

Delta Series FAQ**Q.How do I install my Delta card for use with Windows 2000 Professional?**

A.Make sure you have unzipped the drivers to a floppy disc.
Turn off the Computer and unplug power supply.
Insert the card in the machine. Connect the cables to the break out box.

Upon restarting the computer, windows will "detect new hardware"
Select "No, I will select device from the list"
Select "Sound, video and game controllers" and click "Next"
Click on "Have disc" and highlight the Delta and hit "Ok"
That's it!!! To record!

Q.Will my Delta card work with a microprocessor other than an Intel?

A.Yes it will. We don't have any compatibility issues amongst microprocessors. The Delta cards will work fine with an AMD chip. We've seen Cyrix equipped machines have a hard time dealing with the processing, but it may depend on the motherboard being used.

Q.In the Monitor Mixer page of the control panel, if I change the fader position or mute the tracks, the level in the meters doesn't change.

A.That's correct. The level that you are seeing in the meters is a pre-fader/mute level. Only changes in your source level will affect the H/W Input meters, and only changes that affect your software's output level will affect a change in the WavOut meters.

Q. My computer is not that fast, but I decided to purchase the 1010 (or Delta 66) now and upgrade later. I'm using the S/PDIF output to send a mix to my DAT, but I seem to lose sync and my DAT pops itself out of record mode. What can I do?

A. Go into the Hardware Settings page of the Delta Control Panel. Change the Multi-track mode from "Single and In-sync" to "Independent."

When the Delta is set to Single and In-sync, your computer may be struggling to keep all channels synchronized. Set to Independent, your S/PDIF output is on its own and doesn't need to drag the other outputs along with it to stay in sync. Transferring an S/PDIF signal is going to be less forgiving, as any sync problem that occurs will cause your receiving device (the DAT) to exit record mode.

Q. My Delta 1010 rack-mount unit seems kind of warm after a period of time. Is this normal, or is something wrong.

A. Many electronic devices will have some heat dissipation, and this is normal for the Delta 1010. If you have the 1010 rack unit inside a rack, it is best to keep some air space above the unit (but not necessarily below it). If you have several devices in your rack that are building up heat, you might want to add a fan to the back of the rack. There are "silent" fans that are very efficient, and are available in many electronics, high-end audio, or computer stores.

Q. When I'm recording, do I have to constantly go into the Delta panel and switch between monitoring "H/W In" and "WavOut"?

A. No, but this may depend on how you're recording and what software you're using. Some music software has a 'tape type' of monitoring, which essentially lets you monitor THROUGH the program. With this setup, you can always leave your Patchbay/Router H/W outs set to monitor "WavOut" as the source.

The 'Typical Setup' scenarios that are described in your manual give you a basis from which to develop your own method or style of recording. If you haven't read them, please do. Here are some other ideas along those lines, similar to Typical Setup #1 but using a multi-channel mixer to handle the Delta Outputs.

Let's say you're doing overdubs, or recording one instrument at a time, and the instrument is plugged into In1 on the Delta. Plug the eight Delta outputs into your mixer. In the Patchbay/Router page, select "H/W In 1/2" in the first column- H/W Out 1/2. Set the port within your software to WavOut 3/4, and set the second Patchbay/Router column "H/W Out 3/4" to WavOut 3/4. Set the next two columns to WavOut 5/6 and WavOut 7/8 respectively.

With this setup, you're always monitoring your input from output 1 on the Delta. When you play back from your software, you send it out to WavOut 3/4, panned hard left. When you record the next track, send it to WavOut 3/4 panned hard right. The next track, set to WavOut 5/6, panned hard left, etc. Again, you're always monitoring the instrument you're recording at Delta output 1.

You can apply this same thinking to using the Monitor Mixer as your source for H/W Out 1/2 in the Patchbay/Router page (set the other H/W outs to their "WavOut" settings like the previous example). Just as in Typical Setup 1, you would raise the faders on the H/W In 1/2 and also on WavOut 1/2, with your music software port set to WavOut 1/2 (you could raise just the left fader if you're recording one instrument). Then monitor while you record from out 1.

When you're done recording each track, switch the output port in your music software to WavOut 3/4, panned hard left. After recording the next

track, set the output port to WavOut 3/4 panned hard right, and on and on. While recording, you're monitoring your input at out 1, but also monitoring playback at out 1 until you decide the take is complete. One might see this scenario as more or less advantageous than the previous.

