ‘stopped’ sound is arguably more popular.

TRILL Minor 2nd, Major 2nd

A Trill is where the player alternates between two notes very quickly, we’ve recorded a number of options for this interval. These can be used as accented performance embellishments, or you can play them very softly and create a lovely ‘cloud’ texture with them.

A general note on looping: We have looped all of these long notes, so that you don’t have to worry about the note running out when the player runs out of breath. However! Please do note that for example on the ContraBass Trombone playing low at FF you can literally get about 1.5 seconds in one breath. So its worth noting that some of these are very hard to loop without you hearing the loop points. And we’d say: if you can hear the loop point, you are holding the note down too long and will have an unrealistic part!

MARIACHI

An extravagant style of vibrato in the Trumpets that calls to mind the great Mariachi style of Western Mexico. This dates back to the 19th Century.

FLUTTER

The player rolls a silent ‘R’ with the mouth while playing, giving a throbbing airflow that create a very characteristic sound.

SHORT ARTICULATIONS:

STACCATO / STACCATISSIMO

The shortest note style, a nice tight staccato - or an even shorter staccatissimo.

TENUTO

The intermediate short length - literally it means ‘hold the note for its full duration or even slightly longer’ and implies some form of accent. We think of this as a nice rounded attack.

MARCATO

The longest of our short notes, this has a slightly harder attack while still keeping a round shape to the note start. Think of this as the longest note in a fanfare passage.

RIP / FALL

These are either sweeping fast up to a target note, (RIP) or falling fast off a target note (FALL). Sometimes there are two speeds for this, selected via the ‘variation’ slider.

MULTI-TONGUE

Unique to Spitfire and one of our favorite tools! We have recorded double, triple and quadruple tongued notes. You select which one using the ‘variation’ slider. If you hit the keyboard hard, you get an accented final note, if you hit more softly, you get a tight ‘snatched away’ final note. This combination of controls make this patch incredibly useful!

FX:

A collection of various FX. Have an explore through these patches!

BASIC ORCHESTRATION PRINCIPLES

Whilst we wouldn't dream of trying to sum up the principles of brass orchestration in a single page of a technical user manual, we also understand that the choice can be overwhelming and therefore want to help you dive in as much as we can. The principle of electronic orchestration is simple. Traditional orchestration has evolved to get the best out of the instruments, so if you empathise with what an instrument can do best electronically, and in a way that sounds familiar, it will sound realistic and believable. There are no rules, save that of plausibility. So if you listen to good music and are honest with your own efforts, cast away pre-conceptions you may have built, and approach things with an open and experimental mind you'll be well on your way. If you're not familiar with each brass instrument and what does which best beyond "I like the sound of that". Then here are a few very general guidelines and principles, mostly conditioned from physics and what an instrument can do with a human at one end and some air (and spit) at the other.

1. WHICH INSTRUMENT TO CHOOSE - Well a good first consideration is what purpose and function you're looking for. If it is a melody the key custodians of this are the trumpets up top with the very noble horn players and their huge range converging a cello type area beneath them. Running in a close third would be the trombones who combine with the horns to play your lower melodic material. They're all very old instruments that a lot of people have made and played, so they're good at playing beautiful vocal style melodies. Stick within the range and you'll be fine.

2. RANGE - Unlike strings (where it is commonly accepted 1sts play above 2nds, violas play above cellos and the bass are always at the bottom) it is not so clear with brass. There's a lot of overlapping. So another good guide of what should play where is the range that they can play in. There are a good couple of principles here. The outer edges of an instrument's range tend to be trickier to play, with the top end generally being slightly harder than the bottom. However the expertise around these outer limits will vary depending on where they sit within the orchestral pitch range. So trumpet players are experts at playing high, horns sound great at the top of their range, but this requires real expertise. Conversely ask a contrabass trombone player to play a long note fff (top dynamic) at the bottom of its range and you'll find a full lung of air will only net you a half a bar!

3. AGILITY - These tricky outer limits of any brass instrument require a greater degree of breath control. At the lower ends just getting the note to sound can be a challenge of steady breathing. At the upper ends, pitch seems to be the hardest aspect of note production. But there is also one very basic principle of a brass instrument and that is short notes, short pipe, less air, long notes, lots of pipe, more air. So with a trumpet the length of the shaft that the air has to travel down is minuscule compared to the serpentine lengths of tubing found within a contrabass trombone. So the further the air has to travel the longer it takes to make the note. Which is why you hear incredibly complex fast passages played on a trumpet and not so much on a tuba. Another consideration are whether the note on a brass instrument is created with a piston style stop, or a combination of lip shape and a telescoping slide mechanism like what you find with a trombone. The latter makes for a more challenging proposal for fast passages than the former.

4. SOLO OR SECTION? - Like with all good orchestration think of your orchestra as a choir. Ask yourself, is this a line I would get a soloist to sing, or want a whole chorus. If you're

using your brass to reinforce or colour in unison with other sections of the orchestra (say trombones with your string basses) we'd recommend going with the sections.

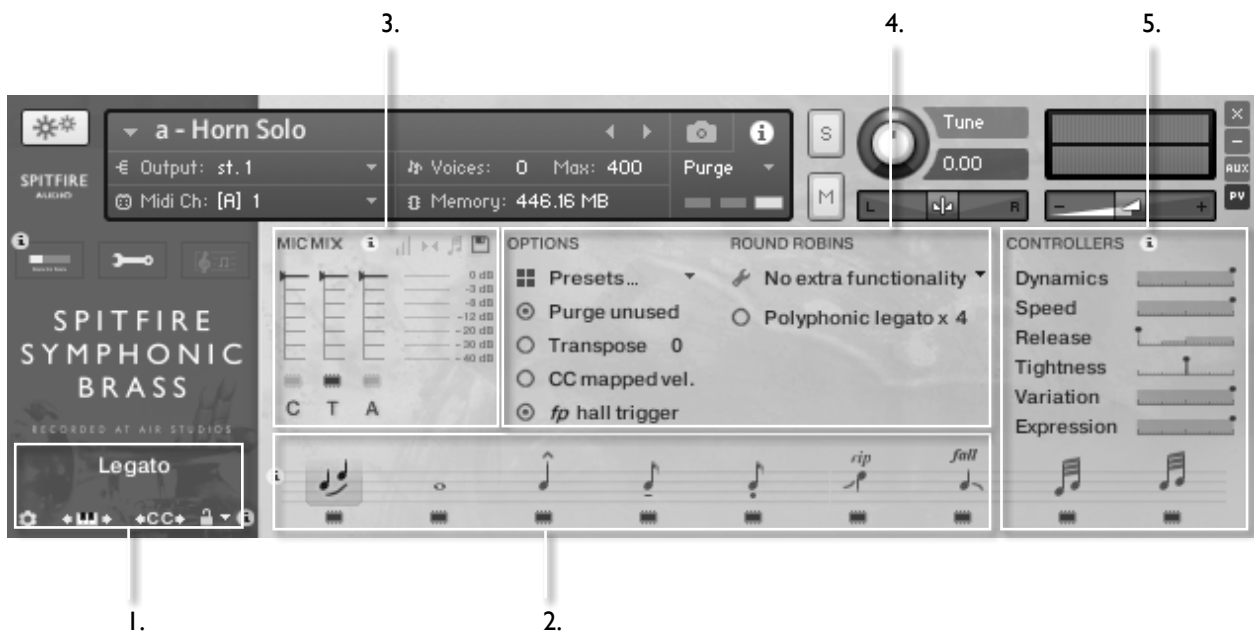
5. WHICH OTHER SECTIONS SHOULD THEY DOUBLE? - The blend of different brass instruments is a wonderful thing. For the many timbral voices within a single instrument group makes for an infinite number of combinations and possibilities. For us the brass is like the father of the orchestra, it can give the warmest of hugs full of beer and gravy to a rasping and terrifying disciplinarian. Coupled with stopping and muting you really do have a world of opportunities to explore.

