

ujam



GROOVEMATE

LATIGO

ujam

01 Vanilla Vanilla

ONE SHOTS

Quinto Maracas Clave Cabasa Tambourine

C1 C2

Quinto Conga Tumba Cowbell Claps

STYLE 140 bpm - Move U

Intros

C3

Verses



Depth



GROOVEMATE

LATIGO

MIX P

VANILLA

SLAM

TRIPPY

INSTRUMENTS

Congas Maracas Clave Cabasa Bell Clap Tambourine

Decay

Tune

Depth

Reverb

S M

Individual Master

Output

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Groovemate LATIGO User Guide revA

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Welcome to Groovemate LATIGO



We hope that you enjoy using Groovemate LATIGO and that it provides you with years of fun and great percussion tracks!

With LATIGO, you can play instruments in real-time or have the built-in 'percussionist' play them for you. There are controls for adjusting and blending instruments, options for a variety of Mix Presets and effects, and you can even create your own MIDI tracks to customize the performances.

Whatever LATIGO does, it does it extremely well and fast while requiring minimal effort.

Our goal is to deliver the highest-quality instrument with just the right controls to keep you in the creative flow. Speed and simplicity come first—paired with the precision needed for consistently great results.

Latin Percussion in Modern Music

Latin Percussion has shaped popular music far beyond its Afro-Caribbean roots. Where a drum kit provides the backbone of a groove, Latin percussion adds *motion* – the shimmer, pulse, and forward momentum that makes a track feel alive and constantly moving. It fills the rhythmic space between beats, adds texture to breakdowns, and gives a mix that elusive sense of human energy. Sometimes it rides alongside a full drum kit; sometimes, in stripped-back or electronic productions, it carries the rhythm entirely on its own.

You hear it everywhere once you start listening: the clave pattern threading through Gloria Estefan's *Conga*, the cabasa keeping time in Santana's *Oye Como Va*, the layered congas driving the groove in Michael Jackson's *Wanna Be Startin' Somethin'*, or the cowbell locking in with the kick in countless funk and disco records. But Latin percussion isn't just limited to Latin genres – it's a staple of pop, R&B, Afrobeats, and even EDM, wherever a producer wants to add warmth, movement, or a touch of organic energy to an otherwise programmed beat.

Meet LATIGO

LATIGO brings that energy to your DAW with a carefully chosen setup that covers Latin tradition and modern top-line production alike. We chose exactly this setup of instruments because it caters to a wide spectrum of musical styles from authentic latin music to top-mix percussion in modern genres:

- **Conga** – The defining voice of Latin percussion; a family of tall, single-headed hand drums that together cover everything from deep rhythmic foundation to expressive melodic conversation
- **Quinto** – The high conga; the voice of the trio, used for improvised melodic phrases and rhythmic fills
- **Tumba** – The low conga; provides the deep, resonant foundation of the conga pattern
- **Maracas** – Seed-filled shakers that add a continuous, airy 16th-note shimmer to any groove
- **Cabasa** – A beaded metal shaker with a raspy, cutting texture; locks in tight with hi-hats and snares
- **Tambourine** – A bright jingle and attack; equally at home in gospel, pop, and Latin styles
- **Claves** – Two wooden sticks that define the *clave* – the rhythmic DNA at the heart of Latin music
- **Cowbells** – Sharp, metallic, and cutting through any mix; a rhythmic anchor in salsa, funk, and pop
- **Claps** – The most universal rhythmic layer; adds human feel and emphasis on any backbeat

Why So Few Controls?

We are all musicians and we know that the time for learning a user interface is better spent making music. Also, unlike many virtual instruments, we do not expect our users to bring in-depth knowledge about actual instruments, microphones, and sound engineering – because let’s admit it: We can’t possibly know everything. Therefore, the concept and user interface of LATIGO are designed for maximum ease-of-use and minimum distraction.

There is a lot of intelligence going on under the hood so you can focus on your music. The user interface is also fail-proof in that no matter how you set up the controls of LATIGO, the result will never be musically or technically wrong – and this is true without sacrificing any creative freedom.

You can trust in the fact that tracks produced with LATIGO are realistic, professionally produced percussion tracks.

You and Us

LATIGO was built by musicians for musicians. We at UJAM are a pretty diverse bunch – from DJ to Drummer, weekend producer to Oscar-awarded Hollywood composer. We build every product for ourselves, and, like you, we’re users of our Virtual Instruments - from Guitarists to Bassists to Drummers and Beatmakers.

This means that before we even start developing, a lot of thought and discussion goes into finding out what you, the user, will expect from the product, what problem it solves, which controls we can remove to keep the product more inviting and simpler, which hurdles we can move out of the way.

LATIGO is optimized for one clear, powerful purpose: To produce great-sounding percussion tracks without distracting you from the complex endeavor of producing a song.

We hope LATIGO represents that philosophy in everything you do with it.

Installation

The easiest way to install LATIGO is via the [UJAM App](#). Note that a standalone installer is available from the knowledge base on our website if needed. We recommend using the UJAM App though since it handles installation, choice of plug-in formats, setting alternate content location, plug-in activation and more.

Trying, Buying, Authorizing

We have designed the entire process of downloading, activating and authorizing LATIGO with a strong focus on simplicity. It's important to us to make it as easy as possible for you to get your hands on LATIGO - and make it your own if you like it.

