# Roland®

GENERAL
**MIDI** GS

## Roland Digital Piano

# HP 1900G

**Owner's Manual**

INSTRUCTIONS PERTAINING TO A RISK OF FIRE, ELECTRIC SHOCK, OR INJURY TO PERSONS.

# IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS
# SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

**WARNING** - When using electric products, basic precautions should always be followed, including the following:

1. Read all the instructions before using the product.
2. Do not use this product near water — for example, near a bathtub, washbowl, kitchen sink, in a wet basement, or near a swimming pool, or the like.
3. This product should be used only with a cart or stand that is recommended by the manufacturer.
4. This product, either alone or in combination with an amplifier and headphones or speakers, may be capable of producing sound levels that could cause permanent hearing loss. Do not operate for a long period of time at a high volume level or at a level that is uncomfortable. If you experience any hearing loss or ringing in the ears, you should consult an audiologist.
5. The product should be located so that its location or position does not interfere with its proper ventilation.
6. The product should be located away from heat sources such as radiators, heat registers, or other products that produce heat.
7. The product should be connected to a power supply only of the type described in the operating instructions or as marked on the product.

8. The power-supply cord of the product should be unplugged from the outlet when left unused for a long period of time.
9. Care should be taken so that objects do not fall and liquids are not spilled into the enclosure through openings.
10. The product should be serviced by qualified service personnel when:
    A. The power-supply cord or the plug has been damaged; or
    B. Objects have fallen, or liquid has been spilled onto the product; or
    C. The product has been exposed to rain; or
    D. The product does not appear to operate normally or exhibits a marked change in performance; or
    E. The product has been dropped, or the enclosure damaged.
11. Do not attempt to service the product beyond that described in the user-maintenance instructions. All other servicing should be referred to qualified service personnel.

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\* *Macintosh is a trademark of Apple Computer, Inc.*
\* *IBM PC is a registered trademark of the International Business Machines Corporation.*
\* *The GS logo ⊗ is a trademark of Roland Corporation.*

# INTRODUCTION

## FEATURES

Thank you, and congratulations on your choice of the Roland HP 1900G Digital Piano.

The HP 1900G offers extremely realistic-sounding piano performances thanks to its high-quality concert grand piano sounds. But it also allows you to branch out and accommodate almost any other kind of music, since it is also stocked with a wide variety of instrument sounds other than piano.

Additionally, the instrument comes equipped with its own five-track sequencer (the "Piano Partner") that is as easy to use as any ordinary tape recorder. By using the many sample songs included in the demo song data disk, you can enjoy innumerable hours of effective practice, or have fun playing while the sequencer provides the backing instruments. Further, you can also include any of the many commercially available music data disks as part of your lesson plans.

In order to enjoy to the full all the features that have been made available, and be assured of trouble-free service for many years to come, please take the time to read this manual in its entirety.

## About the HP 1900G Sound Generator

### General MIDI System

**GENERAL MIDI**

The General MIDI System is a universal set of specifications for sound generating devices. If you use a sound generating unit which carries the General MIDI logo, you will be able to faithfully reproduce any song data which also carries the General MIDI logo.

### GS Format

The GS Format is Roland's universal set of specifications which was formulated in the interest of standardizing the way in which sound generating devices will operate when MIDI is used for the performance of music.

If you use a sound generating unit which carries the GS logo, you will be able to faithfully reproduce any commercially available song data which also carries the GS logo.

This product supports both General MIDI and GS.

Song data which carries either of these logos can be accurately reproduced.

## About the HP 1900G Sequencer

**ism**

The HP 1900G can play back **ism music data** (3.5 inch floppy disks).

**SMF**

The HP 1900G can play back SMF Music Data (720 KB/1.44 MB formats, 3.5 inch floppy disks).

* *The HP 1900G can play back Piano DISKs, too.*

## Setting Up the Music Rest

Gently raise the music rest until it is fixed in place.
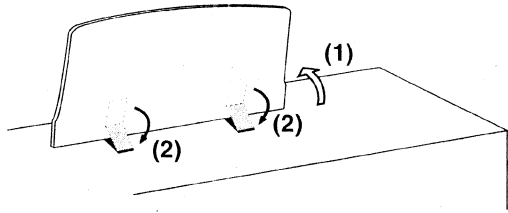
Fold the music rest down by first bending the metal joints, then gently lowering it.

## Opening/Closing the Lid

To open the lid, grasp it with both hands to lift it lightly, then slide it back.

To close the lid, pull it forward slowly until it stops, then gently lower it.
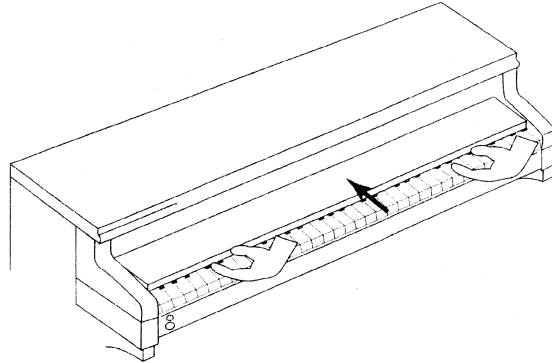
* Be careful so you do not get your fingers caught when opening/closing the lid. Small children should be assisted by an adult.
* To prevent accidents, always close the lid before you move the piano.

## Connection to External Audio Equipment

Whenever you want to hear your piano played through a set of external speakers, or want to record onto a tape recorder, you can simply connect cords between the AUX IN or LINE IN jacks on your external keyboard amplifier or mixer and the OUTPUT R/L jacks located on the rear of this piano.

HP 1900G  OUTPUT R/L  AUX IN R/L  LINE IN R/L
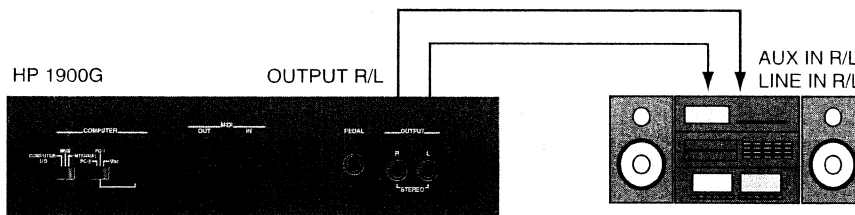
## Turning Power On

**1.** Insert the plug on the power cord into an outlet.

**2.** Press the POWER button at the left side of the panel to turn power ON.

After a few seconds the display shown below appears.

Push to turn

ON

Press again for

OFF
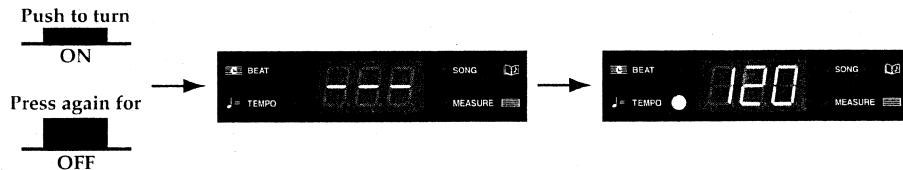
Note, though, that depending on the setting in effect for the COMPUTER switch (page 34, 35) on the rear panel, you could see one of the screens shown below. Should that be the case, you might not be able to use the Piano Partner (refer to page 14), or MIDI data arriving at MIDI IN could be ignored.

Should the above appear in the display, refer to page 34, 35.

* *Due to its circuitry protection feature, this instrument requires a few seconds immediately after power up before it is ready for operation.*
* *Make sure to always use only the power cord that was supplied with this unit.*
* *Always be sure to use a power source that provides the amount of voltage this unit is designed for.*
* *Whenever you do not intend to use the unit for an extended period of time, pull the power cord's plug out of the outlet.*

## Using Headphones

A headphone jack is located at the front left side of the instrument. Once you have headphones connected, the unit's speakers will no longer produce sound. By listening through headphones, you can play whenever you please (such as late at night) without worrying about bothering others.
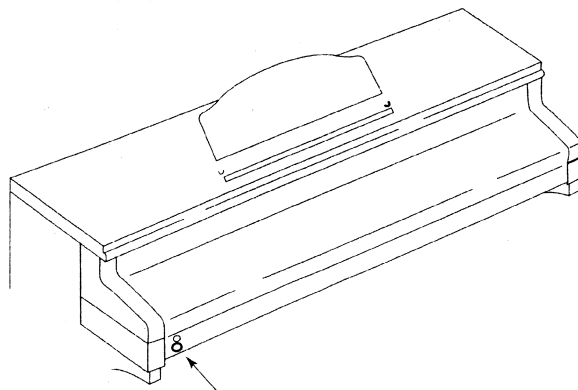
**The VOLUME knob on the instrument is used to adjust the headphone volume.**

We recommend that you use stereo headphones, preferably the optionally available Roland RH-20/80/120.

* *Remember that excessive volume levels can result in permanent hearing loss.*

# IMPORTANT NOTES

In addition to the items listed under Safety Precautions inside the front cover, please read and observe the following:

## Power Supply

- Before connecting this unit to other devices, turn off the power to all units; this will help prevent damage or malfunction.

- Do not use this unit on the same power circuit with any device that will generate line noise; an electric motor or variable lighting system for example.

## Placement

- Using the unit near power amplifiers (or other equipment containing large power transformers) may induce hum.

- This device may interfere with radio and television reception. Do not use this device in the vicinity of such receivers.

- Observe the following when using the unit's disk drive. For further details, refer to "Before Using Disks".

  - Do not place the unit near devices that produce a strong magnetic field (e.g., loudspeakers).

  - Install the unit on a solid, level surface.

  - Do not move the unit or subject it to vibration while the drive is operating.

- Make sure you always have the instrument placed so it is level and sure to remain stable. Otherwise, if played while tilted, you risk causing damage to the keyboard as a result of the unnatural degree of force that might be applied to certain parts of it.

## Maintenance

- For everyday cleaning wipe the unit with a soft, dry cloth or one that has been slightly dampened with water. To remove stubborn dirt, use a mild, non-abrasive detergent. Afterwards, be sure to wipe the unit thoroughly with a soft, dry cloth.

- Never use benzene, thinner, alcohol or solvents of any kind, to avoid the possibility of discoloration and/or deformation.

## Additional Precautions

- Protect the unit from strong impact.

- Do not allow objects or liquids of any kind to penetrate the unit. In the event of such an occurrence, discontinue use immediately. Contact qualified service personnel as soon as possible.

- Never strike or apply strong pressure to the display.

- A small amount of heat will radiate from the unit during normal operation.

- Before using the unit in a foreign country, consult with qualified service personnel.

- When attached to the keyboard stand, the instrument is top-heavy. Two people should be on hand to move it. When moving the instrument, take care to protect yourself from injury and the instrument from damage.

## Handling the Drive

- Sudden changes in humidity can cause condensation, which can adversely affect the operation of the drive and/or damage floppy disks. After the unit has been transported, allow it to gradually become accustomed to the new environment before operating it.

- To insert a disk, push it gently but firmly into the drive — it will click into place. To remove a disk, press the EJECT button firmly. Do not use excessive force to remove a disk which is lodged in the drive.

- Remove any disk from the drive before powering up or down.

## Handling Floppy Disks

- Floppy disks contain a magnetic storage medium (much like magnetic recording tape). Please observe the following when handling floppy disks:

  Never touch the magnetic medium inside the disk.

  Do not subject floppy disks to temperature extremes (e.g., direct sunlight in an enclosed vehicle). Recommended temperature range: 10 to 50° C.

  Do not expose floppy disks to strong magnetic fields, such as those generated by loudspeakers.

- Floppy disks contain a 'write protect' tab which can protect the disk from accidental erasure. It is recommended that the tab be kept in the 'PROTECT' position and moved to the 'WRITE' position only when you wish to write new data onto the disk.

Botton side of the disk

Write
(can write new data onto disk)

Write Protect Tab

Protect
(prevents writing to disk)
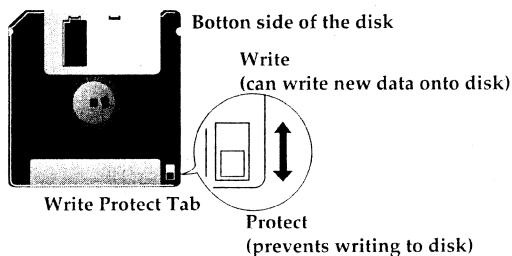
- The identification label should be firmly fixed to the disk. Should the label come loose while the disk is in the drive, it may be difficult to remove the disk.

