

## THE BIGBOARD: AN OVERVIEW

The Big Board was designed to fill the needs of the OEM, business, and educational markets for a low cost but high performance general purpose computer. Please note, however, that the Big Board is NOT a finished product. An enclosure, floppy disc drives, power supplies, fan, keyboard, and a video monitor must be added in order to make a complete computer.

A typical user system might include a completed Big Board with two disk drives, an ASCII keyboard for input with a high quality video monitor for output. The user might also have a high speed line printer connected to the optional parallel port. This would require a user written printer driver routine.

In place of the keyboard-monitor combination, some sort of serial terminal such as a LA36 Decwriter or Lear Sigler ADM-3A could be connected to the optional serial I/O port. This terminal can automatically become the system console. In addition a modem could be connected to the other serial channel for communications over the telephone lines with OTHER computers or equipment. The modem would require user written software drivers also. A listing of our PFM system monitor is available to make user written software easier to integrate into the Big Board.

The designers of the Big Board tried to include the right mix of most commonly needed computing features all on one handy sized PC board. These main features include:

64K System RAM----Z-80 CPU----Floppy Disc Controller----

24 Line by 80 Character Video ----ASCII Keyboard Input Port--

Two full serial I/O ports, a Real time clock, and two parallel I/O ports are available as options.

A very powerful System Monitor is included in ROM.

The Big Board kit is fully socketed and includes only the finest quality components.

The Big Board was designed to primarily run the popular CP/M disk operating system. This allows the Big Board to execute the tremendous software base (8080/Z80) that exists to run under CP/M.

As with any design, certain tradeoffs were made in order to produce the most cost effective and reliable machine possible. The Big Board is not expandable beyond its present configuration without extensive modifications. If the 64K of RAM and all of the I/O options of the Big Board are not enough for your application, then we strongly recommend that you impliment your

system on either the SS-50 or S-100 buss. In order to maintain the highest possible degree of reliability, we have elected to retain the single density IBM 3740 disk format. This also assures software compatibility between the Big Board and other CP/M based systems.

The Big Board is not a "consumer" or personal computer. It is a serious and powerful machine that requires both hardware and software expertise in its construction and use. If you need a ready to use, no experience needed, take home and RUN computer, then we recommend the many fine systems offered by Radio Shack, Apple, Commodore, Atari, Texas Instruments, etc.

CP/M is a TM of Digital Research (California)

IC AND PARTS CROSS REFERENCE

- 74LS00=U52,53
- 74LS02=U87
- 74LS04=U11,66,77,103,110
- 7406=U105
- 74LS08=U37,104
- 74LS10=U10
- 74LS14=U101,112,114
- 74LS20=U56
- 74LS32=U25,81
- 7445=U109
- 74LS74=U9,12,60,108
- 74LS123=U38,51,106
- 74LS136=U94
- 74LS138=U55,84,85,86
- 74LS151=U75
- 74LS157=U47,48,49,50
- 74157=U58,59
- 74LS161=U24
- 74164=U76
- 74LS174=U35,74
- 74LS193=U98
- 74LS241=U65,82
- 74LS242=U99,100
- 74LS243=U71,72,78,79
- 74LS283=U34,36
- 74LS290=U22,97
- 74LS293=U96
- 74LS373=U83
- 74LS393=U21,23
- 8216=U54,57
- 2114=U61,62,63,64
- 2716CHAR-ROM=U73
- 2716PFM=U67
- Z80CPU=U80
- Z80PID(MK3881)=U111
- FD1771=U102
- 4116(16KRAM)=U1-8,13-20,26-33,39-46
- 14.318MHZ=Y1
- 20.000MHZ=Y2
- 2N2222=Q1(VIDEO)
- 2N2907=Q2(CPU)
- 1N751=VR1

## BIG BOARD PARTS LIST (BASIC I/O)

## SEMICONDUCTORS

DEVICE	QUANTITY	COMMENTS
130	74LS00	65 2 QUAD 2 INPUT NAND
71	74LS02	71 1 QUAD 2 INPUT NOR
355	74LS04	71 5 HEX INVERTER
93	7406	93 1 HEX O.C. INVERTING BUFFER
210	74LS08	105 2 QUAD 2 INPUT AND
71	74LS10	71 1 TRIPLE 3 INPUT NAND
399	74LS14	133 3 SCHMITT HEX INVERTER
65	74LS20	65 1 DUAL 4 INPUT NAND
142	74LS32	71 2 QUAD 2 INPUT OR
145	7445	145 1 BUFFERED O.C. BCD DECODER
360	74LS74	90 4 DUAL D FLIP FLOP
127	74136	127 1 QUAD 2 INPUT XOR
572	74LS123	174 3 DUAL MONO
508	74LS138	127 4 BINARY DECODER
117	74LS151	117 1 1 OF 8 MUX
448	74LS157	112 4 QUAD 2:1 MUX
224	74157	112 2 HI DRIVE VERSION OF ABOVE
171	74LS161	171 1 PRESETTABLE SYNCHRONOUS BINARY COUNTER
174	74164	174 1 8 STAGE SHIFT REG.
254	74LS174	127 2 HEX D LATCH
167	74LS193	167 (N) 1 SYNC BINARY U/D COUNTER
534	74LS241	267 2 OCTAL BUFFER
502	74LS242	251 2 4 BIT INVERTING BUS BUFFER
1004	74LS243	251 4 4 BIT BUS BUFFER
342	74LS283	771 2 4 BIT FULL ADDER
328	74LS290	164 2 BCD COUNTER
150	74LS293	150 1 BINARY COUNTER
369	74LS373	369 1 OCTAL LATCH
558	74LS393	279 2 DUAL 4 BIT BINARY COUNTER
8620	8216	2 SIGNETICS/INTEL BUS BUFFER
	2114	4 1K X 4 NMOS STATIC RAM
	MK2716-6	1 350 NS CHARACTER GENERATOR
	2716	1 PFM MONITOR ROM
	MK3880	1 Z80-CPU
	MK3881	1 Z80-PIO
	FD 1771-B01	1 WESTERN DIGITAL FLOPPY CONTROLLER
111.36	MK4116-4	348 32 16K DYNAMIC RAM
	2N2907	62 1 PNP TRANSISTOR
	2N2222	62 1 NPN TRANSISTOR
	1N751	16 1 5.1 VOLT 1/2 WATT ZENER

