



**RadioShack®**

# MD-992 MIDI Keyboard



**42-4067**  
**Owner's Manual**  
Please read before using this equipment.

**GUIDELINES LAID DOWN BY FCC RULES FOR USE OF THE UNIT IN THE U.S.A. (not applicable to other areas).**

### **NOTICE**

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

### **FCC WARNING**

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

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627U-E-002A

# Safety Precautions

Congratulations on your selection of the RadioShack electronic musical instrument.

- Before using the instrument, be sure to carefully read through the instructions contained in this manual.
- Please keep all information for future reference.

## Symbols

Various symbols are used in this user's guide and on the product itself to ensure that the product is used safely and correctly, and to prevent injury to the user and other persons as well as damage to property. Those symbols along with their meanings are shown below.

### DANGER

This symbol indicates information that, if ignored or applied incorrectly, creates the danger of death or serious personal injury.

### WARNING

This indication stipulates matters that have the risk of causing death or serious injury if the product is operated incorrectly while ignoring this indication.

### CAUTION

This indication stipulates matters that have the risk of causing injury as well as matters for which there is the likelihood of occurrence of physical damage only if the product is operated incorrectly while ignoring this indication.

## Symbol Examples



This triangle symbol ( $\triangle$ ) means that the user should be careful. (The example at left indicates electrical shock caution.)



This circle with a line through it ( $\odot$ ) means that the indicated action must not be performed. Indications within or nearby this symbol are specifically prohibited. (The example at left indicates that disassembly is prohibited.)




The black dot ( $\bullet$ ) means that the indicated action must be performed. Indications within this symbol are actions that are specifically instructed to be performed. (The example at left indicates that the power plug must be unplugged from the electrical socket.)

## Safety Precautions

### DANGER

#### Alkaline Batteries

Perform the following steps immediately if fluid leaking from alkaline batteries ever gets into your eyes. 

1. Do not rub your eyes! Rinse them with water.
2. Contact your physician immediately. Leaving alkaline battery fluid in your eyes can lead to loss of sight.

### WARNING




#### Smoke, Strange Odor, Overheating

Continued use of the product while it is emitting smoke, a strange odor, or heat creates the risk of fire and electric shock. Take the following steps immediately.

1. Turn off power.
2. If you are using the AC adaptor for power, unplug it from the wall outlet.
3. Contact your original retailer or local RadioShack store.


#### AC Adaptor

- Misuse of the AC adaptor creates the risk of fire and electric shock. Always make sure you observe the following precautions.
  - Be sure to use only the AC adaptor that is specified for this product.
  - Use only a power source whose voltage is the within the rating marked on the AC adaptor.
  - Do not overload electrical outlets and extension cords.
- Misuse of the AC adaptor's electric cord can damage or break it, creating the risk of fire and electric shock. Always make sure you observe the following precautions.
  - Never place heavy objects on the cord or subject it to heat.
  - Never try to modify the cord or subject it to excessive bending.
  - Never twist or stretch the cord.
  - Should the electric cord or plug become damaged, contact your original retailer or local RadioShack store.


- Never touch the AC adaptor while your hands are wet. Doing so creates the risk of electric shock. 
- Use the AC adaptor where it will not be splashed with water. Water creates the risk of fire and electric shock. 
- Do not place a vase or any other container filled with liquid on top of the AC adaptor. Water creates the risk of fire and electric shock. 

#### Batteries


Misuse of batteries can cause them to leak, resulting in damage to nearby objects, or to explode, creating the risk of fire and personal injury. Always make sure you observe the following precautions.

- Never try to take batteries apart or allow them to become shorted. 
- Never expose batteries to heat or dispose of them by incineration.
- Never mix old batteries with new ones.
- Never mix batteries of different types.
- Do not charge the batteries.
- Make sure the positive (+) and negative (-) ends of the batteries are facing correctly.

#### Do not incinerate the product.


Never throw the product into fire. Doing so can cause it to explode, creating the risk of fire and personal injury. 

#### Water and Foreign Matter

Water, other liquids, and foreign matter (such as pieces of metal) getting into the product create the risk of fire and electric shock. Take the following steps immediately. 

1. Turn off power.
2. If you are using the AC adaptor for power, unplug it from the wall outlet.
3. Contact your original retailer or local RadioShack store.

#### Disassembly and Modification

Never try to take this product apart or modify it in any way. Doing so creates the risk of electric shock, burn injury, or other personal injury. Leave all internal inspection, adjustment, and maintenance up to your original retailer or local RadioShack store. 

**Dropping and Impact**

Continued use of this product after it has been damaged by dropping or subjecting it to strong impact creates the risk of fire and electric shock. Take the following steps immediately.

1. Turn off power.
2. If you are using the AC adaptor for power, unplug it from the wall outlet.
3. Contact your original retailer or local RadioShack store.



**Plastic Bags**

Never place the plastic bag the product comes in over your head or in your mouth. Doing so creates the risk of suffocation. Particular care concerning this precaution is required where small children are present.



**Keep off of the product and stand.\***

Climbing onto the product or stand can cause it to tip over or become damaged. Particular care concerning this precaution is required where small children are present.



**Location**

Avoid locating the product on an unstable stand, on an uneven surface, or any other unstable location. An unstable location can cause the product to fall over, creating the risk of personal injury.



**⚠ CAUTION**

**AC Adaptor**

Misuse of the AC adaptor creates the risk of fire and electric shock. Always make sure you observe the following precautions.

- Do not locate the electric cord near a stove or other sources of heat.
- Never pull on the cord when unplugging from the electrical outlet. Always grasp the AC adaptor when unplugging.



**AC Adaptor**

Misuse of the AC adaptor creates the risk of fire and electric shock. Always make sure you observe the following precautions.

- Insert the AC adaptor into the wall outlet as far as it will go.
- Unplug the AC adaptor from the wall outlet during lightening storms or before leaving on a trip or other long-term absence.
- At least once a year, unplug the AC Adaptor from the wall outlet and wipe away any dust that is built up in the area around the prongs of the plug.



**Relocating the Product**

Before relocating the product, always unplug the AC adaptor from the wall outlet and disconnect all other cables and connecting cords. Leaving cords connected creates the risk of damage to the cords, fire, and electric shock.



**Cleaning**

Before cleaning the product, always unplug the AC adaptor from the wall outlet first. Leaving the AC adaptor plugged in creates the risk of damage to the AC adaptor, fire, and electric shock.



**Batteries**

Misuse of batteries can cause them to leak resulting in damage to nearby objects, or to explode, creating the risk of fire and personal injury. Always make sure you observe the following precautions.

- Use only batteries that are specified for use with this product.
- Remove batteries from the product if you do not plan to use it for a long time.



## Safety Precautions

### Connectors

Connect only the specified devices and equipment to the product's connectors. Connection of a non-specified device or equipment creates the risk of fire and electric shock.



### Location

Avoid the following locations for this product. Such locations create the risk of fire and electric shock.



- Areas subject to high humidity or large amounts of dust
- In food preparation areas or other areas subject to oil smoke
- Near air conditioning equipment, on a heated carpet, in areas exposed to direct sunlight, inside of a vehicle parked in the sun, or any other area that subjects the product to high temperatures

### Display Screen

- Never push on the display screen's LCD panel or subject it to strong impact. Doing so can cause the LCD panel's glass to crack, creating the risk of personal injury.
- Should the LCD panel ever crack or break, never touch the liquid inside of the panel. LCD panel liquid can cause skin irritation.
- Should LCD panel liquid ever get inside your mouth, immediately wash out your mouth with water and contact your physician.
- Should LCD panel liquid ever get into your eyes or onto your skin, rinse with clear water for at least 15 minutes, and then contact a physician.



### Sound Volume

Do not listen to music at very loud volumes for long periods. Particular care concerning this precaution is required when using headphones. High volume settings can damage your hearing.



### Heavy Objects

Never place heavy object on top of the product. Doing so can make the product top heavy, causing the product to tip over or the object to fall from it, creating the risk of personal injury.



### Correct Stand\* Assembly

An incorrectly assembled stand can tip over, causing the product to fall and creating the risk of personal injury.



Make sure you assemble the stand correctly, following the assembly instructions that come with it. Make sure you mount the product on the stand correctly.

\* Stand is available as an option.

### IMPORTANT!

When using batteries, be sure to replace them or shift to one of the alternate power sources whenever you notice any of the following symptoms.

- Dim power indicator
- Instrument does not turn on
- Display that is flickering, dim, or difficult to read
- Abnormally low speaker/headphone volume
- Distortion of sound output
- Occasional interruption of sound when playing at high volume
- Sudden power failure when playing at high volume
- Flickering or dimming of the display when playing at high volume
- Continued sound output even after you release a key
- A tone that is totally different from the one that is selected
- Abnormal rhythm pattern and Song play
- Loss of power, sound distortion, or low volume when playing from a connected computer or MIDI device
- Abnormally low microphone volume
- Distortion of microphone input
- Dim power supply indicator when a microphone is used
- Sudden power failure when using the microphone



# Introduction

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## ☐ 100 tones

- Choose from among orchestral sounds, synthesized sounds, and more.

## ☐ 100 rhythms

- 100 versatile rhythms help to add plenty of life to all your keyboard performances.

## ☐ Auto Accompaniment

- Simply play a chord and the corresponding rhythm, bass and chord parts play automatically.

## ☐ 100-Built-in Tunes

- A wide selection of favorites including “ODE TO JOY” and “JINGLE BELLS” is yours for your listening enjoyment or play along fun. A simple operation cuts out the melody part or accompaniment part of the tune, allowing you to play along on the keyboard.

