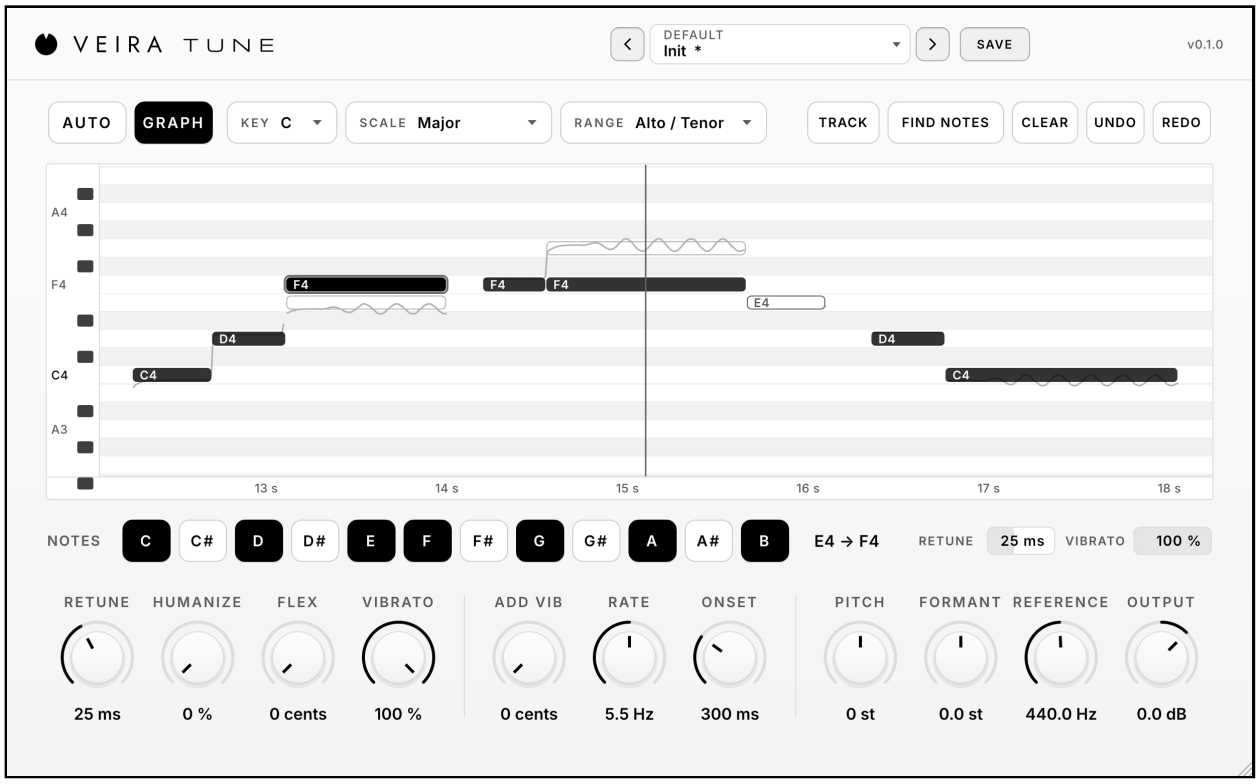
VEIRA

PITCH CORRECTION

VEIRA Tune

User Manual

Pitch correction for a voice or a solo instrument, from invisible to the hard, stepped effect. Correct as the track plays, or edit the part note by note.



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Welcome

Thank you for choosing **VEIRA Tune**. It puts a voice, or any instrument that plays one note at a time, in tune. It can do that so gently that nobody hears it, or so hard that every note snaps into place as an effect, and anywhere in between.

There are two ways to work, on two buttons:

- AUTO corrects as the track plays. Pick the song's KEY and SCALE and every note is pulled to the nearest note of the scale.
- GRAPH lets you edit the part note by note. Play the part once, find its notes, then drag any note to another pitch, give it its own speed and vibrato, or leave it as sung.

What makes it different

- **One white face, nothing hidden.** Both ways of working share the same window and the same knobs; there are no pages or menus to dig through.
- VIBRATO **means what it says.** It sets how much of the singer's own vibrato is kept, and it means the same whether notes are pulled quickly or slowly.
- FLEX **leaves good notes alone.** Notes already close enough are not touched at all.
- HUMANIZE pulls held notes more slowly than quick ones, so long notes still sound sung.
- **Five ranges**, from soprano to bass instruments, each with the shortest delay that hears its notes reliably.
- **Presets never change your key.** A preset sets how the part is corrected; KEY, SCALE and the notes you switched stay as they are.
- **60 factory presets** in 13 folders, sorted by what you are tuning.

How this manual is organised. *Getting started* installs and activates the plugin. *The face at a glance* names its parts, and *How pitch correction works* explains the idea. *AUTO* and *GRAPH* describe the two ways of working, and *The knobs* every control. *Presets*, *Recipes*, *Specifications* and *Troubleshooting* close the manual.

Getting started

What you need

macOS	macOS 11 Big Sur or later. Native on Apple silicon and Intel Macs (universal).
Windows	Windows 10 or 11, 64-bit.
Plugin formats	VST3 (macOS and Windows), Audio Units (macOS), and a standalone app. Pro Tools (AAX) versions arrive once they are signed for Pro Tools.
Hosts	Any DAW that loads VST3 or Audio Units: Logic Pro, Cubase, Nuendo, Ableton Live, Studio One, Reaper, FL Studio, Bitwig and others.
Account	A VEIRA account at veiraaudio.com, and the free **VEIRA Manager** app.
Internet	Needed to install and to refresh the licence. The plugin itself never goes online.

Install with VEIRA Manager

VEIRA plugins are not downloaded from the website one by one. You install them with **VEIRA Manager**, the free VEIRA app that installs, updates and activates everything you own. Its own manual covers it in full; the short version is:

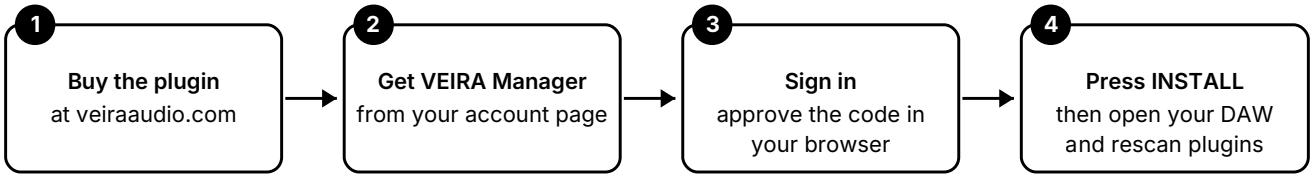


FIGURE 1 From purchase to first sound in four steps.

1. **Buy** VEIRA Tune at **veiraaudio.com**. It's a one-time purchase: you own it for good, with free updates.
2. **Download VEIRA Manager** from your account page (or veiraaudio.com/manager) and install it.
3. **Sign in.** VEIRA Manager shows a short code and opens your browser; confirm the code there. Your password is never typed into the app.
4. Find VEIRA Tune in the list and press INSTALL. When it says SHOW, it's installed. Open your DAW and let it rescan its plugins.

After installing, VEIRA Tune appears in your DAW under the manufacturer **VEIRA** (in Logic Pro: Audio Units ▸ VEIRA ▸ VEIRA Tune).