We also only want you to spend money if you're absolutely happy with LATIGO. Therefore, we grant you a free trial period, during which the plug-in will run without any limitation. When opening LATIGO during the trial period (or when clicking the Authorize/Buy Now button in the menu bar) you will see a page that shows:

- Information about your trial status
- A button to continue your trial (while active)
- A Buy Now button to purchase a perpetual LATIGO license
- Email & Password fields to activate a LATIGO license

Trial Runs

Thanks for giving GM-LATIGO a try!
Your trial is fully functional for 7 days.

7 days left

[Continue Trial](#)

Get your license online

[Buy Now](#)

Already got a license?
Activate here.

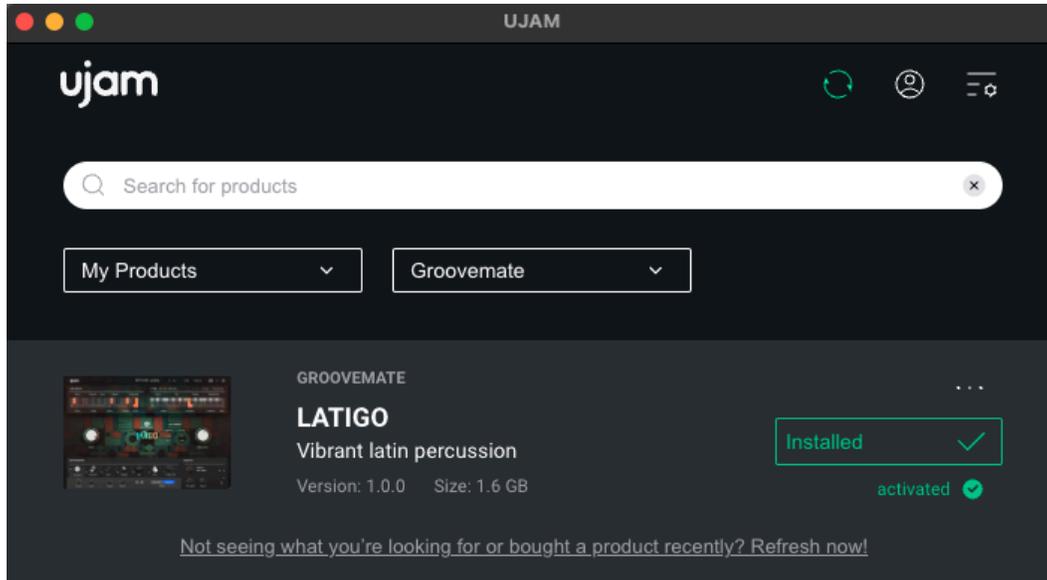
Email

user@email.com

Password [Forgot password?](#)

[Activate License](#)

Installing with the UJAM App



We recommend downloading and installing LATIGO from the UJAM App – this works best for purchases and trials:

1. Download and install the [UJAM App](#)
2. Click the Profile icon to sign in with your UJAM account's email & password
3. Find LATIGO in the list (use search field or pop-up filters if needed)
4. Click the Install button – this will install and activate LATIGO

Installing without the UJAM App

You can install LATIGO directly by following these steps:

1. Go to the [Groovemate section of this KB article](#)
2. Download the LATIGO installer for your operating system
3. Open and run the installer (*macOS users: right+click > Open...* then click *OK* since it's not from the Apple store)
4. Launch your DAW and open a project, then add LATIGO to a track
5. Enter your email & password into the UI then click Activate License

Note: This page will also allow you to start a trial or purchase a license.

Sample Content

The audio content for LATIGO is packed into 2 *.blob* files. While these are installed by default to your boot drive, they can instead be installed to another drive or even moved after installation.

Name	Kind	Date Added	Size
GM-LATIGO_part2.blob	Document	Today, 3:31 PM	1.45 GB
GM-LATIGO_part1.blob	Document	Today, 3:31 PM	7.3 MB

During standard installation, they will be put into the following locations:

- macOS: /Library/Application/Support/UJAM/GM-LATIGO/
- Windows: /ProgramData/UJAM/GM-LATIGO/

Setting the Content Location Before Installation

1. Open the UJAM App's settings (click the icon in the upper right)
2. Enable the "Choose Content Folder" option
3. Navigate to the desired location (like an external drive)
4. Click "Open"

Moving Content After Installation

1. Click the \dots menu to the right of LATIGO in the UJAM App
2. Click "Move Content"
3. Navigate to the desired location (like an external drive)
4. Click "Open"

Controller Hardware for LATIGO

LATIGO requires MIDI note input for playing and recording musical performances, and optionally Pitch Bend, Modulation and Sustain Pedal data for added real-time variation.

If you have a MIDI controller (keyboard or pad controller), this will be the easiest and most straightforward MIDI input method and it's most fun as this way you control LATIGO in real-time.

Of course, you can also control LATIGO by using MIDI step sequencers or by entering MIDI notes manually into MIDI tracks.

For preview purposes while you're getting to know LATIGO, you can always use the Interactive Keyboard in the top half of the LATIGO interface. This works best with the *Latch* button enabled.

Start Playing

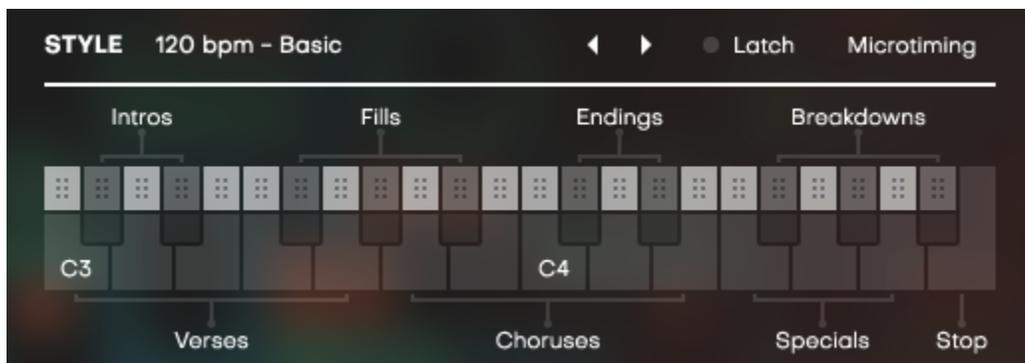
Before we look at things in more depth, let's first explore how to play LATIGO, as that may be all you need for now.