## ☐ Musical Information System

- A big LCD screen graphically shows you fingerings, keyboard keys to be pressed, and notes, making keyboard play more informative and enjoyable than ever before.

## ☐ MIDI compatibility

- Connecting to another MIDI device lets you sound notes on both this keyboard and the connected device by playing on this keyboard. You can even playback commercially available pre-recorded MIDI data.



# Care of your keyboard

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### ***Avoid heat, humidity or direct sunlight.***

Do not overexpose the instrument to direct sunlight, or place it near an air conditioner, or in any extremely hot place.

### ***Do not use near a TV or radio.***

This instrument can cause video or audio interference with TV and radio reception. If this happens, move the instrument away from the TV or radio.

### ***Do not use lacquer, thinner or similar chemicals for cleaning.***

Clean the keyboard with a soft cloth dampened in a weak solution of water and a neutral detergent. Soak the cloth in the solution and squeeze until it is almost dry.

### ***Avoid use in areas subjected to temperature extremes.***

Extreme heat can cause figures on the LCD screen to become dim and difficult to read. This condition should correct itself when the keyboard is brought back to normal temperature.

### ***NOTE***

- You may notice lines in the finish of the case of this keyboard. These lines are a result of the molding process used to shape the plastic of the case. They are not cracks or breaks in the plastic, and are no cause for concern.



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**MIDI Implementation Chart**



- ① MIC VOLUME knob
- ② Power indicator
- ③ MAIN VOLUME buttons
- ④ SYNCHRO/FILL-IN button
- ⑤ START/STOP button
- ⑥ POWER/MODE switch
- ⑦ TEMPO buttons
- ⑧ ACCOMP VOLUME button
- ⑨ TRANSPOSE/TUNE/MIDI button
- ⑩ Percussion instrument list
- ⑪ CHORD root names
- ⑫ Speaker
- ⑬ MIC jack
- ⑭ Rhythm list
- ⑮ Tone list
- ⑯ Song list
- ⑰ Display
- ⑱ [+] / [-] buttons
  - Negative values can be changed only by using [+] and [-] to increase and decrease the displayed value.
- ⑲ Number buttons/Chord specification buttons
  - For input of numbers to change displayed settings.
  - For input of chord specification data when using the Chord Book.
- ⑳ TONE button
- ㉑ RHYTHM button
- ㉒ SONGS button
- ㉓ STOP button
- ㉔ PLAY/PAUSE button
- ㉕ REW button
- ㉖ FF button
- ㉗ LEFT ON/OFF button
- ㉘ RIGHT ON/OFF button
- ㉙ CHORD BOOK button

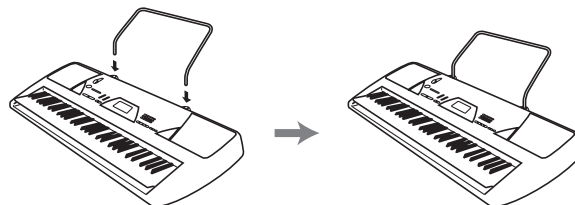
**Rear Panel**



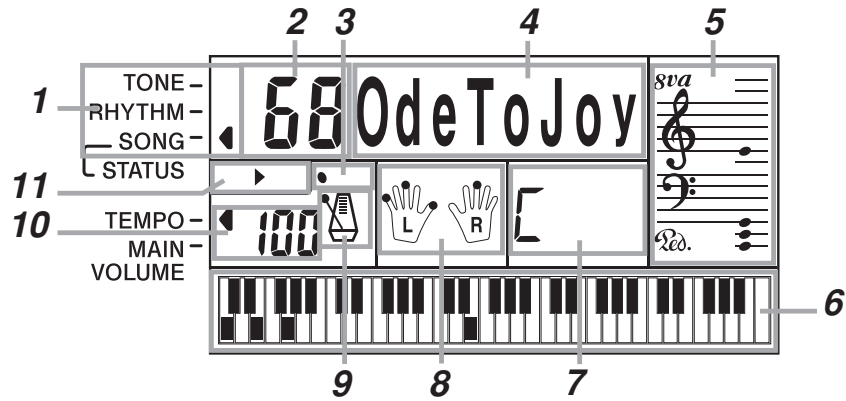
- ⑳ MIDI OUT terminal
- ㉑ MIDI IN terminal
- ㉒ SUSTAIN jack
- ㉓ DC 9V jack
- ㉔ PHONES/OUTPUT jack

**\*Attachment of the Score Stand**

Insert both ends of the music stand provided with the keyboard into the two holes on the top surface.



## Using the Display



1. An indicator appears next to the type of setting you are currently performing (TONE, RHYTHM, SONG).
2. Tone number, rhythm number, song number, keyboard settings value
3. Rhythm, auto-accompaniment, tune beats
4. Tone name, rhythm name, song name, mode name, keyboard settings name
5. Musical staff representation of notes and chords you play on the keyboard. A pedal indicator ( $\text{ped.}$ ) appears when the keyboard's pedal is depressed. An octave indicator (*8va*) appears when you play notes in the range from C#6 to C7 to indicate that their actual notation is one octave higher than that shown on display.
6. Uses a graphic keyboard to show notes and chords played on the keyboard or played during tune playback
7. Auto-accompaniment, tune, chord book chord names
8. Dots indicate fingerings during tune playback. "L" and "R" indicate left-hand and right-hand parts.
9. Rhythm, auto-accompaniment, tune tempo
10. Rhythm, auto-accompaniment, tune tempo; volume setting
11. Song controller indicators

### NOTE

- Display examples shown in this User's Guide are intended for illustrative purposes only. The actual text and values that appear on the display may differ from the examples shown in this User's Guide.



Press the R  
right-hand i  
the keyboa  
• The displa  
indicators st

TOP

RIGHT ON/OFF

Indicator turns off

● TONE

● BATT. CHG.

0

# Power Supply

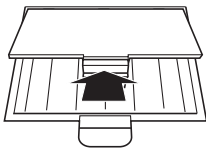
This keyboard can be powered by current from a standard household wall outlet (using the specified AC adaptor) or by batteries. Always make sure you turn the keyboard off whenever you are not using it.

## Using batteries

Always make sure you turn off the keyboard before loading or replacing batteries.

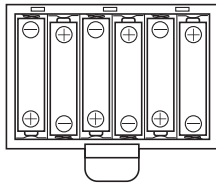
### To load batteries

- 1 Remove the battery compartment cover.

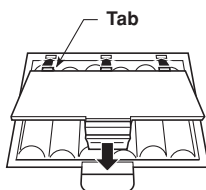


- 2 Load 6 AA-size batteries into the battery compartment.

- Make sure that the positive (+) and negative (-) ends are facing correctly.



- 3 Insert the tabs on the battery compartment cover into the holes provided and close the cover.



The keyboard may not function correctly if you load or replace batteries with power turned on. If this happens, turning the keyboard off and then back on again should return functions back to normal.

### Important Battery Information

- The following shows the approximate battery life.  
**Alkaline batteries ..... 4 hours**  
The above value is standard battery life at normal temperature, with the keyboard volume at medium setting. Temperature extremes or playing at very loud volume settings can shorten battery life.
- Any of the following symptoms indicate low battery power. Replace batteries as soon as possible whenever any of the following occurs.
  - Dim power indicator
  - Instrument does not turn on
  - Display that is flickering, dim, or difficult to read
  - Abnormally low speaker/headphone volume
  - Distortion of sound output
  - Occasional interruption of sound when playing at high volume
  - Sudden power failure when playing at high volume
  - Flickering or dimming of the display when playing at high volume
  - Continued sound output even after you release a key
  - A tone that is totally different from the one that is selected
  - Abnormal rhythm pattern and Song play
  - Loss of power, sound distortion, or low volume when playing from a connected computer or MIDI device
  - Abnormally low microphone volume
  - Distortion of microphone input
  - Dim power supply indicator when a microphone is used
  - Sudden power failure when using the microphone

#### ⚠ WARNING

Misuse of batteries can cause them to leak, resulting in damage to nearby objects, or to explode, creating the risk of fire and personal injury. Always make sure you observe the following precautions.

- Never try to take batteries apart or allow them to become shorted. ⓧ
- Never expose batteries to heat or dispose of them by incineration.
- Never mix old batteries with new ones.
- Never mix batteries of different types.
- Do not charge the batteries.
- Make sure the positive (+) and negative (-) ends of the batteries are facing correctly.

#### ⚠ CAUTION

Misuse of batteries can cause them to leak resulting in damage to nearby objects, or to explode, creating the risk of fire and personal injury. Always make sure you observe the following precautions.

- Use only batteries that are specified for use with this product. ⓧ
- Remove batteries from the product if you do not plan to use it for a long time.

## Power Supply

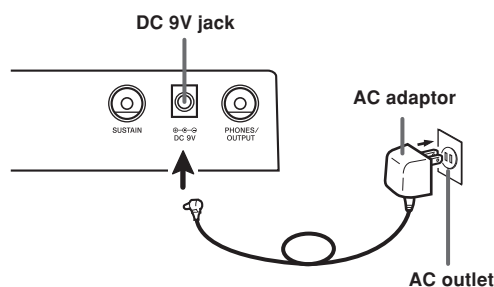
### Using the AC Adaptor

To power the keyboard from an AC outlet, you need an AC adaptor and a size M Adaptaplug™ (neither supplied, available at your local RadioShack store or online [www.RadioShack.com](http://www.RadioShack.com)).

#### ⚠ CAUTION

You must use a class 2 AC power source that supplies 9V DC and delivers at least 800 mA. Its center tip must be set to negative and its plug must fit the keyboard's DC 9V jack. Using an adaptor that does not meet these specifications could damage the keyboard or the adaptor.

#### [Rear Panel]



Also note the following important warnings and precautions when using the AC adaptor.

