# RMI HARMONIC SYNTHESIZER

# OPERATION MANUAL TECHNICAL MANUAL SCHEMATICS

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### SET-UP INFORMATION:

### Connections

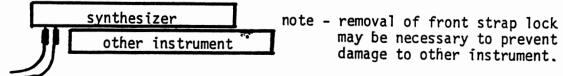
- a. A.C. power cord plugs into any convenience outlet it draws very little.
- b. Volume and Filter pedals plug into jacks labeled "pedals". No mistake can be made between "Volume" and "Filter" jacks because of different sizes. The synthesizer can be operated without the pedals being connected - you merely loose the control over the two functions.
- c. Audio outputs for Left and Right Voices are labeled "Left" and "Right" Output. The signals are low-level, high-impedence. Any microphone or guitar-type input will provide sufficient amplification. The audio system should have tweeters to reproduce the high frequencies being generated by the synthesizer.
- d. VCF Input allows external audio signals to be processed through the Dynamic Filter. When being used with the RMI Keyboard Computer, the Third Channel from the Computer can be routed through the filter for "wah" effects. Other audio sources such as guitars, microphones, or electric pianos can be passed through the filter for special effects. If some sources are too low in level to produce the desired effects, a small battery-operated preamp module can be inserted just before the VCF Input. Several companies manufacture such modules for use with guitars.

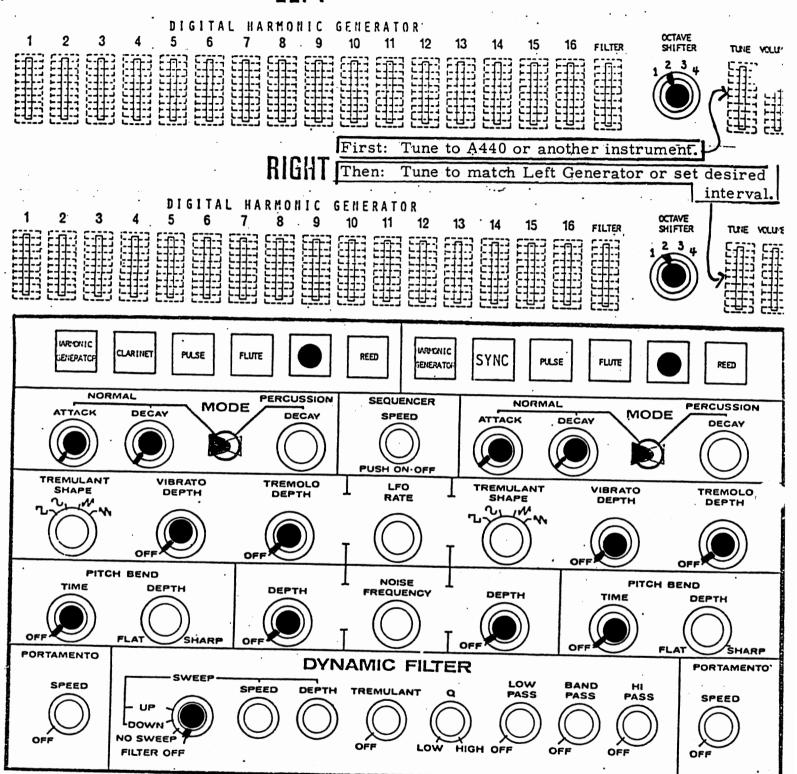
Stereo vs. Mono: For the best performance, two separate audio systems should be used for Left and Right audio outputs.

However, if two are not available, both Left and Right can be "mixed" into one amplifier having a two-channel input.

### 2. Using with other instruments

- a. Remove front legs by unscrewing brackets from case.
- b. Add LONG "leg extenders" to rear legs.(available from RMI).
- c. Place on top of other instrument in "piggy-back" style. Line up so that all plugs are to the left of other instrument:





NOTE: Arrow markings on the panel beside the Tuning Slider are a good approximate indication of A440 tuning. Set the sliders on the arrows, then proceed to tune by ear as indicated above. Interesting "beating" effects can be achieved by tuning the Right Voice slightly sharp.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE TUNING PROCEDURE

NUMBER TP-1

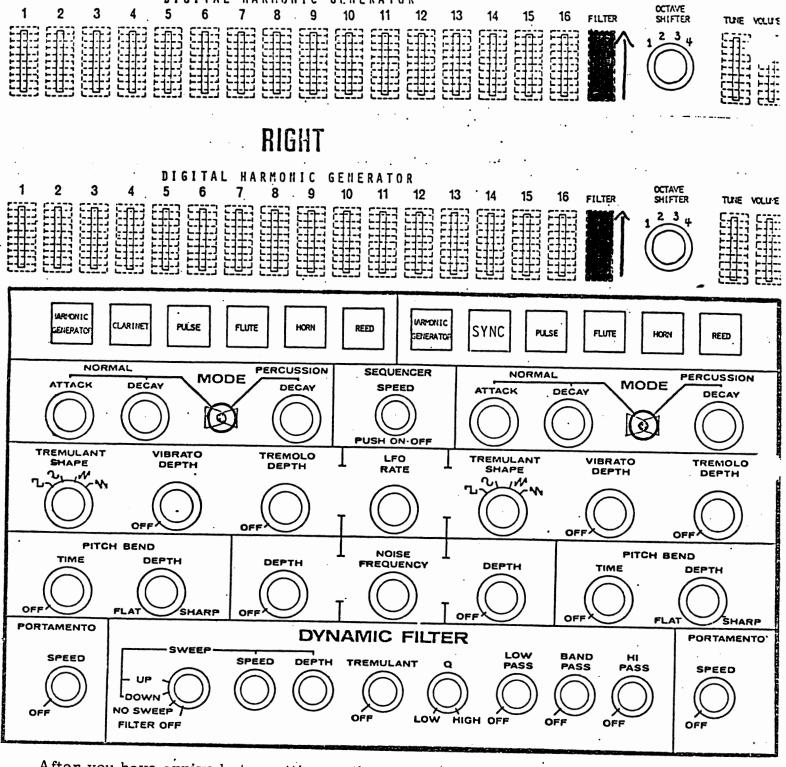
### TUNING COMBINATIONS:

By using the Left and Right Voice Octave Shifters and the Right Voice Tuning Slider, any interval can be set between the two voices.

		Octave Shifter		Tuning Slider		
	ENTERVAL:	LEFT:	RIGHT:	RIGHT:		
1.	Unison	one	one	tune for "unison" (slightly sharp for chorus effect)		
2.	Unison	two	two	same		
	Unison	three	three	· ·		
4.	Unison	four	four	II .		
5.	Octave	one	two	п		
6.	Octave	one	three	H .		
7.	Octave	one	four:	H .		
8.	Octave ;	two	one	п		
9.	Octave	two	three	· · · ·		
10.	Octave	two	four	u .		
11.	Octave	three	one	n		
12.	Octave	three	two	II .		
13.	Octave	three	four	II .		
14.	Octave	four	one	H ·		
15.	Octave	four	two	и		
16.	Octave	four	three	tt		
17.	Third	one	one	tune for a third above (major or minor)		
18.	Third	two	two	same		
19.	Third	three	three	u		
20.	Third	four	four	n		
21.	Tenth	one	two	п		
22.	2 oct.& 3rd	one	three	и		
23.	3 oct.& 3rd	one	four	п		
24.	<b>Tenth</b>	two	three	п		
25. 2	2 oct.& 3rd	two	four	u		
26. 1	enth	three	four	IL.		

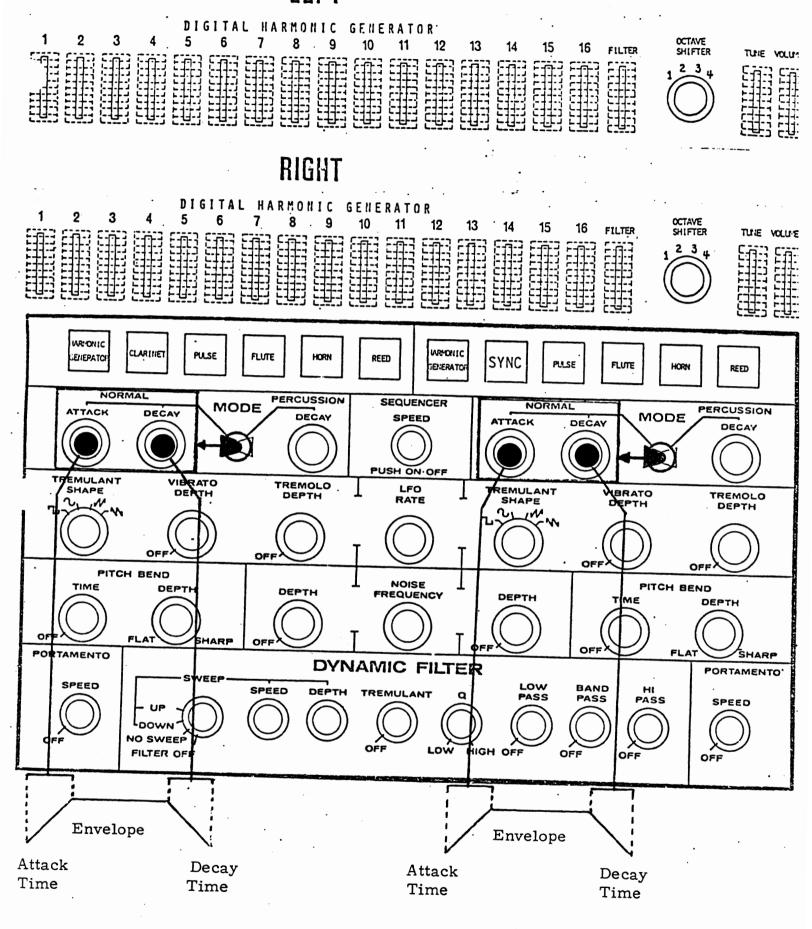
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DIGITAL HARMONIC



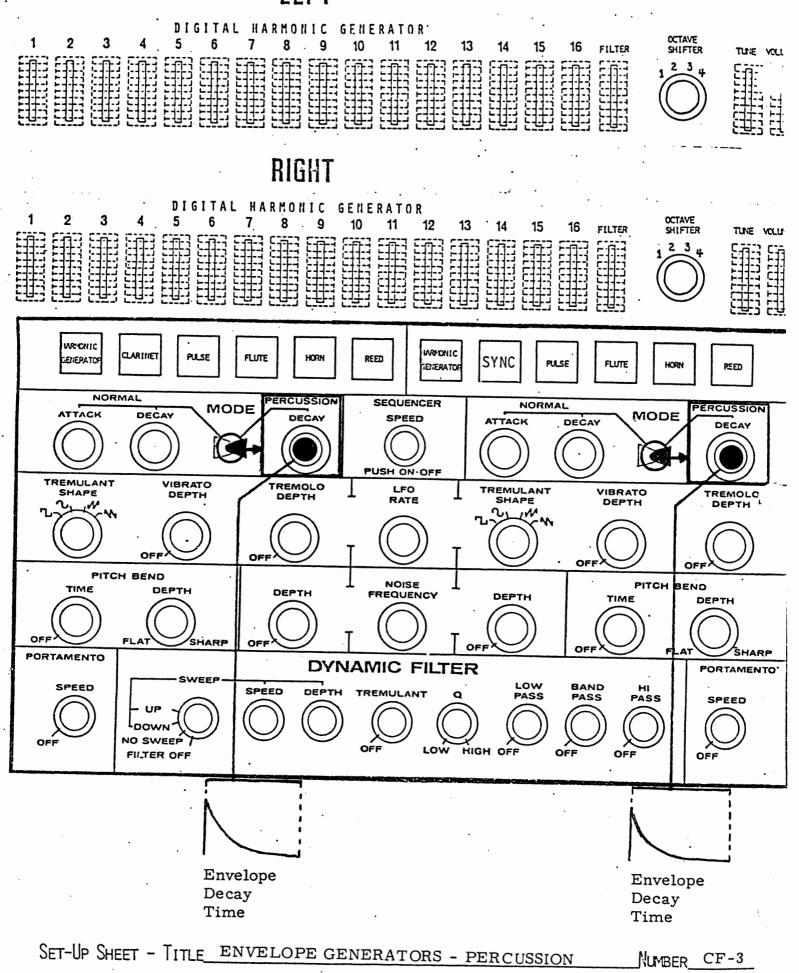
After you have arrived at a setting on the Harmonic Generator, should you desire a slight attenuation of highs for a more mellow tone, it is easily accomplished with the manual filter without resetting the harmonics. Raising the slider attentuates the highs.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE MANUAL LOW-PASS FILTERS NUMBER CF-1



SET-UP SHEET - TITLE ENVELOPE GENERATORS - NORMAL NUMBER CF-2

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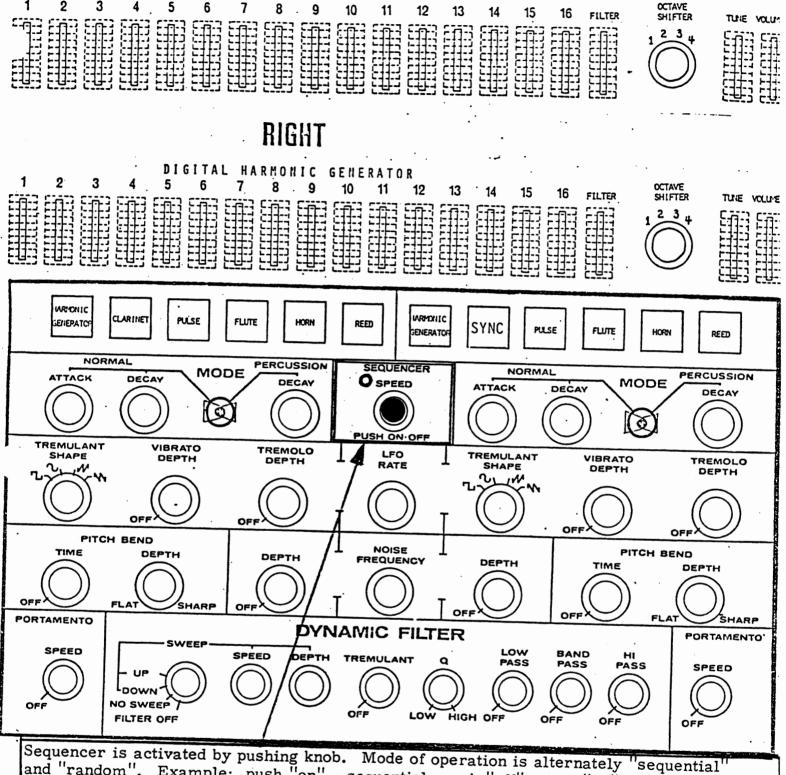
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### TUNING COMBINATIONS (contd.)

	Octave Shifter		Tuning Slider
INTERVAL:	LEFT:	RIGHT:	RIGHT:
27. Fifth	one	two	tune for a Perfect Fifth above
28. Fifth	two	three	same
29. Fifth	three	four	п
30. Twelfth	one	three	и
31. Twelfth	two	four	и
32. 2 oct.& 5th	one	four	II .

The tuning combinations listed are probably the most common and musically useful, however, DO NOT STOP HERE! EXPERIMENT! Try other combinations: major and minor seconds, fourths, diminished fifths and sevenths, etc. When tuning octaves and unisons, experiment with "dead" tuning vs. beats for "chorus" effects.

DIGITAL HARMONIC GENERATOR



Sequencer is activated by pushing knob. Mode of operation is alternately "sequential" and "random". Example: push "on" - sequential, push "off", push "on" - random, push "off", etc. Speed is set by turning knob. A pilot light indicates when the sequencer is in operation. If no keys are held, the light will remain "on". If keys are being held or pinned, the light will pulse when the sequencer "resets". In the "sequential" mode, this pulse of light will serve as a "downbeat" indicator for most rhythmic patterns or bass lines. In the "random" mode, it will pulse at random indicating the mode of operation.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE SEQUENCER CONTROL NUMBER CF-4

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### PROGRAMMING THE SEQUENCER



The sequencer can be activated by holding chords or groups of notes. However, if your hands are busy with controls or another instrument, the sequencer can be "programmed" by inserting RMI "Spare Fingers" into the keys (key wedges).

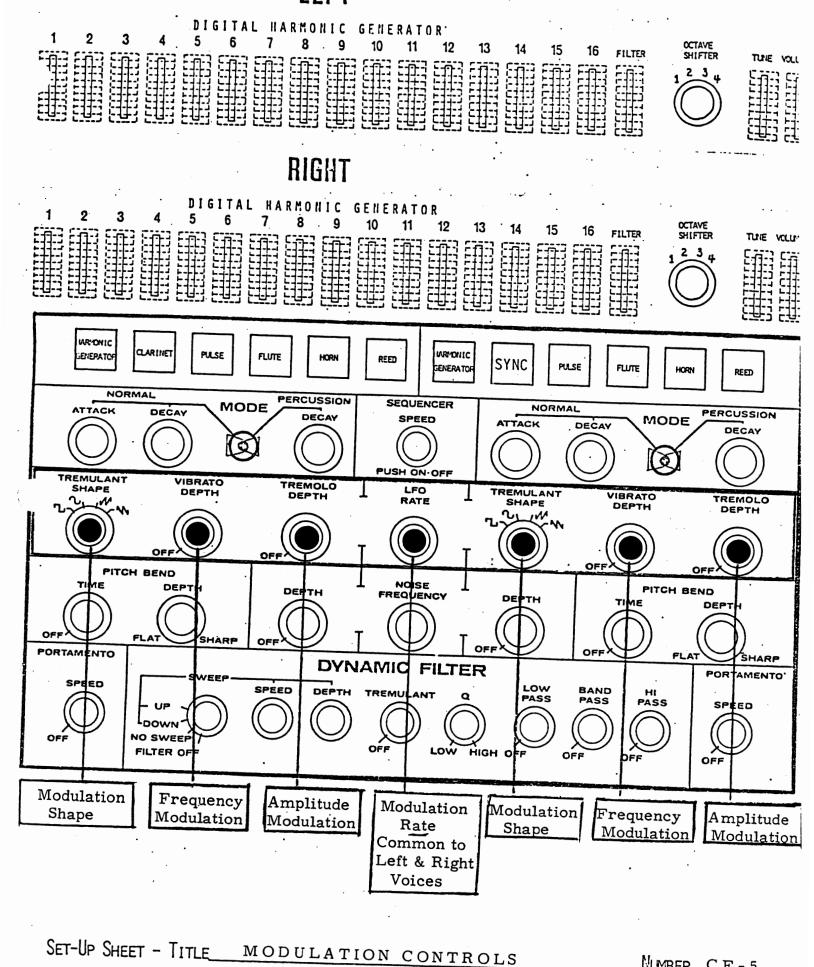
### Examples to try:

- 1. C1, G1, Bflat1, C2 (the makings of a good 'boogie bass')
- 2. C1, G1, C2, G2, C3, G3 (allows harmonic freedom in accompaniment)
- 3. C1, D1, E1, F1, G1, A1, B1, C1 (major scale harmonic freedom)

Try the major scale with the sequencer in the "random" mode.

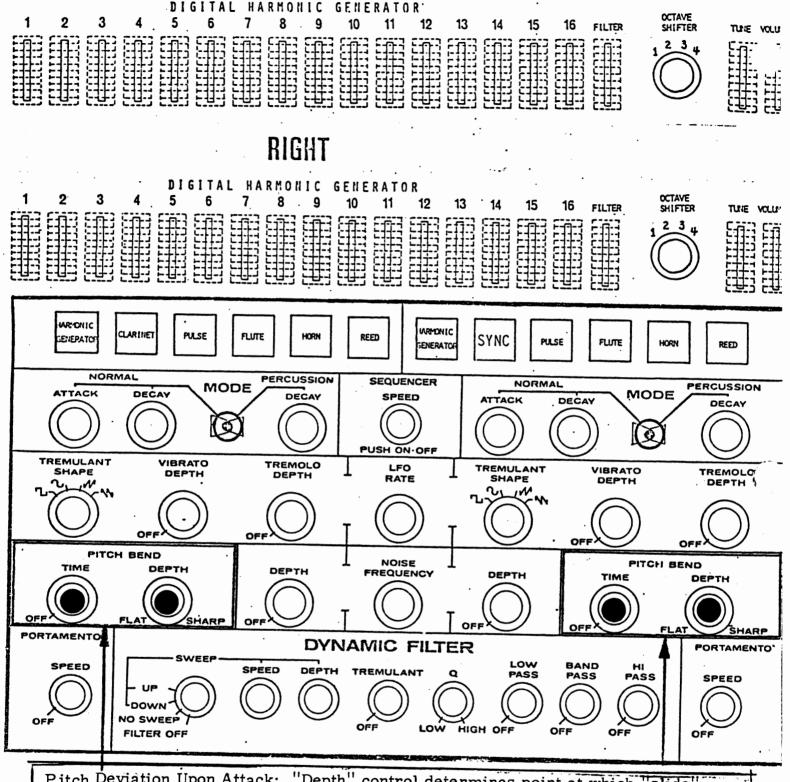
For rhythmic percussion effects:

A1, A2, A3



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NUMBER CF-5



Pitch Deviation Upon Attack: "Depth" control determines point at which "slide" begins. Setting "Depth" control to "flat" will cause pitch to start "flat" and slide up to the correct pitch. "Sharp" works in reverse, as you would expect. Setting the "Depth" control at 12:00 in the center of its travel will cause little or no deviation. "Time" control determines the time it will take to travel from the deviated pitch to the correct pitch.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE PITCH DEVIATION CONTROLS

NUMBER CF-6

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OCTAVE

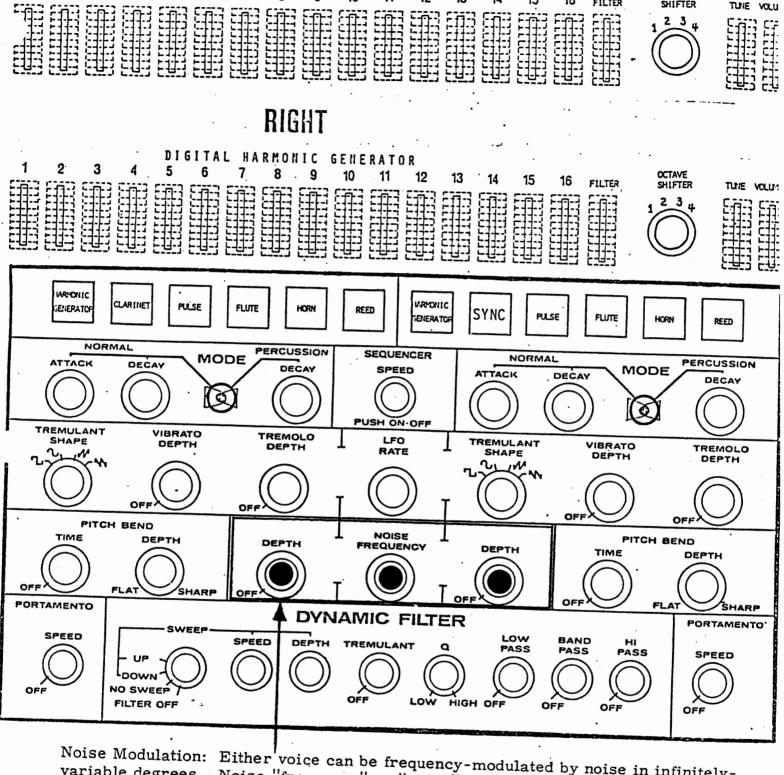
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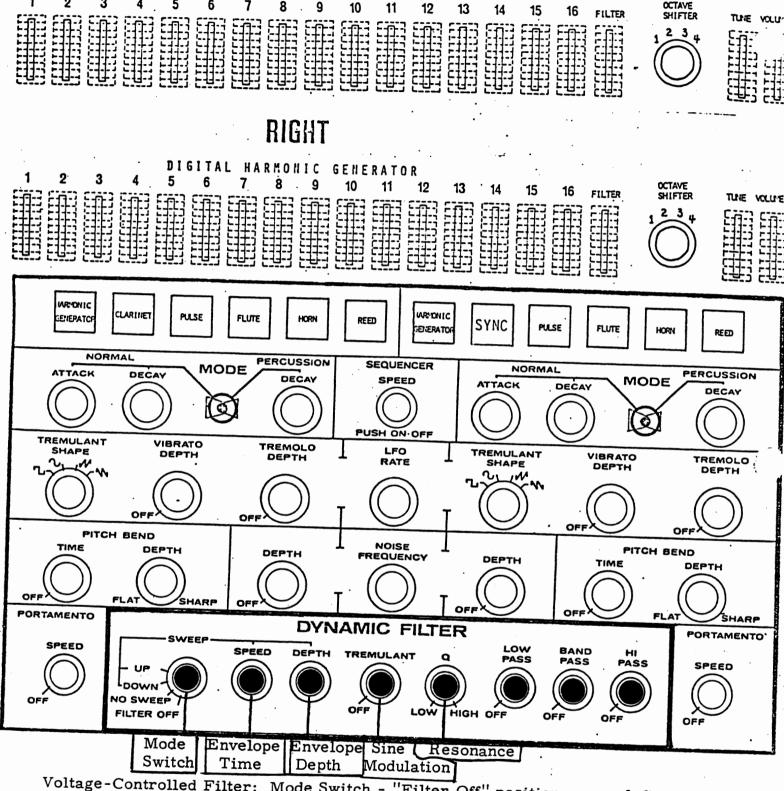


Noise Modulation: Either voice can be frequency-modulated by noise in infinitely-variable degrees. Noise "frequency" or "color" can be controlled from "pink" to "white". Most useful, however, is the "white" - turned fully clockwise. Noise modulation is most commonly used in creating drums, traps, and other percussion instruments. It is also effective in producing wind, thunder, and whistles. It is up to you to experiment.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE\_ NOISE MODULATION CF-7 TONTI-日田田田田

GENERATOR'

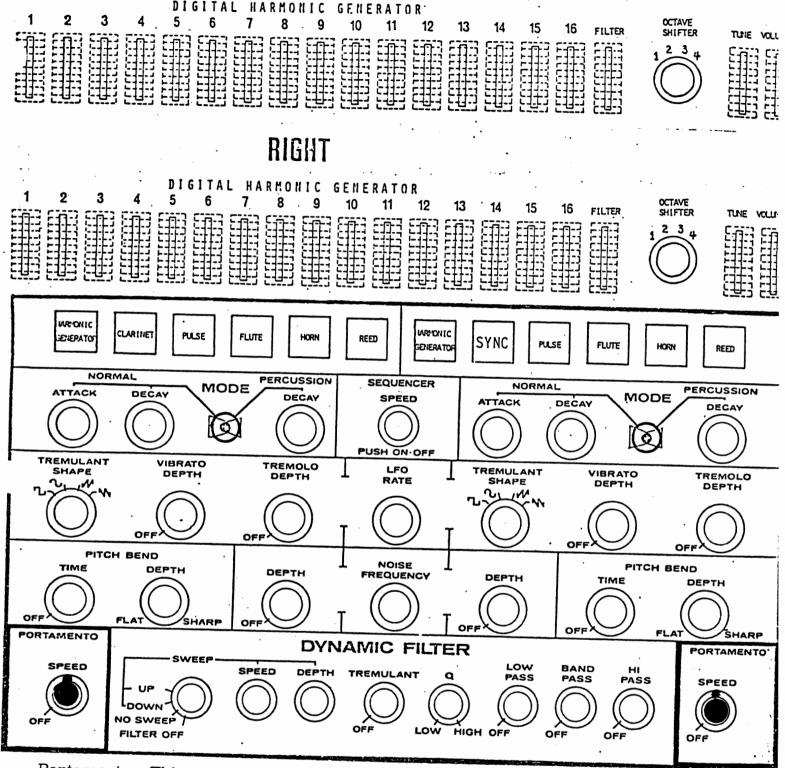
DIGITAL HARMONIC



Voltage-Controlled Filter: Mode Switch - "Filter Off" position passes left voice unaffected by the filter. "No Sweep" position activates filter allowing foot pedal control and/or sine modulation. "Up" or "Down" positions cause rising or falling ramp envelope modulations. Envelope "time" and "depth" are controllable. Low, band, and high pass outputs are mixable. Typical "wow" effects are created by modulating the full "low pass" with some "resonance". "Notch" filter effects are created by mixing low and high pass outputs in varying portions.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE VOLTAGE CONTROLLED FILTER

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Portamento: This very popular synthesizer effect refers to the sliding from one pitch played to the next pitch played. The RMI Harmonic Synthesizer is unique because of two features of the portamento - independent controls for each voice, and "follow-through" effect, causing the final desired pitch to be achieved without having to hold the key down. In most cases, you will find the 12:00 setting in the center most musically useful. To activate the portamento effect, play the first note desired, then hold down the long touch bar just above the keyboard; finally, play the note to which you want to slide. Hold the touch bar down until the pitch arrives at the desired note. Experiment with contrasting SET-UP SHEET - ITLE

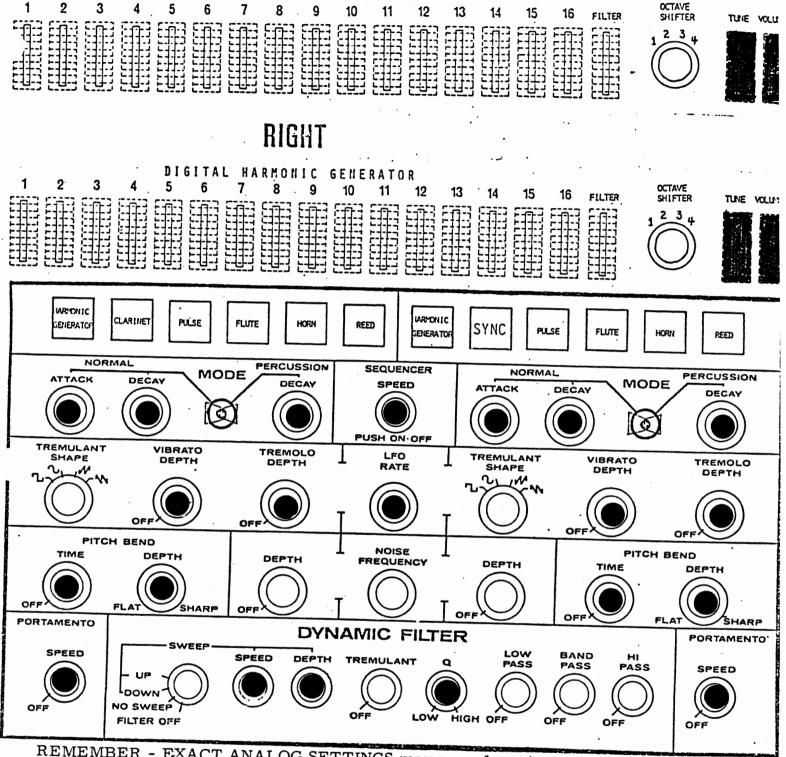
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REMEMBER - EXACT ANALOG SETTINGS may vary from instrument to instrument, not to mention the varying tastes of the individual owners. Therefore, you should set your panel controls to look as close as possible to the drawings, then EXPERIMENT with each variable control by adjusting it to either side of the initial setting. You will note that noise modulation, VCF outputs and sine modulation are not included as critical because they are usually full "on" or full "off."

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE CRITICAL ANALOG CONTROLS NUMBER CAC-1

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By now, you should have a rough idea of where the controls are and what effects they should have on the sound.

You are about ready to put all of this raw knowledge to practical use, but before you do, GO BACK AND ONCE AGAIN READ THE PAGE ON <u>CRITICAL ANALOG CONTROLS</u>. It will only take a minute. Those controls are what it's all about - interfacing the human being with the electronic machine. You have an idea of what you would like to hear, but the machine dosen't. You must tell it through the controls. Now, read that page, and let's get on with the best part - making the sounds.....

NOTE: When referring to the Set-Up Sheets,

ANY CONTROLS NOTE SHOULD BE IN THE "OFF" OR "MINIMUM" POSITION.

GENERATOR'

OCTAVE

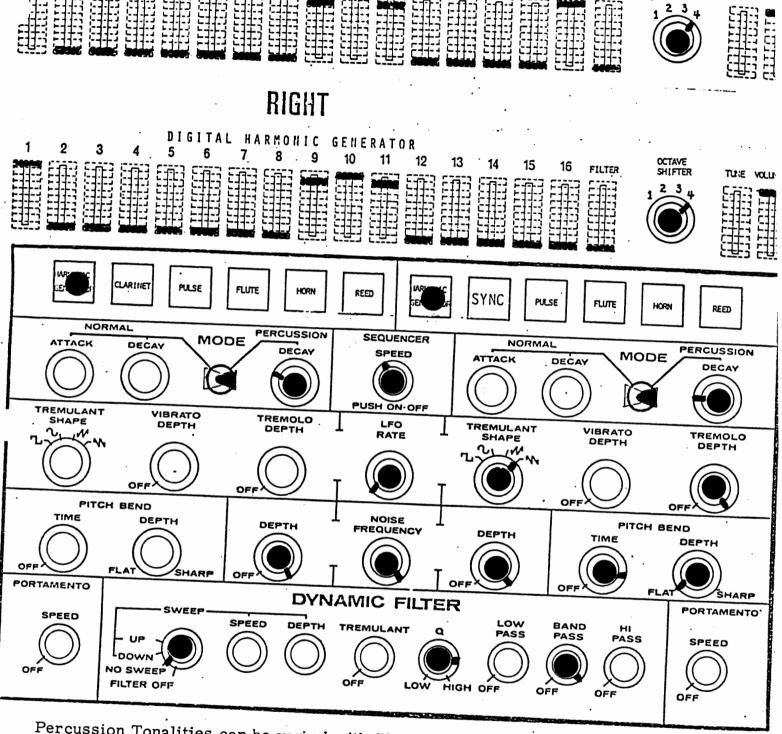
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FILTER

DIGITAL HARMONIC



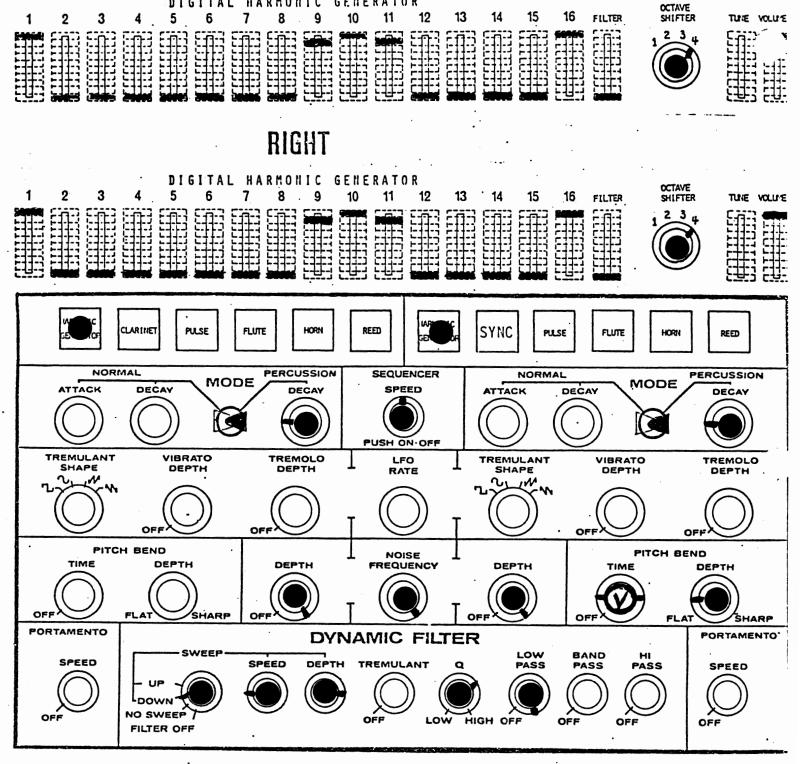
Percussion Tonalities can be varied with filter pedal.

Wedge keys for sequence:  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$ ,  $A_3$ .