Activation and the licence

VEIRA Manager keeps a licence on your computer that the plugins check. It is refreshed every time VEIRA Manager opens and stays valid for 30 days offline, so you can work without internet as long as you open VEIRA Manager now and then.

Without a valid licence, VEIRA Tune still loads and works, but **its sound fades out for 1.5 seconds every 30 seconds**, and a strip along the bottom of its window says why (for example, *NOT ACTIVATED ON THIS COMPUTER. SIGN IN WITH VEIRA MANAGER.*). Clicking the strip opens your account page.

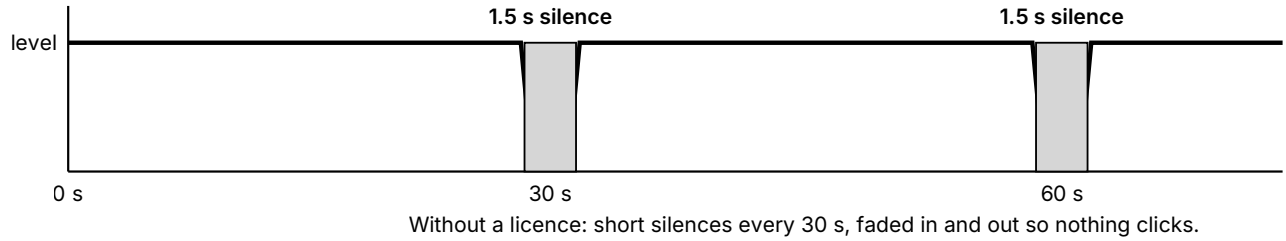


FIGURE 2 What an unlicensed copy does. With a valid licence the audio is never touched.

- **Activating while your DAW is open** takes effect within about two minutes. You don't need to reload the plugin.
- **"Not activated on this computer"**: open VEIRA Manager and sign in.
- **"Expired"**: open VEIRA Manager while online; it renews the licence at once.
- **"Not included"**: the signed-in account doesn't own VEIRA Tune. Check that you're signed in with the account you bought it with.

Formats and where the files go

VEIRA Manager puts every format in the standard place, so you never need to copy files by hand:

Format	macOS	Windows
VST3	`~/Library/Audio/Plug-Ins/VST3` (just for me, the default) or `/Library/Audio/Plug-Ins/VST3` (all users)	`C:\Program Files\Common Files\VST3` (all users, the default) or `%LOCALAPPDATA%\Programs\Common\VST3`
Audio Units	`~/Library/Audio/Plug-Ins/Components` or `/Library/Audio/Plug-Ins/Components`	(Audio Units are macOS only)
Standalone	`~/Applications/VEIRA` or `/Applications/VEIRA`	`C:\Program Files\VEIRA` or `%LOCALAPPDATA%\Programs\VEIRA`

You choose *just for me* or *all users* in VEIRA Manager's install settings.

The standalone app runs VEIRA Tune on its own, with your audio interface's input and output, which is handy for trying presets without a DAW.

The face at a glance

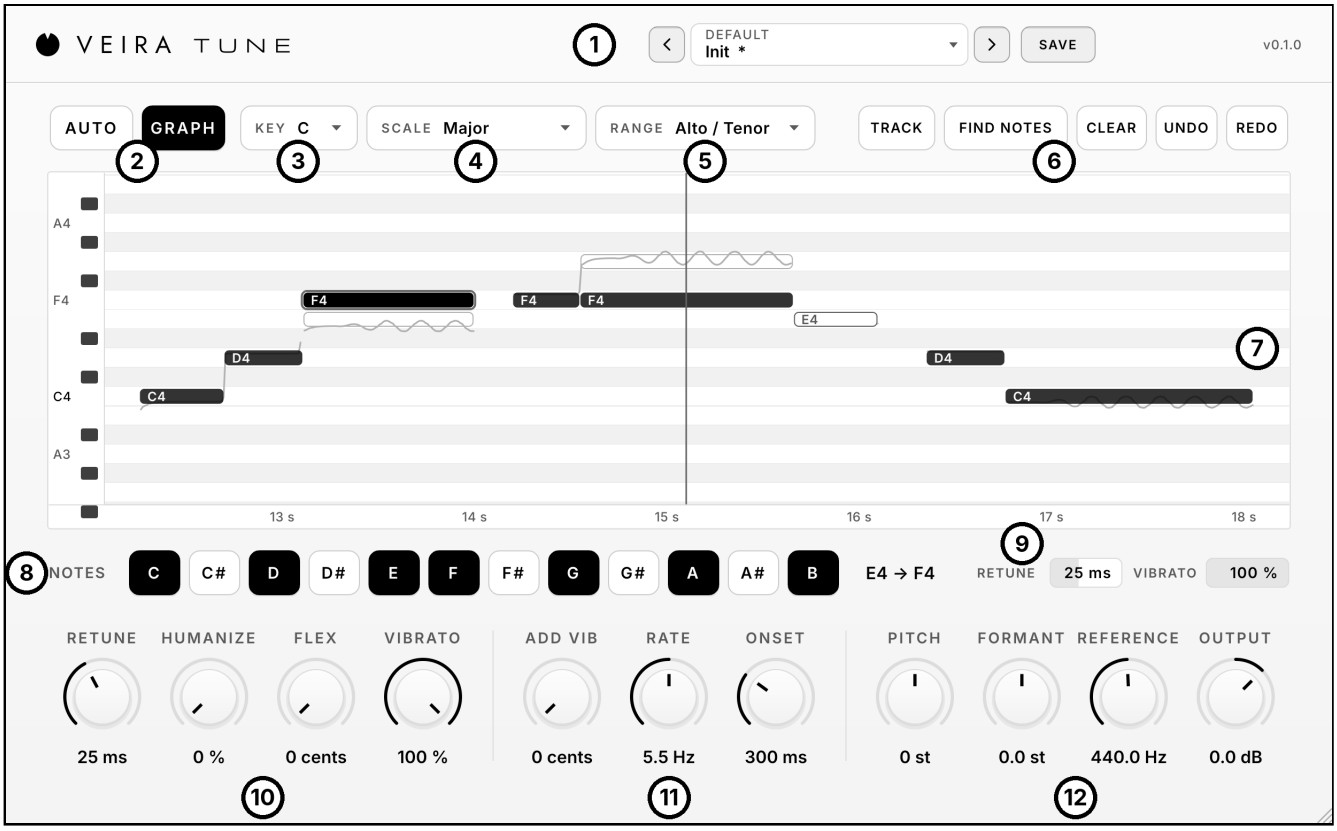


FIGURE 3 VEIRA Tune in GRAPH: 1 the preset browser, 2 AUTO and GRAPH, 3 KEY, 4 SCALE, 5 RANGE, 6 the GRAPH tools, 7 the display, 8 the NOTES switches, 9 the selected note's own controls, 10 the correction knobs, 11 the added vibrato and 12 PITCH, FORMANT, REFERENCE and OUTPUT.