149.96



198-46

RESISTORS

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QUANTITY	VALUE
9	33 OHM 1/4 WATT
2	820 OHM 1/4 WATT
5	4.7K OHM 1/4 WATT
8	10K OHM 1/4 WATT
1	1.2K OHM 1/4 WATT
240	220 OHM 1/4 WATT
1	330 OHM 1/4 WATT
2	1.0K 1/4 WATT
6 ea	100K 1/4 WATT
1	75 OHM 1/4 WATT
1	1.5K 1/4 WATT
1	3.9K 1/4 WATT
1	4.3K 1/4 WATT
1	39K 1/4 WATT
1	68K 1/4 WATT
1.16 58	8 PIN 1K SIP, PIN 1 COMMON

CRYSTALS

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ICM PART NO.	FREQUENCY	
433165	14.31818 MHZ	ALL CRYSTALS ARE SERIES RESONANT
435260	20.000000 MHZ	32 PF LOAD, HC-18 HOLDER
433165	5.0688 MHZ	(OPTIONAL)

CAPACITORS

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QUANTITY	VALUE
105	.01 - .1 UF DISC OR MONOLITHIC 16V OR MORE
1	.01 UF DISC CERAMIC .25" LEAD SPACING
3	33 PF DISC
1	47 PF DISC
1	.0033 UF DISC
8	37 2.2 UF (OR GREATER) 20V AXIAL LEAD TANTILUM
246	16 68 UF 10V RADIAL LEAD ELECTROLYTIC
32	13 1.0 UF 10V RADIAL LEAD ELECTROLYTIC
13	6 100 PF DISC
6	

CONNECTORS

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PART NUMBER	QUANTITY	DDESCRIPTION
CA-D26SP100-230-430	1	C.A. 26 PIN CONNECTOR
CA-D50SP100-230-430	1	C.A. 50 PIN CONNECTOR
27-28	44	14 PIN SOLDERTAIL SOCKETS 62c
39-65	55	16 PIN SOLDERTAIL SOCKETS 71c
	5	18 PIN SOLDERTAIL SOCKETS

178-48

THEORY OF OPERATION

278.98

25-104-0853

3	20 PIN SOLDERTAIL SOCKETS	89	2.67
5	24 PIN SOLDERTAIL SOCKETS	1.07	5.35
5	40 PIN SOLDERTAIL SOCKETS	1.76	8.80
1	28 PIN SOLDERTAIL SOCKET	1.24	1.24
1	ELECTROVERT 8 POS. TERMINAL BLOCK		

297.04

## RESISTOR VALUES

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R-1 = 820 OHMS ✓  
R-2 = 820 OHMS ✓  
R-3 = 68 K (H. SYNC TIMING) ✓  
R-4 = 100 K (V. SYNC TIMING) ✓  
R-5 = 39 K (H. SYNC DELAY) ✓  
R-6 = 33 OHMS ✓  
R-7 = 33 OHMS ✓  
R-8 = 33 OHMS ✓  
R-9 = 33 OHMS ✓  
R-10 = 33 OHMS ✓  
R-11 = 33 OHMS ✓  
R-12 = 33 OHMS ✓  
R-13 = 33 OHMS ✓  
R-14 = 4.7 K ✓  
R-15 = 4.7 K ✓  
R-16 = 4.7 K ✓  
R-17 = 4.7 K ✓  
R-18 = 4.7 K ✓  
R-19 = 33 OHMS ✓  
R-20 = 75 OHMS ✓  
R-21 = 1.5 K ✓  
R-22 = 10 K ✓  
R-25 = 3.9 K (NEXT TO R-26)  
R-26 = 4.3 K ✓  
R-27 = 10 K (OPTIONAL) ✓  
R-28 = 10 K (OPTIONAL) ✓  
R-29 = 10 K (OPTIONAL) ✓  
R-30 = 10 K (OPTIONAL) ✓  
R-31 = 10 K (OPTIONAL) ✓  
R-32 = 10 K (OPTIONAL) ✓  
R-33 = 10 K (OPTIONAL) ✓  
R-34 = 10 K (OPTIONAL) ✓  
R-35 = 10 K ✓  
R-36 = 10 K ✓  
R-37 = 1.0 K ✓  
x R-38 = 1.0 K ✓  
R-39 = 220 OHMS ✓  
R-40 = 1.2 K ✓  
R-41 = 10 K ✓  
R-42 = 10 K ✓  
R-43 = 10 K ✓  
R-44 = 100 K ✓  
R-45 = 4.7 K (P/O SERIAL OPTION) ✓  
R-46 = 220 OHMS ✓  
R-47 = 330 OHMS ✓  
R-48 = 10 K ✓  
R-49 = 10 K ✓  
R-50 = 220 OHMS ✓  
R-51 = 220 OHMS ✓  
R-52 = 4.7 K (P/O SERIAL OPTION) ✓