Look at the top half of the LATIGO window. It is dedicated to the percussionist's performance – in other words: What and how they play.

The left half allows you to play the individual instruments:



The right half allows you to trigger the built-in phrases:



The basic principle is simple:

- Keys below C3* play individual hits (play it live or create your own grooves!).
- Keys above B3* upwards trigger phrases – conveniently organized by song structure. When you release the key or the MIDI note ends, playback will stop (unless Latch is enabled!)
- You'll also notice the keyboard on the right has a darker section on the bottom (for triggering phrases) and a brighter section on the top (lets you drag and drop the phrases into MIDI tracks allowing you to edit your track).

Knowing these basics should help you to start producing with LATIGO.

**C3 is middle C – MIDI note number 60, but some DAWs refer to it as C4.*

Walkthrough

If you're pressed for time or if you already know the basic concepts, then this walkthrough may be all you need for now, and you can come back later to look up more detailed explanations as you need them.

We will take a quick tour across all controls of LATIGO which will provide a good understanding.

We assume you have LATIGO installed by now, and ideally you have a MIDI controller connected – otherwise use the Interactive Keyboard.

Play Some Parts

- Open a project in your DAW and load LATIGO – it will show the default Preset which should be enough to get started. Activate the Latch button so the phrases will keep playing while you adjust some settings.
- Play a C3 on your MIDI keyboard (or on the interactive keyboard) and LATIGO will start playing a Verse. The Interactive Keyboard plays phrases when you click the lower half of each key.
- It also doubles as a display for the MIDI notes LATIGO is receiving. The keyboard is divided and properly labeled with the functions of the corresponding note ranges.
- Move up the white keys to go from Verse to Chorus and other parts.

Break It Up

- Now try black keys and notice how they behave differently.
- Intros play only once and then fall back to the previously active part, as do Fills.
- Breakdowns repeat while you hold them.
- Endings finish off the song.

Try the Presets

- At the top of the LATIGO window you'll find Presets. A Preset is a complete collection of LATIGO settings – it remembers the Style, the individual settings for each instrument, the Mix Preset and more. Take a couple minutes to step through different presets while playing Phrases to get an impression of the musical and sonic palette of LATIGO.
- While a phrase is playing, turn up the Mix Amount and click through the different Mix Presets. Click on different instruments and change their Decay, Tuning, etc. Adjust the Reverb Type and Amount, or the Focus EQ and Width settings.
- If you create a preset you like you can always use Save As... to be able to recall it later. (see [Save and Save As...](#) for more info.)

Tip: Activate the Latch button near the upper right so that LATIGO will keep playing even if you don't continue to hold a note.

Change the Mix

- In addition to the Depth and Mix Preset/Amount (which affect everything), you can adjust the level of each instrument so that they all fit in your mix.
- Click on each instrument to change the volume (the fader to the left of the icon) as well as the Decay, Tuning and relative Depth. You can also set how much of each instrument is sent to the Reverb in case you want more reverb on some instruments and less on others.

Styles and Phrases

It is important to know that LATIGO doesn't require you to know how to play percussion on a keyboard, nor to think about how to emulate realistic techniques. It has all that built-in, simply because it is based on actual percussion performances. LATIGO emulates a studio percussionist who already knows how to play.

The foundation of all styles and phrases of LATIGO are live performances of professional percussionists. During the sessions for LATIGO, hours of live performances were recorded along with pre-recorded tracks for meticulous timing and feel. Subsequently, they were optimized to match the dynamic response of the instruments built into LATIGO to re-create the groove and feel of the original performance.

What makes it even more powerful is that notes, sounds and mixing are separated inside LATIGO, so you can customize the track by adjusting relative levels, tuning, and other aspects.

Menu Bar



The top bar of the LATIGO interface shows the current Preset and lets you save your own settings. It also contains info about Trial status, adjusts the window size, and opens the About screen which provides more info and useful links.

Resizable Interface

User interfaces are resizable to fit on all screen sizes. To resize, either click the “window” icon next to the notification bell in the top right corner, or simply drag the striped handle in the bottom right corner of the user interface.

Presets

A Preset in LATIGO is a complete setting of the entire plug-in including Style selection and all control settings. Here’s how you can switch presets:

- Advance to the next preset by clicking one of the arrows next to the Preset name
- Click on the name of the current preset

As you can see, the Preset Browser is a clean, organized list of presets, categorized by simple musical terms. Take your time exploring the Presets, as this is the quickest way of getting an overview of what LATIGO can do!

If you have freshly installed LATIGO, there will only be Factory Presets. User Presets will appear once you have saved your first own preset.

Save & Save as...

You can of course save your own LATIGO presets. You can name them and assign a category too.

The difference between the *Save* and *Save as ...* buttons:

- *Save* overwrites the User Preset with the changes you just made
- *Save as...* lets you assign a name and a category, so does not replace the current preset

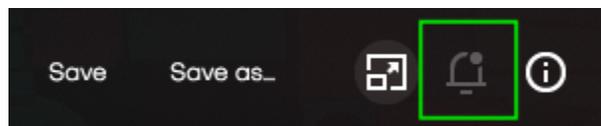
Note: Factory Presets can only be saved using Save As..., they cannot be overwritten.