6. KEEP AN OPEN MIND AND TRY STUFF OUT - So you're sure it's an Horn you want / need? Really, sure you're sure? Have you thought about the trombones instead. Never heard of a cimballo so you're not going near it. Really? The beauty of a virtual choir of instruments such as these is the power it gives you to dabble, experiment and try before you commit your musician shopping list to your fixer. So dive in and see what lies beneath!

One final point on the subject of brass and wind orchestration is the very thing that enables your players to play and to... well live. Breath! So when creating brass and wind parts be sure to imagine how the player is going to play it if you don't make room for them to breath. Whilst you're playing your parts in, blow out slowly. Or imagine saying a few sentences in the period of time you've just laid into your track. If you're going blue in the face its likely you need to allow your players to take a breath. EVEN if you're not going to use real players, the first path to reality is the plausibility of the subconscious. Ebb, flow, silence, pauses are all a part of our musical landscape because in its first instance music was a vocal tradition. It is in the very DNA of what we understand to be musical musicianship. Take away its plausability (the ability to actual perform it) and it will trouble even the most musically illiterate of listeners. Their subconscious will be troubled by something 'just not sounding right'. So let it BREATHE!

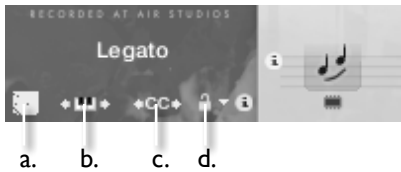
OK, that's enough about theory for now... let's roll our sleeves up and see what this software based instrument set can do!

THE EXPERT VIEW

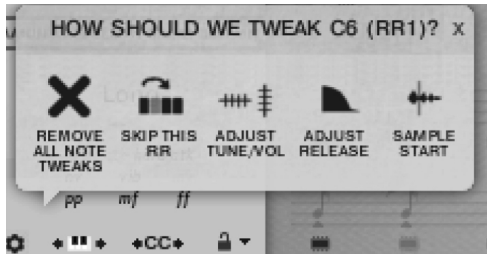


1. SIDE BAR

On the 'General Overview' page this simply displays the articulation being played. In the 'Expert View' there are some additional functions:



1a. THE COG - a. The Cog - Awesome tool for fine tuning & tweaking your presets.



- **HOW SHOULD WE TWEAK?** - Then your last note played will be displayed, if this is correct get tweaking.
- **SKIP THIS RR** - Will simply make it always jump along to the next round robin in the cycle.
- **ADJUST TUNE/ VOL** - Will adjust the tuning and or volume of the last played note.
- **ADJUST RELEASE** - This will alter the level of the release trigger (which will effect the perceived decay of that note).
- **SAMPLE START** - If it feels loose adjust to the right, tight adjust to the left (NB this is only available in full "cog" patches).
- **REMOVE ALL NOTE TWEAKS** - This removes all custom changes you have made with the Cog.

1b. "KEYBOARD SHIMMIER" - This shifts your bank of keyswitches left or right to suit your needs, preference or performance. Simply click on the icon and drag your cursor left or right and you'll see the pink bank of keyswitches follow! Wherever you stop, those will be the new keyswitches.

1c. "KEYSWITCH TO CC SELECTOR" - Use this to assign a CC controller to act as articulation/ keyswitcher. Click on "CC" and you'll be prompted to move the controller you wish to use in order for the instrument to "learn" how you'd like to select articulations.

d. "ARTICULATION LOCKER" - We all like to select articulations and use our templates in different ways. Many composers like to have a single articulation loaded to each instance of an instrument for example. So it's worth locking off the articulation switching once you've selected one so you don't have sounds disappearing from slaves way off in your machine rooms!

Unlocked Artic' - Is the standard setting, select articulations via the front panel or associated keyswitch.

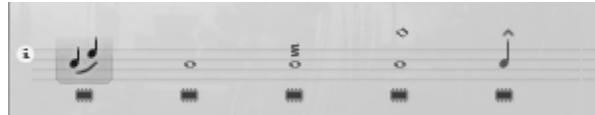
Locked Artic' - This locks your articulation so it doesn't change either via front panel or keyswitch.

Locked Keyswitch - This locks your articulation via keyswitch but you're free to switch via the front panel.

Locked to UACC - This is a new standard being developed by Spitfire and detailed in appendix E. The default controller channel is #32 but this can be changed by right/ CTRL clicking on the padlock.

Locked to UACC KS - The functionality of UACC with the flexibility of a keyswitch. When activated, a single keyswitch is available. Pressing this key at varying velocities (according to UACC standards) changes articulation.

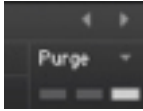
Shared Keyswitches - In larger libraries, this setting allows you to spread keyswitches across multiple palettes of articulations.



2. ARTICULATION SWITCHER

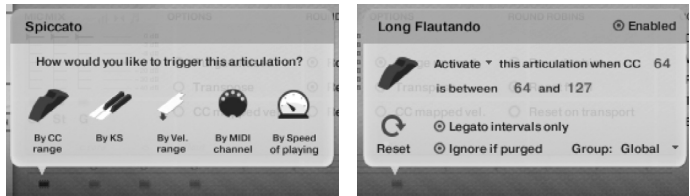
This works the same as it does in the 'General Overview' panel, with the addition of 'load chips' beneath each articulations. These load them in and out of memory as you wish... Remember before playing an articulation you've loaded in make sure it's fully loaded!

LOAD STATUS



LAYERING ARTICULATIONS - To layer sounds within the articulation set simply 'SHIFT' click on your next articulation. Rather than introducing a multitude of more confusing 'layered articulation' options, the front panel shows (and edits) only the most recently layered articulation.

TRIGGERING - For triggering options CTRL or COMMAND click on the articulation icon:



"By CC Range" - This will allow you to use a single controller channel to switch between artics. This allows you to fine tune on your MIDI event list, or to use a midi controller fader or indeed button with a single range assigned to select your desired artic'. Our default setting is guided by our UACC protocol.

"By KS" - The default setting. BML is scripted so it won't switch mid note but wait 'til the next note-on event before switching. This means you're able to play the key switch say whilst playing a long note and have it switch to a staccato on your next note.

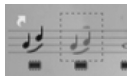
"By Velocity Range" - This is great for designing intelligent staccato patches that say become staccatissimo when you hit the keyboard really hard. A second menu will open up giving you options for this function.

"By MIDI Channel" - Ingeniously turns your single instance of BML into a multi timbral instrument. MIDI channel lets the instrument change articulation based on the incoming MIDI channel. To use, pop the instrument Midi Ch. to 'Omni' mode in Kontakt. The single instance can now be configured to play based on the incoming MIDI channel. For example. Set staccatos to channel 1, longs to channel 2, legato to channel 3.

