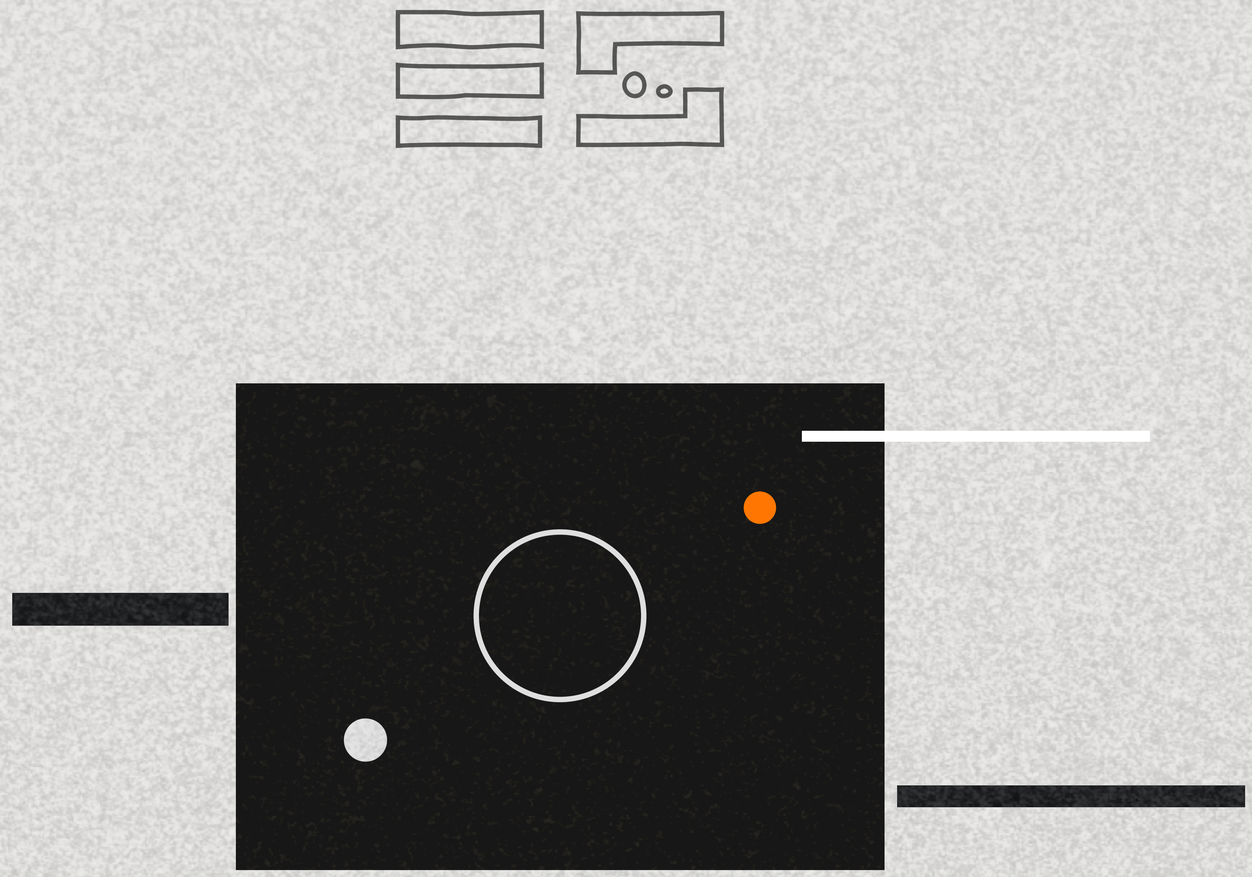


MIR

ARCHIVE PIANO

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how to use

1.

Download the Pulse at pulsedownloader.com

2.

Open the Pulse app and click on the 'Add a Product' button at the top of the window. Paste your license code and download the instrument to your preferred location on your computer (an SSD would be the optimal choice)

3.

Once the installer is downloaded, double-click on the .pkg/.exe file to launch the installation window for the plugin. Follow the installation process step by step. (If you are using Logic Pro, you will need to restart your computer for the plugin to be recognized)

4.