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE PERCUSSION W. BLOCKS & TOM TOMUMBER SU-1

GENERATOR

DIGITAL HARMONIC

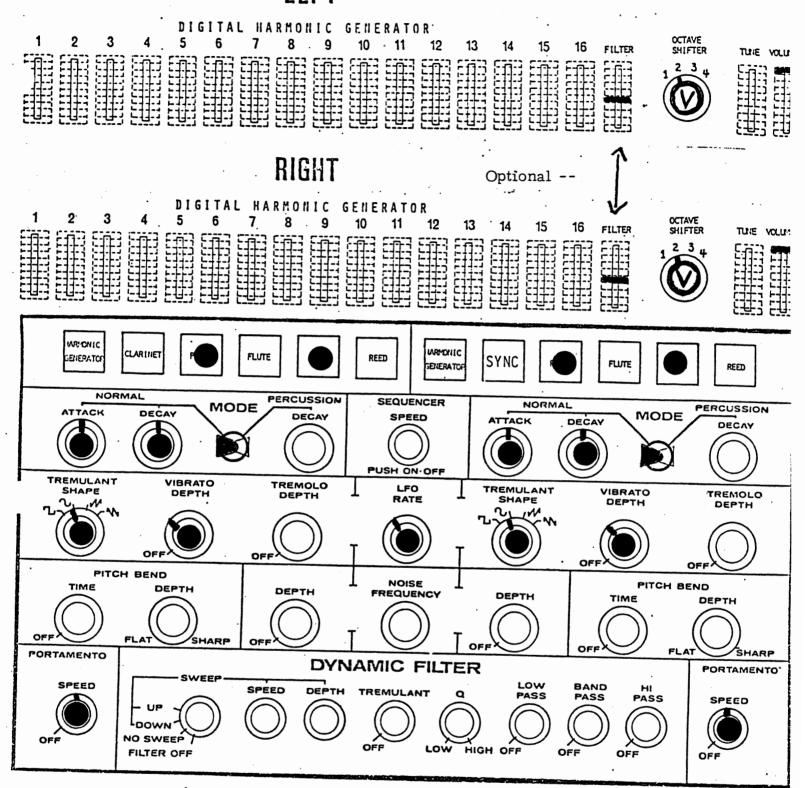


Percussion Tonalities can be varied with filter pedal.

Wedge keys for sequence: A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>3</sub>

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE PERCUSSION W. BASS DRUM & BLOCKSUMBER SU-2

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Vary Octave Shifters Together:

Notes: A. There should be a slight "beat" in the tuning between the left and right voices.

B. Portamento can be very effective.

- 1. Bass Viol
- 2. Cello
- 3. Viola
- 4. Violin

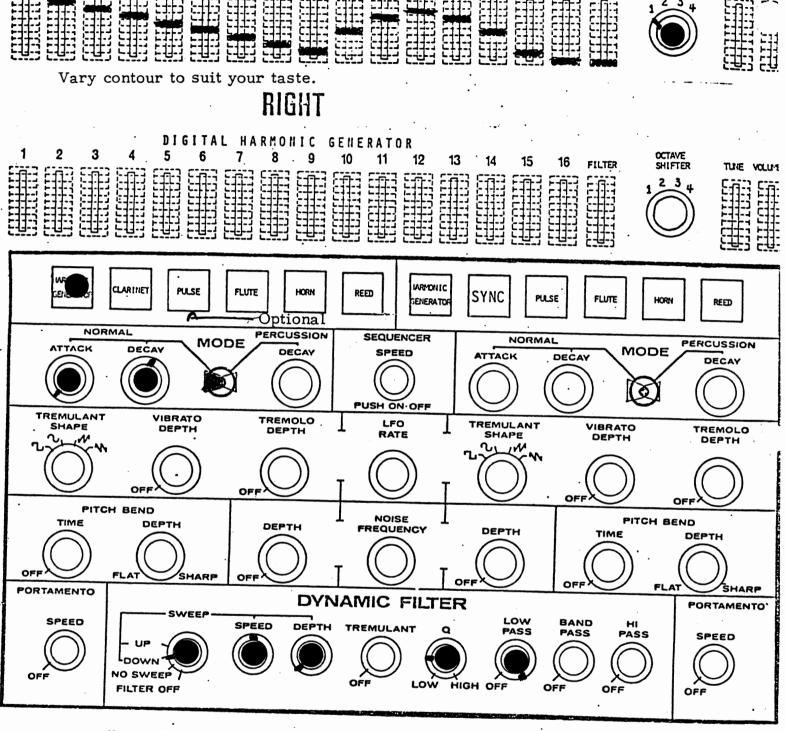
SET-UP SHEET - TITLE STRINGS

NUMBER SU-3

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GENERATOR'

DIGITAL HARMONIC



Filter "speed" & "depth" settings are particularly critical in producing a realistic bass sound -- experiment.

Suggestions: Try a "boogie" on the sequencer - Pin: C<sub>1</sub> G<sub>1</sub> B<sup>b</sup><sub>1</sub> C<sub>2</sub> Add percussion in the right voice, such as set-up sheet #1 or #2.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE ELECTRIC BASS

NUMBER SU-4

OCTAVE SHIFTER

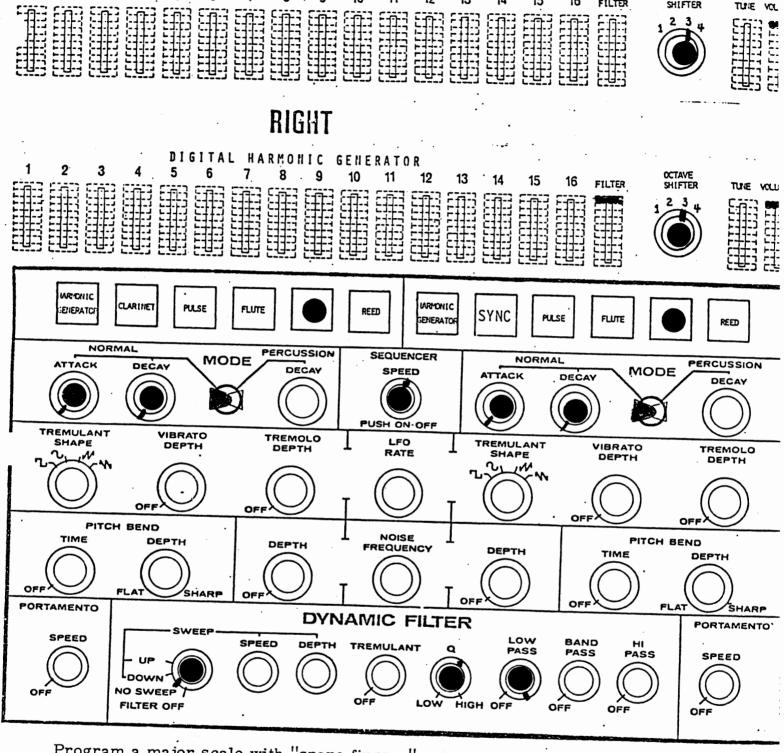
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GENERATOR'

DIGITAL HARMONIC

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Program a major scale with "spare fingers" Example:  $A_2 B_2 C#_3 D_3 E_3 F#_3 G#_3 A_3$ Set sequencer in "random" mode Use filter pedal for gradual "sweep" effects

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE HORN SEQUENCE

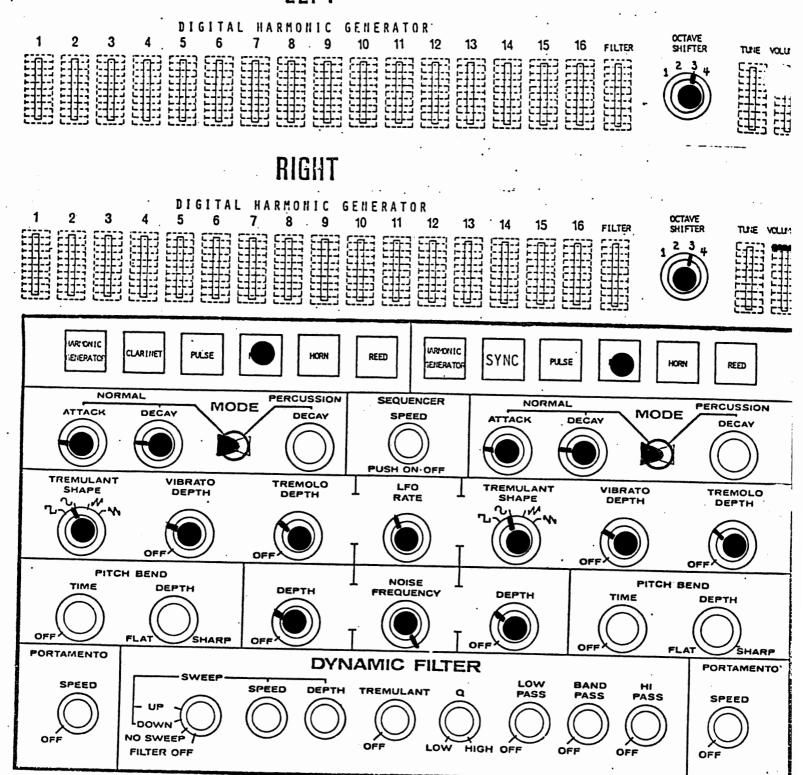
NUMBER SU-5

**OCTAVE** 

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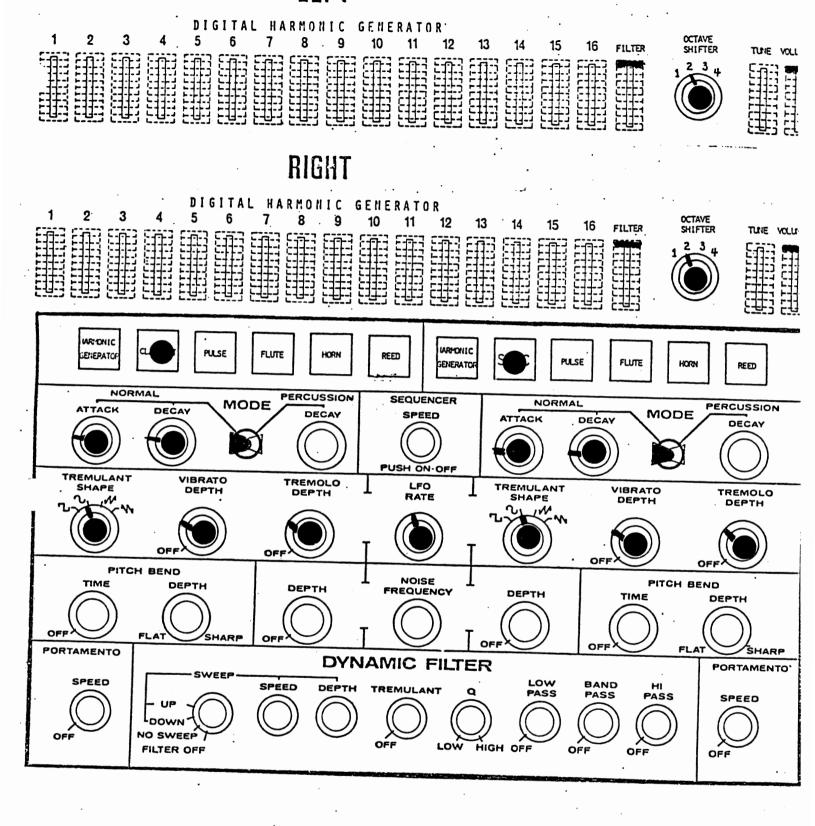
FILTER

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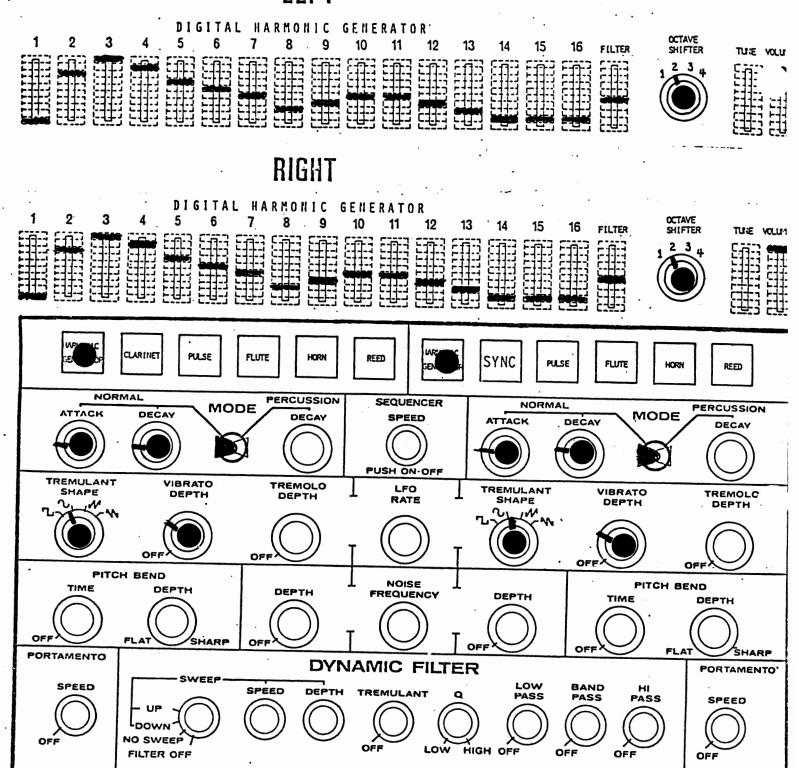
SET-UP SHEET - TITLE SOLO FLUTE

NUMBER SU-6



SET-UP SHEET - TITLE CLARINET SOLO

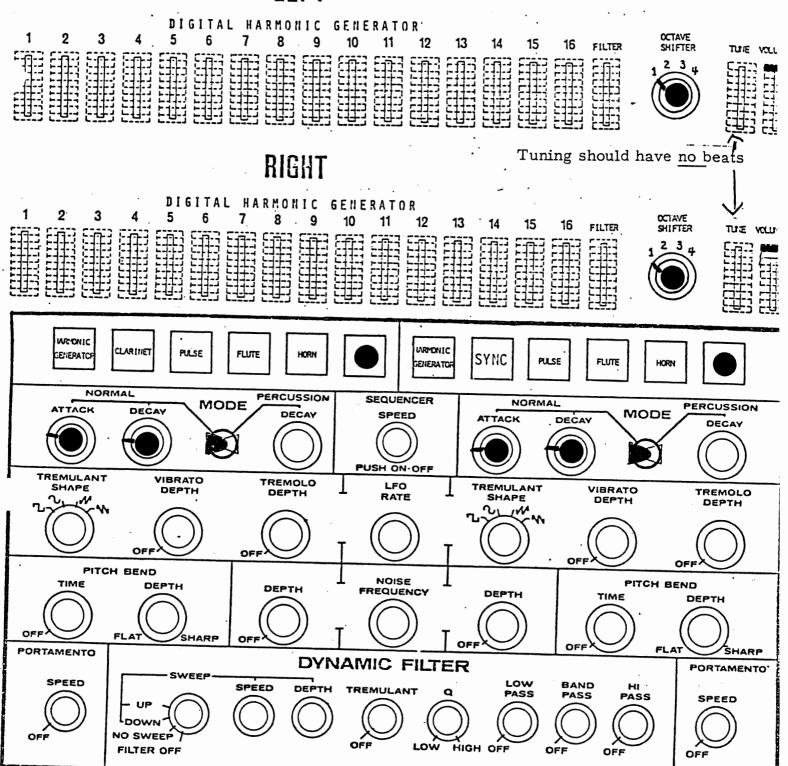
NUMBER SU-7



SET-UP SHEET - TITLE BAROQUE OBOE

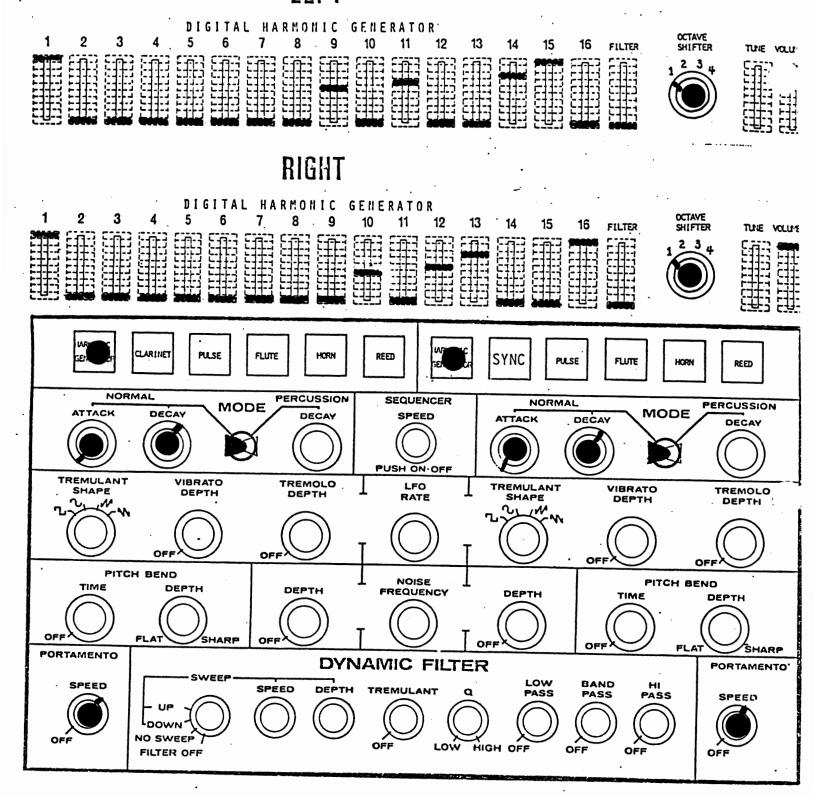
NUMBER SU-8

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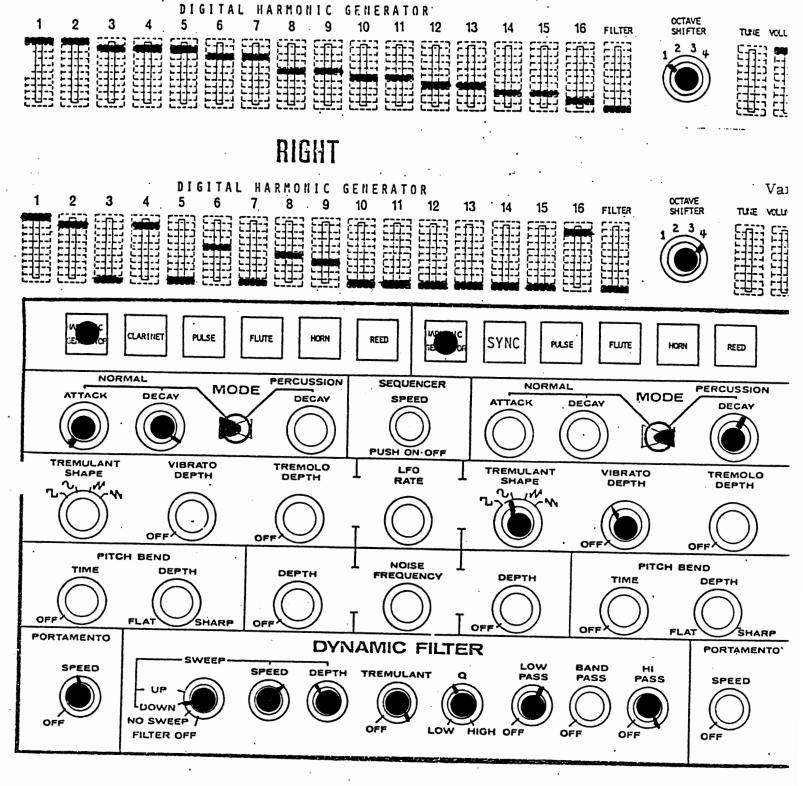
SET-UP SHEET - TITLE FESTIVAL TRUMPETS

NUMBER SU-9



SET-UP SHEET - TITLE RING MODULATOR EFFECT

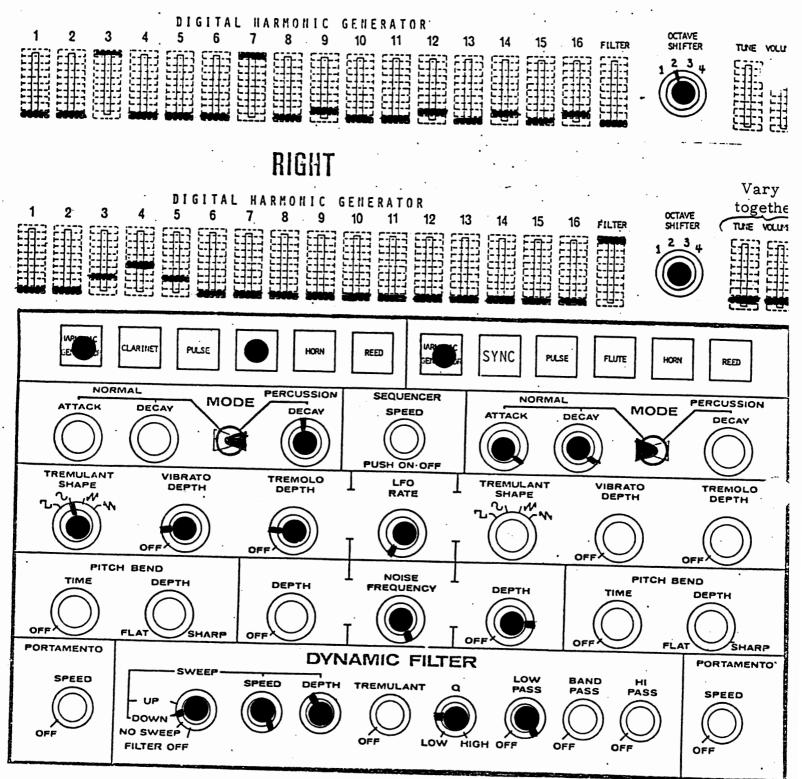
NUMBER SU-10



Modulated "notch" filter effect

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE BAROQUE BASS LINE W. BELLS NUMBER SU-11

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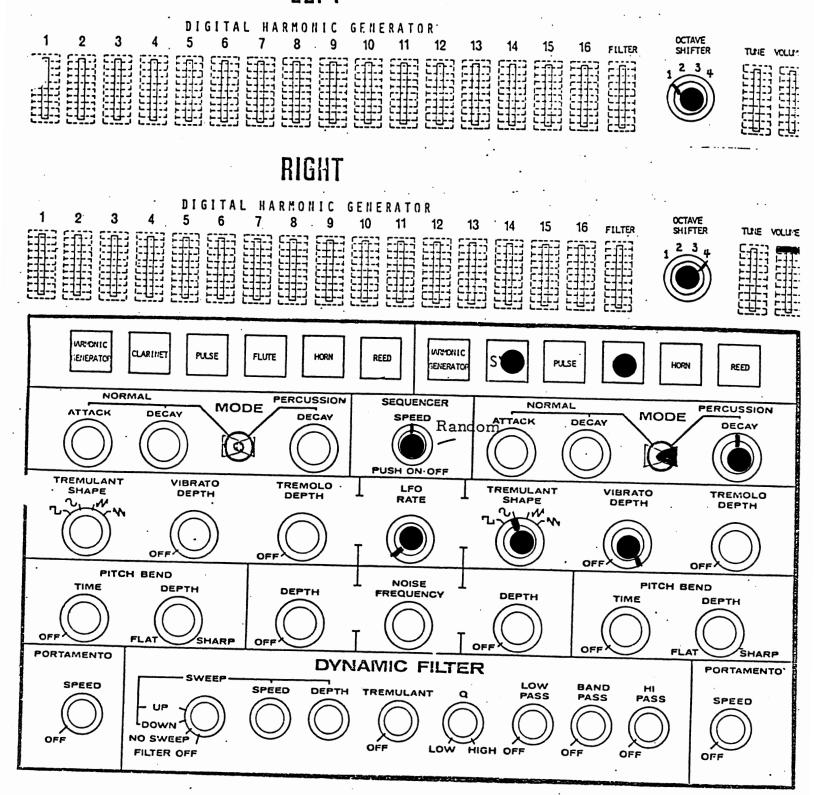


Press a key and hold (Low "E" is particularly effective).

While holding key, raise "tune" and "volume" sliders on right voice.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE HORROR MOVIE BACKGROUND (Bell & Wind) NUMBER

\_NUMBER SU-12



SET-UP SHEET - TITLE RANDOM BLUES HARP

NUMBER SU-13

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### DOING YOUR OWN THING:

The most exciting thing about synthesis is creating your own voices. Having tried several Set-Ups created by someone else, you probably have some ideas of your own. Of course, you can still create further variations on the Set-Ups by re-combining them. Example: the Left Voice of Set-Up #4 with the Right Voice of Set-Up #6, etc. However, let's get on with some actual creativity.

The following VOICING EXPERIMENTS are designed to take you through all of the control features of the RMI HARMONIC SYNTHESIZER. It is most important that you attempt to associate the sound effects with the controls. Herein lies the secret to becoming a synthesist.

**OCTAVE** 

SHIFTER

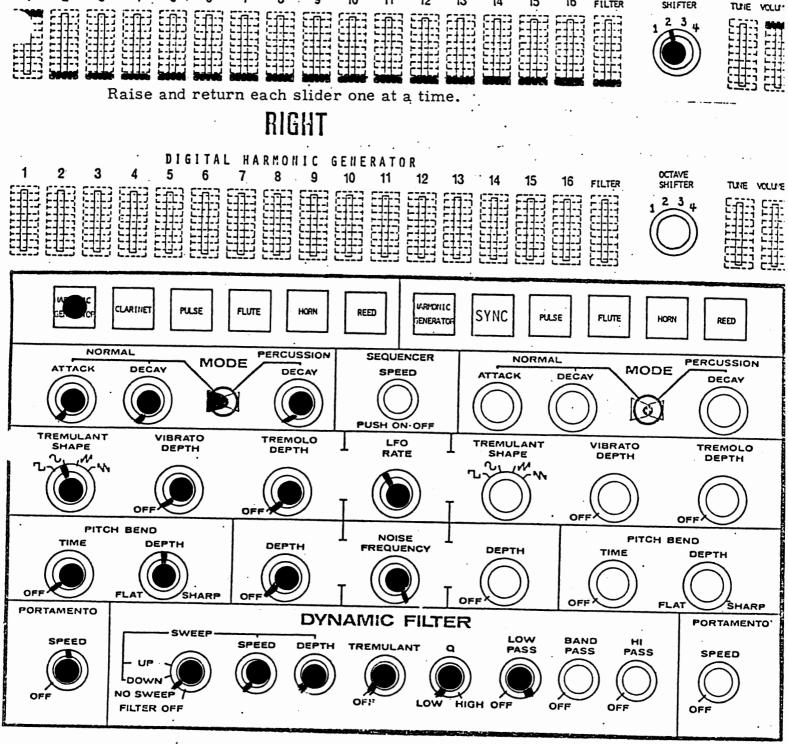
16

FILTER

GENERATOR'

DIGITAL HARMONIC

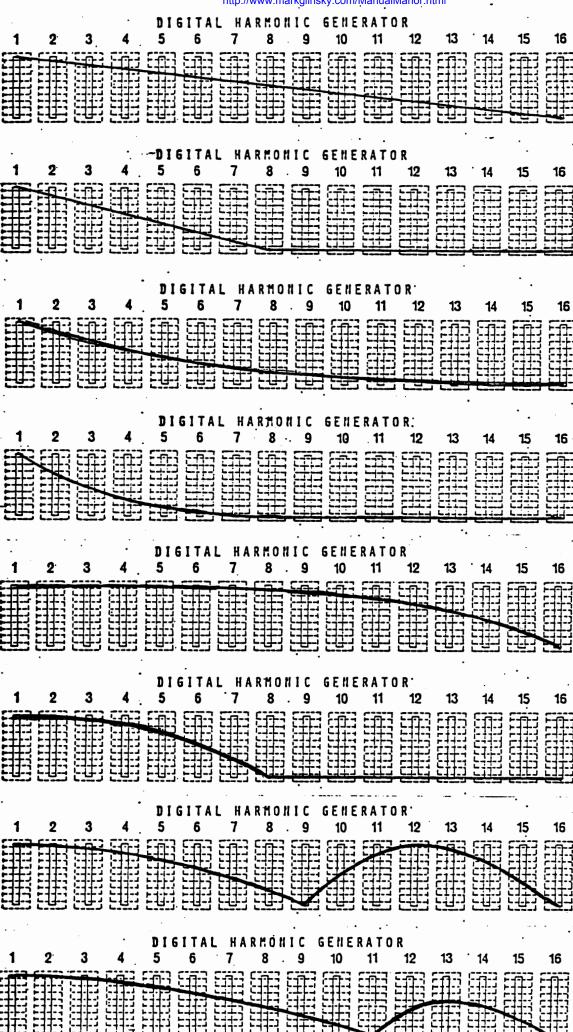
7



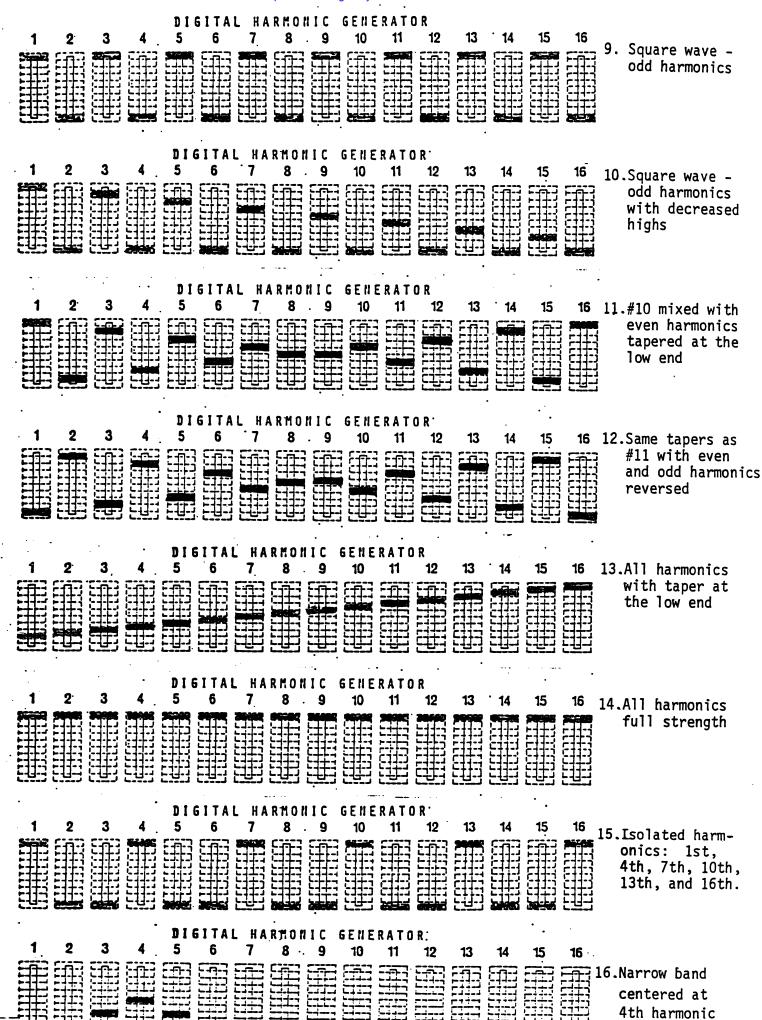
Volume Pedal (left) full open. Filter Pedal (right) full open. Hold a key so that sound is heard. Slowly raise 2nd harmonic slider. Return it. Raise 3rd and return it. Raise 4th, etc. Experiment with geometric contours that follow.

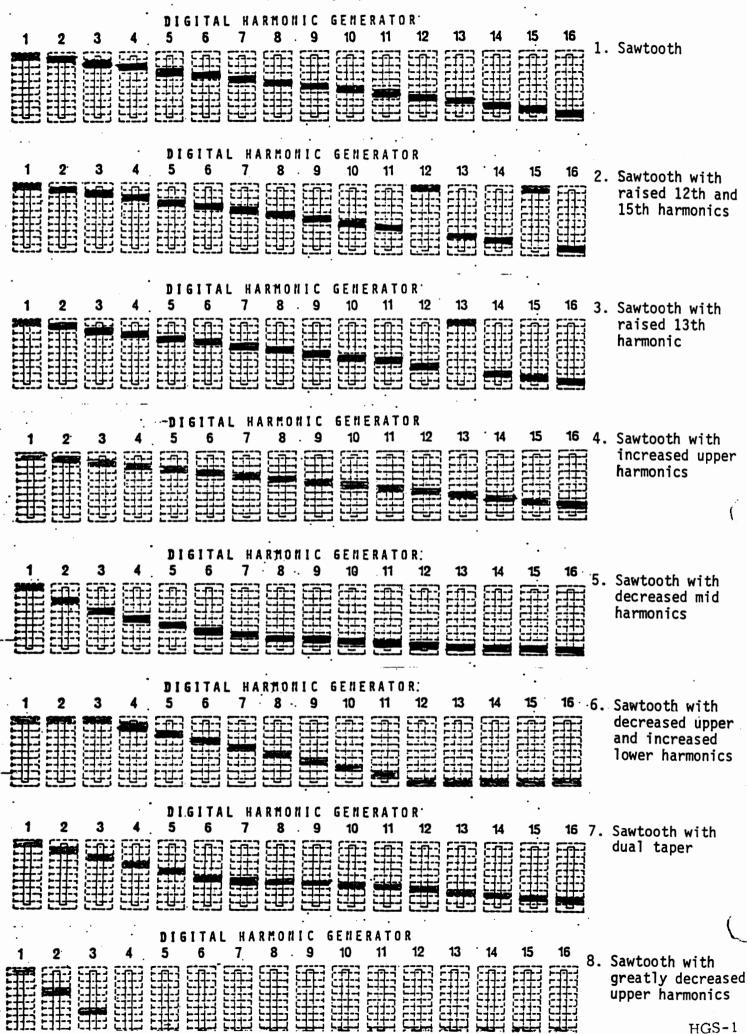
SET-UP SHEET - TITLE\_ VOICING EXPERIMENT VE-1 NUMBER HARMONIC CONTROL

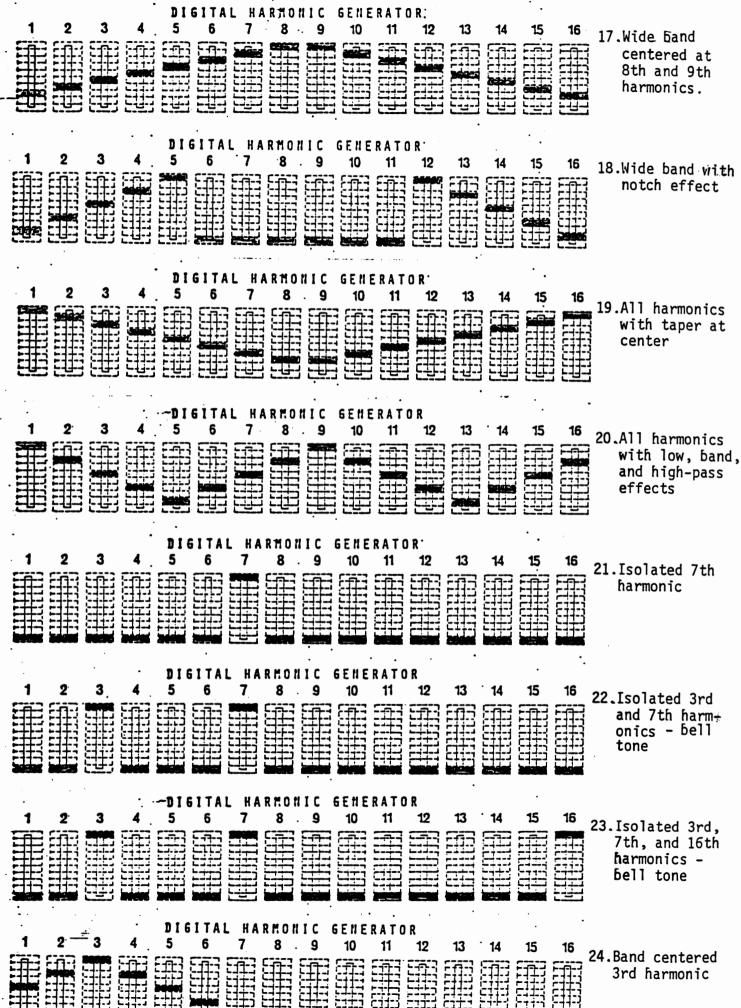
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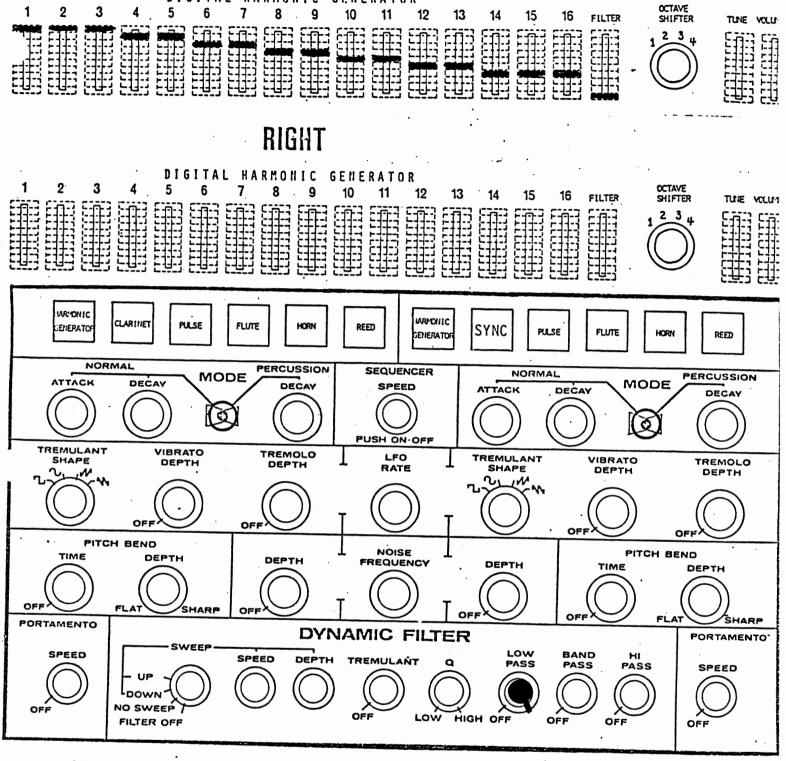
setting up a waveform on the Digital Harmonic Generator, you should think in general contours You will create set-ups and changes faster pushing each of example, the contour all sixteen silders, an of As finger across the tops rather than specific settings of individual harmonics. if you move sliders in groups rather than individually can be rapidly changed by wiping one finger across the one down as you pass THE CONTOUR APPROACH:







DIGITAL HARMONIC GENERATOR



All other controls as they were on Set-Up "VE-1".