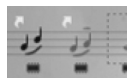
"By Speed Of Playing" - A revolutionary new function that allows you to switch articulations based on the playing speed of your performance. When selected, it provides options to

specify a triggering time-range in milliseconds. (See right hand menu above). For example, you could specify that 'fast legato' should be activated if the time between playing each interval is between 0 and 250ms (pictured above). Fully configurable to suit the user's playing style and needs and can be deactivated by unchecking 'Enabled' (or if not in the artic switching screen, simply holding ALT/MENU and clicking the articulation icon on the stanza).

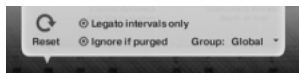
When an articulation has a 'trigger' assigned to it, it shows a little short-cut icon above to let you know that it has been customised.



Holding down ALT/MENU (PC/MAC) and clicking an articulation with this short-cut above it will toggle the trigger between enabled and disabled.



It's a handy way to quickly turn off legato speed/velocity switching if the user doesn't want it.



TRIGGER PANEL - Reset will clear the trigger for this articulation, allowing you to set it to a different type or disable it permanently. Legato intervals will only activate this trigger if the notes played are legato intervals. Ignore if purged means that this trigger will only occur if the articulation is not purged.

Group allows you to group together triggers. When set, the trigger only occurs when an articulation in the same group is currently active. For example, use this if you wanted to set up speed triggers on legato articulations, but don't want them to trigger if you have staccatos/marc/shorts selected.

OTHER WAYS TO SWITCH ARTICULATIONS

Alongside switching your articulations manually by hand, via keyswitch or via the advanced methods mentioned above you may also want to try a new system we've dubbed UACC (universal articulation controller channel). Whereby each and every possible style of articulation has been given a unique CC data number. Simply use CC#32 and the table found in Appendix E to see how this can work for you.

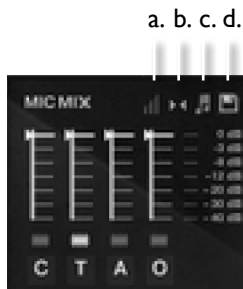
POWER TIP: Whilst there are many ways to switch between articulations, many pros still prefer to have a different articulation in a single instance per track on their DAW. This enables them to assign different reverb levels and bake helpful stems that can be used in conjunction with live instruments (to work like this it's best to load up artics from the individual articulations sub folder).

3. MICROPHONE MIXER

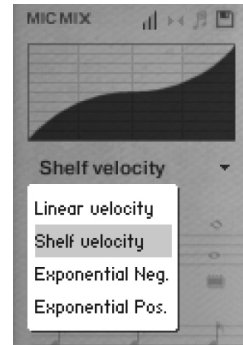
Giving you greater control over the blends of microphone positions for your work.

Use the chips beneath the faders to load & unload different microphones and the faders above to tweak the balance of them. Turning a fader all the way down will also unload the mics, conversely turning the fader back up will reload. Left click on the faders to assign CC controllers so you can mix these live for fantastic shifts in the spacial nature of the samples. Right / Ctrl click on the mic letters to change Kontakt channel/output assignment.

On the top right of the mixer controller section are some deeper mixing options.



3a VELOCITY RESPONSE



Pick from 4 different velocity curves to suit your controller.

3b CLOSE PAN MIC COLLAPSER



The close mics are a stereo mix and this collapser allows you to refine how the stereo image is handled. All our musicians are recorded in-situ, ie. where they would be seated on a standard scoring session, giving you a fantastic spectral spread when putting all the elements together, which helps define the detail. This panning tool helps you to manage and tweak this to your own tastes/ needs.

STEREO WIDTH - Allows you to control how far the stereo image reaches. All the way to the right would be like having your

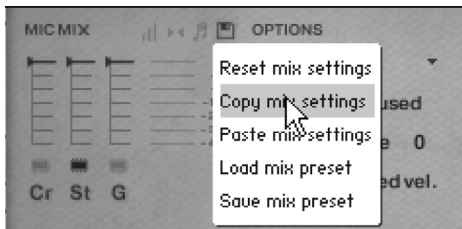
two pan pots panned hard. All the way to the left would be like having both pots centre,

STEREO PAN - Then allows you to control where in the pan field the centre of this image is placed.

3c MIC MIX TO ARTICULATION LINKER

The small notation symbol locks the microphone mix or tweak you've made to the articulation selected. This means if you want to boost any perceived inconsistencies in volume between say pizzicato and col legno you can. Or indeed if you want to roll off some of the hall ambience for a short versus the long articulations this is how to fine tune.

3d MIXER PRESETS



A new way to transfer mixer settings between patches, or save and load presets to disk.

AUTOMATING MIXER FADERS - Each mixer fader has a dedicated #CC. To change this to suit your MIDI controller or surface, simply right click (on PC) or command click (on Mac) on the fader itself to "learn" the new controller.

ROUTING MIC MIXES - To route each mic mixer channel to unique Kontakt channels simply click on the Mic acronym. Great for putting your ambient mics in the surround for example. Also good for tracklaying individual mics for your engineer to control in your final mix sessions.

4. GENERAL CONTROLS

OPTIONS

PRESETS - This allows you to load predetermined sets of articulations affectionately called articulation sets (see General Overview Panel) quickly and easily to optimise your system quickly for essential articulations or to start building templates using empty “shells”.

PURGE UNUSED - This control keeps unloading any samples you are not using to keep your memory usage as low as possible.

TRANPOSE - Toggle this on and tweak the number to the right to transpose your instrument. Note this is not the same as tuning, the instrument will actually offset the samples to the selected pitch. A great way to “track up” BML and make it sound bigger!

CC MAPPED VEL(OCITY) - Click this to control note velocity with the Dynamics slider. If a user has customer the dynamics slider, that same customised CC will control velocity now.

ROUND ROBINS & LEGATO

NO EXTRA FUNCTIONALITY(NEIGHBOURING ZONES)- Next to this lies a pop-down menu with some amazing new functions:

- **“No extra Functionality”** - Is the standard default where round robins are used as they were intended.

- **“Neighbouring Zones”** - pulls from neighbouring zones, so for an ‘8RR’ instrument, you effectively cycle through up to 24 different sounding notes when pressing a key. It’s still just playing the one RR at a time, though giving you more of them. In legato mode this also alternates between 3 legato intervals to give a fake round robin.

- **“2x Round Robin With Skip”** - plays two RR simultaneously, so you get a thicker sound, it’s the equivalent of plopping two notes on top of each other in your DAW (and it drops the overall volume ~6db so that the levels remain the same but it just sounds thicker). NB THIS IS NOT AVAILABLE TO LEGATO TRANSITIONS. This plays the pairs and moves ahead by 2 RR. In this mode RR is effectively halved. eg, if you press a note it would play RR1/RR2 then RR3/RR4 ,etc.

- **“Layer 2x Round Robins With No Skip”** - As above but this plays a pair but doesn’t move ahead by 2 so that RR isn’t halved. So if you press a note it would play RR1/RR2, then RR2/RR3, then RR3/RR4.

ROUND ROBINS - This refers to the number of round robins (multiple recordings of the same notes that cycle around as you repeatedly play a note) your instrument uses, the number can be dragged up and down (1-8) to save you memory.

RESET FROM F0 - This enables you to control the round robin cycle (so it sounds identical every time you play) toggle on & play the key selected (default F0) to reset.

RESET ON TRANSPORT - As above but resets every time you press play! Genius!