- Put the disk back into its case for storage.

- The HP 1900G uses 3.5-inch 2DD or 2HD floppy disks (sometimes called "microfloppies"). The data access speed of a 2DD disk is somewhat slower, and this may on rare occasions cause playback errors.

## 1. Inserting a Disk

To insert a disk, push it firmly (but gently) into the drive — label side up. It will click into place.

- Make sure the disk is correctly inserted before trying to use it!
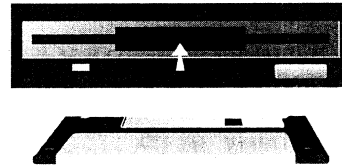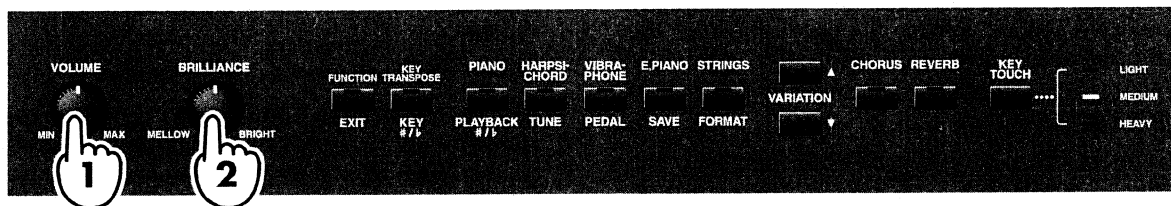
## 2. Removing a Disk

To remove a disk, press the EJECT button firmly.

- When the power is on, the disk drive light will alternate between being dimly lit (disk drive ready) and lit (disk drive in operation). In the latter case, do not try to eject the disk or you might damage the disk or the drive.

Light
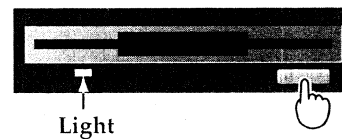
# 1. Playing Your HP 1900G

## Adjusting Volume/Brightness of the Sound



**1.** Adjust the VOLUME knob until you have the volume you need.

At "MAX" you obtain the greatest volume, while at "MIN" it is reduced to zero.

**2.** Move the BRILLIANCE knob to obtain the overall sound quality you desire.

The sound takes on a more brilliant quality as you move the knob towards "BRIGHT." As you move towards "MELLOW," the sound becomes more subdued.

* *Ordinarily, the PLAYBACK BALANCE knob at the panel's far right should be left at the center position. For information on how the PLAYBACK BALANCE knob is used, see "Layering Two Tones — Dual Play" (p. 11); "Practicing the Left and Right Hands Separately" (p. 19).*

## How the Pedals Function

The HP 1900G is equipped with two pedals that provide the functions explained below. They allow you to apply more expressiveness to your music. The pedal on the right is the Damper pedal, and the one on the left is the Soft pedal.

### • Damper Pedal
When the Damper Pedal is depressed, notes that have been played will continue to sound even after your fingers have been removed from those keys.

### • Soft Pedal
Used to apply softness to the notes played. If you have the Soft Pedal depressed while you play on the keys, you obtain a softer sound than you would using the same finger pressure without the pedal.

The Soft pedal can also be switched into use as a Sostenuto pedal, or as the Start/Stop pedal when using the Piano Partner.

### • Sostenuto Pedal
This pedal is used to sustain only the sound of those keys that are pressed at the vary moment it is depressed. It conveniently allows you to selectively choose specific notes that you wish to have linger on.

* *To switch the pedal's function, refer to p. 29.*
* *For information about the Piano Partner, refer to the section starting on p. 14.*

# Trying Out the Sounds

The HP 1900G has a full palette of sounds stored inside it. These sounds are arranged into a number of groups, depending on the general type.
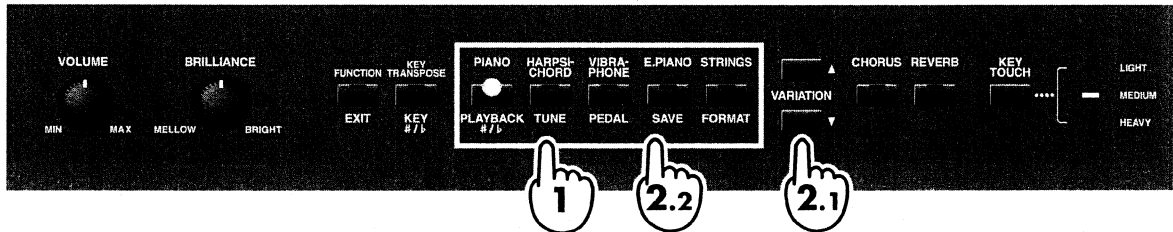


## Selecting Tone Groups

**1.** **Press the button for a tone group. Notice that its indicator lights up.**

Whichever group button is lit is the one which will sound. Play the keyboard and try out the tone you have selected.

| Voices | Characteristics |
|---|---|
| PIANO | A thick, rich concert grand piano sound. |
| HARPSICHORD | A sensitive and refined harpsichord sound. |
| VIBRAPHONE | The sound of a large-sized vibraphone. |
| E. PIANO | Offers the sound of a luminous, transparent electric piano. |
| STRINGS | The delightful sound of a string ensemble. |

## Selecting Variations

Each of the tone groups offers a large variety of Variations. Since each sound has its own unique quality, you should try all of them out so you will know where to find just the sound that is best for the music you are playing.

After selecting a tone group, follow the steps below to select Variations.

**2.1** Use ▣ᴬ VARIATION ▣▼ **to select among Variations.**

The indicator on the tone group button will start flashing. In the display, you will see the number of the Variation that you currently have selected. Play the keyboard and check out how this new voice sounds.

\* *While you have a Variation selected, buttons not shown in the illustration above will not function.*

**2.2** **Press the tone group button which is flashing.**

The indicator on this button will now light steadily (stops flashing). This shows you that your selection has been put in effect, so you will then be able to hear the newly chosen Variation when you play the keyboard.

\* *Different numbers of Variations are contained in each of the tone groups. Please refer to the Tone Chart (p. 42) for a full listing of the Variations available in each tone group.*

\* *Every time power is turned on, the instrument is set so that Variation number "1" is selected.*

# Playing in Time With the Metronome

The HP 1900G provides a metronome which you can conveniently use while you practice.
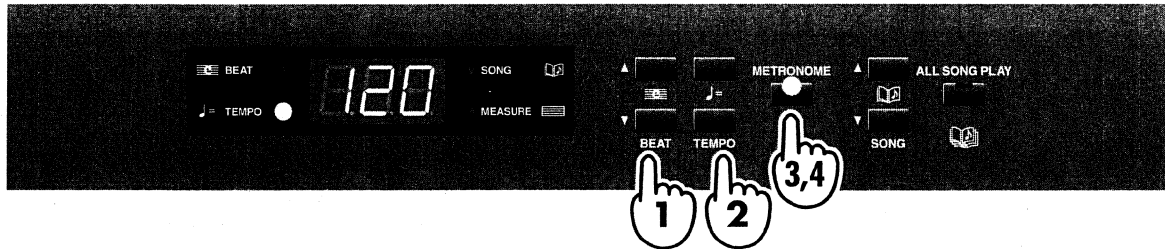


**1.** Using ▲▼ **BEAT** , select the desired beat (time signature).

The correspondence between the numbers shown in the display and the beat at which the metronome will sound is as shown below.



| Display | Beat |
| --- | --- |
| 0.4 | **The weaker beats sound, while the downbeat is silent** |
| 2.4 | 2/4 time |
| 3.4 | 3/4 time |
| 4.4 | 4/4 time |
| 5.4 | 5/4 time |
| 6.4 | 6/4 time |
| 3.8 | 3/8 time |
| 6.8 | 6/8 time |
| 12.8 | 12/8 time |

**2.** Use **TEMPO** to select the desired tempo.

Any setting from 20 through 250 as the value of a quarter note is possible. View the display to see which setting you currently have.



**3.** Press **METRONOME** and the metronome will begin sounding (the button's indicator lights).

**4.** To turn the metronome off, once again press **METRONOME** and confirm that the button's indicator has gone out.

  * *To adjust the volume of the metronome, see page 33.*

# Layering Two Tones — Dual Play

If you want, you can have two tones be played simultaneously when you play on the keyboard. For example, you could have the Piano and Strings tones layered together. Setting the instrument to play in this manner is known as "Dual Play."

**Example: Playing with the Piano and Strings tones layered together.**

**While holding down** PIANO (PLAYBACK #/♭) **, press** STRINGS (FORMAT) **.**
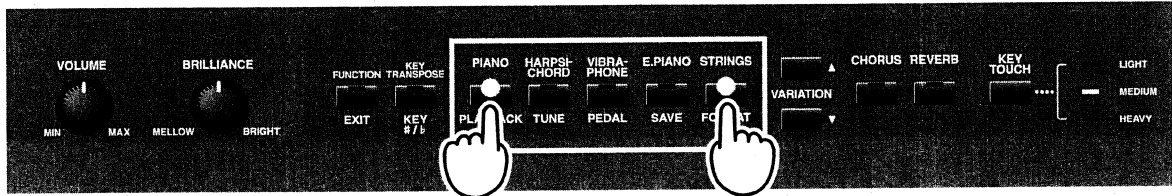
The indicators on both of the tone group buttons will light, and when you play the keyboard, both of the selected tones will play simultaneously.

To alter the volume, and adjust the balance of one tone respective to the other, use the PLAYBACK BALANCE knob at the panel's right.

\* *You cannot use the Dual feature at the same time as you are using the Piano Partner (p. 14).*

# Changing the Keyboard's Touch

The HP 1900G allows you to alter the response of the keyboard. This is a feature that you won't find on an acoustic piano, since it relies on digital technology.
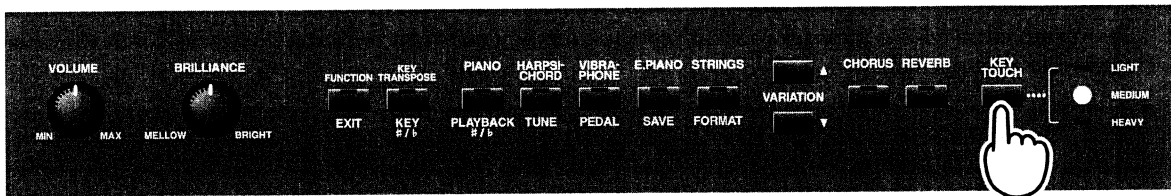
**Press** KEY TOUCH **to select the desired key touch.**

Each press of the button cycles you successively through the three available choices.

| | |
|---|---|
| MEDIUM | This is the standard setting. It provides the most natural response, being nearly identical to that of an acoustic piano. |
| HEAVY | At this setting, the keyboard will have a heavier feel, and will therefore require greater playing force to obtain fortissimo. It allows for more dynamic expression to be put into your playing. This setting is also useful if you normally apply more pressure than others, or can be used for practice in strengthening the fingers. |
| LIGHT | With this setting the keyboard will have a lighter feel to it, and fortissimo level (*ff*) can be obtained with a touch that is softer than normal. This setting is ideal for children, since it makes playing easier for them. |

# Adding Expansiveness — Chorus

When you use chorus, you obtain an effect which makes it sound like there are a multiple number of instruments sounding simultaneously. As a result, you add more presence, expansiveness, and fatness to the sound.
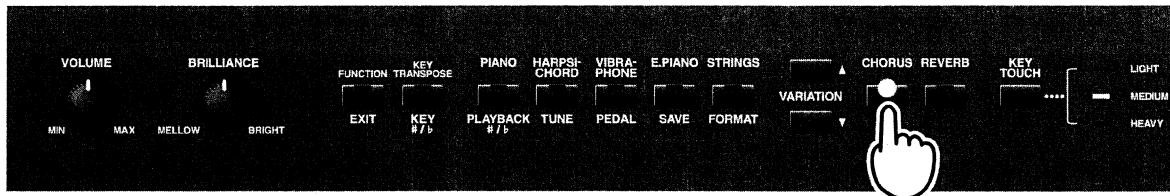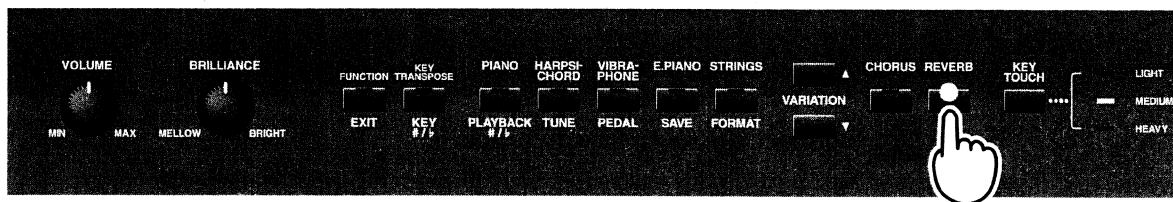


To use chorus, press ᶜᴴᴼᴿᵁˢ and confirm that the button's indicator is lit.