	Part	What it does
1	Header	The preset browser, SAVE, and the version.
2	AUTO / GRAPH	The two ways to work. The chosen one fills in charcoal.
3	KEY	The song's key, C to B.
4	SCALE	One of ten scales, or Custom when you switch notes by hand.
5	RANGE	What is on the track: a high voice, a low voice, an instrument.
6	Tools	In GRAPH: TRACK, FIND NOTES, CLEAR, UNDO, REDO. In AUTO this place shows the note being corrected.
7	Display	In AUTO, the pitch scrolling by. In GRAPH, the part's notes on the song's timeline.
8	NOTES	Twelve switches, C to B: the notes the part may be pulled to.

	Part	What it does
9	Note controls	In GRAPH, the selected note's own RETUNE and VIBRATO.
10	RETUNE, HUMANIZE, FLEX, VIBRATO	How the part is corrected.
11	ADD VIB, RATE, ONSET	A vibrato laid on held notes.
12	PITCH, FORMANT, REFERENCE, OUTPUT	Moving the whole part, the size of the voice, the tuning reference and the level.

Using the controls

Every VEIRA plugin is played like a piece of hardware. The same few parts appear on every panel:

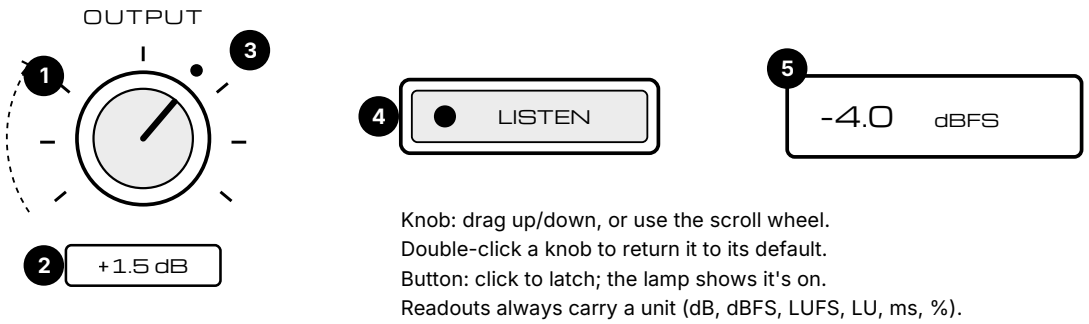


FIGURE 4 The parts you'll find on every VEIRA panel (the labels are examples).

- 1 **Knob.** Drag up to turn it clockwise, down to turn it back, or use your mouse wheel. **Double-click** returns it to its default. The engraved pointer and the small dot on the scale show where it's set.
- 2 **Value window.** The backlit window under each knob shows its exact value with its unit.
- 3 **Silkscreen label.** The control's name, as it appears in your DAW's automation list.
- 4 **Push button.** Click to switch on; the lamp lights and the cap sits lower in its bezel. Click again to switch off.
- 5 **Readout.** Live numbers update ten times a second so you can read them while the meters move. A value over 0 dBFS shows as a warning.

Tooltips: hover over any control or display for a short explanation. On displays, the tooltip depends on where you point.

Automation: every knob and button is a host parameter, so you can automate it in your DAW and control it from a MIDI controller or control surface that your DAW maps.

Units: VEIRA never shows a bare number. **dBFS** is level against digital full scale (0 dBFS is the loudest a digital signal can be); **dB** is a change in gain; **LUFS** is loudness as streaming services and broadcasters measure it; **LU** is a difference in loudness (1 LU = 1 dB).

On VEIRA Tune's face the parts look a little different from the drawing above:

- **Knobs show their value under them** (25 ms, 100 %, 0.0 dB), with a ring that fills as you turn. Drag up and down or use the wheel; right-click a knob (Control-click on a Mac) to type a value; double-click for its default.
- KEY, SCALE **and** RANGE are lists: click one to open it.
- **Buttons** fill in charcoal when on.
- **Resize the window:** drag its bottom-right corner. It scales from 60 % to 160 % of its full size (1240 × 764 points) and opens at 100 %. Your DAW saves the size with the session.

How pitch correction works

A sung note is rarely exactly on its pitch. It may sit a little flat or sharp, slide up into place, and wobble gently around its centre (the vibrato). Pitch is measured in **cents**: 100 cents is one semitone, the step from one key of a piano to the next. A note 10 cents off is hard to notice; 30 cents off sounds out of tune.

A pitch corrector listens to the part, works out which note is being sung, decides which note it *should* be, and shifts the sound by the difference. The drawing shows a phrase before and after: each note is pulled onto its line, while the scoop into the first note and the vibrato on the third stay.

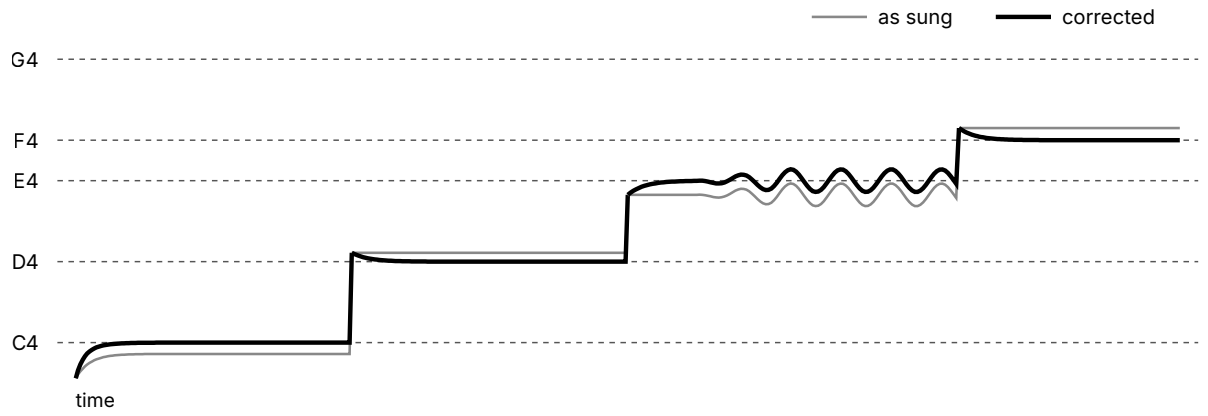


FIGURE 5 A phrase as sung (grey) and corrected (black). The dotted lines are the notes of the scale.

Three choices decide how it sounds:

- **Which notes are allowed.** With the song's key and scale set, a note that slips is pulled to the right neighbour. With every note allowed (Chromatic) it is pulled to the nearest semitone, which may be the wrong note if the singer was far off.
- **How quickly a note is pulled.** Slow sounds natural; instant gives the famous stepped, robotic effect.
- **How much of the singer's own movement is kept:** the vibrato, and notes that were close enough already.

What happens inside VEIRA Tune

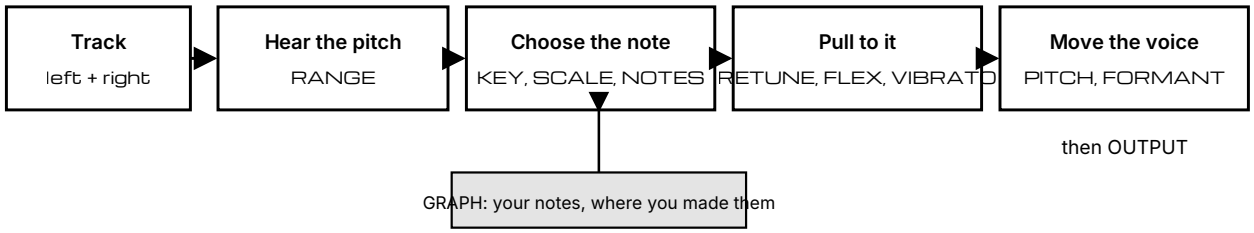


FIGURE 6 The path through VEIRA Tune. In GRAPH, wherever you made a note, that note decides the pitch; elsewhere the part plays as sung.

