: Roland®



GM DAUGHTER BOARD

SCB-7

OWNER'S MANUAL

- For Germany -

Bescheinigung des Herstellers/Importeurs

Hiermit wird bescheinigt, daß der/die/das Roland GM Daughter Board SCB-7

(Gerät, Typ, Bezeichnung)

in Übereinstimmung mit den Bestimmungen der BMPT-AmtsblVfg 243/1991 funk-entstört ist. Der vorschriftsmäßige Betrieb mancher Geräte (z. B. Meßsender) kann allerdings gewissen Einschränkungen unterliegen. Beachten Sie deshalb die Hinweise in der Bedienungsanleitung. Dem Zentralamt für Zulassungen im Fernmeldewesen wurde das Inverkehrbringen dieses Gerätes angezeigt und die Berechtigung zur Überprüfung der Serie auf die Einhaltung der Bestimmungen eingeräumt.

Roland Corporation

4-16 Dojimahama 1-Chome Kita-ku Osaka 530 Japan

(Name und Anschrift des Herstellers/Importeurs)

For the USA

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE STATEMENT

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Unauthorized changes or modification to this system can void the users authority to operate this equipment. This equipment requires shielded interface cables in order to meet FCC class B Limit.

For Canada

CLASS B

NOTICE

This digital apparatus does not exceed the Class B limits for radio noise emissions set out in the Radio Interference Regulations of the Canadian Department of Communications.

CLASSE B

AVIS

Cet appareil numérique ne dépasse pas les limites de la classe B au niveau des émissions de bruits radioélectriques fixés dans le Réglement des signaux parasites par le ministère canadien des Communications.

GM DAUGHTER BOARD

SCB-7

Owner's Manual

We'd like to take a moment to thank you for purchasing the SCB-7 GM Daughter Board. The SCB-7 is a daughterboard containing high-quality sounds compatible with the GM (General MIDI) system.

In order to gain a thorough understanding of the SCB-7's many features, please take the time to read this manual carefully.

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FEATURES

Easy Installation

All you need to do is to mount the SCB-7 onto a sound card compatible with Sound Blaster, and you can enjoy high-quality sounds with music or game software.

16-part Multi-Timbral Sound Generator

The SCB-7 is a 16-part multi-timbral (including the drum part) sound generator. It can play up to 28 notes simultaneously, making possible ensembles of up to 16 parts.

Reverb and Chorus Effects

The onboard reverb enhances expressiveness by adding an expansive feeling, while chorus can be used to add fullness to the sound for majestic ensembles. These digital effects let you create music with virtually the same fidelity and acoustics as a concert hall.

Compatible with GM (General MIDI) System Level 1

The SCB-7 is compatible with GM System Level 1, which was designed to transcend variations among different manufacturers and models, and allow for sound generators to respond in a more standardized way. This means you can play music data for GM sound sources without any additional modification.

IMPORTANT NOTES

[Placement]

- Do not subject the unit to temperature extremes (e.g. direct sunlight in an enclosed vehicle). Avoid using or storing the unit in dusty or humid areas, or areas that are subject to high levels of vibration.
- Using the unit near power amplifiers (or other equipment containing large power transformers) may induce hum.
- This device may interfere with radio and television reception. Do not use this device in the vicinity of such receivers.

[Additional Precautions]

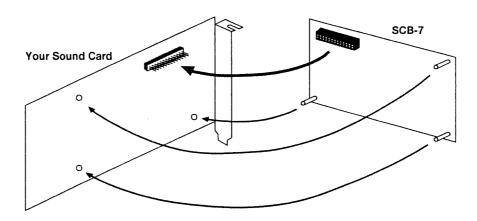
- Protect the unit from strong impact.
- Do not allow objects or liquids of any kind to penetrate the unit. In the event of such an
 occurrence, discontinue use immediately. Contact qualified service personnel as soon
 as possible.
- Should a malfunction occur, or if you suspect there is a problem, discontinue use immediately. Contact qualified service personnel as soon as possible.

1. INSTALLING THE SCB-7

Available Sound Cards

Sound Blaster 16 Basic Sound Blaster 16 Sound Blaster 16 ASP Sound Blaster 16 SCSI-2 Sound Galaxy NX PRO 16 Sound Galaxy PRO 16 Extra

- 1. Turn off your computer and all peripheral devices (such as printers and monitors connected to it) and unplug the power cable.
- 2. Remove the computer's cover. For more information, see the owner's manual for your computer.
- 3. Remove your sound card from the expansion slot of your computer.
- 4. Connect the Extension Connector (your sound card may call it "the MIDI Connector") of the SCB-7 to your sound card as shown below. Be sure to properly and securely attach the SCB-7.



- * Do not touch the printed circuit and terminals.
- * If a plastic spacer touches parts on your sound card (e.g. an IC socket), remove the unnecessary plastic spacer from the SCB-7.
- 5. Install the sound card in your computer.
- 6. Replace the computer's cover.

2. THE GENERAL MIDI SYSTEM

MIDI is a universally recognized standard that was created as a means to exchange performance information between electronic musical instruments—regardless of model or manufacturer. Thanks to MIDI, electronic musical instruments now enjoy a level of communicative freedom that was unimaginable a decade or so ago. Without MIDI, sequenced music and the use of computers running Desk Top Music Systems would not be possible.

However, certain inconveniences have become more apparent, even while MIDI has become an indispensable part of electronic musical instruments. This is because many of the finer details concerning the communication of performance data were not originally decided upon.

For example, MIDI defines things in terms such as "the Program Change message is used primarily to transmit the tone number when switching to different tones." However, details such as which specific numbers will cause a change to a certain type of sound were never decided upon. As a result, the differences in the numbers and the actual sounds obtained can create a great deal of confusion when working with a variety of different devices.

Given these circumstances, song data that was created using one sound generating device will often not play as expected when played by some other sound generator. The General MIDI System was formulated in order to alleviate such problems.

General MIDI System and General MIDI Scores

The General MIDI System is a universal set of specifications for sound generating devices which has been agreed upon by both the American MMA (MIDI Manufacturer's Association) and the Japanese MIDI Standards Committee. These specifications seek to allow for the creation of music data which is compatible with a much larger range of devices, without being limited to equipment by a particular manufacturer or to specific models.

The General MIDI System defines a range of items, such as the minimum number of voices that need to be supported, the MIDI messages that must be recognized; and describes the specific sounds which correspond to the range of Program Change numbers, and the manner in which drum sounds should be assigned to positions on the keyboard. Thanks to these specifications, any device that is equipped with sound sources supporting the General MIDI System will be able to correctly reproduce General MIDI Scores (music data created specifically for devices supporting the General MIDI System), regardless of the make or model.

However, the General MIDI System does not define what type of sound generation a device should use, or any of the details concerning the various kinds of expression that could be applied. This was done in order to provide for a greater amount of freedom, and allow manufacturers to design new features for sound generating devices. As a result, however, with each addition of some unique feature, the likelihood of complete compatibility with other devices decreases.

3. PARTS, VOICES AND POLYPHONY

(1) Parts

The SCB-7 provides 16 Parts, and thus allows for a maximum of 16 different performance parts to be played at the same time. Part 10 is reserved for drum instruments.

MIDI deals with a great variety of data (or messages) which describe a performance. One of the most common messages is the instruction to play a note—the "Note message." Though this is a simple message, it needs to include information about which key is to be played, at what velocity (volume), and for how long. MIDI performance data consists of an ongoing stream of such messages.

Each Part is assigned a MIDI channel on which it receives performance data. The Part will play any data that arrives on its channel, and ignore the data on all other channels. This is the reason why each Part is able to perform a different musical part. On the SCB-7, the channel number and the Part number are the same as the default setting.

Part 10 is dedicated to drum instruments and therefore functions differently than the other Parts. In Part 10 a different percussion sound is assigned to each note (Note Number) on the keyboard. Any key you press will play the assigned sound.

(2) Voices and Polyphony

The SCB-7 contains 28 internal components (Voices), each of which is capable of generating sound. All 28 Voices can operate simultaneously. However, some sounds require 2 Voices to produce one note. For this reason, the number of notes actually available can be 28 or less. For example, if every sound you are using consists of 2 Voices, the maximum number of notes you could play at once would be 14.