Vary the filter pedal (right). Listen carefully to what is happening:

Upper Harmonics are being cut off by the low pass filter as you close the pedal.

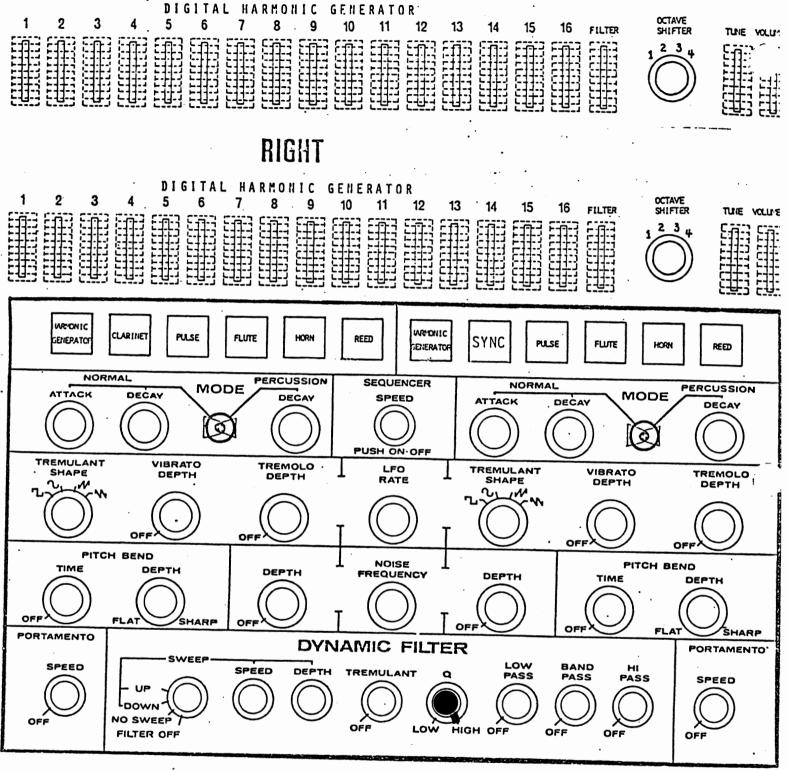
SET-UP SHEET - TITLE VOICING EXPERIMENT
Low Pass Filter

NUMBER VE-2

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All other controls as they were on Set-up "VE-2"

Very slowly move the filter pedal (right) from "full open" to "full close."

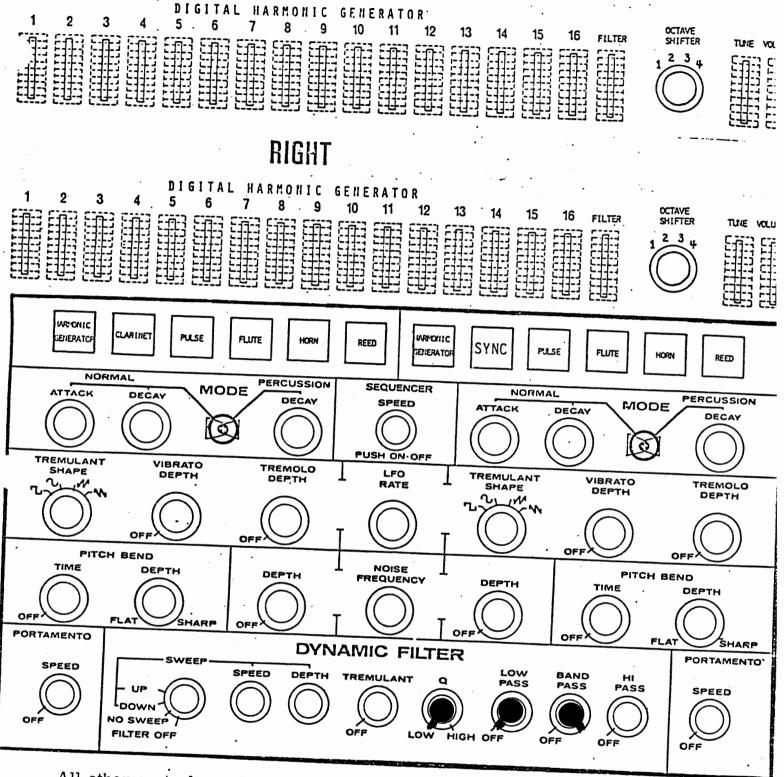
You will hear the cut-off point being resonated.

Try different "Q" settings for less resonance.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE VOICING EXPERIMENT

NUMBER VE-3

Low Pass Filter with Resonance



All other controls as they were on Set-Up "VE-3"

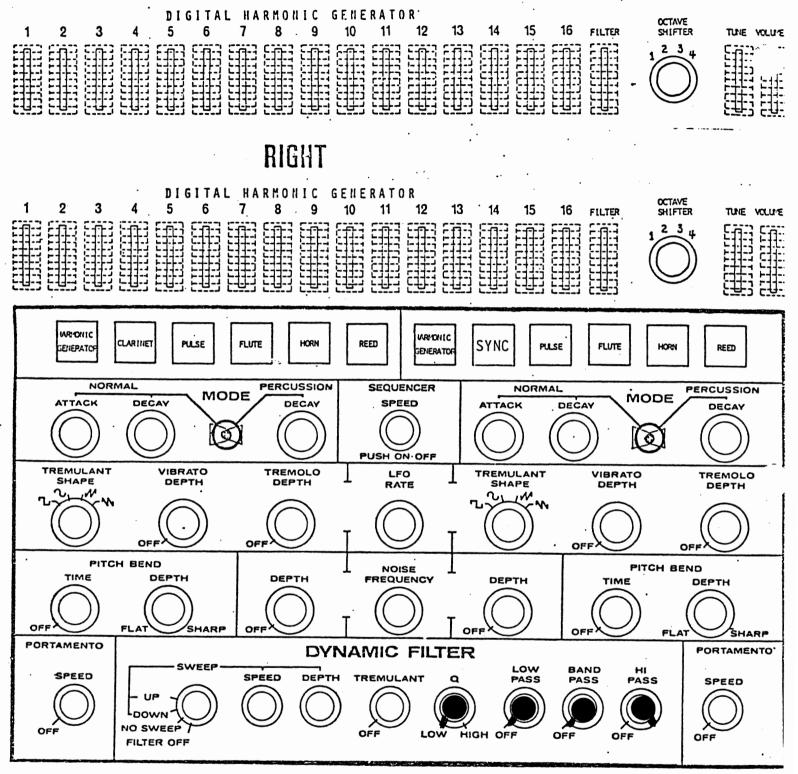
Open and close filter pedal. Note a narrow band of harmonics is heard moving from low to high. Add full resonance "Q" and repeat experiment.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE VOICING EXPERIMENT

BAND PASS FILTER

NUMBER VE-4

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO



All other controls as they were on Set-Up "VE-4" Repeat pedal experiment, then add resonance.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE VOICING EXPERIMENT

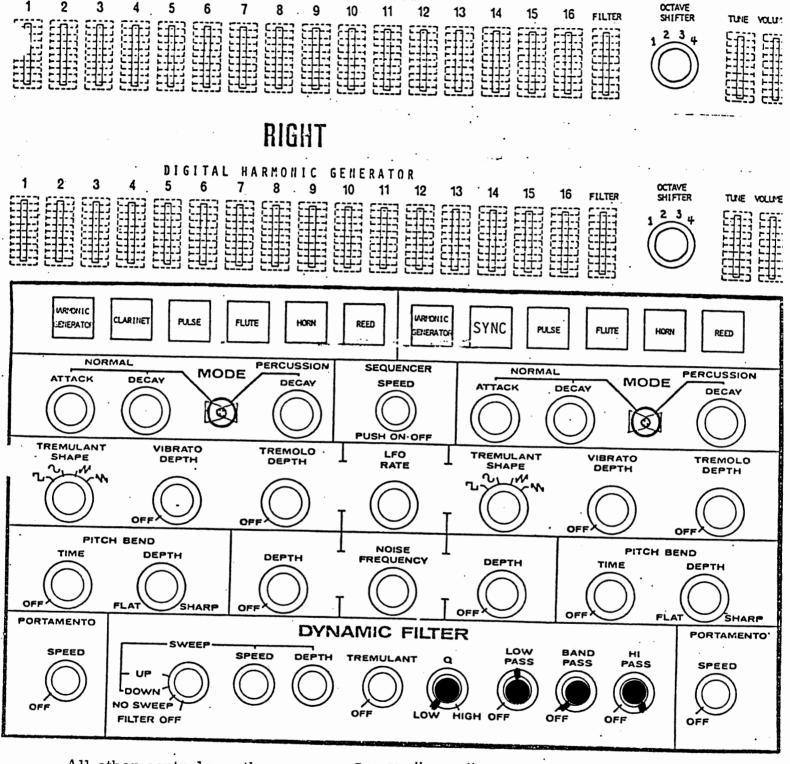
HIGH PASS FILTER

VE-5

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GENERATOR

DIGITAL HARMONIC



All other controls as they were on Set-Up "VE-5" Repeat pedal experiment, then add resonance.

Note: Partial "low pass" is mixed with full "high pass" to create "notch filter."

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE VOICING EXPERIMENT

NOTCH FILTER

NOTCH FILTER

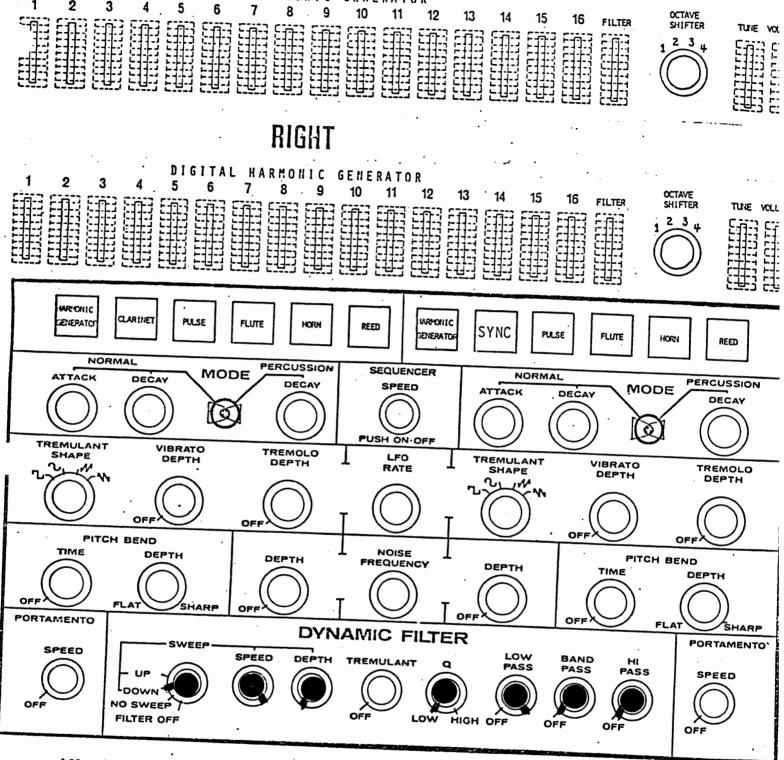
NOTCH FILTER

Dynamic Filtering is a very important part of synthesis. Before you go further, return to Set-Up VE-2 and repeat the experiments through Set-Up VE-6 until you feel that you have developed a good ear for the differences between "Low Pass", "Band Pass", "High Pass", "Notch", and "Resonance." You should be able to recognize each effect by merely listening.

Now, we can continue with Modulation of the Filter by LFO Sine and Rising or Falling-Ramp Envelopes.

GENERATOR'

DIGITAL HARMONIC



All other controls as before. Close filter pedal. Repeat key slowly. Note change in harmonic content after key is pressed. Increase "depth" to "full" and repeat. Vary "speed." Repeat this experiment with "band pass" settings, then "high pass" and "notch," each time varying the resonance "Q".

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE VOICING EXPERIMENT

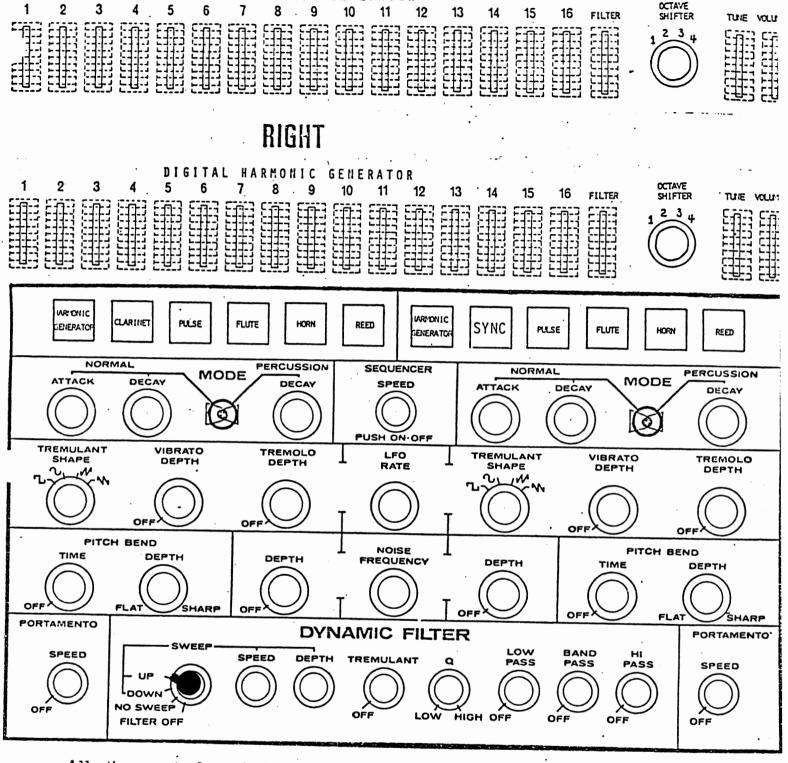
NUMBER VE-7

Filter Modulation by Falling-Ramp Envelope

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GENERATOR'

DIGITAL HARMONIC



All other controls as before. Close Filter Pedal.

Repeat Experiment'VE-7" in its entirety.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE VOICING EXPERIMENT
Filter Modulation by Riging Roman

NUMBER VE-8

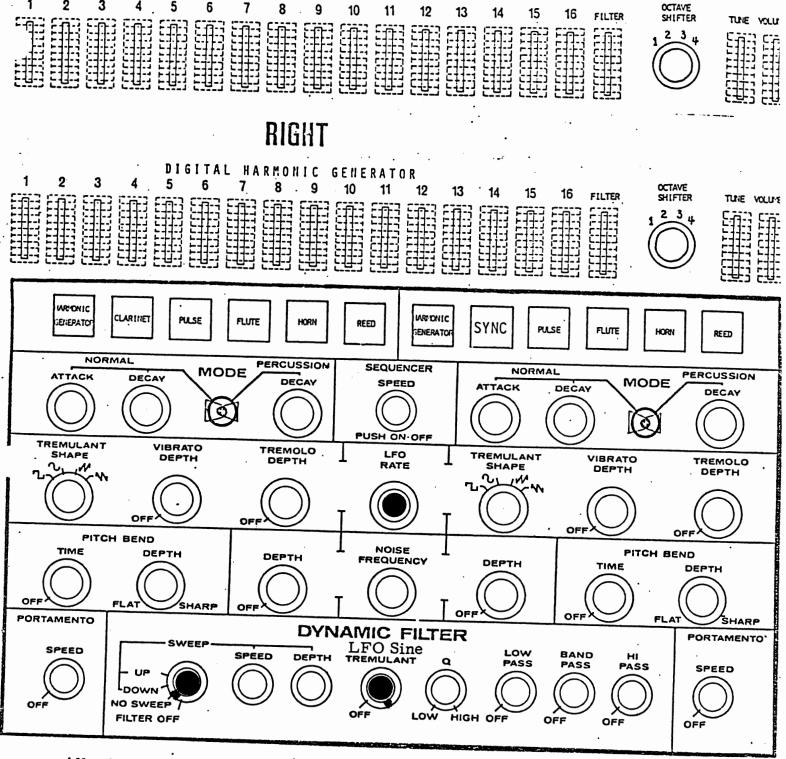
Filter Modulation by Rising-Ramp Envelope

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All other controls as before. Close filter pedal.

Repeat Experiment "VE-8" in its entirety. Vary amount of sine modulation.

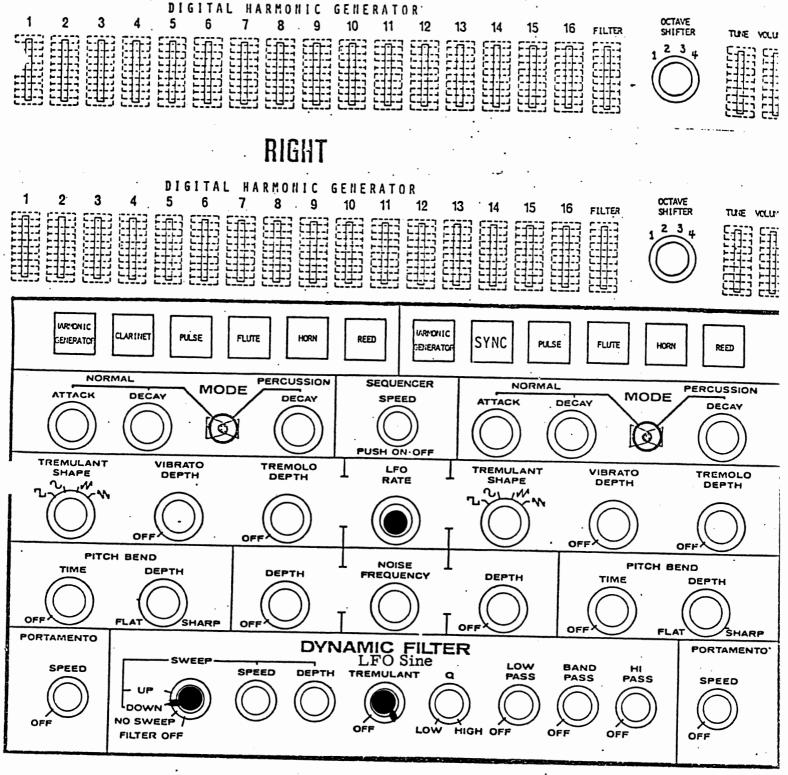
SET-UP SHEET - TITLE\_\_ VOICING EXPERIMENT

NUMBER. VE-9

OCTAVE

Filter Modulation by LFO Sine

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All other controls as they were. Close filter pedal.

Repeat Experiment "VE-9".

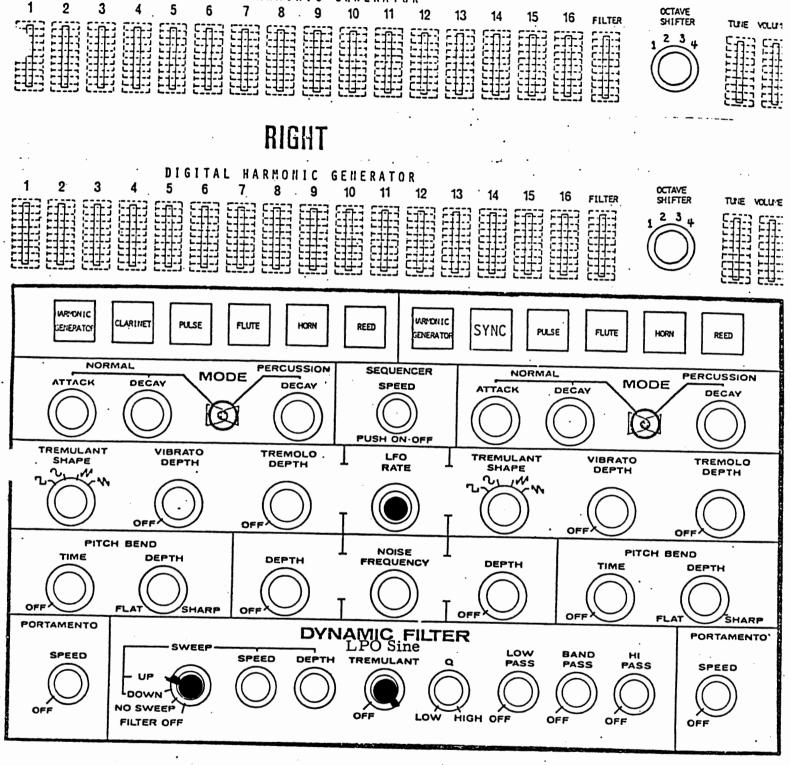
SET-UP SHEET - TITLE VOICING EXPERIMENT

Filter Modulation by Falling-Ramp Envelope and LFO Sine

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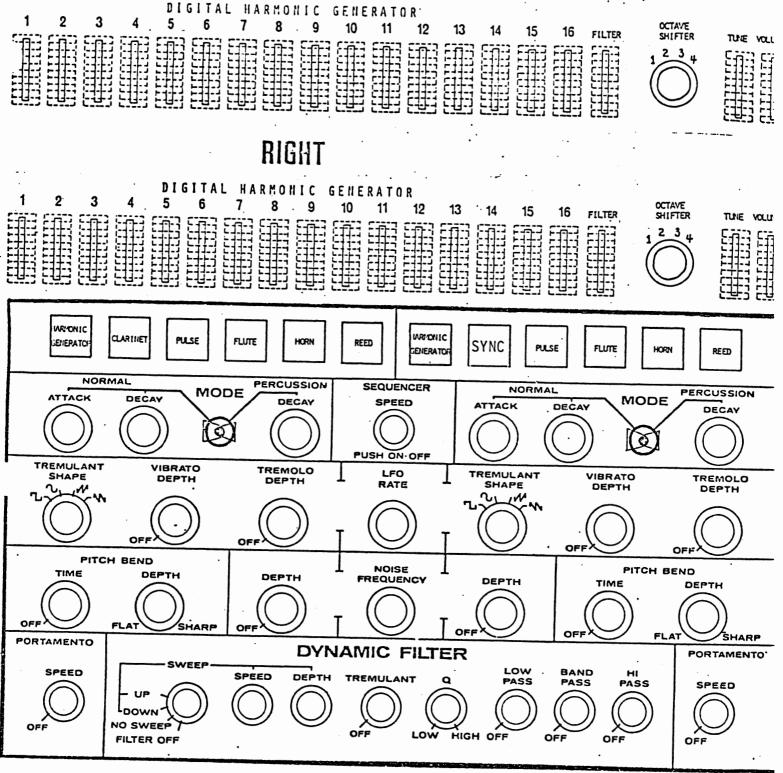


All controls as before. Close filter pedal.

Repeat Experiment "VE-9"

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE VOICING EXPERIMENT NUMBER VE-11
Filter Modulation by Rising-Ramp Envelope and LFO Sine

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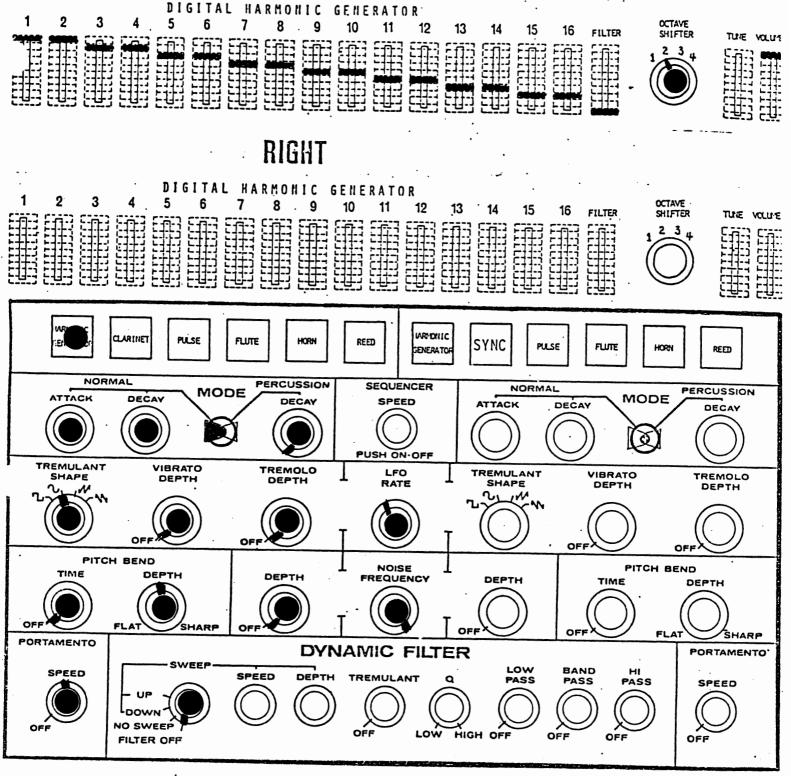


All controls as before.

Repeat Experiments "VE-7 through VE-11" varying Filter Pedal.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE VOICING EXPERIMENT NUMBER VE-12
Filter Pedal Over-ride Effect

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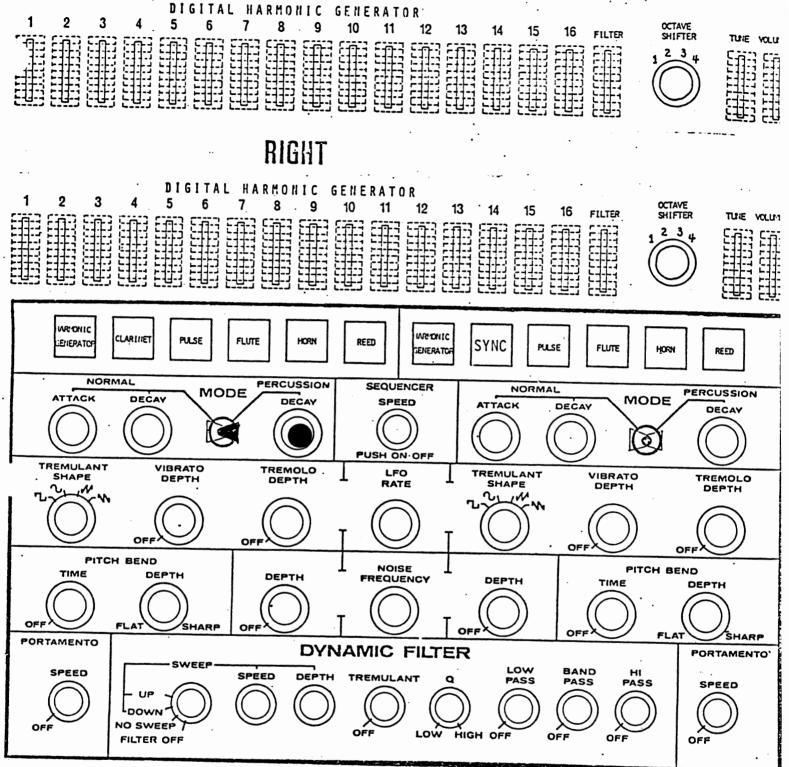
Repeat a key and listen carefully as you slowly turn normal "attack" control. You must slow the key repetition so that the envelope will reach its full height before you repeat a note, or full volume will not be achieved. Experiment with normal "decay" time.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE VOICING EXPERIMENT

Amplitude Modulation Envelope Generators

VE-13

IN MII - HARMONIP EUDUPEEDEE



All controls as before.

Repeat key and listen carefully. Note sharpness of attack. "Attack" time is "fixed" in the percussion mode. Vary the "decay" time. The percussion mode with short decay settings is particularly useful with noise modulations of high pitches.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE VOICING EXPERIMENT

AMPLITUDE ENVELOPE GENERATORS

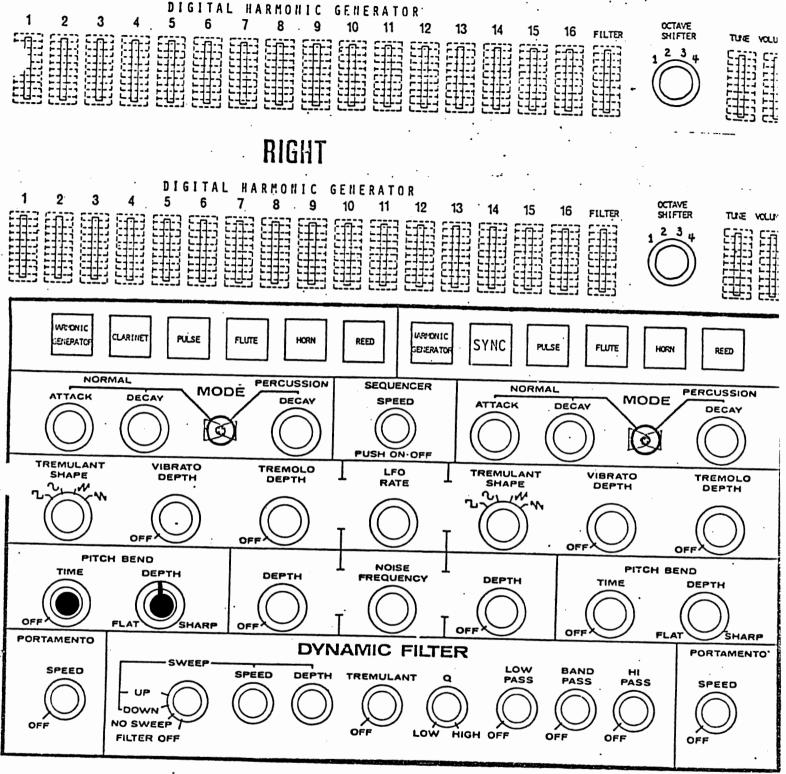
WMBER VE-14

IN INII- HERMANA EURIPHERS

### A NOTE AT THIS POINT:

When using the DYNAMIC FILTER in either UP or DOWN SWEEP modes, keep in mind that the timing of the FILTERING ENVELOPE must be EQUAL TO or LESS THAN that of the AMPLITUDE ENVELOPE being used, in order that the full effect of the FILTERING ENVELOPE be heard.

example: A very short PERCUSSION DECAY would not allow you to hear the entire length of a long DOWN SWEEP on the FILTER.

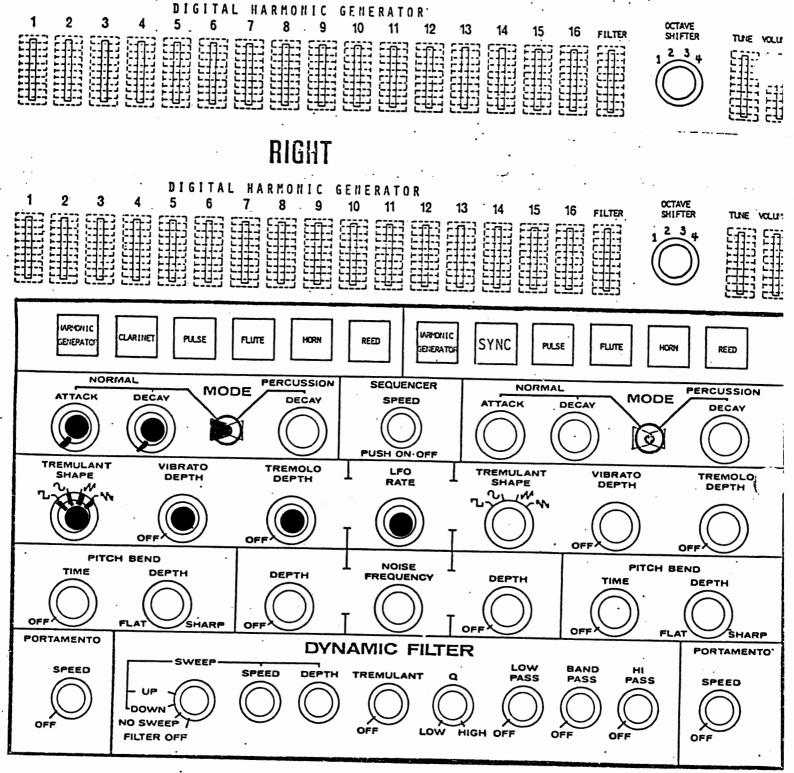


All other controls as before.

Repeat a key. Vary time. Vary depth "flat" and "sharp." Pitch bend is effective in creating drums (note SU-1 and SU-2).

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE VOICING EXPERIMENT NUMBER VE-16
PITCH BEND

IRAMII - HEBRADARD PORIDUBLES DE



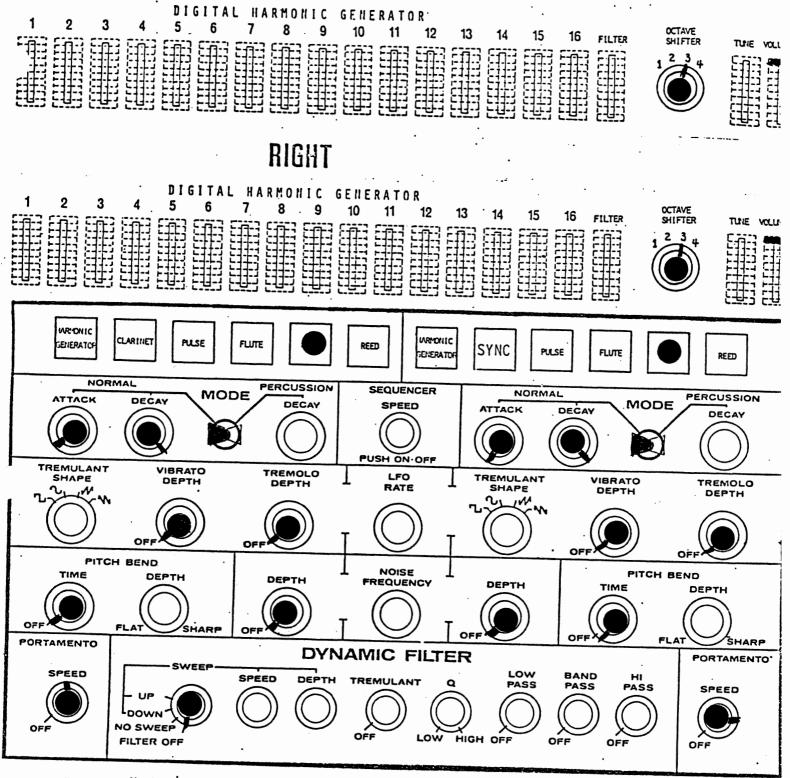
All other controls as before.