ALL CAPACITORS NOT INCLUDED IN THE LIST BELOW ARE NON-CRITICAL  
AND CAN BE ANY DISK OR MONOLITHIC BETWEEN .01 UF TO .1 UF  
AT 16 VOLTS OR MORE

## CAPACITOR VALUES - CROSS REFERENCE

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C-21 = 2.2 UF (OR GREATER) 20 V ✓  
 C-22 = 2.2 UF (OR GREATER) 20 V ✓  
 C-23 = .01 UF ✓  
 C-24 = 33 PF ✓  
 C-37 = 2.2 UF (OR GREATER) 20 V ✓  
 C-38 = 2.2 UF (OR GREATER) 20 V ✓  
 C-51 = 2.2 UF (OR GREATER) 20 V ✓  
 C-52 = 2.2 UF (OR GREATER) 20 V ✓  
 xC-53 = 180 PF (H. SYNC TIMING)  
 yC-54 = 4700 PF (V. SYNC TIMING)  
 C-67 = 2.2 UF (OR GREATER) 20 V ✓  
 C-68 = 2.2 UF (OR GREATER) 20 V ✓  
 C-69 = 470 PF (H. SYNC DELAY) ✓  
 C-106 = 47 PF ✓  
 C-110 = 100 PF ✓  
 C-113 = 33 PF ✓  
 C-114 = .0033 UF ✓  
 C-115 = 1.0 UF 10 V ✓  
 C-124 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) ✓  
 C-125 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) ✓  
 C-126 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) ✓  
 C-127 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) ✓  
 C-128 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) ✓  
 C-129 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) ✓  
 C-130 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) ✓  
 C-131 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) ✓  
 C-132 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) ✓  
 C-133 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) ✓  
 C-134 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) ✓  
 C-135 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) ✓  
 C-136 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) ✓  
 C-137 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) ✓  
 C-138 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) ✓  
 C-139 = 390 PF (OPTIONAL) ✓  
 xC-140 = 68 UF 10 V  
 xC-141 = 68 UF 10 V  
 C-142 = 33 PF (PART OF COMPOSITE VIDEO (NEXT TO U-94))

FOR COMPOSITE VIDEO THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS WILL ASSUME THE  
CORRESPONDING VALUES:

R-3 = 68 K ✓  
 R-4 = 100 K ✓  
 R-5 = 39 K ✓  
 C-53 = 180 PF  
 C-54 = 4700 PF  
 C-69 = 470 PF

## ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

[] Give the PC board a good visual inspection for any obvious defects or shorts. A few minutes spent here could save hours later.

You will note that we have installed a few components on the PCB in areas where there was a high probability of a short. This will eliminate any potential problems you might have in these areas.

[] Using an ohm meter insure that there are no shorts between the -12, GND, +5, and +12 pads located in the lower left corner of the PCB.

[] When doing the following steps please refer to the printed parts overlay which is among the large schematic sheets.

[] Install and solder 14 pin sockets in locations U9, 10, 11, 12, 21, 22, 23, 25, 37, 60, and 71, 72. Note that pin #1 of all sockets is oriented toward the TOP of the PCB.

[] Install and solder 14 pin sockets in locations U52, 53, 56, 66, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, and 87.

[] Install and solder 14 pin sockets in locations U96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 108, and 110.

[] Install and solder 14 pin sockets in locations U90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117 and 118.

[] Install and solder 16 pin sockets in locations U1-8, 13-20, 26-33, and 39-46.

[] Install and solder 16 pin sockets in locations U54, 55, 57-59.

[] Install and solder 16 pin sockets in locations U24, 34, 35, 36, 38, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 74, and 75.

[] Install and solder 16 pin sockets in locations U84, 85, 86, 98, 106, and 109.

[] Install and solder 18 pin sockets in locations U61-64 and U107.

- [ ] Install and solder 20 pin sockets in locations U65, 82, and 83.
- [ ] Install and solder 24 pin sockets in locations U67-70, and U73.
- [ ] Install and solder a 28 pin socket in U88.
- [ ] Install and solder 40 pin sockets in locations U80, 89, 102, 111, and 113.
- [ ] Install and solder 11 of the Jumper pins in the holes between U92 and U94 (JB1). Install and solder 3 of these pins at JB6 just to the left of U112.
- [ ] Install and solder the .01 mfd. (or greater) bypass caps in locations C1-C20, C25-C36, C39-C50, C55-C66, C70-C105, C107-C109, C111-C112, and C116-C123.
- [ ] Install and solder the 2.2 mfd. (or greater) axial lead tantalum caps (observing polarity !) in locations C21, 22, 37, 38, 51, 52, 67, 68.
- [ ] Install and solder a 1.0 mfd tantalum at C115.
- [ ] After carefully bending the leads to fit, install and solder two 68 mfd. tantalum caps at C140-141.
- [ ] Double check the polarity of the above tantalums!
- [ ] Install and solder C23, a .01 mfd. disc cap.
- [ ] Install and solder C24, a 33 pf. disc cap.
- [ ] Install and solder C106, a 47 pf. cap.
- [ ] Install and solder C110, a 100 pf. cap.
- [ ] Install and solder C113, a 33 pf. cap.
- [ ] Install and solder C114, a .0033 mfd. cap. which may be marked "332".

