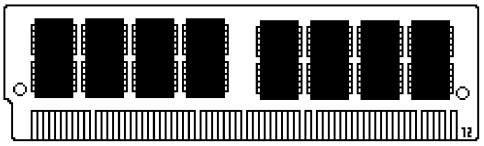
KORG USA PRODUCT SUPPORT FAQ

Correct RAM for Triton Workstations/Rack/TR

In order for RAM to work correctly with the sample feature on Triton keyboards (Classic, Studio, Le and Extreme), Triton Rack or TR, all of the following specs must be followed:

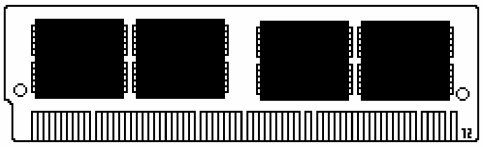
1. **16 or 32 Megs** – The amount of memory.
2. **72 Pin SIMM** – **S**ingle **I**nline **M**emory **M**odule. The gold or tin pins on the bottom of the SIMM provide a connection between the module and a socket within the TRITON. The pins on the front and back of a SIMM are connected, providing a single line of communication paths between the module and the system, and the TRITON can fit a chip, which has 72 pins, most commonly used by samplers and older Mac computers.
3. **Non-Parity** – Parity modules have an extra chip that detects if data was correctly read or written by the memory module, depending on the type of error. This is not utilized by TRITON, and can interfere.
4. **EDO** or **Fast Page (FPM) –** These ratings deal with how the RAM information is handled.
5. **60 Nanoseconds (ns) or faster –** This is a speed rating, and directly corresponds to the EDO/Fast Page rating.
6. **11 Bit Addressing –** Deals with the configuration of chips at they appear on the RAM. This can actually be seen on the chip. The amount of memory that a RAM module provides is actually divided up onto many chips on the board. A chip that is 11 bit makes up its total memory from 2 Meg chips. Here are examples of right and wrong on a 16 Meg chip:

RIGHT:

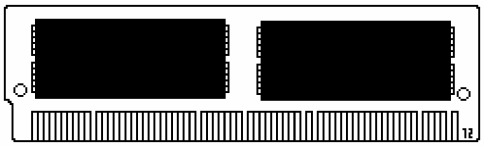


In this example, there are a total of 8 chips, each providing 2 Megabytes of memory. 8 x 2 = 16

WRONG:



In this example, there are a total of 4 chips, each providing 4 Megabytes of memory. 4 x 4 = 16



In this example, there are a total of 2 chips, each providing 8 Megabytes of memory. 8 x 2 = 16

For 32 Meg chips, you would want to see a quantity of 8 of these 2 Meg chips on each side of the module.

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