Experiment with vibrato and tremolo depths. Vary LFO rate. Change LFO waveshape.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE VOICING EXPERIMENT NUMBER VE-15

AM and FM

IS MII- HERMANA EVANDRESSEN



Hit low "C" key.

Hold down Portamento touch bar (name plate).

While holding touch bar, hit top "B".

You will hear the right voice "chase" the left voice up the scale.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE VOICING EXPERIMENT

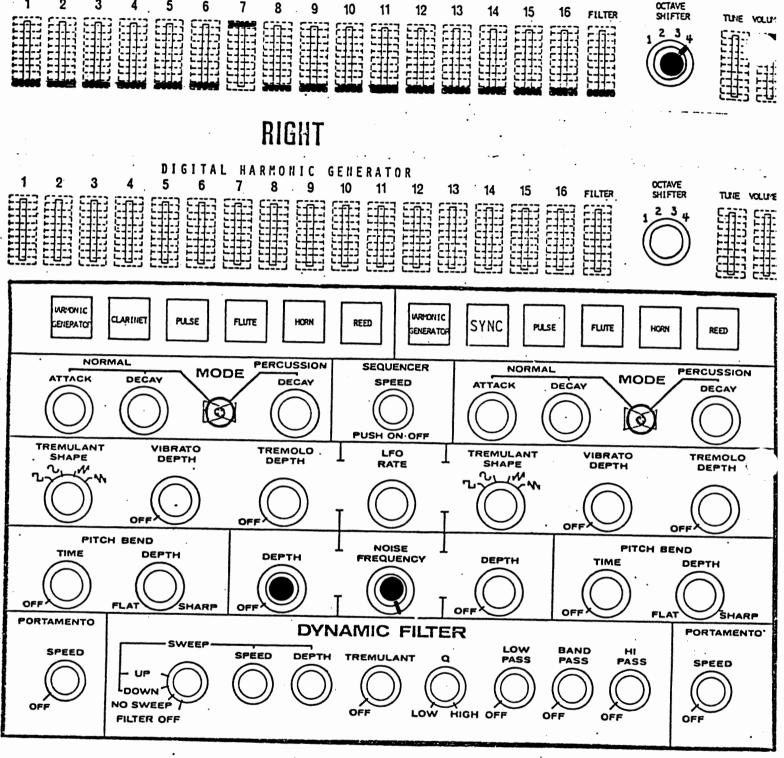
NUMBER VE-18

Separate Portamento Rates

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GENERATOR'

DIGITAL HARMONIC



All other controls as before. Vary noise modulation depth.
Vary harmonic generator settings. Listen to single harmonics.
Bands of harmonics, highs and lows, etc. Vary the envelope generators.
Try short percussions.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE VOICING EXPERIMENT

NUMBER VE-17

ICIMII- HERMUNIO EUNIONEE DEE

There are two types of contrasts: Horizontal and Vertical.

Horizontal - Contrasts appearing in sequence of time. example: flute/viola/flute/viola, etc.

Vertical — Contrasts appearing between each other at the same time.

example: flute viola

A sequence of time occurs as music is performed. On paper, as music is performed, it moves from left to right - horizontal. When two or more musical lines are played at the same time, their arrangement on paper is vertical. Therefore, two musical lines (one above the other) can progress from left to right, creating both horizontal and vertical relations.

example: flute/horn/flute/horn/flute/horn, etc. viola/bass/viola/bass/viola/bass, etc.

### **HOW TO GENERATE CONTRASTS:**

The contrasts shown above were between different instruments. On your synthesizer, you are given four areas in which to create contrasts:

WAVEFORM \_ AMPLITUDE - FREQUENCY - ENVELOPE

Waveform - mellow vs. rich / odd harmonics vs. even harmonics, etc.
 Horizontal - rapid changes can be made with the Preset Voices or
 gradual changes can be made with the Harmonic Generator
 sliders.

Vertical -- create contrasting instruments on Left and Right Voices.

## A GENERAL APPROACH TO THE USE OF THE INSTRUMENT:

Your RMI Harmonic Synthesizer is actually <u>two synthesizers</u> in one case. We feel that more musical excitement is created when two things are happening at once. This is what you paid for when you bought the instrument, and now, you should take full advantage of its potential. Here's how:

Whenever possible, use both Voices at the same time. When you reach for the Left or Right Voice to set up a sound, think to yourself: "What differences are there between the Left and Right Voices, and how can I use these differences to my advantage?" Remember, the Left Voice has the Voltage-Controlled Dynamic Filter with foot pedal control. Therefore, any sounds that require filter work will go on the Left Voice. The Right Voice has a one-octave tuning range, therefore, any special tunings will be set in the Right Voice (see Tuning Chart).

When you have set sounds in Both Voices, their relationships will fall into two categories: "Doubling" or "Contrasting".

Doubling - Creating the same sound or instrument in Both Voices.

Richness of sound is enhanced by subtleties in differences of "attack" and "release" parameters, and

"beats" or "phasing" caused by slight differences in tuning between voices.

Contrasting - Creating different instruments in Two Voices.

Interesting music is full of contrasts in many forms. The successful synthesist will be fully aware of all areas in which he can create contrasts. Of course, the trick is to apply these contrasts to the music being performed.

2. Amplitude - loud vs. soft.

Horizontal - use volume pedal for dynamic changes.

Vertical - use contrasting intensities on Left and Right Voices.

Frequency - high vs. low / pitched vs. non-pitched (noise-modulated).
 Horizontal - change octaves with Octave Shifters, or add noise modulation.

Vertical - use contrasting octaves between Left and Right Voices, tune Right Voice to a different interval, such as a third, fifth, or sixth (see Tuning Chart), or add noise modulation to one voice.

4. Envelope - slow and long vs. fast and short.

Horizontal - change envelope generator settings while playing.

Vertical - use contrasting envelope generator settings for Left and Right Voices.

### A NOTE OF IMPORTANCE:

Most synthesizer performers make few changes while playing, therefore their music becomes uninteresting. To make your music interesting, syoulshould constantly be thinking about your next change while you are playing. Get in a habit of practicing your changes as an integral part of your music. Adding vibrato, tremolo, or dynamic changes are as critical as playing the correct note!!!

### SOME HELPFUL HINTS:

(which may be obvious to you already)

Always have as many controls as possible set up in advance.

example: if you are using one of the Preset Waveforms, have the Harmonic Generator sliders set-up in advance for their next usage.

example: if you are not using the Sequencer, have its Speed set in advance for the next usage.

example: if you are using the Percussion Mode of the envelope generator, have the "attach" and "decay" controls of the Normal Mode set in advance for their next usage, and vise versa.

example: if you are not using Vibrato or Tremolo, have the LFO Rate set in advance at the proper speed and pre-select the sine wave on the Tremulant Shape controls. Since Vibrato is often used, it is helpful to leave the Vibrato Depth controls in the "minimum" position, but not "off". The pilot light will remain "on" but the function will not be in effect.

example: if noise modulation is not being used, the most common use will be "white" noise, therefore, have the Noise Frequency control set fully clockwise in advance.

example: unless portamento is desired on only one voice, it is wise to set both Portamento Speed controls somewhere around the 12:00 to 1:00 position, so that touching the bar will immediately bring both portamentos into action at an average speed.

example: if the Dynamic Filter is not being used, it should be set up for all the parameters of its next usage. Common usage would call for Speed and Depth to be set at 12:00, Q at 10:00, and Low Pass full. Filter pedal should be closed.

example: if only one voice is being used, all of the controls for the other voice should be set in advance for their next usage.

When using the RMI Harmonic Synthesizer for elaborate sequences with other instruments, keep in mind that the Volume Pedal completely stops the sound when in the fully-closed position. Therefore, complete set-ups can be arranged in advance without being heard, then, merely open the Volume Pedal to start the sequence. In the "sequential" mode, the Sequencer Pilot Lamp serves as a "down-beat" indicator, assuming the lowest note is on the down-beat, giving you a chance to synchronize yourself with the beat before listening to it. Remember, you can add accents on various beats with the Volume or Filter Pedals.

Well, that's it....

.....sorry, we've run out of ideas.

You are on your own from now on.:

And to prove our faith in you, we have included some blank Set-Up sheets to jot down your ideas so that they won't be forgotten. You might even have some good ones.

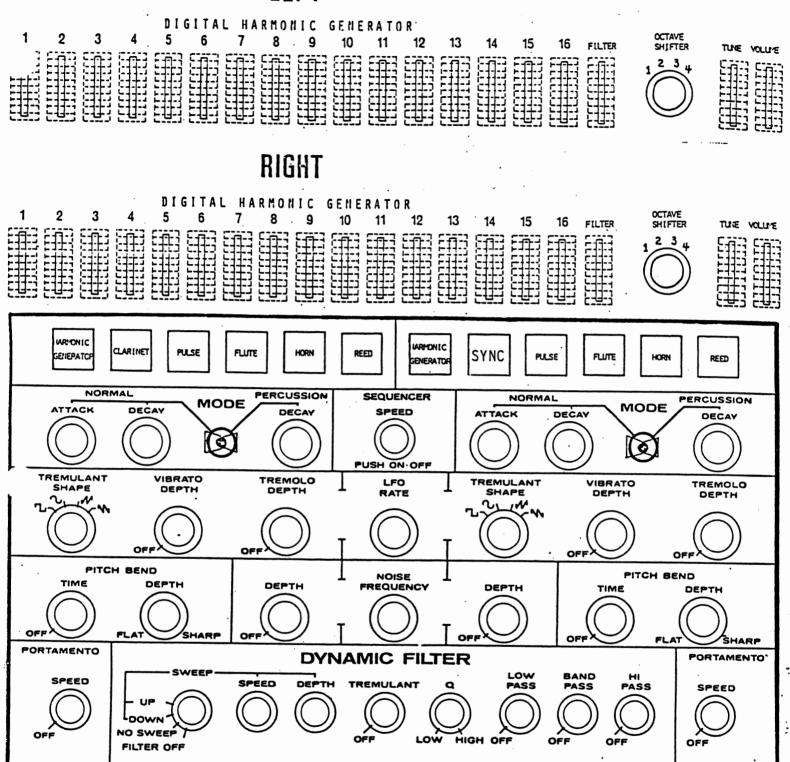
In fact, if you come up with some real winners, don't keep them a secret. Instead, send them to RMI. We will be adding to this owner's manual from time to time and would like to include new ideas.

In an attempt to offer further inspiration to those hooked on synthesizers, we will offer workshops in "synthesis" and "performance" at various times at our factory studio in Macungie, Pennsylvania, and in odd places around the country. We will figure out some method of informing you. Meanwhile, fill out your WARRANTY CARD so that we have a record of you. Thanx.

Should we have somehow inspired you to such heights of creativity that you run out of blank Set-Up Sheets, it is possible to order more from us. Just drop a card in the mail explaining your problem. Here's where we are:

ROCKY MOUNT INSTRUMENTS
Macungie, Pa. 18062
215-965-9801

LEFT



SET-UP	SHEET -	Title 1	<b>UM</b> BER
<b></b> . <b>-</b> .	J. 1221	1 4 1 1000	1G DLI\



April 21, 1975

RMI Dealer:

The following important enclosures should be read carefully and kept as a reference by your service people:

- 1. The RMI Service Letter which explains all changes brought about by the improved Keyboard Computer.
- 2. The Basic Guide to Keyboard Computer Servicing which is the first document that should be reviewed before the instrument is serviced.
- The Keyboard Computer Trouble Shooting Guide which should be completely followed on any service problem before RMI is contacted.
- 4. Technical Diagrams.

Stew Mathonit

The above information will help keep service problems to a minimum.

Sincerely,

Steve Markowitz

SM:dw

August 6, 1975

TO ALL RMI HARMONIC SYNTHESIZER and KEYBOARD COMPUTER DEALERS:

ITEM #1 - EXTERNAL CLOCK INPUT FOR HARMONIC SYNTHESIZER SEQUENCER In a desire to offer more reliable operation, which we like to associate with RMI, we will no longer be offering the option of the external sequencer clock modification either in the field or here at the factory.

### ITEM #2 - KEYBOARD COMPUTER PITCH BENDER RANGE

:

In order to insure that the MOS Board operates in a frequency range that allows an adequate margin of safety on either side of its limits, we have decided to set the internal trims for the Pitch Bender controls so that the "Pedal Down" control will reach a "Perfect Fourth" instead of the original "Fifth". You Will notice that interval of a fourth is only available in the "sharp" direction, instead of the original sharp or flat. Our reasoning for these changes should be obvious - we want to insure uniform results from unit to unit, and reliability for your customers. If you have any questions, please contact us. We will be glad to explain.



### SERVICE LETTER

April 21, 1975

RE: Board Interchangeability Between Wooden and Molded Cased Keyboard Computers.

As of April 10, 1975, an improved version of the RMI Keyboard Computer was introduced. These improvements were: 1. A new more durable case made out of a high impact material, and 2. A modified Clock & Logic Board.

### CLOCK & LOGIC BOARD

Because of the Clock & Logic Board change, this unit now has vibrate depth control and also an improved frequency control on the pitch bender. This board, however, cannot be changed from a unit in the new type case, to one in a wooden case or vice versa.

### MOS BOARD

The configuration of boards in the Keyboard Computer has been changed in the new case. A change of mounting brackets on the MOS Board is necessitated. These brackets will have to be changed when putting a MOS Board from a wooden unit into a new one. It will not have to be done when inserting a board from the new case to that of an older one. These brackets will be sent to all dealers when they receive their initial new units.

### BASIC GUIDE TO KEYBOARD COMPUTER SERVICING

1. Always check A.C. input and Power Supply voltages first.

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- 2. Never change more than one board at a time. If changing a board does not correct a problem, always put the original board back before changing the next one.
- 3. Always turn the instrument off before changing boards. Plugs or boards should never be inserted or disconnected while the instrument is "on" -- this includes audio connectors.
- 4. If changing a board seems to correct your problem, always re-insert the original board again just to help verify that the board is really defective. Sometimes the act of changing a board can correct a plug problem, and the board isn't actually at fault.
- 5. Each instrument has two audio channels. On the DAC board they are identified as Main and Flute. However, they shall be referred to as Channel 1 (Flute) and Channel 2 (Main). Keeping this in mind, isolate problems to one channel or the other by using the following criteria:
  - A. Use the Ensemble division only with the #2 switch.
  - B. With (A) above, all white voices will sound through Channel 1 and all yellow and red voices through Channel 2.
  - C. Problems affecting all voices in both channels are usually related to the Power Supply, MOS board or DAC board defects. Check power supply voltages. Clock board problems will affect the entire instrument, but problems in this board are rare. Static problems are usually related to MOS board malfunctions.
  - D. Problems affecting the voices in one channel only (all white voices or all yellow and red voices) can be MOS board, DAC board or your audio system, but not Stopboard Array, Keyboard Array or Clock board. The division of the two voice channels originates in the MOS board and continues through the DAC and audio system.
  - E. With the instrument turned off, reverse the two audio connectors on the DAC board. If the problem now stays in the same audio channel, the audio system is at fault and the Keyboard Computer is O.K. If, however, the problem switches to the opposite audio channel when you make the exchange, then the problem is in the Keyboard Computer.
  - F. Problems affecting stops, especially groups of stops in patterns such as 5 or 6 voices being either dead or on all the time are related to the Stopboard Array.

- G. Problems affecting keys, especially groups of keys in patterns of six adjacent keys on one keyboard or perhaps all C#'s and G's on the entire instrument (example) are usually Keyboard Array problems. Percussion, Tremulant and Transposer problems are also Keyboard Array related. As a matter of routine, always rotate the Transposer switch through all positions. If some positions are O.K., suspect the Keyboard Array. Make sure that the switch is not in between two positions.
- H. Problems affecting the Card Reader can be somewhat broken down as follows:
  - (1) All alterables are malfunctioning. This is usually incorrect voltage on the reader lamps or a defective card reader unit. The lamp voltage adjustment is on the main power supply. Usually adjust for between 7 and 7-1/2 volts. A new reader can be temporarily tried by holding it in your hand and transferring the plug. This should be done, however, in subdued room light. CAUTION -- It is easy to put the plug on backwards. This does no harm, but your clue is that the lights are not lit.
  - (2) Alterables of both odd numbers or even numbers are malfunctioning. For example, Alterable I and III. This usually indicates a MOS board problem.
  - (3) Alterable problems which do not fit either of the above patterns -- suspect the Clock and Logic Board.
- 6. Suggestions for checking voltages:

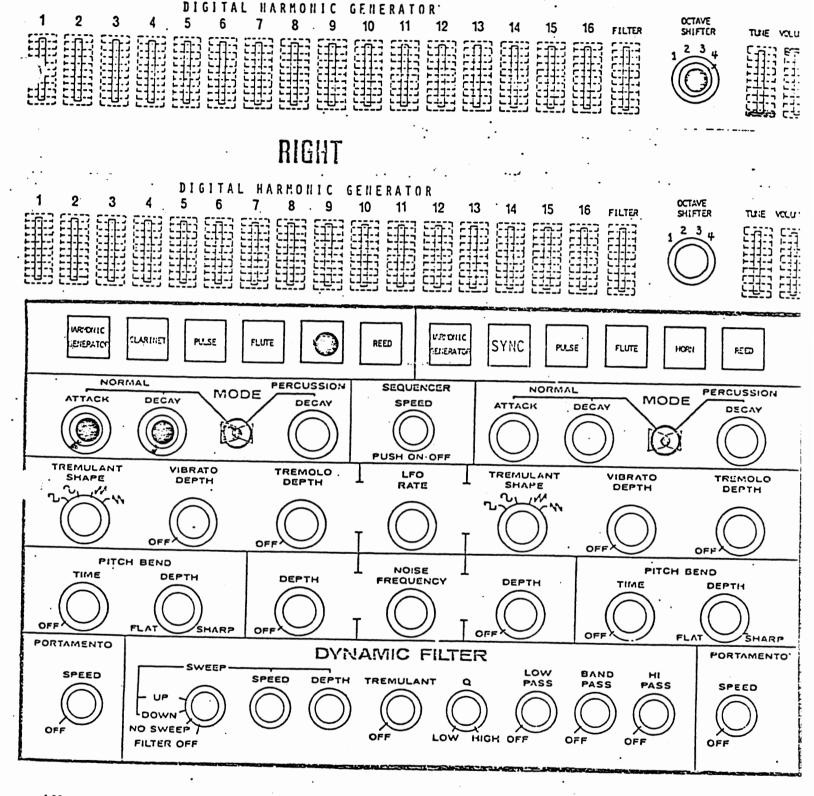
There are three voltages involved, +5, -5 and -27. All should be close to the prescribed voltage. To check the +5 volts you put the black meter lead on the ground terminal and the red lead on the +5 volt terminal.

To check the minus voltages you put the red lead on ground and the black lead on the -5 and -27 volt terminals.

	KETDOAKD CONFORM TROUDLE	Shoulling duluc Page
Problem	Cause	Action
Unit is dead	Power Supply Problem	Check all voltages. If one voltage is defective, remove wire on output terminal to determine if cause is internal or an externation short. If internal, trouble shoot or return to factory for repairs. Use maximum 1/2A. S.B fuses.  If problems are external, turn instrument of and check wiring with ohmmeter.
	Defective on/off Switch	With A.C. plug disconnected, temporarify jun red & black wires at A.C. barrier strip. See Drawing 012-0074
	Plug Loose on Circuit Board	Turn instrument off and check all plugs for tightness.
	Broken Common Ground to Voice Switches	Try a clip lead from Power Supply Ground to common on switches. See Drawing 012-0078
ત .	MOS Board	Replace board.
	Clock Board	Replace.(Not as likely to cause dead condition as MOS or DAC board)
	DAC Board	Replace.
Dead devision, such as all channel one or all channel two voices	Shorted Expression(vol. pedal) Cable	Temporarily disconnect expression cable plug
	Defective Audio Connector	See Drawing 012-0076
	MOS Board	Replace.
	DAC Board.	Replace.
One dead key	Key contact adjustment or open diode on switch	Adjust contact or replace diode (50v300m.a

Problem	Cause	Action
Patterns of dead	Broken Wire on Contact System	See Drawing 012-0077
i.c.v.s	Keyboard Array	Replace.
	MOS Board	Replace.(Not as likely as keyboard array)
Dead or distorted notes	Defective Memory	Replace MOS board.
Some voices dead	MOS board	Replace.
	Defective Transistor on Stopboard Array	Replace stopboard array.
Óne voice dead	Defective Voice Switch	Replace switch.
	Stopboard Array	Replace stopboard array.
Dead bass stops	Defective Pedal Memory(If all pedal stops are dead, could be Keyboard Array)	Replace MOS board.
Tones continue to sound after keys are released if the percussion stop is used	Defective Sustain Oscillator	Replace Keyboard Array. For temporary fix, turn instrument off,P & S switches off,turn on again and avoid using these switches.
cussion stop is used	Shorted SL Switch	Replace switch. Temporarily remove wire from switch.
Continuous sound as though keys are playing	Defective MOS Chip	Replace MOS board.
Additional unwanted piches sound when keys are played in	Defective Transistor on Keyboard Array.	Replace Keyboard Array.
a certain range	Shorted Diode on Key Switch	Check each diode with ohmmeter.
	Check -5 V. to Stopboard Array	J6 pin 12.

Cause	Action :
	ACC TOTI
Defective Transistor on Keyboard Array	Replace Keyboard Array.
MOS Board	Replace MOS board.
Improper Voltage adjustment	Especially check -5 and -27 V.
-27 V. Adjustment too High	Re-adjust to proper Level.
Defective Filter P.S. Module	Check D.C. outputs for A.C. ripple. Should be pure D.C.
Defective Transposer Circuit	Replace Keyboard Array.
Defective Transposer Switch	Check all positions for broken wire.
Defective Transistor on Stopboard Array	Replace Stopboard Array.
Defective MOS Chip	Replace MOS board.
Card Reader Lamp Voltage too High	Re-adjust lamp voltage.
Possible Defective MOS Chip	Replace MOS board.
Card Reader Lamp Voltage Incorrect	Adjust "C.R."on power supply.
Card Reader Assembly	Replace.
MOS Board	Replace.
Clock and Card Reader Logic Board	Replace.
	MOS Board Improper Voltage adjustment  -27 V. Adjustment too High Defective Filter P.S. Module  Defective Transposer Circuit  Defective Transposer Switch Defective Transistor on Stopboard Array  Defective MOS Chip Card Reader Lamp Voltage too High  Possible Defective MOS Chip  Card Reader Lamp Voltage Incorrect Card Reader Assembly  MOS Board



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF Position.

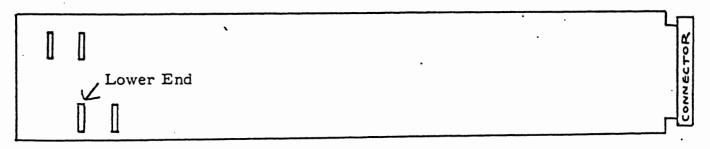
Open volume pedal to FULL position and insert wedge in A#2.

Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE TUNING SPREAD - LOWER END NUMBER TAP-2

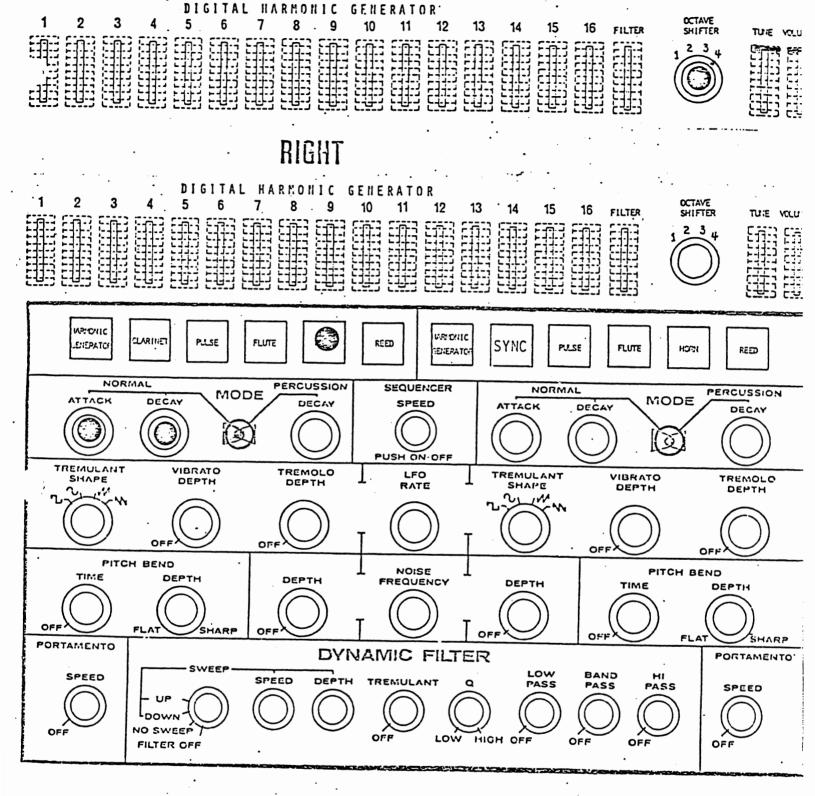
### <u>Tuning Spread</u> - Lower End (left voice)

Tuning Standard: "A" 440hz. The standard may take the form of a tuning fork, another "fixed" instrument, a strobe or other electronic tuning device, or a frequency counter.



(rear view of Harmonic Generator slider panel)

Procedure: Listening to both the standard and the synthesizer, or having attached the left channel output to a tuning device, adjust the "Lower End" trimpot until all "beats" stop.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

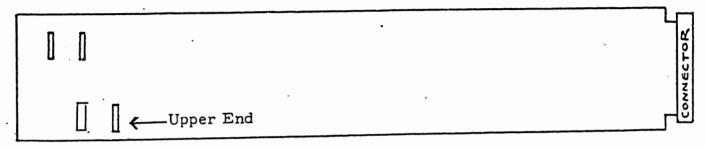
Open volume pedal to FULL position and insert wedge in G#2.

Adjustment instructions are on the following la ge.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE TUNING SPREAD - UPPER END NU-BER TAP-3

Tuning Spread - Upper End (left voice)

Tuning Standard: Same as before.

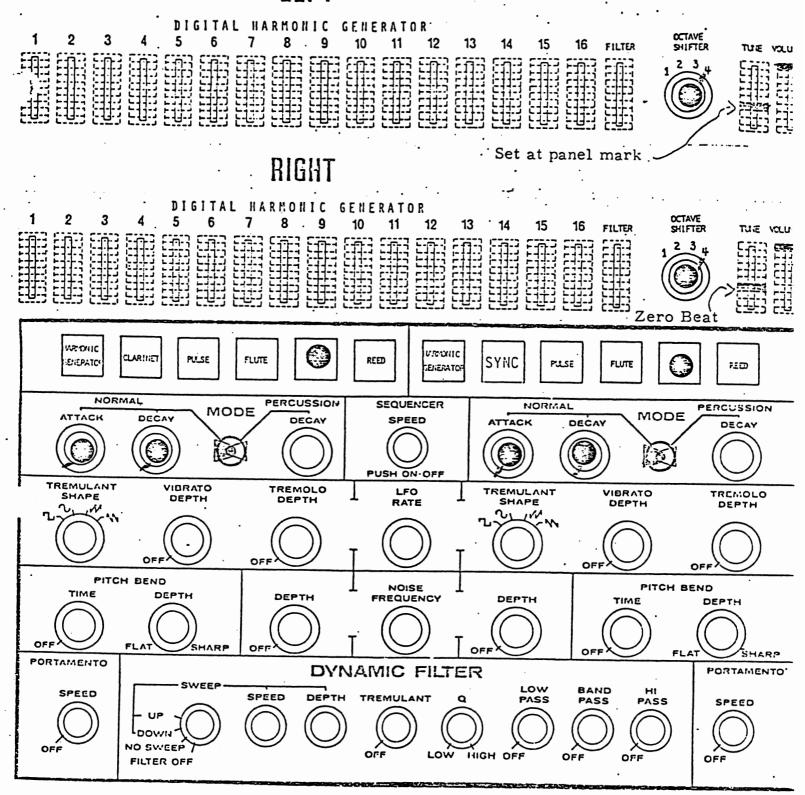


(rear view of Harmonic Generator slider panel)

Procedure: Same as before, adjusting the "Upper End" trimpot for zero beat.

When finished, placing the tuning slider at the arrow mark on the panel should produce "A" 440 tuning. Moving the slider to its upper extremity should give a half-step rise in pitch. Moving the slider to its lower extremity should give a half-step fall in pitch.

Note: Changes in the scale tuning can cause a change in the range covered by the tuning slider.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

Open pedal to FULL position and insert wedge in C2.

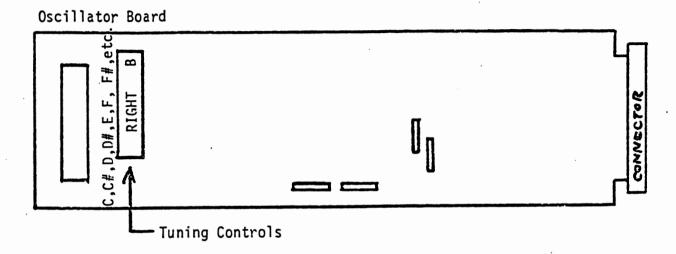
Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE SCALE TUNING - RIGHT VOICE

NUMBER TAP-4

## Scale Tuning - Right Voice

Tuning Standard: Left Voice (after it has been tuned)

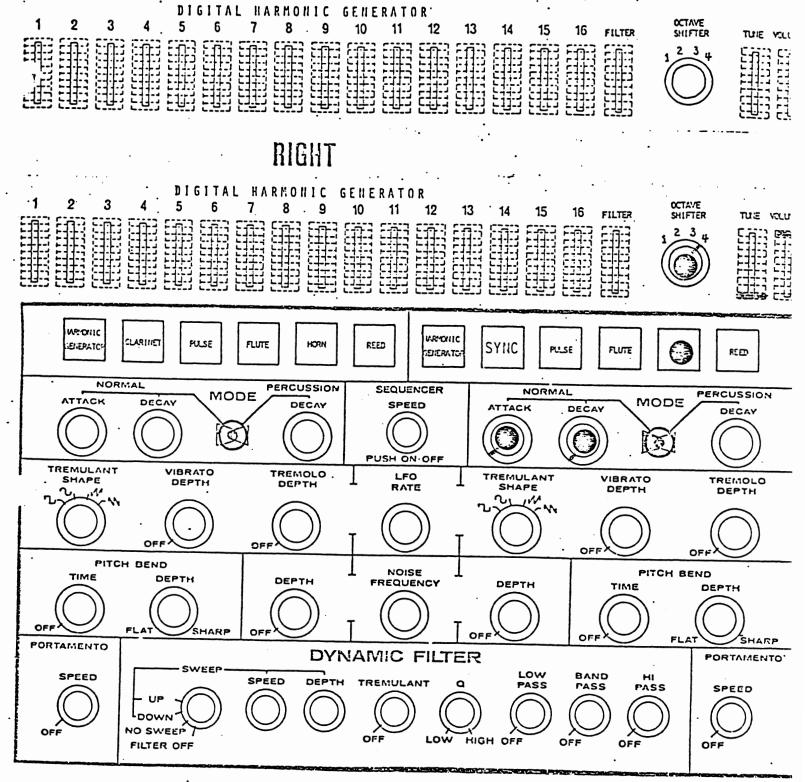


Procedure: Start with C2 key, zero beat Right Voice with Left Voice.

Continue thru C#2, D2, D#2, etc. up to B2.

Note: Be sure Tuning Slider for Right Voice has been tuned to

the Left Voice.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

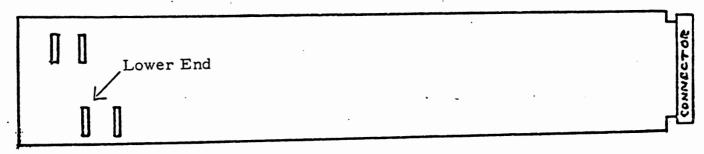
Open pedal to FULL position and insert wedge in D#3.

Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE TUNING SPREAD - LOWER END, RIGHT VOICE NUMBER TAP-5

### Tuning Spread - Lower End (right voice)

Tuning Standard: Same as before. "A" 440 hz.

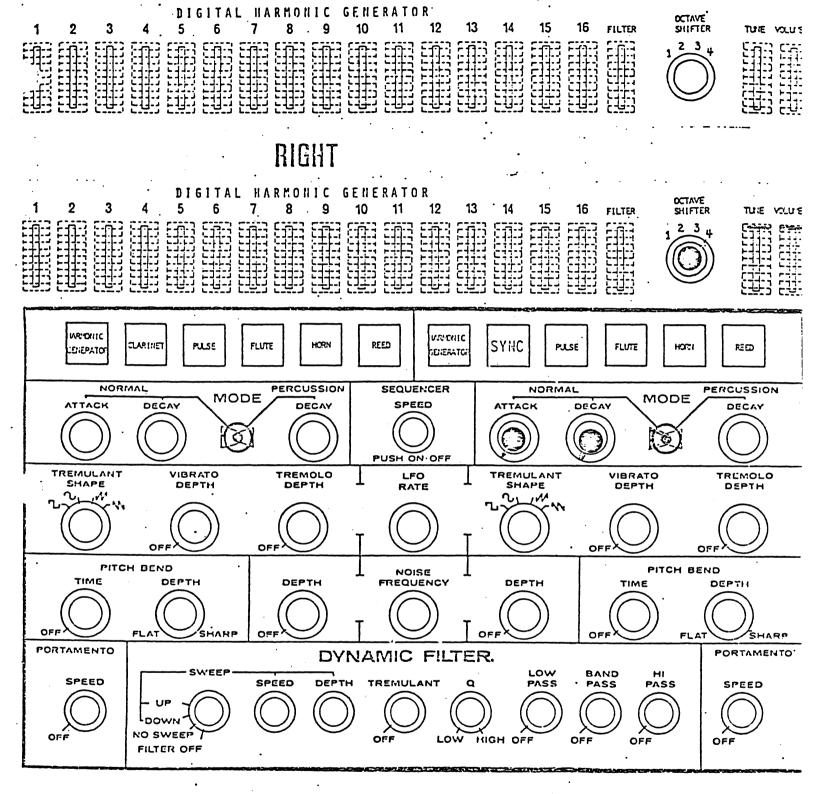


(rear view of Harmonic Generator slider panel)

Procedure: Same as before, adjusting "Lower End" trimpot for zero beat.

When finished, placing the tuning slider at the arrow mark on the panel should produce "A" 440 tuning. Moving the slider to its upper extremity should give a diminished fifth rise in pitch. Moving the slider to its lower extremity should give a diminished fifth fall in pitch.

Note: Changes in the scale tuning can cause a change in the range covered by the tuning slider.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

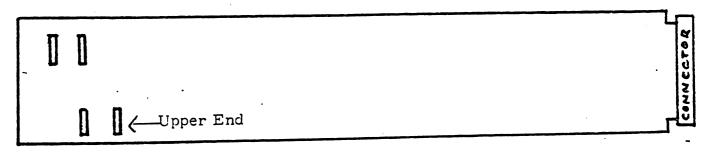
Open volume pedal to FULL position and insert wedge in D $_2$ .

Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE TUNING SPREAD - UPPER END, RIGHT VOICE NUMBER TAP-6

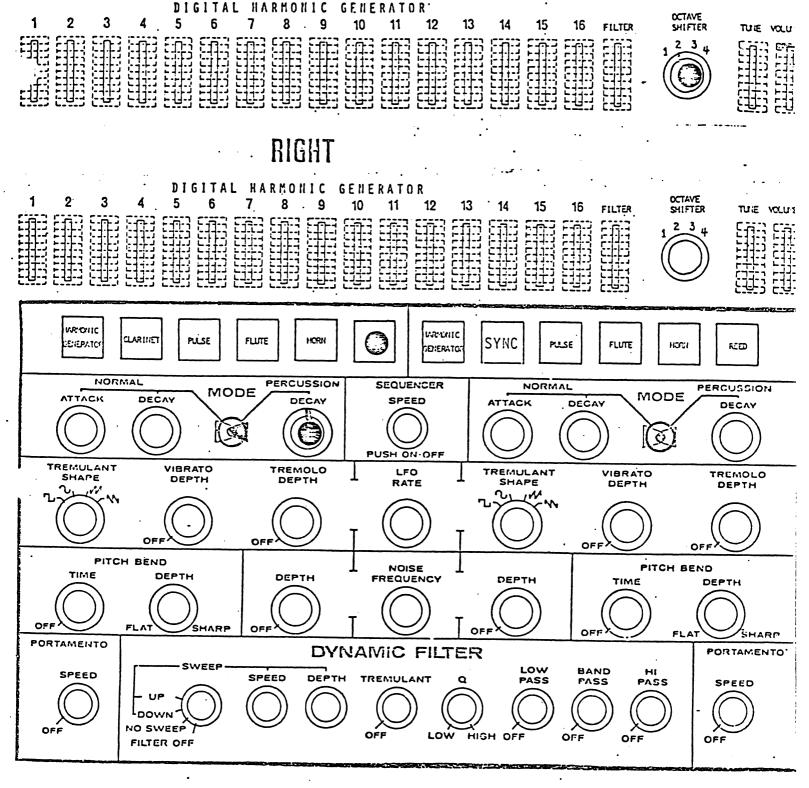
Tuning Spread - Upper End (right voice)

Tuning Standard: Same as before. "A" 440 hz.



(rear view of Harmonic Generator slider panel)

Procedure: Listening to both the synthesizer and the standard, or having attached the output of the Right Voice to a tuning device, adjust the "Upper End" trimpot until all "beats" stop.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

Open volume pedal to FULL position and REPEAT A KEY.

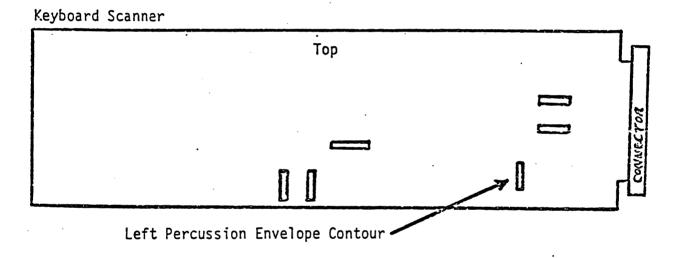
Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE LEFT PERCUSSION ENVELOPE CONTOUR NUMBER TAP-7

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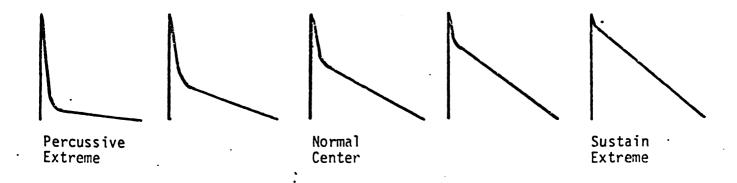
## Left Percussion Envelope Contour

NOTE: Any adjustments made here will require a RE-ADJUSTMENT of the Left Percussion Envelope Generator Cut-off (See Procedure)



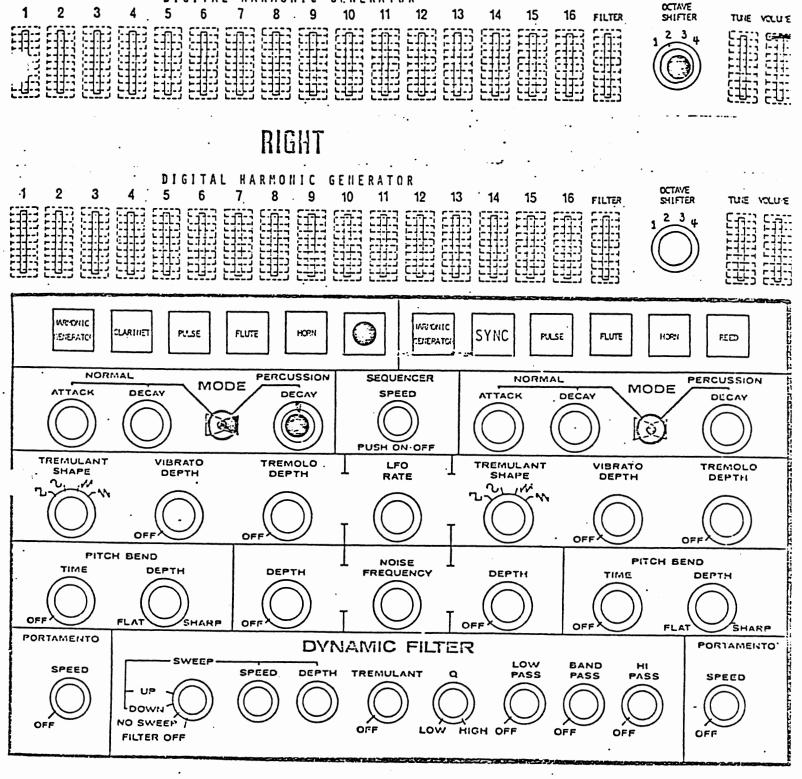
Normal setting is in the "center" position. Deviations from this setting are subject to personal taste.

Procedure: Adjust contour to taste while repeating key and listening to decay contour.



G F N E R A T O R

DIGITAL HARMONIC



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

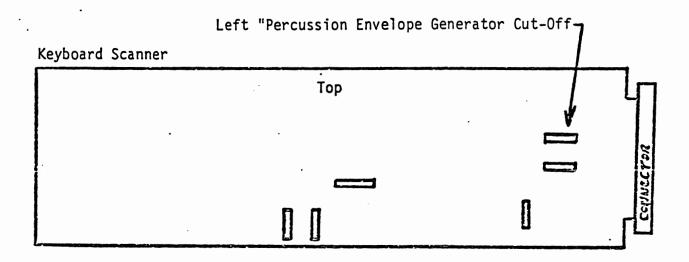
Open volume pedal to FULL position. DO NOT hold any keys.

Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE LEFT "PERCUSSION" ENVELOPE GENERATOR MARBER TAP-S

ب درومه من المدينة و الله المدينة و الناقط والما المدينة المدينة و المدينة المدينة و المدار المدا

# Left "Percussion" Envelope Generator Cut-Off:



Procedure: With NO KEYS being held, listen for "leakage" of sound.

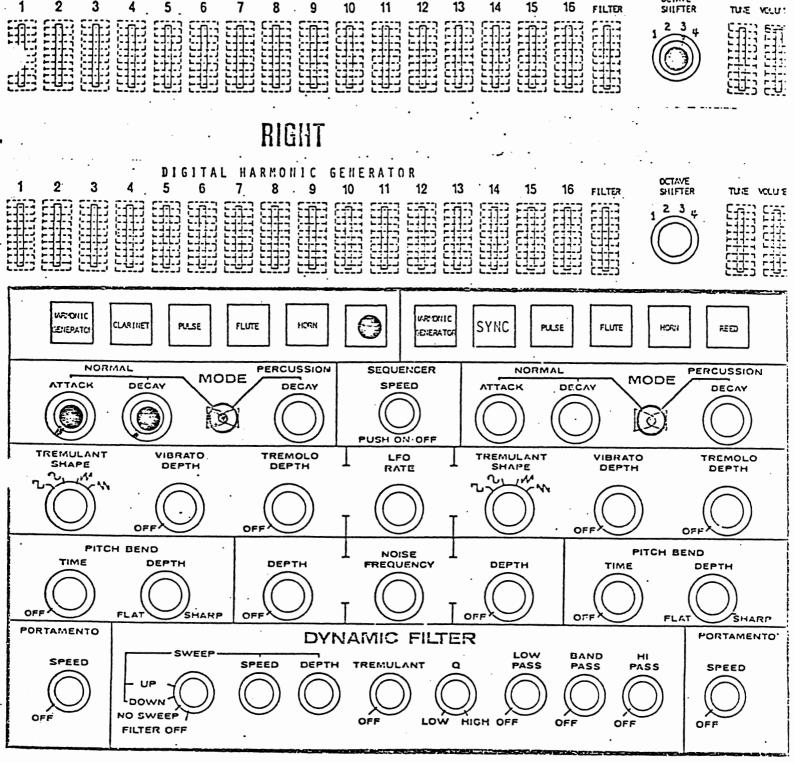
Adjust "Cut-Off" trimpot until sound can be heard.

Then, back off <u>JUST ENOUGH</u> to create silence - no farther.

OCTAVE'

GENERATOR

DIGITAL HARMONIC



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

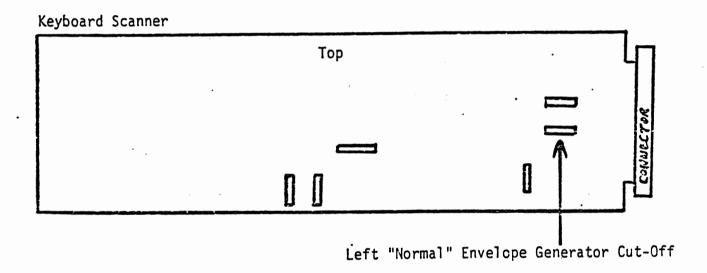
Open volume pedal to FULL position. DO NOT hold any keys.

Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE LEFT "NORMAL" ENVELOPE GENERATOR NUMBER TAP-9

CUT-OFF

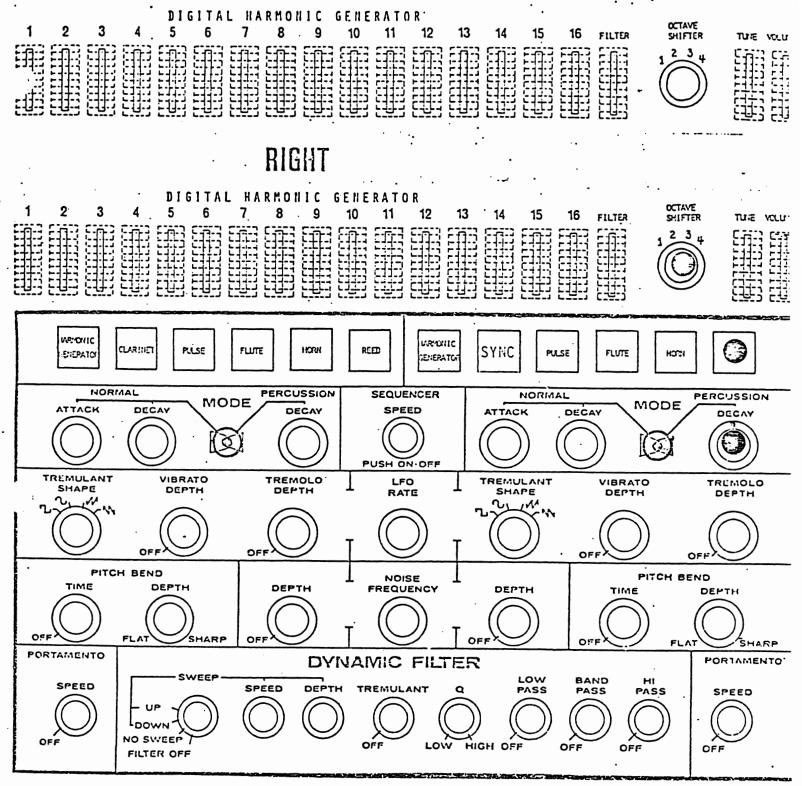
# Left "Normal" Envelope Generator Cut-Off:



Procedure: With NO KEYS being held, listen for "leakage" of sound.

Adjust "Cut-Off" trimpot until sound can be heard.

Then, back off <u>JUST ENOUGH</u> to create silence - no farther.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

Open volume pedal to "FULL" position and REPEAT A KEY.

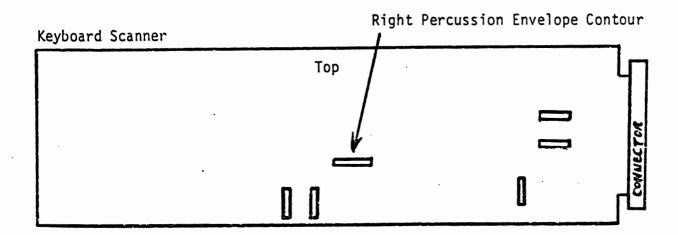
Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE RIGHT PERCUSSION ENVELOPE CONTOUR

NUMBER TAP-10

# Right Percussion Envelope Contour

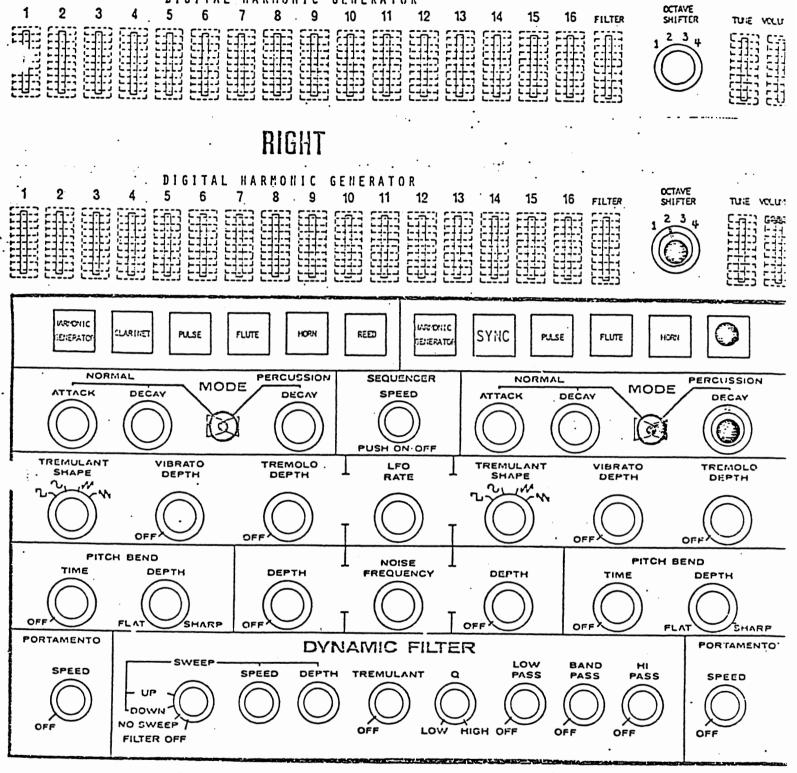
NOTE: Any adjustments made here will require a RE-ADJUSTMENT of the Right Percussion Envelope Generator Cut-Off (See Procedure).



Procedure: Same as for Left Voice.

GENERATOR

DIGITAL HARMONIC



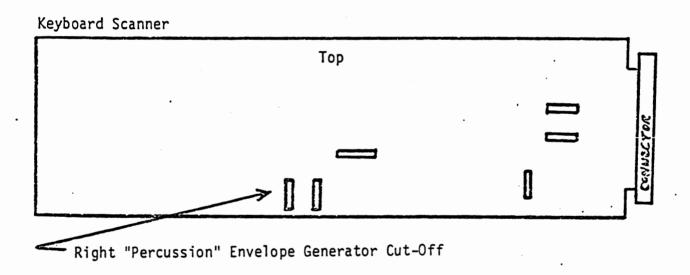
All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

Open volume pedal to FULL position. DO NOT hold any keys.

Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE RIGHT "PERCUSSION" ENVELOPE GENERATOR NUMBER TAP-11
CUT=OFF

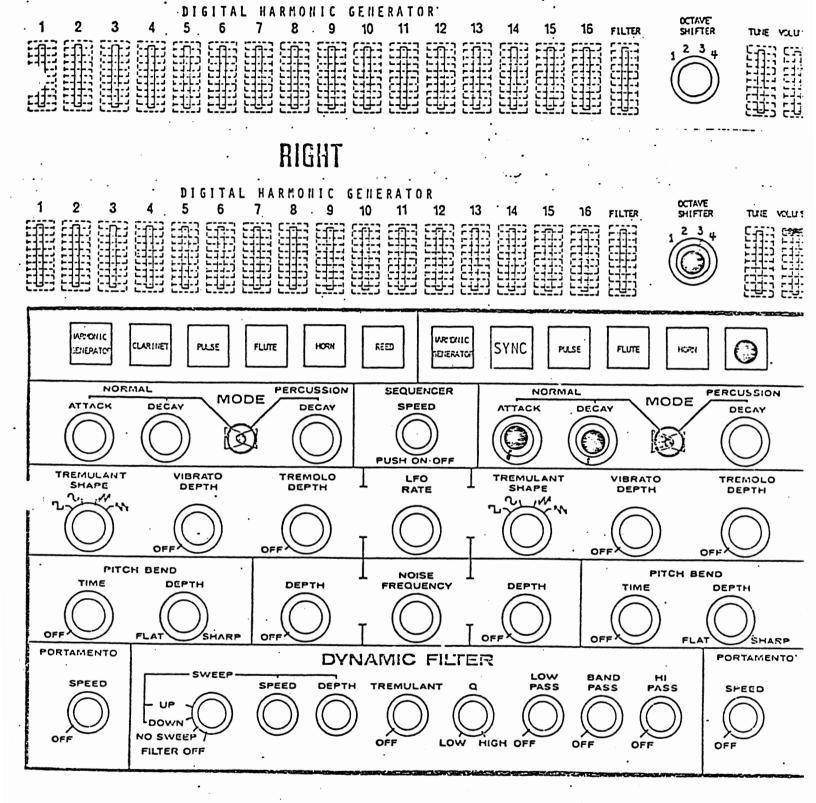
# Right "Percussion" Envelope Generator Cut-Off:



Procedure: With NO KEYS being held, listen for "leakage" of sound.

Adjust "Cut-Off" trimpot until sound can be heard.

Then, back off <u>JUST ENOUGH</u> to create silence - no farther.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in the MINIMUM or OFF position.

Open volume pedal to FULL position. DO NOT hold any keys.

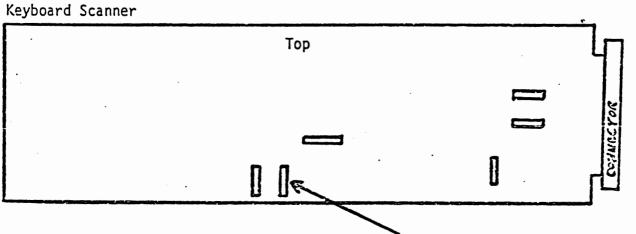
Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE RIGHT "NORMAL" ENVELOPE GENERATOR MURBER TAP-12

NO TATTO DICTIONING

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# Right "Normal" Envelope Generator Cut-Off:

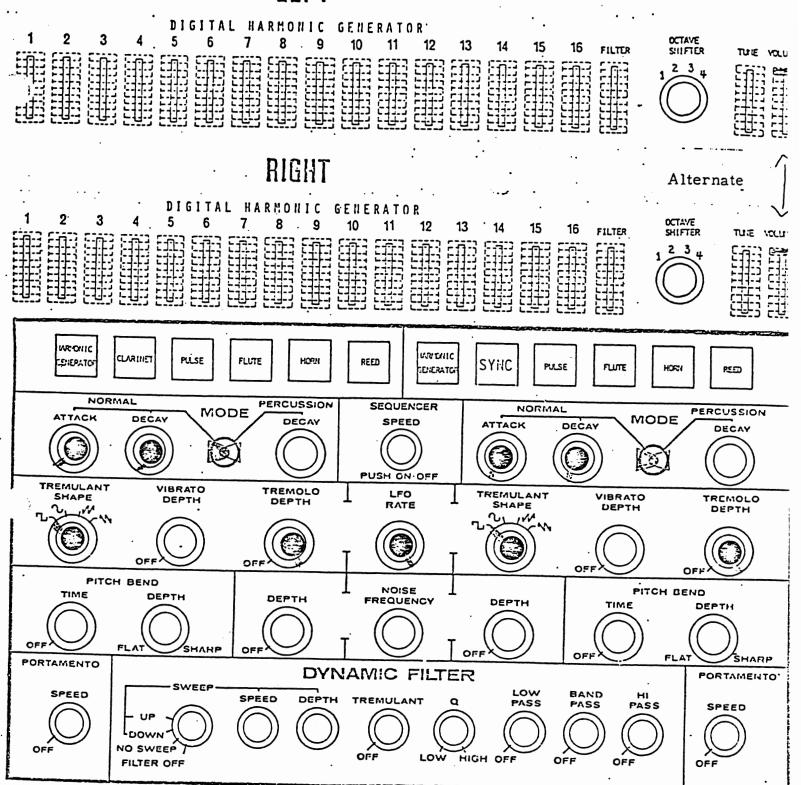


Right "Normal" Envelope Generator Cut-Off

Procedure: With NO KEYS being held, listen for "leakage" of sound.

Adjust "Cut-Off" trimpot until sound can be heard.

Then, back off <u>JUST</u> <u>ENOUGH</u> to create silence - no farther.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

Open volume pedal to FULL position and insert wedge in key.

Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE TREMOLO VCA NULL-LEFT/RIGHT

Number\_TAP-13

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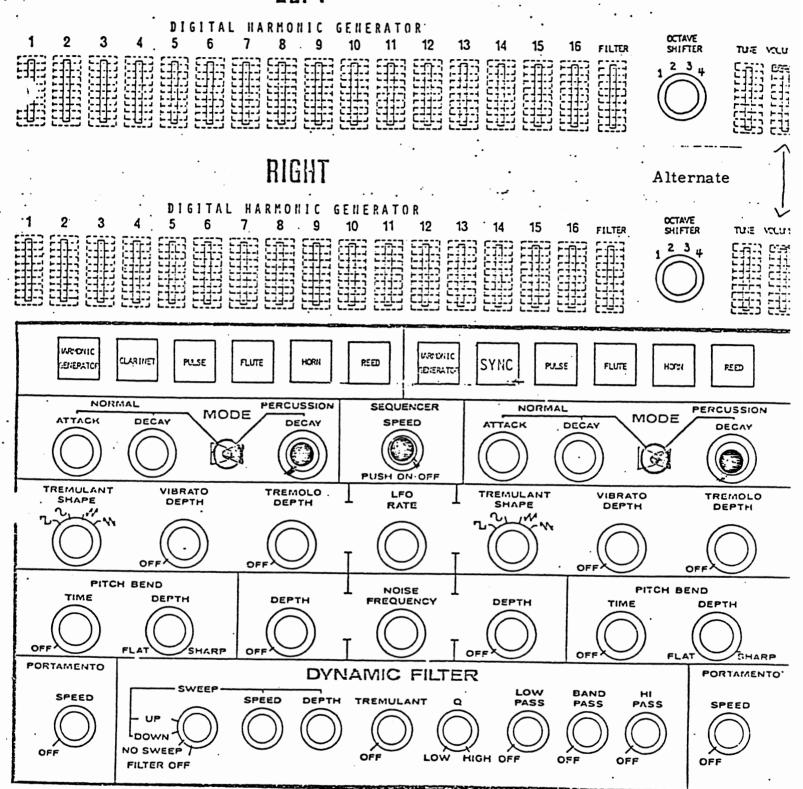
### Tremolo VCA Null:

note: Left and Right boards are identical. Repeat procedure for each board, raising corresponding Volume slider. Be sure you are listening to only <u>ONE SIDE</u> at a time.

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	<u> </u>	Tremolo VCA	A Null	ECTO
	пп			200
		•		

(rear view of Harmonic Generator slider panel)

Procedure: Adjust blue trimpot "Tremolo VCA Null" until "thumps" or "clicks" are minimized.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

Open volume to FULL position and insert wedge in key.

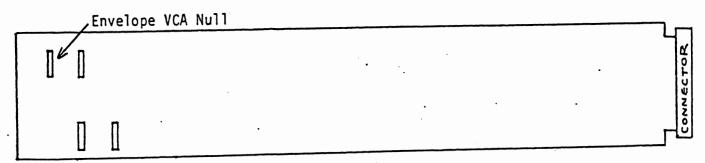
Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE ENVELOPE VCA NULL - LEFT/RIGHT

NUMBER TAP-14

# Envelope VCA Null:

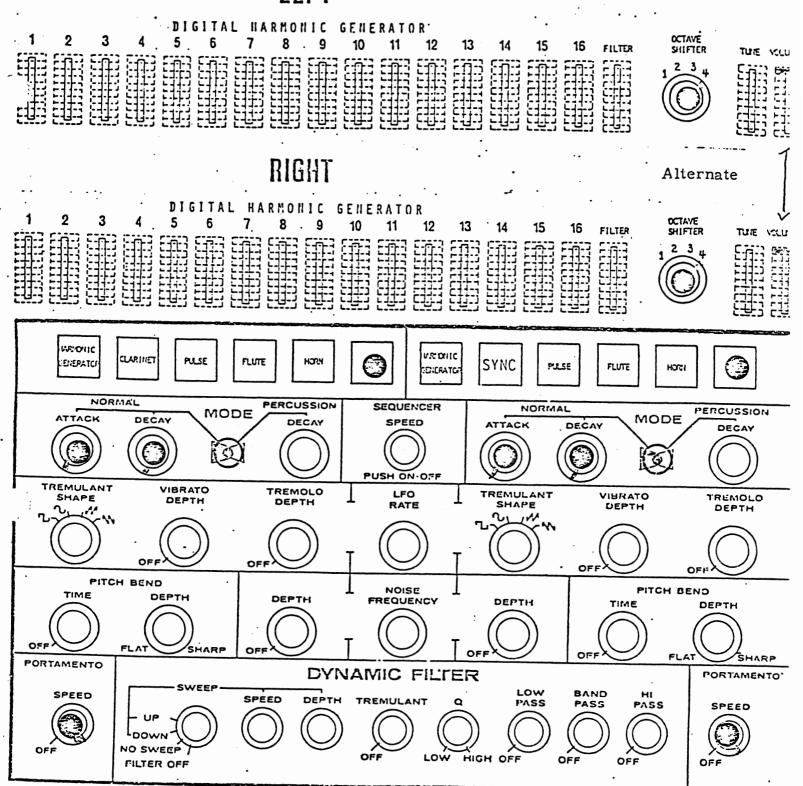
Note: Tremolo VCA Null procedure should be performed <u>BEFORE</u> performing the Envelope VCA Null procedure.



(rear view of Harmonic Generator slider panel)

Procedure: Adjust blue trimpot "Envelope VCA Null" until "thumps" or "clicks" are minimized.

Left and Right boards are identical. Repeat procedure for each board, raising corresponding Volume slider. Be sure you are listening to only <u>ONE SIDE</u> at a time.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

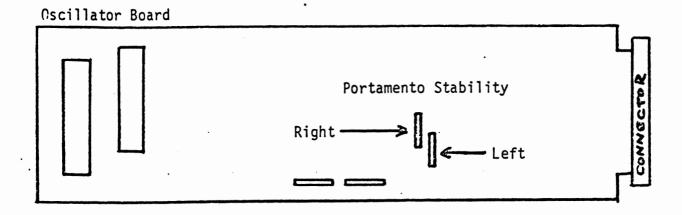
Open pedal to FULL position and insert wedge in C2.

Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE PORTAMENTO STABILITY - LEFT/RIGHT NUMBER

NUMBER\_TAP-15

## Portamento Stability - Left / Right



Raise corresponding Volume Slider (left/right) one at a time. Be sure that you are hearing only  $\underline{\text{ONE}}$   $\underline{\text{VOICE}}$  at a time.

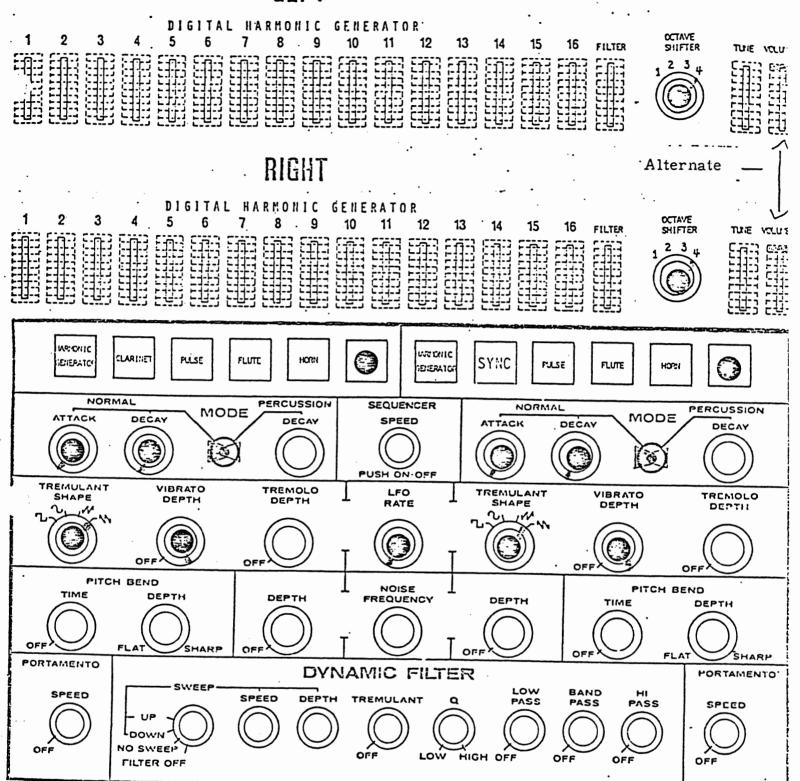
Procedure: Turn control(while holding down Touch Bar) until

noise appears.

Turn back very slowly until noise stops.

Turn back 1/8 turn additional.

Repeat procedure for other voice.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

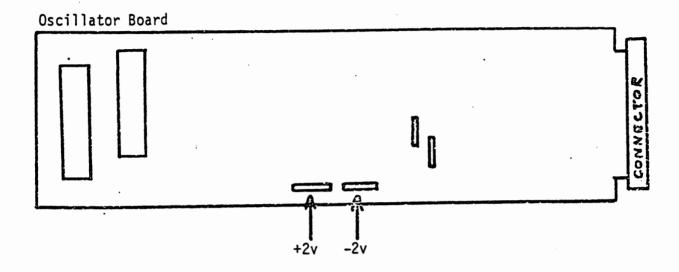
Open pedal to FULL position and insert wedge in C2.

Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

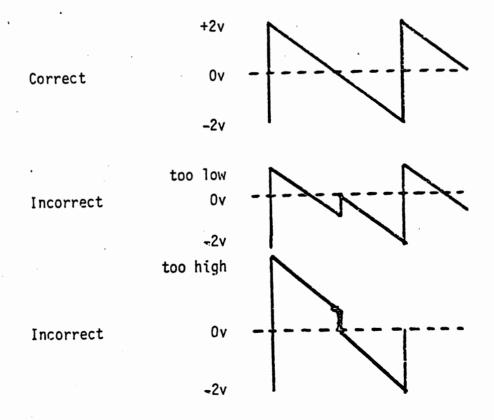
SET-UP SHEET - TITLE LFO RAMP LINEARITY - LEFT/RIGHT

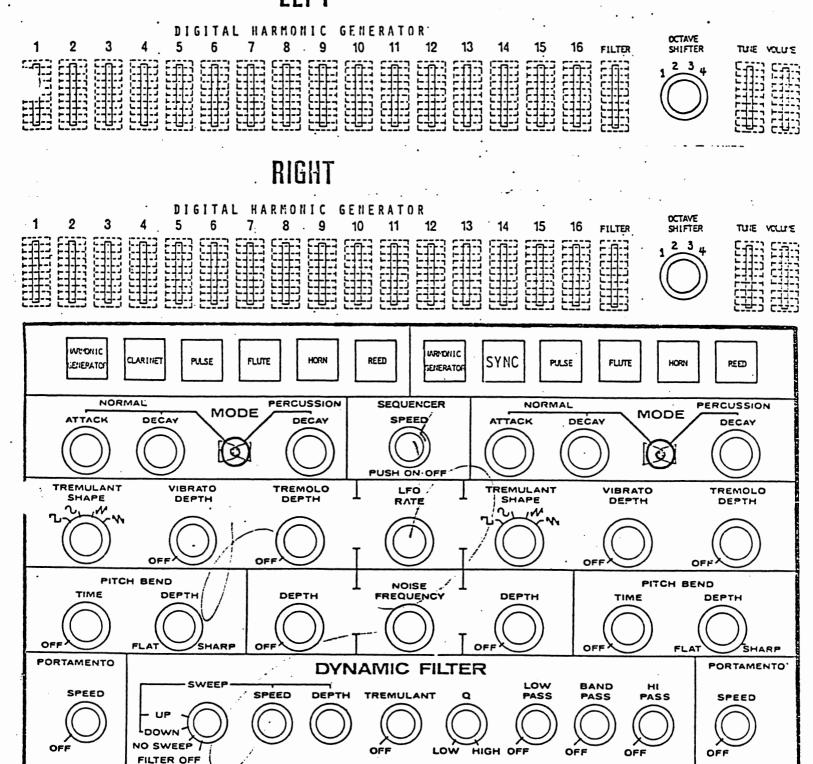
NUMBER TAP-16

# LFO Ramp Linearity - Left/Right (common to both voices)



Procedure: Adjust +2v and -2v for smooth fall in pitch.

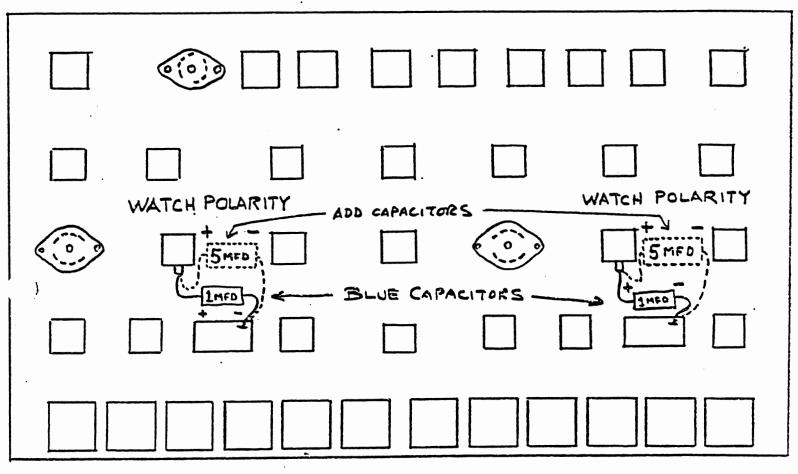






SERVICE NOTE: Harmonic Synthesizer

Percussion attack time modification (if desired)



End Panel - Bottom View

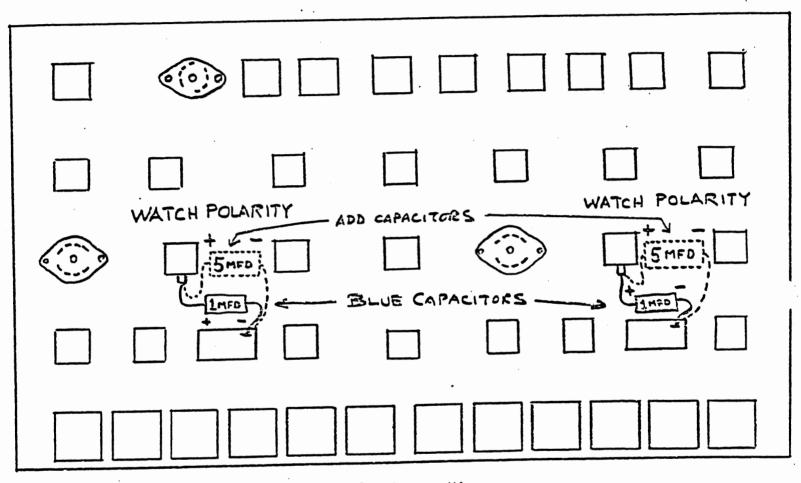
If a slower rise time is desired on the Percussion Envelopes, the following modification can be performed without voiding the warranty:

Place a 5 mfd electrolytic capacitor in parallel with the existing 1 mfd (blue) capacitor, as illustrated.