Moving, Renaming and Deleting Presets

You can move, rename or delete Presets directly in your system. You will find LATIGO Presets in these locations:

macOS	Factory Presets	/Library/Application Support/UJAM/GM-LATIGO/Presets/
	User Presets	/Users/*name*/Library/Application Support/UJAM/GM-LATIGO/Presets/
Windows	Factory Presets	C:\ProgramData\UJAM\GM-LATIGO\Presets\
	User Presets	C:\Users*name*\AppData\Roaming\UJAM\GM-LATIGO\Presets\

Notifications

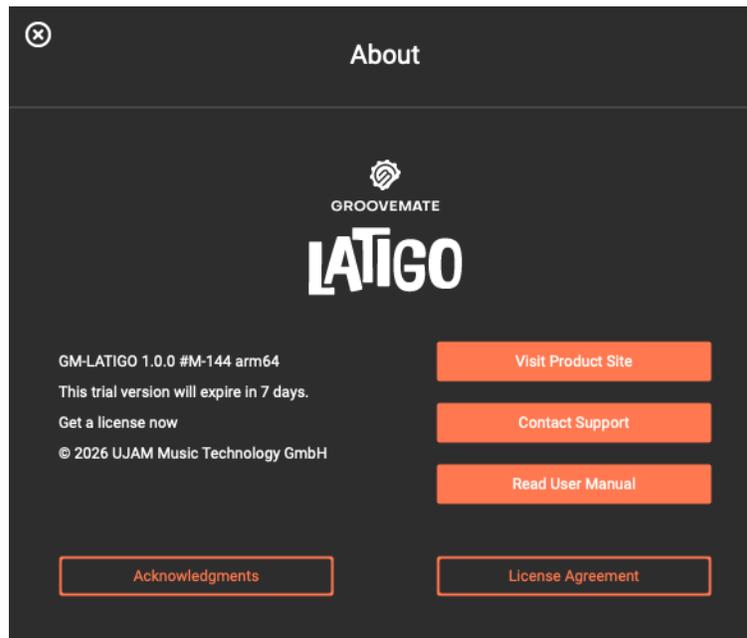


When you launch LATIGO, it will automatically check for updates. If an update is available, the update (bell) icon will be highlighted.

Clicking a highlighted icon will open a dialog that lets you choose whether you want to download the update now or later.

About Page

Clicking on the circled “i” in the top right banner of the user interface of your *LATIGO* opens the Information page where you can find detailed information about your plug-in’s build as well as links to information and helpful resources.



About Screen

This screen (accessed by clicking the circled “i”) contains info about the version installed and links you to several useful resources, including:

- **Visit Product Site** – *takes you to the LATIGO product page*
- **Contact Support** – *in case you have a question or need some help*
- **Read User Manual** – *you might have clicked this to get here!*
- **Acknowledgments** – *the people behind LATIGO and other UJAM plug-ins*
- **License Agreement** – *info about what you can/can’t do with the license & software*

Playing LATIGO

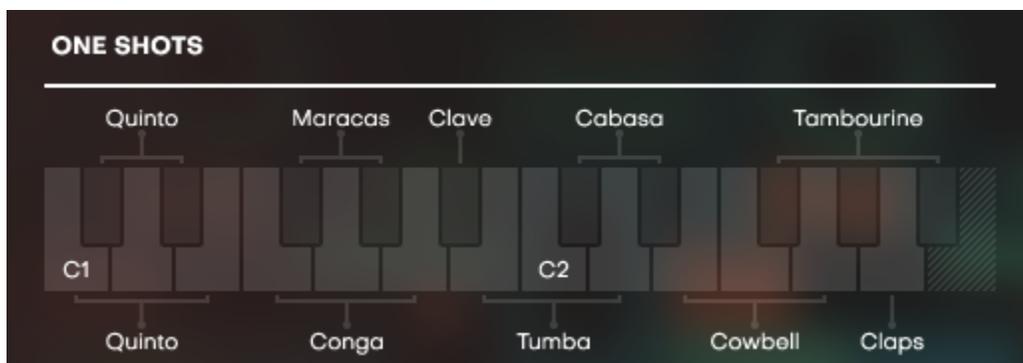
Interactive Keyboard

The Interactive Keyboard is the heart of LATIGO's performances. Here you can:

- Play individual hits (keyboard on the left)
- Create entire song performances by playing Phrases (keyboard on the right)
- Build songs in your DAW by using the Drag and Drop feature (top half of Phrase keys)

Playing Individual Instruments

The left half of the Interactive Keyboard shows you the "One Shots" which are individual hits.



Having these single hits allows you to create your own performances, or can even be used while a phrase is playing to add 'extra' notes.