[] Please note that C124-139 (390 or 470 pf) are part of the serial I/O option and are not supplied with the basic kit.

[] The following caps are supplied for use only with composite video output (the most commonly used). If you wish to use SPLIT video and sync, refer to the Theory of Operation under "Sync Generation" to calculate these values.

[] Install and solder C142, a 33 pf cap located next to U94. (Used only for composite video)

[] Install and solder C53, a 180 pf cap.

[] Install and solder C54, a 4700 pf cap.

[] Install and solder C69, a 470 pf cap.

[] Install and solder R1-R2, 820 ohm resistors.

[] Install and solder R6-R13, and R19. These are 33 ohms, or any value from 27 to 33 ohms.

[] Install and solder R14-18, 4.7K ohm resistors. R45 and 52 are also 4.7K but are part of the serial option.

[] Install and solder R22, 35-36, 41-43, and 48-49 which are 10K ohm resistors. R27-34 are 10K, but are part of the parallel I/O option.

[] Install and solder R37-38 which are 1K ohm resistors.

[] Install and solder R39, 46, 50, and 51 which are 220 ohm resistors.

[] Install and solder R40, which is a 1.2K ohm resistor.

[] Install and solder R44, which is a 100K ohm resistor.

[] Install and solder R47, which is a 330 ohm resistor.

[] Install and solder R20, which is a 75 ohm resistor used for composite video ONLY.

[ ] Install and solder R21, which is a 1.5K ohm resistor used for composite video ONLY.

[ ] Install and solder R25, which is a 3.9K ohm resistor used for composite video ONLY. R25 is located next to R26.

[ ] Install and solder R26, which is a 4.3K ohm resistor. This is used for composite video ONLY.

[ ] The next 3 resistor values listed are for composite video (sync timing). For SPLIT video refer to the Theory of Operation for calculation of these values.

[ ] Install and solder R3, which is a 68K ohm resistor.

[ ] Install and solder R4, which is a 100K ohm resistor.

[ ] Install and solder R5, which is a 39K ohm resistor.

[ ] Install and solder Q1, a 2N2222, located near U74.

[ ] Install and solder Q2, a 2N2907, located near U80.

[ ] Install and solder Y1, a 14.318 mhz crystal.

[ ] Install and solder Y2, a 20.000 mhz crystal.

[ ] Y3, a 5.0688 mhz crystal, is part of the serial option.

[ ] Install and solder a 26 pin connector in location J2. Note that J3, J4 are also 26 pin conn. but are part of the serial I/O option. The side with the SHORTER pins is soldered to the PCB.

[ ] All 40 pin connectors are for options. These are located in JB4, JB5, (serial), and J5 (parallel).

[ ] Install and solder the 50 pin connector in location J1. This is the floppy disk connector.

[ ] Install and solder two 1K 8pin resistor packs in



locations RP1-2. Pin 1 is denoted by a dot on the PCB and should be matched with the dot or indentation on the resistor pack. Install the packs tilted at a slight angle away from connector J1 to allow for clearance with the mating floppy disk connector.

[] Install and solder TB1, the power connector for the Bis Board.

[] Install and solder VR1, a 1N751 zener, located near U98.

[] Install and solder the 10 pin connector at location J6. This is the video connector.

[] Note that the 8 pin connector at JB2 is part of the CTC option. The 16 pin connector at JB3 is part of the parallel I/O option.

[] Before inserting any IC's in their sockets, apply +5, +12, -12, and ground to TB1. With an accurate voltmeter, check the voltage on C21. It should be -5VDC (within 5%). When measuring voltages, be very careful not to short your probes to any of the grounds on the PCB, this would short out your power supplies.

[] Check the voltage across C37, it should be +12VDC (within 5%).

[] Check the voltage across C91, it should be +5VDC (within 5%).

[] Check the voltage between pins 23 and 2 on connector J2, it should measure -12VDC (within 5%).

[] The power supplies used to run the Bis Board MUST be of the highest quality and should have Over Voltage Protection (OVP) along with current limiting. A cheap power supply could become very expensive if you have to replace all of the IC's on a Bis Board!!!

[] DISCONNECT ALL DC POWER NOW !!!

[] Install 74LS00's in locations U52,53. Note that all pin #1's are indicated by a notch or indentation in the device. All pin #1's are toward the TOP of the PCB.