SERVICE NOTE: Harmonic Synthesizer

Percussion attack time modification (if desired)



End Panel - Bottom View

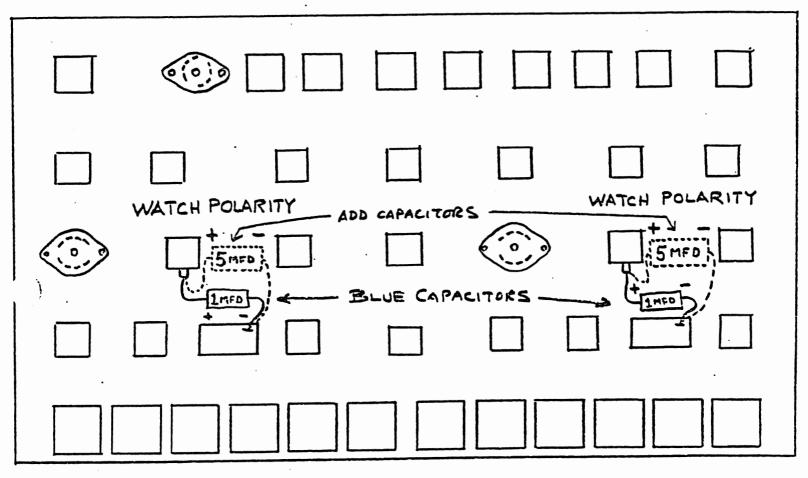
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SERVICE NOTE: Harmonic Synthesizer

Percussion attack time modification (if desired)



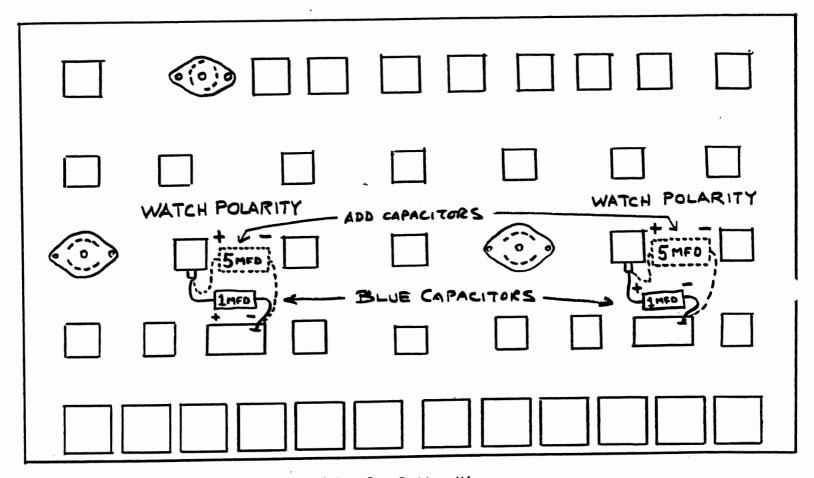
End Panel - Bottom View

If a slower rise time is desired on the Percussion Envelopes, the following modification can be performed without voiding the warranty:

Place a 5 mfd electrolytic capacitor in parallel with the existing 1 mfd (blue) capacitor, as illustrated.

SERVICE NOTE: Harmonic Synthesizer

Percussion attack time modification (if desired)



End Panel - Bottom View

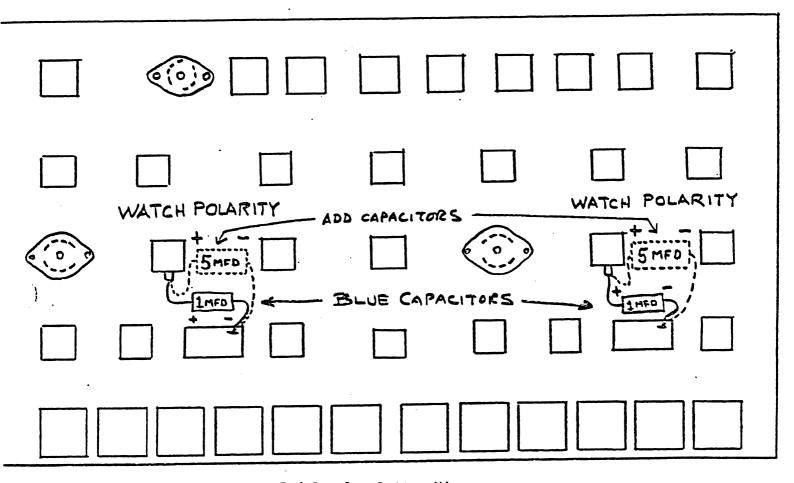
If a slower rise time is desired on the Percussion Envelopes, the following modification can be performed without voiding the warranty:

Place a 5 mfd electrolytic capacitor in parallel with the existing 1 mfd (blue) capacitor, as illustrated.



SERVICE NOTE: Harmonic Synthesizer

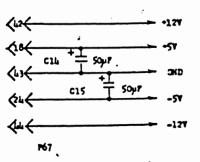
Percussion attack time modification (if desired)



End Panel - Bottom View

If a slower rise time is desired on the Percussion Envelopes, the following modification can be performed without voiding the warranty:

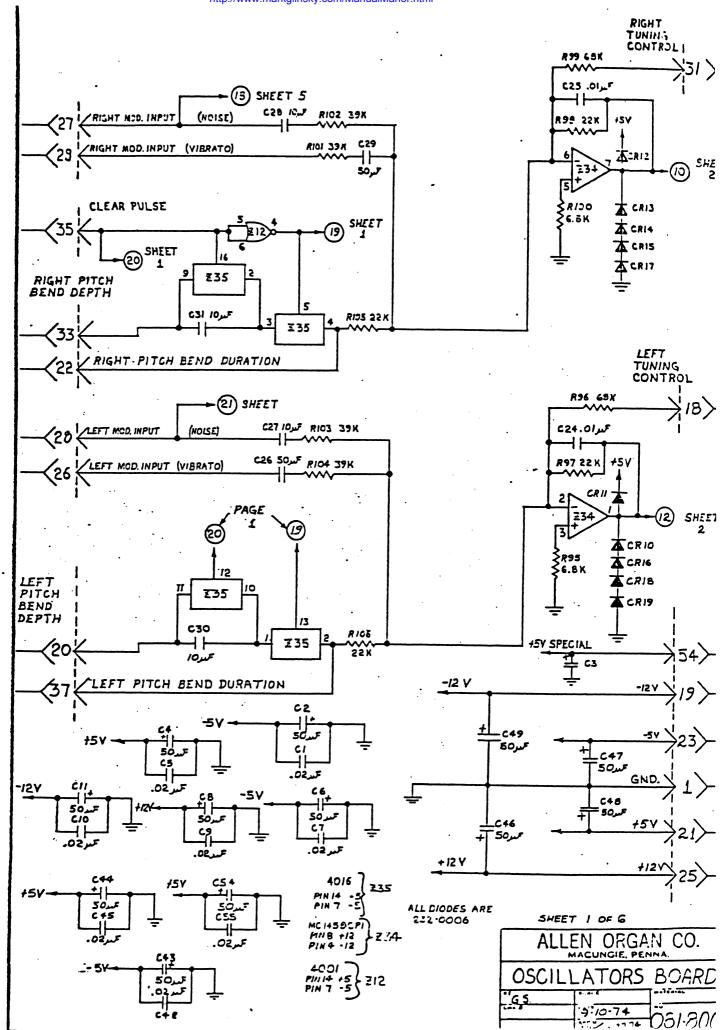
Place a 5 mfd electrolytic capacitor in parallel with the existing 1 mfd (blue) capacitor, as illustrated.

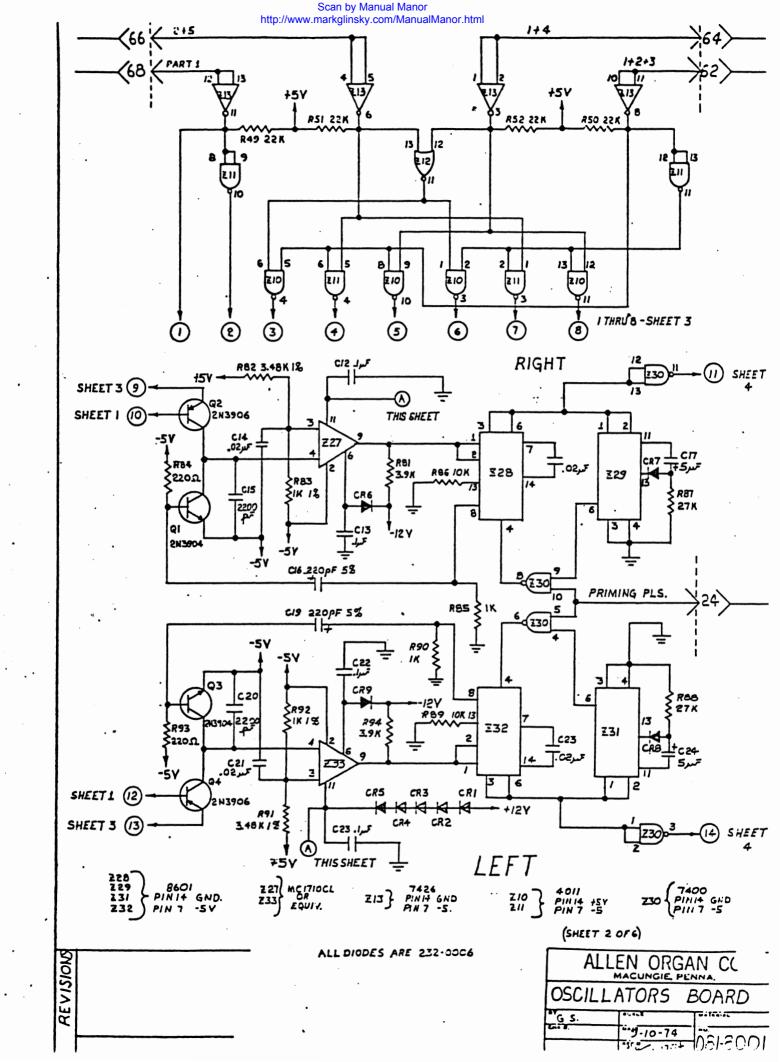


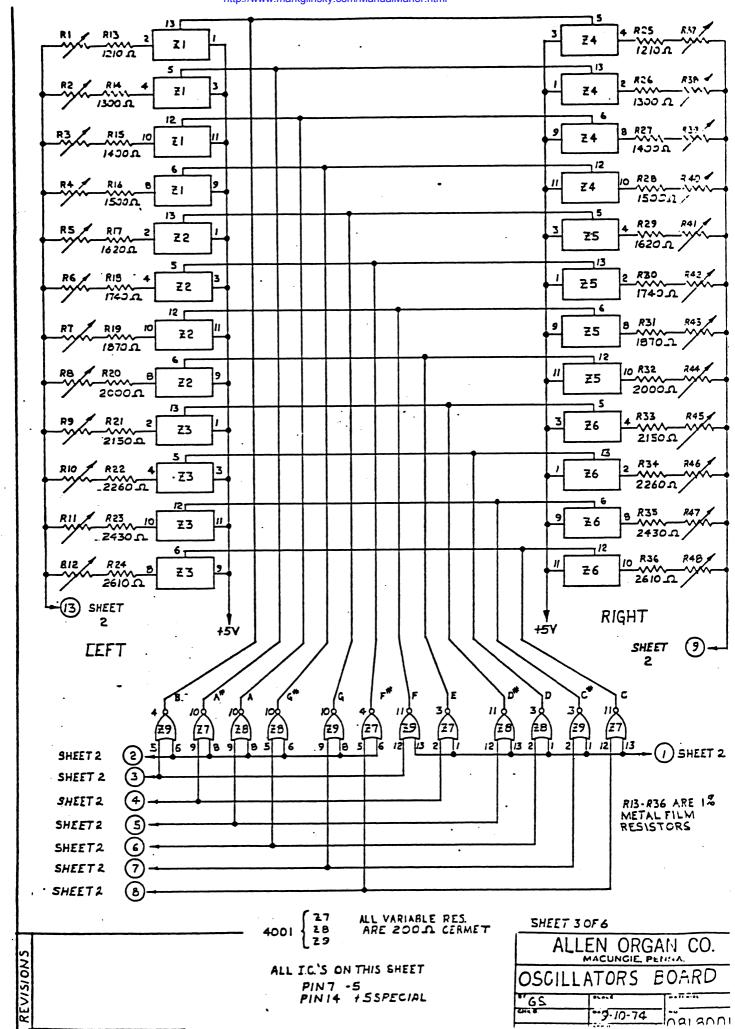
REF.	VALUE
R33	
R34	ICO K
R35	•
526	ICOK
H37	•
R35	100 K
R39	-
R40	100K
R+I	_
R42	6.8K
R43	_
R44	6. 6 K
R 45	
R+6	6.8K
R47	-
R+6	6.8K
R42	393 K
R50	IOOK
	2.2 M
R 52	
R 53	
R5+	2.2M
R 55	220 K
R 56	- 2.2 M
R57	470 K
R 5 8	
R57	
R 60	
R 61	
R 62	
R 63	
R 64	-
R 65	_
RLL	_
R 67	
R 48	_
R 69	
R 70	
R7I	
R 72	
R 73	
RT4	
R-75	_
R 76	<del>  -</del>
R 11	<del> </del>
RTB	
N (B	1

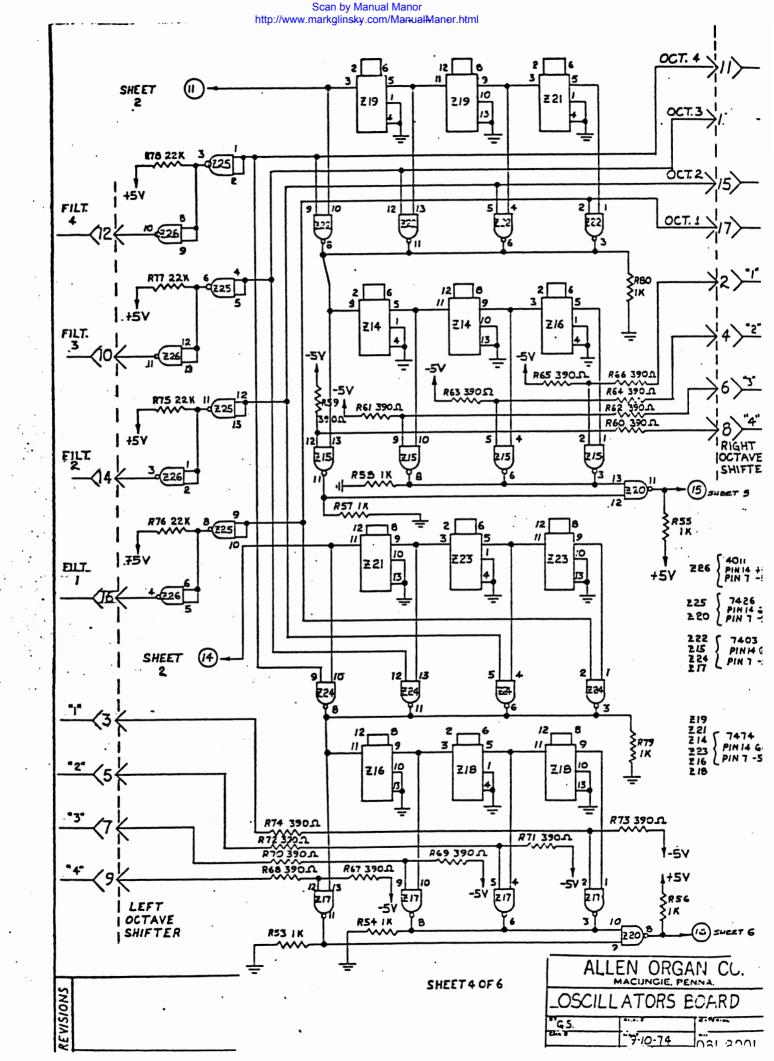
RET.	VALUE
877	
REO	<del></del>
RSI	NCS:
R92	
E69	/80K
RB4	
R 95	
RES	
R 67	
R 55	
R 99	_
R 90	
R 91	
R92	_
R 93	_
R94	
R 95	_
R 96	_
R 97	IOSK
R 98	120K
R 99	270K
R /00	630K
R 101	111
R 102	3.3 M
	3.3 /41
R 103	
R 105	
R 106	
R 107	
R 108	
R 109	
R (10	
R ///	
R 112	
R //3	
R 114	
R 115	_
R //6	
R 117	
R 118	
R 119	
R /20	_
R /21	
R 122	
R 123	_
R 12+	
R /25	_
R 126	_
R 127	
R 128	
<u></u>	L

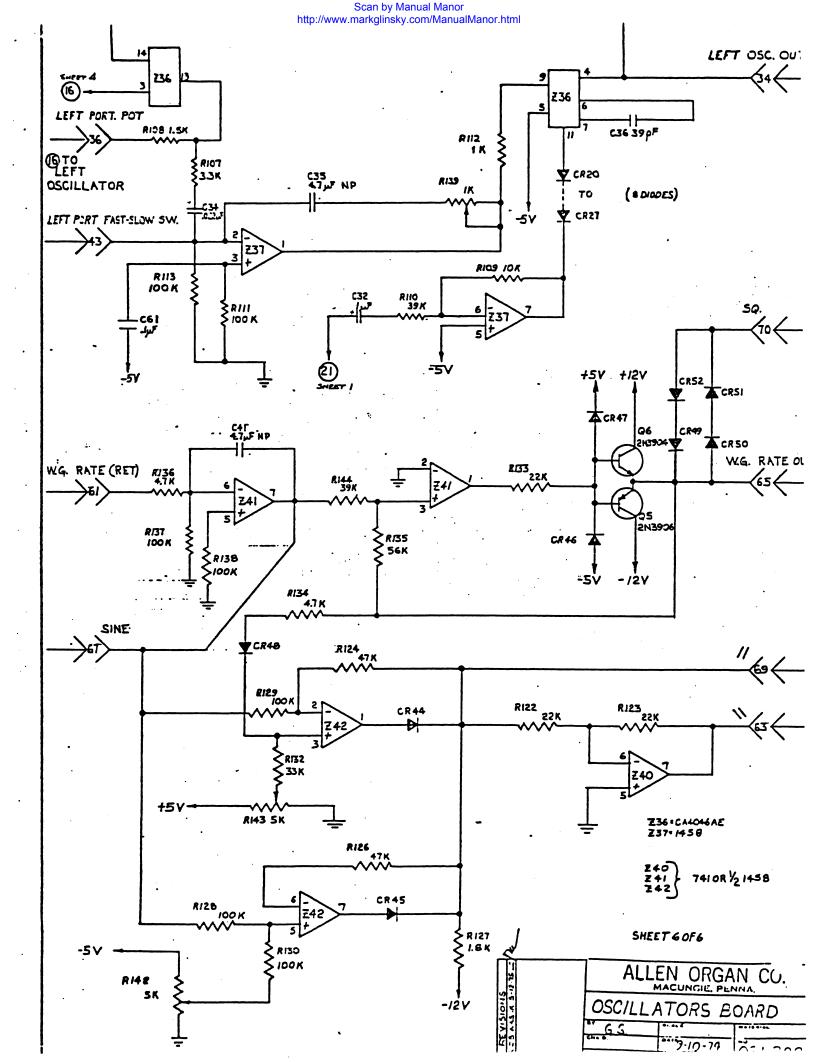
	ALLEN ORGANICO.
	VOICER-MODULATOR BOARD
	GS 12274
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	081-6030

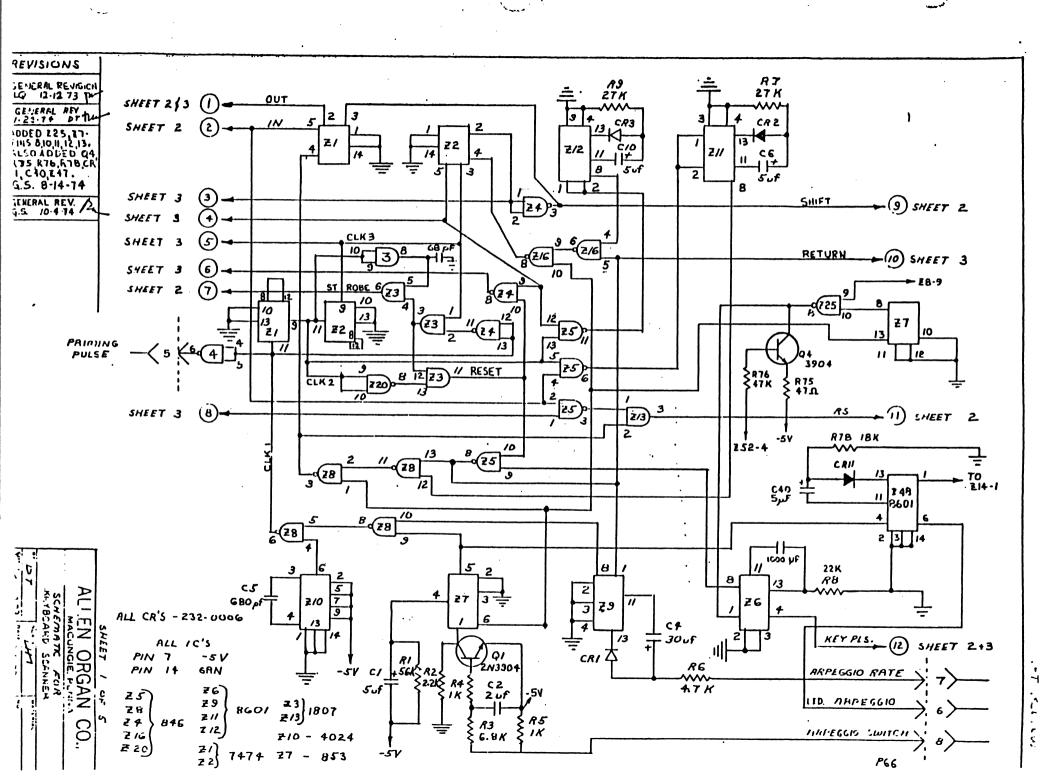


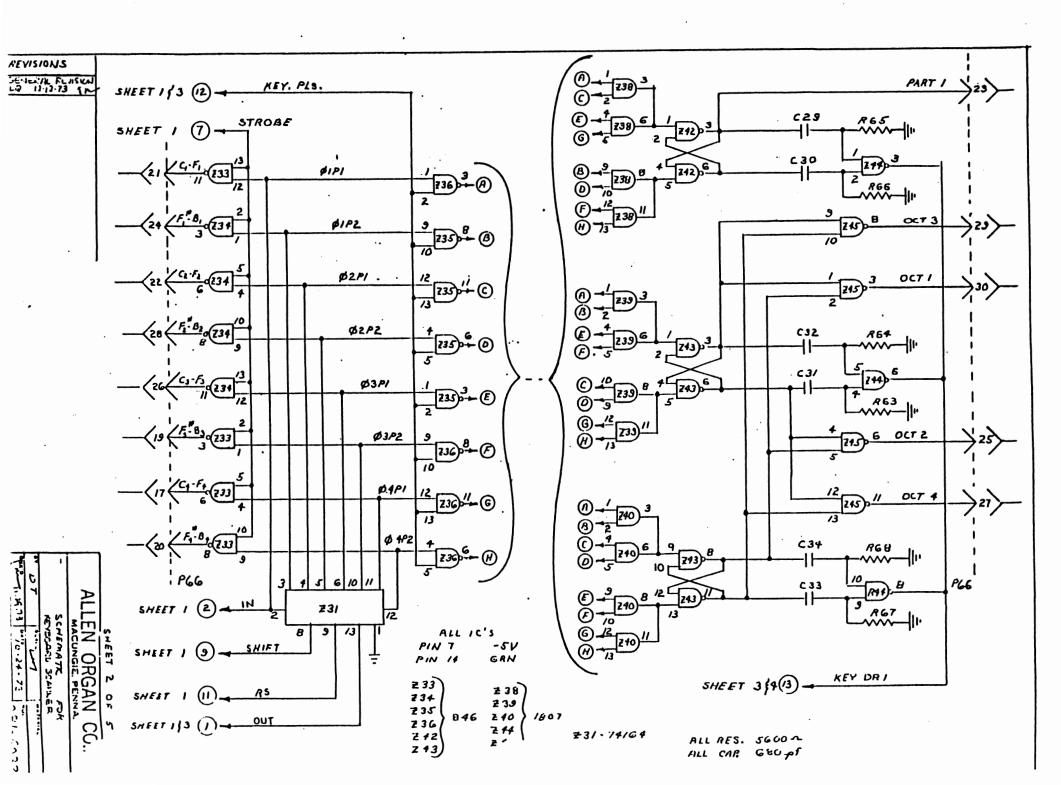


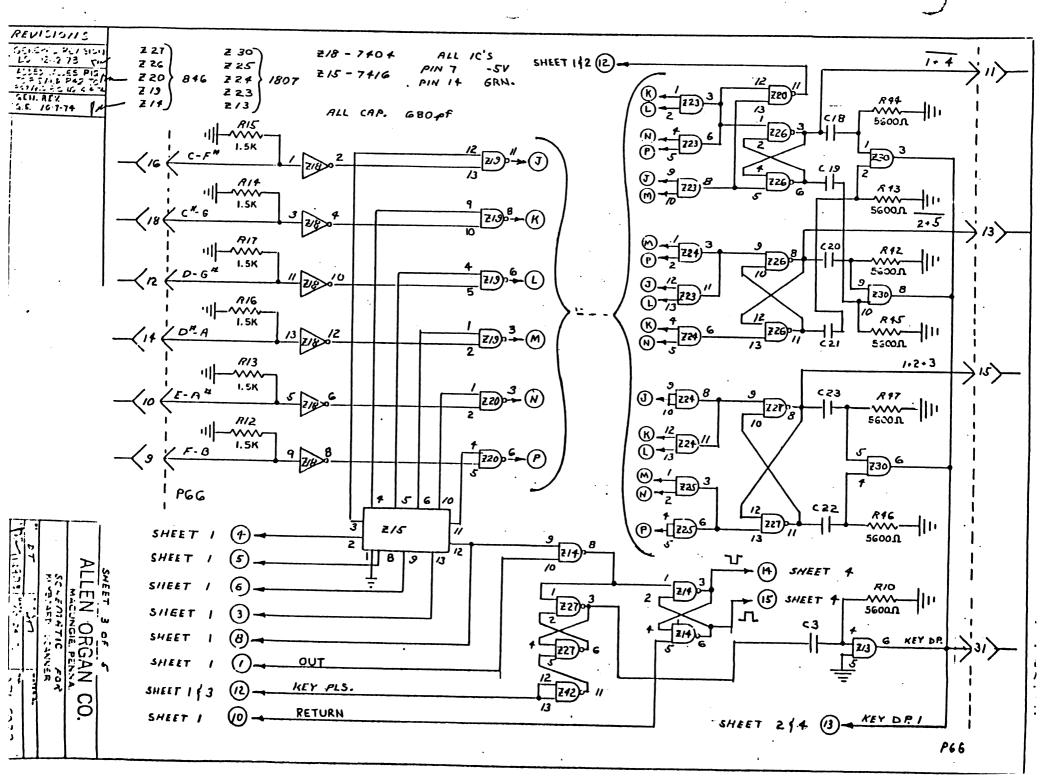


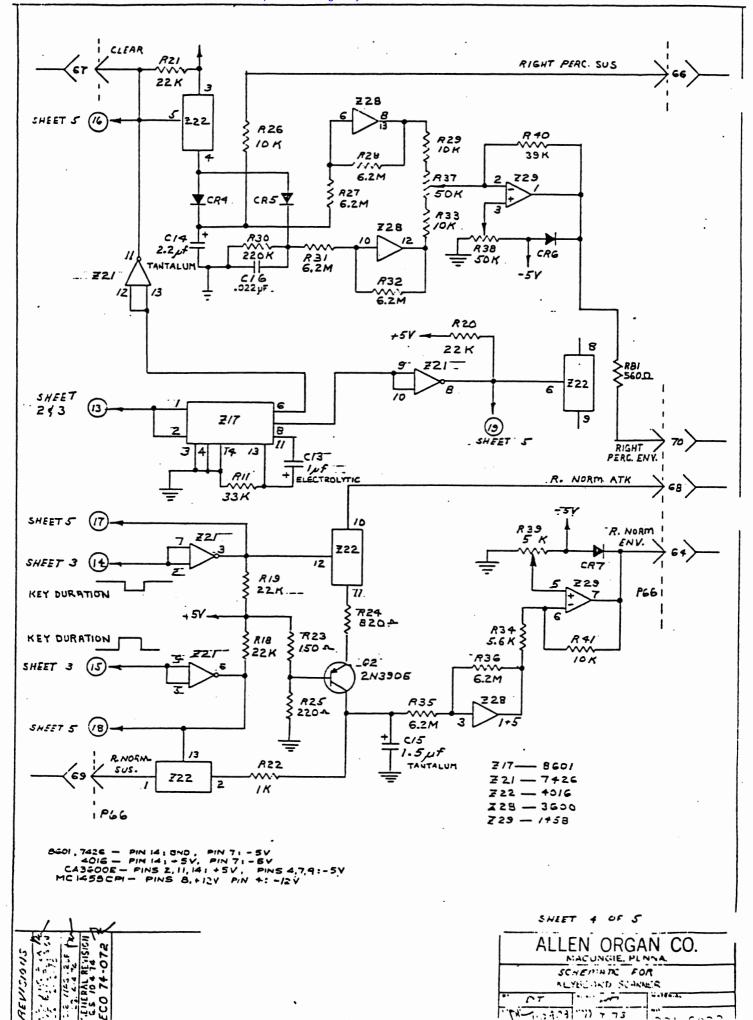


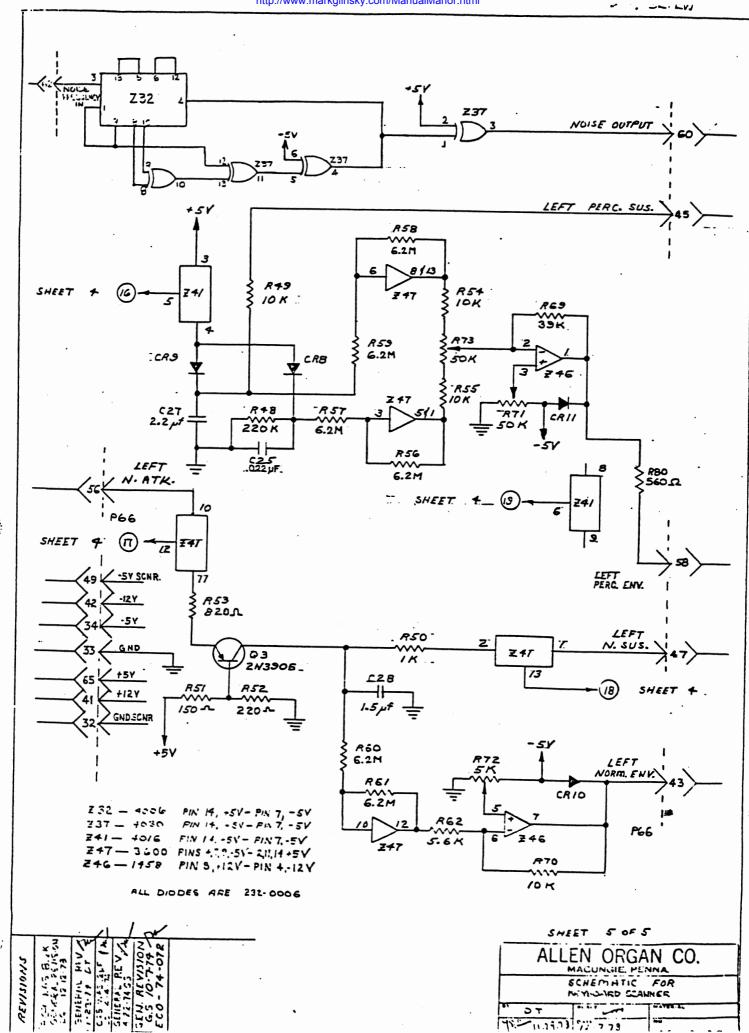


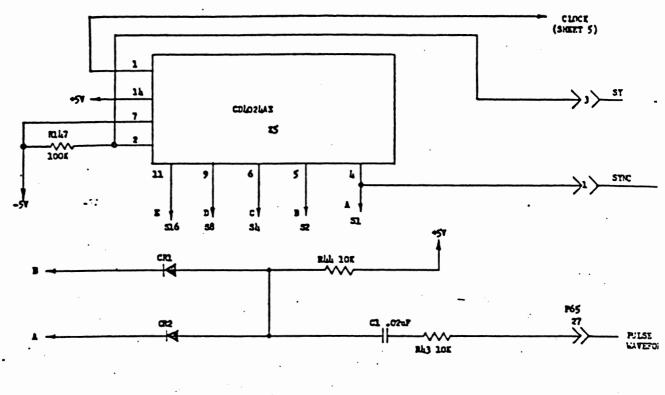


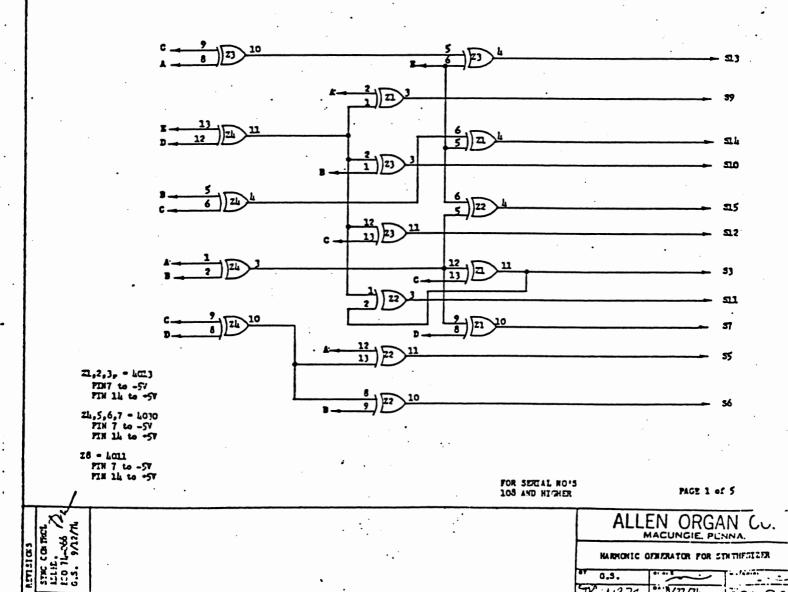










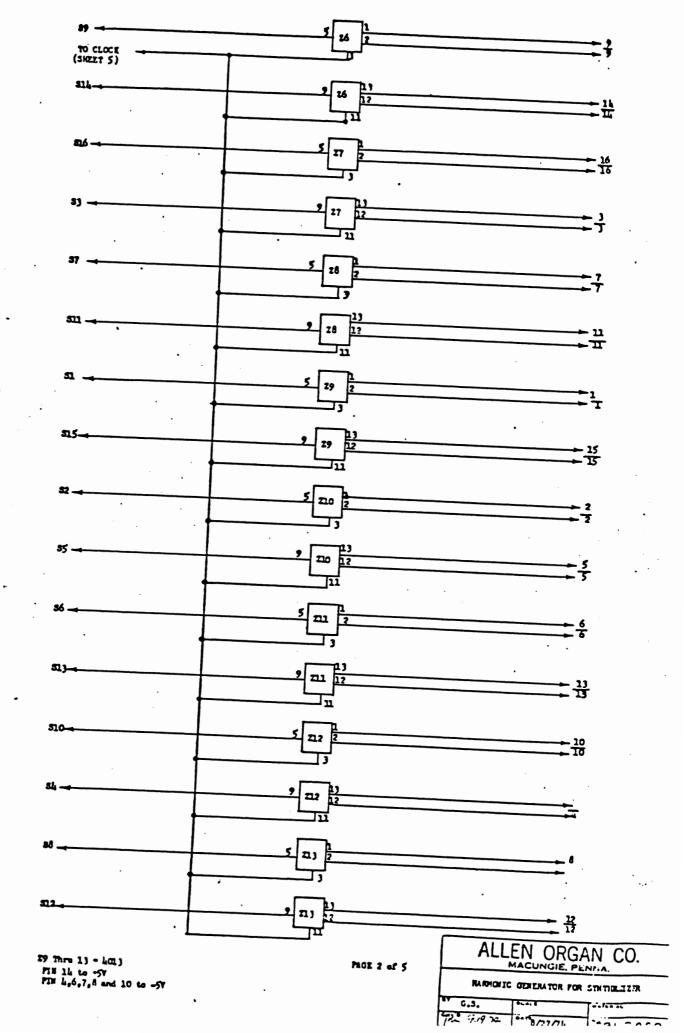


0.5.