Q: I own a AMD processor with a VIA chipset and am getting jitters when recording or when starting the windows machine .

This is usually due to VIA chipset with AMD processors and there are fixes from the two links listed beneath. The problems seems to stem from the USB in the BIOS being disabled plus there is a file you will need to download and run from one of these web sites.

<http://www.via.com.tw/drivers/index.htm> or try this other site...

www.gainward.com



IRQ conflicts

Q. I own a Dell computer and I have an Irq conflict and cannot get the Delta on its own IRQ.

A. To get a Plug N Play card to change Irq's can be tricky depending on the Motherboard, PCI Steering and other Cards in your machine. Where Dell is concerned it may be necessary to remove "PCI Steering" from the "View Devices by Connection/PCI bus properties tab" under "system properties".

Jitters with AMD and VIA Chipset

Q: I own an AMD processor with a VIA chipset. When the Delta plays a Windows sound, it goes into an infinite loop. In the Delta Control Panel under the Hardware Settings page, the sample rate is stuck at 22,050.

A. This is sometimes due to VIA chipset with AMD processors—there is a fix from the link listed below. The problems seems to stem from the USB in the BIOS being disabled. There is a file you will need to download and run from the VIA web site.

<http://www.via.com.tw/drivers/index.htm>

Here's another link to a site that is dedicated to fixing PCI timing issues, discovered by one of our users.

<http://koti.mbnet.fi/parru/>

Various Pops and Clicks—Causes

Q. I'm getting pops and clicks with my ATA100 controller & Asus CUSL-2 motherboard.

A. The problem might be with the Promise Fasttrak 100 RAID PCI controller. Try the following: - open the Promise FastCheck Monitoring Utility - click on the Options tab. Down at the bottom left of that window in the 'PCI Bus Utilization' section, move the slider from High (which appears to be the default) to Low.

CD Audio with Delta cards FAQ**Q: I installed my Delta Card, now I can't hear my CD's in my CD Drive. Is there a fix for this?**

A. There are several answers to this question. The first is to use Windows Media Player 7.1 (available from Windows Update) or Siren Express (from Sonic Foundry), and set the CD Audio playback mode to Digital (in Windows Media Player 7.1 this is under Tools > Options).

A much more involved possibility is to use winamp, as described below.

1. Get Winamp from www.winamp.com and install it. Also install the CD Reader v1.82 plug-in, you can also download this from www.winamp.com in the plug-ins section.
2. Once installed, run Winamp. Go to the Menu, go to Options, then Preferences.
3. Select Input under Plug-ins.
4. Select CD Reader on the right side of the Window (should be at the bottom, unless you've added other plug-ins) and click configure.
5. Here you can select your CDROM drive. If you have more than one, select the CDROM drive you want to hear CDs from. Click OK to go back to the Preferences Window.
6. Select Output under Plug-ins.
7. Select Nullsoft waveOut plug-in (version doesn't matter here) And click Configure.

Set the output device to the outputs on the Delta you want the CD Audio to come through (or all audio through Winamp for that matter). Now drop a CD in, and it should play fine through the Delta without the audio cable going from the CDROM drive to the Delta.

Delta Series Cable Lengths

Q. I was wondering what I should do about getting a longer cable for my D66 or D44 (from the computer to breakout box). Is it a standard data type cable or some "special" M Audio Cable that I need?

A. Currently we only have 3-foot length cables, but soon we will be offering 6-foot cables for an additional charge. In the meantime, you can order extra cables directly from our sales department and daisy chain them together until you get the length you're looking for.

The Delta 66 and 44 cables are proprietary audio cables made by M Audio, not computer data cables. The reason the Delta-44 and 66 (2044 too) cables are special is that all of the signals within the cable are individually shielded from each other. This prevents a huge amount of cross-talk between channels!

Q. I have the Delta 1010. Are there length specs from the Delta 1010 PCI card to the unit? I believe it was shipped with a 10ft cable. What is the 'legal' length it can be if I wish to extend it? From looking at your message board on a similar question, I can order cable from the sales dept.

A. 10 feet is the "official" cable length, but we have used up to 25 feet successfully except for the operation of Word Clock In. If you are using Word Clock In, 25 feet will not be reliable. If you aren't using Word Clock In, 25 feet should be OK. 25 foot cables can be purchased from any PC/Electronics shop. Just look for a standard DB25 data cable.