1. **Hear the pitch.** The plugin measures the pitch many times a second, within the notes of the chosen RANGE. Breaths, consonants and silence have no pitch and pass untouched.
2. **Choose the note.** In AUTO, the nearest note that is switched on. In GRAPH, the note you placed at that moment of the song.
3. **Pull to it,** at RETUNE's speed, slower on held notes with HUMANIZE, not at all inside FLEX, keeping as much vibrato as VIBRATO says.
4. **Move the voice** as a whole with PITCH and change its size with FORMANT, then set the level with OUTPUT.

Hearing a pitch takes a moment, so the plugin delays the track a little (see RANGE). It tells your DAW exactly how much, and the DAW keeps the track in time with the others.

On a stereo track the correction works on what is common to both sides (the voice in the middle); what differs between left and right passes untouched.

AUTO

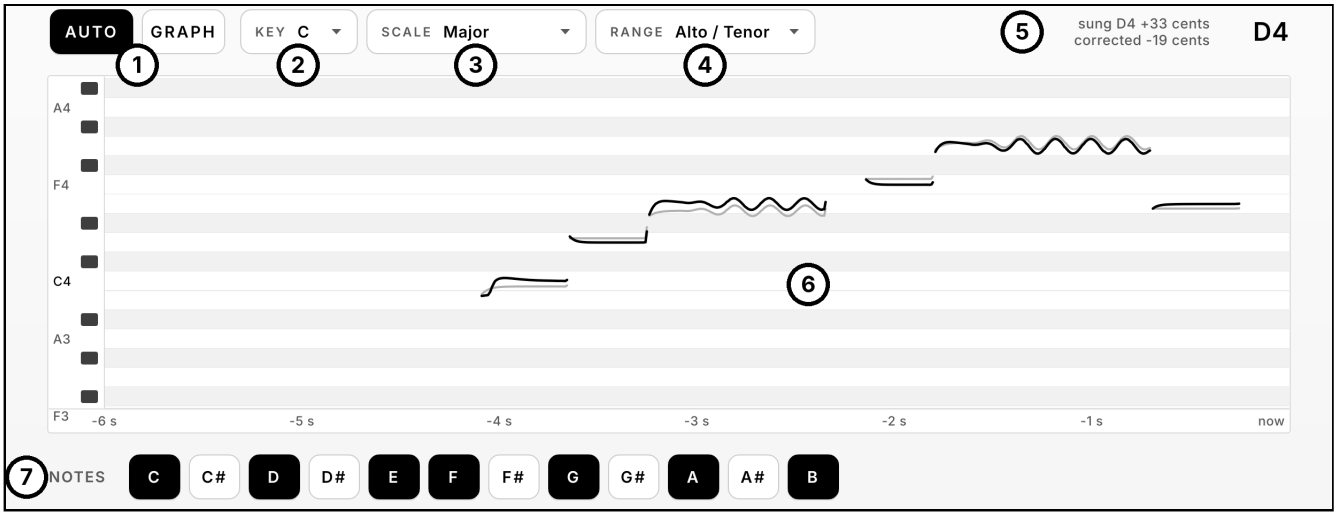


FIGURE 7 AUTO at work: 1 the mode buttons, 2 KEY, 3 SCALE, 4 RANGE, 5 the read-out, 6 the display and 7 the NOTES switches.

AUTO is the quick way: set it once and it corrects the whole track as it plays.

1. Put VEIRA Tune first on the track, before compression, reverb and delay.
2. Choose the RANGE that fits what is on the track.
3. Set KEY and SCALE to the song's.
4. Play. Turn RETUNE until it sounds right: higher for more natural, lower for tighter.

KEY, SCALE and the NOTES switches

Control	Choices	Default	What it does
KEY	C, C#, D, D#, E, F, F#, G, G#, A, A#, B	C	The song's key.
SCALE	Chromatic, Major, Minor, Harmonic Minor, Melodic Minor, Dorian, Mixolydian, Major Pentatonic, Minor Pentatonic, Blues, Custom	Chromatic	The scale. Chromatic allows all twelve notes.
NOTES	Twelve switches, C to B	All on	The notes the part may be pulled to.

KEY and SCALE set the twelve NOTES switches for you. Switch any note by hand and SCALE reads **Custom**; choose a scale again and the switches follow it again.

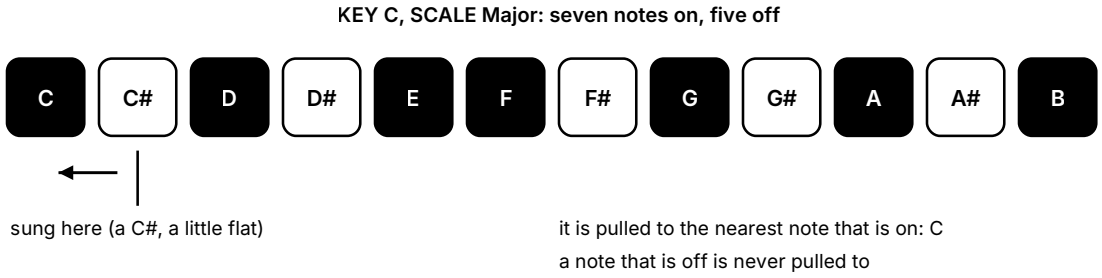


FIGURE 8 The NOTES switches for C major. A note sung between two switched-on notes goes to the nearer one.

- **A note that is off is never pulled to.** If the song uses a note outside its scale now and then (a blue note, a borrowed chord), switch that note on.
- **If the singer lands on a wrong note of the scale,** switch off the note it is being pulled to for that passage, or fix that one note in GRAPH.
- **With every note off, nothing is corrected.**
- **Don't know the key?** Leave SCALE on Chromatic. Every note is then pulled to the nearest semitone, which works well when the singing is within a quarter tone.

> **Tip:** A major key and its relative minor use the same notes: C major and A minor light the same switches. Either setting works.

RANGE

Range	Notes it hears	Delay
Soprano	160-1400 Hz	27.6 ms
Alto / Tenor (default)	100-1100 Hz	43.0 ms
Low Male	70-800 Hz	60.6 ms
Instrument	80-2000 Hz	53.2 ms
Bass Instrument	30-500 Hz	138.6 ms

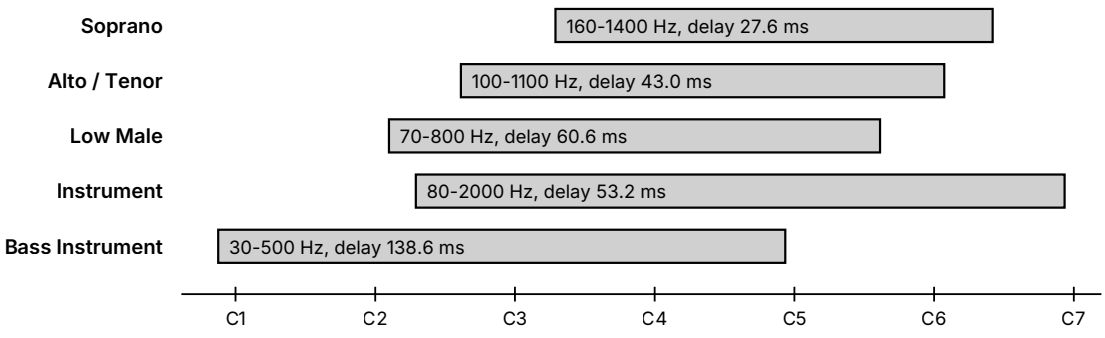


FIGURE 9 The five ranges against the keyboard (C4 is middle C), with the delay each one needs.