* *Refer to page 32 if you want to change the depth of the chorus effect.*

# Adding Reverberation — Reverb

The reverb effect adds a pleasant wash of reverberation to your music, making it seem as if you were playing inside a concert hall.



To add reverberation, press ᴿᴱⱽᴱᴿᴮ and confirm that the button's indicator is lit.

* *Refer to page 32 if you want to change the depth of the reverb effect.*

# Playing Any Key As If It Were In C Major — Key Transpose Feature (1)

The Key Transpose feature allows you to have your music play in a different key, without actually changing your fingering positions.

It conveniently allows you to transpose a song in a difficult key (having numerous sharps and flats) into a key that is easier to play, or to quickly shift to a key that better suits a vocalist.

## Example: Playing a song in E major using the fingering for C major.

**1.** While holding down  **KEY TRANSPOSE** , press the keyboard key representing the tonic of the new key you want to play.

In other words, you will want an E ("do" for E major) to be played when you play a C ("do" for C major), if you intend to play a song in E major using the fingering for C major. So, you would hold down **KEY TRANSPOSE** and press the E key.
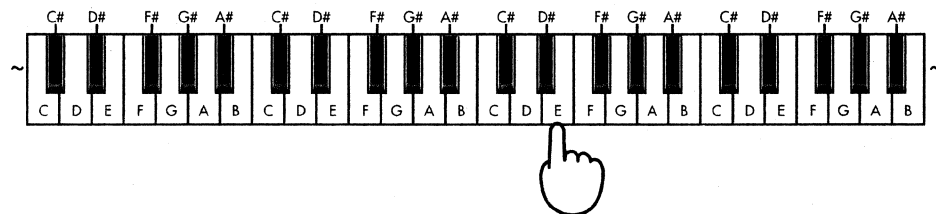


The indicator on **KEY TRANSPOSE** lights, and thereafter whatever is played will be transposed.

**2.** To return to the original key, press **KEY TRANSPOSE** again, and check that its indicator has gone out.

*There is also another way to make settings for key transposition. See page 26.*

# 2. Piano Practice Using the HP 1900G

The HP 1900G comes equipped with the "Piano Partner," which can play either the demo song data disk or any commercially available music data. So beyond simply being played as a piano, the instrument also provides you with a lot of other possibilities which can make your lessons more interesting and productive.

This chapter will introduce some of the ways that the Piano Partner can be used in lessons.

## First, Listen to the Demo Songs

Before practicing the piano, it is important that you first listen carefully to the music you intend to learn. The demo song data disk provides you with a great variety of demo songs which you should try to listen to as many times as you can.

* *See "Handling Floppy Disks" (p. 7) for information concerning the use of disks.*
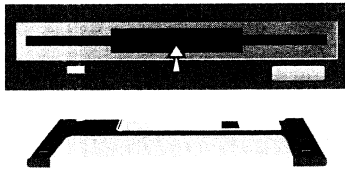
### Try Listening to the Demo Songs
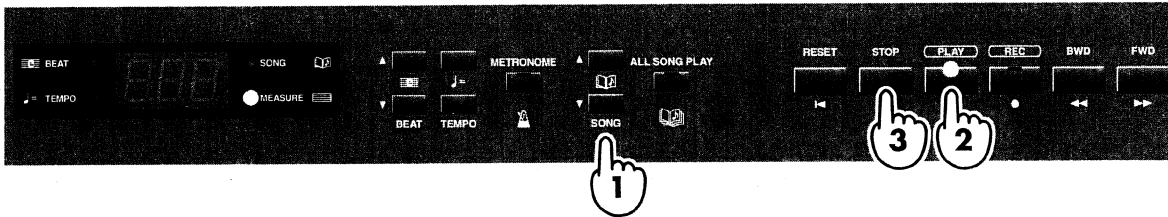


1. **Insert a demo song data disk into the disk drive.**

   The disk drive is located at the far right, below the keyboard.

   Make sure you have the right side of the disk facing upwards (label side up).

   

2. **Select the song using** ▲▼ **SONG** .

   Here, try selecting "Vorschule im Klavierspiel op. 101 No. 80," song number 15. View the display so you know which song number you currently have called up.

   

3. **Press** [PLAY] **, and the song will start playing (the button's indicator lights).**

   While play is in progress, the number of the measure that is currently playing will be shown.

   

   * *With certain songs, it could take a little while before the song starts playing after you press* [PLAY] ▶ .

**4.** Press **STOP** ■ , and the song will stop playing.

* If you want, you can use **BWD** ◄◄ to go back, or **FWD** ►► to go forward a number of measures in the song while you play it back.

* For songs that have pickup notes occurring before the first measure, the following will be shown in the display before the current measure number is shown. "PU" stands for "Pickup."

* If an error (such as shown below) has been displayed after inserting a disk, or while a song is playing, refer to the Error Chart on pages 38, 39.

* After you have pressed **PLAY** ► , or have pressed **REC** ● and entered recording standby, the panel buttons will not respond while the DISK SONG indicator continues flashing. You will need to wait until the DISK SONG indicator has gone out, then press whatever buttons you need.

* The HP 1900G allows you to play "ism music data," "Standard MIDI Files," and "Piano DISKs."

## Listening Consecutively to Songs — All Song Play

This feature allows you to listen to all the songs on a disk much like you would with a CD.

Press **ALL SONG PLAY** 📖 .
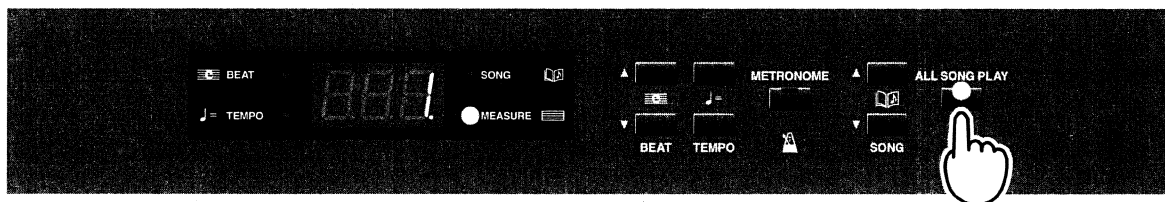
The button's indicator lights, and the songs on the disk will start to play. Press the button again, and the songs will stop playing (the indicator goes out).
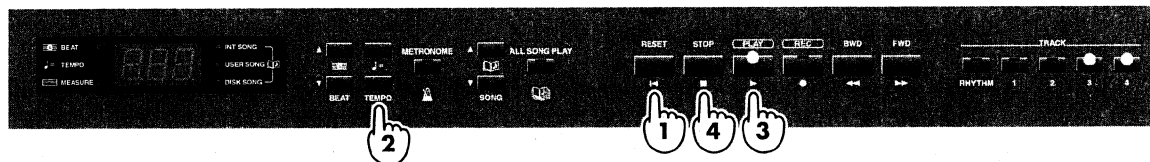
The songs will keep repeating until you stop them.

* Refer to the Demo Song Chart (p. 41) for details on song numbers, names, and composers.

## Listening to Songs at Different Tempos

If you wish, you can alter the tempo of the songs for playback. The pitch doesn't change even when played at an altered tempo.
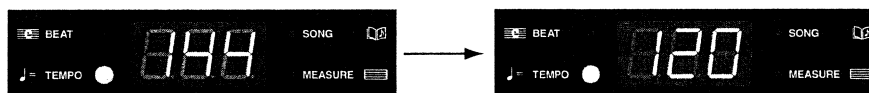


**1.** Press ▥ (RESET) to return to the top of the song.



**2.** Press ▥ (TEMPO) and select the desired tempo.

You can also change the tempo while a song is playing if you wish. Just press the button until you arrive at the tempo you want. The display will show the tempo you currently have.



**3.** Press ▥ (PLAY), and the song will start playing (the button's indicator lights).

**4.** Press ▥ (STOP), and the song will stop playing.

*  *Press the two ▥ (TEMPO) buttons simultaneously to return to the original tempo.*

## Repeating the Same Section

The HP 1900G allows you to place markers within songs. Once you have a marker in place, you can have playback start from that measure.

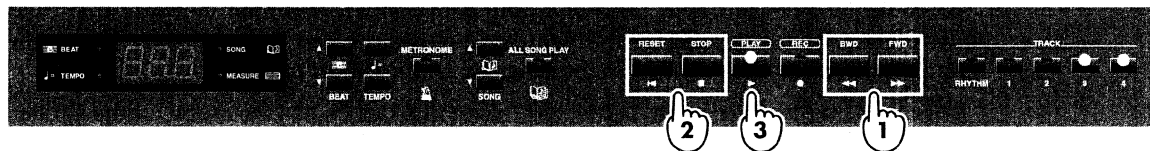**1.** Using ▓ or ▓ , shift to the beginning of the measure that you want to listen to.

Here, let's try moving to the eighth measure. Every time you press ▓ or ▓ , the display will show you the number of the measure you moved to, so you can easily find the measure you want.

**2.** Press ▓ while holding down ▓ .

You have just placed a marker at the eighth measure.

**3.** Press ▓ , and play begins from the eighth measure.

**4.** Press ▓ and the song stops playing. You are returned to the beginning of the eighth measure once again.

If you press ▓ again when in this status, you are returned to the top of the song. You are returned to the eighth measure if you were at a point after the ninth measure.

* *You can only place markers at the beginning of a measure. You cannot place them part way through a measure.*

* *If you press ▓ at a measure between the first measure and the marked measure, you are returned to the first measure, but the marker remains stored.*

## Listening to Only the Left or Right Hand Parts — Track Mute

An ordinary stereo tape recorder separately records the sound for the left and right speakers. These two separate recording locations are known as "tracks."

The demo songs included in the demo song data disk are recorded in a way that uses five tracks. Since what is played by the right hand is recorded on a track separate from the left hand part, you can more easily use the songs for learning how to play.

"Vorschule im Klavierspiel op. 101 No. 80," song number 15, has the music for the left hand in track 3, and that for the right hand in track 4.
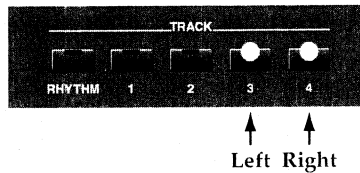
Follow the steps below to listen only to the part played with the left hand, the music in track 3.
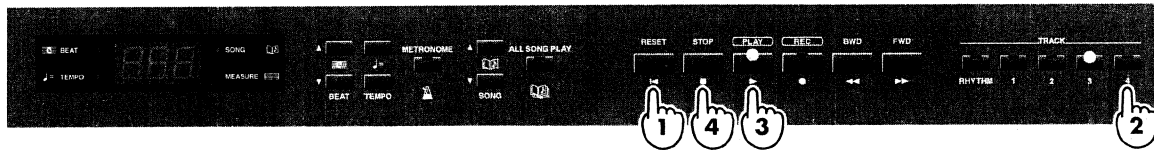
**1.** Press [RESET] to return to the beginning of the song.

**2.** Press [_TRACK_ 4], and confirm that its indicator has gone out.
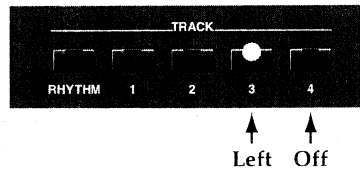
**3.** Press [PLAY], and the music for the left hand (track 3) alone will start playing.

**4.** Press [STOP], and the song will stop playing.

*  If instead you wanted to listen to only the right hand part, you would get the [_TRACK_ 4] to light, and then turn off [_TRACK_ 3].