Open your DAW, load the plugin and, in the window that appears, select the folder where you saved the downloaded samples

5.

Reload the plugin

6.

Enjoy!

1

Four volume sliders for each microphones type to control the main tone of the instrument

2

Pan sliders for each microphone type to control spatial sound position

3

Mute buttons for each microphone type

4

ADSR envelope. Press shift while adjusting the attack time to control the attack curve

5

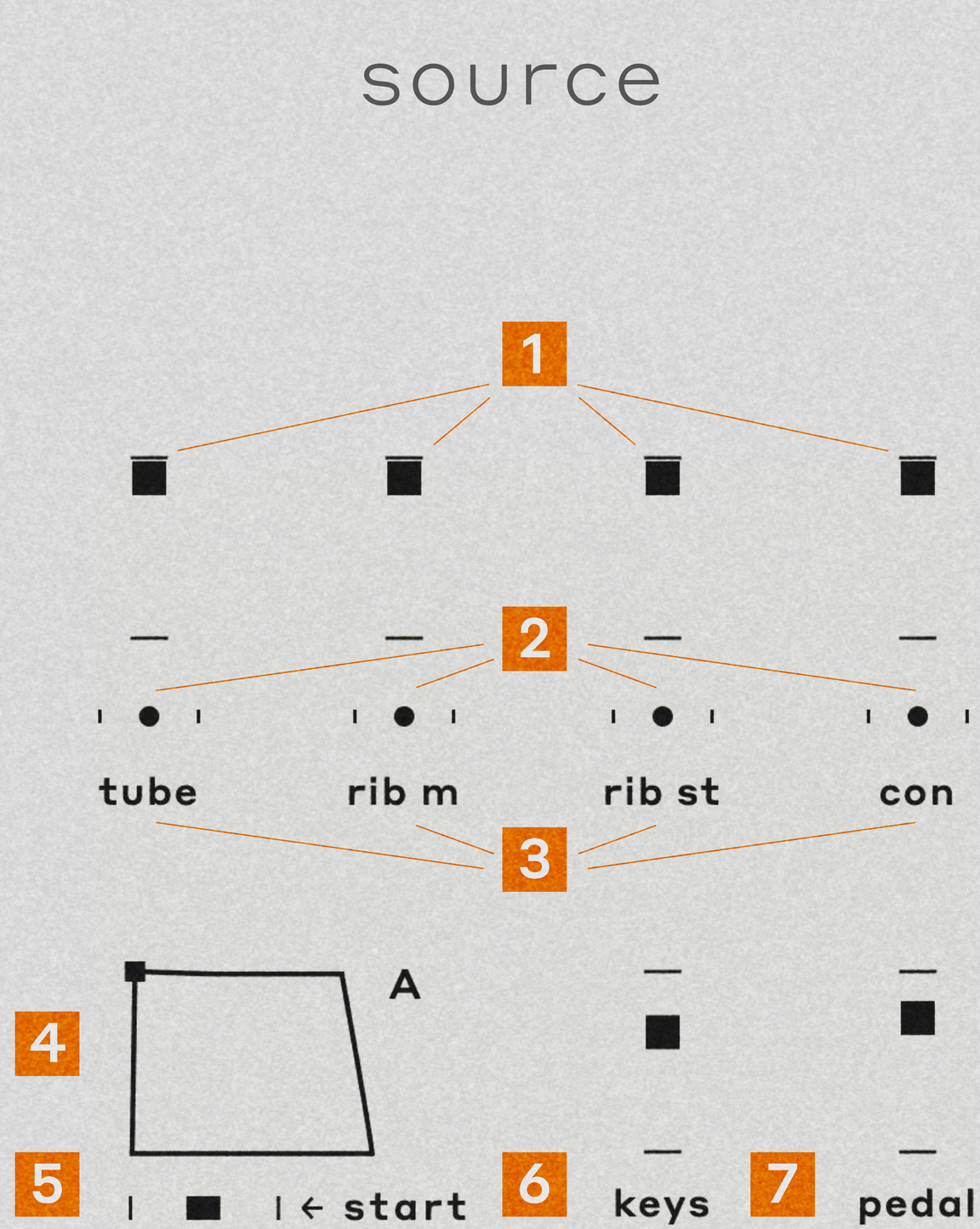
Sample start offset allows you to control the amount of the ‘air’ before of each note

