INSTRUCTIONS FOR MIDI INTERFACE

FOR EARLY MONO 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.

(n.b. programming on this synth is accomplished by pressing the mode change push button and then pressing keys on an EXTERNAL keyboard. The top C referred to, is top C on a 61 note keyboard.)

MODE CHANGE PUSH BUTTON

This push button has several functions :-

1) Pressing once 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.

2) 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.

Whichever note you press on the remote keyboard becomes the new middle C via midi. Transpose mode cannot be entered from program mode.

FILTER Filter can also be controlled by controller number 4 or aftertouch instead of velocity by selecting it while in program mode. (see above & next page)

С	Receive channel	1 [Bottom C	on DX-7] I	Midi note 36 (24	lh)
Db	пп	2			
D	п п	3			
Eb	пп	4			
Е	п п	5			
– ਸ	п п	6			
- Ch		7			
C C	и и	8	Select	tina a receive c	hannel
J ∧h	и и	9	will	a iccelve e	1t the
7		10	Midi a	into omni off mo	
A Dh		11	That .	inco omni ori me	jue.
עם		10	that .	is, it will rece	
В		12	the se	elected channel	only.
C Dl-		13			
מט		14			
D	"	15			
Eb	-	16			
E	Not used		Master rea	set (G) sets all	-
F	Omni on mode (def	ault)	settings	to their default	2
Gb	Not used		values. A	lso sends all no	otes
G	Master reset (see	note)	off code t	through midi. Pr	cess
Ab	Not used		and hold of	down this key an	ıd
A	Ignore received m	aster reset	then a	also press top C	2.
Bb	not used				
В	not used				
С	not used – –	[Middle C] M	Aidi note (60 (3Ch)	
Db	not used				
D	not used				
Eb	not used				
Е	not used				
F	not used				
Gb	not used				
G	not used				
∆h	not used				
Δ	not used				
Bh	not used				
B	not used				
C	not used				
Dh	not used				
עם	not used				
D Eb	not used				
т П	not used				
ь П	not used				
r cl-	not used				
GD	not used				
G	not used				
Ab	not used				
A	not used				
BD	not used				
В	not used				
C	not used				
Db	not used				
D	mod wheel on (def	ault)			
Eb	mod wheel off				
Ε	pitch bend on (de	fault)			
F	pitch bend off				
Gb	after touch on (d	lefault)			
G	after touch off				
Ab	send velocity inf	ormation to	filter (de	efault)	
A	send nothing to f	ilter (off)			
Bb	send controller 4	information	n to filte:	r	
В	send aftertouch t	o filter			
С	ENTER KEY - Press	and release	e. [Top C]	Midi note 96 (60h)

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. for midi channel 1 - X=0) [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. If you look at the din plug from the wiring side you will see 2) that the pins are numbered. From left to right (or clockwise) these are 1 - 4 - 2 - 5 - 3. The pins numbered 1 & 3 are not used. 3) The screen (earth) is connected to pin 2 (centre pin) 4) Pin 4 of one plug should be connected to pin 4 of the other 5) Pin 5 of one plug should be connected to pin 5 of the other 6) You should now have a working Midi lead 7) It is preferable to label one end of the cable MIDI IN & the 8) 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 Software versions 3X2N onwards 891123