

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MIDI INTERFACE

FOR EARLY POLY SYNTH RETROFITS - fitted before approx June 1990

MIDI - - -

First - a few words about Midi. Midi is an acronym of Musical Instrument Digital Interface. It is a system for transferring information between synths or other equipment. The information is sent in digital format using codes laid down by the international Midi committee.

USING THE INTERFACE - - -

When you first turn on the synthesiser you will be in what is called omni on - poly mode. What this means in effect is that the interface is listening on all the Midi channels at once, and will respond to information on any of them. You can switch to omni off - poly mode by using the program mode push button and selecting a receive channel. What this means is that you can set the interface to respond to Midi information in one channel only.

MODE CHANGE PUSH BUTTON

This push button has several functions :-

1) Pressing once only enters patch change mode. Any key then selects a patch change which it sends through midi. You are then automatically returned to playing mode.

2) Pressing twice enters program mode. This enables you to program in such things as receive / transmit channel number information etc. Once you have entered program mode, the interface will stay in that mode until top C on the keyboard is pressed, and until that time, any key pressed will change a parameter.

On the following page is a list of what each key will do if pressed during program mode.

3) Pressing once and holding for a couple of seconds enters transpose mode. You will know this has happened because middle C will sound, and continue to do so until you press another key. You are then returned to playing mode.

The note you press will be the new middle C via midi in

Transpose mode cannot be entered from program mode.

WHEN NOT USING MIDI IN - ENSURE THAT VCF/VCA SWITCHES ARE TURNED OFF

C Receive channel 1 [Bottom C] Midi note number 36

Db " " 2

D " " 3

Eb " " 4

E " " 5

F " " 6

Gb " " 7

G " " 8

Ab " " 9

A " " 10

Bb " " 11

B " " 12

C " " 13

Db " " 14

D " " 15

Eb " " 16

E Not used

F Omni on mode (default)

Gb Not used

G Master reset (see note)

Ab Not used

A Ignore received master reset

Bb Not used

B " "

C Transmit channel 1 (default) [Middle C] Midi note number 60

Db " " 2

D " " 3

Eb " " 4

E " " 5

F " " 6

Gb " " 7

G " " 8

Ab " " 9

A " " 10

Bb " " 11

B " " 12

C " " 13

Db " " 14

D " " 15

Eb " " 16

E Not used

F Transmit Key on velocity decrease :

Gb " " " " normal (default) :

G " " " " increase :

Ab Not used

A Transmit Key off velocity decrease :

Bb " " " " normal (default) :

B " " " " increase :

C Receive program change (default)

Db ignore " "

D receive mod wheel (default)

Eb ignore " "

E receive pitch wheel (default)

F ignore " "

Gb receive after touch (default)

G ignore " "

Ab send velocity information to vcf/vca (default)

A send nothing to vcf/vca

Bb send controller 4 information to vcf/vca

B send aftertouch to vcf/vca (instead of to modulation)

C ENTER key - Press and release. [Top C] Midi note no. 96

Selecting a receive channel will automatically put the Midi into omni off mode. That is, it will receive on the selected channel only.

Master reset (G) sets all settings to their default values. Also sends all notes off code through midi. Press and hold down this key and then also press top C.

The transmit channel can be changed independently of the of the receive channel, and can be set even during omni on mode.

MIDI CONTROL OF RED PUSH BUTTON

The red push button can be "pressed" via midi as midi switch number 95 (5Fh) for regular program mode or 94 (5Eh) for transpose mode.

The selection of the push button is enough, it doesn't matter if it is being turned on or off.

In hexadecimal BX - 5F - 00 = program mode

In hexadecimal BX - 5E - 00 = transpose mode

Where X is the current midi channel.

[n.b. whilst in program/transpose modes the midi is in omni on mode]

MIDI CONNECTORS - -

MIDI IN should be connected to a MIDI OUT or a MIDI THRU similarly MIDI OUT should be connected only to a MIDI IN and a MIDI THRU should also be connected only to a MIDI IN.

MIDI OUT is the signal from the synthesiser (or drum machine etc.) that is to be sent to another instrument. MIDI IN is a received signal that contains MIDI information from another synth, and MIDI THRU is an exact copy of information arriving at the MIDI IN socket. This allows several instruments to be connected together.

If you want to wire your own MIDI cables the following information may be useful.

- 1) Although a 5 pin connector is used, only two connections plus an earth connection are required.
- 2) If you look at the din plug from the wiring side you will see that the pins are numbered. From left to right (or clockwise) these are 1 - 4 - 2 - 5 - 3.
- 3) The pins numbered 1 & 3 are not used.
- 4) The screen (earth) is connected to pin 2 (centre pin)
- 5) Pin 4 of one plug should be connected to pin 4 of the other
- 6) Pin 5 of one plug should be connected to pin 5 of the other
- 7) You should now have a working Midi lead
- 8) It is preferable to label one end of the cable MIDI IN & the other end MIDI OUT, to avoid confusion.

Copyright (c) KENTON Electronics & John Price 1986 - 1990

Kenton Electronics
Surbiton
Surrey
www.kenton.co.uk

Software version 3X42
9007010900