6

Keys pressing noise volume

7

Sustain pedal pressing noise volume



1

Saturation with non-linear harmonics.
At the highest levels it can almost overdrive the signal

2

Classic vibrato effect achieved by slightly variating the pitch of a signal.
The slider adjusts the vibrato depth.

3

Rate slider sets the frequency of the vibrato effect

4

Shim effect adds an octave higher note passed through reverberation. Click on “shim” label to change shimmer mode: shim I adds octave higher note, shim II adds also lower octave.



5

Echo has a 5 different types of impulses that has been captured from modern studio gear and vintage analog tape echo unit.
Echo slider controls echo wet signal

6

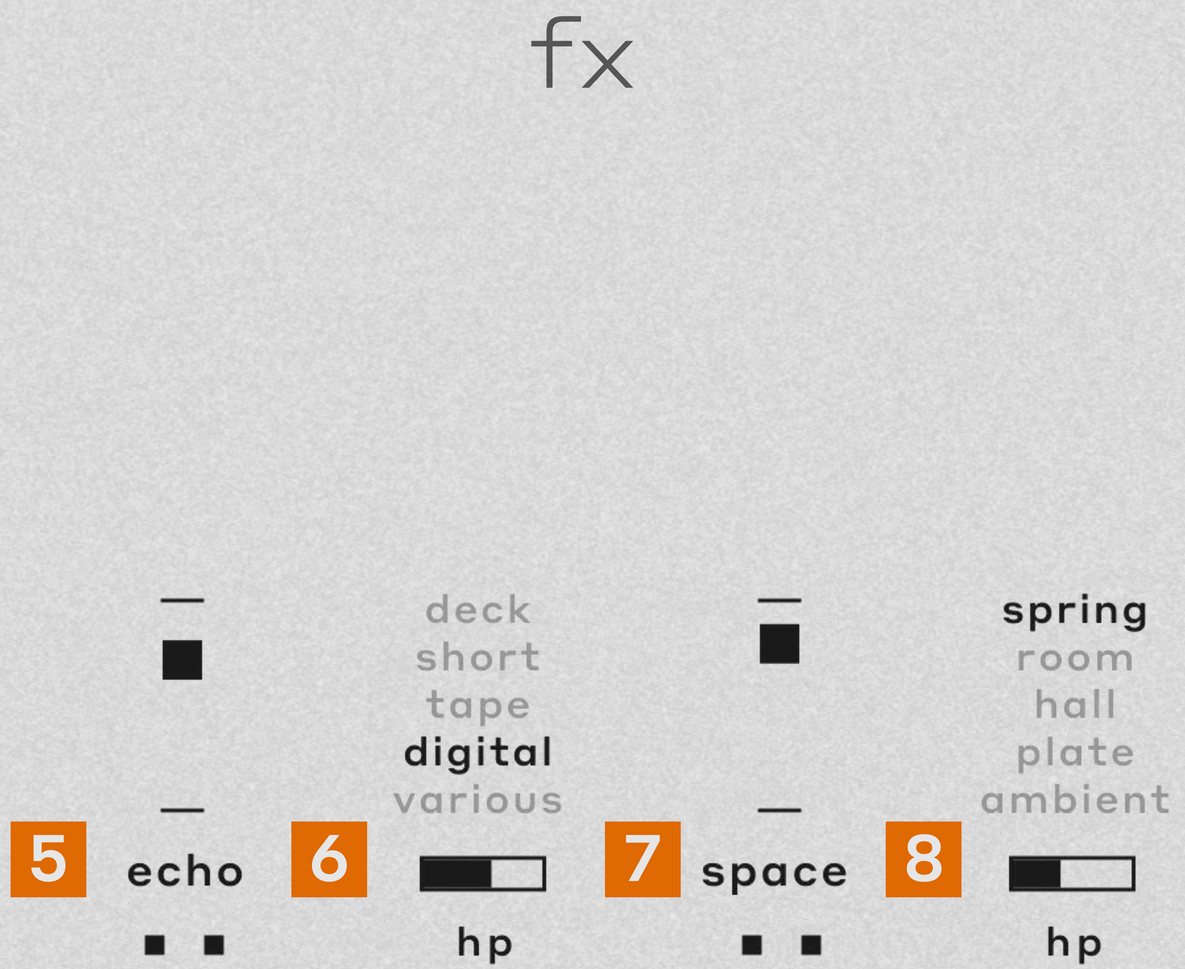
Echo panel where you can choose the type of echo and filter wet signal low frequency with hp slider