Lower notes take longer to hear, so lower ranges delay the track more. Pick the range that fits the part: it tracks most reliably there and keeps the delay as short as it can be. Your DAW compensates for the delay on playback. Because the delay changes with it, RANGE can't be automated; set it once for the track.

> **Tip:** If low notes come out an octave too high, or are not corrected at all, the range is too high for the part. If quick high notes are missed, it is too low.

The read-out

At the right of the top row, AUTO shows what it is doing: the note being pulled to in large letters, and beside it how the note was sung (*sung D4 +33 cents*) and how much is being corrected (*corrected -19 cents*).

The display in AUTO

The display scrolls from right to left; the right edge is now and the left edge six seconds ago. The grey line is the pitch as sung, the black line the pitch that comes out. The rows are the notes, named at the left (C4 is middle C); rows of notes that are black keys on a piano are shaded. The view follows the part up and down.

Where the two lines lie on top of each other, nothing is being changed. Where they part, you see the correction.

GRAPH

GRAPH is the careful way: you see the part as notes on the song's timeline and decide what happens to each one.

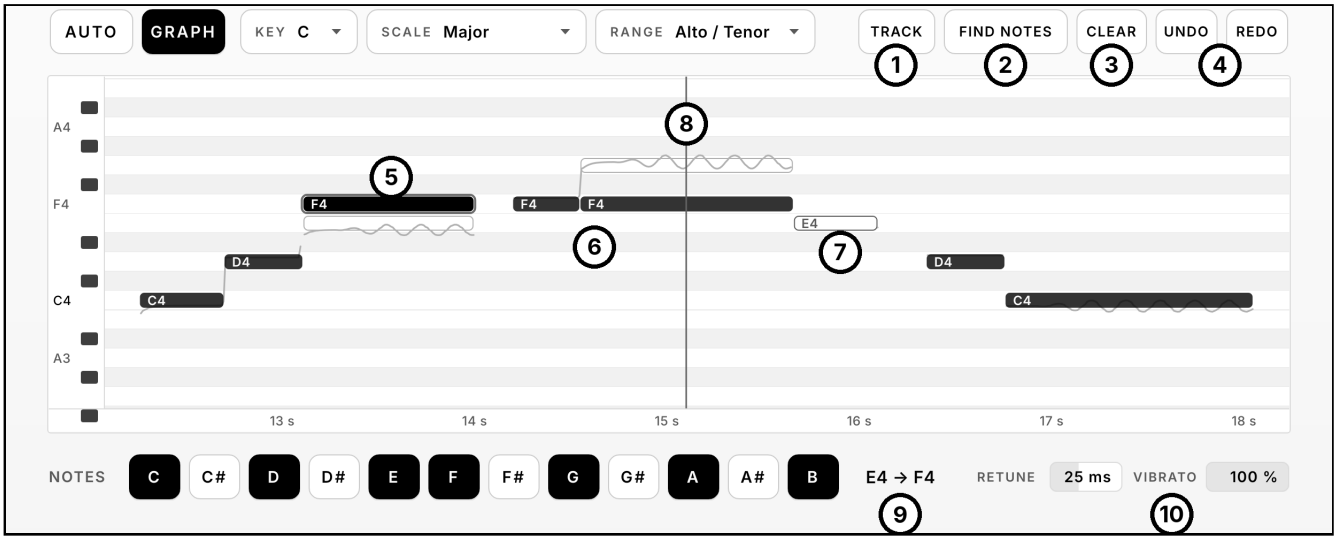


FIGURE 10 GRAPH: 1 TRACK, 2 FIND NOTES, 3 CLEAR, 4 UNDO and REDO, 5 the selected note (outlined), 6 a note moved up from where it was sung, 7 a note switched off, 8 the play line, 9 the selected note's move and 10 its own RETUNE and VIBRATO.

Step by step

1. **Track the part.** Choose GRAPH, switch TRACK on, and play the part once in your session from start to end. The pitch is drawn as it plays. Switch TRACK off.
2. **Find the notes.** Press FIND NOTES. The pitch is cut into notes, and each is placed on the nearest note that is switched on in NOTES. Set KEY and SCALE first and most notes land where they should.
3. **Listen and fix.** Play the song. Drag any note that is wrong; leave alone what sounds good.

The notes belong to their place in the song: the note you moved at bar 9 is applied whenever bar 9 plays. Where there is no note, the part plays as sung.

Working with notes

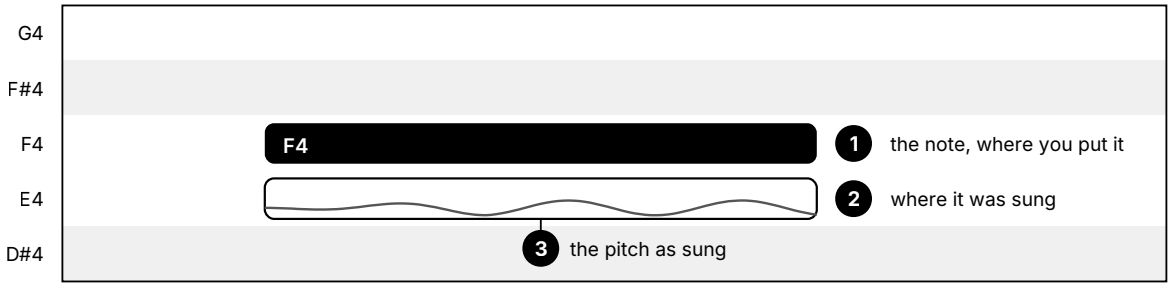


FIGURE 11 A note that has been moved: 1 the note where you put it, 2 an outline where it was sung, 3 the pitch as sung.

To do this	Do this
Move a note to another pitch	Drag it up or down. It moves in whole notes.
Move a note freely, between notes	Hold Alt (Option on a Mac) while you drag.
Leave a note as sung	Double-click it. It turns into an outline; double-click again to switch it back on.
Select a note	Click it. Its move (*E4 → F4*) and its own RETUNE and VIBRATO appear beside the NOTES switches.
More	Right-click a note: switch it off or on, send it back to the nearest note of the scale or to where it was sung, split it at the pointer, join it with the next note, or remove it.
Move in time	Scroll.
Zoom in time	Ctrl-scroll (Cmd-scroll on a Mac).
Move up and down	Shift-scroll.
See the whole part	Double-click an empty place.

