Tahiti Notes

User Manual corrections/additions:

The new Patch Bay

The patch bay for the Tahiti is no longer as described on page 44-45 of the manual.
Double-click on the Patch Bay icon to bring up the new patch bay. Use this panel to route MIDI messages coming into and going out from Windows.

If you have Tahiti PatchBay selected as a MIDI input device in your application, the Input Device box in the PatchBay will determine whether your Windows application is receiving MIDI messages from the Internal Synth (a daughterboard such as the Turtle Beach Rio or Creative Labs' WaveBlaster) or from Tahiti's External In connection (on mounting bracket).

If you have Tahiti PatchBay selected as a MIDI ouput device in your application, the Output Device box in the PatchBay will determine to which of the three listed devices your Windows application will send MIDI messages. To send messages to Internal Synth (a daughterboard like Turtle Beach Rio) as well as Tahiti's External Out and External Thru, check all three check boxes in the Ouput Device box.

When Tahiti was installed, if you chose to set up Tahiti as default Windows MIDI device, the Windows MIDI Mapper will point to the patch bay, which in turn defaults to all three MIDI devices listed under its "Ouput Devices." This means that if you play a MIDI file with Media Player, devices attached to Tahiti's External Out, External Thru and header will all be receiving MIDI messages from Media Player.

External In app

The External In app allows you to control the connection between Tahiti's physical External In connector and its header (which connects to your daughterboard synthesizer, if you have one).

Normally, if you are using a Windows sequencer, under its devices selection you can simply select Tahiti External In as your input device. This makes the connection between your external controller/keyboard and your sequencer. That way, your sequencer has full control over where your controller/keyboard's MIDI is redirected (which could be back to your daughterboard).

If, however, you wish to make a *direct* connection between your outside controller/keyboard and your daughterboard for testing its sounds, click on the ExtIn app's button until "External MIDI In is routed to synth" is displayed.

General MIDI Drum Map

The General MIDI *patch* assignments are listed on pp. 59-61 of the Tahiti User's Guide. The General MIDI *key* assignments for percussion instruments are listed here. The General MIDI standard specifies that drum information be sent on MIDI channel 10, and each key is assigned to a different drum sound instead of transposing one sample across the keyboard. In the following list, note 60 (High Bongo) is Middle C on the keyboard.

27	High Q
28	Slap
29	Scratch Push
30	Scratch Pull
31	Sticks
32	Square Click
33	Metronome Click
34	Metronome Bell
35	Acoustic Bass Drum
36	Bass Drum 1
37	Side Stick
38	Acoustic Snare
39	Hand Clap
40	Electric Snare
41	Low Floor Tom
42	Closed High Hat
43	High Floor Tom
44	Pedal High Hat
45	Low Tom
46	Open High Hat
47	Low-Mid Tom
48	High-Mid Tom
49	Crash Cymbal 1
50	High Tom
51	Ride Cymbal 1
52	Chinese Cymbal
53	Ride Cymbal Bell
54	Tambourine
55	Splash Cymbal
56	Cowbell
57	Crash Cymbal 2
58	Vibraslap
59	Ride Cymbal 2
60	High Bongo
61	Low Bongo
62	Mute High Bongo
63	Open High Bongo
64	Low Conga
65	High Timbale
66	Low Timbale
67	High Agogo
68	Low Agogo
69	Cabasa
70	Maracas
71	Short Whistle
72	Long Whistle
73	Short Guiro
74	Long Guiro
75	Claves
76	High Woodblock
77	Low Woodblock
78	Mute Cuica
79	Open Cuica
80	Mute Triangle
81	Open Triangle
82	Shaker

83	Jingle Bells
84	Belltree
85	Castanets
86	Mute Surdo
87	Open Surdo

No synth on Tahiti:

It is important to keep in mind that the Tahiti itself does not contain a synthesizer. Although the Tahiti does have a driver that can play .mid files, you will not hear the MIDI files unless you either attach a daughterboard (like the Rio or WaveBlaster) to Tahiti's WaveBlaster header OR connect Tahiti's external MIDI OUT to a synthesizer's MIDI IN.

Changing Tahiti configuration (i.e. port, IRQ)

The configuration of the Tahiti includes dedicating a 32K block of upper memory for its use and excluding that block from use by Windows and DOS memory managers. Because this is an involved process, the Drivers applet under Control Panel should not be used to install Tahiti drivers or set Tahiti's RAM address. We recommend you run SETUP.EXE from the installation disk whenever you wish to change Tahiti configuration.

For faster configuration, copy MIDIMAP.CFG, PORTDIAL.DLL, SETUP.EXE, SETUP.INS, and TAHITI.Z from the installation disk to a temporary directory on your hard disk. Run SETUP.EXE from that directory and specify configure only (not full install).