# Practicing the Left and Right Hands Separately

Listen to the demo song enough times to acquire a feeling for the song, then try practicing the left hand and right hand parts separately.

## Help with Getting the Right Timing to Begin — Count-In

When using the demo songs for practice, you may find it a little difficult to get in time with the song if it suddenly starts before you are ready. You will probably want to take advantage of the Count-In feature, which begins signaling you two measures before the actual song starts. Playing this way is called "Count-in play."
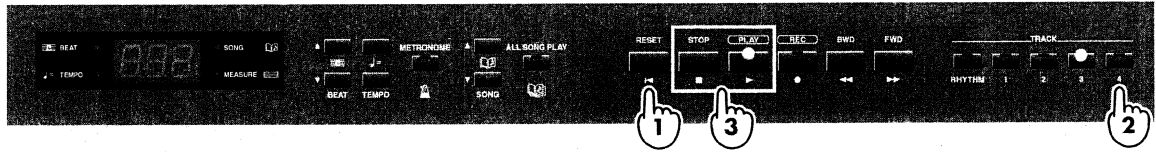
**1.** Press ▇▇ RESET ◄ to return to the top of the song.

**2.** Press ▇▇ _TRACK_ 4 once, and confirm that its indicator has gone out.

↑ Left ↑ Off
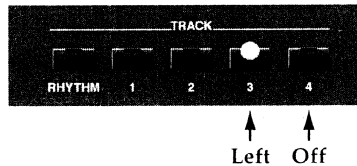
Now try practicing only the right hand part along with the demo song for the left hand.

**3.** Press ▇▇ PLAY ► while holding down ▇▇ STOP ■ . Play begins after a two-measure count-in.

Clicking metronome sound
o ● ● ●　o ● ● ●
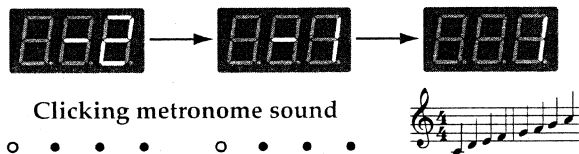
* *Use the PLAYBACK BALANCE knob to adjust the volume of the accompaniment.*

Decrease
the accompaniment volume ↙    PLAYBACK BALANCE    ↘ Decrease
KEYBOARD    ACCOMP    the keyboard volume
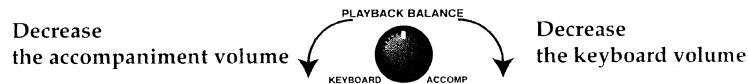
## Sounding the Metronome While You Play

The HP 1900G comes with its own metronome. It provides for convenient practice, and helps you achieve the correct tempo.
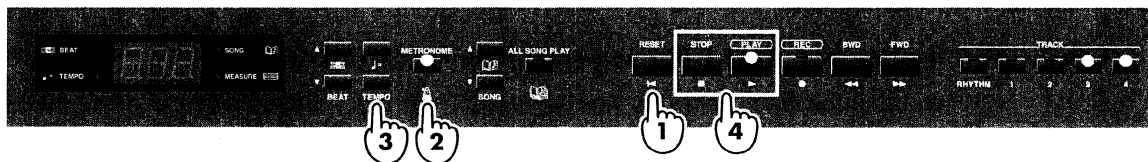
**1.** Press ▦ (RESET) to return to the top of the song.

**2.** Press ▦ (METRONOME), and the metronome will begin sounding.

**3.** Select the desired tempo using ▦ (TEMPO).

To begin with, try setting it to a fairly slow tempo.
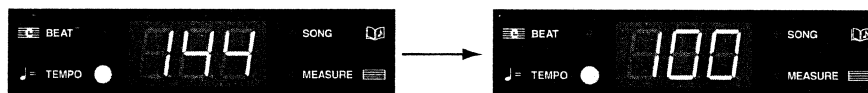
*Press the two ▦ (TEMPO) buttons simultaneously to return to the original tempo.*

**4.** Press ▦ (PLAY) while holding down ▦ (STOP).

Play begins after two measures of count-in have sounded.
The metronome will continue sounding throughout.

*You will no longer be able to change the beat after a song has been played or recorded.*

# Recording What You Play Along With the Sample

You can also record what you play along with the demo songs. By playing back the recorded performance afterwards, you can judge for yourself how well you did, and find out where you need improvement.

## Recording While Playing Along With the Sample

After you have practiced the right hand part for a while, try recording it while you have the Piano Partner play the left hand part.
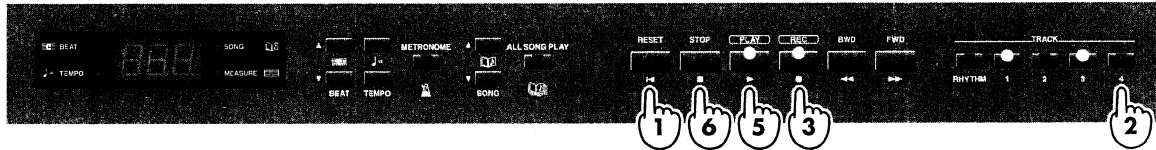
**1.** Press ▮▮ (RESET) to return to the top of the song.

**2.** Since you want the Piano Partner to play only the left hand part while recording, you need to mute the track in which the right hand part is contained. So, press ▮▮ (_TRACK_ 4) (make sure its indicator has gone out).

**3.** Press ▮▮ (REC) to place the unit in recording standby.

The indicator on ▮▮ (REC) will be lit. The indicator on ▮▮ (PLAY) will start blinking on and off.

**4.** The indicator for the track having the lowest number among all the empty tracks lights up.

▮▮ (_TRACK_ 1) should light up if you have followed along with the examples so far. This means that what you play will go into track 1.
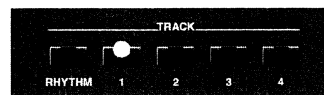
For recording

**5.** Press ▮▮ (PLAY), and the button's indicator will then light steadily (instead of flashing). Recording begins after a two-measure count-in has sounded.

Now, try playing along with the demo song.

**6.** Press ▮▮ (STOP) when you have completed the performance.

This is all you need to do to make a recording. What you played along with the sample was recorded at song number "0" (used for making recordings).

* After recording a long piece, the panel buttons will not respond while an indicator (e.g., MEASURE indicator) continues flashing. You will need to wait until the indicator finishes flashing, then press whatever buttons you need.

## Playing Back What You Have Recorded
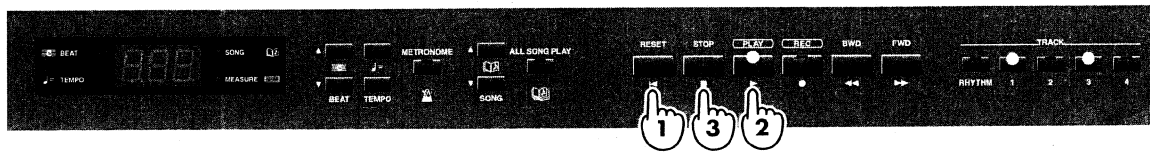


**1.** Press ▓▓ ᴿᴱˢᴱᵀ to return to the top of the song.

**2.** Press ▓▓ ᴾᴸᴬʸ , and the previously recorded performance begins playing.

Both the recorded right hand part, as well as the demo song for the left hand will be played back together, as illustrated below.
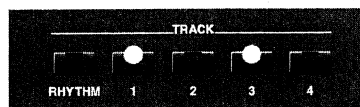


                    Right            Left
    Recording of what you played    Demo Song

To listen to only what you played:

Turn on the indicator for ▓▓ ᵀᴿᴬᶜᴷ₁ and turn off ▓▓ ᵀᴿᴬᶜᴷ₃ .

To listen to the demo song:

Turn on the indicator for ▓▓ ᵀᴿᴬᶜᴷ₃ and turn off ▓▓ ᵀᴿᴬᶜᴷ₁ .

**3.** Press ▓▓ ˢᵀᴼᴾ when the performance has finished.

### Notes Concerning Recording

Your recordings will be discarded as soon as you turn power off, or select some other song. If you want to preserve the data which you have recorded, you will need to save it onto floppy disk. (See page 30.)

### Carry out the steps below to erase data (select another song)
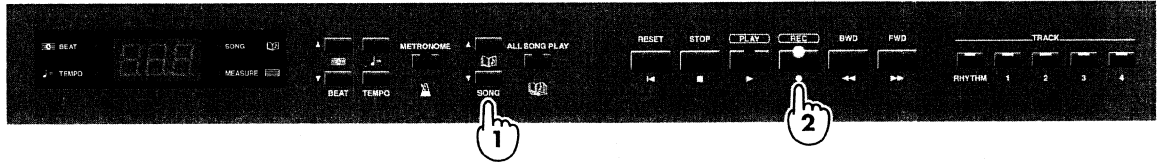
**1.** Press either of ![SONG], the display will show the song number "0."

Press either of ![SONG] again, the display will show a message (ERASE), asking you to confirm if you want to perform an erasure.

**2.** To go ahead and erase it, press ![REC] (flashing).

Should you actually not want to erase it, press ![STOP] .

After you erase the song data, you can select another song using ![SONG] .

# Recording Your Performances

You can record the songs you like using whatever tones you desire. If you use all five tracks, you can create ensemble pieces that produce five instrument sounds simultaneously.

## Try Recording a New Song
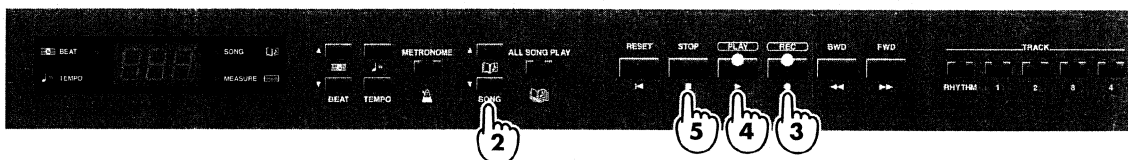


**1.** Select the tone you wish to use for recording, and make settings for chorus, reverb, and tempo to your liking.

* You cannot alter the tone, tempo, or beat of a song once you begin recording.

**2.** Using ⬛, select song number 0.

The easiest way to get to song number 0 is to press both of the ⬛ buttons at the same time.



**3.** Press ⬛ (its indicator lights), and you enter recording standby.

The indicator on ⬛ will light. If you want to record on a different track, press the button for that track (its indicator will light).



* If you want to have the metronome on to listen to while you record, press ⬛ and confirm that its indicator has lighted.
* If you re-record on a track that already contains data, everything that was formerly in the track after the point at which you begin recording will be replaced with the new material you have recorded.

**4.** Press ⬛, and recording will begin after a two-measure count-in.

Start playing.

**5.** Press ⬛ when you are finished.

* All data you record will be erased as soon as you turn the power off, or select some other song. If you want to preserve the recorded data, please see "Saving Recorded Music Onto Disk — Save" (p. 30).

## Creating Ensembles Using Multi-track Recording

The instrument allows you to enjoy creating ensembles by recording the music for left and right hands into separate tracks, as well as by adding other instrument parts. For information on the tones available, refer to the Tone Chart (p. 42). You may want to also look at page 9 for instructions on "Selecting Tone Groups," and "Selecting Variations."
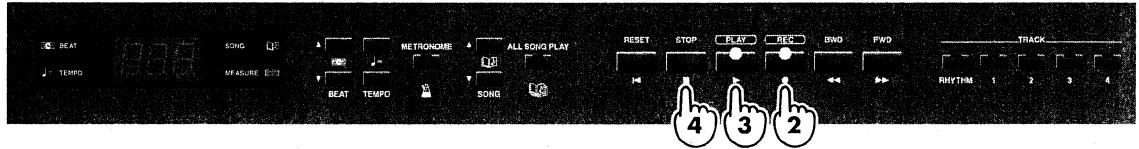
**1.** Since we already recorded something into track 1 on a previous page, let's try recording something else using a different tone.

Select the desired sound using the tone and Variation buttons.

**2.** Press **RESET** ▮◀ , then press **REC** ● to place the unit in recording standby.

**TRACK** ▮▮ will light up.
2
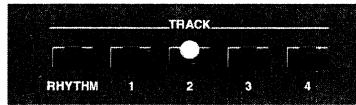
**3.** Press **PLAY** ▶ , and recording begins after a two-measure count-in.

