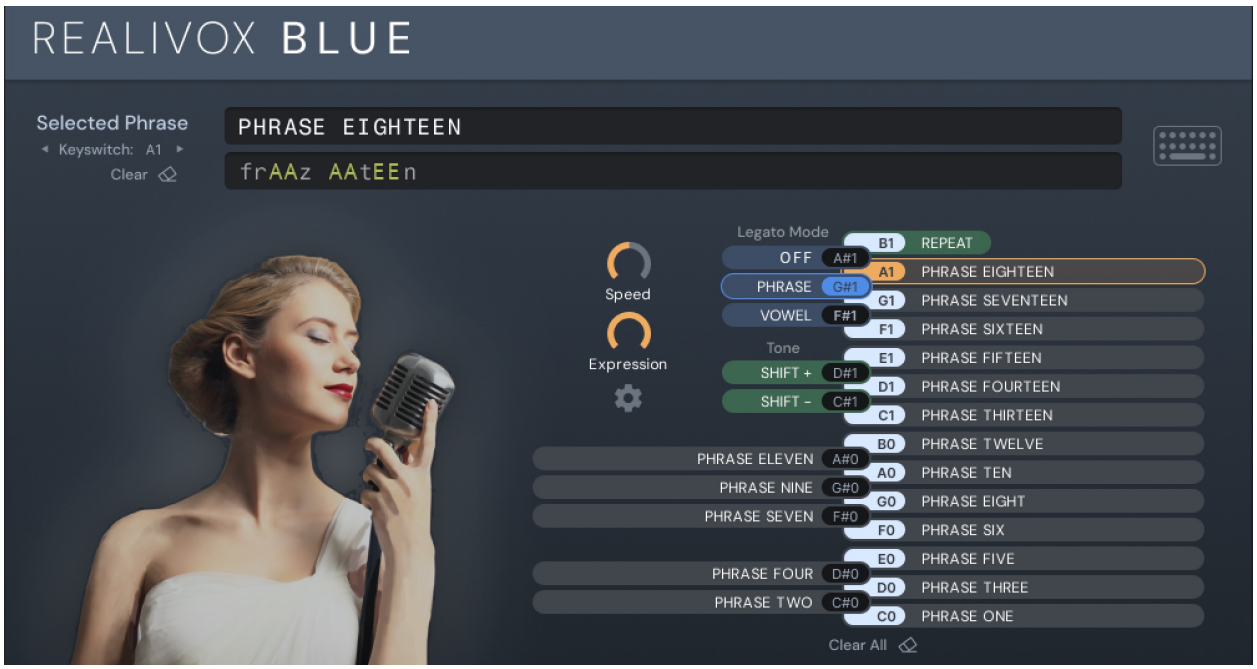
REALIVOX BLUE PRO MANUAL

Congratulations on your purchase of Realivox Blue Pro! We believe this is the most playable wordbuilder instrument on the market. And with the prettiest voice! Here's how it works:



On this interface, you can see these controls:

English Readout: This is that top line, where it says "PHRASE EIGHTEEN". This is where you type in phrases in English.

Phonetic Readout: This is the second line, where it says "frAAz AAtEEn". This is the phonetic translation of "PHRASE EIGHTEEN". Note that we indicate the vowel phonetics in yellow, so they're easier to differentiate.

Clear Button: To the left of these readouts is a Clear button, which clears the phrase. This also brings the QWERTY keyboard onto the screen.

Keyboard button: To the right of these readouts is a keyboard graphic. This is a button that makes the QWERTY keyboard appear or disappear.

Speed Knob: Blue can sing slow and syrupy, or she can sing quickly. This is determined mostly by how quick the consonant transitions are. Hence, the Speed Knob.

Expression Knob: So you can make her sing louder or softer, which gives a performance more expressiveness. CC11 controls this, although if you prefer a different knob or slider on your MIDI controller, then right click on the Expression Knob for "Learn MIDI CC# Automation".

Gear Symbol: This opens the Settings Window, where you can adjust Vibrato, Reverb and Delay.



