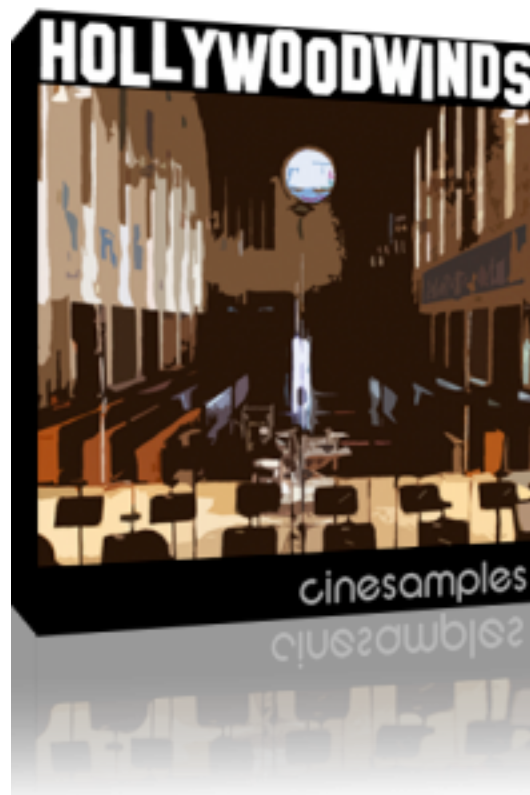




CINESAMPLES HOLLYWOODWINDS



USER MANUAL AND USER AGREEMENT

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THIS LIBRARY REQUIRES YOU TO HAVE A
COPY OF NATIVE INSTRUMENTS KONTAKT
(NOT INCLUDED)
Kontakt 2.2.4+ or Kontakt 3.5=/+

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Concepts behind HOLLYWOODWINDS

The music libraries created by Cinesamples have been specifically created to pick up where existent libraries leave off. After analyzing the products available for use by the modern multi-media composer, we specifically noticed a lack of non-ethnic woodwinds, especially in tutti or ensemble form. Upon surveying the current woodwind libraries available, we noticed first that the current woodwind libraries focus on solo instruments. In general, solo sampled instruments lack the power to cut through more active orchestration or higher dynamic intensity. Secondly, solo woodwind instruments do not blend as naturally when forming a tutti thus making it nearly impossible to achieve a passible tutti woodwind sound. Thirdly, having the full woodwind choir loaded as separate stems is a relatively expensive task in terms of polyphony and ram usage. Fourthly, creating fast moving passages with fluidity can be a very time consuming task and often involves manipulating the libraries very radically. In conclusion, to the sample-based composer, there is little incentive to struggle through the process of synthestrating woodwinds when the final product take a large chunk of the deadline time and only sounds mediocre at best.

In many beloved modern scores, there is a certain professional craftsmanship heard in the woodwind section (particularly true when analyzed from a synthestrators' point of view). From a musical point of view the woodwind section has much to offer the track, especially when the orchestration begin to get more active. In times like these the woodwinds shine, demonstrating their abilities in fast runs, trills, turns, etc. Hearing a purely sample based composition that includes inherit elements of classic John Williams-type orchestration is a eye opening experience. After doing some research we noticed that there are a few private libraries around which have supplemented very nicely for those who were able to write in this fashion.

The lack in the proper samples to compose in this style has lead to an understandable departure from composing in this style at all. Since the woodwinds occupy an equal rank and importance in this style of composing, not having them present leaves a part of the musical landscape noticeably empty.



HOLLYWOODWINDS is Born

A classic technique for synthesizing true-to-life cues is to mix live elements with samples. Live elements not only add life to a track but they also add credibility to the samples and the composition as a whole. Enter: HOLLYWOODWINDS. Having a phrase library with an identical sounding patch library (same mix, same room, same players, specialized orchestration) can lead to some tremendous results in the composer's studio.

The scales, rips and textures used in HWW were carefully selected to cover as much ground as possible without becoming overly unique or too focused. For example, a two octave run starting on the fifth and ending on the fifth is entirely useful in many applications. This is especially useful considering that with HWW your tempo can sync to your sequencer. The phrase patches should be considered a good starting point to fill in the core of the track. You can also use the patches to decorate and fill in more customized lines.

Scale Tunings



During preproduction we did our homework by studying a ton of cinematic scores and chatting with composers/orchestrators. We did this in order to make sure that HWW would have a classic "Hollywood" sound. To this end, we created a varied choice of tunings and shapes. For example, if you needed a scale in Ab Major you would have 10 shapes from which to choose- some 1 octave up, some 1 octave down, some 2 octaves up then down etc. (see addendum). The F Natural Minor scale can also be accessed to increase your choices.

For the scales, you will find the following tunings:

Major Natural Minor Harmonic Minor Chromatic Octatonic Whole Tone

See addendum for more information on scale shapes.