To determine how many Voices the SCB-7 is using, add up the number of Voices used by all the Parts. Note that it is possible to have all 28 Voices working to produce the sound of only one Part.

For information on the number of Voices used by particular sounds, refer to the "TONE TABLE" (p. 12).

(3) Maximum Polyphony

When the number of Voices being used exceeds 28, some of the notes that should be played could be cut. To avoid 'loosing' important notes, there are two features you can use to insure that a particular Part has all the notes it is supposed to. The settings for the parameters which control these features are made using Exclusive messages (p. 19).

Part Priority

When the SCB-7 receives performance data which requests it to produce more than the 28 Voices available, priority is given to producing the most recently received note messages. Those that have been sounding for a while will be cut, in order, starting with the oldest ones, and the ones that are assigned to the Parts with the lowest priority:

Part Priority Ordering:

```
10 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7 > 8 > 9 > 11 > 12 > 13 > 14 > 15 > 16
```

For this reason, consider a part's importance (bass, chords, melody etc.) carefully when assigning it to a Part on the SCB-7.

Voice Reserve

The Voice Reserve function allows you to specify a minimum number of Voices that will always be reserved and made available for certain Parts. This becomes effective in instances when the total number of Voices that have been requested exceeds the capacity of the unit.

When shipped, the following settings were made for Voice Reserve:

Part 1: 6 Parts 2-10: 2 Parts 11-16: 0

As Voice Reserve for Part 1 is set to "6", Part 1 will always have at least 6 Voices—even when all Parts combined are requesting more than 28 Voices. In other words, with Part 1 set this way, all the notes that it should play will be played faithfully (as long as the sounds assigned to it do not use more than 6 Voices).

4. ABOUT MIDI

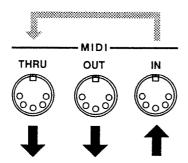
MIDI stands for Musical Instrument Digital Interface. MIDI is a world-wide standard that allows musical instruments and computers to exchange musical data. Most electronic musical instruments sold today are MIDI compatible. MIDI compatible devices have MIDI connectors which are used to physically link instruments (using special cables). MIDI does not transmit the sound of an instrument, but rather 'messages' in digital form that tell the receiving instrument to "do something". These are known as MIDI messages.

(1) MIDI Message Exchange

How the exchange of MIDI messages is carried out is explained in the following.

MIDI Connectors

In carrying out the exchange of MIDI messages, three connectors are used. MIDI cables are connected to these connectors in various ways depending on the desired result:



MIDI IN connector:

This connector receives incoming MIDI messages.

MIDI OUT connector:

This connector transmits outgoing MIDI messages to other devices.

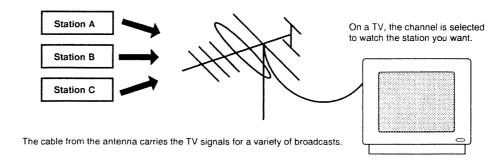
MIDI THRU connector:

MIDI messages received at MIDI IN are re-transmitted by the MIDI THRU connector. (This connector does not transmit messages that originate inside the unit itself.)

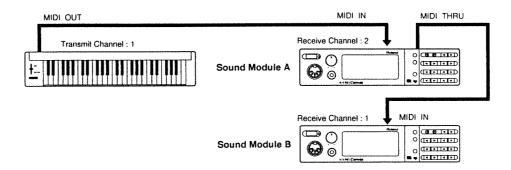
MIDI Channels and Multi-Timbral Capabilities

With MIDI, a single cable can be used for carrying differing sets of performance information, for a number of MIDI devices. This is possible thanks to the concept of MIDI channels. MIDI channels are easy to understand if we use the analogy of television broadcasting.

Many television programs are broadcast from many TV stations and your TV antenna receives them all. By setting your television to a specific channel, you can watch only the desired program. The same idea applies to MIDI channels. The master device is somewhat like the broadcast station, and the slave device is like a television receiver. The MIDI messages carried by the MIDI cable are like the programs that are transmitted from the broadcast stations.



MIDI provides sixteen channels (1—16). When the channel which the sending device (the master) is using to transmit on matches the channel which the receiving device (the slave) is using to receive on, the performance data is conveyed. When the MIDI channels are set as illustrated below and you play the keyboard, sound will be produced only by sound module B. Sound module A will not sound. This is because only sound module B is set to receive on the same channel that the keyboard is using to transmit on. Sound module A's channel doesn't match, so it won't sound.



The SCB-7 is capable of simultaneously recognizing the MIDI messages on all 16 channels. In other words, it is capable of playing 16 different Parts at the same time. Of these, the Part which is set to receive on MIDI channel 10 is known as the Drum Part. This Part provides a collection of percussive instrument sounds, with a different sound for each Note Number (p. 14). The other Parts, those having a MIDI receive channel from 1-9 or 11-16, are known as Standard Parts, and are used for melody or bass, chords, etc. Sound modules such as the SCB-7 are multi-timbral, which means they can simultaneously receive data on a multiple number of MIDI channels, and can play the musical data for a number of Parts simultaneously.

(2) MIDI Messages Handled by the SCB-7

Each of the Parts on the SCB-7 is capable of receiving the following MIDI Messages:

Note Messages

These messages convey what is played on a keyboard or other instrument. The types of Note messages are as follows:

Note Number: A number representing the position of a key on a keyboard.

Note On: Indicates that a key has been pressed.

Note Off: Indicates that a key has been released.

Note On Velocity: The strength with which a key has been pressed.

Note Numbers range from 0—127 and correspond with the positions of keys on a keyboard. Middle C (C4) is number 60. In the Drum Part, a different percussive instrument sound is assigned to each Note Number.

Pitch Bend Change Messages

These messages convey the action of the Bender Lever (wheel) that is found on many synthesizers. They allow for smooth changes in the pitch to be made.

Aftertouch Messages

These messages convey aftertouch (applying pressure to keyboard keys after the notes have been played initially). Many keyboards are equipped with this feature.

There are two types of aftertouch; Channel and Polyphonic.

Channel aftertouch provides aftertouch control for each MIDI channel, regardless of the pressure applied to individual keys.

Polyphonic aftertouch provides response to the pressure applied to individual keys.

Program Change Messages

These messages are used for changing sounds.

Control Change Messages

These messages are used to enhance the expressiveness of a performance, and include Vibrato, Hold, Volume, and Pan. Each function is identified by a Control Number ranging from 0—127, and the functions which can be controlled will vary depending on the MIDI device.

Modulation (Control Number: 1)

Adjusts the depth of the vibrato effect. The actual effect obtained is set individually for each sound.

• Data Entry (Control Number: 6, 38)

Used to supply the value for the parameter selected for NRPN and RPN.

• Volume (Control Number: 7)

Provides adjustment of the volume for each Part and allows the balance to be controlled. The actual volume level obtained depends on a combination of settings; Volume (Control Number: 7), Expression (Control Number: 11), and Master Volume (Exclusive).

Panpot (Control Number: 10)

Provides adjustment for the sound location in the stereo field (L/R). Effective only when a stereo output is used.

Orientation	Left —	Center —	Right
Pan	0	64	127

Expression (Control Number: 11)

Provides adjustment of the volume for each Part and allows the balance to be controlled. The actual volume level obtained depends on a combination of settings; Volume (Control Number: 7), Expression (Control Number: 11), and Master Volume (Exclusive).

• Hold 1 (Control Number: 64)

Allows the sound to be sustained. (Similar to the function of a piano's damper pedal).

- General Purpose Effect 1 (Reverb Send Level) (Control Number: 91) Adjusts the reverb level for each Part.
- •General Purpose Effect 3 (Chorus Send Level) (Control Number: 93) Adjusts the chorus level for each Part.

- •NRPN LSB, NRPN MSB (Control Number: 98, 99)
- RPN LSB, RPN MSB (Control Number: 100, 101)

Provide control over the sound source's parameters.

The parameter to be controlled is specified by means of NRPN MSB/LSB and RPN MSB/LSB. The Data Entry message is used to set the value for the selected parameter.