KEYSWITCHES

Phrase Keyswitches: These are where you can store and recall up to 18 phrases. They correspond to notes C0 through C1, then white keys through A1. (Black keys in that octave are reserved for Shift and Legato.)
If you play one of those keys (or click one of these "buttons"), then that phrase (along with its phonetics) goes into those readout lines at the top.
You can also swap phrases by simply dragging one into another's slot. Try it!

Repeat Key: Sometimes you'll have a melody where you play the same note two (or more) times in a row. But how can you do a legato overlap of notes with the same key getting played twice??? Repeat key (at MIDI note B1) to the rescue! It plays whatever the last played note was. So if you play Middle C (C3) and then play that B1 key, you will hear a second Middle C. This gives you the ability to play legato while staying on Middle C. Handy, eh?

Speaking of Legato…
Legato Off: Self-explanatory.

Phrase Legato: In this mode, if you play a phrase with overlapping notes (the standard legato method), then Blue will sing your selected phrase, going from syllable to syllable.

Vowel Legato: In this mode, Blue does not advance to the next syllable, but rather does legato just on the current vowel.

Shift+ and Shift- : These buttons can be used for the old "neighbor borrowing" trick. Suppose you're playing Middle C (C3), but you'd like to trigger a different sample. If you play C3 while pressing "Shift+", then our engine will play the B2 sample and pitch it up a half step. So it still has a pitch of Middle C, but is from a lower sample. "Shift-" does the same thing, except it would play Db3 and pitch it down a half step.

These give a slightly brighter (Shift+) or darker (Shift-) timbre, although it's only slight. People also use this trick to obtain round robins.

Clear All: If you want a clean slate of phrases, here's your answer.



SETTINGS

If you click that Gear symbol, then the Settings window opens on the left.

VIBRATO

I'll first note that our vibrato is not just an LFO. I actually mapped the pitch curve of real singer vibrato and created an enormous graph from that, which is what we use here. That's why you'll notice a more human feel.

Vibrato depth is with the mod wheel, so you can taylor your line. (You typically bring in vibrato as a singer holds a note, rather that always having it on.

Speed: This sets the speed of the vibrato. (Who'd have guessed?)

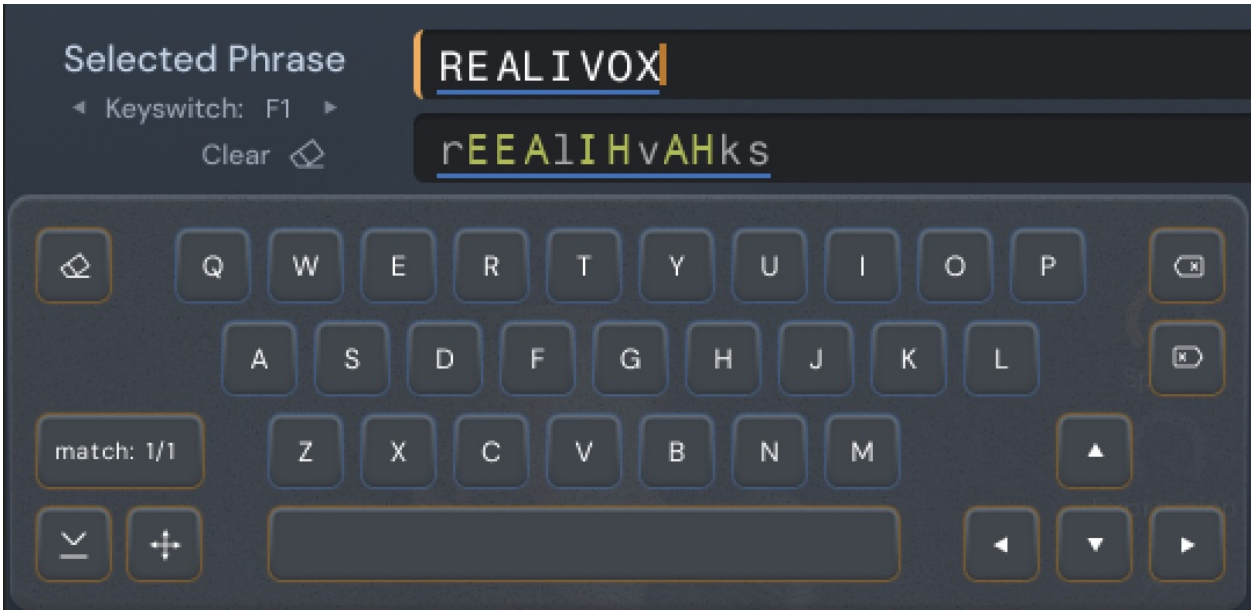
Amp-Pitch: Vibrato can be either amplitude (volume) or pitch. If you want your vocal vibrato to sound real, you want a mixture of the two. I personally like around 60% pitch. (40% amplitude.)

