English

Where to place the instrument?
In the left hand section of the organ is located the third channel of the 3D Orbitone system. This part of the organ should not be placed against a wall or a piece of furniture.
A minimum distance of 50 cm. should be maintained, so that the sound of the Orbitone system will be at its best.

Switching on
Carefully check to which voltage your organ has been adjusted, this may be done by comparing the voltage specified on the nameplate located at the back of the organ with the mains. If your mains show a different voltage, your dealer must adapt the instrument to the mains. The organ is switched on and off by means of the mains switch I. Pilotlamp Nr. 2 signalises if the organ is on.

REGISTRATION UPPER MANUAL
The Upper Manual consists of a three section registration and has three register groups (3, 5 and 6).

Solo group (3)
Oboe 8′
French Horn 8′
Trumpet 8′

Accent solos (4)
By using the register „Accent Solos" the solo voices will be accentuated.

Principal group (5)
In this group are to be found the specific classical organ voices, also suitable for modern music.
Diapason 16′
Principal 8′
Salicional 8′
Octave 4′
String 4′

Tibia groep (6)
Tibia 16′
Tibia 8′
Tibia 4′
The registers in this group produce a warm round tone and combine perfectly with the solo and principal groups.

Cancel Tibias (7)
The „Cancel Tibias" register makes it possible with one movement to disengage or re-engage the depressed Tibia registers.

Strings ensemble Upper Manual
On page 15 a complete description of the strings ensemble may be found.

REGISTRATION LOWER MANUAL
The lower manual consists of a two section registration and has two register groups (13-14).

Principal group (13)
Diapason 8′
String 8′
Octave 4′

Tibia group (14)
Tibia 8′
Tibia 4′
These registers may very well be used simultaneously with the principal group.

Balance (19)
The lower manual volume can be regulated with sliding control 19. Hereby the volume of the lower manual can be adapted to that of the upper manual.

Strings ensemble Lower Manual (see page 15)

REGISTRATION PEDAL
The pedal registration consists of a two section registration and has two register groups.

Subbass 16′ Bourdon 8′	}	17	Diapason 16′ Gedeckt 8′	}	16

Accent Pedal (15)
By using the register „Accent Pedal" the pedal registers will be given extra volume.

Pedal Sustain (24)
By depressing push button 24 a sustain effect on the pedal registers Subbass 16′ and Bourdon 8′ will be obtained. „Sustain" means that the tone will be retained for a short period of time after releasing the pedal.

Pedal Percussion
A percussion effect on the pedal registers Diapason 16′ and Gedeckt 8′ can be obtained by depressing push-button pedal-sustain 24.
The pedal-percussion effect comes about, whenever a pedal-key is depressed and held.
The percussion and sustain effect may also be combined whenever both register groups (16-17) are used simultaneously.

SUSTAIN REGISTRATION GROUP (10)
By making use of the sustain group, instruments such as the piano, celesta and clavechord can be imitated. The sustain group consists of the following registrations.
Vibraharp 8′
Glock 8′
Organharp 8′
Celesta 8′
String 8′
The duration of the sustain effect is adjustable by means of register knob 9 (short sustain). Depressing this register shortens the duration of the sustain effect.
The sustain effect is available on both manuals by means of the registers:
Sustain upper manual (11)
Sustain lower manual (12)

Accent Sustain (8)
The register „accent sustain" enables you to give the sustain registers an extra accent.

Vibrato (18)
The vibrato control (18) makes the sound of the organ produce a brillant floating effect.
The vibrato is adjustable from zero to maximum.

Timbre (20)
The timbre regulator (20) makes it possible to control the timbre of the entire organ to suit your own taste. With this control you can change from a bright sound to a deeper sound.

Reverberation (21)

In cathedrals, concert-halls and other large areas your organ would benefit from a natural echo. We call this reverberation. In your living room there is no echo present but the sliding control 21 makes it seem as though your organ is located in an immense area. You can regulate the reverberation from maximum to zero.

Percussion (22)

What is percussion? Percussion on an electronic organ can be best compared with the striking of the hammer on a piano string or other percussion instruments. When you strike a tone on a piano the sound slowly ebbs away. In an ingenious technical way it has now been made possible to obtain this effect on your Eminent 310 Unique. The percussion possibilities are as follows.

