Eka Tetra

Detailed
information on
chords and chording
the single-handed EkaPad

The EkaPad Reference Book

Version 2.0

EkaPad Reference Book v2.0

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Icons and their explanation

Xray views; *P&R* means Press and Release

Because the EkaPad has only 9 letter keys, two systems are used so that you have over 330 characters and commands available. One system uses single chords, where one or more keys are pressed and released together; this system produces the alphabet, punctuation, numerals, and some common symbols. These characters in this first system closely match the characters found on the top layer of a standard qwerty keyboard. Also, some EkaPad commands and state chords are 3 finger chords.

The other system used in the EkaPad adds one or two prefixes before the beginning of a character chord taken from the first system. These prefixes act in a similar fashion to the Shift key or Alt key on a qwerty computer keyboard. On the EkaPad, you don't hold down a prefix chord, you press and release it before pressing and releasing the character chord. That's why we call it a Prefix, because it comes before, and is in sequence with, another chord.

In addition to prefix chords, there are also chords which change the state of the EkaPad; that is, the characters produced by the single finger chords will change. For instance, after the Alpha chord has been pressed and released, the EkaPad produces letters; after the Nlock chord has been pressed and released, the EkaPad produces numerals.

The EkaPad also uses Config chords which allow you to change, or configure, features of the EkaPad to suit your own style of keyboarding.

The Cheat Sheet is organized from most common characters and commands down through to the rare or more complicated chord sequences. In addition, each prefix has its own color. Each state has it's own color: Alpha, CapsLock, Nlock, Keeps Enter, Shortcut Enter, Accent, Navigation, and GridPad. Chords using other prefixes also have distinctive colors.

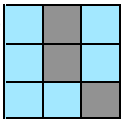
Cheat Sheet colors

Let's take a closer look at your Cheat Sheet slates. You've probably noticed patterns already, and Yes, that is a color code there.

Light Blue: Directly chorded, one, two or three fingered

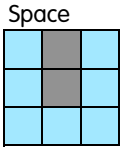
All the letters, basic punctuation, and some symbols.
The Alpha state is the base state for the EkaPad. This state produces lower case letters and other blue characters. The Alpha chord always returns the EkaPad to the Alpha state.

Alpha

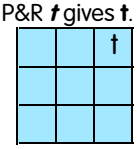


Press both grey keys together, release, gives space.

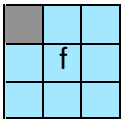
Space



P&R ***t*** gives **t**.



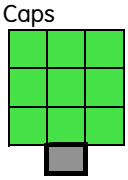
Press anchor and ***f*** together, release together, gives **f**.



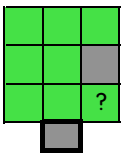
Light Green; P&R Caps first, then another chord. Caps is a prefix.

Caps works only for the next chord, then reverts to the previous state.

Caps



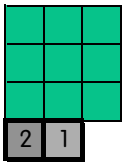
P&R Caps, then P&R gray anchor and ***?*** together gives **?**



Bright Green, grey Caps (1st), and grey Nlock (2nd); P&R Caps, then P&R Nlock.

CapsLock is a state made with a two chord sequence, and produces capital letters.
CapsLock stays until CapsLock or Alpha is pressed and released again.
When in CapsLock, P&R Caps works as a prefix for green symbols like ? .

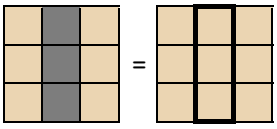
CapsLock



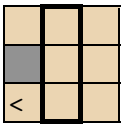
Light brown is Post. P&R the 3 center keys (bordered) together first, then another chord.

Post is a prefix.
Post works only for the next chord, then returns to the previous state.

Post



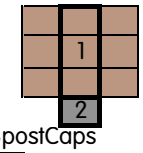
P&R Post (o e r), P&R grey anchor and < together gives <.



Brown is Post Caps. P&R Post, then P&R Caps.

PostCaps is a prefix; this time a two chord sequence.
PostCaps works only for the next chord, then reverts to the previous state.

PostCaps

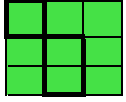


Light green is 3post. P/R the 3 keys enclosed by the border.

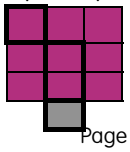
3post & 3postCaps are both prefixes.

3post & 3postCaps work only for the next chord, then revert to the previous state.

3post



3postCaps



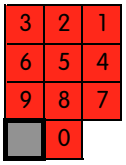
Red is Nlock. P&R Nlock turns EkaPad into a number pad; phone pad layout is default.

Nlock is a state.

Nlock stays until Nlock is pressed and released again.

phone pad shown

Nlock



Npad chord lets you select a number pad layout.

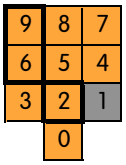
Npad

Npad is a Config chord.

The number layout stays until you use Npad to change the layout. Adding p, t, r, or l after Npad specifies the number layout which EkaPad will use.

10key pad shown

Npad = Config + n



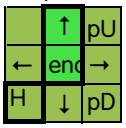
space

Dark Lime is Navigation. P&R the Navig chord for cursor control.

Navig is a state.

Navig stays until Navig chord is pressed and released again.

Navig



Lime is Accent Marks. P&R the diagonal Accent chord, then P&R the accent mark, then P&R (Caps) then letter.

Accent is a prefix and requires the next prefix, the accent mark, before the letter chord(s).

Accent works only for one accented letter, then EkaPad reverts to the previous state.

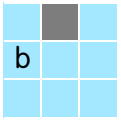
Quick review of Icons

Xray views; *P&R* means Press and Release

To activate a chord, press and release all the chord's keys together.

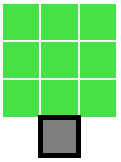
Alpha

P&R the key with the letter name to display the letter.



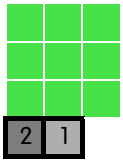
b

P&R together the grey key and the **b** key, as a chord, to display **b.**

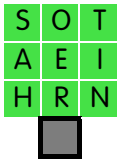


A grey key with a dark border means P&R before the next chord. Caps first, works with next chord only, then returns to previous

CapsLock

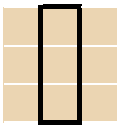


Caps

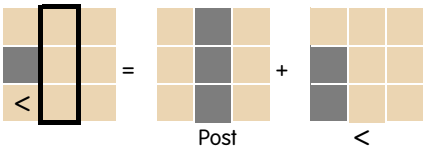


To capitalize a letter or get a symbol, P&R the Caps key before P&R-ing the character chord.

Post



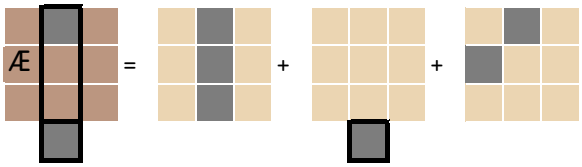
A black border around a chord means P&R the black chord first.



Example: To get a "**<**", P&R the grey 3 key chord first then P&R the grey 2 key chord.

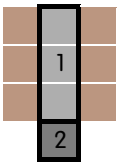
CapsLock state. P&R Caps, then P&R Nlock. P&R Alpha to return to Alpha state. Nlock state works here too.

To get an **Æ**, find the icon, and P&R the keys as follows:



Press and release the 3 key Post chord, then the 1 key Caps chord, then the 2 key **Æ** chord.

PostCaps

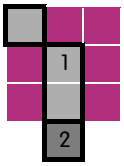


PostCaps. P&R Post chord first; then P&R Caps. After final chord, returns to previous state.

3post

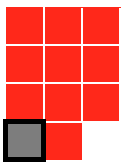
3post first; works with next chord only.

3postCaps



3postCaps: 3post then Caps. Then returns to previous state.

Nlock



Nlock state. Nlock stays until P&R again or Alpha. 3post first for Caps symbols, returns to Nlock.

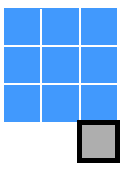
Accent

Accent Chord first then accent mark, then letter. Returns to previous state.

Navig

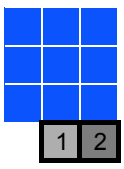
Navigation state: cursor control stays until P&R again or Alpha; multiple cursor moves can be continuous.

Delete



Delete (Backspace Delete) deletes the character to the left of the cursor. Forward Delete deletes the character to the right of the cursor.

Forward Delete



Note: Prefix chords (Caps, Post, PostCaps, 3post, 3postCaps, Accent, Config, Keep & ShortCut Access, and Function) return to the previous state automatically after the completing chord.

Note: States (Alpha, CapsLock, Nlock, Navigation, GridPad, Keep & ShortCut Enter) stay in their state unless their chord is P&R again, in which case they return to the previous state. P&R Alpha will return the EkaPad to lower case alpha.