SHORT ARTICULATIONS RT - This new option allows you to toggle whether staccato/tenuto/marcato notes have a release trigger that plays on release. This lets you tighten up staccatos or end marcatos/tenutos earlier than they were recorded.

5. EXPRESSION CONTROLS

We curated some of these for the general controls view, here is the full complement, dial these cc’s into your midi controller for an infinite choice of emotional and human responses.

DYNAMICS - CC#1 This slider displays and controls which dynamic layer is live. Also controlled via the modulation wheel.

VIBRATO - CC#21 This mixes between vibrato and non, or senza vibrato.

SPEED - CC#16 Controls legato interval speed. Great to use when playing the lines into your DAW for more responsive less laggy control. Dial back on playback for greater realism.

INTENSITY - CC#15 This is a great way to vary and humanise the legato articulations. Dial it all the way up for a more pronounced emotional start to each note, dial it back for a more transparent transition.

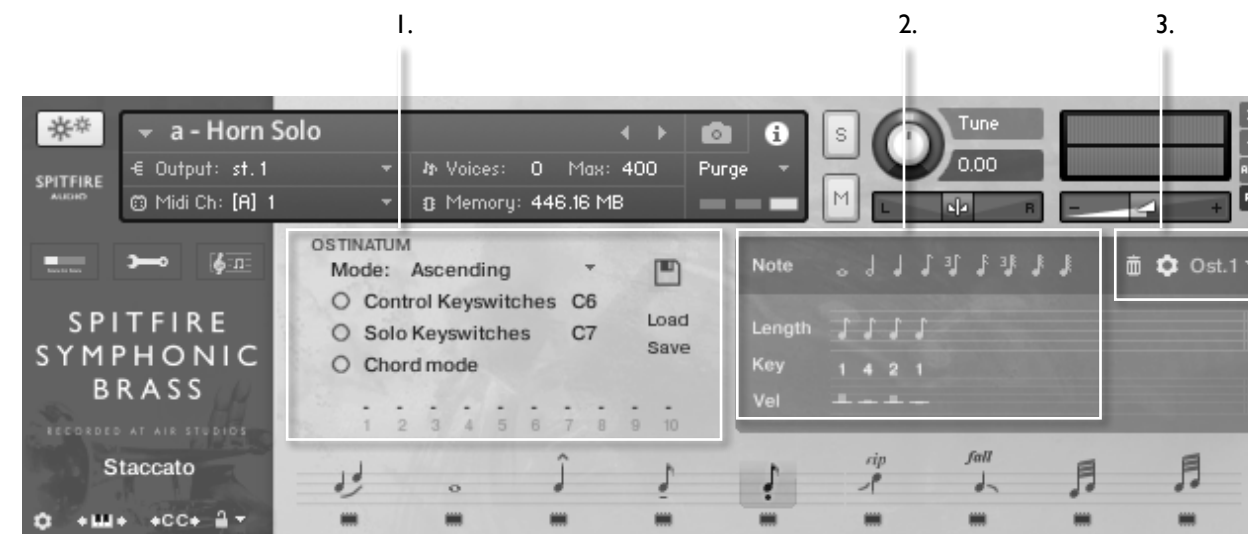
RELEASE - CC#17 Dialed in all the way, this helps blur the transitions when using long articulations in slow passages in a natural and musical way. Dial back for more focus and detail..

TIGHTNESS - CC#18 We proudly cut our samples from the true beginning of the note, as the bow engages the string and the rosin begins to weave its magic. The net effect of this is laggy and sometimes very small inconsistencies in timing. Which we love! It Sounds real! But it’s not to everyone’s taste. This ingenious device allows you to tighten and loosen to your heart’s content. An excellent use of this is to dial it all the way to the right in order to play your part in. Once you’re happy, adjust to taste and put a negative delay in the track header of your DAW which is the same amount as the Tightness setting.

EXPRESSION - CC#11 Displays the overall instrument volume (0-100%). Remember you can also trim your instrument volume with CC#7.

THE OSTINATUM

Best used with short articulations, this ever evolving device can offer instant chaotic inspiration or be used to create scientifically designed rhythms, ostinati and arpeggiated sequences as well as shimmering tremolando effects.



1. SETTINGS

MODE - Selects how the Ostinatum will interpret your playing. Ostinatum will sequence a maximum of 10 notes (one for each of your fingers). It needs to arrange them into a note order “1-10” and this determines how it does that.

OFF - The default position Ostinatum remains dormant.

ORDER PRESSED - This will organise the notes in the order you pressed them.

ASCENDING - From bottom to top.

DESCENDING - From top to bottom.

CONTROL KEYSWITCHES - Allows you to set up a section of the keyboard that controls the state of the ostinatum. These keyswitch let you turn it off, or set the Mode.

SOLO KEYSWITCHES - Allows you to dedicate a section of the keyboard to keyswitches that solo each ostinatum track. The first keyswitch turns all tracks on, the following keyswitches solo each individual track.

CHORD MODE - This ignores any note order and simply plays everything polyphonically, great for measured trem style effects.

2. RHYTHM COMPUTER

NOTE MENU - Click these to place a note into the computer at the length you desire. Click the trash can to delete, or choose a preset from the drop down on the right. The cog allows you further fine tuning and configuration tools.

LENGTH - This displays the note lengths in sequence that you have selected from the Note Menu. Drag down here to create rest versions of the note length.

KEY - Under each note you can then select which key (displayed in real time in the Transport) this note is attached to. Scroll up and down to select.

LEVEL - Adjust these bars up and down to adjust the velocity levels of each notes, this will bring your rhythm sequence to life and provide you with all sorts of surprising syncopated accents.

LOAD/ SAVE - Allows you to store your previously made Ostinati.

3. PATTERN SELECTOR

With the Ostinatum machine, there’s a dropdown on the rhythm computer allowing you to switch between (and create) up to 8 different patterns.

By default these layer on top of each other, but you can also configure them to be solo using either the Ostinatum track options:



Or using the ‘solo keyswitch’ option. With Solo Keyswitch, 9 new (customisable) keyswitches are added to the keyboard:



The very first one unmutes all tracks so that they play together. The next eight solo each individual track respectively. When you press them, everything but that keyswitch’s track is muted.

The second image shows how you could programme crazy 16ths on track 1, lazy halves on track 2, and then keyswitch between them in your DAW.

APPENDIX A - RECOMMENDED TECH SPECS

IF YOU PLAN TO USE THIS LIBRARY WITH THE FULL VER-
SION OF KONTAKT PLEASE MAKE SURE YOU HAVE THE
LATEST VERSION OF KONTAKT 5 INSTALLED.

RECOMMENDED SPEC:

The better your computer, the better the performance of any Spitfire module. But not to worry if you're not spec'd up to the hilt. All programs are provided with a set of parameters that enable you to dial back the CPU demands of any given patch. But moving forward, we're confident this module will keep your computer busy for many years to come! We recommend a combination of high processor speeds, a good chunk of memory and a devoted 7200rpm eSata, USB2 or 3, or Thunderbolt audio drive. The more memory you have, the less demand placed on your drive, and having a totally devoted drive gives you the chance to load less into memory and reduce load times. The higher the speed of your CPU, the more capable your computer will be to deal with some of the amazing, but complicated scripts we've written.

PCs:

We recommend Windows 7 or later (latest Service Pack, 32/64 Bit), Intel Core Duo or AMD Athlon 64 X2, 4 GB RAM (8 GB recommended).