- * For a list of parameters which can be controlled, refer to the "MIDI IMPLEMENTA-TION".
- All Sounds Off (Control Number: 120) Cuts off all sounds.
- Reset All Controllers (Control Number: 121)

When this message is received, the controllers will be set as follows:

Pitch Bend Change +/-0 (median)
Channel Pressure 0 (min.)
Modulation 0 (min.)
Expression 127 (max.)
Hold 1 0 (off)

NRPN No number selected; no change in internal data RPN No number selected; no change in internal data

Active Sensing Messages

These messages monitor the integrity of MIDI connections. The reception of Active Sensing messages (at MIDI IN) will cause the SCB-7 to switch into a monitor mode where it continually watches for intermittent Active Sensing messages. If an interval of more than 420 milliseconds (on the SCB-7) should pass without an Active Sensing message being received, the unit will assume that a cable has been disconnected or damaged. As a result, all sound production will stop, and the unit takes all the measures it normally would upon reception of a Reset All Controllers message. No further monitoring of Active Sensing messages occurs.

Exclusive Messages

Exclusive messages handle information that is unique to a particular device (such as sound editing data). For details, refer to "MIDI IMPLEMENTATION" (p. 15).

(3) Default Settings

Part Settings

MIDI channel/Part	1-9, 11-16	10 (Drum Part)
Tone	Piano 1 (#1)	STANDARD set
Part Volume	100	100
Pan	64	64
Reverb Send	40	40
Chorus Send	0	0
Bend Sens.	2	2

Overall Part Settings

Master Volume	F	Reverb		Chorus			Koy Shift		
iviastei voiume	Type Level Time		Level	Feedback	Delay	Rate	Depth	Ney Still	
127	Hall2		64	64	8	80	3	19	0

(4) About the MIDI Implementation Chart

MIDI has made it possible for a wide variety of devices to exchange information, but it is not always true that all types of MIDI messages can be exchanged between all types of devices. For example, if you use a synthesizer as a master device to control a digital piano, the pitch bender (the lever or wheel that modifies the pitch) of the synthesizer will have no effect on the sound of the piano.

The important thing to keep in mind when using MIDI is that the slave device must be able to 'understand' what the master is 'saying'. In other words, the MIDI messages must be common to both master and slave.

To help you quickly determine what types of MIDI messages can be exchanged between master and slave, the Operation Manual of each MIDI device includes a MIDI Implementation chart. By looking at this chart, you can quickly see what messages the device is able to transmit and receive. The left side of the chart lists the names of a variety of MIDI messages, and the Transmission and Reception columns use "o" and "x" marks to indicate whether or not each of these messages can be transmitted or received. This means that a specific MIDI message can be exchanged only if there is an "o" in both the Transmission column of the master and the Reception column of the slave device. MIDI implementation charts are standardized, so you can fold the charts from two manuals together to see at a glance how the two devices will communicate.

A detailed explanation concerning the data format used for Exclusive messages, and the implementation of MIDI used on the SCB-7, can be found starting on page 15.

5. TONE TABLE

	PC#		Tone Name	٧	TVF
	1	00h	Piano 1	1	
	2	01h	Piano 2	1	
	3	02h	Piano 3	1	
Piano	4	03h	Honky-tonk	2	
Pia	5	04h	E.Piano 1	1	
	6	05h	E.Piano 2	1	
	7	06h	Harpsichord	1	
	8	07h	Clav.	1	
٦	9	08h	Celesta	1	
Sign	10	09h	Glockenspiel	1	
Ö	11	0Ah	Music Box	1	
Chromatic Percussion	12	0Bh	Vibraphone	1	
<u>.</u>	13	0Ch	Marimba	1	
nat	14	0Dh	Xylophone	1	
ē	15	0Eh	Tubular-bell	1	
ठ	16	0Fh	Dulcimer	1	
	17	10h	Organ 1	1	
	18	11h	Organ 2	1	
	19	12h	Organ 3	2	
Jan	20	13h	Church Org.1	1	
Organ	21	14h	Reed Organ	1	
	22	15h	Accordion Fr	2	
	23	16h	Harmonica	1	
	24	17h	Tango Accordion	2	
	25	18h	Nylon-str.Gt	1	
	26	19h	Steel-str.Gt	1	
	27	1Ah	Jazz Gt.	1	
Guitar	28	1Bh	Clean Gt.	1	
g	29	1Ch	Muted Gt.	1	
	30	1Dh	Overdrive Gt	1	
	31	1Eh	Distortion Gt	1	
	32	1Fh	Gt.Harmonics	1	

	PC#		Tone Name	V	TVF
	33	20h	Acoustic Bs.	1	
	34	21h	Fingered Bs.	1	
	35	22h	Picked Bs.	1	
Bass	36	23h	Fretless Bs.	1	
Ba	37	24h	Slap Bass 1	1	
	38	25h	Slap Bass 2	1	
	39	26h	Synth Bass 1	1	
L	40	27h	Synth Bass 2	2	
B	41	28h	Violin	1	
str	42	29h	Viola	1	
Strings & Orchestra	43	2Ah	Cello	1	
ŏ	44	2Bh	Contrabass	1	
જ	45	2Ch	Tremolo Str	1	***************************************
gs	46	2Dh	Pizzicato Str	1	***************************************
這	47	2Eh	Harp	1	
ြိ	48	2Fh	Timpani	1	
Г	49	30h	Strings	1	
	50	31h	Slow Strings	1	
<u>e</u>	51	32h	Syn.Strings1	1	
Ensemble	52	33h	Syn.Strings2	2	
Se	53	34h	Choir Aahs	1	
山	54	35h	Voice Oohs	1	
	55	36h	SynVox	1	
	56	37h	Orchestra Hit	2	OFF
	57	38h	Trumpet	1	
	58	39h	Trombone	1	
	59	3Ah	Tuba	1	
Brass	60	3Bh	Muted Trumpet	1	
Bra	61	3Ch	French Horn	2	
	62	3Dh	Brass 1	1	
	63	3Eh	Synth Brass1	2	
	64	3Fh	Synth Brass2	2	

PC#: Program Change Number V: Number of voices used

TVF: Instruments marked "OFF" cannot have their TVF's (Time Variant Filter) modified by Channel aftertouch.

^{*} Reception of channel aftertouch on the SCB-7 is disabled as a default setting. When you wish to use this function, enable it from your application software. See the MIDI Implementation for more details.

	PC#		Tone Name	V	TVF
	65	40h	Soprano Sax	1	
	66	41h	Alto Sax	1	
	67	42h	Tenor Sax	1	
Reed	68	43h	Baritone Sax	1	
Re	69	44h	Oboe	1	
	70	45h	English Horn	1	
	71	46h	Bassoon	1	
	72	47h	Clarinet	1	
	73	48h	Piccolo	1	
	74	49h	Flute	1	
	75	4Ah	Recorder	1	
Pipe	76	4Bh	Pan Flute	1	
置	77	4Ch	Bottle Blow	2	
	78	4Dh	Shakuhachi	2	
	79	4Eh	Whistle	1	OFF
	80	4Fh	Ocarina	1	
	81	50h		2	
	82	51h	Saw Wave	2	
ad	83	52h	Syn.Calliope	2	
Synth Lead	84	53h	Chiffer Lead	2	
탈	85	54h		2	
Sy	86	55h	Solo Vox	2	
	87	56h	5th Saw Wave	2	
	88	57h	Bass & Lead	2	
	89	58h	Fantasia	2	
	90	59h	Warm Pad	1	
ad	91	5Ah	Polysynth	2	
٩	92	5Bh	Space Voice	1	
Synth Pad	93	5Ch	Bowed Glass	2	
S	94	5Dh		2	
	95	5Eh		2	
	96	5Fh	Sweep Pad	1	

	PC#		Tone Name	V	TVF
	97	60h	Ice Rain	2	
	98	61h	Soundtrack	2	
×	99	62h	Crystal	2	
SF	100	63h	Atmosphere	2	
Synth SFX	101	64h	Brightness	2	OFF
Sy	102	65h	Goblin	2	
	103	66h	Echo Drops	1	
	104	67h	Star Theme	2	
	105	68h	Sitar	1	
	106	69h	Banjo	1	
SC	107	6Ah	Shamisen	1	
Ethnic Misc	108	6Bh	Koto	1	
Ē	109	6Ch	Kalimba	1	
古	110	6Dh	Bag Pipe	1	
	111	6Eh	Fiddle	1	
	112	6Fh	Shannai	1	
	113	70h	Tinkle Bell	1	
	114	71h	Agogo	1	
\ V	115	72h	Steel Drums	1	
Percussive	116	73h	Woodblock	1	OFF
문	117	74h	Taiko	1	
Pe	118	75h	Melo. Tom 1	1	OFF
	119	76h	Synth Drum	1	OFF
L	120	77h	Reverse Cym.	1	OFF
			Gt.FretNoise	1	OFF
			Breath Noise	1	
			Seashore	1	
SFX		7Bh		2	OFF
S			Telephone 1	1	OFF
		7Dh		1	
	127	<u> </u>	Applause	2	
	128	7Fh	Gun Shot	1	OFF

PC#: Program Change Number V: Number of voices used

TVF: Instruments marked "OFF" cannot have their TVF's (Time Variant Filter) modified by Channel aftertouch.