Hovering over the keys will show the name and info for each part:

C1: Quinto Open

C#1: Quinto Heel

D1: Quinto Slap Muted

D#1: Quinto Finger

E1: Quinto Slap

F1: Conga Open

F#1: Maracas Forth

G1: Conga Bass

G#1: Maracas Back

A1: Conga Bass Muted

A#1: Clave

B1: Tumba Open

C2: Tumba Bass

C#2: Cabasa Left

D2: Tumba Bass Muted

D#2: Cabasa Right

E2: Cowbell Edge

F2: Cowbell Tip

F#2: Tamb. Back/Forth

G2: Cowbell Damped

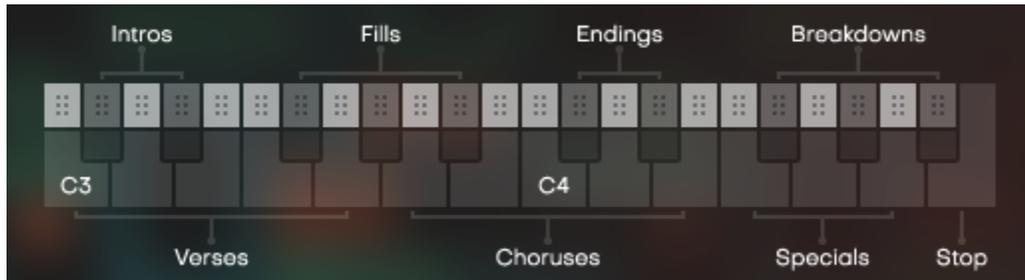
G#2: Tamborine Accent

A2: Claps

A#2: Tamborine Shake

Using the different articulations available helps create more realistic performances.

Using the Phrases



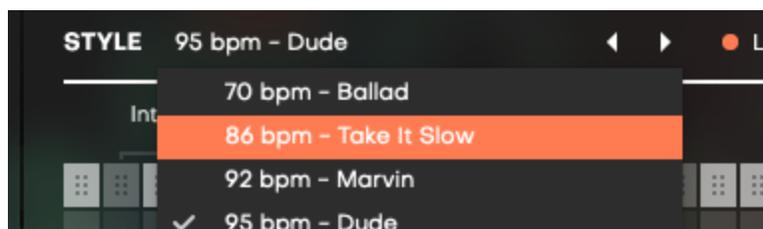
Within each group (Intro, Verse, etc.) there are variations, increasing in intensity as you move up the keyboard. Some of them loop, some play only once after you hit the key then go back to the previous phrase, while others play once then stop playback.

Phrases assigned to white keys are the looping parts – Verses, Choruses and Specials. In Latch mode they keep repeating until you press a different key.

Parts that start, end, or break up the song such as Intros, Fills, Breakdowns and Endings are assigned to black keys. These Phrases usually play only once then switch back to the previous Verses, Chorus, or Special phrase.

Phrases play in sync with your DAW, so you can switch between them freely after starting without worrying about timing.

Style Menu



The menu above the keyboard on the right lets you select one of the Styles by either clicking a name and opening the menu, or by using the arrows to step through the list.

Styles are organized by tempo (bpm) and each Style features individual Song Parts that are displayed on the right half of the Interactive Keyboard.

Note: Styles are not editable within LATIGO, but you can Drag and Drop Phrases to ‘write out’ the MIDI notes on a track to then edit those. (see [MIDI Drag and Drop](#))

Create a Track

Load LATIGO on an Instrument track in your DAW, then record (or manually add) notes to your track to trigger specific phrases (C3-A#4) following your song’s structure.

For example, C#3 (Intro) at bar 1, C3 (Verse) at bar 2, F#3 (Fill) at bar 5, A3 (Chorus) at bar 6, and so on. Starting playback from the top will then switch the different phrases to follow your arrangement.

Remember to make your MIDI notes long enough so that they end when the next note starts -or- enable the Latch button to ignore the MIDI off event and keep playing (you’ll want a MIDI note for one of the Endings or the Stop key last on the track to make your percussionist ends with the rest of the band!).

Creating Song Performances

Using the right half of the Interactive Keyboard or the corresponding MIDI notes, LATIGO can play entire performances – i.e. all you need to do is tell your percussionist which part to play when, and it will lay down a complete song in a specific Style.

Accordingly, in LATIGO, percussion performances are organized into Styles and Phrases. There are 30 styles in LATIGO, each covering a particular groove or rhythmic characteristic.

Styles are broken down into Song Parts: You have Intros, Verses, Choruses, Breakdowns, Fills, Endings, and bonus parts called “Specials”.

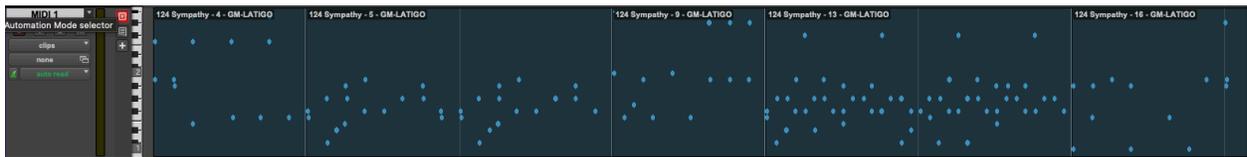
Note: While you can test individual sounds on the Interactive Keyboard, these notes won’t be recorded in your DAW. For recording individual hits, use a MIDI controller which has the added benefit of velocity control.

Editing Phrases

While LATIGO doesn't provide direct editing of the built-in phrases, there are a couple different methods you can use to easily turn the phrases into MIDI tracks so that you can customize the performances to make them your own.

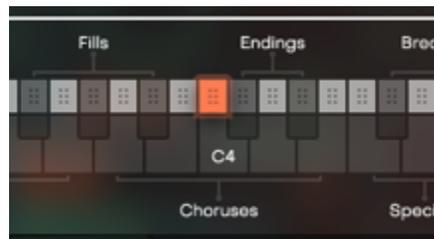
MIDI Drag and Drop

LATIGO lets you drag phrases from the Interactive Keyboard into a DAW track where it will be converted to the individual MIDI notes.