While listening to track 1, play what you need to go along with it.

**4.** Press **STOP** ▮ when you are finished playing.

You can then repeat steps 1 through 4 and record the bass into track 2, the drums into the RHYTHM track, and whatever other part you need into the remaining track.
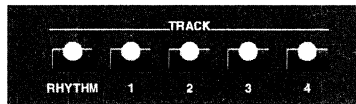
* *If an error message has appeared during recording, refer to the Error Chart on pages 38, 39.*

* *For recording the Drum Part, use the 63R and 64R Strings Variations. With these tones selected, only the Rhythm Track can be recorded. Variation 64R contains a set of various special effects sounds (SFX).*

# 3. Other Convenient Functions

## Changing the Key of What Is Played From the Keyboard — Key Transpose (2)

The HP 1900G allows you to transpose everything you play without altering your fingering.
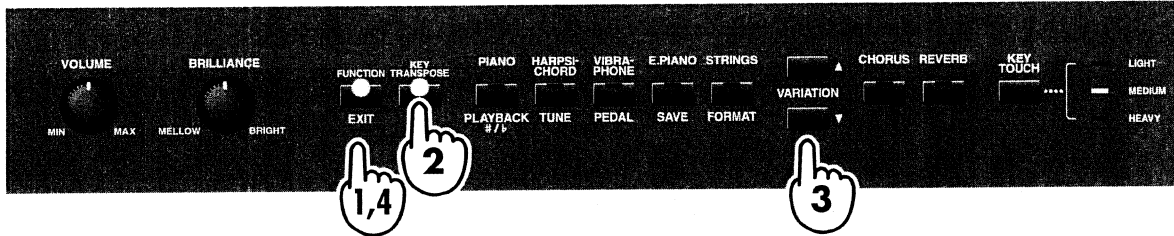


1. Press ▒▒ . (The button's indicator starts flashing.)

2. Press ▒▒ , and confirm that its indicator is lit.

3. Press ▒▒ VARIATION to select the amount of transposition desired.

   The current value is shown in the display (–6 to 0 to 5).

   When you press ▲ twice      Play this...      and this will sound

4. Once again press ▒▒ , and confirm that the indicator has gone out.

   The key is altered only while ▒▒ PLAYBACK is lighted.

   * When the power is turned on, key transposition is set to 0.
   * The Key Transpose function will transpose only the notes you play on the keyboard.
   * There is also another way to make settings for key transposition. See page 13.

# Changing the Key of the Accompaniment — Playback Transpose

You can also have data on a disk be transposed when it is played back, making it convenient for you to play along with the data when you have the keyboard transposed.

**1.** Press **FUNCTION/EXIT**. (The button's indicator starts flashing.)

**2.** Press **PIANO/PLAYBACK #/♭**, and confirm that its indicator is lit.

**3.** Press **VARIATION** to shift the key at which the data will play.

The current value is shown in the display (–6 to 0 to 5).

When you press ▲ twice        Play this...        and this will sound

**4.** Press **FUNCTION/EXIT**, and check that the indicator has gone out.

* *When the power is turned on, the amount of transposition is set to 0.*
* *The Playback Transpose function will transpose the music data that is played back and the song you recorded. What you play on the keyboard will not be transposed.*

# Adjusting the Piano's Pitch — Tuning

When you play together with some other instrument, it is important to have the piano's reference pitch matched properly with the other instrument, otherwise you won't be able to produce the kind of music you hope for. The reference pitch commonly refers to the pitch of the middle A key on the keyboard, and is expressed in hertz.

To tune the piano, you simply need to alter the frequency of the reference pitch.
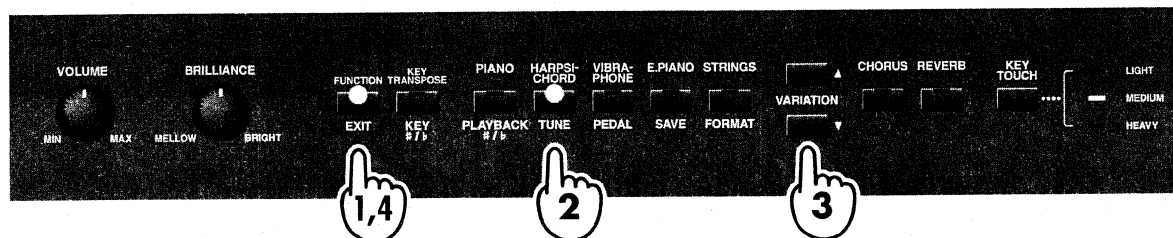


1. Press FUNCTION/EXIT. (The button's indicator starts flashing.)

2. Press HARPSI-CHORD/TUNE, and confirm that its indicator is lit.

3. Press VARIATION ▲▼ to adjust the pitch.

   The possible values are: 415.4 to 466.1 Hz as the pitch of the middle A key.

   For example, at 440.0Hz

   

   Only 40.0 will be displayed

4. Once again press FUNCTION/EXIT, and confirm that the indicator has gone out.

   * *Each time the power is turned on, middle A is set at 440.0 Hz.*
   * *When you alter the tuning, the pitch of everything (including performances of data from disk) will change.*

# Changing the Pedal Functions

The HP 1900G provides two pedals. The left-side pedal ordinarily acts as a soft pedal, but you can also set the unit so the pedal instead doubles as a PLAY/STOP switch when playing/stopping songs using the Piano Partner.
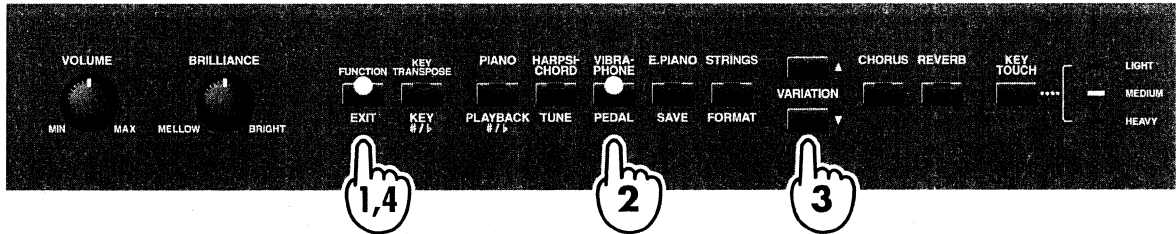


**1.** Press **FUNCTION/EXIT** . (The button's indicator starts flashing.)

**2.** Press **VIBRA-PHONE/PEDAL** , and confirm that its indicator is lit.

**3.** Press **VARIATION ▲▼** .

A "1" appears in the display when the pedal is acting as a soft pedal, a "2" when it is acting as a sostenuto pedal, and a "3" when it serves as a PLAY/STOP switch.
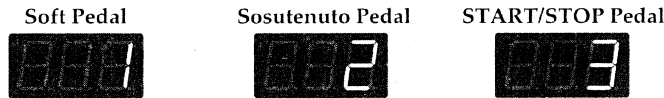
| Soft Pedal | Sosutenuto Pedal | START/STOP Pedal |
|:---:|:---:|:---:|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |

**4.** Once again press **FUNCTION/EXIT** , and confirm that the indicator has gone out.

  * *When the power is turned on, the left-side pedal is set to be a soft pedal.*

# Saving Recorded Music Onto Disk — Save

All music you record will be lost as soon as you turn the power off, or select some other song. If you want to preserve what you have recorded, you will need to save the data onto disk by following the steps below.

* *Brand new disks cannot be used as they are. Please refer to the next page, "Formatting."*
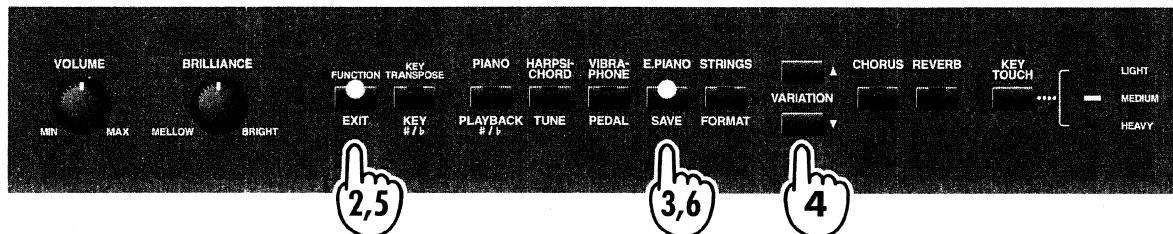


1. Slide the protect tab on the disk you are going to save data onto to the WRITE position (see p. 7), then insert it into the disk drive.

   Make sure you have the top (label) side of the disk facing upwards.

2. Press **FUNCTION/EXIT** and confirm that the indicator has started flashing.

3. Press **E.PIANO/SAVE** and confirm that the indicator has started flashing.

4. Use **VARIATION** to select the number of the song you want to save.

   * *Selectable song numbers range from 1—99. You won't, however, be able to select a song number that is already stored on the disk.*

5. To cancel the save process, press **FUNCTION/EXIT** and confirm that the indicator has gone out.

6. To go ahead and save the song, press **E.PIANO/SAVE** and confirm that the indicator is lit.

   * *Depending on the song's length, it can take anywhere from only a few seconds to up to 10-20 seconds to save it.*
   * *If an error message has appeared, refer to the Error Chart on page 38, 39.*

# Using New Disks — Formatting

With the HP 1900G, you should use 3.5 inch 2HD disks. Although the unit will also allow you to use 2DD type 3.5 inch disks, their use will result in a reduction in access speed, which can cause problems when playing back data. You may also notice that it takes a little longer to select songs and move through the measures.

Every brand new disk must be formatted before you can use it with the HP 1900G.

\* *When using a previously used disk, be aware that you will lose everything stored on it when you format it!*
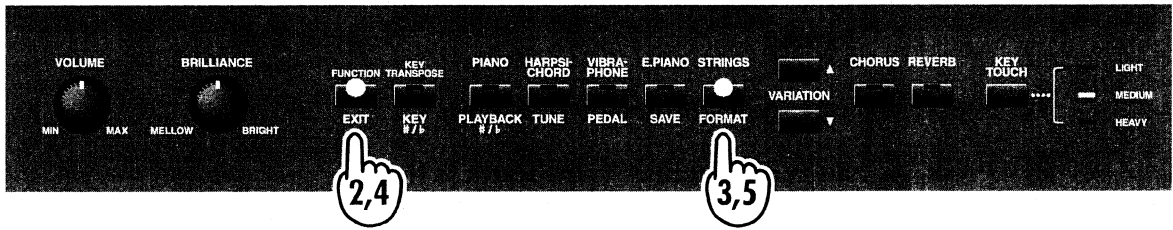
**1.** Slide the protect tab on the disk to the WRITE position (see p. 7), then insert it into the disk drive.

   \* *The error below may appear when you insert a new disk into the drive. Since it is only meant to inform you that the disk is not formatted, you can simply go on to the next step.*

**2.** Press **FUNCTION/EXIT** and confirm that the indicator has started flashing.

**3.** Press **STRINGS/FORMAT** and confirm that the indicator has started flashing.

   "For" appears in the display, as shown below.

**4.** Should you want to cancel the procedure, press **FUNCTION/EXIT** (the button's indicator goes out.)

**5.** To proceed with the formatting, press **STRINGS/FORMAT** again and confirm that its indicator is lit.

   Formatting begins. The display will show a count down.
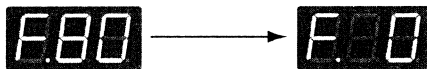
   When "F. 0" appears in the display, the formatting is completed. You are returned to where you were previously.

   \* *If an error has appeared, refer to the Error Chart on page 38, 39.*

# Changing the Chorus Settings

Ten different levels are available for the depth of the chorus effect.

You will probably want to experiment until you obtain a level that is best for the song you are playing.
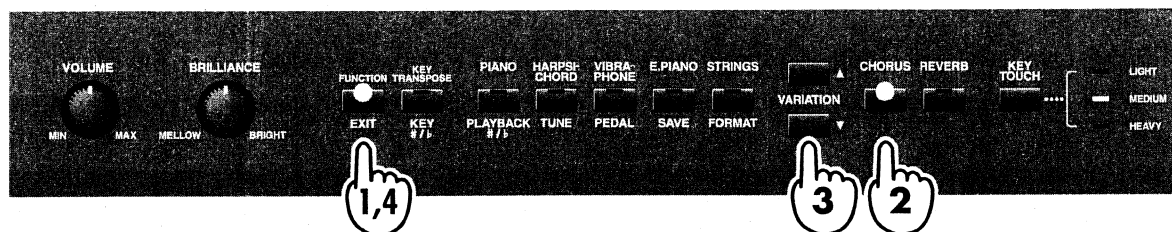


1. Press **FUNCTION EXIT** (the indicator begins flashing).

2. Press **CHORUS** and confirm that its indicator is lit.

3. Use **VARIATION** to alter the chorus level.

   The current level is shown in the display. Listen to the result until you find the setting you like best.