Note: Pressing the Alpha chord twice returns the EkaPad to PowerUp state. Pressing the Reset chord (Config) returns the EkaPad to its original states: Phone key layout in Nlock, Last finger up to send a character, and in Alpha state (lower case letters). CAUTION: RESET EMPTIES THE KEEPS, SHORTCUTS AND CODE. See this EkaPad Reference Book below for details on Configs, ShortCuts, Keeps and Functions, and many chords.

Chord List

all slates are x-ray views

This is a listing of the chords, with definitions, which effect individual characters, prefix, state, configurations, storage, functions, or commands.

Many chord **names** are color coded: **State** **Prefix** **Delete** **Command**

The EkaPad **states**: **Alpha** **CapsLock** **Nlock** **Navig** **K&SC Enter** **10-ones** **GridPad**

The EkaPad **prefixes**: **Caps** **Post** **PostCaps** **3Post** **3PostCaps** **Config** **Function** **K&SC Access** **Accent** **Relic** **Commands**

P&R means **Press and Release**

Press down all the keys for a chord together and release them together (with Last Finger Up). A one finger chord is easiest, most two finger chords are not bad, and some three finger chords require some practice.

Definitions

Characters

We use the word ***character*** to include all the things which the EkaPad can produce for display on a computer screen: alphabet lower case (letters) abc; alphabet upper case (capital letters) XYZ; punctuation , ; : ' ? space, return, enter; numbers 123; accent marks é `; symbols @ + € { }.

Global Characters

Global Characters are characters which are always available in every State except 10-ones state. All characters which are produced with 2 or 3 finger chords are global. The characters which are NOT global are the 1 finger chords: **t o s i e a n r h** and **1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0**. For example: in Nlock state the following can be chorded without changing from the Nlock state: 123x58=yzc543. Commands are also Global. When in Nlock, Command plus a single key chord is Command plus the number NOT Command plus a letter.

Commands

Commands are the chords which precede actions like menu commands or application specific actions. In the EkaPad, these are: ⌘, **Ctrl, Option, Alt, ww** (Windows GUI), **Shift**. There are chords for both right and left side command keys on a qwerty keyboard. EkaPad **Function** chords usually carry out application actions rather than the actions specified by the qwerty keyboard's function keys.

Configs

Config chords change how the EkaPad operates, or do special actions. The changes, which are permanent until changed again, or until **Reset** (Config chord) is P&R, are: **OS Select**; **Code** (password unlocking **Keep**); **Q-set** Password; **Npad**; **FingerUp**; **Trigger, Alph OnOff**; the four **Npad**; and **Reset**. The non-change chords are **GridPad** (which is a special state), **Wake Sleep** & **Power** (which are commands), and **Version#** (which gives a response).

Modes

A Mode is sort of a half way state. **Accent** requires both an accent mark and a letter; when you have done that, the EkaPad returns to its previous state. In **ShortCut Access** or **Keep Access** the EkaPad waits until an address number is entered. Only when you P&R the final address chord does the entry end with the stored info outputted. Then the EkaPad returns to its previous state.

Prefix

A prefix chord comes before another chord to produce a character and is not active after the character is displayed. **Caps, Post, 3post**, are single chord prefixes; Accented letters require the **Accent** prefix then accent mark and then the letter; **PostCaps, 3postCaps** are 2-chord prefixes.

States

The EkaPad is always in one state or another. In each state except **10-ones,** all global characters are available. In each state, different characters or actions are available pertinent to the state. In the **Alpha** state, all lower case letters are available - abcdefg…xyz. In the **CapsLock** state, all letters are upper case (capital letters) - ABCDEFG…XYZ. In the **Nlock** state, all numerals are available - 123…90. In **Navig** state, you can move the cursor Up, Down, Left, Right, Home, End, PageUp and PageDown. In **ShortCut Enter** and **Keep Enter** you can enter any characters, which are then stored. In **GridPad**, the EkaPad becomes like the 10 key and navigation keys on the far right side of a 104 key qwerty keyboard. In **10-ones** state, only the single finger keys work; when entering actions to use 10-ones use ShortCut Enter procedure.

Storage

Storage chords let you store data in the EkaPad for future playback display on your computer screen. Each has 99 addresses (boxes, registers) in which to store data. **ShortCut** lets you store 100 command sequences; **Keep** lets you store up to 50,000 characters.

Special events

FactoryDefault

When the EkaPad leaves the factory, its Factory Default is: it's in **Alpha** state, **OS** is set to Windows, **GridPad** is off, **Npad** is set to phone pad layout, **FingerUp** is set to Last Finger Up, **Trigger** is off, **Alph OnOff** is off, there is no password (**Code / Q-set** is empty), all **ShortCuts** are empty, and all **Keeps** are empty.

PowerUp

PowerUp configuration. EkaPad remembers the settings you have entered via the **Config** chords: **OS select**, **FingerUp, Npad, Trigger, Code, Alph OnOff. ShortCuts** and **Keeps** are also remembered. The state upon **PowerUp** start-up will be **Alpha** state. If you unplug and then plug-in the EkaPad, it will have the **PowerUp** configuration. If you have a password in use, then **Keeps** are locked.

Reset

CAUTION: RESET TRASHES EVERYTHING!

P&R **Reset** chord returns the EkaPad to the **Factory Default** settings the EkaPad was in when shipped. This configuration is: it's in **Alpha** state, OS is set to **Windows**, **GridPad** is off, **Npad** is set to phone pad layout, **FingerUp** is set to Last Finger Up, **Trigger** is off, **Alph OnOff** is off, there is no password (**Code / Q-set** is empty), all **ShortCut**s are empty, and all **Keeps** are empty.

The **Reset** lets you quickly clear out your Keeps and ShortCuts and start fresh. If you use a password using **Code**, and have forgotten it, this is the only way to start over. If you lend your EkaPad to another you can use **Code** to protect your **Keeps** and keep them private.

EkaPad FreezeUp

FreezeUp: the EkaPad doesn't send a signal; that is, nothing appears on the screen after P&R **Alpha** and then P&R character chord. If FreezeUp occurs, unplug the EkaPad and then plug it back in; you might have to do it again. This puts the EkaPad into PowerUp configuration.

States

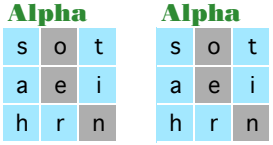
States in general

The EkaPad is always in one of its states: **Alpha, CapsLock, Nlock, Navig, ShortCut Enter, Keep Enter, GridPad, 10-ones.** To end any state and return to the **Alpha** state, P&R the **Alpha** chord. To return to the previous state, P&R the chord or chord sequence you used to get in the state.

Alpha

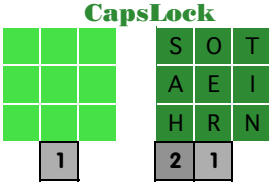
Alpha state. P&R the **Alpha** chord at any time to return to the **Alpha state**, with lower case alphabetic characters active. This is useful if you forget which state you are in. P&R **Alpha** once and all previous prefixes and states entered in current session are OFF, and you wind up in Alpha state. P&R Alpha twice when entering a ShortCut or Keep to stop and not save it.

Alpha Alpha

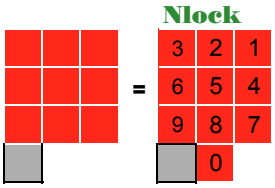


P&R **Alpha** P&R **Alpha** (that's twice) will always take you to **PowerUp** state. When entering a **ShortCut** or **Keep** it will stop the enter process and not save it.

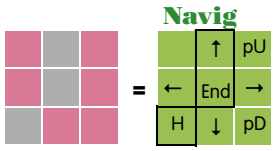
CapsLock



CapsLock state puts all the alphabet into upper case, (capital letters): P&R **Caps** key then P&R **Nlock** key. When in **CapsLock** state, you can still P&R **Caps** to get characters which require **Caps** first. All characters, except lower case alpha letters, are available. When in **CapsLock** state, you can alternate between **Nlock** state and **CapsLock** state by P&R **Nlock**. (Useful when entering certain software serial numbers.) To return to previous state, P&R **Caps** then P&R **Nlock**. P&R **Alpha** chord, to exit to **Alpha** state. Accented capital letters produced in CapsLock are not displayed correctly. This works – Windows:(Stay in CapsLock) Accent Chord+accent mark+Caps+Letter. Mac: Alpha + Accent chord+accent mark+Caps+letter + CapsLock.

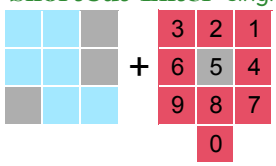


Nlock state. P&R **Nlock** and the keypad changes to the number pad layout you have selected via **Config** chords **Npad p, t, r** or **1**. Phone pad is default. To return to previous state, P&R **Nlock**. To return to Alpha state, P&R **Alpha** chord. All characters, except 9 lower case letters, are available. For those characters which require **Caps** as a prefix, use **3post** chord as the prefix when in Nlock.