MACs:

We recommend Mac OS X 10.10 or later (latest update), Intel Core 2 Duo, 4 GB RAM (8 GB recommended).

APPENDIX B - KONTAKT vs KONTAKT PLAYER

Kontakt Player is a free version of the Kontakt sample playback engine available to download:

<https://www.native-instruments.com/en/products/komplete/samplers/kontakt-5/downloads/>

It works with libraries that the developer has paid a license fee for. Essentially, you've bought this playback engine along with your library.

The Kontakt player gives you full access to all the sounds and all the editable parameters on the front panel. Also, unlike non-Player libraries, these libraries will also have a banner that appears on the Kontakt Libraries pane.

If you want to go deeper into editing you'll need a full version. As you will already own the free Kontakt player and have bought one of our 'player' libraries you will be eligible for a discount upgrade to Kontakt via the NI website. See here for more details:

<https://www.native-instruments.com/en/products/komplete/samplers/kontakt-5/pricing/crossgrade-offer/>

DRIVES:

USB2 or USB3, Thunderbolt, or eSata, 7200rpm. Ask your dealer for drives that are suitable for "AV use". If you can afford an SSD drive, this will massively increase the power of your system. Instead of 7-9ms seek time, the usual seek time is <0.1ms. These are fast enough to run a patch 'Purged' of all its samples, and they can load on the fly as you play the notes. You can also reduce your sampler's "pre-load" buffer tenfold meaning you'll be able to load enormous orchestral palettes into a single machine.

HOST:

The Kontakt 5 platform should work comfortably on most commonly found platforms and DAWs. As always make sure you're as up-to-date as you can afford! If your main DAW is not a newish machine, or has a limited spec, and you're planning on building or adding Spitfire to an already large orchestral palette, you could consider running your library independently of your DAW, either on your host computer (e.g. via ReWire) or on a slave device (e.g. via MIDI or MOLA). This will assist your loading times, and will allow your DAW to do what it does best, sort out all your note ons and note offs! We heartily endorse Plogue Bidule (<http://www.plogue.com>) as a virtual rack/ routing system.

If the library you want to use is NOT a 'Player' library (the majority of our libraries) then you need to buy the full retail version of Kontakt.

Then you can also load 'non-Player' libraries like some of our other ranges, Spitfire LABS, Harp, Piano, Harpsichord, Solo Strings etc. Please note that non-Player library instruments will not appear on the Kontakt libraries pane and so can't be added as a library as Player libraries need to be. Instead, these libraries will simply need to be loaded via the Kontakt files browser or alternatively you can add the library as a favourite to the Kontakt Quick Load window.

APPENDIX C I - ARTICULATION LIST

A - HORN SOLO:

- a - Horn Solo - Fall
- a - Horn Solo - Long Flutter
- a - Horn Solo - Long
- a - Horn Solo - Rip
- a - Horn Solo - Short Marcato
- a - Horn Solo - Short Staccatissimo
- a - Horn Solo - Short Staccato
- a - Horn Solo - Short Tenuto
- a - Horn Solo - Trill (Major 2nd)
- a - Horn Solo - Trill (Minor 2nd)

B - HORNS A2:

- b - Horns a2 - Bells up Crotchet
- b - Horns a2 - Bells up Long
- b - Horns a2 - Bells up Quaver
- b - Horns a2 - Bells up Staccatissimo
- b - Horns a2 - Bells up Staccato
- b - Horns a2 - Fall
- b - Horns a2 - Long Cuivre
- b - Horns a2 - Long Flutter
- b - Horns a2 - Long Stopped
- b - Horns a2 - Long
- b - Horns a2 - Multitongue
- b - Horns a2 - Rip
- b - Horns a2 - Short Marcato
- b - Horns a2 - Short Staccatissimo
- b - Horns a2 - Short Staccato
- b - Horns a2 - Short Tenuto
- b - Horns a2 - Trill (Major 2nd)
- b - Horns a2 - Trill (Minor 2nd)

C - HORNS A6:

- c - Horns a6 - Fall
- c - Horns a6 - Fanfare
- c - Horns a6 - Long Cuivre
- c - Horns a6 - Long
- c - Horns a6 - Multitongue
- c - Horns a6 - Rip
- c - Horns a6 - Short Marcato
- c - Horns a6 - Short Staccato
- c - Horns a6 - Short Tenuto

D - TENOR TROMBONE SOLO:

- d - Tenor Trombone Solo - Falls
- d - Tenor Trombone Solo - Long Cuivre
- d - Tenor Trombone Solo - Long Flutter Muted
- d - Tenor Trombone Solo - Long Flutter
- d - Tenor Trombone Solo - Long Muted
- d - Tenor Trombone Solo - Long
- d - Tenor Trombone Solo - Multitongue
- d - Tenor Trombone Solo - Rips
- d - Tenor Trombone Solo - Short Marcato Muted
- d - Tenor Trombone Solo - Short Marcato
- d - Tenor Trombone Solo - Short Staccato Muted
- d - Tenor Trombone Solo - Short Staccato
- d - Tenor Trombone Solo - Short Tenuto Muted
- d - Tenor Trombone Solo - Short Tenuto

E - TENOR TROMBONES A2:

- e - Tenor Trombones a2 - Falls
- e - Tenor Trombones a2 - FX Gliss
- e - Tenor Trombones a2 - Long Cuivre
- e - Tenor Trombones a2 - Long
- e - Tenor Trombones a2 - Multitongue
- e - Tenor Trombones a2 - Rips
- e - Tenor Trombones a2 - Short Marcato
- e - Tenor Trombones a2 - Short Staccato
- e - Tenor Trombones a2 - Short Tenuto

F - BASS TROMBONE SOLO:

- f - Bass Trombone Solo - Falls
- f - Bass Trombone Solo - Long Cuivre
- f - Bass Trombone Solo - Long Flutter
- f - Bass Trombone Solo - Long
- f - Bass Trombone Solo - Multitongue
- f - Bass Trombone Solo - Rips
- f - Bass Trombone Solo - Short Marcato
- f - Bass Trombone Solo - Short Staccato
- f - Bass Trombone Solo - Short Tenuto

G - BASS TROMBONES A2:

- g - Bass Trombones a2 - Falls
- g - Bass Trombones a2 - FX Gliss
- g - Bass Trombones a2 - Long Cuivre
- g - Bass Trombones a2 - Long
- g - Bass Trombones a2 - Multitongue
- g - Bass Trombones a2 - Rips
- g - Bass Trombones a2 - Short Marcato
- g - Bass Trombones a2 - Short Staccato
- g - Bass Trombones a2 - Short Tenuto

H - CONTRABASS TROMBONE SOLO:

- h - Contrabass Trombone Solo - Falls
- h - Contrabass Trombone Solo - Long Cuivre
- h - Contrabass Trombone Solo - Long Stopped
- h - Contrabass Trombone Solo - Long
- h - Contrabass Trombone Solo - Rips
- h - Contrabass Trombone Solo - Short CS
- h - Contrabass Trombone Solo - Short Marcato
- h - Contrabass Trombone Solo - Short Staccato
- h - Contrabass Trombone Solo - Short Tenuto

I - TROMBONES A6:

- i - Trombones a6 - Falls
- i - Trombones a6 - Fanfare
- i - Trombones a6 - Long Cuivre
- i - Trombones a6 - Long
- i - Trombones a6 - Multitongue
- i - Trombones a6 - Rips
- i - Trombones a6 - Short Marcato
- i - Trombones a6 - Short Staccato
- i - Trombones a6 - Short Tenuto