^{*} Reception of channel aftertouch on the SCB-7 is disabled as a default setting. When you wish to use this function, enable it from your application software. See the MIDI Implementation for more details.

6. DRUM SET TABLE

	PC#	1	17	25	26	41	49
		Standard set	Power set	Elec. set	TR-808 set	Brush set	Orchestra set
	Drum set	(60 tones)	(60 tones)	(60 tones)	(60 tones)	(60 tones)	(61 tones)
	27	, ,	(00 tones)	(00 101103)	(00 tones)	(00 (01103)	Closed HH [EXC1]
	28	Slap			·		Pedal HH [EXC1]
	29	Scratch Push					Open HH [EXC1]
	30	Scratch Pull					Ride Cymbal
	31	Sticks Square Click					
	33	Metronome Click			***************************************		
	35 34						
	35	Kick Drum 2					Concert BD 2
ន	36	Kick Drum 1	MONDO Kick	Elec BD (•)	808 Bass Drum (•)	***	Concert BD 1 (•)
	38	Side Stick Snare Drum 1	Gated SD	Elec SD	808 Rim Shot 808 Snare Drum	Brush Swish	Concert SD (•)
		Hand Clap	Cated 3D	LIEC OD	000 Share Digiti	Brush Slap	Castanets
	40	Snare Drum 2		Gated SD		Brush Swirl (•)	Concert SD (•)
	41	Low Tom 2		Elec LowTom 2	808 Low Tom 2		Timpani F (•)
		Closed Hi-Hat [EXC1] Low Tom 1		Elec LowTom 1	808 CHH (•) [EXC1] 808 Low Tom 1		Timpani F# (•) Timpani G (•)
	43 44	Pedal Hi-Hat [EXC1]		Elec LOW (OIII)	808 CHH (•) [EXC1]		Timpani G (*)
	45	Mid Tom 2		Elec MidTom 2	808 Mid Tom 2		Timpani A (•)
	47 46	Open Hi-Hat [EXC1]			808 OHH (•) [EXC1]		Timpani A# (•)
		Mid Tom 1		Elec MidTom 1	808 Mid Tom 1 808 Hi Tom 2	****	Timpani B (•)
ည္ထု	48 49	High Tom 2 Crash Cymbal 1 (•)		Elec Hi Tom 2	808 Cymbal (•)		Timpani c (•) Timpani c# (•)
	50	High Tom 1		Elec Hi Tom 1	808 Hi Tom 1		Timpani d (•)
l	₅₂ 51	Ride Cymbal 1					Timpani d# (•)
-	32	Chinese Cymbal		Reverse Cymbai		····	Timpani e (•)
	53 54	Ride Bell (*) Tambourine					Timpani f (•)
	55	Splash Cymbal (•)					
- 1	 56	Cowbell			808 Cowbell		
	57	Crash Cymbal 2 (•)					Concert Cymbal2 (•)
	59 58	Vibra-slap Ride Cymbal 2					Concert Cumbell
	co	High Bongo					Concert Cymbal1
2		Low Bongo			MIN.		
l	62	Mute High Conga			808 Hi Conga (•)		
	64	Open High Conga Low Conga			808 Mid Conga (*) 808 Low Conga (*)		
	~	High Timbale			ous Low Conga (*)		
	⁶⁵ 66	Low Timbale					
ı	67	High Agogo					
	69 69	Low Agogo					
	70	Cabasa Maracas			808 Maracas		
	71	Short Hi Whistle [EXC2]			OUD WILITAGUS		
S	72	Long Low Whistle [EXC2]					
5		Short Guiro [EXC3]					
	74	Long Guiro [EXC3] Claves			808 Claves		
	76	High Wood Block			000 Claves		
	77	Low Wood Block					
	7 <u>8</u>	Mute Cuica [EXC4]					
	79 80	Open Cuica [EXC4] Mute Triangle (*) [EXC5]	<u> </u>				
-	81	Open Triangle [EXC5]					
	- 82	Shaker					
	83	Jingle Bell					
S	84	C					
	85 86	Castanets Mute Surdo (•) [EXC6]					
	37	Open Surdo (*) [EXC6]					
	88					***	Applause
•							

- The blank positions have the same instruments as the "Standard set." "----" means "empty."
- Instruments with the same [EXC#] (Exclusive group number) will mute each other when played in combination.
- Instruments marked with "(•)" can have their TVF's (Time Variant Filter) modified by Channel aftertouch.

GM DAUGHTER BOARD

Model: SCB-7

MIDI IMPLEMENTATION

Date : Apr. 1, 1994 Version : 1.00

1. RECEIVED DATA

[Channel Voice Message]

<1> NOTE OFF

StatusSecondThird8nHkkHvvH9nHkkH00H

* Velocity is ignored

* Drum Instruments (except 'Applause' of Drum Part) ignore both messages

<2> NOTE ON

Status Second Third 9nH kkH vvH

<3> CONTROL CHANGE

Control value is not affected when receiving Program Change messages. However, that of Drum Part by NRPN is reset when receiving Program Change messages. (Refer to //NRPN//)

(1) Modulation

Status Second Third BnH 01H vvH

n = MIDI channel : 0H...FH (ch1...ch16) vv = Modulation depth : 00H...7FH (0...127)

Affects pitch modulation or rate control (Refer to p. 19 'PATCH PARAMETERS')

(2) Data entry (#6, #38)

Status Second Third BnH 06H mmH BnH 26H IIH

n = MIDI channel : 0H....FH (ch1...ch16) mm = MSB value of the parameter specified by RPN or NRPN II = LSB value of the parameter specified by RPN or NRPN

(3) Volume (#7)

Status Second Third BnH 07H vvH

n = MIDI channel : 0H....FH (ch1...ch16) vv = Volume : 00H...7FH (0...127)

 Real volume is determined by (Volume value) x (Expression value) x (Master Volume value)

(4) Panpot (#10)

Status Second Third BnH 0AH vvH

n = MIDI channel : 0H....FH (ch1,...ch16)

vv = Panpot : 00H...40H...7FH (0...64..127) [Left..Center..Right]

 O and 1 mean Left, 64 means Center, 127 means Right Total 127 steps from Left to Right

(5) Expression (#11)

Status Second Third BnH 0BH vvH

n = MIDI channel : 0H....FH (ch1...ch16) vv = Expression : 00H...7FH (0...127)

* Affects volume

* Real volume is determined by (Volume value) x (Master Volume value)

(6) Hold1 (#64)

Status Second Third BnH 40H vvH

n = MIDI channel : 0H....FH (ch1...ch16) vv = Control Value : 0H...3FH (0...63) : Hold OFF 40H...7FH (64...127) : Hold ON

(7) Effect1 depth (Reverb depth) (#91)

<u>Status Second Third</u> BnH 5BH vvH

n = MIDI channel : 0H....tH (ch1...ch16) vv = Reverb send level : 00H...7fH (0...127)

 Real sending level is determined by Volume value, Expression value, Master Volume value and this value. (Refer to block diagram on page 20)

(8) Effect3 depth (Chorus depth) (#93)

Status Second Third BnH 5DH vvH

n = MIDI channel : 0H....FH (ch1...ch16) vv = Chorus send level : 00H...7FH (0...127)

 Real sending level is determined by Volume value, Expression value, Master Volume value and this value. (Refer to block diagram on page 20.)