- [ ] Install the 74LS02 in location U87.
- [ ] Install 74LS04's in locations 11, 66, 77, 103, 110.
- [ ] Install a 7406 in location U105.
- [ ] Install 74LS08's in locations 37, and 104.
- [ ] Install a 74LS10 in location U10.
- [ ] Install a 74LS14 in locations U101,112, and 114.
- [ ] Install a 74LS20 in U56.
- [ ] Install 74LS32's in U25, 81.
- [ ] Install a 7445 in U109.
- [ ] Install 74LS74's in U9, 12, 60, 108.
- [ ] Install 74LS123's in U38,51, and 106.
- [ ] Install a 74LS136 at U94. (For SPLIT video use a LS86).
- [ ] Install 74LS138's in U55, 84, 85, and 86.
- [ ] Install a 74LS151 in U75.
- [ ] Install 74LS157's in U47, 48, 49, and 50.
- [ ] Install 74157's in U58 and 59.
- [ ] Install a 74LS161 in U24.
- [ ] Install a 74164 in U76.
- [ ] Install 74LS174 in U35, and 74.
- [ ] Install a 74LS193 in U98.

- [ ] Install 74LS241's in U65 and 82.
- [ ] Install 74LS242's in U99 and 100.
- [ ] Install 74LS243's in U71, 72, 78, 79.
- [ ] Install 74LS283's in U34 and 36.
- [ ] Install 74LS290's in U22 and 97.
- [ ] Install a 74LS293 in U96.
- [ ] Install a 74LS373 in U83. (can be 74S373).
- [ ] Install 74LS393 in U21 and 23.
- [ ] Install 8216's in U54 and 57.
- [ ] Install 2114's (250 NS or better) at U61-U64.
- [ ] Install the CHAR ROM at U73.
- [ ] Install the PFM Rom at U67.
- [ ] Install the Z80 at U80.
- [ ] Install the PIO at U111.
- [ ] Install the WD1771 at U102.
- [ ] Install the 32 4116's at U1-8, 13-20, 26-33, 39-46.  
Must be 300 NS or better.
- [ ] DO NOT continue until you have double checked that all the IC's are in the correct sockets!
- [ ] Use the cable and 26 pin connector assembly provided to connect an ASCII encoded keyboard to the Big Board. Refer to the "Keyboard Connector Pin Assignments" (J2) in the connector

assignment section of this manual. Note that either polarity of strobe is available at JB6 as described under the "Keyboard Strobe Polarity Strapping Option". The needed DC power is also available at J2.

[] Connect the Jumpers for JB7 "Video Strapping Options" as shown for composite video. JB7 is located between U92 and U94.

[] Connect a composite type video monitor (must be high bandwidth, i.e. NOT a converted TV) to J6 pins 9 and 10. We recommend 75 ohm coax such as RG174. Note that pin 9 is GND.

[] Connect a normally open push button switch to TB1 pins 5 and 6. This is the system reset.

[] We are about to apply final power! This is the last chance you will have to RECHECK YOUR WORK!

[] Reconnect the power to TB1. ALL power supplies MUST be turned on AT THE SAME TIME.

[] Press the RESET button. The video monitor should be blank.

[] Now hit the RETURN key on your keyboard. PFM system monitor should sign on. Now is the time to familiarize yourself with PFM. Carefully read the PFM users manual.

[] We strongly recommend that you now use PFM to test your memory for at least 4 to 8 hours. The more you test the memory, the more reliable your system will be. The PFM memory test may seem slow, but this is due to the exhaustive nature of the test procedure. We have found that most Big Board problems are nothing more than memory problems. This is so, even though we provide the best quality memories available to us. Remember, that it only takes one bad bit out of the total 524,288 bits to cause the system to malfunction. Note that because PFM is executing out of ram, test only from 0000 to EFFF hex so that you will not kill PFM.

[] After testing the 60K as indicated above, power down the system, exchange U1-8 with U39-46. And retest memory. This way ALL rams are fully tested.

[] IF the video does not clear, the trouble can be either in the CPU section or the video section. IF PFM does not sign on and the video appears to be working, the problem is more likely RAM related or improper keyboard hook up. If characters DO appear, but are not sharp and whole, then look for problems in

the video divider chain. The video section is independent. The only thing it shares with other parts of the board is the +5VDC, GND., and 2114 memories.

[] Assuming that the computer is operating correctly, it is now time to connect the floppy disc drives.

[] Assuming that a Shugart SAB00 compatible drive is being used, connect power to the drives. Using the 50 conductor cable supplied, attach a crimp on (IDC) connector that matches your drive to the bare end of the cable. Plug this end onto the floppy disk drive (noting pin #1). The other end of the cable is connected to J1 on the Big Board. Please be careful to observe that pin #1 is connected properly. All odd numbered pins are grounded, so a connector connected backwards could be trouble!

[] If you are connecting more than one drive, make sure that the drive select option (on the drive PCB) is jumpered correctly. Most new drives are received jumpered as drive #0. There should be only ONE drive #0, #1, etc. Refer to the drive data manual for additional information.

[] If you do not have a Shugart SAB00 compatible drive, then you will have to carefully examine your drive documentation along with the Big Board schematics in order to correctly interconnect the two. Usually the incompatibility lies in the fact that some of the non-standard drive signals are located on different pins.

[] Now apply DC power to the drives and Big Board along with AC power to the drives (if required).

[] Hit the RETURN key to sign on PFM. Exercise PFM some to insure that the computer is STILL operating properly.

