TIPS and TRUCKS

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Here some Tips and Trucks…

Connecting a flatcable connector.

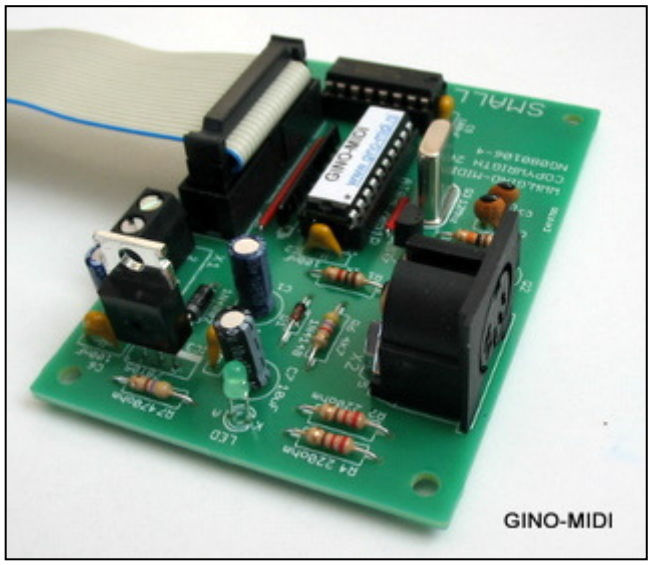
A flat cable connector is numbered. Number 1 of the connector is indicated by a little triangle on the base part of the connector.
The flat cable itself has one wire that is colored. That wire is 1, which corresponds to this triangle.

Place the flat cable between the part of the blades and the roof of the connector. Make sure the flat cable straight, so in a 90 degree angle, is inserted into the connector.

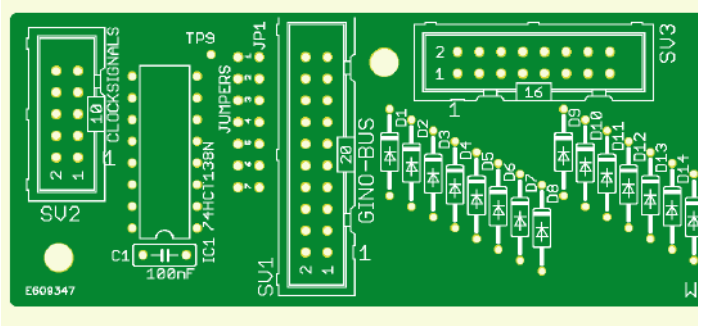
Place the connector on a hard surface and press the roof firmly with the thumb so that the blades are already have found their way somewhat in the isolation. Then insert the connector with the flat cable in a bench vice and push the roof further up the flat cable and the base.

At the last will be the third part, the cable strain relief, placed on the connector. The flat cable will be now reversed and makes a curl.

It's nice when a flat cable runs away directly from the PCB. See the opposite figure.



Numbering of connectors on the DECMATPR



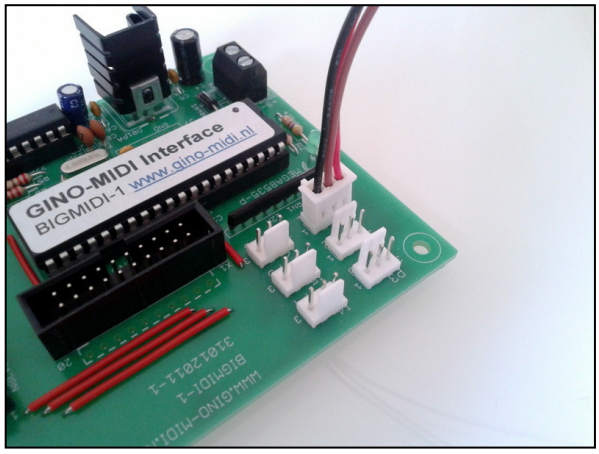
Numbering SV2

10	9
8	7
6	5
4	3
2	1

Numbering starts always with pin 1, the little triangle.
Pin 2 is across pin 1, then we jump back to the right, which is pin 3.
All connectors are numbered so.
So this method also applies to SV1, SV3, SV4, SV5 and SV6

Connecting potentiometers at the Big-MIDI.

The potentiometers for controlling the volume of the various channels can be connected by the 3-pin plugs. The manual of the Big-MIDI provides a description of how to connect the wires to the connectors themselves.



This is no longer necessary because the plug part is supplied already complete with mounted wire. The colors of the wires correspond to the terminals as follows: 1 = black, 2 = brown and 3 = red.

These wires are generally not long enough to go to a potentiometer in an expression pedal. Therefore these wires must be extended. It is important to make a nice thin weld, which must later be isolated. For this purpose, now supplied is heat shrink tubing in order to isolate these welding.

Slide the shrink tubing over the thin weld and heat the shrink tubing. Use a lighter, but maintains that do remotely, the tubing just need to be heated, so do not let it come into contact with the flame. The shrink tube will, as name indicates, shrink and make a perfect insulation on the weld.

The MIDI output. VERY IMPORTANT

At the GINO MIDI project a 5 pin DIN chassis part is used that is soldered on the PCB. This chassis has only support on the solderside of the PCB. As we often get the midi plug in and out of this chassis it can lead to a break print. Therefore it is wise to stick with the stabbing in and out of the mini-plug, the chassis with your thumb and forefinger.

Soldering of components with long connection wires.

Components such as resistors, capacitors, diodes, transistors, etc. have long connection wires. These components are bent to the right size and inserted into the PCB. Now, it is wise to bend the connecting wires of these components after insertion into the circuit board along the PCB, preferably in the direction of the print track. These connection threads are then cut off as short as possible, leaving only the solder pad with the abbreviated connecting wire.

Only then one goes soldering.

This method is recommended so that soldering is much more easily, after all, the solder pads are so more accessible, the flux released by the soldering also flows over the solder pad including the cut terminal wire and is hermetically sealed and any corrosion has no chance.

Disclaimer

Before you start building any of the projects on this website, keep in mind that I can't be held responsible for any damage that is caused by building and using the designs related to the GINO-MIDI Interface. All effort has been done to make the schematics and instructions as correct as possible and the whole project is successfully tested and used by not only me, but also by others then me.