J - TRUMPET SOLO:

- j - Trumpet Solo - FX Gliss
- j - Trumpet Solo - Long Flutter
- j - Trumpet Solo - Long Mariachi
- j - Trumpet Solo - Long Muted
- j - Trumpet Solo - Long
- j - Trumpet Solo - Multitongue
- j - Trumpet Solo - Short Marcato Muted
- j - Trumpet Solo - Short Marcato
- j - Trumpet Solo - Short Staccato Muted
- j - Trumpet Solo - Short Staccato
- j - Trumpet Solo - Short Tenuto Muted
- j - Trumpet Solo - Short Tenuto
- j - Trumpet Solo - Trill (Major 2nd)
- j - Trumpet Solo - Trill (Minor 2nd)

K - TRUMPETS A2:

- k - Trumpets a2 - Falls
- k - Trumpets a2 - Long Mariachi
- k - Trumpets a2 - Long Muted
- k - Trumpets a2 - Long
- k - Trumpets a2 - Multitongue
- k - Trumpets a2 - Rips
- k - Trumpets a2 - Short Marcato
- k - Trumpets a2 - Short Staccato
- k - Trumpets a2 - Short Tenuto
- k - Trumpets a2 - Trill (Major 2nd)
- k - Trumpets a2 - Trill (Minor 2nd)

L - TRUMPETS A6:

- l - Trumpets a6 - Fall
- l - Trumpets a6 - Fanfare
- l - Trumpets a6 - Long Cuivre
- l - Trumpets a6 - Long
- l - Trumpets a6 - Multitongue
- l - Trumpets a6 - Rip
- l - Trumpets a6 - Short Marcato
- l - Trumpets a6 - Short Staccato
- l - Trumpets a6 - Short Tenuto

M - TUBA SOLO:

- m - Tuba Solo - Falls
- m - Tuba Solo - Long Stopped
- m - Tuba Solo - Long
- m - Tuba Solo - Rips
- m - Tuba Solo - Short Marcato
- m - Tuba Solo - Short Staccato
- m - Tuba Solo - Short Stopped
- m - Tuba Solo - Short Tenuto

N - CONTRABASS TUBA SOLO:

- n - Contrabass Tuba Solo - Falls
- n - Contrabass Tuba Solo - Long
- n - Contrabass Tuba Solo - Rips
- n - Contrabass Tuba Solo - Short Marcato
- n - Contrabass Tuba Solo - Short Staccato
- n - Contrabass Tuba Solo - Short Tenuto

O - CIMBASSO SOLO:

- o - Cimbasso Solo - Falls
- o - Cimbasso Solo - Long Cuivre
- o - Cimbasso Solo - Long
- o - Cimbasso Solo - Rips
- o - Cimbasso Solo - Short Marcato
- o - Cimbasso Solo - Short Staccato
- o - Cimbasso Solo - Short Tenuto

P - CIMBASSI A2:

- p - Cimbassi a2 - Falls
- p - Cimbassi a2 - Long Alt
- p - Cimbassi a2 - Long Cuivre
- p - Cimbassi a2 - Long
- p - Cimbassi a2 - Rips
- p - Cimbassi a2 - Short Marcato
- p - Cimbassi a2 - Short Staccato
- p - Cimbassi a2 - Short Tenuto

LEGATO TECHNIQUES:

- a - Horn Solo - Legato
- b - Horns a2 - Legato
- c - Horns a6 - Performance Legato
- d - Tenor Trombone Solo - Legato (coming soon in FREE update)
- e - Tenor Trombones a2 - Legato
- f - Bass Trombone Solo - Legato (coming soon in FREE update)
- g - Bass Trombones a2 - Legato
- i - Trombones a6 - Performance Legato
- j - Trumpet Solo - Legato
- k - Trumpets a2 - Legato
- l - Trumpets a6 - Performance Legato
- m - Tuba Solo - Legato

APPENDIX D - MIC & MIX ACRONYMS

STANDARD ARRAY:
(available as part of the ‘core’ product)

C - Close mics, a selection of valve mics placed for optimum focus close to the instruments.This mic control is great to add in for added definition and at times a bit of“rounding of sound”, in isolation it can be a way of achieving a more intimate or pop-music style sound.

T - Tree. This refers to the “Decca” tree of three mics placed above the conductors podium. In the case of Sable; 3 priceless vintage Neumann M50s. These are placed to give the ultimate sound of the band, the hall and are the default mic position that loads in with each patch.

A - Ambient. A set of condenser mics placed high up in the gallery away from the band. This mic position gives a massive amount of stereo spread and room sound over the band. Great mixed in with the other mics but also ideal fed to your Ls & Rs speaker sends for true surround information.

EXTENDED ARRAY:
(available as part of the ‘Mics and Mixes’ expansion pack)

O - Outriggers, a set of vintage mics placed wide apart to the left and right of the tree. These give a similar balance of room and band but with a broader stereo spread. The effect of this mic is somewhere between the tree and ambient mics.

ST - Stereo Mic. These are totally different mics in a totally different position to the tree (closer to ground level) and have a more direct and immediate sound than the tree.

G - Gallery mics, three mics at the very furthest point from the band way up in the gallery.A true representation of Air-Studios’ amazing ambience.

CR - Close ribbons. Placed next to the standard close mics but using a rarefied selection of vintage ribbon mics to add a warm and rounded tone.

JAKE JACKSON MIXES
3 extraordinary mixes from our chief engineer to save your system resources


B - Broad, a cinematic/ symphonic mix that allow the hall to really speak out.

M - Medium, a more intimate but still very classic version of the mix above.

F - Fine, a much more detailed and immediate sound with less hall, great for pop!

APPENDIX E - UACC

With the development of Spitfire’s BML Sable it was proving quite difficult to standardise how to access the ever-growing number of articulations contained within instruments and libraries.While they worked adequately, Keyswitches and CC32 were inconsistent between sections and instruments and it could prove a pain to do something as simple as substituting a Viola for a Violin section.

To address the problem, Spitfire developed UACC , a specification that hopes to standardise articulation control between instruments and libraries. UACC is turned on via the Keyswitch locking option () and utilises the same CC as above (and can be customised identically).When UACC is activated you can change articulation by setting CC32 to specific values that correlative with different articulations. Here’s the latest (v2) spec:


Long (sustain)	34	Detache	80	Synced - 120bpm (trem/trill)
1 Generic	35	Higher	81	Synced - 150bpm (trem/trill)
2 Alternative	36	Lower	82	Synced - 180bpm (trem/trill)
3 Octave				
4 Octave muted	Short			Phrases & Dynamics
5 Small (1/2)	40	Generic	90	FX 1
6 Small muted	41	Alternative	91	FX 2
7 Muted	42	Very short (spicc)	92	FX 3
8 Soft (flaut/hollow)	43	Very short (soft)	93	FX 4
9 Hard (cuivre/overb)	44	Leisurely (stacc)	94	FX 5
10 Harmonic	45	Octave	95	FX 6
11 Temolo/flutter	46	Octave muted	96	FX 7
12 Tremolo muted	47	Muted	97	FX 8
13 Tremolo soft/low	48	Soft (brush/feather)	98	FX 9
14 Tremolo hard/high	49	Hard (dig)	99	FX 10
15 Tremolo muted low	50	Tenuto	100	Up (rips/runs)
16 Vibrato (molto vib)	51	Tenuto Soft	101	Downs (falls/runs)
17 Higher (sultasto/bells up)	52	Marcato	102	Crescendo
18 Lower (sul pont)	53	Marcato Soft	103	Decrescendo
19 Lower muted	54	Marcato Hard	104	Arc
	55	Marcato Long	105	Slides
Legato	56	Plucked (pizz)		
20 Generic	57	Plucked hard (bartok)	Various	
21 Alternative	58	Struck (col leg)	110	Disco up (rips)
22 Octave	59	Higher	111	Disco down (falls)
23 Octave muted	60	Lower	112	Single string (Sul C/G/etc.)
24 Small	61	Harmonic		
25 Small muted				
26 Muted	Decorative			
27 Soft	70	Trill (minor2nd)		
28 Hard	71	Trill (major 2nd)		
29 Hramonic	72	Trill (minor 3rd)		
30 Tremolo	73	Trill (major 3rd)		
31 Slow (port/gliss)	74	Trill (perfect 4th)		
32 Fast	75	Multitongue		
33 Run	76	Multitongue muted		

For example, turning on UACC and changing CC32 to 26 will change the current articulation to Legato - Muted. Setting it to 52 would change to Short - Marcato.You can set these manually in your DAW but it’s much easier to utilise DAW functionality such as VST Note Expression, or a dedicate tablet app such as Lemur,TouchOSc, LiveControl, etc.

The advantages of UACC are that it’s consistent between all supported libraries (ie. setting CC32 to 52 will change to Marcato regardless of the library or patch) and easily configurable on tablet apps such as Lemur. It remains consistent between updates (any product using v2 will have the articulations mapped to the above spec). It also takes up no space on the keyboard.

The disadvantages are that it’s difficult to control for live playing (unless using a tablet) and it does not support articulation layering.

UACC KEYSWITCH

UACC keyswitching is a new feature set to debut in upcoming Spitfire products and updates. It is a mixture of keyswitching and UACC to provide the advantages of both methods.When UACC Keyswitch is activated via the lock panel menu () a single key-switch is available. Using the UACC spec outlined above, this keyswitches velocity is used to switch articulation.

For example pressing the keyswitch at velocity 70 would switch to the Trill (minor 2nd) articulation while pressing at velocity 56 would switch to Short Pizzicato.As with UACC, you can manually input these velocity values but it’s easier to use your DAW or tablet app’s functionality.

The main advantage of UACC KS over UACC is that you can layer articulations by overlaying the keyswitches’s notes on the piano roll.

APPENDIX F - FAQs & TROUBLESHOOTING

Q: HOW DO I AUTHORISE A KONTAKT PLAYER LIBRARY ON A MACHINE NOT CONNECTED TO THE INTERNET?

You have to use the Native Instruments Service Centre. There is an offline system. Copy it over to the offline machine, add the library as usual, then run Service Centre - it will generate a file that they can copy back to the online machine. Its explained as you do it.

Q: HOW DO I DOWNLOAD AND AUTHORISE A KONTAKT FULL LIBRARY ONTO MY MAIN RIG IF IT ISN'T CONNECTED TO THE INTERNET?

Simply use our download manager on a computer that IS connected, transfer over either over your LAN or via a shuttle drive. No further authorisation is required.

Q: THE LIBRARY KEEPS DISAPPEARING FROM MY KONTAKT 'LIBRARIES' PANE OR I CAN'T ADD THE LIBRARY - IT FAILS EACH TIME I TRY?

This is a known Kontakt bug. Please contact our support team to obtain a small file which should enable you to workaroud the problem.

Q: "NO LIBRARY FOUND" ERROR MESSAGE

If you are getting the error message "No Library Found" in Kontakt when trying to add a new library, it's because the product you have purchased isn't a "Player" library (also see appendix B) You will therefore need to load the files manually into Kontakt to load them. This can be done via the 'Files' browser, top left hand side of Kontakt, or by simply dragging the instrument files over the Kontakt window to load them.

Q: WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN KONTAKT AND KONTAKT PLAYER?

See appendix B

Q: HOW CAN I REDOWNLOAD A PRODUCT?

With the continuous improvements to our Library Manager app, we have incorporated the ability to reset your own downloads, be it the entire library or the most recent update!

This can easily be done via your Library Manager app. To reset both your entire library download or the latest update;

Open up the Library Manager app and log in with your account email and password.

- Select the download you wish to re-download
- In the toolbar under Library > Reset Download > Entire Download/Latest Update
- This will reset your whole download/your latest update

You can repeat this process for any of the libraries you own.

Note that there is a limit to how many times you can reset your downloads in a certain time frame. If you do exceed your reset limit please get in touch.

Q: DIFFICULTIES IN DOWNLOADING / INSTALLING

Customers may find that they have some difficulties in the downloading process. If you find that you are having some trouble, please check the list below for possible causes.

- The formatting of your drive, if it is FAT32 this will cause errors, because there is a maximum file size with this format of 4GB and our download files will exceed this limit. To solve this problem, reformat your drive to a more modern format, or use a different drive. We recommend NTFS on PC and Mac OS Extended (journalled) on Mac.

- Free space on your hard drive, please allow at least double the space for the respective library. This is because your library is downloaded compressed, then uncompressed into a separate location, then the original is deleted. So briefly during install, there are two copies of the library on disk. To solve this problem use a drive with more space (the size you'll need during install is listed on the website page of the product you bought). Other issues;

- Library Manager freezes in the "Extracting" stage for hours. This may be because our libraries are often very large files, and this is the stage where the compressed files are extracted and placed in their final locations on the hard drive. There could be hundreds of GB of content to unpack, so it really can take hours. If you're unsure whether it has crashed or is simply extracting files, visit the installation folder you chose when you started the install. If everything is working normally you'll see various files appearing in the folder (or one of its sub-folders).

- If you see a "Download interrupted" message may be caused by a change in IP, usually the case with people using a VPN, or people who for some reason started a download in one country and tried to resume it in another. In this case, please submit a support ticket and we can unblock you.

- If your download gets stuck and is continually cycling and not resuming, please get in touch with us, giving us as much detail as possible about your set up. It would be helpful if you can tell us: Your operating system, where you are downloading from (your country, and also whether you're at home or work), your ISP, and whether there are any proxy servers or firewalls between your computer and the internet.

Q: I'VE LOST MY INSTRUMENT FILES.

In some cases, instrument files may get lost when transferring libraries from one place to another, or if an update has gone wrong. If this happens, the best way forward is to re-download the library in question. It will ensure you will get all of the content you are missing

Q: I HAVE FAST INTERNET, WHY IS MY DOWNLOAD SLOW?

We have no direct influence on your actual download speeds, our libraries are hosted on Amazon S3 servers which are normally very quick but it may well be that at certain times of the day when traffic is particularly busy, your ISP may throttle your connection speeds.

We would advise you to leave your download running overnight as speeds should ramp up at less busy times. Our Library Manager downloader aims to use as much of the available bandwidth as possible to give you the quickest possible speeds, and may take several minutes to reach its peak.

Q: CAN I INSTALL ON MORE THAN ONE COMPUTER?

With our products you have two licenses. This means that you are allowed to download and install on two computers you own, say your main rig and your mobile rig. The best way to get your library on both of your machines is to copy it from one to another via an external HDD. It saves you from having to re-download the whole library again!

Q: CAN I TRY BEFORE I BUY?