(9) NRPN MSB/LSB (#98, #99)

<u>Status</u>	Second	Third
BnH	62H	IIH
BnH	63H	mmH

n = MIDI channel : 0H....FH (ch1...ch16) II = LSB value of the parameter specified by NRPN mm = MSB value of the parameter specified by NRPN

At power up or receiving a "Turn General MIDI System On (F0.7E.7F.09 01 F7)" message, NRPN is not recognized (Rx.NRPN = OFF).
 System Exclusive message can enable NRPN. (Refer to p. 19 'PATCH PARAMETERS')

//NRPN//

NRPN (Non Registered Parameter Number) is the expanded Control Change message to control native functions of each MIDI instrument. NRPN is used to modify tone parameters that are relative values from preset or absolute values.

NRPN MSB/LSB should be set before sending data entry.

NRPN is available for only the Drum Part in the SCB-7.

NRPN	Data Entry	•
MSB LSB	MSB LSB	Description
18H rrH	mmH	Pitch coarse of Drum Instruments (relative change) mm: 00H7FH (-640+63 semitones)
1AH rrH	mmH —	IVA level of Drum Instruments (absolute change) mm : 00H7FH
1CH rrH	mmH —	Panpot of Drum Instrument (absolute change) mm: 01H40H7FH (Left-Center-Right)
1DH nH	mmH —	Reverb send depth of Drum Instruments (absolute change) mm: 00H7FH
Hn H31	mmH	Chorus send depth of Drum Instruments (absolute change) mm: 00H7FH

rr: key number of Drum and Percussion

- * LSB of data entry is ignored.
- Relative parameter specifies relative value regarding preset value as 40H.
- Absolute parameter specifies absolute value regardless of current value.

<< How to use NRPN >>

Recognizing NRPN is always oft at power up or when receiving 'Turn GM System On', because parameters specified by NRPN can be assigned native functions of each MIDI instrument and may cause problems.

NRPN is available for only the Drum Part in the SCB-7.

(1) Enable to receive NRPN by System Exclusive message

'FO 41 10 56 12 01 00 01 01 sum(7D) F7 Part10 = Drum Part

(2) Specify the parameter to NRPN

B9 63 mm (B9) 62 II

mm: parameter

II: key number of Drum Instrument

(3) Set parameter value using data entry

(B9) 06 vv

vv: parameter value (use only MSB in SCB-7)

(4) Reset NRPN (no parameter specified by NRPN)

(B9) 65 7F (B9) 64 7F

Once the parameter is specified by NRPN (Step 2), all values sent by data entry are valid (Step 3). It is recommended to reset NRPN after sending the value so as to avoid any problems (Step 4).

(10) RPN MSB/LSB (#100, #101)

Third Status Second IIH BnH 64H BnH 65H mmH

n = MIDI channel: 0H....FH (ch1...ch16) II = LSB of parameter specified by RPN mm = MSB of parameter specified by RPN

There is no change in parameter values via RPN by Program Change messages.

//RPN//

RPN (Registered Parameter Number) is the expanded Control Change message defined by the MIDI standard. Each RPN function is described in "MIDI 1.0 DETAILED SPECIFICATION DOCUMENT" RPN MSB/LSB should be set before sending data entry.

Data Entry

MSB LSB MSB LSB Description

00H 00H mmH --Pitch bend sensitivity

mm: 00H...18H (0...24 semitones) * Up to 2 octaves; default setting is 2 semitones

00H 01H mmH llH Master tine tuning

mm,ll: 00H,00H...40H,00H...7FH,7FH

(-100.....+100 cent)

00H 02H mmH ---Master coarse tuning

mm: 28H...40H...58H (-24....0....+24 semitones)

7FH 7FH ---RPN reset

No specified parameter is assigned to RPN and NRPN. Current value is not affected.

<< How to use RPN >>

(1) Specify the parameter to RPN

Bn 65 mm (Bn) 64 II

mm: MSB of parameter name

II: LSB of parameter name

(2) Set parameter value using data entry

(Bn) 06 vm (Bn) 26 vl

vm : MSB of parameter value vl: LSB of parameter value

Sending only the MSB value is possible, it the required resolution of the value is 128 steps. Omitting the MSB value is allowed, if the required range of the value is less than 128.

(3) Reset RPN (no parameter specified by RPN)

(Bn) 65 7F (Bn) 64 7F

Once the parameter is specified by RPN (Step 1), all values sent by data entry are valid (Step 2). It is recommended to reset RPN after sending the value so as to avoid any problems (Step 3).

<4> PROGRAM CHANGE

Status Second ppH

: 0H....FH (ch1...ch16)

n = MIDI channel pp = Program number

: 00H...7FH (0...127)

* Current active voices are not affected when receiving PROGRAM CHANGE messages. New sounds will be played after receiving PRO-GRAM CHANGE messages.

<5> CHANNEL PRESSURE

Status Second DnH vvH

n = MIDI channel

: 0H....FH (ch1...ch16)

vv = Value

: 00H...7FH (0...127)

* TVF cutoff, volume, EFO rate and EFO pitch depth can be controlled. Default has no effect. System Exclusive Messages can enable and change depth of each. (Refer to p. 19 'PATCH PARAMETERS')

<6> PITCH BEND CHANGE

<u>Status</u> Second Third EnH mmH

n = MIDI channel

: 0H....FH (ch1...ch16)

: 00H,00H...40H,00H...7FH,7FH

mm.ll = Value

(-8192 0 +8191)

* The default bend range is from +/-2 semitones. (Refer to //RPN//)

[Channel Mode Message]

<1> ALL SOUNDS OFF (#120)

Status Second Third BoH 78H 00H

n = MIDI channel: 0H....FH (ch1...ch16)

All current active voices in the specified channel will be shut off.
 However, current mode is not affected.

<2> RESET ALL CONTROLLERS (#121)

Status Second Third BnH 79H 00H

n = MIDI channel; OH....FH (ch1...ch16)

 The following control values on the specified channel return to the default values:

Controller	Default Value
Pitch bend change	0 (center)
Channel pressure	0 (off)
Modulation	0 (min)
Expression	127 (max)
Hold1	O (off)
RPN	No specified parameter

No change in value
NRPN No specified parameter

No change in value

<3> ALL NOTES OFF

Status Second Third BnH 7BH 00H

n = MIDI channel: 0H....FH (ch1...ch16)

- All active voices on the specified channel are turned off. (Each voice responds as to a "NOTE OFF"). If HOLD1 is ON, this message does not become effective until HOLD1 is OFF.
- Drum Instruments (except 'Applause' of Drum Part) ignore this message.

<4> OMNI OFF

Status Second Third BnH 7CH 00H

n = MIDI channel : 0H....FH (ch1...ch16)

 OMNLOFF is only recognized as "ALL NOTES OFF". Current mode doesn't change. (always at Mode 3)

<5> OMNI ON

Status Second Third BnH 7DH 00H

n = MIDI channel : OH....FH (ch1...ch16)

 OMNI ON is only recognized as "ALL NOTES OFF". Current mode doesn't change. (always at Mode 3)

<6> MONO

Status Second Third BoH 7FH mmH

mm = number of mono : 00H...10H (0...16) n = MIDI channel : 0H....FH (ch1...ch16)

 MONO is only recognized as "ALL NOTES OFF". Current mode doesn't change. (always at Mode 3)

<7> POLY

Status Second Third BnH 7FH 00H

n = MIDI channel : 0H....FH (ch1...ch16)

 POLY is only recognized as "ALL NOTES OFF". Current mode doesn't change. (always at Mode 3)

[System Realtime Message]

<1> ACTIVE SENSING

Status EEH

Once received, these messages monitor the integrity of the MIDI connections. If the interval of reception is longer than 420 ms, "ALL SOUNDS OFF, ALL NOTES OFF and RESET ALL CONTROLLERS" are executed. Monitoring is then terminated.

[System Exclusive Message]

Status Data Status FOH iiH, ddH......, eeH F7H

FOH: Status for System Exclusive

ii = ID number : Manufacturer ID

This ID indicates that manufacturer's System Exclusive Messages.