Navig state is the cursor navigation state. P&R **Navig** allows you to control the movement of the cursor within the line, by line. and by page. Many other actions are also available in **Navig**; for example Delete, Cut, Copy and Paste. P&R **Navig** to return to the previous state, or P&R **Alpha** to exit to **Alpha** state. **Navig** chords are cursor up, cursor down, cursor left, cursor right, (E) cursor to the end of line, (H) cursor to beginning of line, page up, page down. You can use the Shift chord when in Navig state: Press and hold for Trigger time, then move the curser over the characters you want to select, Press the Shift chord again to stop the selection process.

ShortCut Enter single digit address



Enter a single digit number. For example 5 is shown.

The EkaPad goes to **Alpha** state.

Alpha state

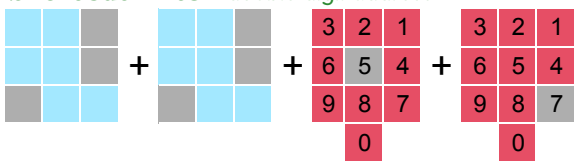
s	o	t
a	e	i
h	r	n

Now key in your entry.

End with

or

ShortCut Enter double digit address



Enter a double digit number. For example 57 is shown. →

Alpha state

s	o	t
a	e	i
h	r	n

Now key in your entry.

End with

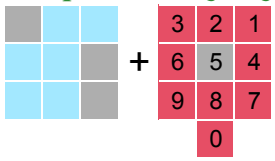
or

ShortCut Enter notes

ShortCut sets can be set up using 10-ones. See below: Storage and ShortCut Sets and 10-ones.

There are 99 storage addresses in which you can store **ShortCuts.** You can enter up to 4 command or other chords (plus Prefixes) in each address. Upon selecting a storage address number with **Enter**, that storage address is emptied ready for your new entry. If you want to exit the entry mode before you END, P&R **Alpha** TWICE; then the **ShortCut** is not saved and the EkaPad is back in **Alpha** state. You can use the **Alpha** chord singly in a **ShortCut.** After saving a **ShortCut** with the **Enter** chord or **Access** chord, the EkaPad returns to its previous state.

Keep Enter single digit address



Enter a single digit number. For example 5 is shown.

The EkaPad goes to **Alpha** state.

Alpha state

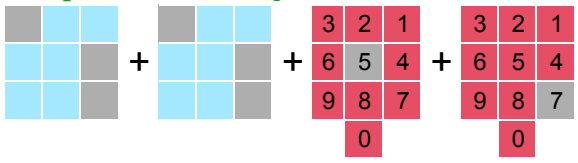
s	o	t
a	e	i
h	r	n

Now key in your entry.

End with

or

Keep Enter double digit address



Enter a double digit number. For example 57 is shown. →

Alpha state

s	o	t
a	e	i
h	r	n

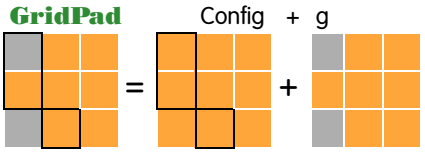
Now key in your entry.

End with

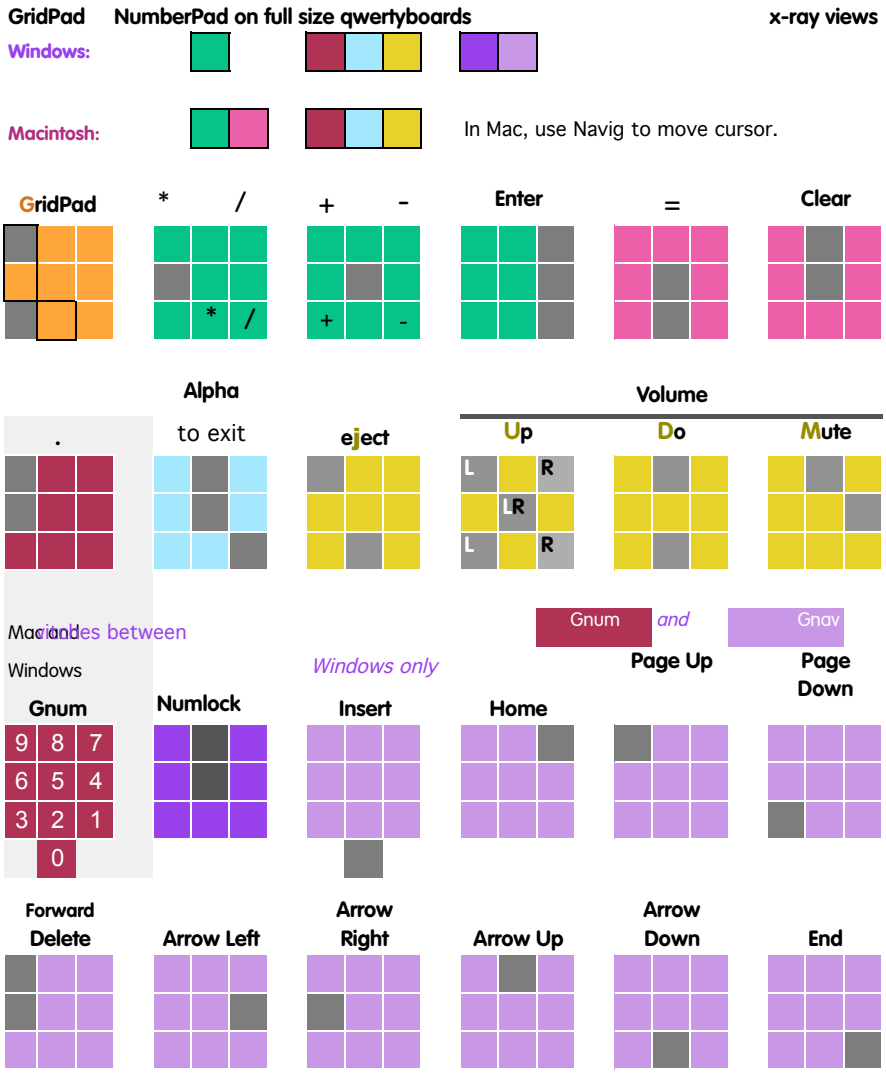
h

Keep Enter notes

There are 99 storage addresses in which you can store **Keeps.** Each address holds about 500 characters minimum. I f you enter more characters, the address expands by 500 characters, and reduces by 1 the number of addresses available. You can enter up to 50,000 characters in total. Upon selecting a storage address number with **Enter,** that storage address is emptied ready for your new entry. If you want to exit the entry mode before you END, P&R **Alpha** TWICE; then the **Keep** is not saved and the EkaPad is back in **Alpha** state. You can use the **Alpha** chord singly in a **Keep.** You can use **Delete** to correct errors, but you must correct errors as you go. Do not use the cursor or mouse when entering a **Keep,** use only EkaPad chords. After saving a **Keep** with the **Enter** chord or **Access** chord, the EkaPad returns to its previous state.



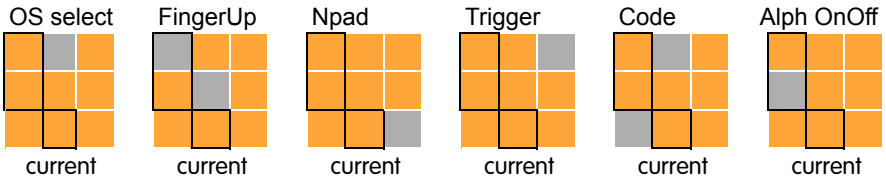
GridPad state turns the EkaPad into a special keypad similar to the qwerty 10 number keypad and navigation keypad usually set off on the right side of a 104-key qwerty keyboard. Macs and Windows are different. The color coding below shows what's what.

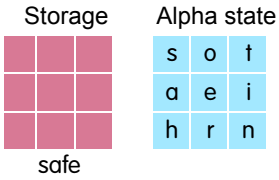


What State when PowerUP?

PowerUp configuration. EkaPad remembers the settings you have entered via the **Config** chords: **OS select, FingerUp, Npad, Trigger, Alph OnOff, Code. ShortCuts** and **Keeps** are also remembered. The state upon **PowerUp** start up will be **Alpha** state. If you unplug and then plug-in the EkaPad, it will have the **PowerUp** configuration; **Keeps** will be locked if a password is stored in **Code**.