7

Space also offers 5 different types of impulses, most of which were captured from studio gear.
Space slider controls the balance between fully dry and fully wet signal

8

Here you can choose the type of space and filter wet signal low frequency with hp slider



movement

1 Sequence activation button

2 The number of steps can range from 4 to 12

3 Direction and order of playback of a sequence

4 Randomizer for the velocity and length of sequence steps

5 Hold button allowing the sequencer to continue to play even after you release the key

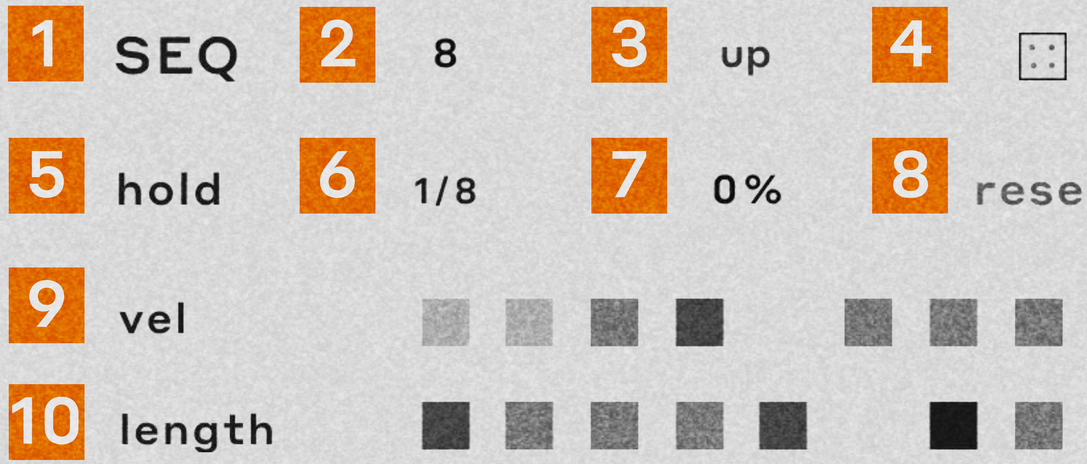
6 Sequencer speed from 4/1 to 1/64T

7 Sequence step offset

8 Button to reset velocity and length values

9 Velocity of each sequence step

10 Length of each sequence step



movement

1

LFO Intensity determines the impact of the LFO on the sound

2

LFO waveform - this is the shape of the oscillations generated by the LFO. Each type of wave has its unique characteristics that can be used to create a variety of effects