(Ex.) 41H (56) = Roland Corporation

7EH (126) = Noiante Corporation 7EH (126) = Universal Non-Realtime Messages 7FH (127) = Universal Realtime Messages dd,..., ee : Data 00H...7FH (0...127) F7H : FOX (End of Exclusive)

SCB-7 has nothing to transmit. SCB-7 recognizes the following System Exclusive messages.

* General MIDI System Messages

* Universal Realtime System Exclusive Messages

* Data Set (DT1)

<1> GENERAL MIDI SYSTEM MESSAGES

Turn General MIDI System On

 Status
 Data
 Status

 FOH
 7EH, 7FH, 09H, 01H
 F7H

FOH: Status for System Exclusive Message

7EH : ID number (Universal Non-Realtime Exclusive Messages)

7FH : Device ID (Broadcast)

09H: sub-1D #1 (General MIDI message) 01H: sub-1D #2 (General MIDI On)

F7H : EOX

- Sets GM (General MIDI Performance—Level 1) and NRPN is disabled.
 The unit can reproduce GM scores (Level 1) correctly.
- * About 50ms is needed to complete this reset.

<2>UNIVERSAL REALTIME SYSTEM EXCLUSIVE MESSAGES

 Status
 Data
 Status

 FOH
 7FH, 7FH, 04H, 01H, IIH, mmH
 F7H

FOH: Status for System Exclusive Message

7FH: ID number (Universal Realtime Exclusive Messages)

7FH: Device ID (Broadcast)

04H : sub-ID #1 (Device Control Messages)

01H : sub-ID #2 (Master Volume) IIH : LSB of Master Volume mmH : MSB of Master Volume

F7H : EOX

 This message has the same effect as Master Volume addressed in 40 00 04H of System Exclusive Message. Whichever message is received, the latest message is valid as the Master Volume.

<3> DATA SET

Internal setting of SCB-7 can be controlled by System Exclusive Messages. When sending data to SCB-7, use Model ID = 56H (but some data uses 42H) and Device ID = 10H.

Data Set 1 DT1 (12H)

This message is used when sending actual parameter values to the unit.

Status	<u>Data</u>	Status
FOH 4	41H, 10H, 56(42)H, 12H, aaH, bbH, ccH, ddH,, eeH, sum	F7H
FOH	: Status for System Exclusive Messages	
41H	: Manufacturer ID number (Roland)	
10H	: Device ID	
56H	: Model ID (SCB-7) (* Some data uses 42H)	
12H	: Command ID (DT1)	
aaH	: MSB of data address - (Upper byte of the top of data add	lress)
bbH	: Data address (Middle byte of the top of data ad	dress)
ccH	: LSB of data address — (Lower byte of the top of data add	fress)
ddH	: Data (Several bits of data should be sent in address order)
:	;	
:	;	
eeH	: Data	
sum	: Check sum	
E7H	: EOX	

- Some parameters are tixed in data size. These parameters should be transmitted as fixed-size data from the top of address described in section2 'PARAMETER ADDRESS MAP'.
- Divide data of more than 256 bytes into two or more packets containing 256 bytes or less (if transmitting data size is over 256 bytes).
- * Allow more than 40ms between each packet.
- * Refer to "Checksums for Exclusive Messages" (p. 21).

2. PARAMETER ADDRESS MAP

This PARAMETER ADDRESS MAP shows details of parameters used when its value is changed by the 'Data Set 1' method of System Exclusive messages.

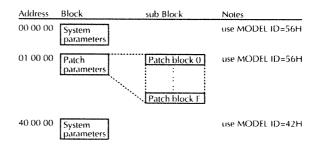
PARAMETER ADDRESS MAP contains Address, Data size, Data range, Parameter name, Description, Default value of parameter.

<< Example >>
Address : Top of parameter address
Size : Data size (Ex. 01H means 1byte)
Data : Available range of data value
Parameter : Parameter name
Description : Explanation of data value
Default value : Initial data value

Address (H)	Size (H)	Data (H)	Parameter	Description	Default Value (H
00 00 00	01	0007	REVERB CHARACTER	00 : Room 1 01 : Room 2 02 : Room 3 03 : Hall 1 04 : Hall 2 05 : Plate 06 : Delay 07 : Panning D	04 Delay
00 00 01	01	007F	REVERB LEVEL :	0127	40
/	/		:		

[ADDRESS BLOCK MAP]

Entire address map for Exclusive Messages is shown below:



[PARAMETER ADDRESS MAP]

<1> SYSTEM PARAMETERS

System parameters affect system setup.

Addresses marked "#" cannot be used as the top of an address.

(1) Effect Control (Recognized when MODEL ID = 56H)

Address (H)	ess Size Data Parameter (H) (H)		Description	Default Value (H)		
00 00 00	01	0007	REVERB	00 : Room 1	04	
			CHARACTER	01: Room 2		
				02 : Room 3		
				03 : Hall 1		
				04 : Hall 2		
				05 : Plate		
				06 : Delay		
				07 : Panning D	elay	
00 00 01	01	007F	REVERB	0127	58	
			LEVEL			
00 00 02	01	007F	REVERB	0127(*1)	40	
			TIME			
00 00 03	01	007F	DELAY	0127	40	
			TIME			
00 00 04	01	007F	DELAY	0127(*1)	00	
			FEEDBACK			
00 00 05	01	007F	CHORUS	0127	40	
			LEVEL			
00 00 06	01	007F	CHORUS	0127(*1)	08	
			FEEDBACK			
00 00 07	01	007F	CHORUS	0127	50	
			DELAY			
80 00 00	01	007F	CHORUS	0127	03	
			RATE			
00 00 09	01	007F	CHORUS	0127	13	
			DEPTH			

^(*1) If the value is close to maximum, noise may occur. Reduce the value until the noise is gone.

(2) System Common (Recognized when MODEL ID = 42H)

Address (H)	Size (H)	Data (H)	Parameter		Default Value (H)
40 00 00 40 00 01# 40 00 02#	ŧ	001807E8	MASTER TUNE	-100.0+100.0 cen Use nibblized dat	
40 00 03# 40 00 04	01	007F	MASTER	0127	7 F
40 00 05	01	2858	VOLUME(*2) MASTER KEY-SHIFT	-24+24 semiton	e 40

(*1) MASTER TUNE has different method of data transfer.

- << Example >>
- If MASTER TUNE= +100 cents, the value should be set as '07E8H'.
- 1) Separate '07E8H' into four nibblized (of 4 bits) chunks like '0H','7H','EH','8H'.
- 2) Change each nibblized chunk into byte data as '00H', '07H', '0EH', '08H' (only tills upper 4 bits with '0')
- 3) Send these data as follows.
- " FO 41 10 42 12 40 00 00 00 07 0E 08 sum (23) F7 " (07E8H --> 0/7/E/8 --> 00,07,0E,08)
- (*2) This message has the same effect as Master Volume of Universal Realtime System Exclusive Message. Whichever message is received, the latest message is valid as the Master Volume.

<< Example >>

If Master Volume= 100(64H), send the following messages:

" F0 41 10 42 12 40 00 04 64 sum (58) F7 "

<2> PATCH PARAMETER

(1) Voice Reserve (Recognized when MODEL ID = 42H)

Address (H)	Size (H)	Data (H)	Parameter	Description	Detault Value (H)
40 01 10	10	001A	VOICE	PART 10 (DRU	M) 02
40 01 11			RESERVE	PART 1	06
40 01 12				PART 2	02
40 01 13				PART 3	02
40 01 14				PART 4	02
40 01 15				PART 5	02
40 01 16				PART 6	02
40 01 17				PART 7	02
40 01 18				PART 8	02
40 01 19				PART 9	02
40.01.1A				PART 11	00
40.01.1B				PART 12	00
40.01.1C				PART 13	00
40.01.1D)			PART 14	00
40 01 1E				PART 15	00
40 01 11				PART 16	00

 The sum of voice reserves should be 28 voices or less. If its over 28, the Parts have the following priority. However, Part 10 always has the highest priority.

Before receiving d	lata 110 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11 12 13 14 15 16
part number	110111213141310171013111121311113111
value	1 216121212121212121210101010101010

part number	1101 11 21 31 41 51 61 71 81 91111121131141151161
value	1 8181814101010101010101010101010101

Part10, 1 and 2 become '8', but Part3 is set to '4'(=28-(8+8+8)).
 The others are set to '0'.