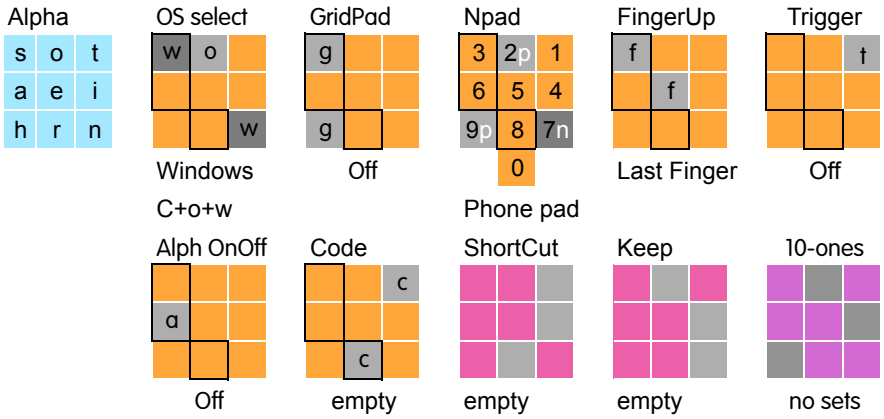
PowerUp configuration





FactoryDefault

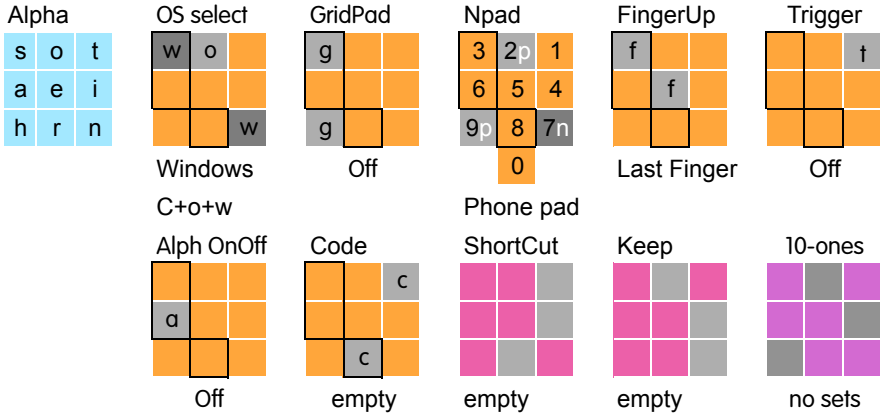
When the EkaPad leaves the factory, its **Factory Default** is: it's in **Alpha** state, **OS** is set to Windows, **GridPad** is off, **Npad** is set to phone pad layout, **FingerUp** is set to Last Finger Up, **Trigger** is off, **Alph OnOff** is off, there is no password (**Code** is empty), all **ShortCuts** are empty, and all **Keeps** are empty.



Reset

CAUTION: RESET TRASHES EVERYTHING!

P&R **Reset** chord returns the EkaPad to the **Config** settings the EkaPad was in when shipped. This configuration is: it's in **Alpha** state, **OS** is set to Windows, **GridPad** is off, **Npad** is set to phone pad layout, **FingerUp** is set to Last Finger Up, **Trigger** is off, **Alph OnOff** is off, there is no password (**Code** is empty), all **ShortCuts** are empty, and all **Keeps** are empty.

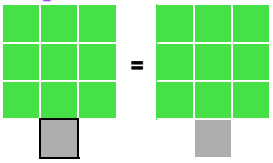


Prefix

Prefix in general

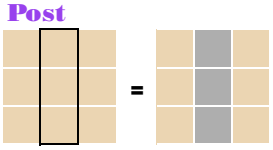
Prefix chords are P&R before a character or command chord. When a Prefix chord is P&R, it is active for only the next chord, which then displays the character. **Post + Caps** is a sequence of chords which is still Prefix; P&R **Post** first, then P&R **Caps**. With a Prefix chord, the EkaPad does not change its state. After a prefix chord plus character chord, the EkaPad is back in the state it was in before the prefix chord was pressed. Prefix chords: **Caps, Post, PostCaps, 3post, 3postCaps, Accent, ShortCut Access, Keep Access, Function, Config,** and **Command** chords.

Caps



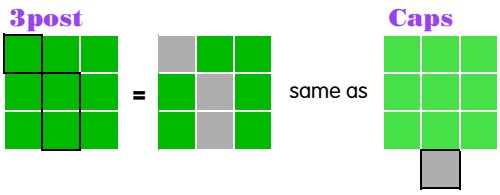
Caps prefix
When in **Alpha** state, a **Caps** prefix with a character chord produces an upper case letter or a symbol. As a prefix for a command chord, produces qwerty right side command key actions. As a prefix for **Delete**, produces a **Forward Delete** action. After P&R Prefix chord and P&R character chord, (a character is displayed) the prefix is forgotten and the EkaPad is ready for its next character.

Post



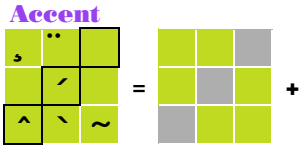
Post prefix
In any state in conjunction with another chord, **Post** produces a symbol or non-breaking space, esc, or help/insert. After **Post** and next chord, the EkaPad is ready for another character.

3post



3post prefix
3post can be used anywhere **Caps** is required; it acts exactly like **Caps**. When in **Nlock** state the Caps key has become the zero key; use **3post** to get capsed symbols. After **3post** and next chord, the EkaPad is ready for its next character.

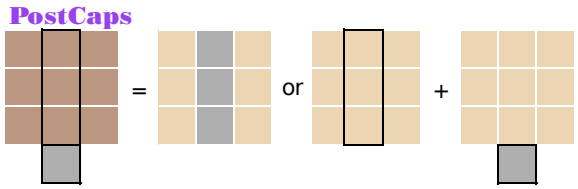
Accent



Accent prefix. P&R each: Accent+mark+(Caps)+alpha = accented alpha.
With **Accent**, 48 different accented letters can be produced. Accent marks are: ¨, ´, ˆ, `, ˜. Letters which accept accent marks are: a, e, i, o, n, u, y, A, E, I, O, N, U, Y. The ¸ mark is just a mark and does not work with any particular letter. After the letter chord, the EkaPad returns to previous state. Accent+mark+space=accent mark only.

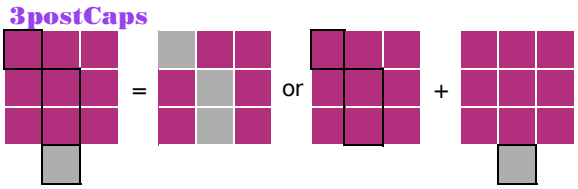
Accented capital letters produced in **CapsLock** are not displayed correctly. Use these work arounds; they work :
For Windows: (Stay in CapsLock) **Accent** chord+accent mark+**Caps**+Letter.
For Mac: **Alpha** + **Accent** chord+accent mark+**Caps**+letter + **CapsLock**.

PostCaps



PostCaps prefix. P&R **Post** then P&R **Caps**. **PostCaps** with a character chord produces a variety of characters, particularly those which are unique to either the Mac or Windows operating system. After the character chord, the EkaPad is ready for its next character .

3postCaps



3postCaps prefix. P&R **3post** then P&R **Caps**. **3postCaps** with a character chord produces characters specific to either a Mac or a Windows operating system. After the character chord, the EkaPad is ready for its next character .

Command

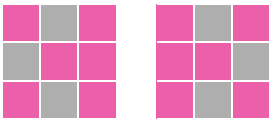
Commands in general

There are 8 command chords: 4 act like the 4 command keys on the left side of a qwerty keyboard; 4 act like the 4 command keys on the right side of a qwerty keypoard. To activate a command chord, you must press and RELEASE the chord. **The command stays active until another chord is P&R.** This is different from a qwerty keyboard where you need to hold down a command key to get it to work. If you HoldDown (see Trigger) a command chord, you can P&R one chord after another to get different actions, like Copy, Paste, Paste without P&R the command chord; P&R the command again to exit.

Commands Commands in this color are Macintosh. **Commands** Commands in this color are Windows

Qwerty left side commands

⌘ Command or Ctrl



Right hand Left hand

The **Command/Ctrl** chord is used with many characters to perform menu commands. Also, P&R the **Command/Ctrl** chord lets you select discontinuous elements in lists or spread sheets. After selecting discontinuous elements, you must P&R any chord to end. You must RELEASE the chord before it becomes active.

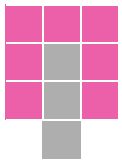
Option or Alt

The **Option/Alt** chord works with other chords to create characters additional to the qwerty keyboard symbols you can see. It is also used by certain applications. You must RELEASE the chord before it becomes active. In Mac, if you P&R the **Option** chord when in EkaPad OS select Mac and then P&R a letter chord, you will get the symbol you would get with Option plus letter on a Mac standard keyboard. In Windows, when in EkaPad OS select Windows, you can use the Alt chord with a letter chord to get Windows OS characters; (not Alt plus 4 numbers) .

ctrl or ww

The **ctrl/ww** chord is used infrequently on the Mac. The **ww** stands for the Windows GUI (graphical user interface) chord and is used with menus among others. You must RELEASE the chord before it becomes active.

Shift

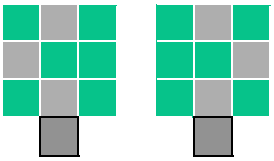


The **Shift** chord has the same name on both Mac and Windows keyboards. You can use it to select continuous sets of elements in a list; use the cursor to select the start of the selection then press and RELEASE the **Shift** chord; then move the cursor to the end of the selection; everything in between is selected. P&R the **Shift** chord to end selecting. You must RELEASE the chord before it becomes active. You can use the Shift chord when in Navig state: Press and hold for Trigger time, then move the curser over the characters you want to select, Press the Shift chord again to stop the selection process.