3

Lfo activation button. Click on label to switch button position

4

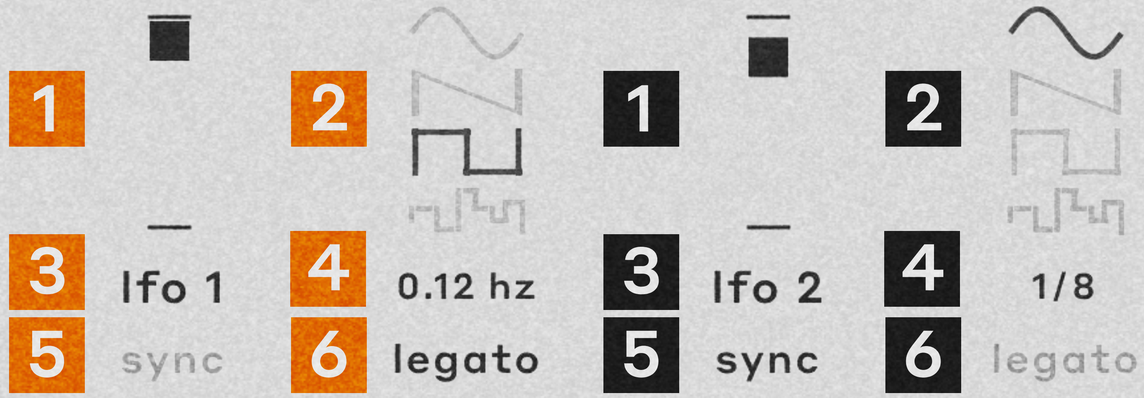
LFO frequency rate determines the speed of the LFO's oscillations. It goes from very slow 100 sec up to fast 0.1 sec per cycle

5

Sync mode button synchronizes LFO frequency with DAW tempo

6

Legato mode allows for a constant LFO cycle. If it's off, the LFO cycle is retriggered by a key press



If LFO connected to parameter its slider will behave differently. Square will display the current LFO level. If both LFO buttons are turned on, the square will split into two rectangles, and the current parameter value will be the average of two current LFO values. You can set min (from 0 to 50%) and max (from 50 to 100%) LFO amplitude value by change the slider side lines

1

The left line controls LFO amplitude min value

2

Right line controls LFO amplitude max value

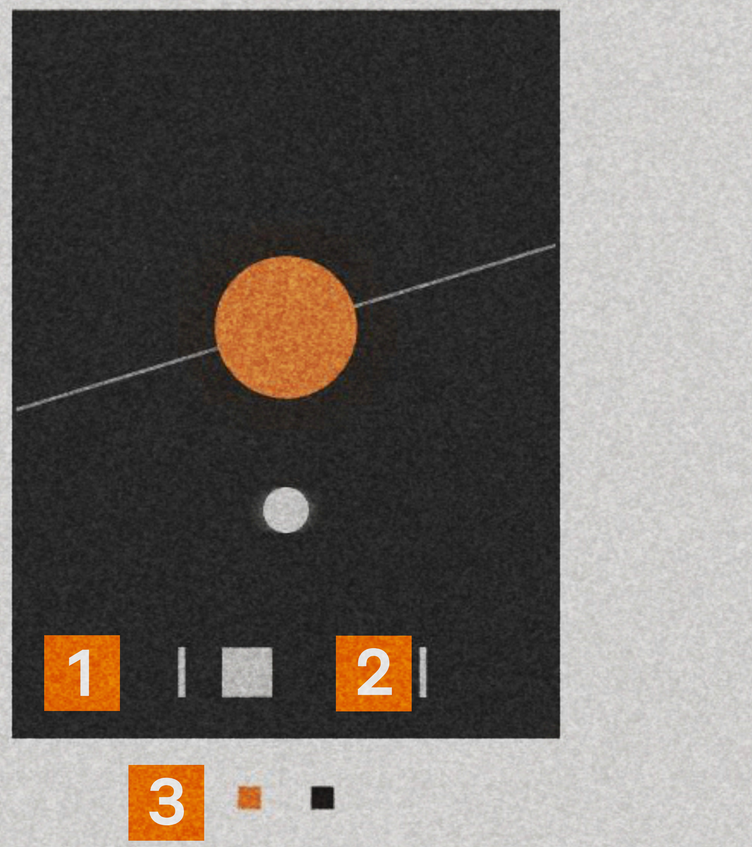
3

LFO 1 (left) & LFO 2 (right) connect buttons

4

Current LFO1 and LFO2 levels. When LFO is connected to a parameter, the square or rectangles will display the current LFO level

