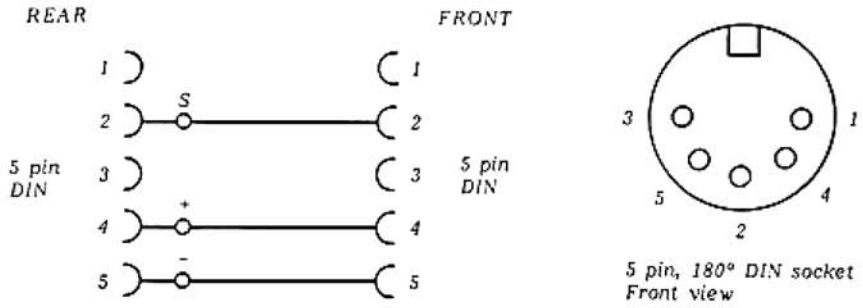

Fig. 2 CIRCUIT DIAGRAM OF ONE CPM 22 CHANNEL

SPECIFICATION

Front sockets	*1 row of 22 DIN sockets, 5 pin, 180°*
Rear termination	*CPM22M - DIN sockets as front* *CPM22T - Direct solder connections*
Dimensions, mm (in)	*Width - 483 (19.0) panel* *442 (17.4) PCB* *Height - 45 (1.75) (1U)* *Depth - 43 (1.7)*
Weight, net	*CPM22M - 500g* *CPM22T - 420g*
Accessories included	*1 pk (10) Ident cards, IC440* *1 pk (50) Cable ties, CT275 (CPM22T)*

GUARANTEE

This product is unconditionally guaranteed against defective materials and manufacture for a period of twelve months from the date of purchase. Should any fault occur during this period, please return the unit either to the dealer from whom it was originally purchased, or direct to us at the address below stating when and where it was purchased and the nature of the fault. We will repair or replace the unit at our discretion.

Signex UK Ltd 21A Hankinson Road Bournemouth BH9 1HJ

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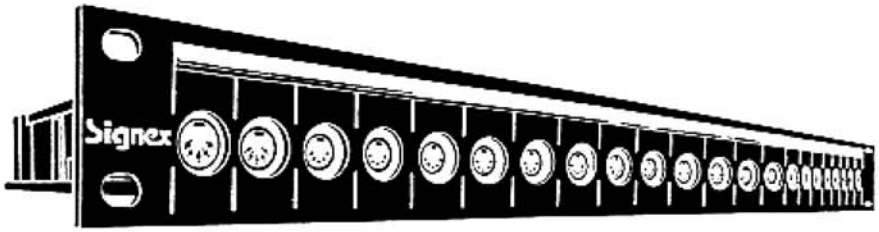

CPM22

MIDI PANEL

The CPM22 MIDI panel has a single row of 22 MIDI sockets which can be used as required for MIDI IN/THRU/OUT connections and is primarily intended as a centralised interconnection point between keyboards, expanders and outboard equipment. However, the CPM22 can be wired to MIDI splitters, mergers etc. to form a complete MIDI patching system a tidy and cost-effective alternative to the usual confusion of cables and little boxes! The CPM22 is available with either MIDI sockets (CPM22M) or direct solder rear connections (CPM22T).

Construction is similar to that of the popular ISOPATCH panel with all sockets mounted directly on to a single epoxy-glass printed circuit board (PCB) which not only provides reliable, fault-free interconnections between the sockets but also acts as a horizontal brace providing excellent panel rigidity and strength. The PCB also provides cable anchorage points for direct solder rear connections which isolate the soldered joints from the rear cable loom.

SOCKET DESIGNATION

Designation of the front-panel sockets is effected neatly and easily using our slide-in ident card system. Cards can be marked using almost anything from ball-point pen to dry-transfer lettering, but a little care taken at this stage will invariably be worthwhile when the panel is in use. It may be useful to employ some form of colour coding and this can be achieved using watercolour pens or highlighters. Pastel colours are recommended as markings are not as clear against a strong background colour. Temporary markings can be made directly on to the clear Melinex carrier sleeve using a Chinagraph pencil, but these will rub off very easily. Once the ident-card has been marked as required, it can be inserted into the carrier sleeve from either end, but this should not be attempted if either the panel mounting screws or lacing bar fixing screws are fitted without first removing them from one end to allow the ident card a clear entry into the carrier sleeve. Take care not to damage the ends of the carrier sleeve and if any resistance is felt when inserting the ident card, it should be trapped between your thumb and the front panel as shown in Fig. 1 and pushed gently into the sleeve, a little at a time in increments of less than 8 mm. This will avoid the risk of the ident card becoming kinked.