Qwerty right side commands

These chords are the same as left side commands, except P&R **Caps** first.

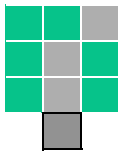
⌘ Command or Ctrl



Right hand Left hand

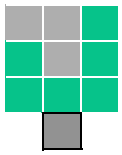
The **Command/Ctrl** chord is used with many characters to perform menu commands. Also, P&R the **Command/Ctrl** chord lets you select discontinuous elements in lists or spread sheets. After selecting discontinuous elements, P&R any chord to end. You must RELEASE the chord before it becomes active.

Option or Alt



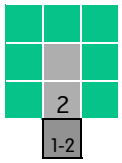
The **Option/Alt** chord works with other chords to create characters additional to the qwerty keyboard symbols you can see. It is also used by certain applications. You must RELEASE the chord before it becomes active. If you P&R the **Option** chord when in EkaPad OS select Mac and then P&R a letter chord, you will get the symbol you would get with Option plus letter on a Mac standard keyboard. When in EkaPad OS select Windows, you use the Alt chord with a letter chord to get Windows OS characters; (not Alt plus 4 numbers) .

ctrl or ww



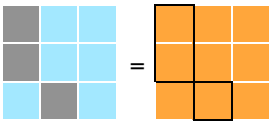
The **ctrl/ww** chord is used infrequently on the Mac. The **ww** stands for the Windows GUI (graphical user interface) chord and is used with menus among others. You must RELEASE the chord before it becomes active.

Shift



The **Shift** chord has the same name on both Mac and Windows keyboards. You can use it to select continuous sets of elements in a list; use the cursor to select the start of the selection then press and RELEASE the **Shift** chord; then move the cursor to select the end of the selection; everything in between is selected. P&R the **Shift** chord to end selecting. You must RELEASE the chord before it becomes active.

Config

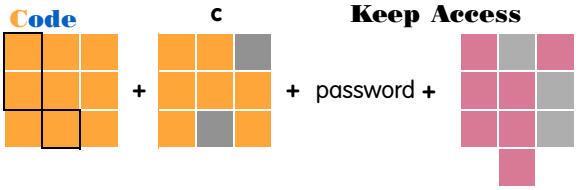


Config chords change the configuration of the EkaPad. When you make a **Config** change, the change stays in the EkaPad until you change it again or P&R **Reset**. (Caution: **Reset** EMPTIES **ShortCuts, Keeps** & **Code**.) **Config** chord's names which have this blue color are configurations which are changed by **Reset**. The first letter of each **Config** chord name tells you which is the companion chord. That is, **Code** is **Config** chord + **c** chord. **Config** chords can be used in any state, except **10-ones** state.

Password discussion

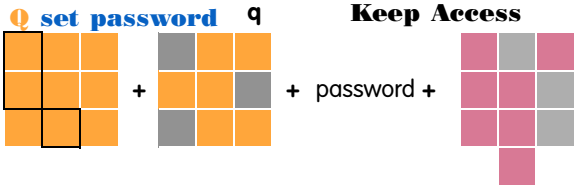
A password CAN BE CREATED by the user to disable access to the Keeps registers.
A password is created by entering **Q set password** chords : Config + q(left)) + password + Keep Access, when Keeps are unlocked either because no password has ever been entered or because P&R Code + password + KeepAccess has unlocked Keeps.
Password can be 2 to 10 of any alpha, numeral, or symbol.
The password can be changed by Code + password + Keep Access (unlocking Keep) then Q set password + new password + Keep Access. If new password is empty, then the password protection has been removed.
Once a password is in use, this is how Keeps are protected:
1. On PowerUp (after EkaPad has been unplugged or computer turned off), access to Keeps is disabled until Code + password + KeepAccess is activated. To access a Keep right away, P&R Access again + P&R register. Whenever you have unplugged the EkaPad, the Keeps will be secure, until you unlock.
2. After one hour of no chords P&R (one hour of inactivity of the EkaPad), the Keeps are locked. This makes the Keeps secure when you leave your computer for an extended period.
3. The Keeps can be locked at any time by P&R Alpha Alpha. This puts the EkaPad in the PowerUp state.
4. Note: When Keeps are accessible, they stay accessible until something locks them as described above.

Unlocking Keeps when a password is used.

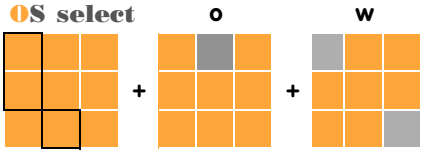


Code lets you unlock **Keeps** with a password you have entered by **Q Set password**. **Code** protects the items you may have in **Keep** storage addresses. To unlock **Keeps** secured with a password, P&R **Config** then P&R **c** then enter *password* then P&R **Keep Access** chord. This sequence will unlock the Keep storage registers and they will stay unlocked until you unplug the EkaPad, P&R **Alpha Alpha**, or don't use the EkaPad for an hour. Default is no password.

Entering a new password to secure Keeps

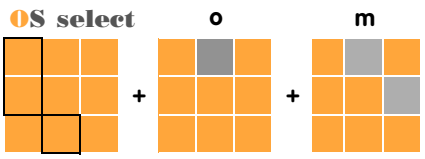


Q Set password lets you add password protection to the items you may have in **Keep** storage addresses. To enter a password, P&R **Config** then P&R **q** then enter password then P&R **Keep Access** chord to end entry. To change your password, the EkaPad must first be unlocked with P&R Code+ password+KeepAccess. When unlocked, enter new password: P&R Config + q + new password + KeepAccess. To stop password protection, just P&R Config + q + KeepAccess, this enters no password. Default is no password.



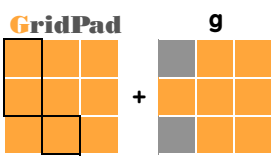
Windows

OS select Windows tells the EkaPad to send Windows code. P&R **Config** then P&R **o** then P&R **w**. Windows commands and special Windows characters are produced easily with the EkaPad. When plugged into a Windows computer, a quick way to tell if the EkaPad is in Windows OS is to create é. If you get é you are in Windows.

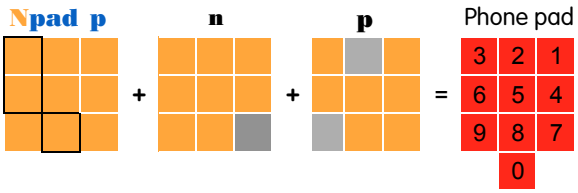


Macintosh

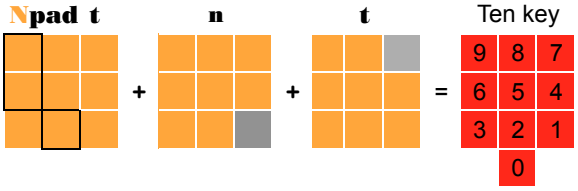
OS select Macintosh tells the EkaPad to send Macintosh code. P&R **Config** then P&R **o** then P&R **m**. Macintosh commands and many Macintosh characters are produced easily. When plugged into a Macintosh computer, to tell if the EkaPad is in Macintosh OS is to create é. If you get é the EkaPad is in Mac OS, if you get 0233 the EkaPad is in Window OS.



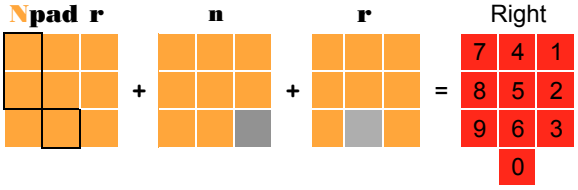
GridPad switches the EkaPad into the **GridPad** state. See the **GridPad** state discussion above within the state area. P&R **Config** chord then P&R **g** chord.



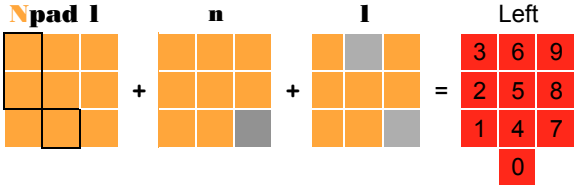
When you P&R Nlock key, the EkaPad keys become number keys. Npad allows you to select which one of the four number key layouts you prefer. Default layout in the EkaPad is phone pad layout. To return to phone pad layout, P&R Config then P&R n then P&R p. When you look at the keypad side of the EkaPad, the numbers have the same layout as on a phone.



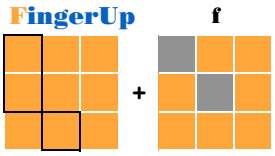
In this number layout, when you look at the keypad side of the EkaPad, the numbers have the same layout as on a ten key number pad. P&R **Config** then P&R **n** then P&R **t**. Phone Pad and Ten Key exchange the top and bottom rows of numbers.