4. Press **FUNCTION EXIT** (so the indicator goes out).

   * *The level is set to "5" each time the power is turned on.*
   * *This setting for the effect level will be common to all tones.*

# Changing the Reverb Settings

Ten different levels are available for the depth of the reverb effect.

You should try a variety of settings until you obtain a level that is best for the song you are playing.



1. Press **FUNCTION EXIT** (the indicator begins flashing).

2. Press **REVERB** and confirm that its indicator is lit.

3. Use **VARIATION** to alter the reverb level.

   The current level is shown in the display. Listen to the result until you find the setting you like best.

4. Press **FUNCTION EXIT** (so the indicator goes out).

   * *The level is set to "5" each time the power is turned on.*
   * *This setting for the effect level will be common to all tones.*

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# Changing the Metronome's Volume

Ten different levels are available for the volume of the metronome.
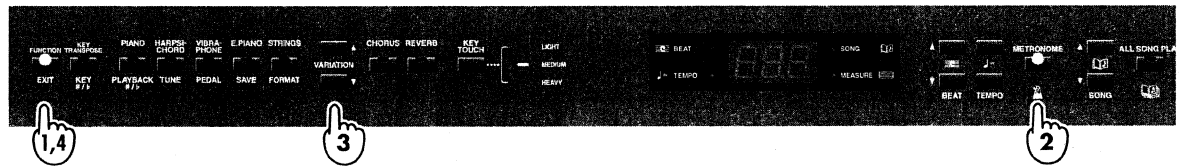
1. Press **FUNCTION/EXIT** (the indicator begins flashing).

2. Press **METRONOME** and confirm that its indicator is lit.

3. Use **VARIATION** to adjust the volume level.

   The current volume level is shown in the display.

4. Press **FUNCTION/EXIT** (so the indicator goes out).

   * The level is set to "5" each time the power is turned on.
   * The setting for the volume will remain in effect (you obtain that volume no matter how many times the metronome is turned on and off) as long as the power is on.

# Muting Individual Parts

While using the Piano Partner, the data for accompaniment can request sound generation for up to a maximum of 16 parts. This setting allows you to select one of these parts that you do not wish to have played (muted).
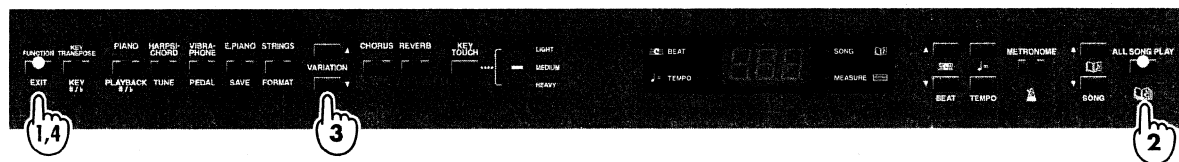
1. Press **FUNCTION/EXIT** and confirm that it has started flashing.

2. Press **ALL SONG PLAY** (so the indicator lights).

3. Use **VARIATION** to select the part you want to mute.

   Either oFF, or 1—16 is shown in the display. When set to oFF, none of the parts are muted.

4. Press **FUNCTION/EXIT** (so the indicator goes out).

   * Part mute is set to "oFF" each time the power is turned on.

# 4. About the MIDI Connectors and Computer Connector

The HP 1900G is equipped with MIDI and computer connectors which allow you to exchange musical information with external devices. Once you use these connectors to link up with other equipment, you can greatly expand your musical horizons.

## Connecting to MIDI Equipment

On the rear panel of the HP 1900G you will find a MIDI IN and a MIDI OUT connector. After using these connectors to link with other units, you will be able to pick a device that you wish to be in control, and use it to control the others. You can then not only get the other equipment to play, you can also cause it to switch through its sounds.

### About the MIDI Connectors

There are three types of MIDI connectors. Each of them functions differently, as explained below.

**MIDI OUT Connector**

Transmits to an external unit's MIDI connector all the information originating on this unit (such as data describing what you are playing).

**MIDI IN Connector**

Receives the MIDI messages which arrive from an external MIDI device. Whenever a piece of equipment receives MIDI messages in this way, it will comply by playing specific notes, changing to a different sound, or otherwise do whatever it is that the messages request.

**MIDI THRU Connector**

Passes on (without change) the same stream of messages that have been flowing in at MIDI IN.

The HP 1900G is equipped with two of the above types of MIDI connectors (MIDI IN and MIDI OUT).

Look at the example below, then connect MIDI cables between the appropriate MIDI connectors when you want to have this instrument communicate with some other piece of equipment.

HP 1900G       Other MIDI device
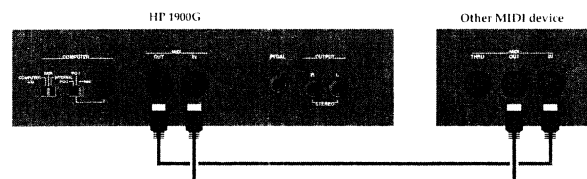
* It is not always necessary to connect two MIDI cables. You should alter the above configuration to match your intentions.

### Before Connecting with Other MIDI Devices

Before using your HP 1900G while connected with other MIDI devices, you need to make sure that it is set properly, as explained in the following. With the wrong settings, you might find that your equipment doesn't provide the expected response, or even that no sound at all is produced.

**Setting the Computer Switch**

When you wish to use MIDI to connect with an external device, you first need to set the COMPUTER switch on the rear panel to "MIDI" (the switch to the right of that can be at any position).
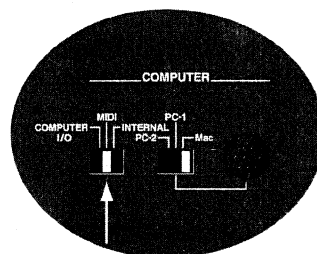
* Always make sure to turn OFF the power on your HP 1900G before you change the setting for the COMPUTER switch.

* Whenever the COMPUTER switch on the rear panel is set to "MIDI," the display will show what appears below, and you will not be able to use the Piano Partner. To use the Piano Partner, set the COMPUTER switch to "INTERNAL."

In addition to these settings, you may also need to set the MIDI Transmit Channel or switch Local Control On/Off. Please see page 36.

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# Connecting with a Computer

The HP 1900G is equipped with a COMPUTER connector. After connecting a cable between this connector and the serial port on your computer, you will be able to exchange performance information between them.

## Important Note About Connecting with a Computer

When connecting your HP 1900G with a computer, you need to make sure that it is set properly, as explained in the following. If you have it at the wrong settings, your equipment may not provide quite the expected response, or you might not hear any sound.

### About Computer Cables/Baud Rate

You can connect your HP 1900G directly to a computer by connecting the appropriate cable between the COMPUTER connector on the HP 1900G and the serial port on your computer. Also, you need to set the COMPUTER switch on the rear panel to "COMPUTER."
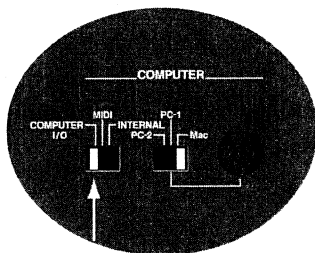


* *Always make sure to turn OFF the power on your HP 1900G before you change the setting for the COMPUTER switch.*

* *Whenever the COMPUTER switch on the rear panel is set to "COMPUTER," the display will show what appears below, and you will not be able to use the Piano Partner contained inside the HP 1900G. To use the Piano Partner, set the COMPUTER switch to "INTERNAL."*



Additionally, you will need to select one of the settings explained next so that the baud rate is matched with the computer and software you are using (the baud rate is the speed at which the computer and the HP 1900G will exchange data).

## Examples:

### Connecting with a Computer in the Apple Macintosh Family

Connect the cable (RSC-15APL; optionally available) between the modem (or printer) port on the Apple Macintosh and the COMPUTER connector on the HP 1900G. Also, set the COMPUTER switch at the right to the "MAC" position.

Additionally, you should use the "Patch Bay" utility on your Macintosh to set the Interface Type to "1 MHz" (the clock speed of the MIDI interface).

### Connecting with an IBM PC

Connect the cable (RSC-15AT; optionally available) between a serial port (COM 1 or COM 2) on the IBM PC and the COMPUTER connector on the HP 1900G. Also, set the COMPUTER switch at the right to the "PC-2" position.

* *Refer to the manual for your software for information on other settings (such as for baud rate) that you may need to make.*

In addition to these settings, you may also need to set the MIDI Transmit Channel, or switch Local Control On/Off. Please see page 36.

# Settings for the MIDI Channel and Local On/Off

You will not be able to use one device to play another, or be able to change the sounds the other unit uses simply by connecting MIDI cables between them, unless you also make sure that their respective MIDI channel settings are appropriately matched.

Additionally, the HP 1900G also provides a "Local" setting, which if switched to "Off," will set it so only MIDI data that arrives at its MIDI IN will cause it to sound. The keyboard itself will produce no sound in this case. (In either case, though, performance data will be sent out from MIDI OUT.)

When the external MIDI device is a synthesizer or sound module, You will need to set Local Control to "On" if you want to hear the HP 1900G.

* *For further information about Soft Thru, refer to the manual which came with your sequencer.*

To set the MIDI channel or switch "Local" on and off, perform the steps below:



**1.** Press **FUNCTION / EXIT** and confirm that its indicator has started flashing.

**2.** Press **PLAY ►** . (The button's indicator will light.)

If you want to cancel at this point, press **FUNCTION / EXIT** , so the indicator goes out.

**3.** Use **VARIATION ▲▼** to set the Transmit Channel.

The display will show you the current setting. The available settings include: *1* through *16* (Channels 1—16 at Local ON); and *o 1* through *o 16* (Channels 1—16 at Local OFF).

**4.** Press **FUNCTION / EXIT** and confirm that its indicator has gone out.

* *Each time the instrument is powered up, it is automatically set for a transmit channel of "1" and to "Local ON."*
* *The unit will accept all data that arrives from an external MIDI device, regardless of the channel it is on.*

# SPECIFICATIONS

HP 1900G: Digital Piano

## \<Keyboard\>

88 keys

## \<Sound Source\>

Compatible with General MIDI System Level 1
Compatible with GS Format
Maximum Polyphony: 28 voices
Number of Parts: 16 (accompaniment) +2 (keyboard)
Number of Tones
  Panel Selection: 5 groups, 85 tones
  Selection by MIDI: 226
Number of Drum Sets (include an SFX set)
  Panel Selection: 2
  Selection by MIDI: 9
Effects
  Reverb, Chorus

## \<Sequencer\>

Capacity; Internal: 1 Song; approximately 21,000
notes
        Disk (3.5 inch 2HD/1.44 MB):
                99 Songs; approximately 240,000
notes
Number of Tracks: 5
Resolution: 120 ticks per quarter note
Tempo: Quarter note = 20 — 250 beats per minute

## \<Features\>

• Basic Section
Sound Selection (Dual play is possible)
Basic Sounds: 5 sounds
Variation Sounds: 82 sounds
Keyboard Transposition (–6 to +5 half-steps)
Effects
  Chorus (ON, OFF)
  Reverb (ON, OFF)
Three Key Touch Settings (light, medium, heavy)

• Metronome and Piano Partner Section
Metronome (ON, OFF)
Time Signature: 0/4, 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 3/8,
6/8, 12/8
Tempo: 20 — 250
All Song Play (ON, OFF)
Song selection: 1 — 99
Reset, Stop, Play (playback), Rec (record),
Backward (rewind), Forward (fast forward),
Start playing with lead-in, marking,
Track selection (rhythm, 1, 2, 3, 4),
Playback balance volume

• Other Functions
Key Transpose (–6 to +5 half-steps)
Playback Transpose (–6 to +5 half-steps)
Master Tuning (center A): 415.4—466.1 Hz
Pedal Mode (sostenuto, play/stop)
Save (writing to disk)
Format
Chorus (10 level settings)
Reverb (10 level settings)
Metronome Volume (10 level settings)
Part Mute: OFF, 1—16
Input Selection: MIDI, INT, COMPUTER
Computer Selection: MAC, PC1, PC2

## \<Display\>

7 segment LED x 3, Mode LED x 6

## \<Connectors\>

Headphone Jack (Stereo)
Output Jacks x 2 (Stereo)
MIDI Connectors (In, Out)
Pedal Connector (8-pin DIN)
Computer Connector

## \<Playback System\>

Speakers: 16 cm x 2
Rated Power Output: 20 W x 2

## \<Cabinet Finish\>

Rosewood

## \<Power Consumption\>

70 W (AC 117 V), 52 W (AC 230 V), 52 W (AC 240 V)

## \<Dimensions (Total)\>

1419 (W) x 456 (D) x 809 (H) mm
        55-7/8 (W) x 18 (D) x 31-7/8 (H) inches

## \<Weight (Total)\>

52 kg/114 lbs 11 oz

## \<Accessories\>

Owner's Manual
Power Cord
Demo Song Data Disk

* *The specifications for this product are subject to change without prior notice.*

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# Error Chart

**E.00**

**Meaning:** Due to copyright protection, you cannot save to a disk different than the original one.
**You should:** Save it on the same disk.