[] Insert in drive 0 an IBM compatible diskette that you consider EXPENDABLE (Just in case something goes wrong). DO NOT use your Big Board CP/M diskette. Use PFM command R,00,01,01 to see if data can be read from the diskette and that the head on the drive did load. If a disk error is indicated, refer to the PFM Users Manual for an explanation.

[] Using PFM assign, type R00,40,01. This command will cause the head to Seek to track 40 hex. You should be able to hear this head seeking action. If the head seeks, and the data is read, then the disk controller is probably working correctly.

[] We recommend that you find another IBM compatible disk.

system (a friend or a computer store) that can be used to make a Back Up copy of your CP/M system diskette. This copy MUST be a true byte for byte copy.

[] Insert a copy of the CP/M system diskette (Big Board version) in drive 0. Type B (and a RETURN) in PFM to Boot in CP/M. CP/M should sign on now.

[] If CP/M does not come up, then make sure that you have indeed inserted a CP/M (2.2) with a Big Board BIOS.

[] Also, if CP/M does not come up, you can use the PFM Read command to verify that track 0 sector 1 does contain the start of CP/M (a loader).

[] After CP/M is up, refer to their manuals in order to learn more about the CP/M commands.

BIG BOARD OPTIONS

REAL TIME CLOCK (CTC)

- [ ] Install and solder an 8 pin connector at JB2.
- [ ] Install and solder a 28 pin socket at U88.
- [ ] Install the CTC chip at U88.
- [ ] Refer to "CTC Strapping and I/O Assignments" in the theory of operation.

SERIAL I/O OPTIONS

- [ ] Install and solder a 40 pin socket at U113.
- [ ] Install and solder four 14 pin sockets at U115-118.
- [ ] Install and solder 4.7K ohm resistors at R45, 52.
- [ ] Install and solder sixteen 390 or 470 pf caps at C124-139.
- [ ] Install and solder 2 40 pin connectors at JB4, 5.
- [ ] Install and solder two 26 pin connectors are J3, 4.
- [ ] Install two MC1488's at U117, 118.
- [ ] Install two MC1489 at U115, 116.
- [ ] Install the SIO/O at U113.
- [ ] Refer to the Jumpers shown under "Serial I/O Strapping Options". Also refer to "Serial I/O Connector Pin Assignments" and the theory of operation.
- [ ] A typical application would be to connect a three wire serial device (such as an ADM-3A) to serial channel B. This would require Jumpers between pins 5-6 and 9-10 on JB5. This properly directs data to and from the SIO and terminal through the RS232 buffers.

[] Now that a serial device is connected, refer to the PFM users manual for information as to assigning this device as the console I/O.

PARALLEL I/O OPTION

[] Install and solder R27-34, which are 10K ohm resistors.

[] Install and solder a 40 pin socket at U89.

[] Install and solder five 14 pin sockets at U90-93, and 95.

[] Install and solder a 40 pin connector at J5.

[] Install and solder a 16 pin connector at JB3.

[] Install a 74LS86 in location U95.

[] Install four 74LS243's in U90-93.

[] Install the PIO at U89.

[] Refer to the "General Purpose PIO Strapping and Connector Pin Assignments" for necessary information. Also read the theory of operation for additional data.

SPLIT VIDEO OPERATION

[] Refer to "Video Strapping Option" and the theory of operation for additional information. Also read the theory of operation regarding the video section.



## THEORY OF OPERATION

### CENTRAL PROCESSOR (SHEET 1)

-----

#### CLOCK GENERATOR:

All the system clocks with the exception of the baud clock and the video dot clock are generated from a master oscillator operating at 20 Mhz. Part of inverter U-77, biased into the linear region by 2000 ohms of feedback, serves as the active element of the oscillator. Another inverter, in the same package, buffers the output to prevent undesirable feedback and serves to lower the output impedance of the oscillator.

The 20 Mhz clock is scaled by the divide-by-5 section of decade counter U-97 to provide 4 Mhz for use in the floppy disk data separator. The 2 Mhz clock for the disk controller is generated from the 4 Mhz clock by the remaining divide by two section of U-97.

The 2.5 Mhz processor clock is generated by dividing the master 20 Mhz clock by 8 with binary counter U-96. The output of the third stage is buffered by inverter U-77 and transistor Q-1 to provide the rail to rail clock required by the Z-80.

The column address strobe "CAS", and the address multiplexer control "MUXC", are derived from the 20 Mhz clock. When memory request "MREQ" is low and refresh "RFSH" is high, generation of "CAS" and "MUXC" is enabled. "RFSH" disables the generation of "CAS" and "MUXC" by holding shift register U-76 reset. This is done to take advantage of the low power row address strobe "RAS" only refresh mode of the 16 K dynamic RAMs.

#### RESET CONTROLLER:

Two types of reset take place on the board. Power on reset is detected and conditioned by part of hex schmitt inverter U-101. The pushbutton reset is also conditioned by a part of hex schmitt inverter U-101. The "D" type flip flop U-108 synchronizes the pushbutton reset with machine cycle one "M1" from the processor. The output of the flip flop triggers a 12 microsecond one shot U-106. Power on reset and pushbutton reset are or'ed together by U-81 and inverted by U-103 for use by the processor. The reset pulse is negative or'ed with "M1" by U-104 to generate a reset for the Z-80 family programmable I/O devices. A low on "M1" with read "RD" high will reset a PIO.