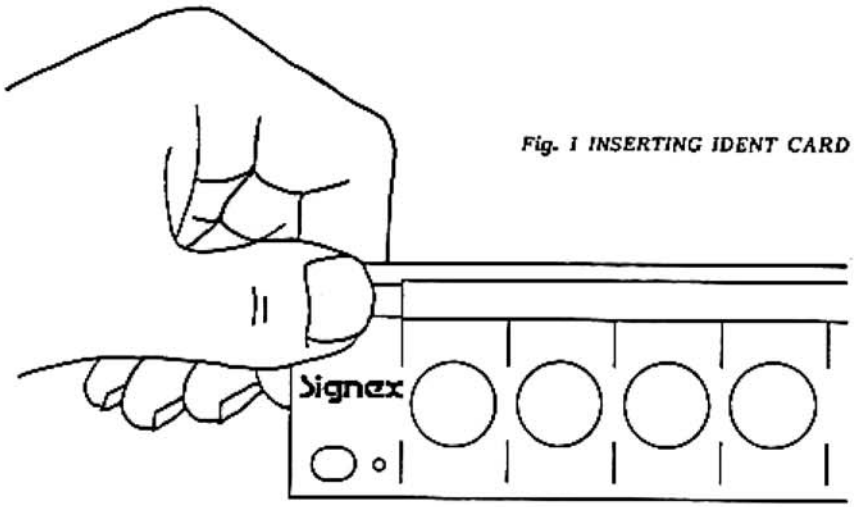

Fig. 1 INSERTING IDENT CARD

REAR CONNECTIONS

Connections to the rear of the CPM22 are best made before fitting into a cabinet or rack especially when they are to be soldered. Where rear connectors are fitted, it is simply a matter of plugging in the rear cables and then screwing the panel into the rack. Rear solder connections should be made as follows.

1. Prepare the cable end for termination (see Fig. 3). Where a braided or lap-screened cable is used, a 'pig tail' wire may need to be soldered to the screen if it is too big to go through the hole in the PCB. It may be helpful to tin the ends of the wires at this stage. Use a heat shunt on the braid if connecting it directly so as to leave a portion of flexible braid and also to prevent the heat from melting the dielectric.

2. Feed the stripped ends of the wires through the holes in the PCB from the underside (see Fig. 4) and bend them over on the track side to retain them.

3. Before soldering it is preferable to secure the cable end to the PCB using the nylon cable-ties provided (see Fig. 4). Feed the tail of the cable-tie through one of the holes in the PCB, around the cable and back up through the other hole. The tail is then fed through the head of the cable-tie and pulled as tight as possible using pliers or a cable-tie gun. The excess tail can then be cut off. Each cable end is secured using two cable-ties which provides a very durable termination and ensures that any cable movement is not transferred to the soldered joints.

4. Clip off the excess wire lengths on the track side of the PCB so that they are within the diameter of the pad and solder the wires to the pad.

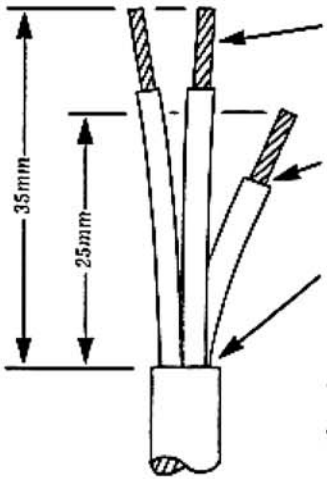

Fig. 3 CABLE PREPARATION

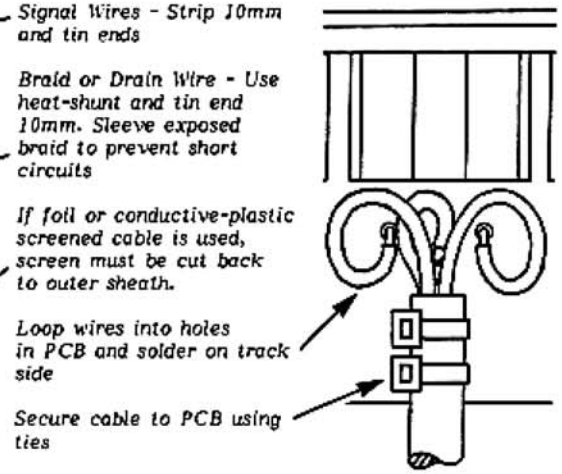

Fig. 4 CABLE TERMINATION

INSTALLATION

The CPM22 is designed to fit directly into a standard 19" equipment rack via four M5 or M6 screws which locate through the mounting slots in the front panel. Plastic or fibre washers should always be used under the screw heads to prevent damage to the front panel finish. A lacing bar kit (LBK01) is available to provide support for the rear connection loom and is fixed to the rear of the front panel via four M2 screws.