**E.01**

**Meaning:** Music data of this type cannot be saved onto disk.
**You should:** Use Roland ism music data, or Roland SMF Music Data.

**E.02**

**Meaning:** The disk protect tab is set to "Write Protect."
**You should:** Move the tab to the "Write" position (see p. 7).

**E.03**

**Meaning:** You cannot format or save something onto a master disk.
**You should:** Save onto a disk that has been newly formatted on this unit (see p. 31).

**E.10**

**Meaning:** No disk is inserted in the disk drive.
**You should:** Insert a disk in the disk drive.

**E.11**

**Meaning:** It cannot be saved because there is not enough storage space remaining on the disk.
**You should:** Use another disk that has been formatted on this unit.

**E.12**

**Meaning:** Because the disk is not formatted, you cannot save onto it.
**You should:** Use a disk that has been formatted on this unit (see p. 31).

**E.13**

**Meaning:** The disk was taken out of the drive while saving or formatting was in progress.
**You should:** Do the procedure over again. However, after the save or format is initiated, do not take out the disk until after you see the message indicating the process has been completed.

**E.14**

**Meaning:** A corrupt sector was discovered on the disk.
**You should:** Have ready a different disk that was formatted on this unit (see p. 31).

**E.15**

**Meaning:** You cannot save anything onto this disk.
**You should:** Save onto another disk that was formatted on this unit (see p. 31).

**E.20**

**Meaning:** Disks of this type cannot be read.
**You should:** Use Roland ism music data, Roland SMF Music Data, or a Piano DISK. If the disk has not been formatted, format on this unit so it can be used (see p. 31).

**E.21**

**Meaning:** Music data of this type cannot be read.
**You should:** Use Roland ism music data, Roland SMF Music Data, or a Piano DISK.

**E.22**

**Meaning:** The disk was taken out while a read was in progress.
**You should:** Re-insert the disk and do the procedure over again from the beginning. Never take out a disk while the unit is in the midst of playback or is in recording stand-by. And at all other times as well, you must always wait until the drive's indicator goes out before removing the disk.

**E.23**

**Meaning:** A damaged sector was discovered on the disk.
**You should:** This music data can no longer be used.

**E.24**

**Meaning:** The speed at which the disk can be read is not quite fast enough for proper song playback.
**You should:** First of all, press the STOP button. Then, press the RESET button, and after that once again press the PLAY button.

**E.25**

**Meaning:** The music data cannot be played back.
**You should:** The music data contains performance data which cannot be recognized by this unit. Music data of this type should not be used on this instrument.

**E.30**

**Meaning:** Because the size of the music data is large, only playback can be carried out.
**You should:** With music data like this, you cannot use the recording, rewind, fast forward, and data saving features of this unit. Such songs should be treated as being for listening only. Enjoy them using the "All Song Play" feature (see p. 15).

**E.31**

**Meaning:** Because the size of the music data is large, recording cannot be performed.
**You should:** This music data should be treated as being for listening only. It can be enjoyed using the "All Song Play" feature (see p. 15).

**E.32**

**Meaning:** Recording was cancelled.
**You should:** No further recording can be carried out since an excessively large number of performance messages were generated.

**E.33**

**Meaning:** Music data of this type can only be played back.
**You should:** With this type of music data, you cannot use the recording, rewind, fast forward, and data saving features of this unit. Such data should be treated as being for listening only. Enjoy it using the "All Song Play" feature (see p. 15).

**E.40**

**Meaning:** Because a lot of MIDI data was sent at once, the HP 1900G could not properly process it.
**You should:** Press the STOP button to get the error message to go away.

**E.41**

**Meaning:** A problem occurred — possibly a MIDI cable or a computer cable was pulled out.
**You should:** Press the STOP button to get the error message to go away.

**E.42**

**Meaning:** Because an excessive number of performance messages were sent at one time, recording could not be carried out.
**You should:** Press the STOP button to get the error message to go away.

**E.50**

**Meaning:** The Piano Partner could not be used since the unit was in the MIDI or COMPUTER I/O input mode.
**You should:** Refer to pages 34—36.

> \* *After any of these error messages have appeared, the unit will immediately return to normal operation. The message will continue being displayed, though, until you press one of the panel's buttons (it doesn't matter which one). The error message will then go away.*

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DIGITAL PIANO

Model HP 1900G

# MIDI Implementation Chart

Date : Jul. 1, 1994

Version : 1.00

| Function... | | Transmitted | Recognized | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Basic<br>Channel | Default<br>Changed | 1<br>1 — 16 | 1 — 16<br>1 — 16 | |
| Mode | Default<br>Messages<br>Altered | Mode 3<br>OMNI OFF, POLY<br>************** | Mode 3<br>Mode 3, 4 (M = 1) | * 2 |
| Note<br>Number : | True Voice | 15—113<br>************** | 0 — 127<br>0 — 127 | |
| Velocity | Note ON<br>Note OFF | O<br>O 8n v = 1—127 | O<br>O | |
| After<br>Touch | Key's<br>Ch's | X<br>X | O                    * 1<br>O                    * 1 | |
| Pitch Bend | | X | O                    * 1 | |
| Control<br>Change | 0, 32<br>1<br>5<br>6, 38<br>7<br>10<br>11<br>64<br>65<br>66<br>67<br>84<br>91<br>93<br>98, 99<br>100, 101 | X<br>X<br>X<br>X<br>X<br>X<br>X<br>O<br>X<br>O<br>O<br>X<br>X<br>X<br>X<br>X | O                    * 1<br>O                    * 1<br>O                    * 1<br>O                    * 1<br>O                    * 1<br>O                    * 1<br>O                    * 1<br>O                    * 1<br>O                    * 1<br>O                    * 1<br>O                    * 1<br>O                    * 1<br>O (Reverb)      * 1<br>O (Chorus)      * 1<br>O                    * 1<br>O                    * 1 | Bank Select<br>Modulation<br>Portamento time<br>Data entry<br>Volume<br>Panpot<br>Expression<br>Hold 1<br>Portamento<br>Sostenuto<br>Soft<br>Legato control<br>Effect 1 depth<br>Effect 3 depth<br>NRPN LSB, MSB<br>RPN LSB, MSB |
| Prog<br>Change | : True # | X<br>************** | O                    * 1<br>0 — 127 | Program Number 1 — 128 |
| System Exclusive | | X | O | |
| System<br>Common | : Song Pos<br>: Song Sel<br>: Tune | X<br>X<br>X | X<br>X<br>X | |
| System<br>Real Time | : Clock<br>: Commands | X<br>X | X<br>X | |
| Aux<br>Message | : All Sounds OFF<br>: Reset All Controllers<br>: Local ON/OFF<br>: All Notes OFF<br>: Active Sense<br>: Reset | X<br>X<br>X<br>X<br>O<br>X | O<br>O<br>O<br>O (123 — 125)<br>O<br>X | |
| Notes | | * 1   O X is selectable<br>* 2   Recognize as M = 1 even if M ≠ 1 | | |

Mode 1 : OMNI ON, POLY          Mode 2 : OMNI ON, MONO

Mode 3 : OMNI OFF, POLY          Mode 4 : OMNI OFF, MONO

O : Yes

X : No

# Demo Song Chart

| No. | Composer | Song Title | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Franz Schubert | Moments musicaux op. 94-3 | | |
| 2. | Johannes Brahms | Walzer op. 39-15 | | |
| 3. | Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart | Sonate für Klavier No. 11 K.331, "Turkischer Marsch" | | |
| 4. | Ludwig van Beethoven | Bagatelle "Für Elise" WoO.59 | | |
| 5. | Claude Achille Debussy | 2 Arabesques No. 1 E-dur | | |
| 6. | Claude Achille Debussy | Suite bergamasque No. 3 "Clair de lune" | | |
| 7. | Johann Sebastian Bach | Das wohltemperierte Klavier, 2 teil, 24 Präludium und Fuga BWV.880, No. 11 Fuga | | |
| 8. | Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart | 12 Variationen über ein französisches Lied "Ah, vous dirai-je, maman" K.265 | | |
| 9. | Frédéric Chopin | Fantaisie-impromptu op. 66 | | |
| 10. | Frédéric Chopin | 12 Etudes "Black keys" op. 10-5 | | |
| 11. | Frédéric Chopin | Polonaise No. 6 "Héroïque" op. 53 | | |
| 12. | Edvard Hagerup Grieg | Piano Konsert op. 16 | | |
| 13. | Ferdinand Beyer | Vorschule im Klavierspiel op. 101 | No. 67 | |
| 14. | | | No. 73 | |
| 15. | | | No. 80 | |
| 16. | | | No. 83 | |
| 17. | | | No. 90 | |
| 18. | Carl Czerny | Schule der Geläufigkeit op. 849 | No. 1 | |
| 19. | | | No. 2 | |
| 20. | | | No. 3 | |
| 21. | | | No. 4 | |
| 22. | | | No. 5 | |
| 23. | J.F.Franz Brugmüller | 25 Etüden op. 100 | No. 1 "La candeur" | |
| 24. | | | No. 2 "Arabesque" | |
| 25. | | | No. 9 "La chasse" | |
| 26. | | | No. 14 "La Styrienne" | |
| 27. | | | No. 25 "La chevaleresque" | |
| 28. | Theodor Oesten | Dolly's Dreaming Awakening op. 202-4 | | |
| 29. | Albert Ellmenreich | Spinnerlied op. 14-4 | | |
| 30. | Johann Sebastian Bach | Aus dem zweiten Notenbuch der Anna Magdalena Bach, Menuett BWV.Anh.114 | | |
| 31. | François Joseph Gossec | Gavotte | | |
| 32. | Wilma Anderson-Gilman | Battle of Waterloo | | |
| 33. | Hermann Necke | Csikos post | | |
| 34. | Ludwig van Beethoven | 6 Menuette WoO.10 No. 2 G-dur | | |
| 35. | Robert Schumann | Album für die Jugend op. 68 No. 10 "Fröhlicher Landmann" | | |
| 36. | Johann Sebastian Bach | Brandenburgishe Konzert No. 5 WWV. 1050 | | |
| 37. | Johannes Brahms | Ungarische Tänze No. 5 | | |

\* *The above demo songs are contained on the Demo Song Data Disk that was supplied with your HP 1900G.*

\* *Please note that relevant laws prohibit the recording of the demonstration songs on tape, as well as their use for public performance or broadcast (and all other usage which would extend beyond private, personal enjoyment) without the permission of the holder of the rights to such material.*

# Tone Chart

## Tone Group: Piano

| V. No | Tone Name | Comment |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Piano 1 | Grand piano |
| 2 | Piano 2 | Bright piano for pops |
| 3 | Honky-tonk | Honky-tonk piano |
| 4S | Bass/Piano 1 | Features an 'Acoustic bass' sound in the lower range, a 'Piano 1' sound in the high range |
| 5S | Bass/Piano 2 | Features a 'Fretless bass' sound in the lower range, a 'Piano 2' sound in the high range |