#### ⚠ WARNING

Misuse of the AC adaptor creates the risk of fire and electric shock. Always make sure you observe the following precautions.

- Be sure to use only the AC adaptor that is specified for this product.
- Use only a power source whose voltage is within the rating marked on the AC adaptor. ⚠
- Do not overload electrical outlets and extension cords. ⚠
- Never place heavy objects on the cord or subject it to heat. ⚠
- Never try to modify the cord or subject it to excessive bending.
- Never twist or stretch the cord.
- Should the electric cord or plug become damaged, contact your original retailer or local RadioShack store. ⚠
- Never touch the AC adaptor while your hands are wet. Doing so creates the risk of electric shock. ⚠
- Use the AC adaptor where it will not be splashed with water. Water creates the risk of fire and electric shock. ⚠
- Do not place a vase or any other container filled with liquid on top of the AC adaptor. Water creates the risk of fire and electric shock. ⚠

#### ⚠ CAUTION

Misuse of the AC adaptor creates the risk of fire and electric shock. Always make sure you observe the following precautions.

- Do not locate the electric cord near a stove or other sources of heat. ⚠
- Never pull on the cord when unplugging from the electrical outlet. Always grasp the AC adaptor when unplugging.
- Insert the AC adaptor into the wall outlet as far as it will go. ⚠
- Unplug the AC adaptor from the wall outlet during lightening storms or before leaving on a trip or other long-term absence.
- At least once a year, unplug the AC adaptor from the wall outlet and wipe away any dust that is built up in the area around the prongs of the plug.

#### IMPORTANT!

- Make sure that the keyboard is turned off before connecting or disconnecting the AC adaptor.
- Using the AC adaptor for a long time can cause it to become warm to touch. This is normal and does not indicate malfunction.

### Auto Power Off

When you are using battery power, keyboard power turns off automatically whenever you leave it on without performing any operation for about 6 minutes. When this happens, use the POWER/MODE switch to turn power back on.

#### NOTE

- Auto Power Off is disabled (it does not function) when you are using the AC adaptor to power the keyboard.

#### To disable Auto Power Off

Hold down the TONE button while turning on the keyboard to disable Auto Power Off.

#### NOTE

- When Auto Power Off is disabled, the keyboard does not turn off automatically no matter how long it is left with no operation being performed.
- Auto Power Off is automatically enabled whenever you turn on keyboard power.

### Settings

All keyboard settings are returned to their initial defaults whenever keyboard power is turned back on after being turned off by operation of the POWER/MODE switch or Auto Power Off.

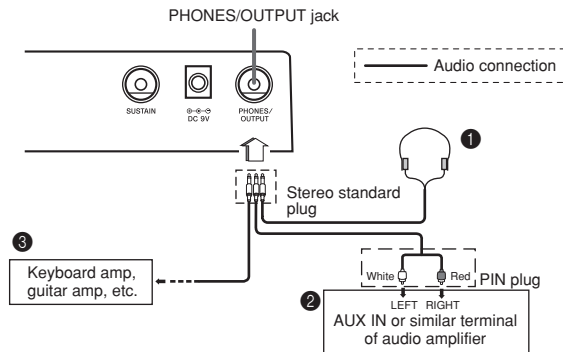


# Connections

## Phones/Output Jack

Before connecting phones or other external equipment, be sure to first turn down the volume settings of the keyboard and the connected equipment. You can then adjust volume to the desired level after connections are complete.

### [Rear Panel]



### Connecting Phones (Figure 1)

Connecting phones cuts off output from the keyboard's built-in speakers, so you can play even late at night without disturbing anyone.

### Audio Equipment (Figure 2)

Connect the keyboard to a audio equipment using a commercially available connecting cord with a standard plug on one end and two PIN plugs on the other end. Note that the standard plug you connect to the keyboard must be a stereo plug, otherwise you will be able to output only one of stereo channels. In this configuration, you normally set the input selector of the audio equipment to the terminal (usually marked AUX IN or something similar) where the cord from the keyboard is connected. See the user documentation that comes with your audio equipment for full details.

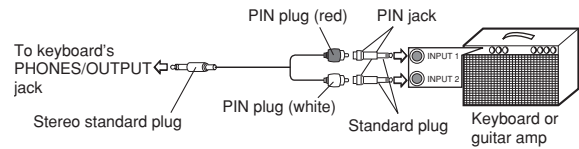
### Musical Instrument Amplifier (Figure 3)

Use a commercially available connecting cord\* to connect the keyboard to a musical instrument amplifier.

\* Be sure to use a connecting cord that has a stereo standard plug on the end you connect to the keyboard, and a connector that provides dual channel (left and right) input to the amplifier to which you are connecting. The wrong type of connector at either end can cause one of the stereo channels to be lost.

When connected to a musical instrument amplifier, set the volume of the keyboard to a relatively low level and make output volume adjustments using the amplifier's controls.

### [Connection Example]

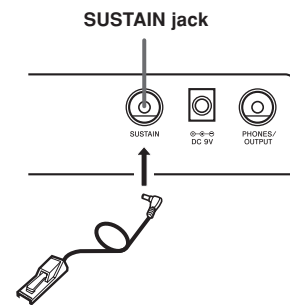


### NOTE

- You can also connect the keyboard's MIDI terminal to a computer or sequencer. See "MIDI" on page E-30 for details.

## Sustain Jack

You can connect an optional sustain pedal, available at RadioShack website ([www.RadioShack.com](http://www.RadioShack.com)) or call 1-800-The Shack (843-7422), to the SUSTAIN jack to enable the capabilities described below.



### Sustain Pedal

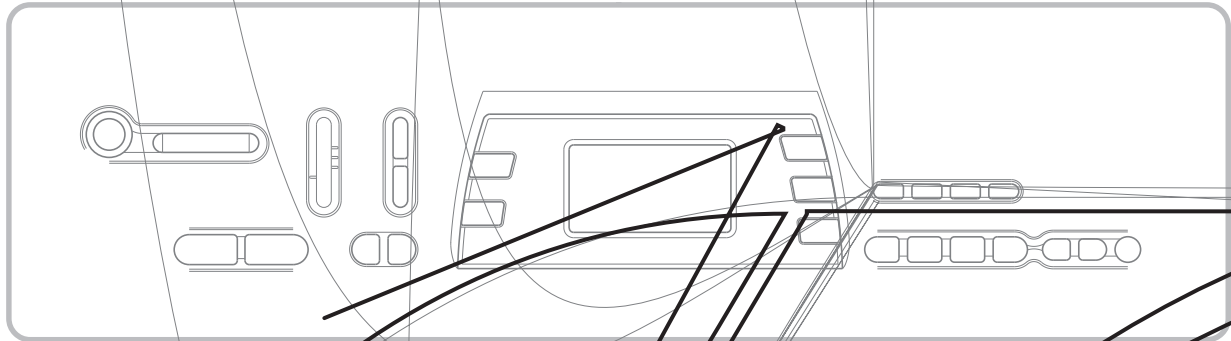
- With piano tones, depressing the pedal causes notes to linger, much like a piano's damper pedal.
- With organ tones, depressing the pedal causes notes to continue to sound until the pedal is released.

## Accessories and Options

Use only the accessories and options specified for this keyboard. Use of non-authorized items creates the danger of fire, electrical shock, and personal injury.



# Basic Operations



This section provides information on performing basic keyboard operations.

## Playing the Keyboard

### To play the keyboard

- 1 Set the POWER/MODE switch to NORMAL.
- 2 Use the MAIN VOLUME buttons to lower the keyboard volume.
  - It's always a good idea to set the keyboard volume at a relatively low level before playing.
  - Pressing [▲] or [▼] causes the current volume setting to appear on the display. Press [▲] or [▼] again to change the setting.
- 3 Play something on the keyboard.

## Selecting a Tone

This keyboard comes with 100 built-in tones. Use the following procedure to select the tone you want to use.

### To select a tone

- 1 Find the tone you want to use in the Tone List and note its tone number.
  - Not all of the available tones are shown on the tone list printed on the keyboard console. For a complete list, see the "Tone List" on page A-1.
- 2 Press the TONE button.

- 3 Use the number buttons to input the two digit tone number for the tone you want to select.

*Example:* To select "26 WOOD BASS", input 2 and then 6.



- Now notes played on the keyboard will be played using an acoustical wood bass sound.

### NOTE

- Always input both digits for the tone number, including a leading zero (if any). If you input one digit and stop, the display will automatically clear your input after a few seconds.
- You can also increment the displayed tone number by pressing [+], and decrement it by pressing [-].
- Sound effect tones such as 77 VEHICLE sound best when you keep a keyboard key depressed.

### Combination tones

The following describes the two types of combination tones that are available.

#### Layered Tones (Tone Numbers: 80 through 89)

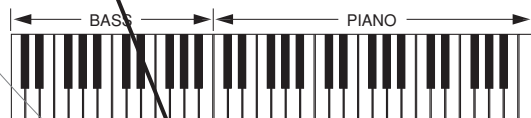
*Example:* 80 STR PIANO

This tone layers a strings tone with a piano tone so they both sound when a keyboard key is pressed.

#### Split Tones (Tone Numbers: 90 through 96)

*Example:* 90 BASS/PIANO

This tone splits the keyboard so one range is assigned a bass tone and another range is assigned a piano tone.





**Percussion sounds**

Example: 99 PERCUSSION

This tone assigns various percussion sounds to the keyboard. See the "Percussion Instrument List" on page A-6 for full details.