Cinesamples Intelligent Time Engine (C.I.T.E) - The Tempo Locking Engine (80 BPM - 230 BPM) (Used only by patches listed as Time Engine patches)

The tempo locking engine uses a combination of innovative scripting plus automatic multi sample selection to achieve sync. Each sample was recorded at 2 tempi. The selected patch will take the tempo you've set and decide which of the appropriate samples to use. From there, the patch will make the proper micro adjustments to lock tempo with your sequencer or your manual entry. Be sure to quantize your midi to ensure sync.

Table of Patches

Each patch comes as Stage Mics Only, Close Mics only, with the default set at Stage and Close Mics. Each patch additionally comes as a Kontakt 2 or Kontakt 3 patch.

Keyboard Patches:

- Chordal Tremolos
- Major and Minor Traids
- Octaves
- Tutti
- Unison Tremolos

Scales and Rips:

- Atonal Rips
- Chromatic Scales*
- Harmonic Minor Scales*
- Major Scales*+
- Natural Minor Scales*+
- Octatonic Scales*
- Tonal Rips
- Whole Tone Scales*

^IMPORTANT NOTE:

Any patches using C.I.T.E must be used exclusively with the version of Kontakt it was created for, otherwise there will be synchronization issues. This difference is caused by a change on Native Instrument's end which made Kontakt 3 different from 2.

Textures and FX:

- FX 5th Chord
- FX Cluster Chords and Flutters
- FX Pitch Bending FX
- FX Random Note Staccato Patterns
- TEX Chord Trill Quarter Notes
- TEX Inspiring 1 (Duplet)*
- TEX Inspiring 2 (Triplet)*
- TEX Inspiring 3 (Classical, Triplet)*
- TEX Light Hearted Motif*
- TEX Lydian Thirds*
- TEX Marching Patterns*
- TEX Octaves Repeating (Duplet)*
- TEX Octaves Repeating (Triplet)*
- TEX Oom Pah Major Minor*
- TEX Repeating Major and Minor Chords*

* These patches use the C.I.T.E (Cinesamples Intelligent Time Engine) which will allow automatic tempo synchronization in your sequencer.

+ Since the spelling of Major and Natural Minor scales is harmonically identical they can be both be used for either scale type.

THE 3 KEYBOARD PATCHES

These patches are mapped per pitch to the keyboard like a piano would be, except they have a few extra twists which are explained below. The Sustain Pedal (CC 64), Expression (CC 11) and Modulation (CC 1) are all active on these patches. The mod wheel will control the volume of the attack articulation be it a staccato attack articulation or a legato attack articulation. To trigger staccato samples one would play staccato on the keyboard while having the modwheel up (and no sustain pedal). While the sustain pedal is active the mod wheel will control the volume of the legato attack samples instead of the staccato. Using a combination of the modwheel and the sustain pedal (or absence thereof) can lead to a realistic representation of a phrase. You can also activate the legato switch on the Kontakt interface for further assistance playing monophonic lines. CC 11 Expression will apply a filter change to further simulate expression and detail in playing.

THE OCTAVES PATCH

RANGE: C3 - Bb4 (C4)

In film music, the octave is arguably the most important interval for the woodwind choir. Therefore, the octaves patch is one of the most powerful components of HollywoodWinds. The large

majority of fast moving woodwind writing relies on stacking octaves in order to get the needed power and necessary doubles. This patch contains the instruments which cover the soprano range and higher voiced as follows:

Root	(C3):	(Oboe 3, Clarinet in Bb 2, Clarinet in Bb3)
+1 Octave	(C4):	(Flute 2, Flute 3, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in Eb 1)
+2 Octave	(C5):	(Piccolo)

In this feature, when you strike a single note you will trigger a three octave stacked voicing which is common in film scoring. This type of voicing remains consistent throughout the entire patch, ending only where certain instruments need to drop out due to range limitations. Since the high flutes and piccolo are the core of this octave stacked voicing, the patch has been conceived to cover their power range, stopping only at their highest playable pitches.

What is really important about this patch is that it is intelligent. If you play upward, all the instruments go up, if you play downward all the instruments go down. This is different from traditional ensemble patches where the only way to create a fluid ensemble patch over many octaves is to have instruments drop in and out. With HWW and the octaves patch, you get no sudden orchestrated range issues created artificially by the library producers. There's also no artificial doubling (playing a three octave staccato on a normal tutti patch you might end triggering the clarinets three times, the piccolo twice, the oboes twice etc.).

Additionally, this concept is used in creating the scales so the integration is seamless between the patch and the phrase.



THE TRIADS PATCH (MAJOR AND MINOR)

Another fantastic use of the woodwind section comes through stacking closed-voiced triads over two octaves. The triads patch uses a similar concept as the octaves patch but addresses this different voicing. You hear this technique used very effectively specifically by John Williams in his greatest action scores (Star Wars, Indiana Jones, Harry Potter etc..). Going back even further, you can hear a Prokofiev/Stavinsky-like quality to these triads, especially when used in a non-diatonic fashion. The triads are very useful by themselves as a woodwind statement, but also when doubling brass triads or sweeping string lines. The voicing is as follows:

Root	C3:	Clarinet 3, Oboe 3
Third	E3:	Clarinet 2, Oboe 2,
Fifth	G3:	Clarinet 1, Oboe 1
Octave	C4:	Flute 3
Tenth	E4:	Flute 2
Twelfth	G4:	Piccolo 1

Again, this voicing remains consistent until the flutes exceed their range. This patch is excellent at adding vibrant color to your track and might even take you in a direction you did not intend while sketching.