By depressing push button 22, the entire solo and principal groups of the upper manual are connected to the percussion system. Further more, sliding control 25 enables you to regulate the duration of the percussion. In which way do you get the most pleasure from the percussion-effect?

The way to play with percussion is easy to learn, but differs a little from the normal way to play an electronic organ: A short period of practice is needed.

a. Switch on the percussion knob 22 and the registers Principal 8′ and String 4′ and place the sliding control 25 in position marked „short".
b. Play the C-scale. Notice that only the first key produces a tone, the others do nothing.
c. Try again, but before depressing a new key, release the previous one. You will now notice that each tone comes through, but flows away rather rapidly. This is because the sliding control 20 is in the „short" position. Now move the control into the „long" position and your tone will be retained much longer.

Vibra (23)

The Eminent Vibra (25) makes it possible to imitate the striking on, for example of a violin or cello. You will notice that the tone begins fixed and by means of the vibra-effect it begins to float. Consult your percussion guide for how to use the vibra.

Preset

It is possible to use percussion-knob 22 as a preset key. The following example of how the preset works, may serve you as a guide.

a. Depress the entire tibia-group (6) of the upper manual. Now play a melody in a flowing manner.
b. Depress percussion knob 22. You can now engage each register of the principal and solo groups, without hearing them being engaged (preselecting). You are now able to mix the pre selected registers with the Tibia group at any moment by releasing push-button 22.
   You should ensure to keep playing in a flowing manner.
c. Re-engaging your percussion knob will cancel your preset selections.

Orbitone 3D Chorus-Tremolo (26-27)

This organ has been equipped with an electronic Orbitone 3D system.

Tremolo: rapid accoustic tremolo for modern music.
Chorus: slow accoustic tremolo for classical music.
The Orbitone effect gives your organ a substantial enrichment of the musical possibilities. Switch 26 allows you to engage the Orbitone 3D system. Switch 27 gives you the opportunity to choose between Chorus and Tremolo.

The Strings Ensemble is a completely new registration which creates a symphony orchestra effect. It is possible with the "Strings Ensemble" to multiply all Solo voices such as the Trumpet, French Horn, Oboe, Clarinet and Flute. In fact, you have a whole symphony orchestra right inside your own organ, which offers unlimited possibilities.

The "Strings Ensemble" enables you to reproduce world famous sounds such as those of Mantovani, The Amsterdam Symphony Orchestra, James Last, Herb Alpert etc. The "Strings Ensemble" registration consists of:

Upper Manual

Violins/Cellos 8′ (32)
Violins 4′ (33)

Depressing push buttons 32 and/or 33 will cancel all Principal - Solo - and Sustain registers, of the upper manual. They clear the way for the String orchestra. When both push-buttons are returned to their former rest position, the cancelled registration of the upper manual will return. It is possible to change the preset registration while playing.

Sustain Strings (34)

Push button 34 gives you the opportunity to obtain a sustain effect with the strings-ensemble whereby the registration is expanded. This effect is particularly well suited when imitating for example a string orchestra, where the sound of the strings flow simultaneously together. When using push button 34 the normal sustain registration is automatically disconnected. The sustain-strings effect may be combined with the entire registration of the upper manual. The duration of the string sustain sound may be adjusted with register 9 (long-short).

Ensemble principal and soloregisters (35)

The complete principal and solo register groups are regulated by push button 35 by way of the strings ensemble. This affords many new possibilities. For example, whenever a soloregister trumpet is depressed, you not only will hear one trumpet, but the entire trumpet section.

The complete strings ensemble registration may be mixed with the Tibia registration 6.

Lower manual

Violins/Cellos 8′ (37)
Violins 4′ (38)

Here also it is possible to make room for the string orchestra by depressing push buttons 37 and 38.

Whenever both buttons are returned to their former rest positions, the original registration is again available. The possibility of pre-selection is also available here.

Sustain strings (39)

This push button control gives the strings ensemble a sustain effect. The duration of the sustain effect is adjustable by means of register 9 (long-short). This control disconnects the entire registration of the upper- and lower manuals.