#### BUS BUFFERING:

Octal buffer U-82 buffers the control signals generated by the processor for use throughout the system. Quad transceivers U-78 and U-79 mediate data transfers to and from memory. Two portions of U-87 control the direction of the data bus transceivers. During a memory read the data transceivers allow data from memory through to the processor, otherwise the processor always drives memory. Octal buffer U-65 drives the lower 8

bits of the address bus. The octal latch U-83 serves a dual function. As well as buffering the upper 8 bits of the address bus, the latch holds the address bus stable during the active portion of the memory request cycle "MREQ". During the latter portion of the "MREQ" cycle the Z-80 allows the address bus to change. This could generate a false "RAS" to the dynamic RAM if it were not held stable.

#### READ ONLY MEMORY:

The board can accomidate up to 8 K of 2716's.

U-67 RESIDES FROM 0000 HEX TO 07FF HEX  
U-68 RESIDES FROM 0800 HEX TO 0FFF HEX  
U-69 RESIDES FROM 1000 HEX TO 17FF HEX  
U-70 RESIDES FROM 1800 HEX TO 1FFF HEX

The description of the bank switching technique will be covered with the 64 K RAM theory of operation.

#### PORT ADDRESS DECODING:

Octal decoder U-85 is used to select the appropriate I/O device based on the binary value of the address bits A2, A3, & A4. When A7 is low and "M1R" is high, a low on "IORQ" will cause the appropriate output of the decoder to go low, selecting the I/O device for a read or write operation.

PORT 0-3 = CHANNEL A BAUD RATE (WRITE ONLY)  
PORT 4 = SIO CHANNEL A DATA  
PORT 5 = SIO CHANNEL B DATA  
PORT 6 = SIO CHANNEL A CONTROL  
PORT 7 = SIO CHANNEL B CONTROL  
PORT 8 = GP PIO PORT A DATA  
PORT 9 = GP PIO PORT A CONTROL  
PORT A = GP PIO PORT B DATA  
PORT B = GP PIO PORT B CONTROL  
PORT C-F = CHANNEL B BAUD RATE (WRITE ONLY)  
PORT 10 = 1771 STATUS/COMMAND REGISTER  
PORT 11 = 1771 TRACK REGISTER  
PORT 12 = 1771 SECTOR REGISTER  
PORT 13 = 1771 DATA REGISTER  
PORT 14-17 = CRT SCROLL REGISTER (WRITE ONLY)  
PORT 18 = CTC CHANNEL 0  
PORT 19 = CTC CHANNEL 1  
PORT 1A = CTC CHANNEL 2  
PORT 1B = CTC CHANNEL 3  
PORT 1C = SYSTEM DATA PORT  
PORT 1D = SYSTEM CONTROL PORT  
PORT 1E = KEYBOARD DATA PORT  
PORT 1F = KEYBOARD CONTROL PORT

#### DISK TRANSFER SYNCHRONIZATION:

In order to successfully execute the high speed data transfers between the processor and the disk controller, the fast Z-80 non maskable

interrupt "NMI" response was employed. During reads and writes to and from the disk controller, the data at memory location 66 hex is retrieved and stored. This location is overwritten with a RETURN instruction. After this setup is accomplished the processor executes a HALT instruction. When the processor is in a HALT condition, a DATA REQUEST (DRQ) or an INTERRUPT REQUEST (IRQ) from the disk controller will cause a non-maskable interrupt to be generated. The processor then executes the RETURN instruction at 66 hex and returns to transfer the data to or from the disk controller. When the 128 byte transfer is complete the old data is restored and the processor resumes normal operation. This hardware assistance obviated the necessity for a DMA device by eliminating the disk controller "DRQ" status test.

### CRT DISPLAY CONTROLLER (SHEET 2)

-----

#### VIDEO CLOCK GENERATION:

Three inverters from U-11 are used to generate the video dot clock. The 14.31818 Mhz dot clock is divided by 7 to develop the character clock. Synchronous binary counter U-24 is preloaded with a binary 9 at each top count to accomplish the divide by 7 function. The character clock is divided by 128 by the 8 bit binary counter U-23 to develop the scan clock. In the process of developing the scan clock the intermediate outputs of U-23 develop part of the character address for the video RAM. Decade counter U-22 divides the scan clock by 10, simultaneously developing the line clock and the vertical component of the character matrix address. U-21 and part of U-9 work in conjunction to generate the frame clock and the line address for the video RAM. The two devices divide the line clock by 26 to generate the 60 hz frame clock. The second half of U-21 divides the frame clock by 16 to develop the 4 hz blink clock.

#### VIDEO SCROLLING:

In order to eliminate the delay associated with software scrolling, hardware assistance was employed. For ease of understanding, the CRT RAM resides from 3000 hex to 3FFF hex. Writing into the scroll register adds an offset to the line address developed by the line counter. The net effect is similar to the rotation of a cylinder whose axis is horizontal and perpendicular to the line of sight. The amount of rotation is determined by the magnitude of the number contained in the scroll register. For instance, an offset of zero puts the data at location 3000 hex (of the CRT memory) at the bottom of the screen. If the offset was one, the data at 3000 hex would be displayed on the line next to the bottom. An offset of seventeen hex (23 decimal) puts the data at location 3000 hex at the top of the screen. U-35 is the scroll register. It's contents are added, modulo 24, to the line address by adders U-36 and U-34 and part of and gate U-37.