Installation note:

It is not necessary to remove other sound card drivers from Windows before installing the Tahiti Windows drivers. The installation procedure (setup.exe) will automatically detect if you are using another driver for WAVE, MIDI, or AUX. It gives you the option of replacing the current primary driver, or simply adding the Tahiti to the list of devices.
For example, if you are currently using Sound Blaster 16 ASP for Windows MIDI, WAVE, and AUX and you wish to use Tahiti instead for .WAV files but not .MID files:
- run setup.exe from your diskette
- When the installer asks you whether you wish to replace the Sound Blaster's driver, choose "replace" for WAVE and "add" for MIDI and AUX.
Also, you can choose whether or not to set up Tahiti as the default Windows device. If you choose to do so, a midimapper which points to the Tahiti driver will be copied into \windows\system.

The Tahiti needs to use a 32K section of your upper memory. This section must be not be used by any other applications you are running, and therefore must be excluded in both the Windows memory manager and your DOS memory manager. When the Tahiti drivers and apps are installed, the installer decides on a section in memory based on what areas are already excluded in Windows and DOS. The installation automatically checks for any excludes in both your system.ini and config.sys when deciding what memory locations to give to Tahiti. In the config.sys, it looks for either EMM386 or QEMM386 excludes.
Note: If you are using a 386MAX memory manager, you need to manually exclude from it the

memory that you chose for Tahiti during installation so that there are no memory conflicts.

Technical support:

Refer to pp. 5-6 in the Tahiti User's Guide for information on Turtle Beach's customer support phone number, fax number, CompuServe forums, and the TBS bulletin board.

To Un-install Tahiti:

1) Delete Tahiti program group.
2) Delete the Tahiti directory where you installed all apps.
3) Delete THREED.VBX in \windows\system directory after ensuring that none of your other applications are using it (if you are unsure, do not delete it).
4) Delete INSTALL.LOG in the root directory of the drive to which you installed Tahiti.
5) Delete MIDIMAP.CFG in the \windows\system directory and rename MIDIMAP.OLD to
           MIDIMAP.CFG
6) In system.ini
        a) under [drivers], delete WAVE=TAHITI.DRV, MIDI=TAHITI.DRV, and
                   WAVE=TAHITI.DRV.
        b) delete entire [tahiti.drv] section, noticing where RamAddr is set.
        c) delete the EMMExclude statement under [386Enh] that corresponds to the RamAddr
                   you observed.
7) In config.sys, delete the exclude (e.g. "X=D000-D7FF") that corresponds to the RamAddr you
           observed.
8) Exit Windows and delete TAHITI.DRV in your \windows\system directory.

To find out Tahiti IRQ, port address, and RAM address settings:

Method 1: From Program Manager, launch Control Panel. Launch Drivers. Click on "Turtle Beach Tahiti, waveform, MIDI & aux" and then click on Setup. It is NOT recommended that you make changes to RamAddr from this applet; use method 2 to make changes.

Method 2: Insert your Tahiti install diskette in a: or b: and choose Run from the File menu. Type a:\setup or b:\setup. Choose "Configure already installed Tahiti". This is the recommended method if you plan on changing any Tahiti settings.

Method 3: From Program Manager, choose Run from the File menu. Type "sysedit." Bring system.ini to the top, and scroll down to the section labeled [tahiti.drv].

Setting up the virtual MPU-401 driver:

Included with Tahiti is an applet for enabling or disabling a feature called virtual MPU. When enabled, you can shell out to a DOS window and run a DOS application (like a sequencer) that requires an MPU-401 interface.

If you wish to use this applet, use the following procedure. After completing normal installation, copy the VMSMPUD.386 from the MPU directory of the installation disk into your C:\WINDOWS\ SYSTEM directory. Copy MSNDMPU.EXE from the MPU directory of the installation disk into your \MSNDAPPS directory.

Now run sysedit by going into the File Manager, selecting Run from the File menu, typing "sysedit," and clicking on OK.
Add this line to the [386Enh] section of your C:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM.INI file.

device=vmsmpud.386

Add the following lines to the end of your C:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM.INI file.

[VMSMPUD]
Enable=0
Port=330
IRQ=9

Create an icon for the MPU enable/disable window by going under Program Manager's File then New option. At Command Line type "\MSNDAPPS\MSNDMPU.EXE"

When you wish to use the MPU-401 emulation, restart Windows as usual and click on the MSNDMPU icon. Enable MPU emulation. This will start the MPU-401 emulation.
IMPORTANT NOTE:
When the MPU-401 emulation is enabled, the standard Tahiti MIDI devices are not available. This means that you will only have one MIDI device available from within a sequencer. Also, when the MPU-401 is enabled, digital audio recording is not available.