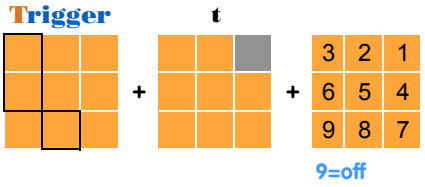
If you regularly use a 10 key keypad, and chord the EkaPad with your right hand, with **Npad n r**ight you'll find your fingers right over the keys they remember; the little finger now does zero, that's all to learn. P&R **Config** then P&R **n** then P&R **r**.



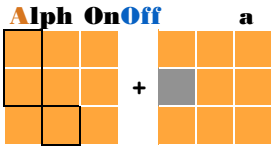
If you regularly use a 10 key keypad, and chord the EkaPad with your left hand, with **Npad l**eft you'll find your fingers right over the keys they remember; the little finger now does zero, that's all to learn. P&R **Config** then P&R **n** then P&R **l**. Right and Left reconfigure the 10 key qwerty number pad.



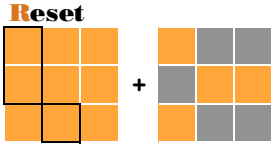
FingerUp toggles between First Finger Up action or Last Finger Up action, changing the way the EkaPad works. With Last Finger Up, the character is not displayed until all the fingers required for the chord have been released; good when learning. With First Finger Up , the character is displayed when the first finger of the chord is lifted (released); this makes it faster to enter double letters (ll, mm, qu); good when experienced. Each time you P&R **FingerUp,** you switch from one action to the other. P&R **Config** then P&R **f** chord. Default is Last Finger Up.



Repeat & Hold Down are comfigured by Trigger. **Trigger** sets the time for how long you need to hold down, and then release, a chord before it starts to repeat. The shortest delay time is set at 1 (0.5 secs) , the longest at 8 (2 secs). To turn OFF the ability to repeat, P&R **Config** then P&R **t** then P&R **9**. The number pad is momentarily activated during the Trigger chording process. After P&R a number, **Trigger** returns to previous state. Reset & Factory Default is Off. For good results with the EkaPad, adjust the repeat rate on your computer first. Mac: System Preferences> Keyboard&Mouse> Keboard Delay = long (but not off), Repeat Rate = 30%. When you **Hold Down** a command chord, that command remains active until you P&R the command chord again. So if you hold down Command chord for the Trigger time, then. for example, you can make non-contiguous selections in a list with the mouse; P&R the commnd chord again to end the command.



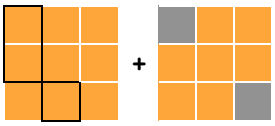
Alph OnOff lets you turn on an automatic timer which will return the EkaPad to the **Alpha** state whenever no chord has been pressed for 5 minutes. This is useful if most of your work is text and you are often interrupted. P&R **Alph OnOff** toggles between turning the timer On and Off. Off means that whatever state the EkaPad is in it will stay there until you change the state or unpower the EkaPad. When **Alph OnOf** is On, the EkaPad will be in the **Alpha** state after 5 minutes of inactivity (no chords activated). Default and Reset condition is that the EkaPad stays in it's current state (even if no chords are pressed) until the EkaPad is powered down.



CAUTION: RESET TRASHES EVERYTHING!

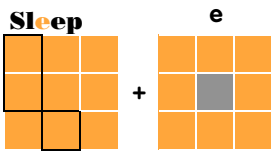
This chord is made difficult so you don't accidentally press it. It is easier to use both hands to P&R. P&R **Reset** chord returns the EkaPad to the Config settings the EkaPad was in when shipped. This configuration is: **OS** is Windows, **Npad** is set to phone pad layout, **FingerUp** is set to Last Finger Up, **Trigger** is off, **Alph OnOff** is off, there is no password (**Code** is empty), all **ShortCuts** are empty, all **Keeps** are empty, and **GridPad** is off.

Wake + w



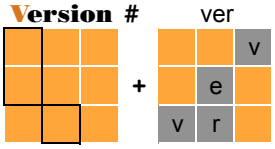
In Mac, P&R **Config** then P&R **w** to bring up a dialog box with **Restart Sleep Cancel ShutDown** buttons. The **ShutDown** button is highlighted. Click on the Cancel button. To wake a Mac with EkaPad, unplug EkaPad then plug it back in. To wake from screen saver, press Return.

Sleep + e



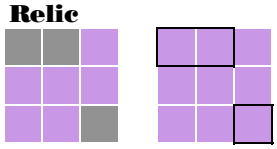
In Mac, P&R **Config** then P&R **e** to bring up a dialog box with **Restart Sleep Cancel ShutDown** buttons. The **ShutDown** button is highlighted. P&R **Tab** chord to move from one button to another. When you've moved to **Sleep** and it's haloed, P&R **Space** chord. Your Mac will sleep.

Version # + ver



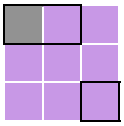
P&R this Config chord will display in text the version number and two identical control numbers which the EkaPad was built with. Example: Ver 2.20 080711 080711

Relic



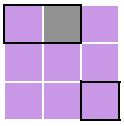
Relic is a prefix. These next three chords are positioned where they used to be found above the ten key number pad on the right end of a 104 key qwerty keyboard (IBM). They are Windows only keys, though in Mac OS pressing one brings up the brightness image on the computer screen but no action is possible.

Print Screen



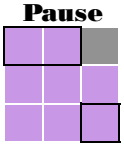
Use **Print Screen** in Windows to take a picture of the computer screen as displayed at the instant the **Print Screen** chord is released. In Mac, if you take frequent screen shots, enter the 3 or 4 Mac key shortcuts for Screen Shots into a Keep, then you will be able to take screen shots with just two chords..

Scroll Lock



Scroll Lock is used in Windows applications very rarely.

Pause



Pause is used in Windows applications very rarelly.

keyboard **Power**

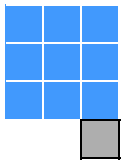
Keyboard Power may turn off a Windows computer. In Mac, it may bring up the Shut Down, Sleep, Restart dialog.

Delete

Delete in general

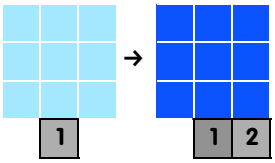
Backspace Delete is available in every state. **Forward Delete** is available in every state except **ShortCut Enter** and **Keep Enter**. The **Delete** key (**Backspace Delete**) is always available - it serves only one purpose, deleting!

Backspace Delete



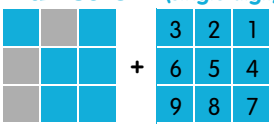
Backspace Delete action occurs when the **Delete** key is P&R. The character immediately to the left of the cursor is deleted (removed) every time the **Delete** key is P&R. If the **Trigger** (**Config** chord) is on, holding down the **Delete** key for the appropriate time will start the deleting process, removing each character to the left of the cursor one after the other until any key is pressed, which stops the delete process. After P&R the **Delete** key, the EkaPad is ready to accept the next chord. The EkaPad **Delete** key works like a Mac delete key and like a Windows backspace key.

Forward Delete



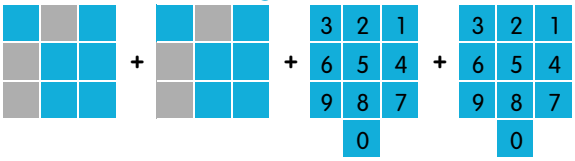
Forward Delete action occurs when you P&R **Caps** then P&R **Delete**. The character immediately to the right of the cursor is deleted (removed) every time the **Forward Delete** combination is P&R. After P&R the **Forward Delete** combination, the EkaPad is ready to accept the next chord. In **Nlock** state, use **3post** chord to replace the **Caps** chord. The EkaPad **Forward Delete** combination works like a Mac clear key and like a Windows delete key.

Function (single digit)



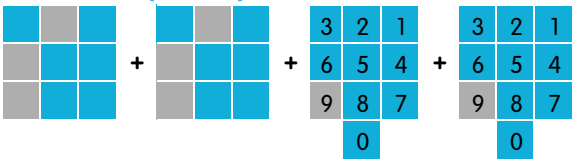
P&R **Function** chord then P&R a **Number** chord. The computer or the application will respond with an action if there is an action specified for the entered function number. After **Function** sequence the EkaPad returns to its previous state. To activate a single digit Function (1-9), you P&R the **Function** chord ONCE, then P&R a **Number**. After a **Function** chord the EkaPad automatically changes the keypad momentarily to a number layout so you don't chord Nlock. On a Mac, up to 24 functions may be operable. On Windows, up to 12 functions may operate. After a **Function** chord sequence has been P&R the EkaPad is in the previous state.