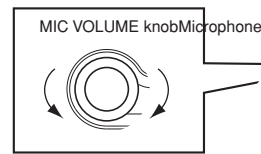
**Sound Effect Tones**

With sound effect tones 77 through 79, the type of sound produced depends on the octave where the key you press is located. When 78 PHONE is selected available sound types are PUSH TONE 1, PUSH TONE 2, RING 1, RING 2, and BUSY SIGNAL.

**Polyphony**

The term polyphony refers to the maximum number of notes you can play at the same time. The keyboard has 12-note polyphony, which includes the notes you play as well as the rhythms and auto-accompaniment patterns that are played by the keyboard. This means that when a rhythm or auto-accompaniment pattern is being played by the keyboard, the number of notes (polyphony) available for keyboard play is limited.

- 2 Turn on the microphone's ON/OFF switch.
- 3 Use the MIC VOLUME knob to adjust the microphone volume to the level you want.



**IMPORTANT!**

- Be sure to use the microphone OFF switch to disconnect the microphone whenever you are not using it.

**Microphone Type**

Standard microphone (standard plug)

**CAUTION!**

Always use the microphone OFF switch to disconnect the microphone from the keyboard whenever you are not using it.

**Howling (Feedback Noise)**

Any of the following conditions can cause howling (feedback noise).

- Covering the head of the microphone with your hand
- Positioning the microphone too near to a speaker

Should howling occur, try grasping the microphone further away from the head, and move away from any nearby speaker.

**Static Noise**

Fluorescent lighting can cause static noise in the microphone signal. When this happens, move away from the lighting you suspect may be causing the static.

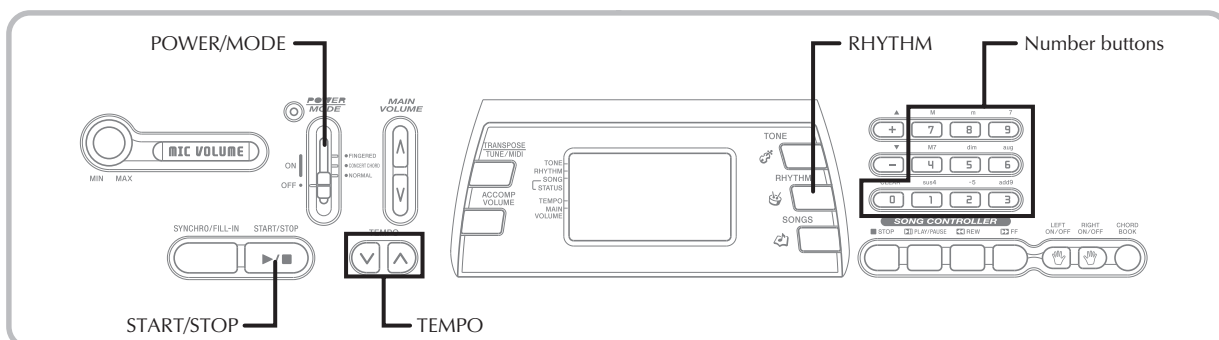
...y  
... an  
... a sign



...pp' available at your  
...MIC makes it possible to  
...d's br...n tunes or with output  
...n contr...ng a microphone, be sure  
... VOLU... to a relatively low setting,  
...the level... want after connecting.

... MIC VO...ME knob setting so it is on the  
...IN" side.

# Auto Accompaniment



This keyboard automatically plays bass and chord parts in accordance with the chords you finger. The bass and chord parts are played using sounds and tones that are automatically selected to select the rhythm you are using. All of this means that you get full, realistic accompaniments for the melody notes you play with your right hand, creating the mood of an one-person ensemble.

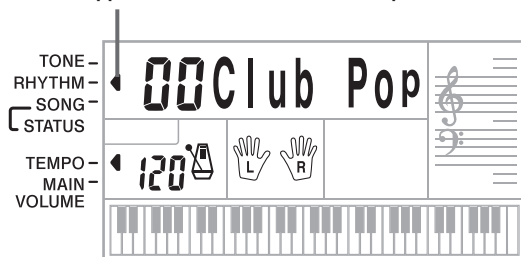
## Selecting a Rhythm

This keyboard provides you with 100 exciting rhythms that you can select using the following procedure.

### To select a rhythm

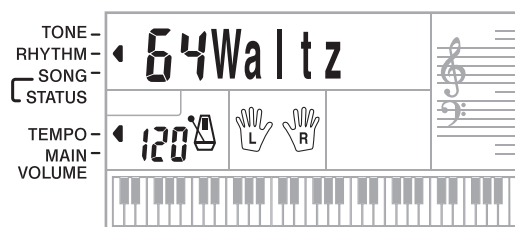
- 1 Find the rhythm you want to use in the RHYTHM List and note its rhythm number.
  - Not all of the available rhythms are shown on the rhythm list printed on the keyboard console. For a complete list, see the "Rhythm List" on page A-7.
- 2 Press the RHYTHM button.

Appears when RHYTHM button is pressed



- 3 Use the number buttons to input the two digit rhythm number for the rhythm you want to select.
 

*Example:* To select "64 WALTZ", input 6 and then 4.



### NOTE

- "00 CLUB POP" is the initial default rhythm setting whenever you turn on keyboard power.
- You can also increment the displayed rhythm number by pressing [+], and decrement it by pressing [-].

## Playing a Rhythm

Use the following procedure to start and stop rhythm play.

### To play a rhythm

- 1 Set the POWER/MODE switch to NORMAL.
- 2 Press the START/STOP button to start play of the currently selected rhythm.
- 3 To stop rhythm play, press the START/STOP button again.

### NOTE

- All of the keyboard keys are melody keys while the POWER/MODE switch is set to NORMAL.

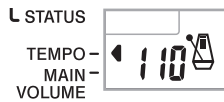
## Adjusting the Tempo

You can adjust the tempo of rhythm play within a range of 20 to 255 beats per minute. The tempo setting is applied to Auto Accompaniment chord play, and song bank operations.

### To adjust the tempo

- Use the TEMPO buttons (▲/▼) to adjust the tempo.
  - ▲ : Increases the tempo value.
  - ▼ : Decreases the tempo value.

*Example:* Hold down the ▼ button until the tempo value 110 is on the display.

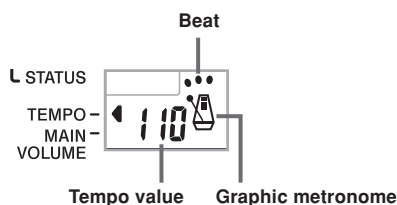


#### NOTE

- Pressing both TEMPO buttons (▲ and ▼) at the same time resets the tempo to the default value of the currently selected rhythm.

### About the Graphic Metronome

The graphic metronome appears on the display along with the tempo value and beat of a rhythm or built-in tune. The graphic metronome helps you keep in time as you play along with a rhythm or built-in tune.



## Using Auto Accompaniment

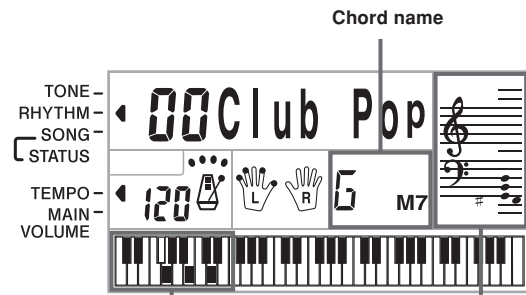
The following procedure describes how to use the keyboard's Auto Accompaniment feature. Before starting, you should first select the rhythm you want to use and set the tempo of the rhythm to the value you want.

### To use Auto Accompaniment

- Set the POWER/MODE switch to CONCERT CHORD or FINGERED.
- Press the START/STOP button to start play of the currently selected rhythm.

- Play a chord.
  - The actual procedure you should use to play a chord depends on the current POWER/MODE switch position. Refer to the following pages for details on chord play.

CONCERT CHORD ..... This page  
 FINGERED ..... Page E-20



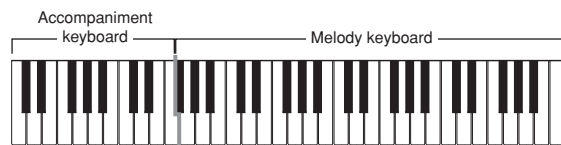
Basic fingering of current chord  
 (May be different from chord actually being played on the keyboard.)

- To stop Auto Accompaniment play, press the START/STOP button again.

### CONCERT CHORD

This method of chord play makes it possible for anyone to easily play chords, regardless of previous musical knowledge and experience. The following describes the CONCERT CHORD "Accompaniment keyboard" and "Melody keyboard", and tells you how to play CONCERT CHORDs.

#### CONCERT CHORD Accompaniment Keyboard and Melody Keyboard



#### NOTE

- The accompaniment keyboard can be used for playing chords only. No sound will be produced if you try playing single melody notes on the accompaniment keyboard.

## Auto Accompaniment

### Chord Types

CONCERT CHORD accompaniment lets you play four types of chords with minimal fingering.

Chord types	Example
<b>Major chords</b> Major chord names are marked above the keys of the accompaniment keyboard. Note that the chord produced when you press an accompaniment keyboard does not change octave, regardless of which key you use to play it.	C Major (C) 
<b>Minor chords (m)</b> To play a minor chord, keep the major chord key depressed and press any other accompaniment keyboard key located to the right of the major chord key.	C minor (Cm) 
<b>Seventh chords (7)</b> To play a seventh chord, keep the major chord key depressed and press any other two accompaniment keyboard keys located to the right of the major chord key.	C seventh (C7) 
<b>Minor seventh chords (m7)</b> To play a minor seventh chord, keep the major chord key depressed and press any other three accompaniment keyboard keys located to the right of the major chord key.	C minor seventh (Cm7) 

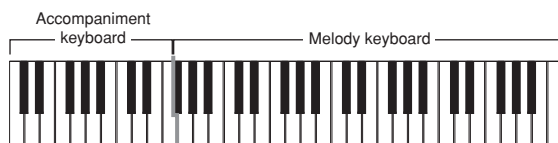
### NOTE

- It makes no difference whether you press black or white keys to the right of a major chord key when playing minor and seventh chords.