REVERB

On/Off Switch: I'll let you guess what this does.
Time: This sets how long the reverb decay is.
Amount: Sets how much reverb you want to hear.

DELAY

On/Off Switch: Turns the Delay on or off.
Time: We set the delay to sync with your DAW, or if you're in standalone mode, it syncs with Kontakt's internal clock. Vocal delay sounds more musical this way. Your choices range from Half Note (slowest setting) to 1/16 note triplet (fastest setting).
Feedback: How much the delay will repeat.
Amount: Sets the volume of the delay.



PHRASE READOUT (ENGLISH)

Here's where the magic happens. Type words on this GUI keyboard (using your USB keyboard is not possible with Kontakt) and they automatically translate into phonetics. It's pretty intuitive and you can move that orange cursor (drag it or simply click anywhere in the phrase) to add or edit.

Letters: These are your basic letters, in normal QWERTY layout.

LEFT SIDE BUTTONS:

Clear/Eraser button: Upper left corner of the keyboard is this Clear button, which clears the phrase.

Match button: (Still on the left side, below the Clear button.) Sometimes when you type a word, there are multiple pronunciations, so if this button says "match 1/2", that means there are 2 pronunciation options and you're currently hearing the first one. Click this to get the second option.

Down Arrow: This moves the keyboard offscreen.

Move button: Click and hold on this to drag the keyboard to wherever you want on the screen. Seriously, try it!

RIGHT SIDE BUTTONS:

Backspace/Delete/Forward buttons: Upper right side of the keyboard is the backspace/delete key, along with a forward/delete key.

Left/Right Arrows: Moves the cursor to the … wait for it … left or right!

Up/Down Arrows: These change whether your cursor is in the English readout line, or down to the Phonetic readout line. (Or you could simply click in either line, but what the heck, 4 arrows looked better than 2.)



PHONETIC READOUT

Sometimes you'll want to tweak the pronunciation we give you. Or maybe you need a word or phrase that doesn't even exist in English, so you want to skip the English line and just spell it out phonetically. Then here is where the fun is!

THE CONSONANTS: The top two rows are consonants. These are self-explanatory, but I'll make a couple comments:

Where's "c"??? No, there isn't. That's because "c" is actually just either a "k" sound or an "s" sound, so use those.

What's "ng"? This is for -ing endings, where the sound is actually different than simply an "n" followed by a "g".

What's "tr"? Similarly, "tr" has a different sound from "t" followed by "r".

What's "zh"? This is like "measure" or "Asian" or the French "bijou."

THE VOWELS: Here's what each vowel sounds like:

A	bad, cat
AA	day, game
AH	bot, dog
EH	end, left
EE	eat, see
ER	fur, bird
IH	inn, sit
II	I, eye, fly
MM	this "vowel" is a humming mm
OH	own, goat
OO	loon, flew
OW	cow, hound
OY	boy, void
U	book, hood
UH	fun, luck

OTHER PHRASE READOUT CONTROLS

LEFT SIDE BUTTONS:

Match button: (Still on the left side, below the Clear button.) Sometimes when you type a word, there are multiple pronunciations, so if this button says “match 1/2”, that means there are 2 pronunciation options and your currently hearing the first on. Click this to get the second option.

Down Arrow: This moves the keyboard offscreen.

Move button: Click and hold on this to drag the keyboard to wherever you want on the screen. Seriously, try it!

RIGHT SIDE BUTTONS:

Backspace/Delete button: Upper right side of the keyboard is the backspace/delete key.

Left/Right/Up/Down Arrows: Same as in the English keyboard.

THAT’S IT

Now go make her sing!