Volume lower manual (36)

When using the strings ensemble registration, the balance regulator 19 is out of action. By means of regulator 36 the volume of the lower manual can be adapted to that of the upper manual.

Pedal

Pedal strings (40)

Depressing this control gives the grey pedal registers a string effect.

GENERAL REMARKS ABOUT THE STRINGS ENSEMBLE

— Timbre regulator 20 does not work on the strings ensemble.
— In combining organ registration and strings ensemble all effects like Percussion, Vibrato, Vibra and Orbitone may be used.
— However when using the strings ensemble, Vibrato should not or hardly at all be adjusted. It is sufficient to turn the Vibrato knob no further than ¾.
— In the chapter „Registration examples" you will find many possible combinations of the strings ensemble.

Two channels: Normal and Orbitone

As the „Eminent 310" has two seperate amplifiers, each with its own loudspeaker, many possibilities are available by combining push buttons 28 to and including 31. With these push buttons the different registration groups can be linked on to

a. Normal channel (fixed or with the electronic vibrato 18);
b. Orbitone 3D channels.

Example:

When push buttons 28 and 29 are up (that is to say upper manual on normal channel) and push buttons 30 and 31 are depressed (that is to say lower manual on Orbitone channel) the feasibility arises of being able to play „fixed" on the upper manual and with the floating Orbitone effect on the lower manual.

Extra amplifying-Tape recording

For extra amplifying purposes, „output 3 channel amplifier" can be used. The exit is located at the rear of the organ.

As the „Eminent 310" has been fitted with the Orbitone 3D system, the recording on tape or the extra amplifying with Orbitone effect is only posisble by using an excellent microphone.
However it is also possible to use the special 3 channel box (see: output 3 channel amplifier). Your dealer will be pleased to give you more particulars about this box.

Extra entrance

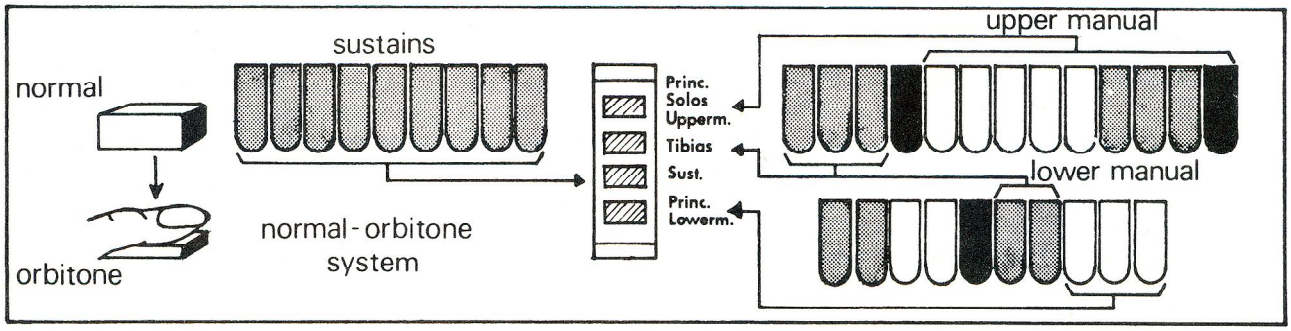
This organ has an extra entrance. By means of this entrance it is possible by way of the sound-channel to increase the volume of the following apparatus:

Record player with crystal pick-up
Tape recorder (diode exit)
Wireless (diode exit)
Rhythm unit

It is advisable to have your dealer explain how to fit the connection.
The dealer should be informed of the

a. entrance sensitivity
b. entrance impedance
c. connection to the organ with the use of a mono guitar plug.

The volume can be controlled with the swell pedal.



PLAYING WITH THE USE OF HEADPHONES

The connection for the use of the headphones is located at the front of the organ, left below the key board. As soon as the plug of the headphones has been connected, the loudspeakers of the organ will automatically shut off. This means you will be able to practise at your ease without disturbing anyone. What's more, in contrast with the earlier acoustic system, it is now possible with the Orbitone 3D system to obtain the stereo dimensional effect by way of the headphones. By this means the playing of the organ has become infinitely more beautiful.
Orbitone and normal channel may be used simultaneously or seperately by using push buttons 19 and 20. It is important to use headphones suitable for the electronic organ. Most headphones available are not suitable. For playing the electronic organ using headphones only the best will do. Your dealer will be glad to advise you.
Technical details for headphones:
Connection 8 Ohm Maximum Power 0,5 Watt. Frequency range 25-15.000 Hz.