## FINGERED

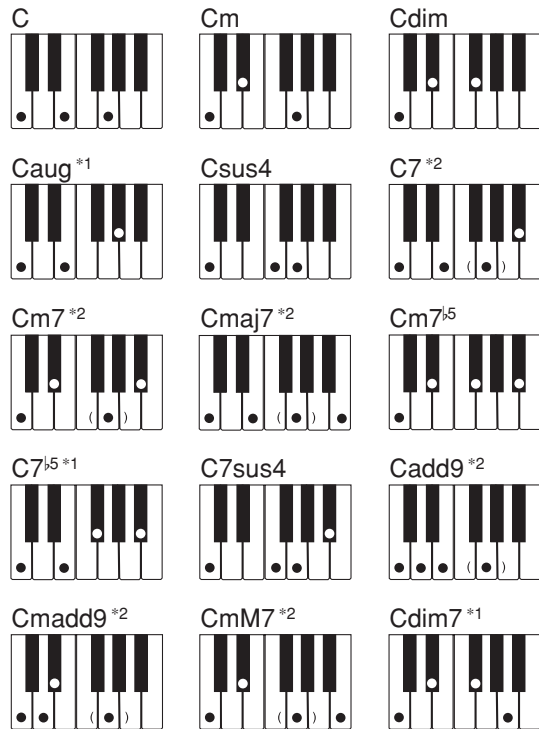
FINGERED provides you with a total of 15 different chord types. The following describes the FINGERED "Accompaniment keyboard" and "Melody keyboard", and tells you how to play a C-root chord using FINGERED.

### FINGERED Accompaniment Keyboard and Melody Keyboard



### NOTE

- The accompaniment keyboard can be used for playing chords only. No sound will be produced if you try playing single melody notes on the accompaniment keyboard.

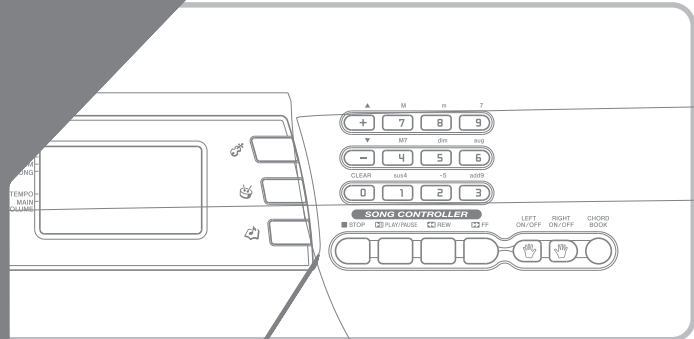


See the "Fingered Chord Chart" on page A-4 for details on playing chords with other roots.

- \*1: Inverted fingerings cannot be used. The lowest note is the root.
- \*2: The same chord can be played without pressing the 5th G.

### NOTE

- Except for the chords specified in note\*1 above, inverted fingerings (i.e. playing E-G-C or G-C-E instead of C-E-G) will produce the same chords as the standard fingering.
- Except for the exception specified in note\*2 above, all of the keys that make up a chord must be pressed. Failure to press even a single key will not play the desired FINGERED chord.



- 2 Play a chord on the accompaniment keyboard and the rhythm pattern starts to play automatically.

**NOTE**

- If the POWER/MODE switch is set to NORMAL, only the rhythm plays (without a chord) when you play on the accompaniment keyboard.
- To cancel synchro start standby, press the SYNCHRO/FILL-IN button one more time.

## Adjusting the Accompaniment Volume

You can adjust the volume of the accompaniment parts as a value in the range of 0 (minimum) to 9.

- 1 Press the ACCOMP VOLUME button.
- 2 Use the number buttons or the [+]/[-] buttons to change the current volume setting value.  
*Example: 5*



**NOTE**

- The current accompaniment volume value that appears in Step 1 automatically clears from the display if you do not input anything within about five seconds.
- Pressing [+] and [-] buttons at the same time automatically sets an accompaniment volume of 7.









- Press the PLAY/PAUSE button to start play of the Tune.
  - Only the part (melody or accompaniment) that is turned on is played, so you can play the other part on the keyboard.



- The keys you should press are indicated on the display's graphic keyboard.
- You can press the RIGHT ON/OFF and LEFT ON/OFF buttons to turn parts on and off while playback is in progress.

- To end playback, press the STOP button.

**Auto-accompaniment Tunes (Tune Numbers 00 to 80)**

During playback of these tunes in the Song Mode, the chord specification method for the left hand is always FINGERED for these tunes, regardless of the POWER/MODE switch setting.

**Two-hand Tunes (Tune Numbers 81 to 99)**

During playback of these tunes in the Song Mode, the entire keyboard functions as a melody, regardless of the POWER/MODE switch setting.

**NOTE**

- With two-hand tunes (81 to 99), you cannot turn off both the left-hand and right-hand parts at the same time. Turning off a part causes the other part to turn on automatically.
- The selected tune continues to repeat until you stop playback by pressing the STOP button.
- The accompaniment volume setting (page E-21) affects auto-accompaniment tunes (00 to 80) only.
- Chord names are not displayed during playback of two-hand tunes (81 to 99).
- Turning off both the left-hand and right-hand parts of the auto-accompaniment tunes (00 to 80) results in obbligato accompaniment being played.

**Applause Sound**

Whenever you turn off the left hand or right hand part of a tune and play it back, an applause sound is produced when the tune reaches the end.

**To turn off the applause sound**

- Press the STOP button and the LEFT ON/OFF or RIGHT ON/OFF button at the same time.



- Pressing the STOP button and the LEFT ON/OFF or RIGHT ON/OFF button at the same time again turns the applause sound back on.

**Playing Back All Tunes in Succession**

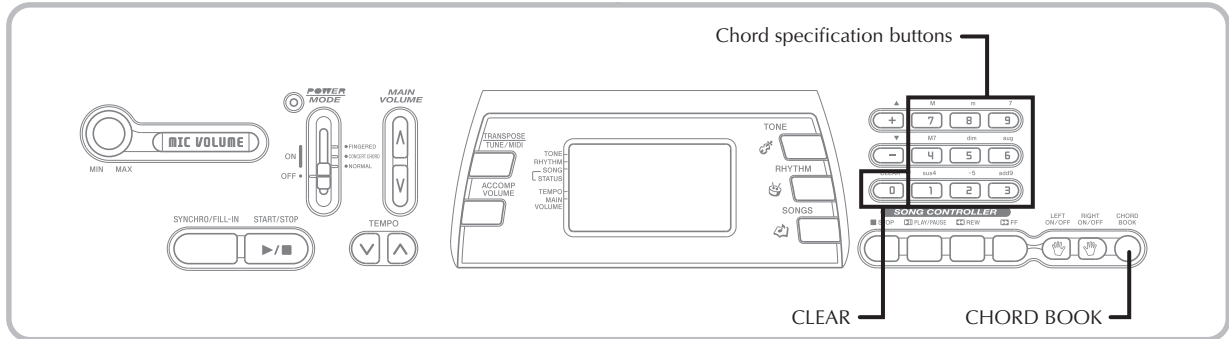
- Use the TONE or RHYTHM button to change to any mode other than the Song Mode.
  - Make sure a dot is not on the display next to the SONG indicator.

Indicator turns off.



- Press the PLAY/PAUSE button to start playback of the tunes starting from tune 00.
- To stop the tune playback, press the STOP button.
  - Pausing playback automatically cancels consecutive playback of all tunes. Re-starting playback causes repeat playback of the current tune only.

# Using the Chord Book

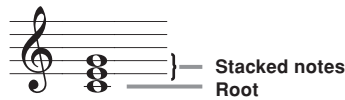


The Chord Book feature of this keyboard makes it possible for you to look up information about chords quickly and easily. Simply input the name of the chord and the keyboard keys you should press, the fingers you should use, and the notes that make up the chord appear on the display along with the chord name.

## What is a chord?

A chord is made up of a root note, upon which is stacked a number of other notes. A variety of different chords can be created by changing the notes stacked onto a root.

<Example: C chord>



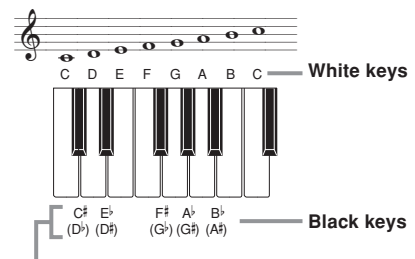
## Chord Names

Chords are named using upper-case letters from A through G, which indicate the root note of the chord. If the root note is a sharp or flat, the chord itself is sharp or flat. A chord name may also be followed by a degree number or other symbols that indicate certain characteristics about the chord.

<Examples>

<b>C</b> Root	Sharp <b>F#</b> Root	Flat <b>Bb</b> Root	Minor <b>Am</b> Root	Sharp Diminished <b>C# dim</b> Root
Seventh <b>G7</b> —Degree Root	Major seventh <b>FM7</b> Root Degree	Sus fourth <b>Esus4</b> Root		

<Note Names>



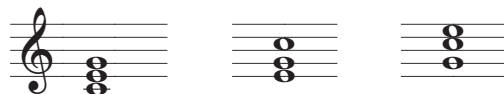
Sharps and flats can be referred to using either of the names shown here. The names in the upper row of this illustration are used by this keyboard, because they are the names that are most commonly used in musical notation.