THE TUTTI PATCH

This is a typical ensemble patch, using the entire choir (Bassoons, Clarinets, Oboes, Flutes, Piccolo) spread out over many octaves. We used some tricks to smooth out the ranges caused by instruments coming in and out. This patch can really serve many obvious functions especially when combined with the rest of the library.



THE TREMELOS/TRILLS PATCHES

Half Step - From Unison/Octave
Whole Step - From Unison/Octave

Major Chord - Whole	(C major to D Major)
Major Chord - Half	(C major to Db Major)
Minor Chord - Whole	(C minor to D minor)
Minor Chord - Half	(C minor to Db minor)

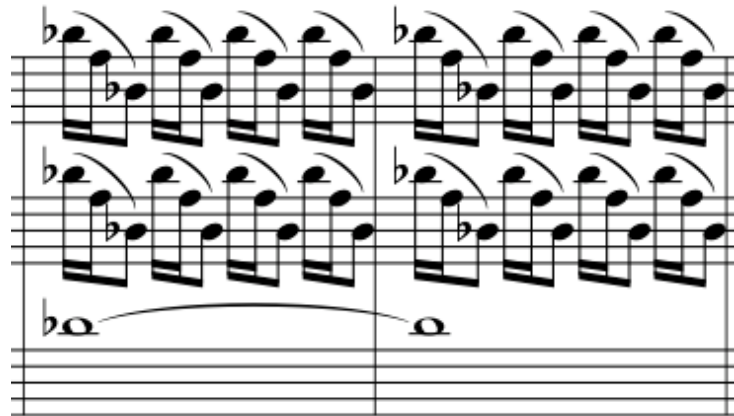


You will find the necessary half and whole step trills here with a small twist. We decided to once again employ the ensemble method. So, a half step trill on a G will not just trigger one G to one Ab but rather a properly voiced ensemble trill covering several octaves and several appropriate Gs to Abs. The same holds true for the other voicings, using well-orchestrated ensemble trills instead of monophonic unison trills. The chordal trills are unique as they are pre-orchestrated chordal trills triggered by a single keyboard stroke.

THE TEXTURES

(TONAL)

We decided to include some commonly used woodwind settings which we refer to as “textures”. These textures incorporate the CITE and will sync to tempi as needed. The textures are fantastically useful for quickly adding life to a track with a stroke of one key. Our intention was to take the idea of mixing phrases with samples one step further by implementing full section phrases into the library.



Repeating triplet octaves for the scherzo, pulsating chords while the strings soar, or marching an accompaniment for the brass theme all demonstrate fantastic uses of the winds in relation to the orchestra. With HWW, they can all be easily triggered via one key. They will automatically loop as needed until the key is released.



The addendum shows piano reductions of what is included.

(RIPS)

Included are a wide variety of both tonal and atonal rips. The tonal rips focus on an ending pitch and are played live with no time engine. There are variations in the notes leading up to the final pitch which can be used to suggest different tunings (major, minor, diminished etc...). These are useful for hits and supporting brass staccatos. The atonal rips are available for both long and short hits, with some using just the treble instruments, some the full ensemble, some 3 piccolos etc. They cover a lot of ground and can be used in a variety of orchestral situations.

(ATONAL)

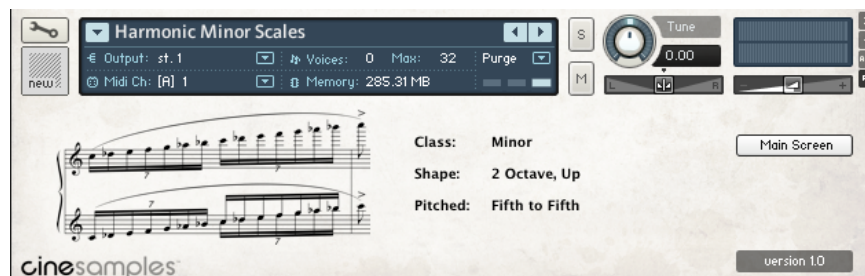
No modern library would be complete without exploring the 20th century techniques used so effectively in horror/trailer music. Included in this patch are many examples of clusters, staccato patterns, rising and

falling textures and bending notes. They are looped where possible, however some were impossible to loop due to their random nature.



TEMPO: 80-230, Will automatically sync
 move knob to custom or choose pull down menu options
 MIXING: Stage Mics (default), Close Mics
 move knobs to custom or choose pull down menu options
 EQ: A basic 3 knob EQ preset
 or equalizer presets
 VELOCITY: Velocity/volume scaling

NOTATION VIEW: Kontakt 3 Patches only (live changing), (only scales)



HOLLYWOODWINDS

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