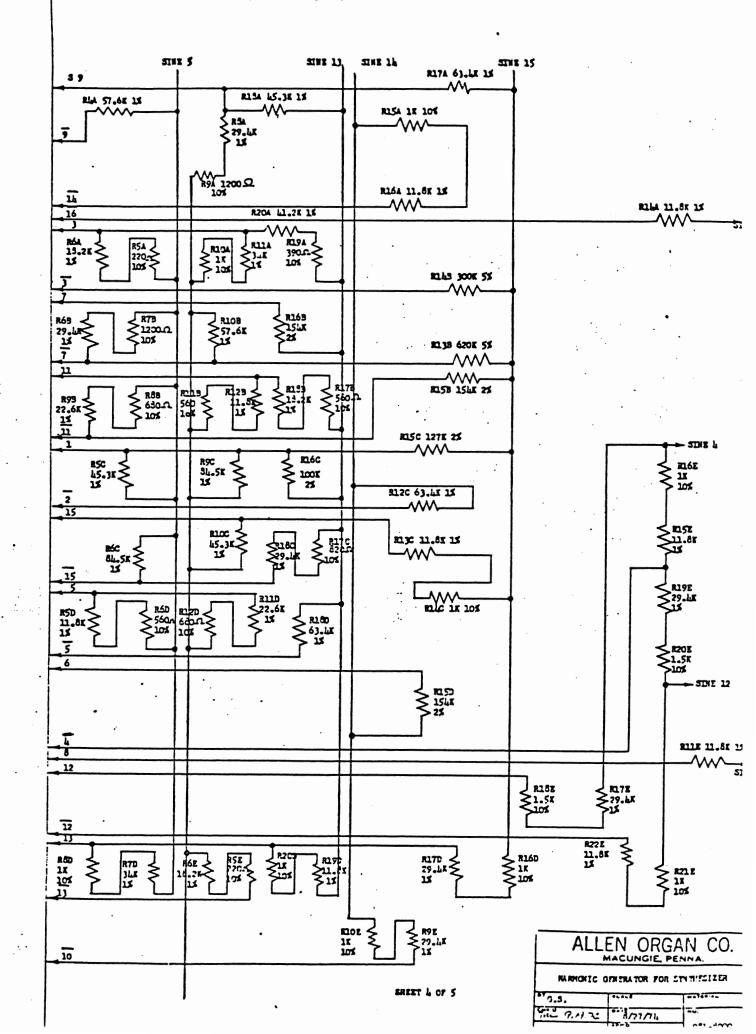
TV- 1.17.76

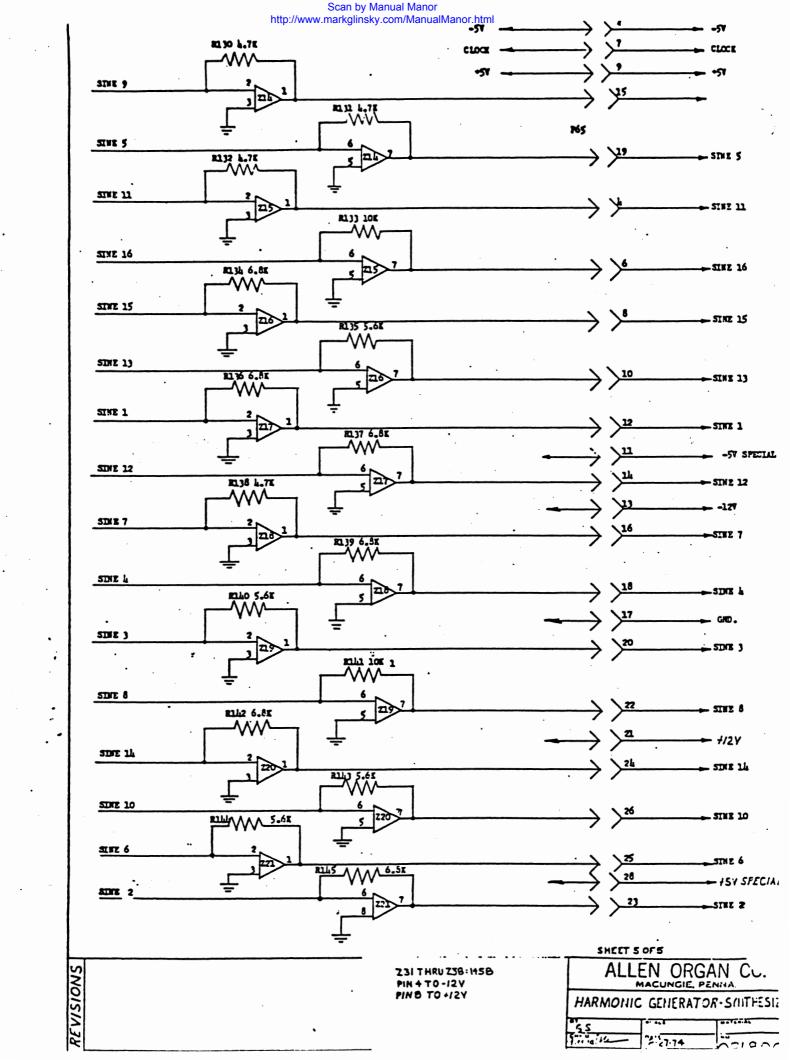
1021-20

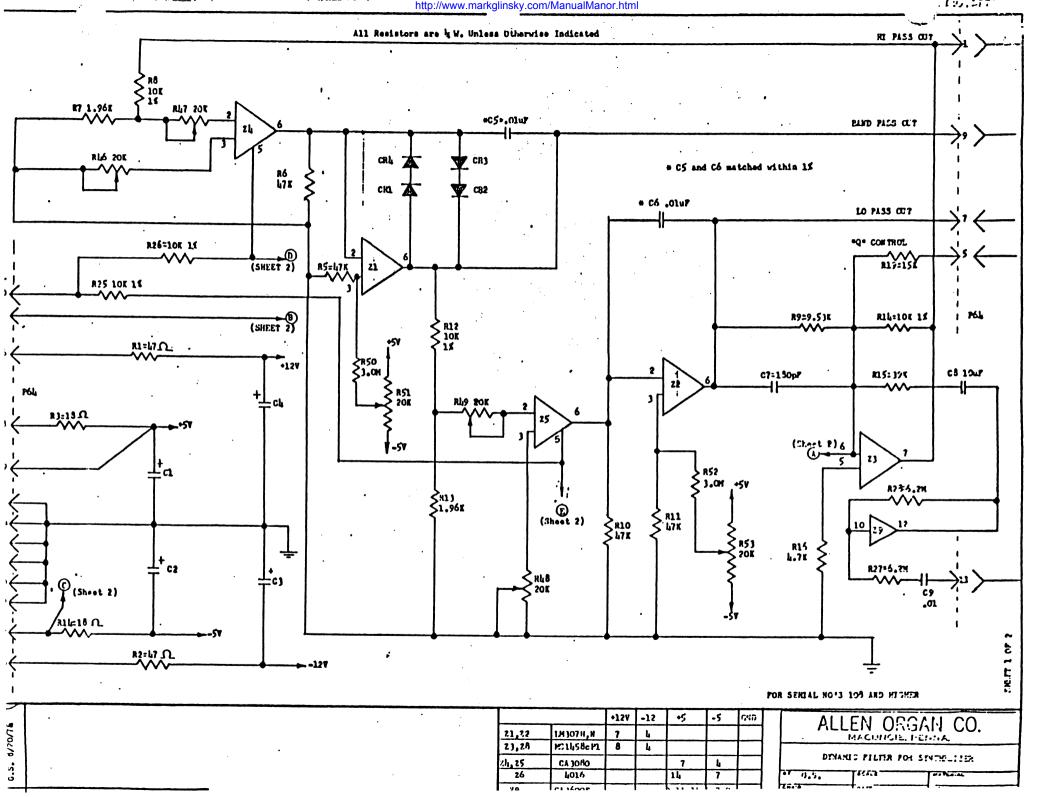
8/27/74

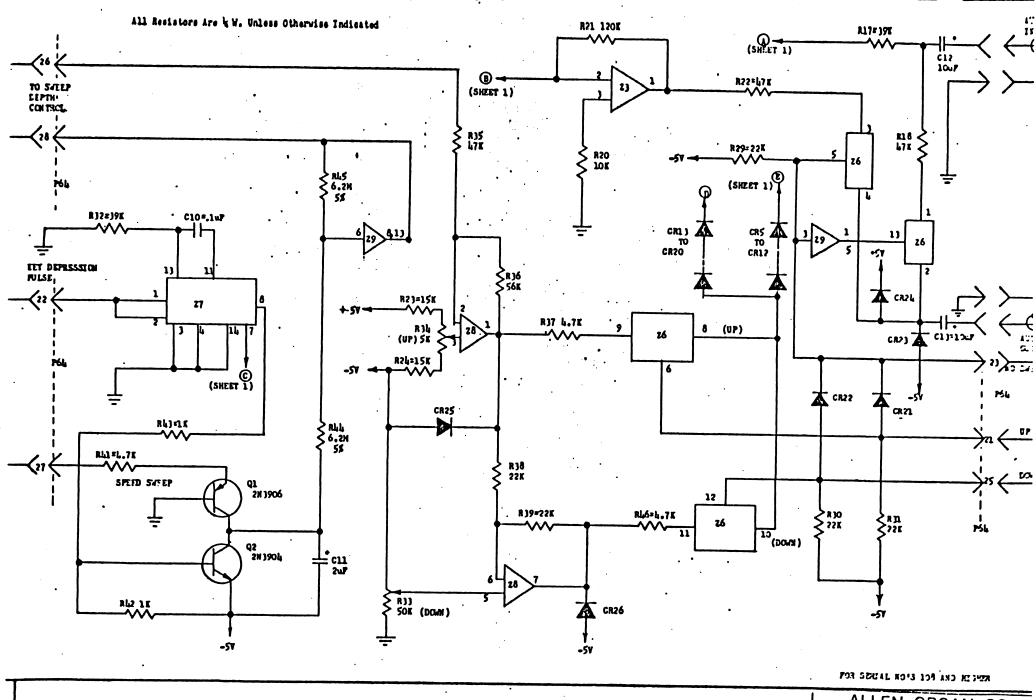










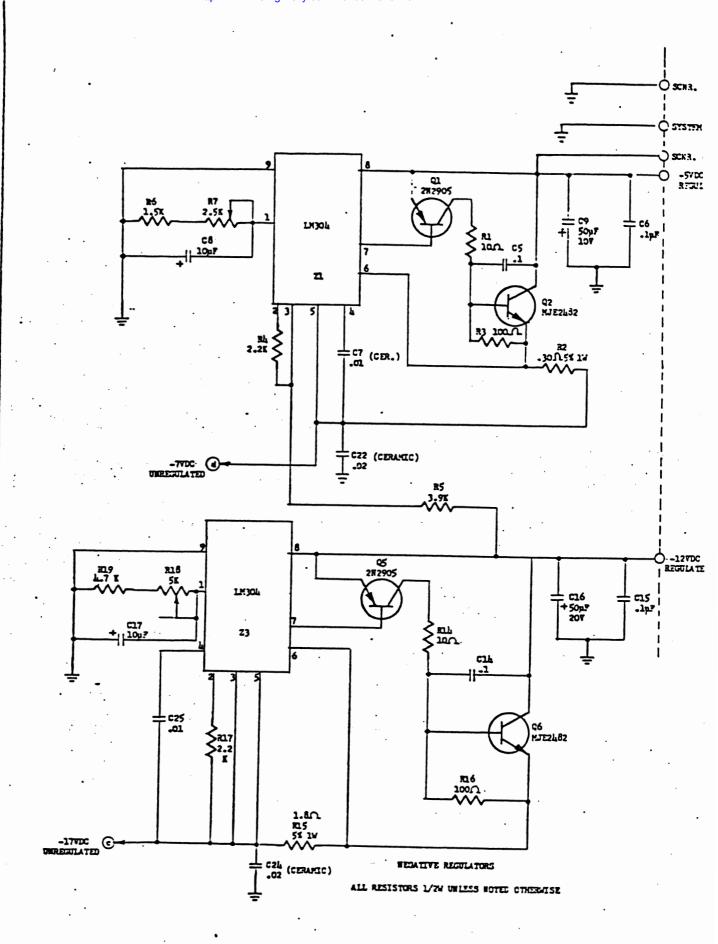


ALLEN ORGAN CO.

MACUNGIE, PENNA

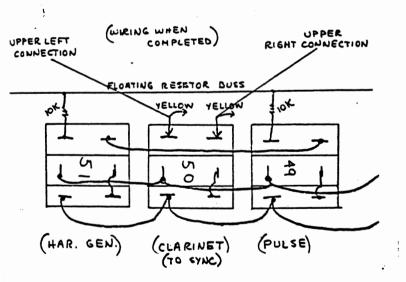
STRAND FILMA FOR UNIXETIES

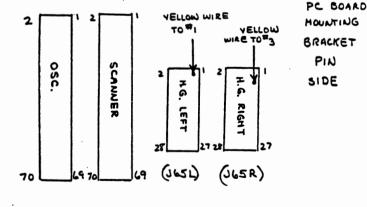
(G.S. 19-5-71)



#### HARMONIC SYNTHESIZER

- 1. With the under side of switch panel facing repairman, remove white wire from top left Clarinet (#50) switch connection and solder same wire to physically floating resistor buss line.
- 2. Jumper line connected to upper right connection Clarinet #50 must by-pass Clarinet Switch #50. Jumper will now go from switch #51 to #9.
- 3. 10K resistor from upper left connector Clarinet #50 completely removed from circuit.
- 4. Add a yellow wire from each upper switch connection Clarinet #50 and attach to (a) left harmonic generator receptacle(J65L) Pin #1 and (b) right harmonic generator receptacle (J65R) Pin #3. It does not matter which wire goes to which connection.
- 5. Replace plastic tab cover and colored insert.

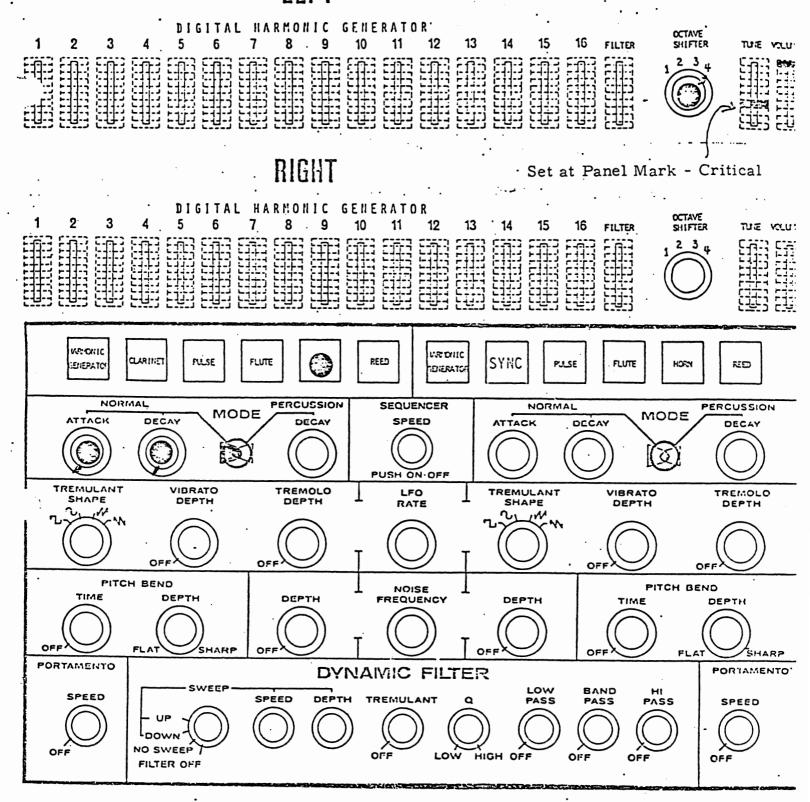




SOME RECENT HS; MAY EXHIBIT CROSS NOISE MODULATION from OPPOSITE VOICES. TO ELIMINATE, CUT FOILS LEMOING TO C32+C33 ON OSCILLATOR BOARD AND ADD CROSS JUMPERS.

OSCILLATORS BOARD 421-2445 (

18011 5: als



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

Open pedal to FULL position and insert a wedge in C2. Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

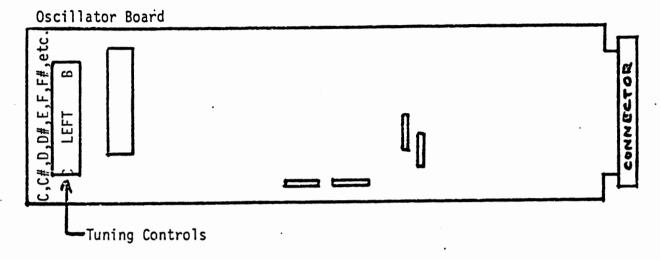
SET-UP SHEET - TITLE SCALE TUNING - LEFT VOICE

NUMBER TAP-1

### Scale Tuning - Left Voice

Tuning Standard: "C" thru "B" - "A" 440 hz octave.

Tuning forks, strobe device, or other fixed instrument.

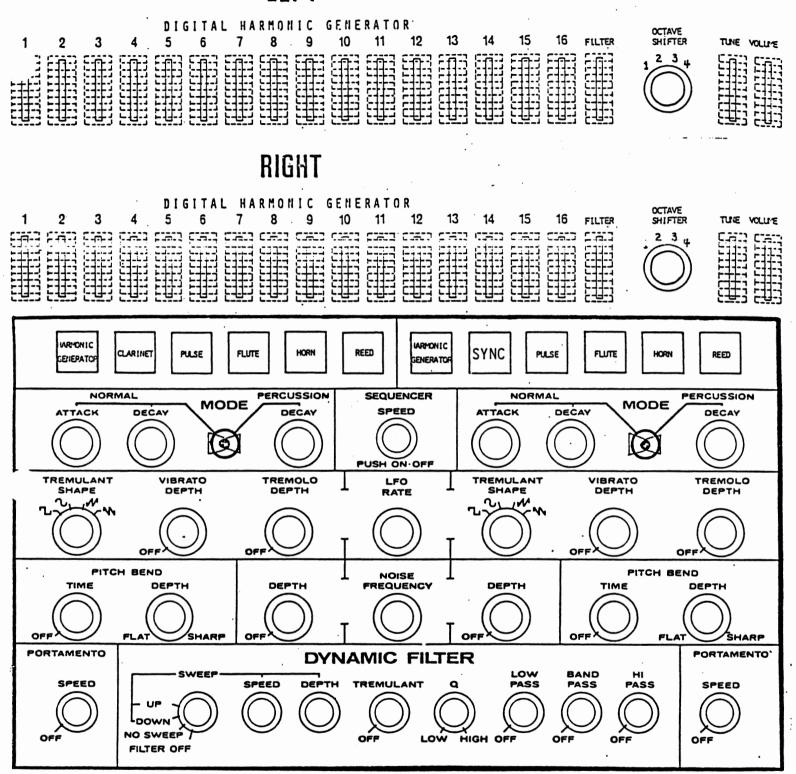


Procedure: Starting with C2 key, zero beat synthesizer with standard.

Continue thru C#2, D2, D#2, etc. up to B2.

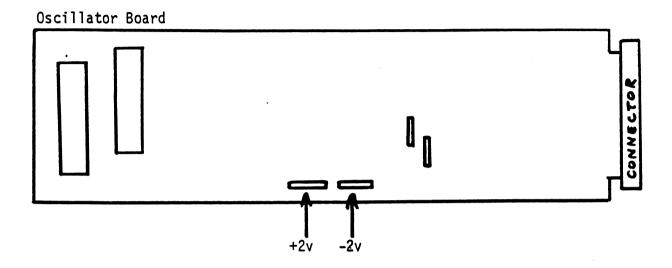
Note: If all controls appear to be flat or all controls appear to be sharp, check the Tuning Spread adjustment. Be sure that the Tuning Slider is exactly on the "A" 440 hz mark.

# LEFT

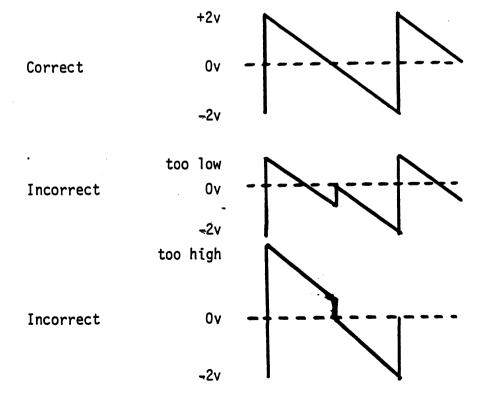


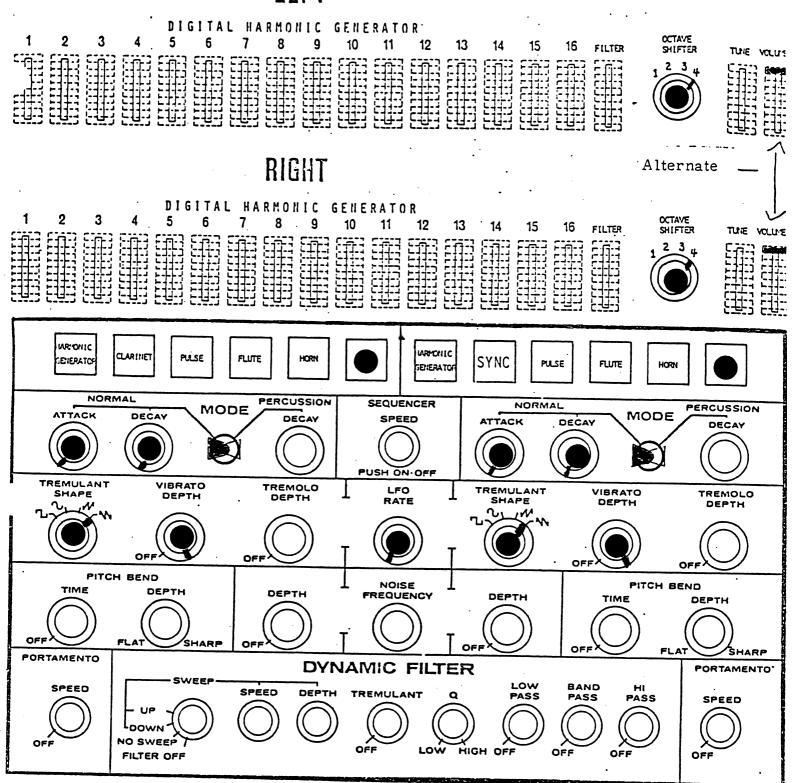
SEITUP SHEEL TILLE	SET-UP	- TITLEN	UMBER_		
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## LFO Ramp Linearity - Left/Right (common to both voices)



Procedure: Adjust +2v and -2v for smooth fall in pitch.





All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

Open pedal to FULL position and insert wedge in  $C_2$ .

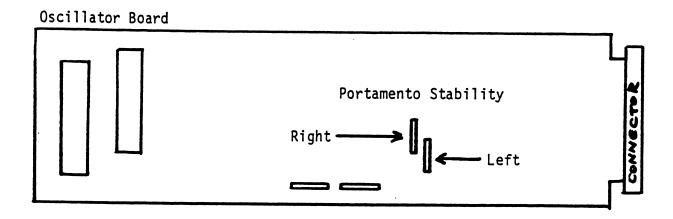
Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE LFO RAMP LINEARITY - LEFT/RIGHT

NUMBER TAP-16

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### Portamento Stability - Left / Right



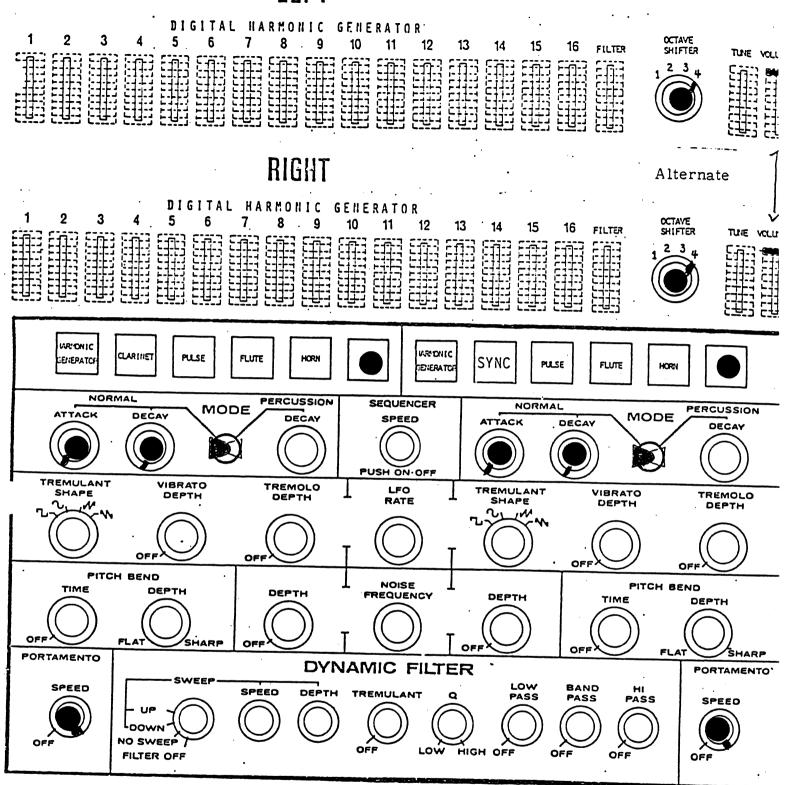
Raise corresponding Volume Slider (left/right) one at a time. Be sure that you are hearing only  $\underline{\text{ONE}}$   $\underline{\text{VOICE}}$  at a time.

Procedure: Turn control(while holding down Touch Bar) until noise appears.

Turn back very slowly until noise stops.

Turn back 1/8 turn additional.

Repeat procedure for other voice.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

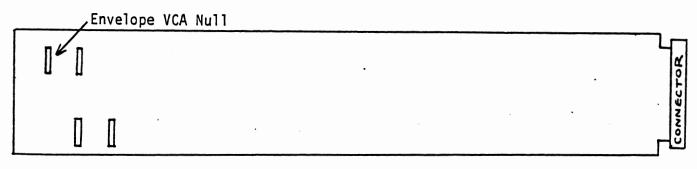
Open pedal to FULL position and insert wedge in C2.

Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE PORTAMENTO STABILITY - LEFT/RIGHT NUMBER TAP-15

## Envelope VCA Null:

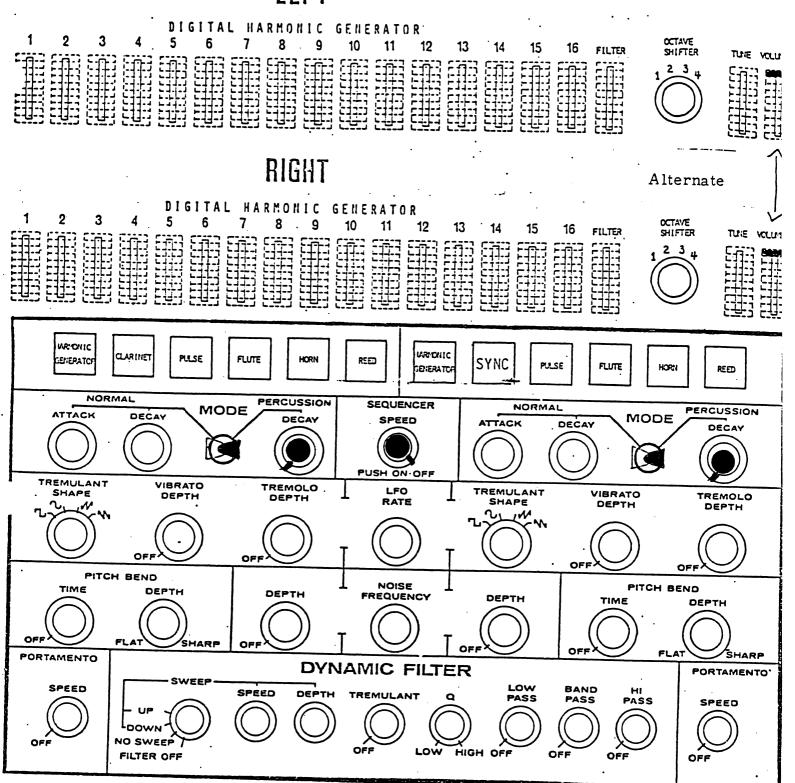
Note: Tremolo VCA Null procedure should be performed <u>BEFORE</u> performing the Envelope VCA Null procedure.



(rear view of Harmonic Generator slider panel)

Procedure: Adjust blue trimpot "Envelope VCA Null" until "thumps" or "clicks" are minimized.

Left and Right boards are identical. Repeat procedure for each board, raising corresponding Volume slider. Be sure you are listening to only  $\underline{\text{ONE SIDE}}$  at a time.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

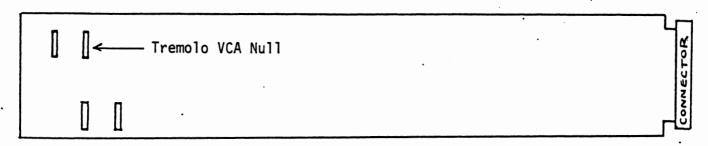
Open volume to FULL position and insert wedge in key.

Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE ENVELOPE VCA NULL - LEFT/RIGHT NUMBER TAP-14

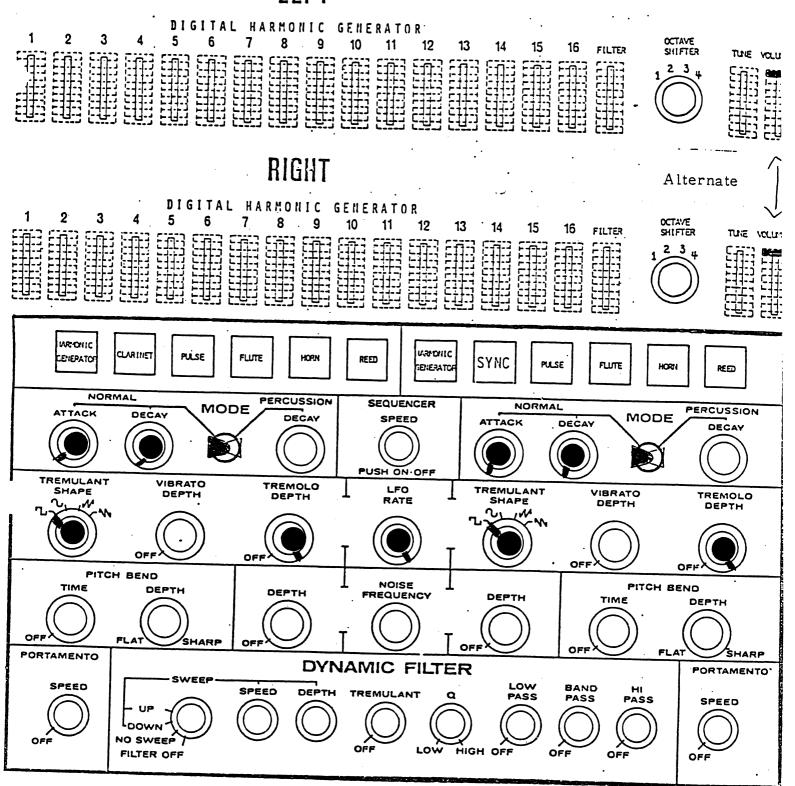
### Tremolo VCA Null:

note: Left and Right boards are identical. Repeat procedure for each board, raising corresponding Volume slider. Be sure you are listening to only <u>ONE SIDE</u> at a time.



(rear view of Harmonic Generator slider panel)

Procedure: Adjust blue trimpot "Tremolo VCA Null" until "thumps" or "clicks" are minimized.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

Open volume pedal to FULL position and insert wedge in key.

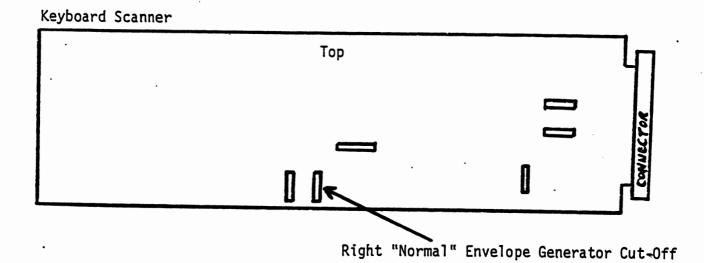
Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE TREMOLO VCA NULL-LEFT/RIGHT

NUMBER TAP-13

IRAMOT, NABOODOO POONOSESSAS

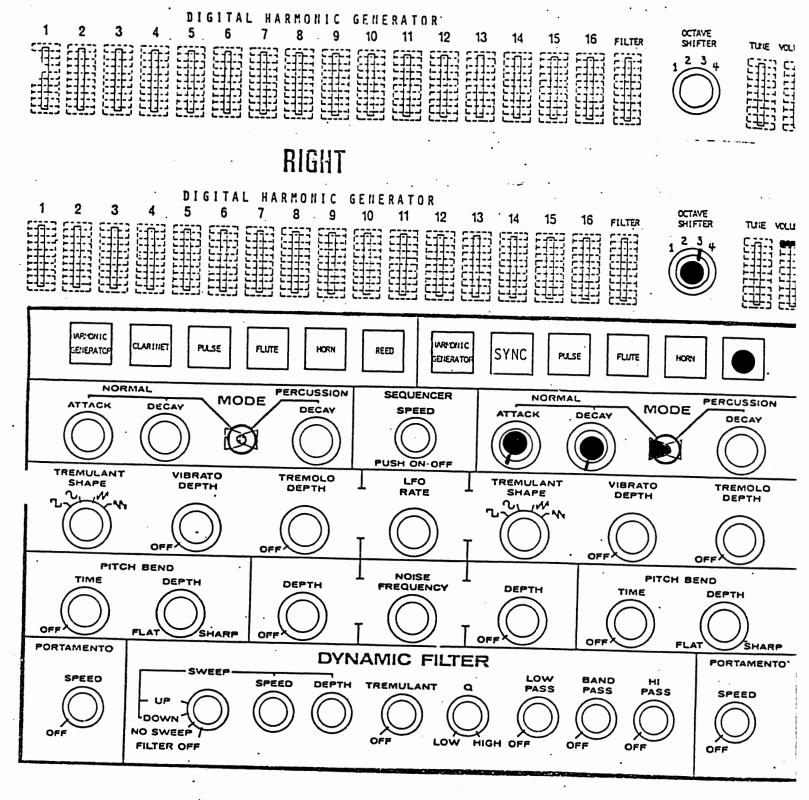
## Right "Normal" Envelope Generator Cut-Off:



Procedure: With NO KEYS being held, listen for "leakage" of sound.

Adjust "Cut-Off" trimpot until sound can be heard.

Then, back off <u>JUST ENOUGH</u> to create silence - no farther.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in the MINIMUM or OFF position.