## Inverted Forms

There are a number of different ways to play the same chord. A form that is different from the basic form but still produces the same chord is called an “inverted form.”

<Example: C chord>

All of the following are C chords.





PTONE -  
RTHM -  
ONG -  
TATUS  
PO -  
AIN -

# Chord Bk





TONE -  
RHYTHM -  
SONG -  
STATUS

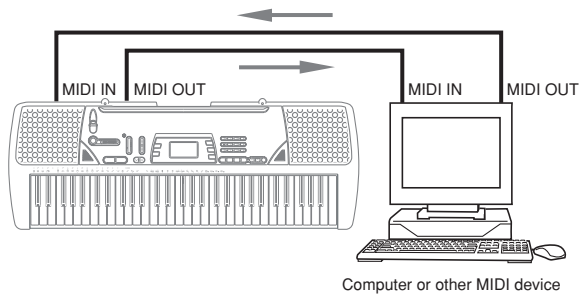


# MIDI

## What is MIDI?

The letters MIDI stand for Musical Instrument Digital Interface, which is the name of a worldwide standard for digital signals and connectors that makes it possible to exchange musical data between musical instruments and computers (machines) produced by different manufacturers.

## MIDI Connections



## General MIDI

General MIDI standardizes MIDI data for all sound source types, regardless of manufacturer. General MIDI specifies such factors as tone numbering, drum sounds, and available MIDI channels for all sound sources. This standard makes it possible for all MIDI equipment to reproduce the same nuances when playing General MIDI data, regardless of the manufacturer of the sound source.

Though the sound source of this keyboard is not General MIDI compatible, you can still connect the keyboard to a computer or other MIDI equipment to playback General MIDI data that is widely available in stores, over computer networks, and from other sources.

### NOTE

- General MIDI data made up of a large number of parts may not play correctly on this keyboard.
- You will have most success playing back General MIDI data that has few parts and is made up of data on channels 1, 2, 3, 4, and 10.

## Messages

There is a wide variety of messages defined under the MIDI standard, and this section details the particular messages that can be sent and received by this keyboard.

### NOTE ON/OFF

This message sends data when a key is pressed (NOTE ON) or released (NOTE OFF).

A NOTE ON/OFF message include a note number (to indicate note whose key is being pressed or released) and velocity (keyboard pressure as a value from 1 to 127).

NOTE ON velocity is always used to determine the relative volume of the note. This keyboard does not receive NOTE OFF velocity data.

Whenever you press or release a key on this keyboard, the corresponding NOTE ON or NOTE OFF message is sent by constant velocity from the MIDI OUT terminal.

### NOTE

- The pitch of a note depends on the tone that is being used, as shown in the Note Table on page A-2. Whenever this keyboard receives a note number that is outside its range for that tone, the same tone in the nearest available octave is substituted.

### PROGRAM CHANGE

This is the tone selection message. PROGRAM CHANGE can contain tone data within the range of 0 to 127.

A PROGRAM CHANGE message (0 to 99) is sent out through this keyboard's MIDI OUT terminal whenever you manually change its tone number. Receipt of a PROGRAM CHANGE message from an external machine changes the tone setting of this keyboard (this page).

This keyboard can send tone data within the range of 00 to 99 and receive tone data within the range of 0 to 127.

### PITCH BEND

This message carries pitch bend information for smoothly sliding the pitch upwards or downwards during keyboard play. This keyboard does not send pitch bend data, but it can receive such data.

### CONTROL CHANGE

This message adds effects such as vibrato and volume changes applied during keyboard play.

CONTROL CHANGE data includes a control number (to identify the effect type) and a control value (to specify the on/off status and depth of the effect).

The following is a list of data that can be received using CONTROL CHANGE.

Effect	Control Number
VOLUME	7
HOLD1 *	64
MODULATION	1

\* Pressing the foot pedal causes the sustain effect (HOLD1) to be sent (control number 64).





### ***Changing MIDI Settings***

This keyboard lets you change the settings of two MIDI parameters: TONE MAP and KEYBOARD CHANNEL.

#### **To change MIDI parameters**

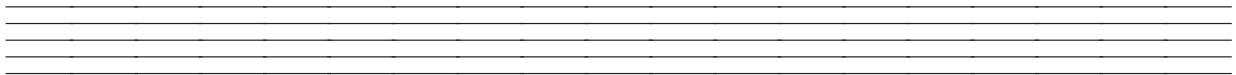
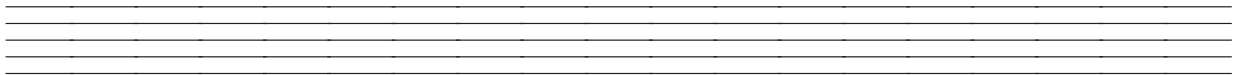
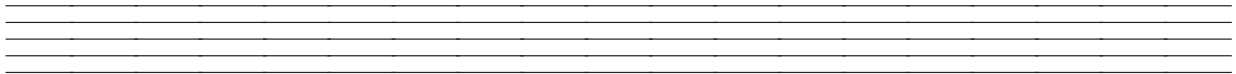
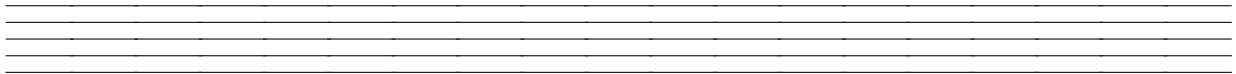
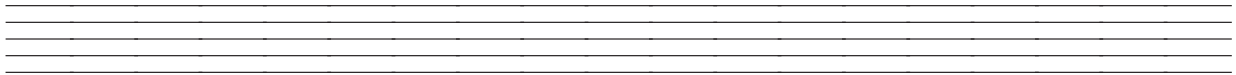
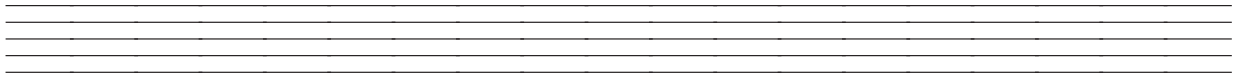
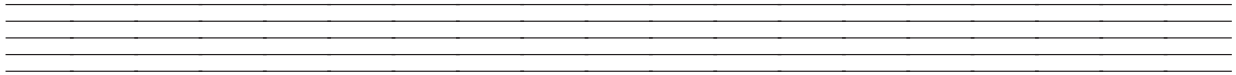
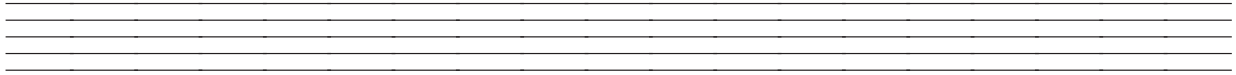
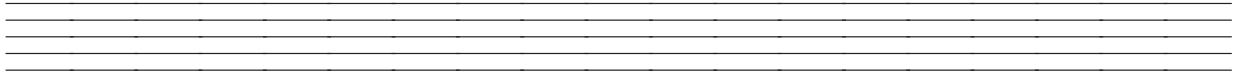
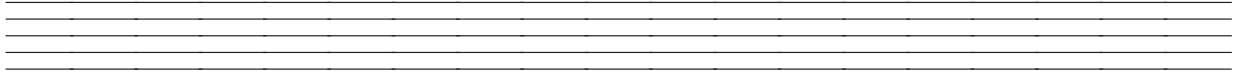
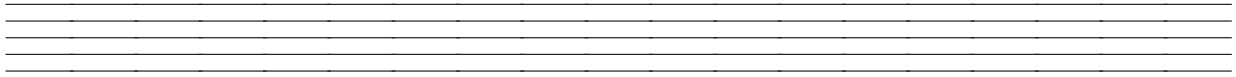
- 1 Press the TRANSPOSE/TUNE/MIDI button either

# Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Cause	Action	See page		
No keyboard Sound	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Power supply problem.</li> <li>2. Power is not turned on.</li> <li>3. Volume setting is too low.</li> <li>4. The POWER/MODE switch is in the CONCERT CHORD or FINGERED position.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Correctly attach the AC adaptor, make sure that batteries poles (+/-) are facing correctly, and check to make sure that batteries are not dead.</li> <li>2. Set the POWER/MODE switch to the NORMAL position.</li> <li>3. Use the MAIN VOLUME buttons to increase volume.</li> <li>4. Normal play is not possible on the accompaniment keyboard while the POWER/MODE switch is set to CONCERT CHORD or FINGERED. Change the POWER/MODE switch setting to NORMAL.</li> </ol>	<p>Pages E-13, 14</p> <p>Page E-16</p> <p>Page E-16</p> <p>Page E-16</p>		
Any of the following symptoms while using battery power.	Low battery power	Replace the batteries with a set of new ones or use the AC adaptor.	Pages E-13, 14		
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dim power indicator</li> <li>• Instrument does not turn on</li> <li>• Display that is flickering, dim, or difficult to read</li> <li>• Abnormally low speaker/headphone volume</li> <li>• Distortion of sound output</li> <li>• Occasional interruption of sound when playing at high volume</li> <li>• Sudden power failure when playing at high volume</li> <li>• Flickering or dimming of the display when playing at high volume</li> <li>• Continued sound output even after you release a key</li> </ul> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A tone that is totally different from the one that is selected</li> <li>• Abnormal rhythm pattern and Song play</li> <li>• Loss of power, sound distortion, or low volume when playing from a connected computer or MIDI device</li> <li>• Abnormally low microphone volume</li> <li>• Distortion of microphone input</li> <li>• Dim power supply indicator when a microphone is used</li> <li>• Sudden power failure when using the microphone</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dim power indicator</li> <li>• Instrument does not turn on</li> <li>• Display that is flickering, dim, or difficult to read</li> <li>• Abnormally low speaker/headphone volume</li> <li>• Distortion of sound output</li> <li>• Occasional interruption of sound when playing at high volume</li> <li>• Sudden power failure when playing at high volume</li> <li>• Flickering or dimming of the display when playing at high volume</li> <li>• Continued sound output even after you release a key</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A tone that is totally different from the one that is selected</li> <li>• Abnormal rhythm pattern and Song play</li> <li>• Loss of power, sound distortion, or low volume when playing from a connected computer or MIDI device</li> <li>• Abnormally low microphone volume</li> <li>• Distortion of microphone input</li> <li>• Dim power supply indicator when a microphone is used</li> <li>• Sudden power failure when using the microphone</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dim power indicator</li> <li>• Instrument does not turn on</li> <li>• Display that is flickering, dim, or difficult to read</li> <li>• Abnormally low speaker/headphone volume</li> <li>• Distortion of sound output</li> <li>• Occasional interruption of sound when playing at high volume</li> <li>• Sudden power failure when playing at high volume</li> <li>• Flickering or dimming of the display when playing at high volume</li> <li>• Continued sound output even after you release a key</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A tone that is totally different from the one that is selected</li> <li>• Abnormal rhythm pattern and Song play</li> <li>• Loss of power, sound distortion, or low volume when playing from a connected computer or MIDI device</li> <li>• Abnormally low microphone volume</li> <li>• Distortion of microphone input</li> <li>• Dim power supply indicator when a microphone is used</li> <li>• Sudden power failure when using the microphone</li> </ul>				
Auto Accompaniment does not sound.	Auto accompaniment volume is set to 0.	Use the ACCOMP VOLUME button to increase the volume.	Page E-21		
The key or tuning does not match when playing along with another instrument.	The tuning or transpose parameter is set to a value other than 0 or 00.	Change the transpose or tuning parameter value to 0 or 00.	Page E-29		
Missing Song Bank tune.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Left-hand or right-hand part is turned off.</li> <li>2. Accompaniment volume is set to 0.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check the display to see if the indicator for one of the parts is not displayed. If so, press the part's button (LEFT ON/OFF, RIGHT ON/OFF) to turn it on.</li> <li>2. Adjust accompaniment volume.</li> </ol>	<p>Page E-24</p> <p>Page E-21</p>		
No sound is produced when playing MIDI data from a computer.	MIDI cables are not connected properly.	Connect MIDI cables properly.	Page E-30		
The bass notes of General MIDI data being played back by a computer are one octave too low.	TONE MAP is turned "N".	Change TONE MAP parameter to "G".	Page E-31		
Playing on the keyboard produces an unnatural sound when connected to a computer.	The computer's MIDI THRU function is turned on.	Turn off the MIDI THRU function on the computer or turn off LOCAL CONTROL on the keyboard.	See the documentation that comes with your computer or sequencer.		
Static noise when a microphone is connected.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use of a microphone that is a different from the type that is recommended.</li> <li>2. Use of the microphone in the vicinity of fluorescent lighting.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use a recommended type microphone.</li> <li>2. Move the microphone away from source of the static.</li> </ol>	<p>Page E-17</p> <p>Page E-17</p>		
No microphone sound	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Microphone volume setting is too low.</li> <li>2. Microphone on/off switch is set to OFF.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase the microphone volume setting.</li> <li>2. Change the microphone on/off switch setting to ON.</li> </ol>	<p>Page E-17</p> <p>Page E-17</p>		

# Specifications

<b>Model:</b>	MD-992
<b>Keyboard:</b>	61 standard-size keys, 5 octaves
<b>Tones:</b>	100
<b>Polyphony:</b>	12 notes maximum (6 for certain tones)
<b>Auto Accompaniment</b> Rhythm Patterns: Tempo: Chords: Rhythm Controller: Accomp Volume:	100 Variable (236 steps, ♩ = 20 to 255) 2 fingering methods (CONCERT CHORD, FINGERED) START/STOP, SYNCHRO/FILL-IN 0 to 9 (10 steps)
<b>Built-in Tunes:</b> Controllers:	100 PLAY/PAUSE, STOP, REW, FF, LEFT ON/OFF (ACCOMP), RIGHT ON/OFF (MELODY)
<b>Display</b> Name display: Tempo: Chord: Fingering: Song Bank Status: Staff: Keyboard:	TONE, RHYTHM, SONG BANK name/number, keyboard settings name/value Tempo value, metronome, synchro standby, beat indicator, volume setting Chord name, Chord form Fingering indicators, parts PLAY, PAUSE, REW, FF 5 octaves with sharp and flat indications, pedal symbol, octave symbol 5 octaves
<b>MIDI:</b>	5 multi-timbre receive
<b>Other Functions</b> Transpose: Tuning: Volume:	12 steps (-6 semitones to +5 semitones) Variable (A4 = approximately 440Hz ±50 cents) 0 to 9 (10 steps)
<b>Terminals</b> MIDI Terminals: Sustain Jack: Phones/Output Jack:  Power Supply Jack: Microphone In:	IN, OUT Standard jack Stereo standard jack (Output is monaural.) Output Impedance: 78Ω Output Voltage: 4V (RMS) MAX 9V DC Standard jack (with microphone volume knob) Input impedance: 40kΩ Input sensitivity: 10mV
<b>Power Supply:</b> Batteries: Battery Life: AC Adaptor: Auto Power Off:	Dual power supply system 6 AA-size batteries Approximately 4 hours continuous operation on alkaline batteries  Turns power off approximately 6 minutes after last key operation. Enabled under battery power only, can be disabled manually.
<b>Speaker Output:</b>	2.0W + 2.0W
<b>Power Consumption:</b>	9V ∴ 7.7W
<b>Dimensions:</b>	95.6 x 35.4 x 13.2 cm (37 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub> x 13 <sup>15</sup> / <sub>16</sub> x 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub> inch)
<b>Weight:</b>	Approximately 3.8kg (8.4lbs) (without batteries)



# Appendix

## Tone List

PIANO	
00	PIANO 1
01	PIANO 2
02	HONKY-TONK
03	STUDIO PIANO
04	ELEC PIANO 1
05	ELEC PIANO 2
06	ELEC PIANO 3
07	ELEC PIANO 4
08	HARPSICHORD
09	CLAVELECTRO
ORGAN	
10	ELEC ORGAN 1
11	ELEC ORGAN 2
12	ELEC ORGAN 3
13	ELEC ORGAN 4
14	CHURCH ORGAN
15	PIPE ORGAN
16	REED ORGAN
17	ACCORDION
18	BANDONEON
19	HARMONICA
GUITAR/BASS	
20	GUT GUITAR
21	ACOUS GUITAR
22	JAZZ GUITAR
23	ELEC GUITAR
24	MUTE GUITAR
25	DIST GUITAR
26	WOOD BASS
27	ELEC BASS
28	SLAP BASS
29	BANJO
STRINGS/ENSEMBLE	
30	VIOLIN
31	CELLO
32	HARP
33	STRINGS 1
34	STRINGS 2
35	STRINGS 3
36	SYNTH-STR 1
37	SYNTH-STR 2
38	CHOIR
39	VOICE OOH

BRASS	
40	TRUMPET
41	TUBA
42	BRASS ENS
43	FR.HORN 1
44	FR.HORN 2
45	BRASS 1
46	BRASS 2
47	SYN-BRASS 1
48	SYN-BRASS 2
49	SYN-BRASS 3
REED/PIPE	
50	SOPRANO SAX
51	ALTO SAX
52	TENOR SAX
53	OBOE
54	CLARINET
55	PICCOLO
56	FLUTE
57	REORDER
58	PAN FLUTE
59	WHISTLE
SYNTH-SOUND I	
60	SYN-LEAD 1
61	SYN-LEAD 2
62	SYN-LEAD 3
63	SYN-CALLIOPE
64	SYN-PAD 1
65	SYN-PAD 2
66	SYN-PAD 3
67	GLASS HMCA
68	COUNTRY FARM
69	SYN-BASS
SYNTH-SOUND II	
70	PEARL DROP
71	COSMIC SOUND
72	SOUNDTRACK
73	SPACE PAD
74	VOICE BASS
75	APPLAUSE
76	SYNTH-SFX
77	VEHICLE
78	PHONE
79	FUNNY

LAYER	
80	STR PIANO
81	STR E.PIANO
82	CHOIR E.P
83	CHOIR ORGAN
84	STR GUITAR
85	STR HARP
86	BRASS STR
87	VIB PAD
88	12 STR GTR
89	CHOIR STR
SPLIT/PERCUSSION	
90	BASS/PIANO
91	BASS/E.PIANO
92	BASS/VIB
93	BASS/GUT GTR
94	V.BASS/OOH
95	STR/PIANO
96	STR/TRUMPET
97	VIBRAPHONE
98	MARIMBA
99	PERCUSSION

**Note Table**

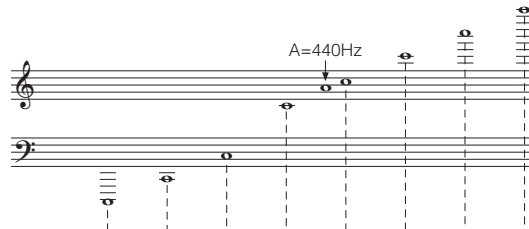
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
00	12	A	000	10	12	A	016	20	12	A	024	30	12	A	040, 041	40	12	A	056
01	12	A	001	11	12	A	017	21	12	A	025	31	12	B	042, 043	41	12	B	058
02	6	A	003	12	12	A	018	22	12	A	026	32	12	A	045, 046, 047	42	6	A	057
03	6	A	002	13	6	A	015	23	12	A	027	33	12	A	048, 055	43	12	B	060
04	12	A	004	14	12	A	019	24	12	A	028	34	12	A	049	44	6	B	059
05	12	A	005	15	6	A	104	25	12	A	029, 030, 031, 084	35	6	A	044	45	12	B	061
06	6	A	008	16	12	A	020	26	12	B	032	36	12	A	050	46	6	B	069
07	6	A	009	17	6	A	021	27	12	B	033, 034, 035	37	6	A	051	47	12	B	062
08	12	A	006	18	12	A	023	28	12	B	036, 037	38	12	A	091, 052	48	6	B	063, 083
09	12	A	007	19	12	A	022	29	12	A	105	39	12	A	053	49	6	B	070