X lfo



master

1

Octave filter band slider allows to choose filter band. Octave filter divides an audio signal into octave frequency bands. 10 is a classic B&K 1613 filter with 10 bands and 16 it's a very rare 74101A filter made by Standart Telephones & Cables LTD., with 16 bands

2

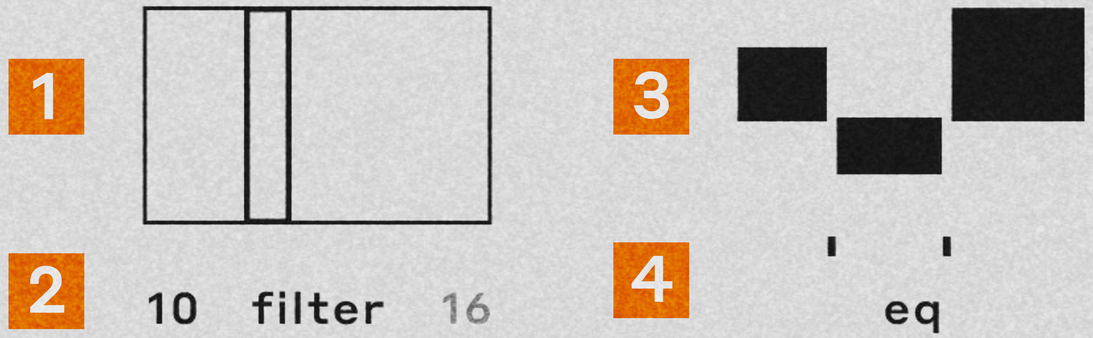
Octave filter model switch. The 10-band filter has wider bands, while the 16-band filter has thinner bands

3

Master shelving equalizer. It has a wide gain range for each band

4

Shelving equalizer crossfades.
Left line is low-mid crossfade and right is mid-high crossfade



5

Noise volume slider. Click on the label to change the noise mode to noise ducking

6

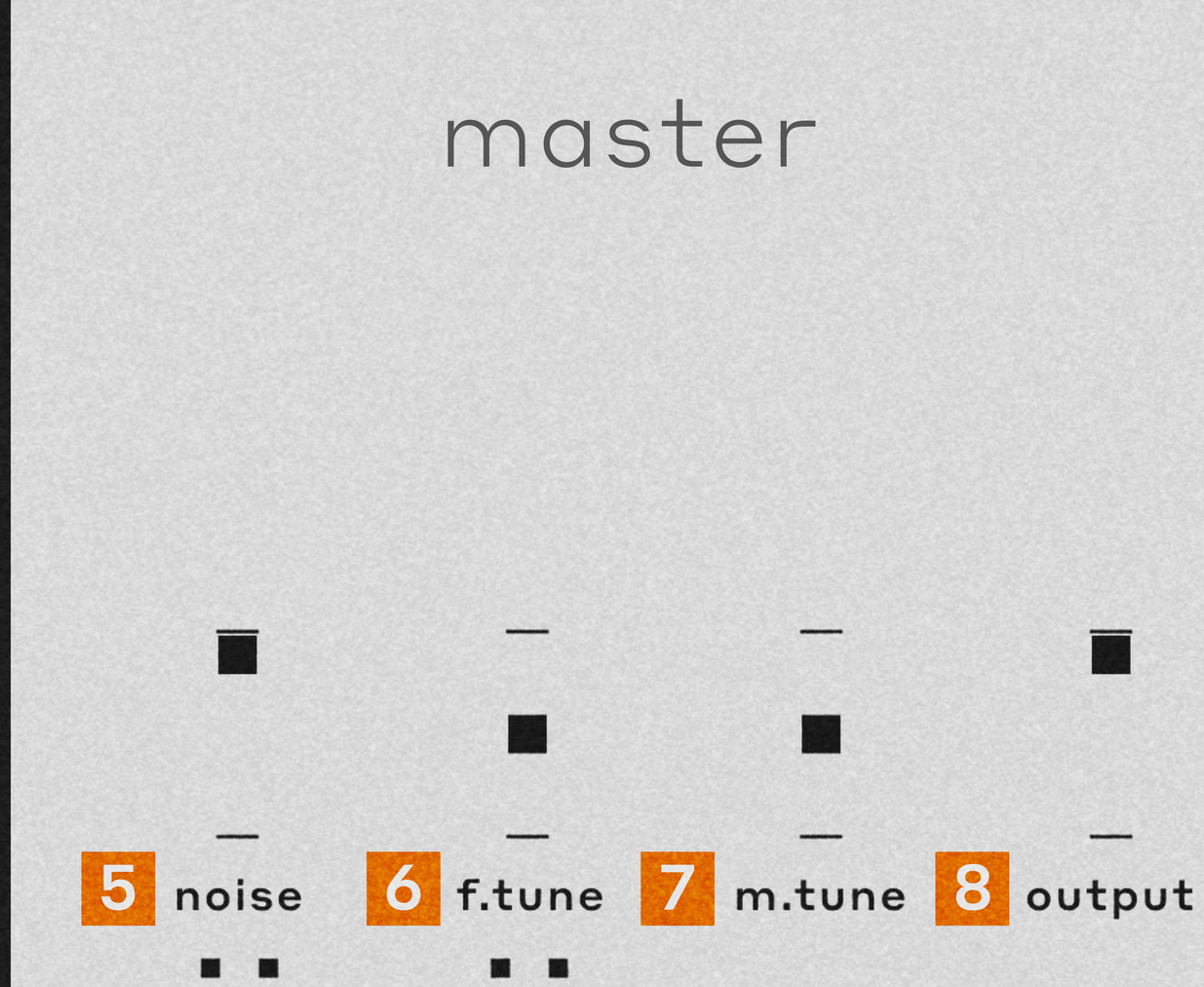
Fine tune slider changes pitch from -100 to 100 cents