## Tone Group: Harpsichord

| V. No | Tone Name | Comment |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Harpsichord 1 | |
| 2 | Harpsichord 2 | Brilliant harpsichord |
| 3 | Clav. | |

## Tone Group: Vibraphone

| V. No | Tone Name | Comment |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Vibraphone | |
| 2 | Celesta | |
| 3 | Marimba | |
| 4 | Tubular-bell | |
| 5S | Bass/Vibraphone | Features an 'Acoustic bass' sound in the lower range, a 'Vibraphone' sound in the high range |
| 6S | Pizzicato/Celesta | Features a 'Pizzicato strings' sound in the lower range, a 'Celesta' sound in the high range |

## Tone Group: Electric Piano

| V. No | Tone Name | Comment |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1* | Electric Piano 1 | |
| 2 | Electric Piano 2 | Rhodes electric piano sound |
| 3 | Synth Piano | Synthesizer piano |
| 4S | Bass/Electric Piano 1 | Features an 'Acoustic bass' sound in the lower range, an 'Electric Piano 1' sound in the high range |
| 5S | Bass/Electric Piano 2 | Features an 'Electric bass' sound in the lower range, an 'Electric Piano 2' sound in the high range |
| 6S | Bass/Electric Piano 3 | Features a 'Fretless bass' sound in the lower range, an 'Electric Piano 3' sound in the high range |
| 7S | Bass/Synth Piano 1 | Features an 'Acoustic bass' sound in the lower range, a 'Synth Piano 1' sound in the high range |
| 8S | Bass/Synth Piano 2 | Features an 'Electric bass' sound in the lower range, a 'Synth Piano 2' sound in the high range |
| 9S | Bass/Synth Piano 3 | Features a 'Fretless bass' sound in the lower range, a 'Synth Piano 3' sound in the high range |

## Tone Group: Strings

| V. No | Tone Name | Comment |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1* | Strings Section 1 | Strings section |
| 2 | Strings Section 2 | Mellow Strings section |
| 3 | Synth Strings | Synthesizer strings section |
| 4 | Electric Organ 1 | Electric organ for jazz |
| 5 | Electric Organ 2 | Electric organ for jazz |
| 6 | Church Organ | Pipe Organ |
| 7 | Accordion | |
| 8 | Harmonica | |
| 9 | Acoustic Guitar 1 | Nylon-string acoustic guitar sound |
| 10 | Acoustic Guitar 2 | Steel-string acoustic guitar sound |
| 11 | Electric Guitar 1 | Electric guitar for Jazz |
| 12 | Electric Guitar 2 | Electric guitar played with a muted technique |
| 13 | Electric Guitar 3 | Electric guitar for rock |
| 14 | Acoustic Bass | Acoustic (wood) bass |
| 15 | Electric Bass 1 | Bright electric bass |
| 16 | Electric Bass 2 | Electric fretless bass |

| V. No | Tone Name | Comment |
|-------|-----------|---------|
| 17 | Electric Bass 3 | Slap bass |
| 18 | Synth Bass | Synthesizer bass |
| 19 | Violin | Contrabass, Cello, Violin |
| 20 | Pizzicato Strings | The sound of a violin's strings being plucked by hand. |
| 21 | Harp | |
| 22 | Choir Aahs | Vocal sound ideal for simulating a church choir |
| 23 | Voice Oohs | Vocal "ooh" sound |
| 24 | SynVox | Synthesizer simulation of human voice |
| 25 | Trumpet 1 | |
| 26 | Trumpet 2 | Trumpet played with a mute |
| 27 | French Horn | |
| 28 | Brass Section | |
| 29 | Synth Brass | Synthesizer brass section |
| 30 | Sax | |
| 31 | Oboe | |
| 32 | Bassoon | |
| 33 | Clarinet | |
| 34 | Flute | |
| 35 | Pan Flute | |
| 36 | Shakuhachi | Japanese bamboo flute |
| 37 | Whistle | |
| 38 | Ocarina | |
| 39 | Square Wave | Synthesized woodwind-like sound |
| 40 | Calliope | Synthesized breath sound |
| 41 | Fantasia | Beautiful sound with a bell attack |
| 42 | Metal Pad | Bright and spacious sound |
| 43 | Sweep Pad | Wavy and dreamy sound |
| 44 | Soundtrack | Sci-fi type sound effects |
| 45 | Crystal | Sound of a crystal tube being struck |
| 46 | Atmosphere | Sound effect like strings being struck |
| 47 | Brightness | Sustained and echoed sound |
| 48 | Sitar | |
| 49 | Banjo | |
| 50 | Shamisen | |
| 51 | Koto | |
| 52 | Tinkle Bell | |
| 53 | Steel Drums | |
| 54S | Bass/Guitar 1 | Bass and acoustic guitar are layered |
| 55S | Bass/Guitar 2 | Bass and jazz guitar are layered |
| 56S | Harp/Choir | Harp and choir are layered |
| 57S | Bass/Trumpet | Bass and trumpet are layered |
| 58S | Bass/Sax | Bass and sax are layered |
| 59S | Piano/Flute | Piano and flute are layered |
| 60S | Guitar/Flute | Acoustic guitar and flute are layered |
| 61S | Bass/Flute | Bass and flute are layered |
| 62S | Harp/Flute | Harp and flute are layered |
| 63R | Drum Set | Drum set and latin percussion |
| 64R | SFX Set | Set of the various percussion |

V. No. : Variation Number
Sounds marked with an "S" produce two different sounds, one for the lower range and another within the upper range of the keyboard.
Sounds marked with an "R" are collections of percussive sounds. A different sound is assigned to each key.
Sounds marked with either a "*" or an "S" do not comply with the GS Format, since they are newer sounds unique to this instrument. Remember that these sounds should not be used when making recordings on disk, if you afterwards hope to have all of your music be reproduced faithfully on GS Format devices other than this instrument.

# Drum Set Chart

| Note | | 63R: Drum Set | 64R: SFX Set |
|------|-----|---------------|--------------|
| | 35 | Kick Drum 2 | |
| C2 | 36 | Kick Drum 1 | |
| | 37 | Side Stick | |
| | 38 | Snare Drum 1 | |
| | 39 | Hand Clap | |
| | 40 | Snare Drum 2 | |
| | 41 | Low Tom 2 | |
| | 42 | Closed Hi-Hat [EXC1] | |
| | 43 | Low Tom 1 | |
| | 44 | Pedal Hi-Hat [EXC1] | |
| | 45 | Mid Tom 2 | |
| | 46 | Open Hi-Hat [EXC1] | |
| | 47 | Mid Tom 1 | |
| C3 | 48 | High Tom 2 | |
| | 49 | Crash Cymbal 1 | |
| | 50 | High Tom 1 | |
| | 51 | Ride Cymbal 1 | |
| | 52 | Chinese Cymbal | Laughing |
| | 53 | Ride Bell | Screaming |
| | 54 | Tambourine | Punch |
| | 55 | Splash Cymbal | Heart Beat |
| | 56 | Cowbell | Footsteps 1 |
| | 57 | Crash Cymbal 2 | Footsteps 2 |
| | 58 | Vibra-slap | Applause |
| | 59 | Ride Cymbal 2 | Door Creaking |
| C4 | 60 | High Bongo | Door |
| | 61 | Low Bongo | Scratch |
| | 62 | Mute High Conga | Windchime |
| | 63 | Open High Conga | Car-Engine |
| | 64 | Low Conga | Car-Stop |
| | 65 | High Timbale | Car-Pass |
| | 66 | Low Timbale | Car-Crash |
| | 67 | High Agogo | Siren |
| | 68 | Low Agogo | Train |
| | 69 | Cabasa | Jetplane |
| | 70 | Maracas | Helicopter |
| | 71 | Short Hi Whistle [EXC2] | Starship |
| C5 | 72 | Long Low Whistle [EXC2] | Gun Shot |
| | 73 | Short Guiro [EXC3] | Machine Gun |
| | 74 | Long Guiro [EXC3] | Lasergun |
| | 75 | Claves | Explosion |
| | 76 | High Wood Block | Dog |
| | 77 | Low Wood Block | Horse-Gallop |
| | 78 | Mute Cuica [EXC4] | Birds |
| | 79 | Open Cuica [EXC4] | Rain |
| | 80 | Mute Triangle [EXC5] | Thunder |
| | 81 | Open Triangle [EXC5] | Wind |
| | 82 | Shaker | Seashore |
| | 83 | Jingle Bell | Stream |
| C6 | 84 | Belltree | Bubble |
| | 85 | Castanets | |
| | 86 | Mute Surdo [EXC6] | |
| | 87 | Open Surdo [EXC6] | |

[EXC]: Percussion sounds sharing the same number will not be heard at the same time.

# Topical Index

# Troubleshooting

Before assuming there is something wrong with your keyboard, please check through the following.

○ Power doesn't come on when power switch is pressed.
Check to make sure power cord is connected correctly.

○ Sound not produced
Could the volume be set too low? (*Adjusting Volume/Brightness of the Sound*, p. 8)
Do you have headphones connected? Sound will not be heard through the speakers while headphones are connected. (*Using Headphones*, p. 5)
Could you have the PLAYBACK BALANCE knob turned too far toward ACCOMP? If so, turn it toward KEYBOARD to increase the volume of what you play. (*Practicing the Left and Right Hands Separately*, p. 19)
Could Local Control be switched off? When off, no information about what is played on the keyboard is sent to the HP 1900G's sound generator. (*Settings for the MIDI Channel and Local On/Off*, p. 36)

○ Piano Partner doesn't work
Do you have the COMPUTER switch on the rear panel set to "COMPUTER I/O" or "MIDI"? If so, switch it to "INTERNAL" instead. (*Connecting to MIDI Equipment*, p. 34; *Connecting with a Computer*, p. 35)

○ External MIDI device doesn't cause HP 1900G to sound
Check to make sure the COMPUTER switch on the rear panel is set to "MIDI." (*Connecting to MIDI Equipment*, p. 34)

○ Notes are left out
The HP 1900G's maximum polyphony is 28 notes. This 28-note limit could have been exceeded if you have been playing songs from a disk, or have repeatedly used the damper pedal. As a result, notes may have been left out.

○ Pedals don't work
Check to make sure the pedals are connected properly. The pedal cords from the stand need to be connected to the PEDAL jacks on the rear of the keyboard.

○ Two sounds are heard when the keyboard is played
Could you have it set so the Dual feature is used? (*Layering Two Tones — Dual Play*, p. 11)

○ Pitch of what is played on keyboard is not right
Do you possibly have a transposition in effect? If the KEY TRANSPOSE button is lighted, notes will be transposed to a different pitch. (*Playing Any Key As If It Were In C Major — Key Transpose Feature (1)*, p. 13; *Changing the Key of What Is Played From the Keyboard — Key Transpose (2)*, p. 26)

○ Pitch of song on disk is not right
Could you possibly have Playback Transpose turned on? (*Changing the Key of the Accompaniment — Playback Transpose*, p. 27)

○ Pitch different than other instruments
Could the tuning be off? (*Adjusting the Piano's Pitch — Tuning*, p. 28)

○ Some Parts don't sound when listening to songs on disk
Could you have a Track muted? (*Listening to Only the Left or Right Hand Parts — Track Mute*, p. 18)
Could you have a Part muted? (*Muting Individual Parts*, p. 33)

○ Damper is constantly applied to all notes
Check to make sure the pedal cable from the stand is connected properly to the keyboard.

# Information

When you need repair service, call your local Roland Service Station or the authorized Roland distributor in your country as shown below.

## U. S. A.
**Roland Corporation US**
7200 Dominion Circle
Los Angeles, CA. 90040-3696, U. S. A.
TEL: (213) 685 5141

## CANADA
**Roland Canada Music Ltd.**
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5480 Parkwood Way
Richmond B. C., V6V 2M4
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TEL: (604) 270 6626

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## IRELAND
**The Dublin Service Centre Audio Maintenance Limited**
11 Brunswick Place Dublin 2
Republic of Ireland
TEL: (01) 677322

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**Roland Italy S. p. A.**
Viale delle Industrie 8 20020
ARESE MILANO ITALY
TEL: (02) 93581311

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Norderstedt, GERMANY
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**Guillard Musiques Roland**
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Länsituulentie POB 169,
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