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
50	12	A	064	60	12	A	087	70	6	A	096	80	6	A	106	90	12	E	100, 116
51	12	A	065	61	6	A	081, 086	71	6	A	103	81	6	A	088, 107	91	6	E	117
52	12	A	066, 067	62	12	A	080	72	6	A	097	82	6	A	108	92	12	E	118
53	12	A	068	63	6	A	082	73	6	A	101	83	6	A	109	93	12	E	119
54	12	A	071	64	6	A	089	74	12	B	039	84	6	A	099, 110	94	12	E	120
55	12	C	072	65	6	A	090	75	12	D	126, 127	85	6	A	111	95	12	E	121
56	12	A	073	66	6	A	095	76	6	A	102	86	6	B	112	96	12	E	122
57	12	A	074, 079	67	6	A	092, 093, 098	77	6	D	125	87	6	A	113	97	12	A	010, 011, 014
58	12	A	075, 076, 077	68	6	A	054, 085, 094	78	12	D	124	88	6	A	114	98	12	A	012, 013
59	12	A	078	69	12	B	038	79	6	D	123	89	6	A	115	99	12	D	

- (1): Tone number
- (2): Maximum polyphony
- (3): Range type
- (4): Corresponding General MIDI Number

- See the illustration below for a description of range types (A through E).
- Corresponding General MIDI numbers are General MIDI numbers in effect when the tone map setting is "G".



Range Type	C-1	C0	A0C1	A1C2	A2C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	G9	
<b>A</b> (Standard type)				[Keyboard diagram showing range from A1C2 to C7]									
<b>B*1</b> (Low pitch instruments)			[Keyboard diagram showing range from A0C1 to C6]										
<b>C*2</b> ("55 PICCOLO" only)			[Keyboard diagram showing range from A2C3 to C8]										
<b>D</b> (Sound Effect)	No scale for tones.												
<b>E</b> (SPLIT)	Scale changes in accordance with tone.												



.....Range of keyboard play



.....Playable range  
(When receiving MIDI data)



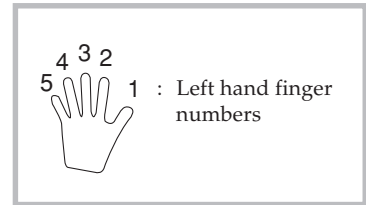
.....Range in which same note is played in nearest octave as a result of transpose and MIDI data receive operation.  
(When receiving MIDI data)

\*1 With received MIDI data, notes are played one octave lower.

\*2 With received MIDI data, notes are played one octave higher.

## Fingered Chord Chart

This table shows the left-hand fingerings (including inverted forms) for a number of often-used chords. These fingering indications also appear on the keyboard's display. Chords marked with asterisk (\*) cannot be played in the Fingered Mode on this keyboard.



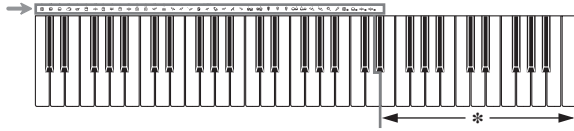
Chord Root	M	m	7	m7	dim7	M7	m7-5	dim
C	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2]
C# (Db)	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2]
D	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2]
Eb (D#)	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2]
E	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2]
F	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2]
F# (Gb)	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2]
G	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2]
Ab (G#)	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2]
A	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	*	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2]
Bb (A#)	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	*	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2]
B	[5, 2, 1]	[5, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	*	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2]



Chord Root Type	aug	sus4	7 sus4	m add9	m M7	7-5	add9
C	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]
C# (Db)	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]
D	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]
Eb (D#)	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]
E	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]
F	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]
F# (Gb)	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]
G	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]
Ab (G#)	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 2, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]
A	[5, 3, 1]	[5, 2, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]
Bb (A#)	*	[5, 2, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[5, 4, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]
B	*	[5, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]	[4, 3, 2, 1]	[5, 3, 2, 1]

### Percussion Instrument List

- PERCUSSION (tone 99) assigns 39 percussion sound to the keyboard as illustrated below. The sound assigned to each key are indicated above the keyboard.



\* No sound is produced when the keys in this range are pressed.

	BASS DRUM		OPEN HI-HAT		COWBELL		LOW TIMBALE
	SIDE STICK		LOW-MID TOM		CRASH CYMBAL 2		HIGH AGOGO
	ACOUSTIC SNARE		HIGH-MID TOM		CLAVES		LOW AGOGO
	HAND CLAP		CRASH CYMBAL 1		RIDE CYMBAL 2		CABASA
	ELECTRIC SNARE		HIGH TOM		HIGH BONGO		MARACAS
	LOW FLOOR TOM		RIDE CYMBAL 1		LOW BONGO		VOICE BASS DRUM
	CLOSED HI-HAT		CHINESE CYMBAL		MUTE HIGH CONGA		VOICE SNARE
	HIGH FLOOR TOM		RIDE BELL		OPEN HIGH CONGA		VOICE CLOSED HI-HAT
	PEDAL HI-HAT		TAMBOURINE		LOW CONGA		VOICE OPEN HI-HAT
	LOW TOM		SPLASH CYMBAL		HIGH TIMBALE		

**Rhythm List**

<b>POPS I</b>	<b>JAZZ/FUSION</b>	<b>LATIN II/VARIOUS I</b>
00 CLUB POP	40 BIG BAND	80 PUNTA
01 VOCAL POP	41 SLOW SWING	81 CUMBIA
02 RAP POP	42 SWING	82 SKA
03 FUNKY POP 1	43 FOX TROT	83 TEX-MEX
04 SOUL BALLAD	44 JAZZ WALTZ	84 SALSA
05 POP BALLAD	45 MODERN JAZZ	85 FOLKLORE
06 LOVE BALLAD	46 COOL	86 PASODOBLE
07 FUNKY POP 2	47 HARD BOP	87 RUMBA CATALANA
08 EPIC BALLAD	48 ACID JAZZ	88 SEVILLANA
09 LITE POP	49 LATIN FUSION	89 FOLK
<b>POPS II</b>	<b>DANCE/FUNK</b>	<b>VARIOUS II</b>
10 16 BEAT SHFL	50 VOCAL GROOVE	90 COUNTRY
11 16 BEAT POP	51 RAVE	91 BLUEGRASS
12 16 BEAT FUNK	52 CLUB GROOVE	92 TOWNSHIP
13 8 BEAT POP	53 TECHNO	93 FAST GOSPEL
14 8 BEAT SOUL	54 TRANCE	94 SLOW GOSPEL
15 8 BEAT SHFL	55 HOUSE	95 ADANI
16 DANCE POP 1	56 GROOVE SOUL	96 BALADI
17 DANCE POP 2	57 DISCO	97 BAROQUE
18 POP FUSION	58 RAP	98 ENKA
19 FOLKIE POP	59 FUNK	99 NEW AGE
<b>ROCK I</b>	<b>EUROPEAN</b>	
20 ROCK WALTZ	60 POLKA 1	
21 SLOW ROCK 1	61 POLKA 2	
22 SLOW ROCK 2	62 MARCH 1	
23 SOFT ROCK 1	63 MARCH 2	
24 SOFT ROCK 2	64 WALTZ	
25 SOFT ROCK 3	65 VIENNESE WALTZ	
26 POP ROCK 1	66 FRENCH WALTZ	
27 POP ROCK 2	67 SLOW WALTZ	
28 50'S ROCK	68 SERENADE	
29 60'S SOUL	69 TANGO 1	
<b>ROCK II</b>	<b>LATIN I</b>	
30 4 BEAT ROCK	70 BOSSA NOVA	
31 ROCK	71 SAMBA	
32 HEAVY ROCK	72 MAMBO	
33 8 BEAT ROCK	73 RHUMBA	
34 STRAIGHT ROCK	74 CHA-CHA-CHA	
35 HEAVY METAL	75 MERENGUE	
36 TWIST	76 REGGAE	
37 NEW ORLNS R&R	77 BOLERO	
38 CHICAGO BLUES	78 TANGO 2	
39 R&B	79 LAMBADA	

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Model **MD-992 MIDI Implementation Chart** Version: 1.0

Function ...	Transmitted	Recognized	Remarks
<b>Basic Channel</b> Default Changed	1 1-16	1-4, 10 1-4, 10	
<b>Mode</b> Default Messages Altered	Mode 3 X *****	Mode 3 X *****	
<b>Note Number</b> True voice	36-96 *****	0-127 36-96 *1	*1: Depends on tone
<b>Velocity</b> Note ON Note OFF	0 9nH V = 75, 100 *2 X 9nH V = 0	0 9nH V = 1-127 X 9nH V = 0, 8nH V = *3	*3 = no relation
<b>After Touch</b> Key's Ch's	X X	X X	
<b>Pitch Bender</b>	X	O	
<b>Control Change</b> 1 6, 38 7 10 11 64	X X X X X O	O X O X X O	Modulation Data entry Volume Pan Expression Hold1



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