Example (B) Received data : " F0 41 10 42 12 40 01 14 07 sum (244) F7 " $\,$ (Set value of Part4 to '7')

part number	11	01	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91	111	121	131	141	151	161
value	- 1	21	61	21	21	71	21	21	11	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	ΘL

* The rest of the voices are assigned to lower part numbers.

Example (C) Received data : " F0 41 10 42 12 40 01 1F 08 sum (18) F7 " (Set value of Part 16 to '8')

part number	1	101	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91	111	121	131	141	1511	161
								-		~~~							
value	İ	21	61	21	21	2	21	21	21	21	21	01	01	01	0	0)	41

* Part 16 is set '4' (=28-(2+6+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2))

(2) PATCH PARAMETERS (Recognized when MODEL ID = 56H)

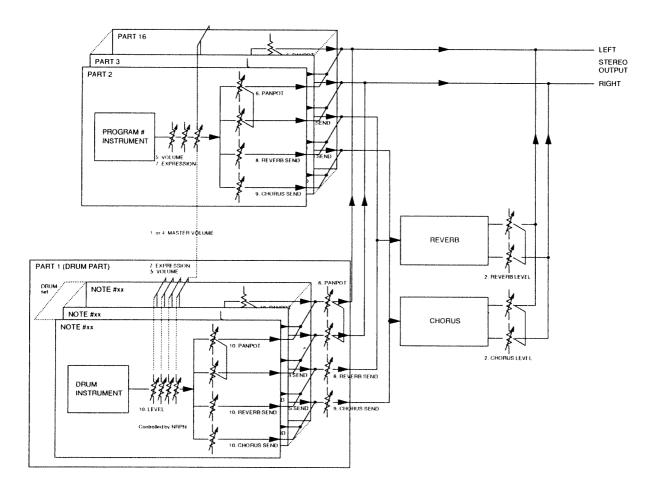
part number = 10, 1..9, 11..16 n = 0, 1..9, A...F

Address (H)	SIZE (H)		Parameter	Description	Detault Value (H)
	01	0010	rx, Channel	000F : 116 ch 10 : OFF	Part10:09 Part 1:00 Part 2:01 Part 3:02 Part 4:03 Part 5:04 Part 6:05 Part 7:06 Part 8:07 Part 9:08 Part11:0A Part12:0B Part13:0C Part13:0C Part15:0E
01 On 01	01	00,01	RX. NRPN	00 : OFF 01 : ON (*1)	00
01 On 02	01	007F		-10.0+10.0 Hz Ot (*2)	
01 On 03	01	007F	MOD LEO PITCH DEPTE		0A
01 On 04	01	007F	CAF IVECUI	-9600+9600 DL . (*3)(*4)	40
01 On 05	01	007F	TUDE CONTI	-100,0+100.0 % ROL (*3)	40
01 On 06		007F	CAF UFO RATE CONTR	-10.0+10.0 Hz	40
01 On 07		007F		0600 cents H (*3)	00
				CAL Changula	

CAF: Channel aftertouch

- (*1) This value is available only for the Drum Part. The others ignore this value.
- (*2) This value is valid by modulation control after the new value is set.
- (*3) This value is valid by channel pressure after the new value is set.
- (*4) Some of the sounds have no TVF parameter. This value then has no effect on those sounds. (Refer to p. 12 'TONE TABLE')

Block Diagram of the SCB-7



Useful Information

Decimal and Hexadecimal

It is common to use 7-bit Hexadecimal numbers in MIDI communication. The following is a conversion table between decimal numbers and 7-bit Hexadecimal numbers.

Decimal	Hexa- decimal	Decimal	Hexa- decimal	Decimal	Hexa- decimal	Decimal	Hexa- decimal
0	00H	32	20H	64	40H	96	60H
1	01H	33	21H	65	41H	97	61H
	02H	34	22H	66	42H	98	62H
2 3 4	03H	35	23H	67	43H	99	63H
4	04H	36	24H	68	44H	100	64H
	05H	37	25H	69	45H	101	65H
5 6 7	06H	38	26H	70	46H	102	66H
7	07H	39	27H	71	47H	103	67H
8	08H	40	28H	72	48H	104	68H
9	09H	41	29H	73	49H	105	69H
10	0AH	42	2AH	74	4AH	106	6AH
11	0BH	43	2BH	75	4BH	107	6BH
12	0CH	44	2CH	76	4CH	108	6CH
13	ODH	45	2DH	77	4DH	109	6DH
14	0EH	46	2EH	78	4EH	110	6EH
15	0FH	47	2FH	79	4FH	111	6FH
16	10H	48	30H	80	50H	112	70H
17	11H	49	31H	81	51H	113	71H
18	12H	50	32H	82	52H	114	72H
19	13H	51	33H	83	53H	115	73H
20	14H	52	34H	84	54H	116	74H
21	15H	53	35H	85	55H	117	75H
22	16H	54	36H	86	56H	118	76H
23	17H	55	37H	87	57H	119	77H
24	18H	56	38H	88	58H	120	78H
25	19H	57	39H	89	59H	121	79H
26	1AH	58	3AH	90	5AH	122	7AH
27	1BH	59	3BH	91	5BH	123	7BH
28	1CH	60	3CH	92	5CH	124	7CH
29	1DH	61	3DH	93	5DH	125	7DH
30	1EH	62	3EH	94	5EH	126	7EH
31	1FH	63	3FH	95	5FH	127	7FH

- To indicate a decimal number for the MIDI channel and Program number, add one to the values in the table.
- The resolution of 7-bit Hexadecimal numbers is 128. Use several bytes for values which require greater resolution.

i.e. The number "aa bbH" in 7-bit Hexadecimal is "aa x 128 + bb" in Decimal form.

A signed number is indicated as 00H = -64, 40H = 0, 7FH = +63. So the signed number "aaH" in 7-bit Hexadecimal is "aa - 64".

A signed number using two bytes is indicated as 00 00H = -8192, 40 00H = 0.7F 7FH = +8191.

So the signed number "aa bbH" in 7-bit Hexadecimal is "aa bbH - 40 00H = (aa x 128 + bb) - (64 x 128)"

 The data indicated as "nibbled" is a 4-bit Hexadecimal number. i.e. "0a 0bH" is "a x 16 + b".

<EXAMPLE 1> Convert "5AH" in Hexadecimal to a Decimal number.
(By using the table) 5AH = 90

<EXAMPLE 2> Convert "12 34H" in 7-bit Hexadecimal to a Decimal number.

(By using the table) 12H = 18,34H = 52So, $18 \times 128 + 52 = 2356$

<EXAMPLE 3> Convert "0A 03 09 0D" in nibblized form to a Decimal number (By using the table) 0AH = 10, 03H = 3, 09H = 9, 0DH = 13 So. $((10 \times 16 + 3) \times 16 + 9) \times 16 + 13 = 41885$

• Example of actual MIDI messages

<EXAMPLE 1> 92 3E 5F

"9n" is a status of a Note On message, and "n" is a MIDI channel number. The second byte is the Note number, and the third byte is Velocity. 2H = 2, 3EH = 62, 5EH = 95

So, this is a Note On message of MIDI channel=3, Note number=62(D4) and Velocity=95.

<EXAMPLE 2> CE 49

"Cn" is a status of a Program change message, and "n" is a MIDI channel number.

The second byte is a Program number.

EH = 14,49H = 73

So, this is a Program change message of MIDI channel=15, Program number= 74 (flute in GM).

<FXAMPLE 3> EA 00 28

"EnH" is a status of a Pitch bend change message, and "n" is a MIDI channel number.

The second byte (00H) is an LSB and the third byte(28H) is an MSB or a Pitch bend value (signed).

The Pitch bend value is

28 00H - 40 00H = $40 \times 128 + 0 \cdot (64 \times 128 + 0) = 5120 \cdot 8192 = \cdot 3072$ So, this is a Pitch bend change message of MIDI channel=11, Pitch bend value = $\cdot 3072$

If the Pitch bend sensitivity is set to 2 semitones, and the Pitch bend value -8192 (00 00H) $^{\circ}$

is defined as -200 cents,

The actual pitch bend value of this message is:

 $-200 \times (-3072) / (-8192) = -75 \text{ cent}$

Checksums for Exclusive Messages

Roland System Exclusive messages (RQ1 and DT1) have a Checksum at the end of the data (before EOX) to be able to check for communication errors. The Checksum results from address and data (or size) included in the message.

