INSTRUCTION MANUAL
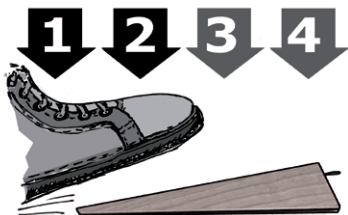
We thank you for purchasing the ONE.2 and hope you are happy with this innovative product. Please read the following instructions carefully to learn how the device functions. ONE.2 is a musical instrument, which requires practice. With this instrument, you will be able to create incredible music.

Getting started

As soon as you tap the foot switch, ONE.2 is activated and awaits another tap for 2 seconds. Right after the second "tap", ONE.2 starts transmitting a so called "MIDI Clock" signal. This information synchronizes your synthesizer, sequencer or computer software to the tempo.

The ONE.2 calculates the tempo with the time between the two taps on the pedal and bases the calculation on a quarter note. Example: if there is 1 second between the two taps, this would equal 60bpm: 60 beats per minute. Half a second means 120bpm, 2 seconds 30bpm, etc. In case the foot pedal has only been tapped once, nothing will happen. The device can be started again at any time.

MIDI Clock is a so called real-time message, which is sent 24 times per quarter note (MIDI Time Code has to do with time information and has nothing to do with MIDI Clock). The instructions of your keyboard or sequencer will explain the use of MIDI Clock for synchronization with your device.

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Turning off

To turn ONE.2 off, double-click the pedal at more than 240bpm, or more than twice the speed of its current tempo.

Turning on and starting

Tap the pedal on the "1" and the "2" (of course, you can also tap the "3", "4" (assuming 4/4 time) and the next "1" to get a more accurate result). ONE.2 now transmits a continuous MIDI Clock signal and - if "phase correction" is switched on - on the following "1", a "MIDI Start" command is also transmitted. This will start a connected sequencer. Accordingly, the ONE.2 will transmit a "MIDI Stop" when you turn it off.

Tap-on function

While ONE.2 is running you can keep tapping at any time. This tapping influences the tempo and, if "phase correction" is turned on, the phase. ONE.2 calculates the tempo with the average values of the last four time measurements. New values will only be accepted when they are at least half of the actual tempo. Therefore, for larger tempo changes you should change the tempo in small steps.

For arpeggiators, you may want to switch "phase correction" **off**, because you typically start the arpeggiator by pressing keyboard-keys.

If "phase correction" is **on**, each tap has an influence on the phase and shifts the rhythm in the direction of the next quarter note. When the music is completely off beat, the most exact tempo is not useful.

For four new measurements you will have to tap five times: e.g. **"1" - measurement - "2" - measurement - "3" - measurement - "4" - measurement - "1".**

This is why the ONE.2 uses a sophisticated algorithm, which will slightly increase or decrease the tempo in a short time, to get constantly closer to the time you are tapping.

phase correction **„off"** *(up)*

To keep the influence of inaccurate taps small, the average values are constantly calculated. This means that with an increasing amount of taps the influence on the phase is larger. When you stop tapping, the phase shift ceases. However, single taps still have a certain influence.

Keep in mind that ONE.2 is an instrument and exact tapping has to be learned in the same way that correct timing has to be learned when playing other instruments.

Technical data:

- **MIDI Clock** from second tap on the foot switch
- **If "phase correction" is on:** MIDI Start on the first "1" (after 96 clocks), MIDI Stop when turning off
- **Tempo range:** 35 – 210 bpm
- **Calculation exactness:** 24bit, +/- 2 microseconds
- **Powered** via a USB power supply or USB device connector (keyboard or computer)
- **The USB plug is only for power supply**, there's no further USB MIDI functionality

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