Function (double digit)



P&R **Function** chord twice then P&R two **Number** chords. The computer or the application will respond with an action if there is an action specified for the entered function number. After **Function** sequence the EkaPad returns to its previous state. To activate a double digit **Function** (10-98), you P&R the **Function** chord TWICE then P&R **Numbers** TWICE. Register 99 is reserved for **Restart.** After a **Function** chord the EkaPad automatically changes the keypad momentarily to a number layout so you don't chord Nlock. On a Mac, up to 24 functions may be operable. On Windows, up to 12 functions may operate. After a **Function** chord sequence has been P&R the EkaPad is in the previous state.

Restart (FF99)



To restart your computer from the EkaPad, P&R **Function** chord TWICE then P&R **9** chord TWICE. (For this to work, the EkaPad must be in the same Mac or Windows OS as the computer the EkaPad is plugged into, because we've programmed this for each OS.) This is a useful chord to memorize in case your computer freezes up.

Storage in general

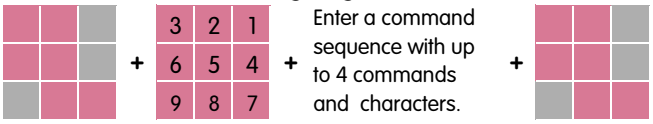
Storage chords let you store data in the EkaPad for future playback to display on your computer screen. Each has 99 addresses (boxes, registers) in which to store data. **ShortCut** lets you store command sequences; **Keep** lets you store up to 50,000 characters. You enter chords using the **Enter sequence** and play them back with the **Access sequence**. After both **Enter** and **Access sequences** the EkaPad returns to its previous state.

To **Enter** or **Access** a single digit address (1-9), you P&R the **Enter** or **Access** chord ONCE. To **Enter** or **Access** a double digit address (10-99), you P&R the **Enter** or **Access** chord TWICE.

The **Enter sequence** puts the EkaPad into the **Enter** state. **Delete** can be used to make corrections. Use only the EkaPad's keys and chords during entry process; do NOT use the mouse. If you decide not to complete an entry, P&R **Alpha** chord TWICE to go to **Alpha** state. To complete an **Enter sequence**, end with either an **Enter** chord or an **Access** chord.

After an **Enter** or **Access** chord the EkaPad automatically changes the keypad momentarily to a number layout so you don't chord Nlock. You can write down the number location and item in a list to help you remember. Which ever number pad layout you use will work; the EkaPad remembers the KEY(s) you press, so use the same number pad layout when referring to the list. **Phone pad layout** is used in the examples.

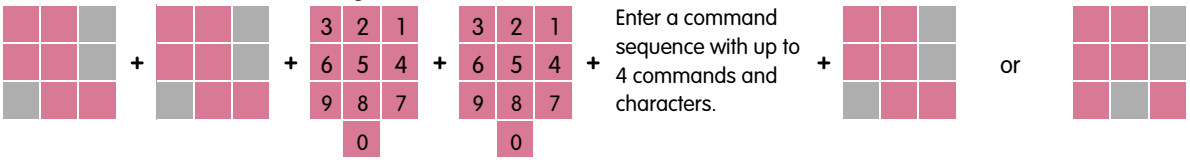
ShortCut Enter (single digit address)



Enter a command sequence with up to 4 commands and characters.

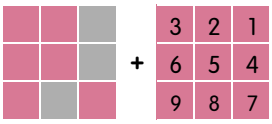
With the **ShortCut Enter** chord sequence you can store a sequence of up to 4 commands and characters (with prefix) for future playback. (To use a command set when using a qwerty keyboard you need to hold down all the keys together.) With the EkaPad, you P&R each chord one after the other, sequentially. So for command sets which you use frequently you may find it useful to create **ShortCuts.**

ShortCut Enter (double digit address)



Enter a command sequence with up to 4 commands and characters.

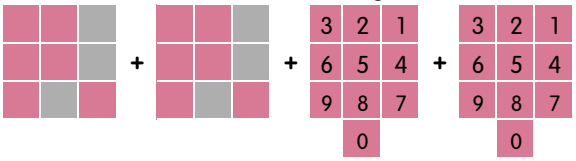
ShortCut Access (single digit address)



The command sequence is carried out.

P&R the **ShortCut Access** chord sequence and the action called for by the command sequence as stored in the selected register is carried out.

ShortCut Access (double digit address)



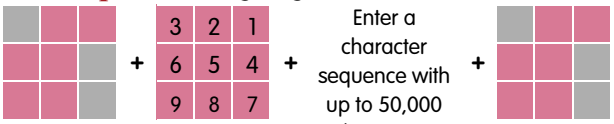
The command sequence is carried out.

Mac: Try this for fun (turns the screen from black to white). Register 2.

This will work if it is a Mac shortcut.

Enter | Address 2 | Command | Option | ctrl | Nlock | 8 | Nlock | Enter

Keep Enter (single digit address)

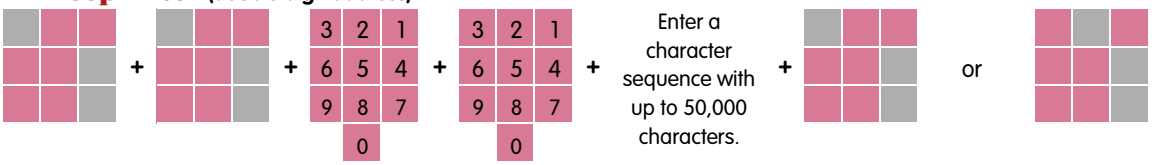


Enter a character sequence with up to 50,000 characters.

You can store often used phrases, letterhead, name and address, passwords or notes you take, for future playback.

With the **Keep Enter** chord sequence you can store a sequence of up to 50,000 characters for future playback. There are 99 addresses available. Each address stores about 500 characters. Every time you enter 500 characters during an entry, the EkaPad automatically opens another address and decreases the number of addresses available by one. You can use the **Delete** key to make corrections as you chord in a sequence. Do not use the mouse during entry, only EkaPad keys. When using **Keep Enter**, you can P&R **Alpha** once anytime to return to Alpha from another state, such as **Nlock.** To end an entry and not save it, P&R **Alpha Alpha** which ends the **Keep entry** and puts the EkaPad in **PowerUp** state.

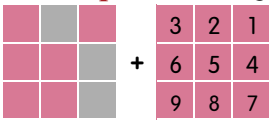
Keep Enter (double digit address)



Enter a character sequence with up to 50,000 characters.

or

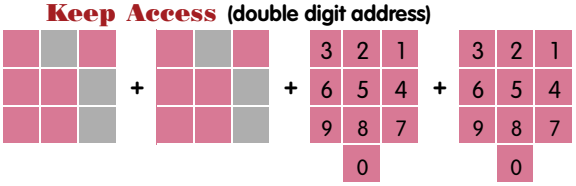
Keep Access (single digit address)



The character sequence is displayed.

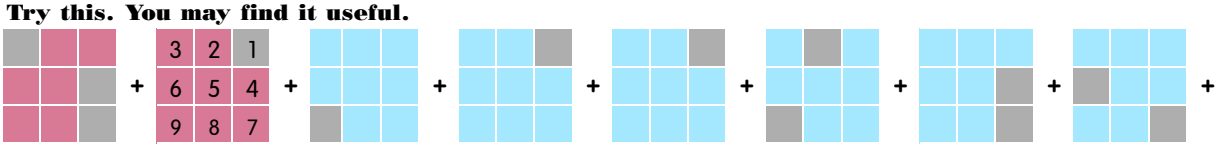
P&R the **Keep Access** chord sequence and the string of characters stored in the selected register is displayed on the screen, just as if you had entered them yourself.
You can stop a long **Keep** during playback by P&R **Keep Access**.

Keep Access (double digit address)

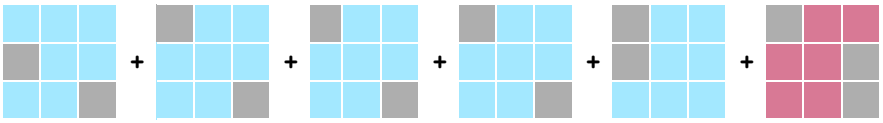


The stored string of characters is displayed.

Try this. You may find it useful.



Keep Enter Address 1 h t t p : /



/ w w w . Keep Enter

To access Address 1. do this:

Keep Access

1

Address 1

= **http://www.**

10-ones

How to utilize the 10-ones protocol, which makes it easy to have one finger chords for ShortCuts.

10-ones Single finger access to ten different ShortCuts

To utilize the 10-ones chord and protocol, follow along:

Step 1. Collect a set of ShortCuts which work with a particular application or you frequently use together.

Step 2. Take no more than ten and enter them into a range of ShortCut registers such as 10, 11, 12, …, 19 or 40, 41, 42, …, 49. Now this set of ShortCuts are in the teens or the forties range.

Step 3. To access a set of ShortCuts for single finger action, P&R 10-ones, then the first digit of the range.