7

Master tune slider changes pitch from -12 to +12 notes

8

Master output slider



x panel

1

The X slider morphs the clean piano sound into carefully designed cosmic sound layers

2

Buttons for LFO connection

3

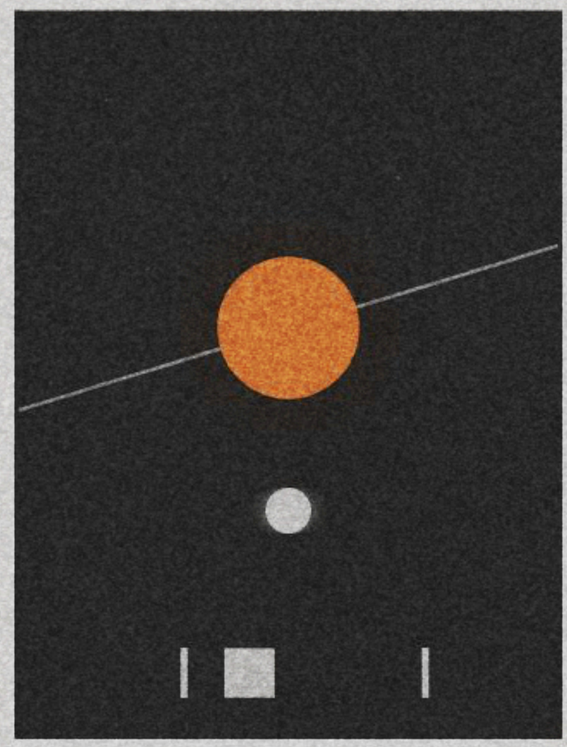
X1 sound layer button. Press label to add additional sound layer. ✚ shows that layer is added

4

X sound layers slider adjusts balance between left and right sound layers

5

X2 sound layer button. Press label to add additional sound layer. ✚ indicates that layer is added



hidden opportunities

1

Settings menu button

2

Enable MPE Mode button

3

SSD & **HDD** buttons control the sample buffer size. **HDD** doubles the buffer size which may slightly increase RAM usage

