

# INSTRUCTIONS FOR MIDI INTERFACE

## SOLINA STRING ENSEMBLE

### USING THE MIDI INTERFACE - - -

When you turn on the synthesiser for the first time, you will be in omni-on mode - with the Strings section on MIDI channel 1 and the Bass section also on MIDI channel 1. When you select a receive channel or other set-up, this will be stored in non-volatile memory to be recalled when you next turn on the synth - all settings listed on the next page are stored.

String and Bass MIDI channels can be set independently - factory default is for both Strings and Bass to be set to MIDI channel 1 and omni-on.

When you set a receive channel for either Strings or Bass, the MIDI will be automatically set to omni-off.

The Strings section responds to MIDI notes 48 to 96 only (fixed). The Bass section responds to MIDI notes 36 to 55 but can be altered by using transpose mode. Pressing middle C (MIDI note 60) will leave the setting unchanged. Thus by pressing the C below middle C you can make the MIDI behave the same as the Solina (with the Bass section overlapping the strings).

Factory default is for the Bottom octave to be Bass only, with only the top 7 notes of the Bass overlapping the strings, bear in mind however that the Bass and Strings can be on separate MIDI channels.

If you want to put the machine back to the factory default settings at any time, switch the synth on whilst holding the red push button pressed - hold for a couple of seconds then release. See next page for factory default settings.

### MODE CHANGE PUSH BUTTON

This push button has two functions :-

1) Pressing once only enters SET-UP mode. This enables you to program in the receive channel number and omni on -off by pressing keys on the remote keyboard (DX7 D50 etc.)

Once you have entered program mode, the interface will stay in that mode until top C on the remote 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 on the remote keyboard will be the new middle C via MIDI in.

Transpose mode cannot be entered from program mode.

C	Receive channel	1	BASS SECTION - [MIDI note 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	Omni-on mode	[puts both sections in omni-on mode]	
F	Receive channel	1	STRING SECTION - [MIDI note 53]
Gb	"	"	2
G	"	"	3
Ab	"	"	4
A	"	"	5
Bb	"	"	6
B	"	"	7
C	"	"	8
Db	"	"	9
D	"	"	10
Eb	"	"	11
E	"	"	12
F	"	"	13
Gb	"	"	14
G	"	"	15
Ab	"	"	16
A	Not used	- -	
Bb	Not used	- -	
B	Not used	- -	
C	Not used	- -	
Db	Not used	- -	
D	Not used	- -	
Eb	Not used	- -	
E	Not used	- -	
F	Not used	- -	
Gb	Not used	- -	
G	Not used	- -	
Ab	Not used	- -	
A	Not used	- -	
Bb	Not used	- -	
B	Not used	- -	
C	Not used	- -	
Db	Not used	- -	
D	Not used	- -	
Eb	Not used	- -	
E	Not used	- -	
F	Not used	- -	
Gb	Not used	- -	
G	Not used	- -	
Ab	Not used	- -	
A	Not used	- -	
Bb	Not used	- -	
B	Not used	- -	
C	ENTER key	- Press and release. - [MIDI note 96]	

Factory default is  
 Bass = MIDI chan 1  
 String = MIDI chan 1  
 with omni-on

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

- [MIDI note 60]

## 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 1986-2001

Kenton Electronics  
Brookfarm House  
Station Road  
South Wimbledon  
London  
SW19 2LP  
UK

Tel +44 (0)20 8544 9200

Fax +44 (0)20 8544 9300

[www.kenton.co.uk](http://www.kenton.co.uk)

SSTR4111/9109111400/JKP