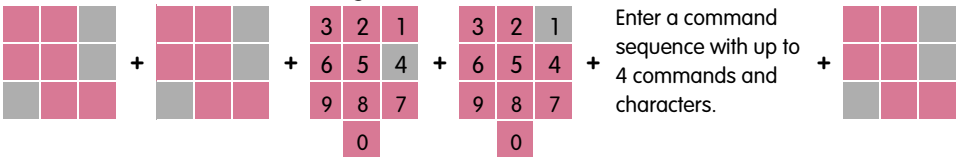
Step 4. Now P&R any (number) key - ShortCut action occurs for that key; P&R any other (number) key, and its ShortCut action occurs.

To Exit 10-ones, P&R Alpha.

Enter ShortCuts normally: Example is forties range

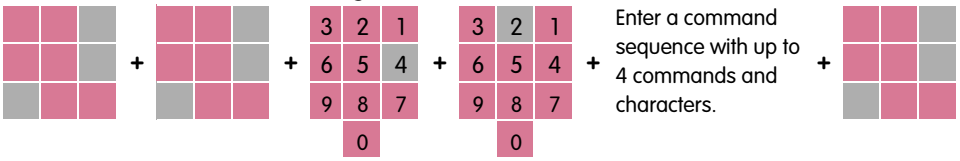
41 ShortCut to be stored at register 41

ShortCut Enter (double digit address)



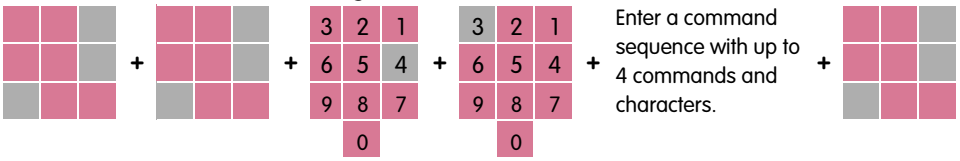
42 ShortCut to be stored at register 42

ShortCut Enter (double digit address)



43 ShortCut to be stored at register 43

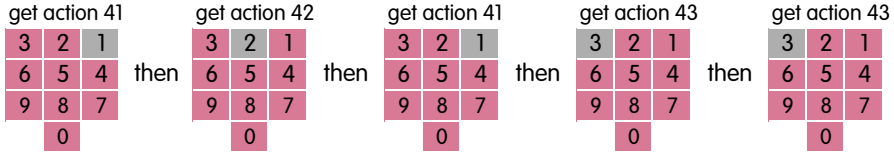
ShortCut Enter (double digit address)



Now to access ShortCut 41, or ShortCut 42, or ShortCut 43, or any one repeatedly, all you do is

10-ones

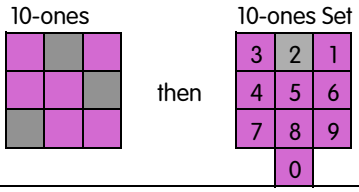
for example:



Exit 10-ones with Alpha

To ACCESS the Twenties Set

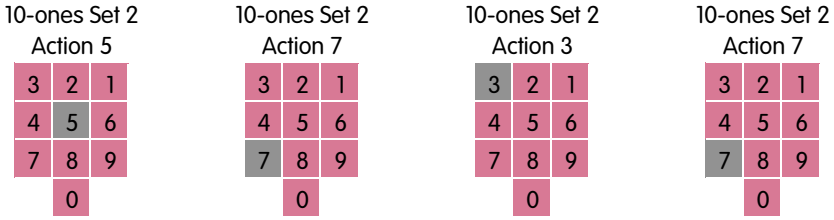
P&R 10-ones then P&R the first digit of the Set, 2.



This is an example.

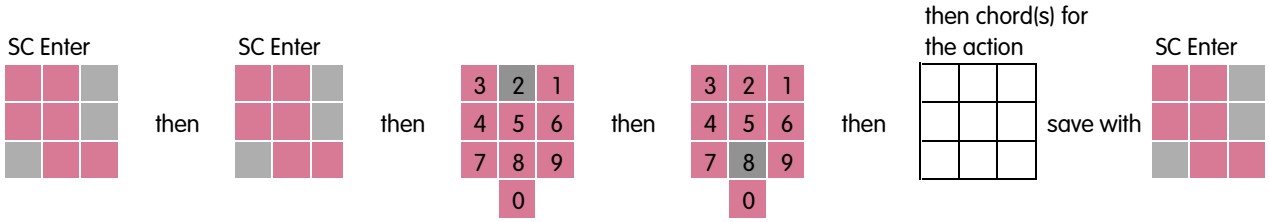
These are the ShortCut register numbers	25	27	23	27

To use the Set, press the single finger chord for the action you want, for example action 5. The Set remains so you can get the shortcuts you want until you P&R Alpha.



To End the Set, P&R the Alpha chord.

You can add to a 10-ones set at any time. For this example let's add action 8 to set Twenties.



NOTE for 10-ones

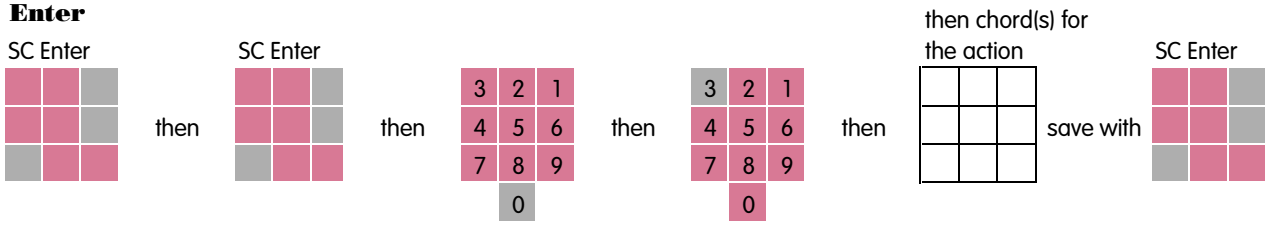
P&R 10-ones chord AND P&R a single finger chord takes you to that number's SC Set. If no action has been entered for the next P&R single finger chord, nothing will happen. Action happens only when a shortcut has been entered in that 2 digit register, in which case the shortcut is sent from the EkaPad. To Exit 10-ones, P&R Alpha.

Utilizing the Zeros set; ie, 00, 01, 02, ...,09

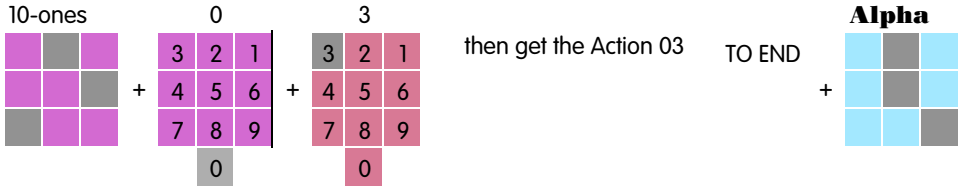
For this Zeros set, enter each ShortCut action as a 2 digit entry. Access this set by P&R 10-ones then P&R 0.

Example: enter ShortCut into register 03. Then access it with 10-ones.

Enter



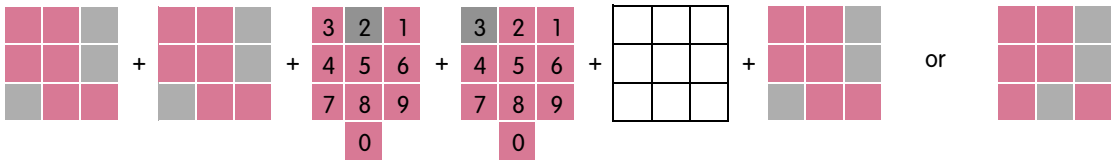
Access



Recap 10-ones & ShortCuts protocol

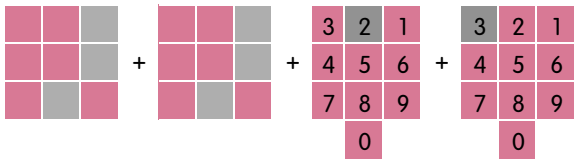
Enter an action — **Must end with SC Enter or SC Access**

SC Enter + SC Enter + 2 + 3 + action + SC Enter or SC Access

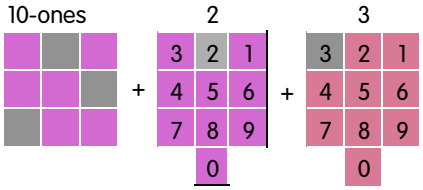


To access Action 23:

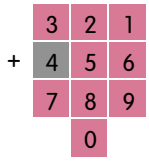
SC Access + SC Access + 2 + 3 then get the Action 23 **Returns to previous state**

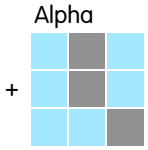


or 10-ones + 2 + 3 then get the Action 23 **Stays in the Twenties set**



4 then get the Action 24 **Stays in the Twenties set** TO END Alpha **Returns to previous state**





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