MIDI clips/notes created by dragging an Intro, Verse, Fill, Chorus and Ending into Pro Tools

To drag a phrase from LATIGO into your song, click and hold in the dotted area at the top of one of the keys on the Interactive Keyboard then drag the mouse pointer over to the target track.



Selecting the 3rd Chorus phrase before dragging it to a track

With MIDI Drag and Drop, you can:

- Edit a LATIGO song part just like any other MIDI sequence, e.g. change note positions, velocities, etc.
- Combine song parts from different Styles.
- Assign the MIDI track to any other instrument.

Combining the above techniques allows you to create your total custom performances.

Note: When you drag Intros, Fills and Endings, be aware that some of these start mid-bar, so you might sometimes have to adjust the start of the resulting MIDI region after dropping it. Also, while LATIGO will internally shorten Choruses or Verses when you play a Fill, you'll have to do it manually in dropped MIDI regions.

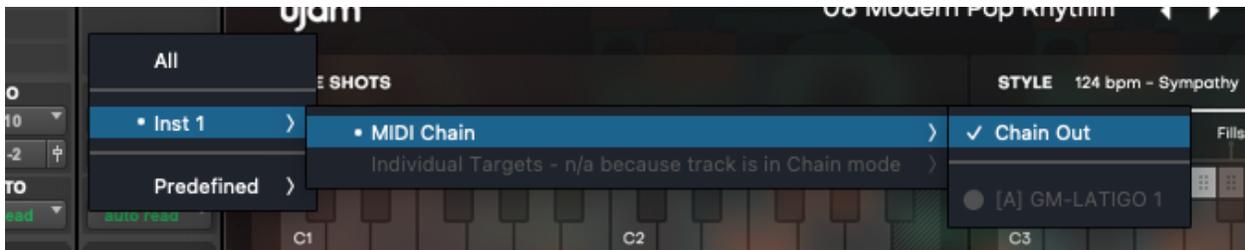
Direct MIDI Out

The Direct MIDI Out feature allows LATIGO to send MIDI data to other tracks or external devices.

The result is similar to Drag and Drop (where you end up with the MIDI notes written out on another track) but this method allows you to play the song out in realtime, so might be more useful if you've already arranged your song using single notes to trigger phrases.

Setting LATIGO as the MIDI 'player' for other virtual instruments or external sound modules will allow you to hear how the hyper-realistic Phrase engine will sound on some of your other favorite sound libraries or devices - kind of like having your session musician go sit in front of a different kit!

The exact workflow is a bit different in each DAW, but the basic setup simply relies on creating a MIDI/Instrument track and setting its input/source to LATIGO – there's no special setup in LATIGO to enable this. See the screenshot below and refer to your DAW's user manual to learn more about MIDI routing between tracks.



Selecting LATIGO's Chain Out on a MIDI Track in Pro Tools to record LATIGO's MIDI output



Setting the Internal MIDI In on a MIDI Track in Logic Pro to record the MIDI from LATIGO on the first track

Instruments section



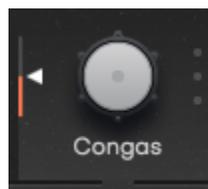
Instrument Channel of LATIGO

For each instrument in LATIGO there is a channel that lets you adjust parameters individually. You can Mute or Solo the instrument, as well as adjust Decay, Tuning and Depth. The amount of signal sent to the Reverb in the MASTER section can also be adjusted. This gives you complete control over each part and the blend of instruments.

Note: Like all other parameters, Instrument channel settings will get overwritten when you load a new Preset. If you want to keep them, please save them in a Preset.

Selecting an Instrument

To select an Instrument, simply click on its icon in the bottom left section.



Instrument Icon

When selected, all parameters visible in the bottom bar pertain to the selected Instrument.

Adjusting Volume

Move the tiny triangle on the left of the Instrument Icon to adjust the volume of that Instrument.

Setting Decay

By default, the Decay envelope is off (knob all the way up). Turning it counter-clockwise shortens the envelope and therefore the length of that instrument. Shorter decay times can make the sound tighter and even artificial giving you even more creative options.

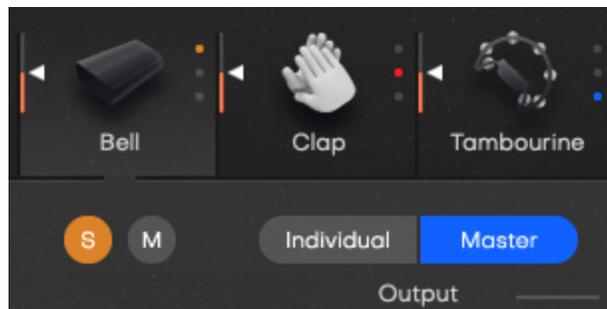
Adjusting the Tuning

You can adjust the tuning of every Instrument Channel by ± 7 semitones (or 700 cents).

Solo, Mute, Output

You can Solo or Mute any instrument channel individually, and can also set each instrument to be included in the Master or Individual Outputs (see the next section for details).

- Yellow dot = Solo
- Red dot = Mute
- Blue dot = Individual Output



Individual Outputs

You can choose to send any Instrument either to the Master Output (which is the default main stereo output of the plug-in) or to Individual Outputs which would instead send them to Aux buses/tracks in your DAW. Using individual outputs can take advantage of the full multi-channel mixer functionality of your DAW, or you can just route a specific instrument to its own track to process it differently (e.g. if you wanted a certain reverb or delay effect just on the Claps).