TECHNICAL DETAILS

Mains frequency 50 Hz/60 Hz.
Mains voltage 115-220 V.
Power rating: 50 W.
Power output: 30 W.
Loudspeaker impedance: 4 Ohm and 16 Ohm.
3D output: max. 2V/100 Ohm.
Extra input 300 mV 0,15 MOhm.
Suited for 8-16 Ohm headphones.

Spare fuses

In a small envelope at the bottom of the organ 3 spare fuses will be found: 1 x 1,6 A slow, 2 x 2 A. Your dealer will be able to tell you what to do with these fuses.

Registration examples

The registration of an organ is very important. The more so, when the possibilities are as many as they are with the Eminent 310.
In order to be a guide to you, we have prepared a number of registration examples that can be used as a basis for your own taste and imagination. To give you an impression, which effects will give the best results when playing some definite music, we have illustrated several examples with a few short pieces of music.
Playing these short pieces of music will illustrate the special effects obtainable.

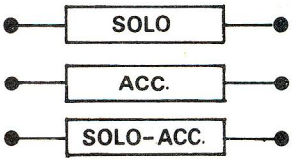
The rules of registration

The registration examples are subdivided into:
— Solo registrations (specific solo voices)
— Modern registrations (for popular music)
— Classical registrations (for classical and religious music)
— Special effects (such as piano, zither, etc.)
— Ensemble effects (orchestra effects and combinations with organ registration).

The Main registration (stated by numbers e.g. 2) can be adjusted by depressing the with a dot marked register. The sliding controls also have to be adjusted as prescribed.
Contrast registrations are possible with the main registrations. These are marked by letters, e.g.t. The main registration remains in normal position. By switching only the marked registers and push buttons on or off, (see music examples; switching on is marked +, switching off is marked —), a clear contrast developes. The variation/contrasts can be applied individually or in combination with the main register. In this way the tone-colour of the organ can be changed rapidly with only a few actions.

Fixed registrations

The lower manual and pedal are intended for accompaniment. The registrations of these need not be changed very often. The so-called fixed registrations are outlined with a dotted line.
On it has been stated by which registration numbers this fixed registration can be retained unchanged. Simple variations on this can be made by means of a contrast-adjustment as described above. To prevent a registration getting lost by not playing on the correct place of the manual, you will find with every registration-example the following indications.



Right hand for melody on manual.
Left hand for accompaniment on manual.
Both hands possible on one manual.

When Orbitone has been marked as a dot between brackets (●), you may choose between Chorus and Tremolo.

RITHMIX

The model Eminent 310 Theatre has a built-in Rhythm section.
With the Eminent 310 Unique it is possible to add an externally mounted rhythm section.
The Rithmix has the following features:

RHYTHM SELECTION

The following rhythms are aviable:
* Waltz
* Rock
* Samba
* March
* Slow Rock
* Bossa Nova
* Swing
* Cha-cha

It is possible to depress several different keys at the same time and obtain completely different and new rhythm. Some combinations examples: Waltz/March, Waltz/Swing (jazz waltz), March/Swing, Rock/Cha-cha, Rock/Bossa Nova etc.

RITHMIX START

Using this push button starts or stops the Rithmix at any desired moment.

RHYTHM TEMPO

With this slide control, the tempo of any rhythm can be regulated.

TEMPO LIGHT

The tempo light glows brightly at the first beat of every two bars (when playing a waltz, at the first beat of every four bars), so that you always have a visual tempo control.

RHYTHM VOLUME

With this sliding control, the volume of the Rithmix can be regulated, making it adjustable to suis your taste.

PEDAL START

With this push button the whole rhythm section is operated by the pedal. As soon as you depress one pedal, the Rithmix will accompany for two bars, then stop until you operate the pedal again your playing (when playing a waltz, it will accompany your playing for four bars). This way, you may start or stop the Rithmix by interrupting your pedal playing for a short moment at the first beat of a bar.



www.eminent310.nl