The selected note's RETUNE and VIBRATO

Every note starts with the RETUNE and VIBRATO the knobs had when you pressed FIND NOTES. Select a note to change them for that note alone, on the two bars beside the NOTES switches: drag along a bar to set it.

- A long held note that sounds too stiff: raise its RETUNE.
- One note whose vibrato is too wide: lower its VIBRATO.
- One word that should snap as an effect: set its RETUNE to 0 ms.

In GRAPH, HUMANIZE and FLEX do not act on your notes: a note you placed is pulled where you put it, at its own speed. PITCH, FORMANT, the added vibrato, REFERENCE and OUTPUT work as in AUTO.

The tools

Tool	What it does
TRACK	While it is on and your session plays, the pitch of the part is written into the graph. Switch it off when the part has played. It can't be automated.
FIND NOTES	Cuts the tracked pitch into notes. Notes you already made in that stretch are replaced.
CLEAR	Forgets the tracked pitch and every note.
UNDO, REDO	Step back and forward through your changes to the notes.

A new note starts after a pause, or when the pitch moves most of a semitone and stays there, so a vibrato or a slide into a note stays inside one note. If two notes were found as one, right-click and split; if one was cut in two, join.

> **Tip:** If you edit the audio after tracking (move the clip, re-record a line), track that stretch again: the notes belong to places in the song, not to the audio.

The notes and the tracked pitch are saved with your session, for up to 30 minutes of song.

The knobs

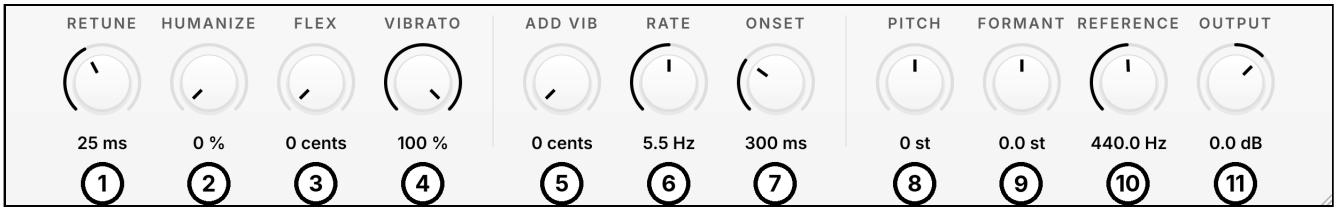


FIGURE 12 The knobs: 1 RETUNE, 2 HUMANIZE, 3 FLEX, 4 VIBRATO, 5 ADD VIB, 6 RATE, 7 ONSET, 8 PITCH, 9 FORMANT, 10 REFERENCE and 11 OUTPUT.

Control	Range	Default	What it does
RETUNE	0 to 400 ms	20 ms	How quickly a note is pulled to its pitch.
HUMANIZE	0 to 100 %	0 %	Pulls held notes more slowly.
FLEX	0 to 50 cents	0 cents	Notes already this close are left as sung.
VIBRATO	0 to 100 %	100 %	How much of the singer's own vibrato is kept.
ADD VIB	0 to 100 cents	0 cents	The depth of a vibrato laid on held notes.
RATE	3.0 to 8.0 Hz	5.5 Hz	The speed of the added vibrato.
ONSET	0 to 1000 ms	300 ms	How long a note is held before the added vibrato starts.
PITCH	-12 to +12 semitones	0	Moves the whole part.
FORMANT	-12.0 to +12.0 semitones	0.0	Makes the voice larger and darker, or smaller and brighter.
REFERENCE	415.0 to 466.0 Hz	440.0 Hz	What A4 is tuned to.
OUTPUT	-24.0 to +12.0 dB	0.0 dB	The final level.

RETUNE

The most important knob. It sets how quickly a note is pulled to its pitch.

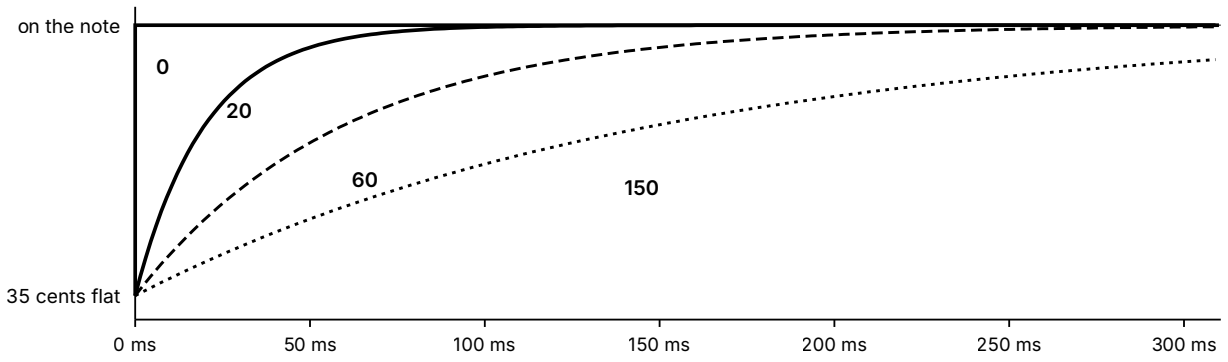


FIGURE 13 A note sung 35 cents flat, pulled at RETUNE 0, 20, 60 and 150 ms.

- **0 ms** jumps at once. With VIBRATO at 0 % this is the hard, stepped effect: every note is a flat line and the changes between notes are instant.
- **5 to 15 ms** is tight and modern; you may hear it on slides between notes.
- **20 to 40 ms** suits most lead vocals: in tune, and still sung.
- **50 to 100 ms** is gentle. Quick notes pass almost as sung; held notes drift into tune.
- **Above 100 ms** only long notes are helped.

If consonants or slides sound stepped, raise RETUNE. If held notes still sound out of tune, lower it.

HUMANIZE

Quick notes need a fast pull to be in tune at all; long notes sound stiff when pulled that fast. HUMANIZE slows the pull on notes as they are held: nothing changes for the first tenth of a second, then the pull slows, by up to 250 ms more at 100 %.

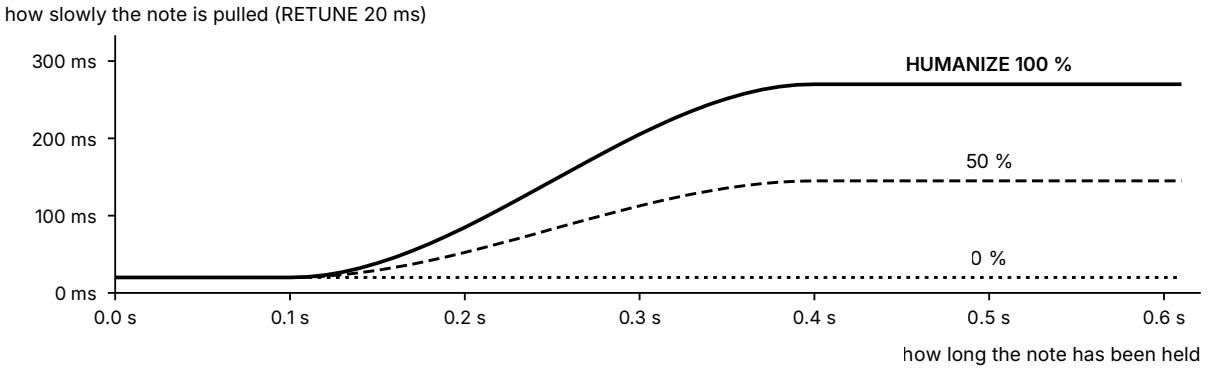


FIGURE 14 How slowly a note is pulled as it is held, at RETUNE 20 ms.