The channel order is fixed in LATIGO, and follows this order:

1. Master
2. Quinto, Congo, Tumba
3. Maracas
4. Clave
5. Cabasa
6. Cowbell
7. Claps
8. Tambourine

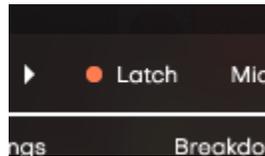
The exact setup for multi-output usage will depend on your digital audio workstation (DAW), so we recommend checking out the corresponding instructions in your DAW's user guide for running multi-output virtual instruments.

Things to keep in mind:

- DAWs use different numbering schemes For example, Pro Tools uses a single number for each part (1 is the master output, 2 is the first individual output, etc.) whereas Logic numbers them as stereo pairs, so you'll see 3-4 as the first option on an Aux track (1-2 is the Master output).
- The Master effects (Reverb, Focus EQ and Width) are always routed to the Master Output (1 or 1-2) so you still have the option to include the effects in your mix unless you are bussing your individual tracks to a dedicated reverb or other effects plug-ins.
- Some DAWs present a single 'stereo' option for LATIGO (and you just create the Aux tracks LATIGO's outputs as their track inputs). Others, like Logic, present "Stereo" and "Multi-Output (8xStereo)" options when loading LATIGO.
- In Logic, after loading LATIGO Multi-Output (8xStereo) you'll find a "+" icon in the Mixer channel of that instrument to create Aux tracks. It should automatically select GM LATIGO 3-4 through 15-16 as inputs (remember that 1-2 is still the main output).

Global Playback Controls

Latch



You'll find the Latch button right next to the Style menu. If on, LATIGO will keep playing even after keys are released, until either:

- Latch is switched off
- The Stop button is pressed
- An Ending phrase is triggered
- DAW playback is stopped

Latch is extremely handy when using Style phrases and a combination of white & black keys. The percussionist will fluently switch between the different grooves, fills and other Song Parts.

Note: A Sustain Pedal can be used as a temporary Latch (but does not affect the appearance of the Latch switch). Lifting the Sustain Pedal stops the performance when no keys are held.

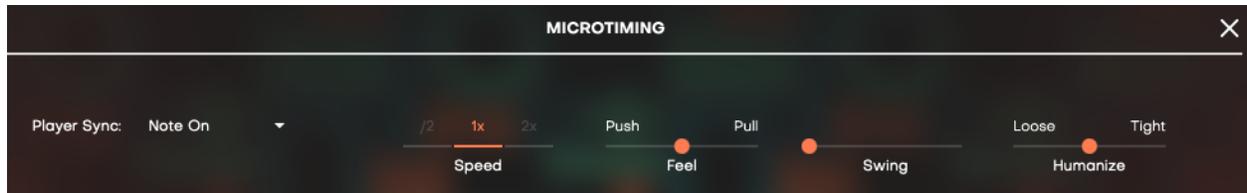
Pitch

- Pitch (wheel or automation) can be used to adjust the blend of instruments when triggering the built-in phrases to make a more dynamic track.
- Turn Pitch *up* to reduce the volume of Quinto, Conga and Cowbell.
- Turn Pitch *down* to reduce the volume of Maracas, Clave and Cabasa.
- Tambourine and Claps are not affected.

Modulation

- Increasing the Modulation (wheel or automation) makes the percussionist play softer. Turn it up slowly for a gradual change, or quickly for dramatic changes in different sections of your track.

Microtiming



To the right of the Latch button you'll find the Microtiming button. Clicking it reveals the controls, offering parameters to control sync and adjust the percussionist's timing.

Player Sync

This setting can be found in the micro timing overlay. Quantize to the current grid (Song Position), 1/4, 1/8, or 1/16 notes. This keeps the LATIGO player in sync with the DAW timing position to make sure you have the phrase in time and on the right beat.

Speed

This three-way switch allows you to tell your percussionist to play half-time or double-time in relation to the song tempo.

Feel

With this control you can tell *LATIGO* to push or play laid back, i.e. it affects the overall timing of the performance. Push will gradually advance offbeats, whereas Pull will delay them.

Swing

This knob gradually applies a shuffle feel to the performance by delaying the offbeats.

Depending on the selected style, 8th or 16th note offbeats will be affected. At maximum position, the offbeat will have the same timing as the last note of a triplet.

Not all phrases contain 8th or 16th note offbeats – in these cases Swing control has no effect.

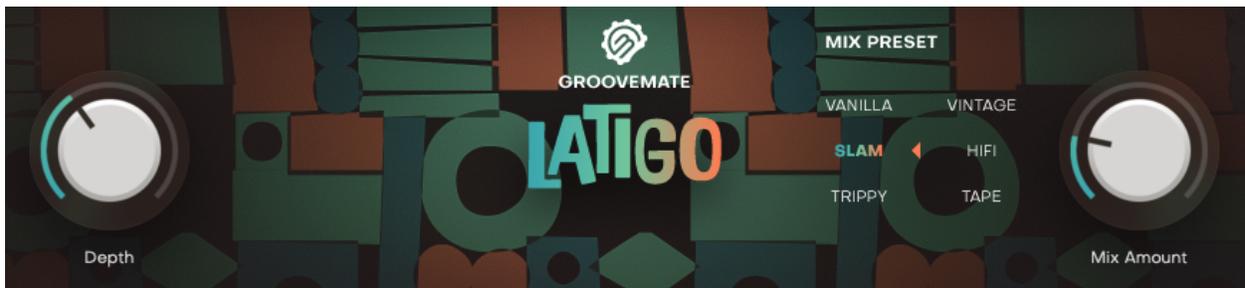
Humanize

This control can quantize the performance. In the center position, the timing of hits will be exactly like the percussionist played it when recording the performance. In the minimum knob position, the timing will get more loose, as the subtle timing deviations are increased. As you adjust to the right, hits will get moved towards the perfect quantized grid position.