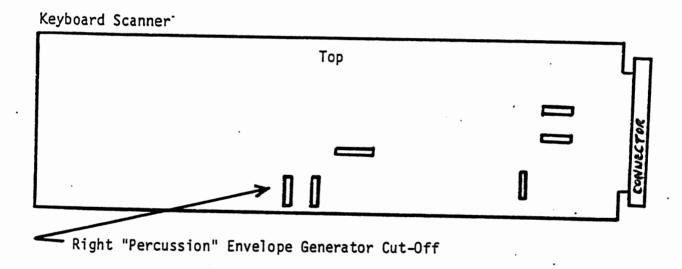
Open volume pedal to FULL position. DO NOT hold any keys.

Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE RIGHT "NORMAL" ENVELOPE GENERATOR NUMBER TAP-12

CUT-OFF

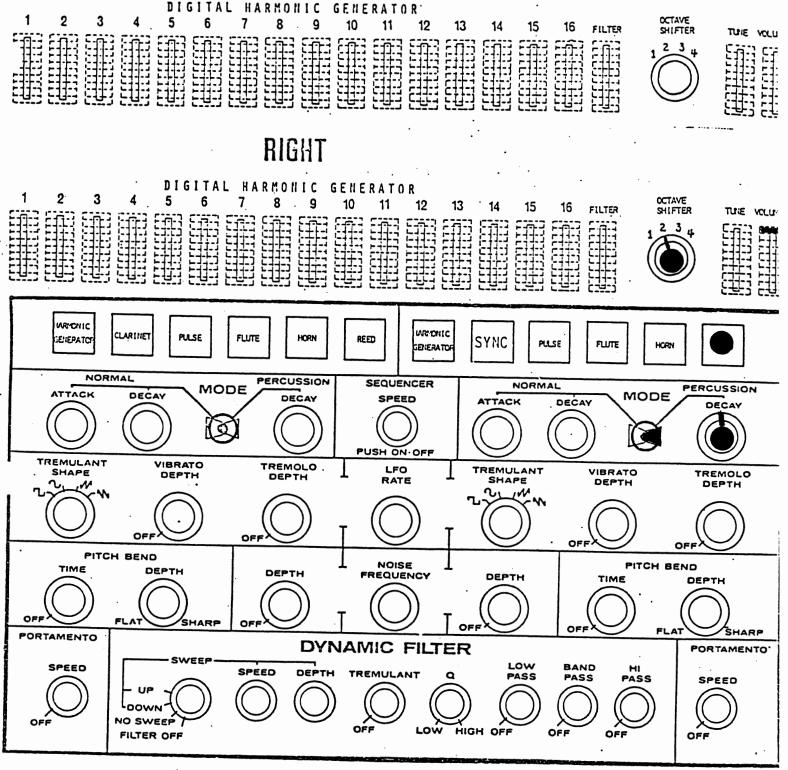
# Right "Percussion" Envelope Generator Cut-Off:



Procedure: With NO KEYS being held, listen for "leakage" of sound.

Adjust "Cut-Off" trimpot until sound can be heard.

Then, back off <u>JUST ENOUGH</u> to create silence - no farther.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

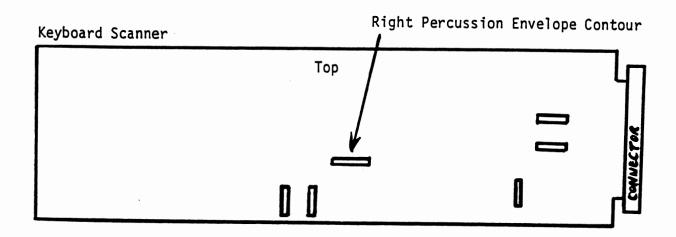
Open volume pedal to FULL position. DO NOT hold any keys.

Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE RIGHT "PERCUSSION" ENVELOPE GENERATOR NUMBER TAP-11
CUT=OFF

# Right Percussion Envelope Contour

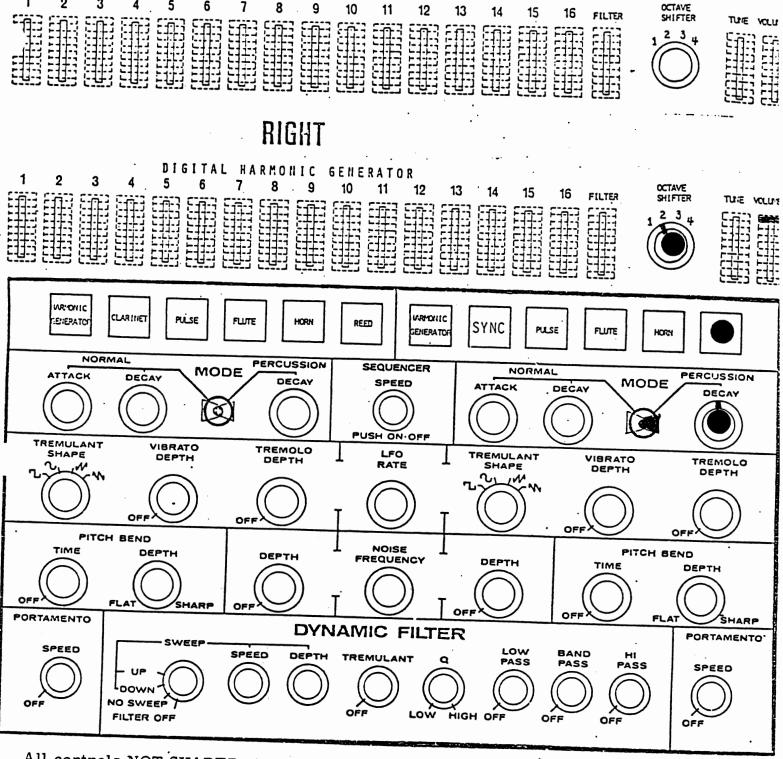
NOTE: Any adjustments made here will require a RE-ADJUSTMENT of the Right Percussion Envelope Generator Cut-Off (See Procedure).



Procedure: Same as for Left Voice.

GENERATOR

DIGITAL HARMONIC



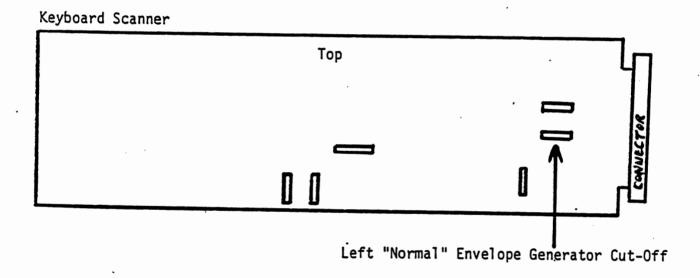
All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

Open volume pedal to "FULL" position and REPEAT A KEY.

Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE RIGHT PERCUSSION ENVELOPE CONTOUR NUMBER TAP-10

# Left "Normal" Envelope Generator Cut-Off:



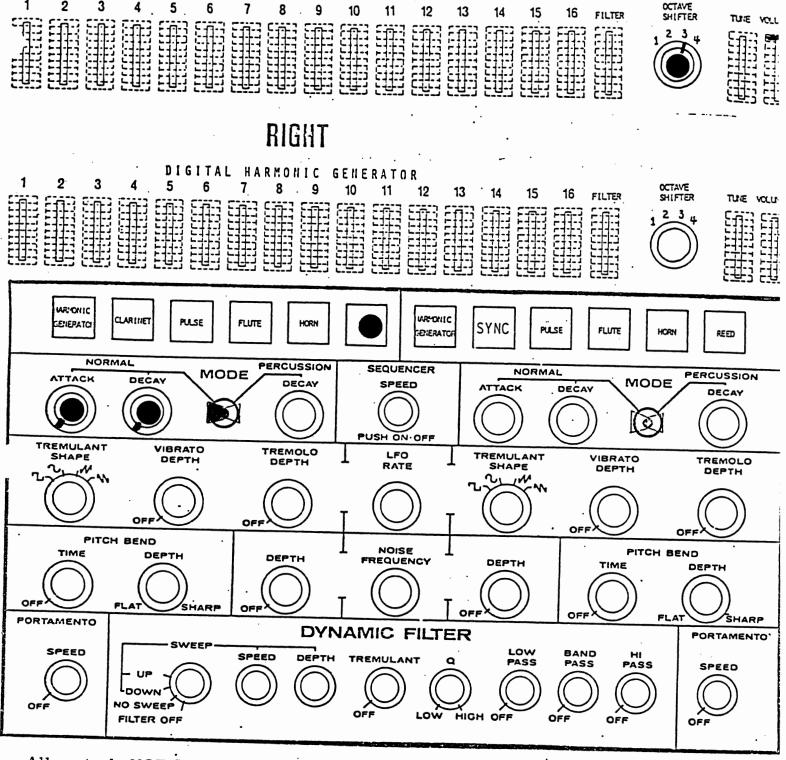
Procedure: With NO KEYS being held, listen for "leakage" of sound.

Adjust "Cut-Off" trimpot until sound can be heard.

Then, back off <u>JUST ENOUGH</u> to create silence - no farther.

GENERATOR'

DIGITAL HARMONIC



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

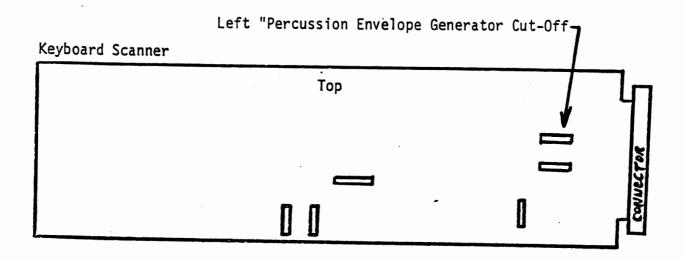
Open volume pedal to FULL position. DO NOT hold any keys.

Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE LEFT "NORMAL" ENVELOPE GENERATOR NUMBER TAP-9

CUT-OFF

# Left "Percussion" Envelope Generator Cut-Off:



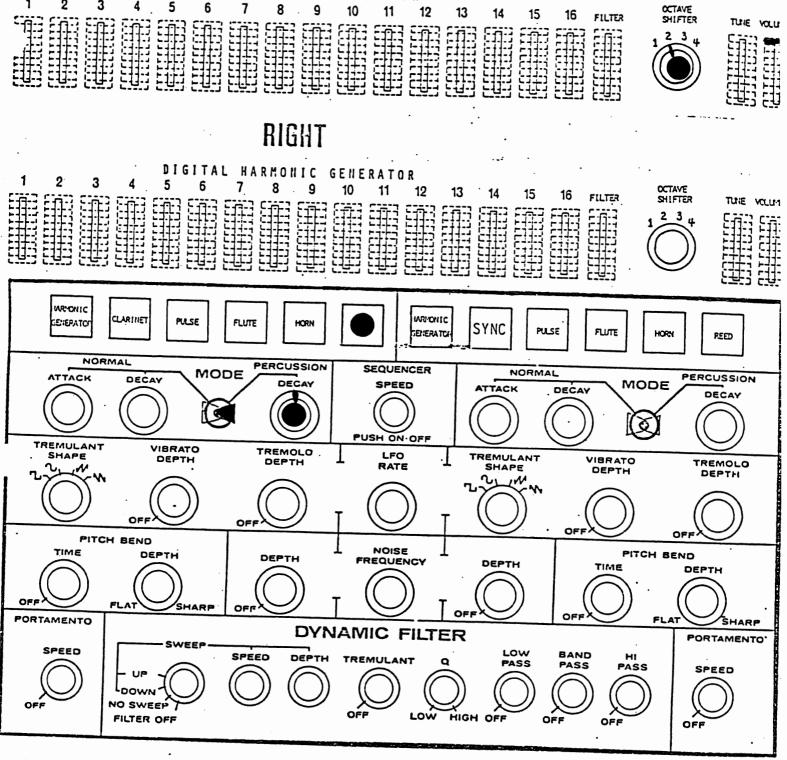
Procedure: With NO KEYS being held, listen for "leakage" of sound.

Adjust "Cut-Off" trimpot until sound can be heard.

Then, back off JUST ENOUGH to create silence - no farther.

GENERATOR'

DIGITAL HARMONIC



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

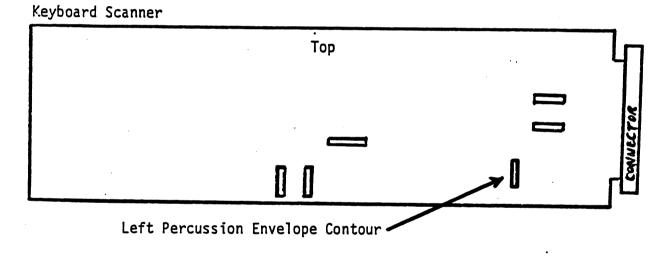
Open volume pedal to FULL position. DO NOT hold any keys.

Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE LEFT "PERCUSSION" ENVELOPE GENERATOR NUMBER TAP-8

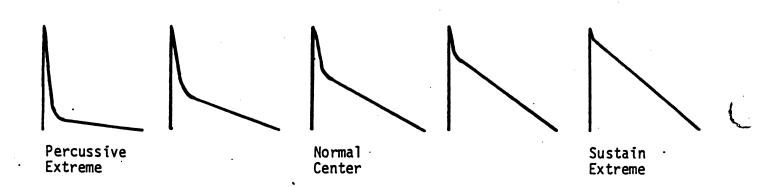
## Left Percussion Envelope Contour

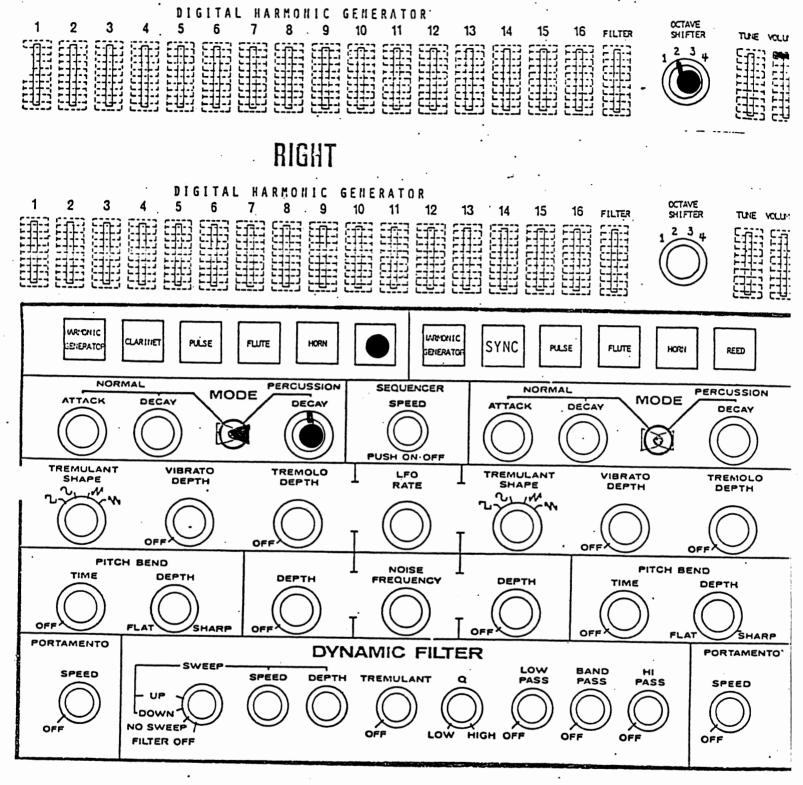
NOTE: Any adjustments made here will require a RE-ADJUSTMENT of the Left Percussion Envelope Generator Cut-off (See Procedure)



Normal setting is in the "center" position. Deviations from this setting are subject to personal taste.

Procedure: Adjust contour to taste while repeating key and listening to decay contour.





All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

Open volume pedal to FULL position and REPEAT A KEY.

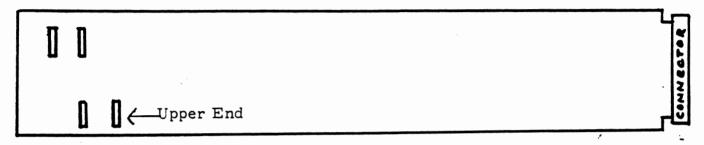
Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE LEFT PERCUSSION ENVELOPE CONTOUR NUMBER TAP-7

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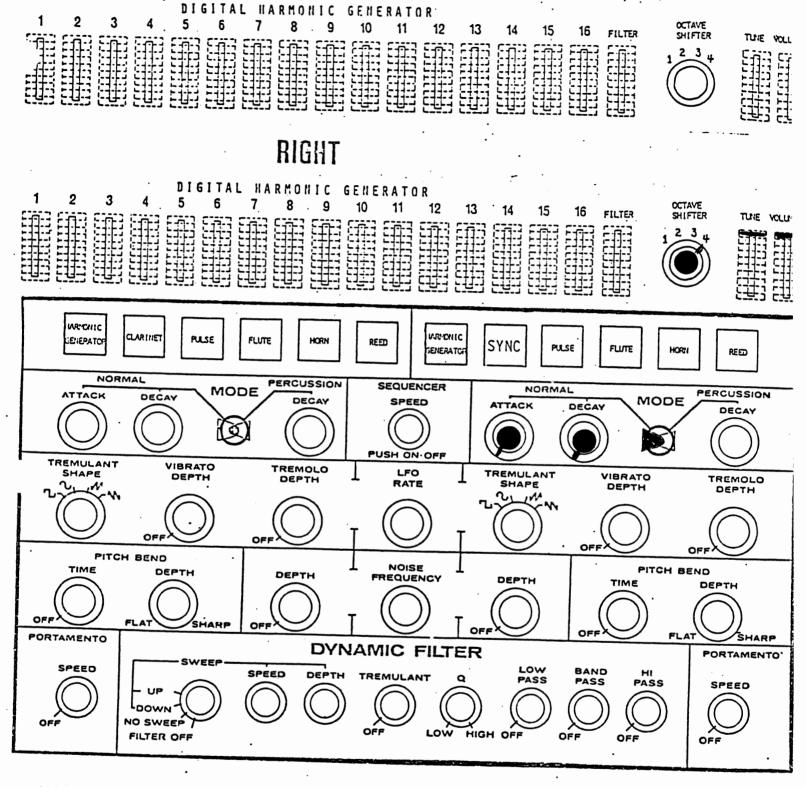
Tuning Spread - Upper End (right voice)

Tuning Standard: Same as before. "A" 440 hz.



(rear view of Harmonic Generator slider panel)

Procedure: Listening to both the synthesizer and the standard, or having attached the output of the Right Voice to a tuning device, adjust the "Upper End" trimpot until all "beats" stop.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

Open volume pedal to FULL position and insert wedge in D#2.

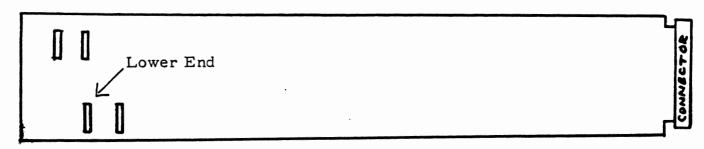
Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE TUNING SPREAD - UPPER END, RIGHT VOICE NUMBER TAP-6

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<u>Tuning Spread</u> - Lower End (right voice)

Tuning Standard: Same as before. "A" 440 hz.

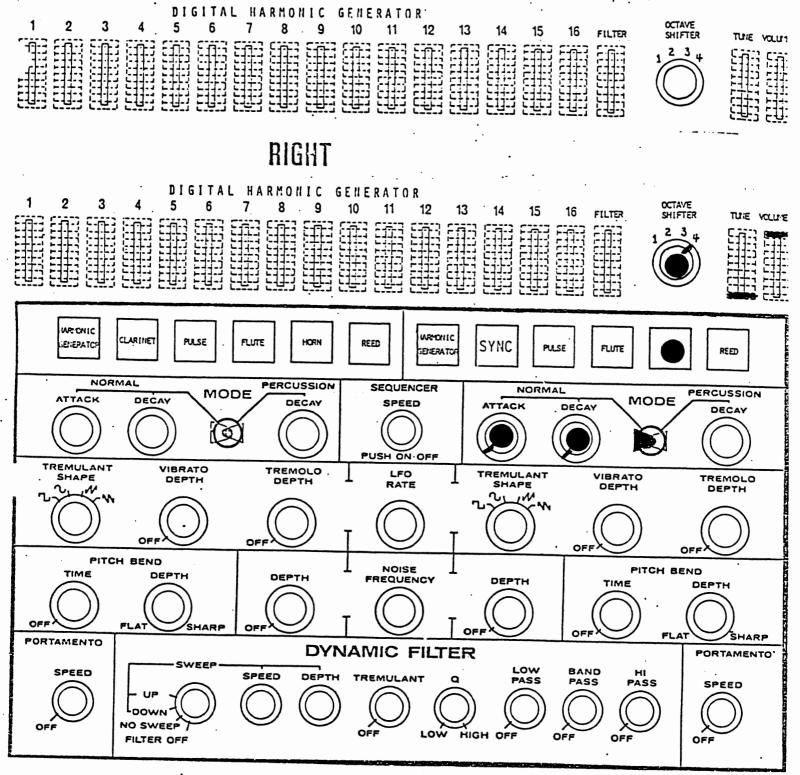


(rear view of Harmonic Generator slider panel)

Procedure: Same as before, adjusting "Lower End" trimpot for zero beat.

When finished, placing the tuning slider at the arrow mark on the panel should produce "A" 440 tuning. Moving the slider to its upper extremity should give a diminished fifth rise in pitch. Moving the slider to its lower extremity should give a diminished fifth fall in pitch.

Note: Changes in the scale tuning can cause a change in the range covered by the tuning slider.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

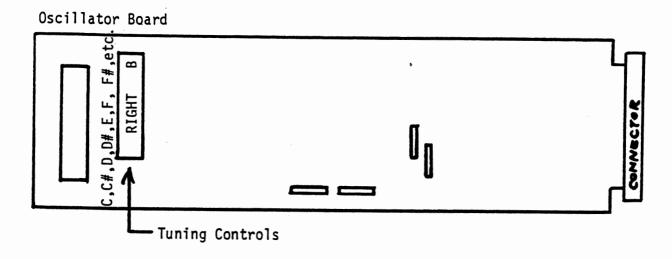
Open pedal to FULL position and insert wedge in D#3.

Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE TUNING SPREAD - LOWER END, RIGHT VOICE NUMBER TAP-5

# Scale Tuning - Right Voice

Tuning Standard: Left Voice (after it has been tuned)

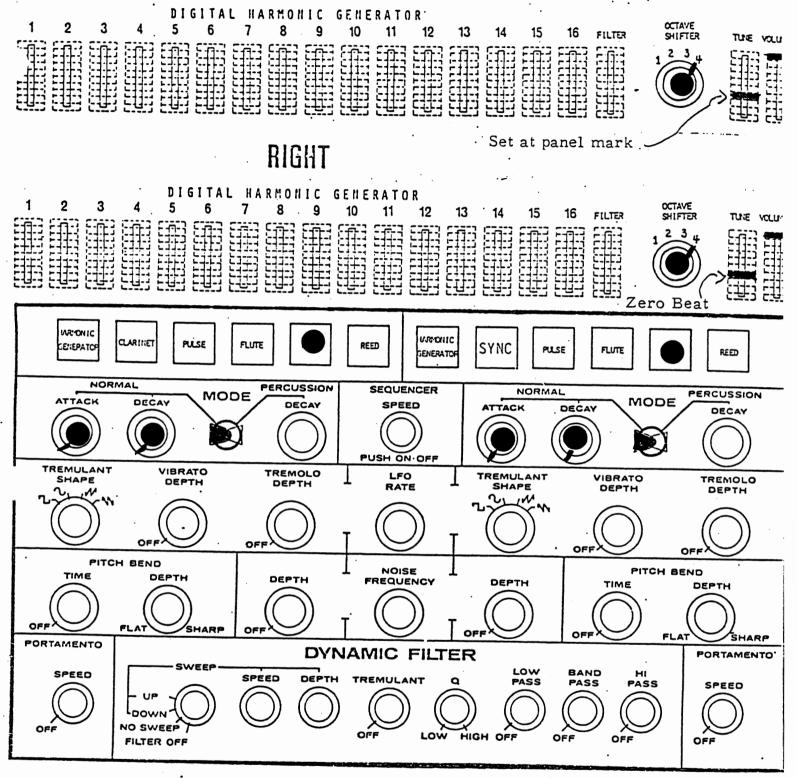


Procedure: Start with C2 key, zero beat Right Voice with Left Voice.

Continue thru C#2, D2, D#2, etc. up to B2.

Note: Be sure Tuning Slider for Right Voice has been tuned to

the Left Voice.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

Open pedal to FULL position and insert wedge in C2.

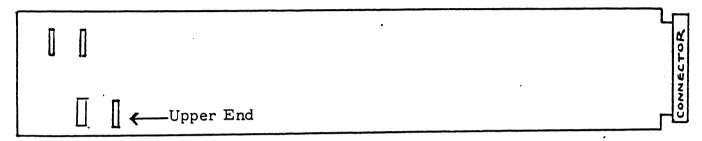
Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE SCALE TUNING - RIGHT VOICE

NUMBER TAP-4

 Tuning Spread - Upper End (left voice)

Tuning Standard: Same as before.

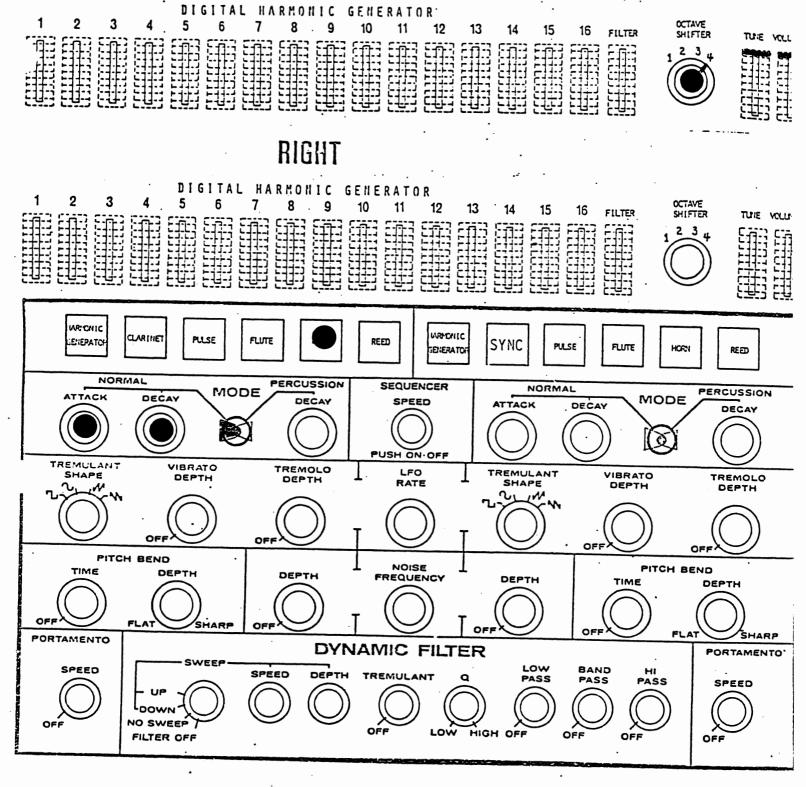


(rear view of Harmonic Generator slider panel)

Procedure: Same as before, adjusting the "Upper End" trimpot for zero beat.

When finished, placing the tuning slider at the arrow mark on the panel should produce "A" 440 tuning. Moving the slider to its upper extremity should give a half-step rise in pitch. Moving the slider to its lower extremity should give a half-step fall in pitch.

Note: Changes in the scale tuning can cause a change in the range covered by the tuning slider.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

Open volume pedal to FULL position and insert wedge in G#2.

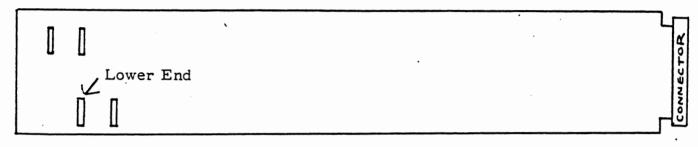
Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE TUNING SPREAD - UPPER END NUMBER TAP-3

LEFT VOICE

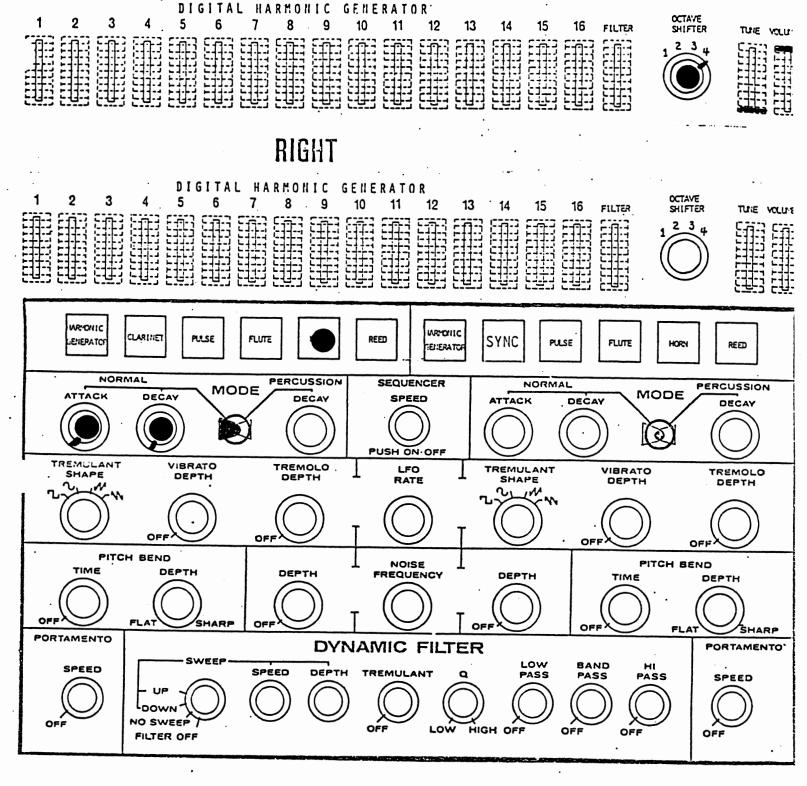
 Tuning Spread - Lower End (left voice)

Tuning Standard: "A" 440hz. The standard may take the form of a tuning fork, another "fixed" instrument, a strobe or other electronic tuning device, or a frequency counter.



(rear view of Harmonic Generator slider panel)

Procedure: Listening to both the standard and the synthesizer, or having attached the left channel output to a tuning device, adjust the "Lower End" trimpot until all "beats" stop.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF Position.

Open volume pedal to FULL position and insert wedge in  $A\#_2$ .

Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

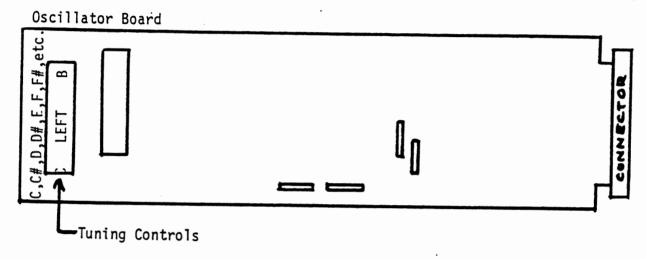
SET-UP SHEET - TITLE TUNING SPREAD - LOWER END NUMBER TAP-2
LEFT VOICE

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# Scale Tuning - Left Voice

Tuning Standard: "C" thru "B" - "A" 440 hz octave.

Tuning forks, strobe device, or other fixed instrument.



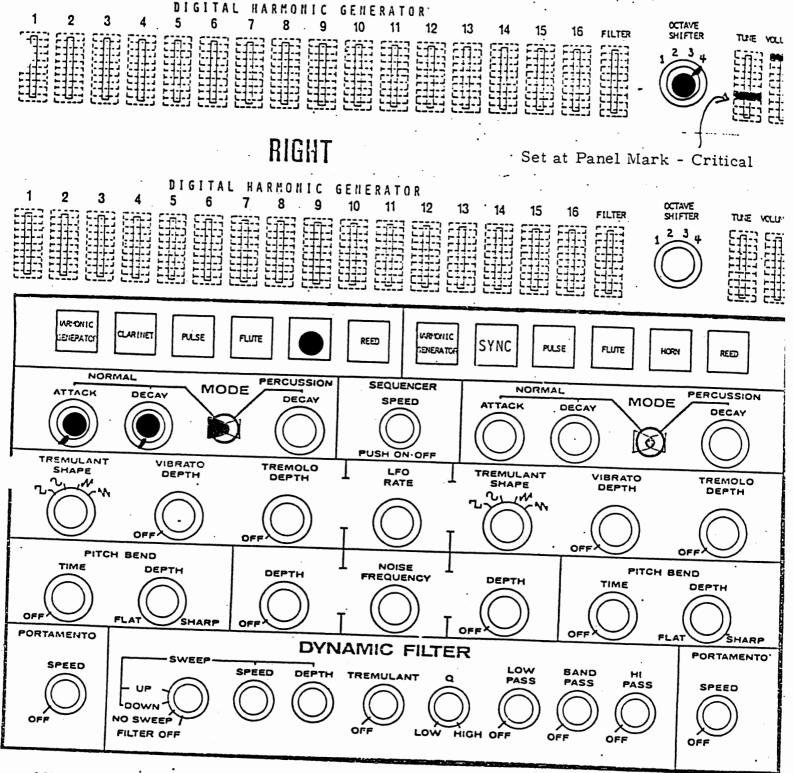
Procedure: Starting with C2 key, zero beat synthesizer with standard.

Continue thru C#2, D2, D#2, etc. up to B2.

Note: If all controls appear to be flat or all controls appear

to be sharp, check the Tuning Spread adjustment. Be sure

that the Tuning Slider is exactly on the "A" 440 hz mark.



All controls NOT SHADED should be in MINIMUM or OFF position.

Open pedal to FULL position and insert a wedge in C2. Adjustment instructions are on the following page.

SET-UP SHEET - TITLE SCALE TUNING - LEFT VOICE NUMBER TAP-1

# TUNING AND ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES:

On the following pages you will find tuning and alignment procedures that can be performed in the field by the service department of the dealership from which the synthesizer was purchased. In some cases of emergency, the owner himself can perform these adjustments; however, before you even consider opening the case to get inside.....

# CALL THE FACTORY FOR HELP: 215-965-9801

Your problem, no matter how it may appear to you, might very well not be inside!

Another reason to give us a buzz is that once you get inside, the procedures listed are often <u>COMPLETE PROCEDURES</u>, whereas only a partial procedure need be performed - get the picture? Call us first!

EXAMPLE: One note of one voice appears to be out-of-tune with the other.

SOLUTION: Discover which voice the note is out-of-tune on and zero beat it with the other voice.

# TUNING AND ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES - TABLE OF CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION	AP-0
SCALE TUNING - LEFT VOICE	AP-1
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TUNING SPREAD - UPPER END, LEFT VOICE	AP-3
SCALE TUNING - RIGHT VOICE	AP-4
TUNING SPREAD - LOWER END, RIGHT VOICE	AP-5
TUNING SPREAD - UPPER END, RIGHT VOICE	AP-6
LEFT PERCUSSION ENVELOPE CONTOUR	AP <b>-</b> 7
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Modification for External Clock Control of Sequencer

PURPOSE: For synchronizing with another snythesizer, rhythm unit, or "click" track in a recording studio.

PARTS REQUIRED: 1. New keyboard scanner board with factory installed modification for external clock control of sequencer.

2. Switching jack.

#### PROCEDURE:

- 1. Install modified scanner board and return old scanner for credit.
- 2. Drill hole in left side of bottom half of case and install 1/4" phone jack provided (note switching function).
- 3. Run wire from jack ground to power supply ground (black).
- 4. Run wire from jack "tip" to pin #1 of plug #66 (P66) at the end of keyboard scanner board.
- 5. Run wire for jack "shunt" to pin #70 of plug #68 (P68) at the end of oscillators board.

#### THEORY:

Pin #1 of P66 is the clock input to the sequencer. Any 3V (approx) square or pulse wave will advance or "step" the sequencer. The input is capacitively coupled. Pin #70 of P68 is the square wave output of the "LFO" or "tremulant" oscillator. It is hooked through the jack "shunt" to drive the sequencer when plug is not inserted in jack. Sequencer rate will be controlled by "LFO rate" control.

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