Use it with a fairly fast RETUNE: short notes stay tight and long notes keep their life.

FLEX

FLEX draws a zone around every note. A note sung inside it is left exactly as it is; only notes further out are pulled.

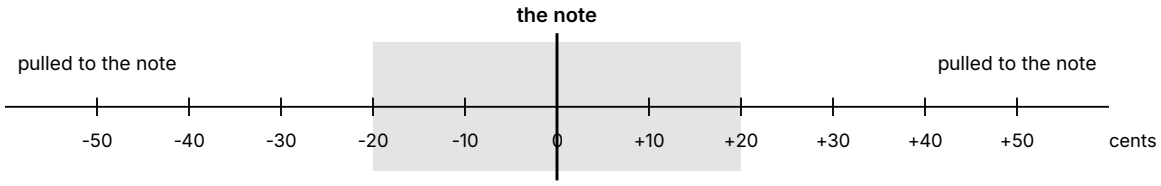


FIGURE 15 FLEX at 20 cents: a note sung within 20 cents of its pitch is not touched.

At 0 cents every note is corrected. At 10 to 15 cents a good singer is left alone most of the time and only the slips are caught. At 25 cents and more, only clearly wrong notes are touched.

VIBRATO

How much of the singer's own vibrato comes through.

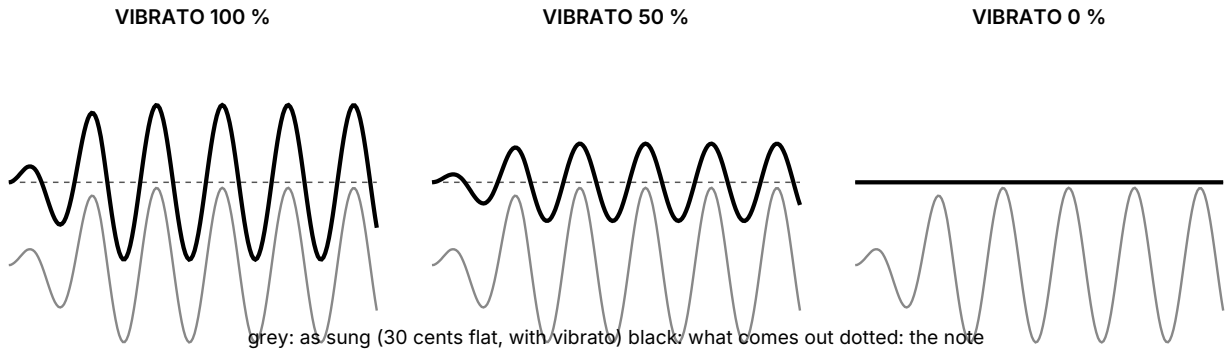


FIGURE 16 The same note at three VIBRATO settings. The note is put in tune each time; only the movement around it changes.

- **100 %** keeps the vibrato as sung; only the note's centre is moved.
- **50 %** halves it. Useful when a vibrato is wider than the song wants, or to make stacked voices blend.
- **0 %** flattens it: a straight line on the note.

VIBRATO works the same at every RETUNE: at 0 % the vibrato is flattened even when the note itself is pulled slowly.

ADD VIB, RATE and ONSET

A vibrato made by the plugin, laid on held notes. ADD VIB is its depth (cents each way), RATE its speed, and ONSET how long a note must be held before it starts; it then grows in over a quarter of a second, as a singer's does.

Use it to give a little life back to a part tuned flat on purpose, or as an effect at 30 cents and more. 10 to 20 cents at 5 to 6 Hz sounds natural.

PITCH and FORMANT

- PITCH moves the whole part up or down in semitones, after the correction: +12 is an octave up. The level is kept.
- FORMANT changes the size of the voice without changing its notes. Below zero the voice sounds larger and darker; above zero, smaller and brighter. Half a semitone to one semitone is a subtle change of character; more is an effect.

Moving a voice a long way sounds less natural the further it goes; a few semitones hold up well.

REFERENCE

What A4 is tuned to, 440 Hz by default. If the band tuned to 442 Hz, or the track was recorded to a piano that sits a little flat, set it here and every note of the scale moves with it.

OUTPUT

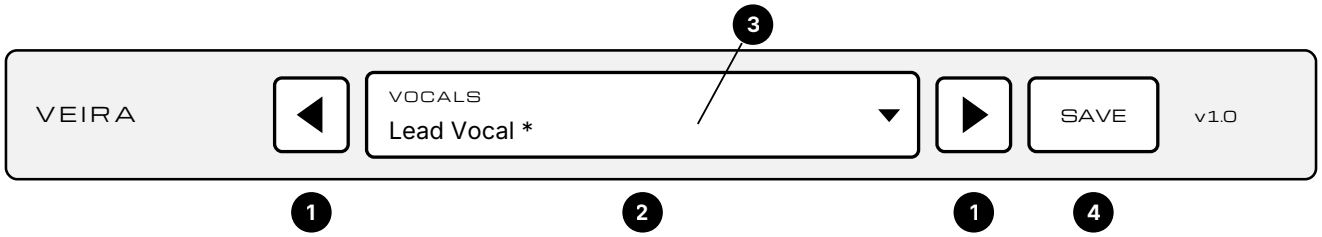
The final level. Correction does not change the level, so it normally stays at 0.0 dB.

Presets

VEIRA Tune comes with **60 factory presets** in 13 folders. Each one is a starting point made for a real job. Load one close to what you need, then adjust the first control its note mentions.

The preset browser

The preset browser sits in the header, at the top of the window.



The header: logo and plugin name, then the preset browser, then the version.

FIGURE 17 The preset browser.

- 1 ◀ ▶ step to the previous or next preset, through every folder in order.
- 2 **The display** shows the folder (small, above) and the preset's name. Click it to open the preset menu. Hover over it to read the preset's note: what it's for and what to adjust first.
- 3 **An asterisk (*)** after the name means you've changed something since the preset loaded.
- 4 SAVE stores your current settings as a user preset.

The preset menu

Clicking the display opens a menu with:

- one submenu per **factory folder**, in the order shown below;
- **User Presets**, with your own presets in their folders;
- **Save...**, **Delete** (only for user presets: factory presets can't be deleted), **Rescan** (re-reads the user folder, if you copied presets in by hand) and **Show User Preset Folder** (opens it in Finder or Explorer).

Saving your own presets

1. Set VEIRA Tune the way you like it.
2. Press SAVE. A dialog opens inside the plugin window.
3. Type a name, choose a folder or type a new folder name, and confirm.

Each user preset is one small .veirapreset file:

	Folder
macOS	~/Library/Audio/Presets/VEIRA/VEIRA Tune/<Folder>/
Windows	%APPDATA%\VEIRA\VEIRA Tune\Presets\<Folder>\

Copy these files to move your presets to another computer, or to back them up. Presets keep loading in future versions: any control added later simply starts at its default.