Mix Section

This section provides powerful control over the sound without requiring any sound engineering skills or need to tweak endless parameters.

The versatility of the presets in combination with the Depth and Mix knobs enable you to dial in a great sound with minimal effort.



Depth

Think of the Depth knob as your choice of where to set up the percussionist. Adjust it from 0 (up close) to 100 (the back of the room). You can even automate it for more interesting transitions.

Mix Presets & Amount

This section is designed to quickly provide great sound with a minimum set of controls – but don't be fooled: under the hood you're using a fully-featured mixing console with channel strips, busses and insert processors. Each Mix Preset is a total recall setting for the internal mixing console. The Presets are selected and named specifically for LATIGO and the Mix Amount can be used to blend the amount of dry and processed sound.

- **Vanilla** - Nice and clean, almost neutral with a little bit of grit if you push it hard.
- **Vintage** - Think old school, kind of motown. Gets narrow and dark if you push.
- **Slam** - Heavy compression. Starts off quite tame but gets very heavy.
- **HiFi** - Super clean and polished, kind of LA session style. The transients and EQ curve get crazy by the end.
- **Trippy** - Think 1960s experimental. Delays, rotary fx and reverbs!
- **Tape** - Percussion run through a tape machine. Gets nice and saturated when pushed.

Master Section

The Master section gives you more detailed control over the global mix. It lets you choose a Reverb mode and adjust Reverb Level, set the Focus EQ, Width, and set the plug-in's Output volume.

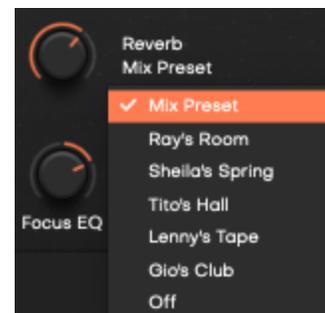
Reverb Knob

The Reverb knob lets you adjust the mix of dry and processed signals. It is independent of the *Mix Amount*, so you could have a fully unprocessed kit with a large studio room.

Reverb Modes

Click on the name under “Reverb” or use the arrows to the right to change the Reverb mode.

- By default, every Mix Preset has its own reverb settings to make sure the room ambience matches the purpose of the preset. Select the ‘Mix Preset’ mode, and the Reverb you hear will automatically change depending on which Mix Preset is selected.
- LATIGO also provides additional reverb modes, or can be disabled using the Off option.



Focus EQ Knob

Under the hood, the Focus EQ is a multiband parametric EQ with frequencies and Q optimally set to enhance clarity by shaping the most important frequencies of LATIGO's instruments.

- Turn it *left* to gradually attenuate the high-mid and high frequencies while subtly boosting the low end – e.g. to create a retro, older sound or when using LATIGO as the rhythmic foundation without a drum kit.
- Turn it *right* to gradually cut low frequencies and boost the high-mid and high frequencies. By turning it all the way to the right, you can avoid rhythmic clashes between percussion and a drum kit when you use LATIGO just to add motion in the high frequency range.

Width Knob

A percussion rig consists of several separate instruments that are spaced around the percussionist. The Width knob lets you decrease or increase this space. The default setting represents the original stereo distribution of the percussion instruments.

- Turn it *left* to reduce the overall width between left & right outputs
- Turn it *right* to widen the stereo spread

Volume Fader

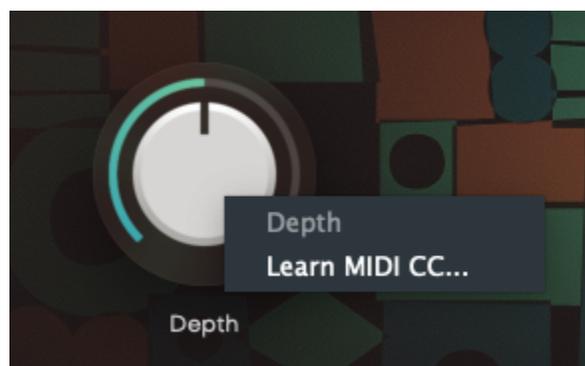
Use the triangle to adjust the audio output volume of LATIGO for maintaining an optimal input level into the DAW's mixer or subsequent plug-ins.

The Level Meter helps you avoid internal clipping - which is quite important because it's easy to overdrive the Master output which can lead to ugly digital distortion.

MIDI Learn

Using *Learn MIDI CC*, you can assign almost any *LATIGO* control to hardware controls of MIDI keyboards or other controllers.

To assign a control, you usually right-click or ctrl-click a control in *LATIGO* to open the MIDI Learn context menu of your DAW.



MIDI Learn

Automation

Almost all controls in *LATIGO* can be automated. In combination with the Phrase select keys this is actually a very powerful way of creating more dynamic performances. For example, automate *Depth*, *Reverb*, or *Width* to drastically change the sound between song parts.

For instructions on how to activate LATIGO parameters for automation, please refer to your DAW's user guide (in most cases, using the shortcut "a" will open the automation menu).

PreSonus Integration

LATIGO supports the piano roll integration for PreSonus Studio One (v4.6.2 or later) and Fender Studio Pro. The names of styles and instruments/articulations are displayed when hovering over the keys of your piano roll to help you find the right styles and instruments faster and easier for your track.

- The range of the phrases are identified by a red line on left side of the piano roll.
- The instruments (one shots) have a blue line.
- You can also use the Sound Variations feature to create your tracks.

Support & Community

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