No - it is not currently possible to demo our products. If you go to our YOUTUBE CHANNEL you'll see many many walkthroughs containing detailed info about all our products -- you can hear them being played in real time with no smoke and mirrors!

Q: MY LIBRARIES ARE NOT SHOWING UP IN MY LIBRARY MANAGER

A handful of customers may find that when they log into their Library Manager, some of their previous purchased products do not show up in the 'Installed' section or in the 'Download Ready' section either. It may be that you have purchased these under another email address. Checking other possible email addresses for your previous purchases may help to find these missing products. If this is not the case, and these missing products were purchased a few years ago, please create a support ticket telling us your account email address, and any serial numbers you may have to go with these missing products. Our support team can also merge one or more accounts together if you'd like to consolidate all your purchases in one place. The more information, the quicker we can get you back up and running!

Q: HOW DO I UPDATE MY PRODUCTS?

The main premise of downloading our products is that our library manager downloads into the folder you choose, so it is always good to choose the folder above where you want the download to go. The best file path for our products is something very simple, a long file path will cause errors as there is a character limit on how far the library manager to read. We advise a file path of something along the lines of:

Samples Drive > Spitfire Audio - always point the downloader to the folder 'Spitfire Audio' (or the folder above) for all downloads and updates.

When it comes to downloading / updating - if you have a folder called 'Spitfire Audio' always point the library manager to the folder Spitfire Audio - never go into this folder and choose the actual library in question.

Q: HOW DO I REDOWNLOAD THE LATEST UPDATE?

With the continuous improvements to our Library Manager app, we have incorporated the ability to reset your own downloads. This can easily be done via your Library Manager app.

Open up the Library Manager app and log in with your account email and password.

- Select the download you wish to re-download
- In the toolbar under Library > Reset Download > Latest Update
- This will reset your latest update

You can repeat this process for any other updates you wish.

If you do not see the option to reset your download in your Library Manager App, we would advise to download the latest version of the library manager from [HERE](#).

Q: I'VE BEEN WAITING AGES FOR MY DOWNLOAD LINKS...???

We run all our orders through a fraud checking process. The automatic fraud check takes 20 minutes (but can take up to an hour during a very busy period, eg. Black Friday), but if your order gets caught at this stage, we run a manual order check, and this can delay the processing of your order for up to 24 hours (though this would be a rare and exceptional case). You should however receive an order confirmation email IMMEDIATELY upon placing your order. This confirms that your order has successfully been logged in our system and that your payment was successfully taken. Please check your junk folders before contacting our support. The message will come from do_not_reply@spitfireaudio.com if you'd like to add us to your whitelist.

Q: ‘SAMPLES MISSING’ ERROR MESSAGES

In some cases, samples files may get lost when transferring libraries from one place to another, or if an update has gone wrong. You may also get this error in some cases if you installed your library on a drive with just under the minimum necessary amount of space to install the library (remembering that you need **DOUBLE** the size of the final library to install successfully - see above). If this happens, the best way forward is to re-download the library in question. It will ensure you will get all of the content you are missing. For more information on how to re-download a product, please see the question above.

Q: CAN I DOWNLOAD ON A PC, THEN TRANSFER TO A MAC OR VICE VERSA?

All of our libraries are compatible on both PC and Mac computers (as they run inside Kontakt). You can download all of our libraries on either PC or Mac and they will work if you need to transfer them across to the other operating system. We advise to do this via copying which every library you want to move across to an external HDD, and then copying it to your other machine.

Q: HOW DO I DL PRODUCTS ON MAC OSX 10.6.8?

Our Library Manager only supports Mac OSX 10.7 and upwards. If you do not have a system with 10.7 upwards installed, or do not wish to update your system there is a way of creating an external boot drive that will work with our Library Manager app. Alternatively, you can download the library to any other Mac or PC that is compatible with the Library Manager and then simply copy everything over to your own machine. We suggest doing this via an External Hard drive.

Q: NON PLAYER INSTRUMENT OPENING IN ‘DEMO’ MODE?

If you are seeing the ‘demo’ button and your patches are timing out, it means you are trying to run a non-player library in the Kontakt Player software. You need to upgrade your Player to the full version of Kontakt. We try very hard to ensure at all stages of our website that everyone understands which libraries need full Kontakt and which need the Player only. Essentially our Player libraries don’t need the full Kontakt because we have paid the license fee on our customers’ behalf -- this is more financially viable on our higher priced libraries. If you have any of our Player libraries you can qualify for a discount on the full version of Kontakt see [HERE](#) for more information.

HOW TO BATCH RESAVE A LIBRARY

There are two main reasons to batch resave: Firstly it greatly speeds up the loading of patches once you have batch resaved them. Secondly, it can help you find missing samples and relink them to the patches so that you don’t need to search every time you load a patch. Bear in mind that it can sometimes take a few attempts to batch resave, and if Kontakt crashes the first time you try, you could go into the instruments folder and batch resave a bit at a time -- go by sub folders for example, just to lessen the load on Kontakt.

Q: I WANT TO BUY A COLLECTION, BUT I ALREADY OWN 1 OR MORE OF THE PRODS IN IT

Our cart will intelligently deduct the proportional cost of any products you already own from the total price when you get to the checkout.

Q: I’VE LOST MY SERIAL NUMBER FOR PRODUCT ACTIVATION

Emails get misplaced and you might find that you are out of luck when you need to find a past serial number. The best place to find all of your serial numbers would be to log into your Native Instruments account [HERE](#), and traverse to the My Products, Serials, And Downloads section. Under there you will find all of your serial numbers, including your Spitfire Audio serial numbers. If you find that the serial number you are looking for is not there, please contact us with all of the relevant information.

Q: I HAVE FOUND A BUG

In some cases we can’t squash them all and bugs shamefully make their way through. If you think you have found a bug, please contact us with all the relevant information;

- A description of the bug you have found
- A screencast (video) of the bug happening, or an audio example
- The exact patch name (or patches) in question and also the library giving us as much detail as possible will help us get to the bottom of the issue.

Q: WHAT IS THE NCW COMPRESSED FORMAT?

This is Native Instrument’s new lossless compressed sample format – we have managed to reduce the sample data pool by around 55% and this also shows a benefit in streaming for you, along with reduced hard disk space required.

Q: WHAT IS YOUR REFUNDS / RETURNS POLICY?

If you have NOT completed the download / installation process, then we CAN refund / return your product, please contact support with your account email address and order number so we can handle this quickly. If you HAVE completed the installation process (even if you’ve not yet registered your serial number), please see our EULA in regards to why we do not accept refunds and returns. We can refund hard drive orders up until the point when the drive is dispatched from our office. This is usually 2-4 days after you order.

Q: I’VE FORGOTTEN MY PASSWORD?

If you have forgotten your password, please see this [link](#), and click ‘Forgotten Password’. If at some point in the past you asked us to merge two or more accounts but have since forgotten, you MAY find that the forgotten password isn’t working for the email address you asked us to merge FROM. In this case, please contact support with your name, and any email addresses you think we might know about, and we’ll work out what has happened.

Q: VEP - CONTROLS / GUI HAS DISAPPEARED!?

You need to ‘connect’ the instance of VEP to your sequencer, and send it some MIDI - then the controls will reappear. Unless the instance of VEP is ‘booted up’ by actually connecting it, Kontakt will not complete the setup of the instrument which includes drawing the GUI.

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