[How to calculate Checksums ("H" indicates Hexadecimal.)]

The error checking process uses a Checksum which provides a number where the least significant 7 bits are zero when values for an address, data for size) and the Checksum are summed. Use the table shown above to convert number between decimal and hexadecimal.

If the address is "aa bb ccH" and the data(or the size) is "dd ee fiH" aa + bb + cc + dd + ee + ft = sum sum / 128 = quotient ... remainder

<EXAMPLE 1> Set "REVERB CHARACTER" to "ROOM 3"

128 - remainder = checksum

According to the Parameter Address Map, the Address of REVERB CHARACTER is 00 00 00H, and the Value corresponding to ROOM 3 is 02H. So, the message should be:

```
FO 41 10 56 12 00 00 00 02 22 E7

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) address (4) checksum (6)

(1) Exclusive Status (4) Model ID

(2) ID (Roland) (5) Command ID (DT1)

(3) Device ID (16) (6) End of Exclusive
```

The Checksum is:

00H + 00H + 00H + 02H = 0 + 0 + 0 + 2 = 2(sum)

2(sum) / 12B = 0(quotient) ... 2(remainder)

checksum = 12B - 2(remainder) = 126 = 7EH

Therefore, the message to send is : F0 41 10 56 12 00 00 00 02 7E F7 $^{\circ}$

<EXAMPLE 2> Set "MASTER TUNE" to +23.4 cents by System Exclusive.The Address of "MASTER TUNE" is 40 00 00H. The Value should be nibblized data whose resolution is 0.1 cents, and which is a signed value. (00 04 00 00H (= 1024) = \pm 1-0). +23.4]cents] = 234 + 1024 = 1258 = 04 EAH = 00 04 0E 0AH (nibblized) So, the message should be :

The Checksum is:

40H + 00H + 00H + 00H + 04H + 0EH + 0AH = 64 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 4 + 14 + 10 = 92(sum)

92(sum) / 128 = 0(quotient) ... 92(remainder)checksum = 128 - 92(remainder) = 36 = 24H

Therefore, the message to send is:

FO 41 10 42 12 40 00 00 00 04 0E 0A 24 F7

PARAMETER LIST

Parameters Common to All Parts

System Exclusive Messages
[System Common] MODEL ID=42H(p. 18
MASTER TUNE
MASTER VOLUME (1)
MASTER KEY-SHIFT
[Effect Control] MODEL ID=56H(p. 18
REVERB CHARACTER
REVERB LEVEL (2)
REVERB TIME
DELAY TIME
DELAY FEEDBACK
CHORUS LEVEL (3)
CHORUS FEEDBACK
CHORUS DELAY
CHORUS RATE
CHORUS DEPTH
[GENERAL MIDI SYSTEM MESSAGES](p. 17
Turn General MIDI System On
[UNIVERSAL REALTIME SYSTEM EXCLUSIVE MESSAGES](p. 17

(?): Refer to "Block Diagram of the SCB-7" (p. 20)

Parameters for Individual Parts

CONTROL CHANGE	(p. 15)
[Modulation]	(p. 15)
[Volume] (5)	
[Panpot] (6)	(p. 15)
[Expression] (7)	
[Effect1 depth (Reverb depth)] (8)	·
[Effect3 depth (Chorus depth)] (9)	
[RPN]	(p. 16)
Pitch bend sensitivity	
Master fine tuning	
Master coarse tuning	
[NRPN (NRPN is available for only Drum Part)] (10))(p. 15)
Pitch coarse of Drum Instrument	
TVA level of Drum Instrument	
Panpot of Drum Instrument	
Reverb send depth of Drum Instrument	
Chorus send depth of Drum Instrument	
System Exclusive Message	
[PATCH PARAMETER] MODEL ID=42H	(p. 19)
Voice Reserve	
[PATCH PARAMETER] MODEL ID=56H	(p. 19)
rx. channel	
RX. NRPN (available for only Drum Part)	
MOD LFO RATE CONTROL	
MOD LFO PITCH DEPTH	
CAF TVF CUT OFF CONTROL	
(Some of sounds have no TVF parameter, then this sounds.)	value has no effect on those
CAF AMPLITUDE CONTROL	
CAF LFO RATE CONTROL	
CAF LFO PITCH DEPTH	

(?): Refer to "Block Diagram of the SCB-7" (p. 20)

SPECIFICATIONS

SCB-7: GM Daughter Board

• Sound Source

RS-PCM Sound Generation Compatible with GM System Level 1

• Number of Parts

16 parts

Maximum Polyphony

28 voices

Number of Sounds

Tones

: 128 tones (includes 8 SFX tones)

Drum Sets

: 6 sets (Standard set, Power set, Elec. set, TR-808 set, Brush set and Orchestra set)

* This board contains a total of 119 different tones which are used in 6 drum sets of approx. 60 tones each.

• Effects

Reverb: 8 types with 4 parameters

: Room 1, Room 2, Room 3, Hall 1, Hall 2, Plate, Delay and Panning Delay

Parameter : Level, Time, Delay Time and Delay Feedback

Chorus: 1 type with 5 parameters

Parameter : Level, Feedback, Delay, Rate and Depth

Connector

Extension Connector for Sound Blaster 16 series or Sound Galaxy PRO 16 series

Available Sound Cards

Sound Blaster 16 Basic

Sound Blaster 16

Sound Blaster 16 ASP

Sound Blaster 16 SCSI-2

Sound Galaxy NX PRO 16

Sound Galaxy PRO 16 Extra

• Power Supply

Supplied from the attached sound card

Current Draw

150 mA / +5V, 20 mA / +12V, 15 mA / -12V

Dimensions

138.4 (W) x 88.9 (D) x 19.5 (H) mm 5-1/2 (W) x 3-1/2 (D) x13/16 (H) inches

Weight

 $65 \, \text{g} / 3 \, \text{oz}$

^{*} In the interest of product development, the specifications and/or appearance of this unit are subject to change without prior notice.

MIDI Implementation Chart

Date : Apr.1. 1994
Version: 1.00

	Function•••	Transmitted	Recognized	Remarks
Basic Channel	Default Changed	X X	1-16 1-16	
Mode	Default Messages Altered	X X ******	Mode 3 x x	
Note Number	True Voice	X *******	0-127 0-127	
Velocity	Note ON Note OFF	x x	o x	
After Touch	Key's Ch's	x x	X O	
Pitch Bend		х	0	
Control Change	1 6, 38 7 10 11 64 91 93 98, 99 100, 101 120 121	X X X X X X X X X X	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 (Reverb) 0 (Chorus) x / 0 0	Modulation Data entry Volume Panpot Expression Hold 1 Effect 1 depth Effect 3 depth NRPN LSB, MSB(*) RPN LSB, MSB All sounds off Reset all contorollers
Prog Change	True #	X ******	o 0-127	Program number 1-128
System Exclusive		X	0	
System Common	Song Pos Song Sel True	X X X	x x x	
System Real Time	Clock Commands	X X	x x	
AUX Messages	Local ON/OFF All Notes OFF Active Sense Reset	x x x x	x o (123-127) o x	
Notes		* NRPN can be enabled or disabled by System Exclusive Message. Default is always disabled.		

Mode 1 : OMNI ON, POLY Mode 3 : OMNI OFF, POLY Mode 2 : OMNI ON, MONO Mode 4 : OMNI OFF, MONO o:Yes x:No



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Roland Canada Music Ltd. (Head Office)
5480 Parkwood Way Richmond
B. C., V6V 2M4 CANADA
TEL: (0604) 270 6626

Roland Canada Music Ltd. (Toronto Office) Unit 2, 109 Woodbine Downs Blvd, Etobicoke, ON

M9W 6YI CANADA

TEL: (0416) 213 9707

TEL: (323) 890 3700

U. S. A. Roland Corporation U.S. 5100 S. Eastern Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90040-2938

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