4

GUI size buttons

5

Pitch wheel range

6

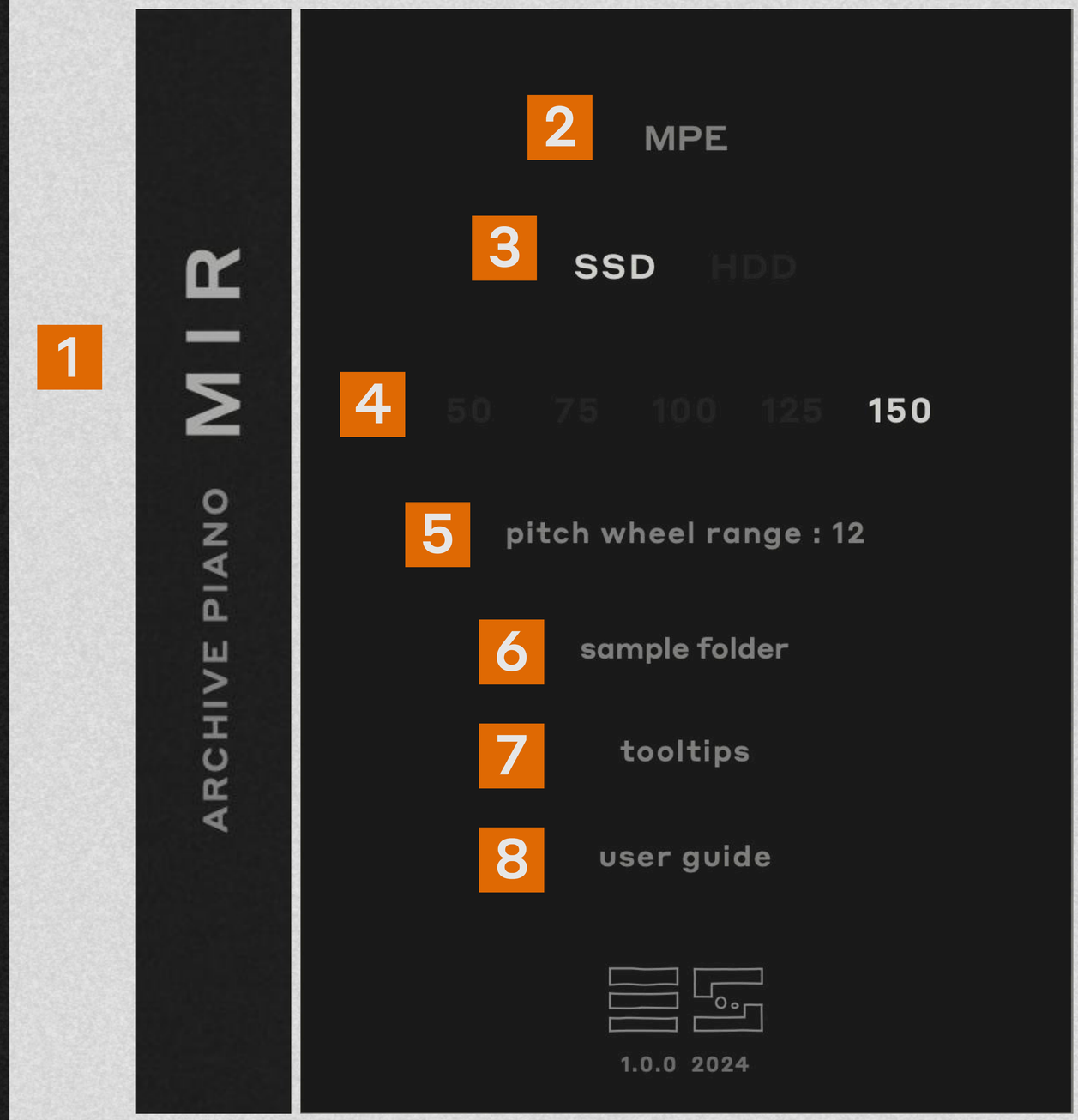
Sample folder location

7

Tooltips button. Turn it on to see short text tips in left bottom side of the interface

8

External link to MIR user guide



Thanks a lot for your interest in our instrument!