Presets in your DAW

The factory presets also appear in your DAW's own preset or program menu, named *Folder: Name* (for example *Vocals: Lead Vocal*). Whatever preset is selected is saved with your session and comes back when you reopen it, including the asterisk if you'd changed it.

The **Default ▸ Init** preset equals a fresh instance of the plugin: every control at its default.

The factory folders

A preset sets how the part is corrected: RANGE and the eleven knobs. It never changes the song's own settings (AUTO / GRAPH, KEY, SCALE, the NOTES switches, REFERENCE and TRACK), so you can step through presets without losing the key.

Folder	Presets
Default	Init
Lead Vocal	Natural Lead, Polished Pop, Ballad, Tight And Clean, Just The Bad Notes, Soft Touch, Country Lead, Rock Lead
Backing Vocals	Tight Stack, Wide Choir, Oohs And Aahs, Gang Vocals, Thick Double
Hard Tune	The Hard Effect, Hard But Musical, Hard Low Voice, Hard High Voice, Hard With Shimmer, Trap Lead
High Voices	Soprano Natural, Soprano Tight, Child Voice, Whistle And Head
Low Voices	Baritone Natural, Baritone Tight, Low Spoken Sung, Bass Voice
Rap And Melodic	Melodic Rap, Sing Song Flow, Dark Melodic, Ad Libs, Hook Stack
Bass	Bass Guitar Intonation, Fretless Bass, Upright Bass, Synth Bass Lock
Guitar	Lead Guitar Bends, Slide Guitar, Guitar Solo Tight, Stepped Guitar
Strings	Solo Violin, Solo Cello, Double Bass Arco, Student Strings
Brass	Trumpet Lead, Trombone, Horn Section Part, Tuba And Low Brass
Woodwinds	Saxophone Lead, Flute, Clarinet, Whistle And Recorder
Creative FX	Octave Down Voice, Octave Up Voice, Giant, Small Creature, Opera Vibrato, Nervous Vibrato, Fifth Up Harmony

Levels. VEIRA Tune does not react to how loud the track is, as long as the part can be heard clearly: it stops correcting parts quieter than about -55 dBFS. Other sounds bleeding into the microphone (a guitar, headphone spill) make the pitch harder to hear; a clean, dry track works best.

Recipes

An invisible lead vocal

1. RANGE to fit the singer, KEY and SCALE to the song.
2. Load *Lead Vocal* ▸ *Natural Lead*.
3. Play. If a note still sounds out, lower RETUNE a little; if you hear the plugin working, raise it or raise FLEX.

The hard effect

1. Set KEY and SCALE exactly: with this effect, wrong notes are obvious.
2. Load *Hard Tune* ▸ *The Hard Effect* (RETUNE 0 ms, VIBRATO 0 %).
3. Have the singer slide between notes: the steps are what you hear. For a softer version try *Hard But Musical*.

Fix one bad note and leave the rest

1. Choose GRAPH, switch TRACK on, play the passage, switch TRACK off.
2. Press FIND NOTES.
3. Double-click every note you want left as sung, or right-click and remove them.
4. Drag the bad note where it belongs, and set its own RETUNE to taste.

Tight backing vocals

1. Put VEIRA Tune on each backing track (not on their group: it hears one note at a time).
2. Load *Backing Vocals* ▸ *Tight Stack* on each.
3. If the stack sounds too perfect, try *Wide Choir* on some of the voices.

Change a melody

1. Track the part and find its notes in GRAPH.
2. Drag notes to the new melody. Moves of a few semitones sound most natural.
3. Give moved notes a RETUNE of 20 to 40 ms so the changes between them sound sung.

A bass or a solo instrument

1. RANGE to Bass Instrument for bass guitar and other low instruments, Instrument for guitar leads, strings, brass and woodwinds.
2. Load a preset from *Bass*, *Guitar*, *Strings*, *Brass* or *Woodwinds*.
3. Play single notes: chords can’t be corrected, and pass with little or no change.

Specifications

Type	Pitch correction, automatic and note by note
Channels	Mono and stereo
Delay (latency)	By RANGE: 27.6 ms (Soprano), 43.0 ms (Alto / Tenor), 60.6 ms (Low Male), 53.2 ms (Instrument), 138.6 ms (Bass Instrument); reported to the host
Modes	AUTO, GRAPH
KEY	C to B
SCALE	Chromatic, Major, Minor, Harmonic Minor, Melodic Minor, Dorian, Mixolydian, Major Pentatonic, Minor Pentatonic, Blues, Custom
NOTES	Twelve switches
RANGE	Soprano 160-1400 Hz, Alto / Tenor 100-1100 Hz, Low Male 70-800 Hz, Instrument 80-2000 Hz, Bass Instrument 30-500 Hz
RETUNE	0 to 400 ms (20 ms)
HUMANIZE	0 to 100 % (0 %)
FLEX	0 to 50 cents (0 cents)
VIBRATO	0 to 100 % (100 %)
ADD VIB	0 to 100 cents (0 cents)
RATE	3.0 to 8.0 Hz (5.5 Hz)
ONSET	0 to 1000 ms (300 ms)
PITCH	-12 to +12 semitones (0)
FORMANT	-12.0 to +12.0 semitones (0.0)
REFERENCE	415.0 to 466.0 Hz (440.0 Hz)
OUTPUT	-24.0 to +12.0 dB (0.0 dB)
GRAPH	Up to 30 minutes of song; notes and pitch saved with the session
Presets	60 factory presets in 13 folders, plus your own
Window	1240 × 764 points, resizable from 60 % to 160 %
Formats	VST3, AU (macOS), AAX (Pro Tools), Standalone
Plugin ID	Veir Vtne

Troubleshooting and questions

The plugin passes no sound, or the sound stops after a while. The plugin isn't activated on this computer. Open VEIRA Manager and sign in; the strip at the bottom of the plugin's window says exactly what's wrong. See *Getting started ▸ Activation and the licence*.

Nothing is being corrected. Check that at least one NOTES switch is on, that FLEX is not so high that every note falls inside it, and that the RANGE fits the part. In GRAPH, only the places where you have notes are corrected.

Notes jump to the wrong note. Set KEY and SCALE to the song's, so the wrong neighbour is switched off. For a single stubborn note, use GRAPH.

Low notes come out wrong or an octave off. Choose a lower RANGE.

It sounds robotic and I don't want that. Raise RETUNE (20 to 60 ms), keep VIBRATO at 100 %, and add some HUMANIZE and FLEX.

The track sounds late while I record through it. The plugin needs a short delay to hear the pitch. Your DAW compensates on playback, but not for a singer listening live. Use the Soprano range for the shortest delay while recording, or add VEIRA Tune after recording.

My notes in GRAPH play at the wrong place. The notes belong to places in the song. If the audio was moved or edited after tracking, press CLEAR, track again and find the notes again.

Can it tune chords, or a whole mix? No. It hears one note at a time: a voice, or an instrument playing single notes.

Can I automate it? Yes, every knob and KEY, SCALE and the NOTES switches. RANGE and TRACK can't be automated.

Contact: support@veiraaudio.com. Mention your computer (Mac or Windows and its version), your DAW and version, and what you see.



VEIRA Tune · User Manual · Version 0.1.0

Support: **support@veiraaudio.com** · Web: **veiraaudio.com**

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