#### VIDEO RAM ADDRESSING:

Multiplexers U-47, U-48, and U-49 select the source of the addresses for the video RAM. If the processor is doing a read or write to

video RAM "CRTCE" (CRT memory access enable) will go low. When "CRTCE" goes low, the address from the processor is selected instead of the address generated by the counter chain. This gives the processor access to the video RAM for read or write operations. U-50 maps the 12 bit address developed by the counter chain into the 2 K byte video RAM.

#### SYNC GENERATION:

Horizontal sync is generated by decoding the 80th count of the character counter U-23. The detection of this count triggers the horizontal delay one shot U-51. The period of the delay is determined by the formula:

$$( T_w = 0.45 * R_t * C_{ext} )$$

Rt is in K Ohms, Cext is in Pf, and Tw is in ns.  
the limits on Rt are 250 K > Rt > 5 K .

When the horizontal delay one shot times out, the H sync one shot is triggered. The formula for determining the timing components for the H sync one shot are the same as those for the horizontal delay. The vertical sync is generated between counts 24 and 26 of the line counter. The decode of line count 24 triggers one shot U-38. The duration of the vertical sync pulse is also user selectable via proper selection of R-4 and C-54. The formula for selection of these components is the same as the one used for the horizontal delay.

#### CPU ACCESS OF VIDEO RAM:

During read or write operations involving the video RAM and the CPU, "CRTCE" will go low. When "CRTCE" goes low the processor address bus is selected by multiplexers U-47 - U-49 as the address source for the video RAM. A low on "CRTCE" is also used as a term in the direction control logic for data bus access. Decoder U-86 controls the direction and activity of transceivers U-71 and U-72. During a processor read operation, data from the video RAM at the specified address is allowed onto the processor data bus. During a processor write operation, data from the processor is written to the video RAM at the specified address.

#### VIDEO GENERATION:

While in the display mode, ASCII data from the video RAM and scan address data from decade counter U-22 are used to select the proper dot patterns from the character generator U-73. The dot information from the character generator is sampled by hex "D" flip flop U-74 at the next character time. While the next character is being accessed, the previous dot pattern is multiplexed out of U-74 by multiplexer U-75. Multiplexer U-75 feeds the video driver U-94.

#### DISPLAY BLANKING:

The display is blanked during horizontal retrace, vertical retrace, CPU access, and decode of scan counts 8 & 9. Blanking is accomplished by disabling the character generator.

**64 K RAM AND BANK SWITCHING (SHEET 3)**  
-----**RAM ADDRESS MULTIPLEXING:**

The address from the processor is multiplexed to the RAM array by multiplexers U-58 and U-59. During a memory access the row address is presented to the array first. After the row address is stable the decode of A15B and A14B gated by "MREQ", generates the proper row address strobe. The decode of A15B and A14B is accomplished by octal decoder U-84. Nand gate package U-52 gates the decoder outputs with "MREQ" to generate the "RAS" for the appropriate 16 K block. After the proper setup and hold times for the row address have been met, "MUXC" goes high. A high on "MUXC" switches the column address on to the RAM array. After the setup time is met "CAS" goes low and latches the column address into the 16 K block that received the "RAS". If the memory is being read, the data from the RAMs will be gated onto the data bus by transceivers U-54 and U-57. If the memory is being written to, data is routed from the processor's data bus to the RAM array.

**REFRESH:**

During the refresh cycle, the Z-80 places the refresh address on the lower 7 bits of the address bus. When this address is stable in the RAM array, the "RFSH" pin on the Z-80 goes low. The active low "RFSH" generates a "RAS" on all RAMs via nand gate packages U-52 and U-53. An active "RFSH" disables the generation of both "CAS" and "MUXC".

**BANK SWITCHING:**

Bit 7 of port 1C hex is the bank switch control. When the output is high, the ROMs and the CRT display appear in the lower 16K block. When bit 7 of port 1C hex is low, all the 64K RAM is available to the processor.

**FLOPPY DISK CONTROLLER, SYSTEM PIO, AND CTC (SHEET 4)**  
-----**FLOPPY DISK CONTROLLER:**

The 1771 (U-102) performs all the control functions required to interface to a floppy disk drive. The only support required by the 1771 is external data separation, inverting data bus transceivers, head load timer, and buffering to and from the drive(s).

**DATA SEPARATOR:**

Presetable counter U-98 is used as a digital monostable with the timing reference developed by the system clock. Raw data coming from the disk drive is used to preload the counter. If the counter does not receive a data bit between clocks the counter in effect times out and

presents the controller with a logic zero. If the counter receives data between clocks, the controller will see a logic one on its data input.

#### HEAD LOAD TIMING:

When the 1771 activates the head load output, monostable U-106 is triggered. The 1771 samples the "HLT" until a logic one is detected. At this time the head is assumed to be loaded and stable. This time can be altered to accommodate the timing characteristics of different drives. The formula for determining this time is the same as that used for the horizontal delay mono in the CRT controller.

#### DATA BUS BUFFERING:

Inverting transceivers U-99 and U-100 adapt the 1771 to the non-inverted Z-80 data bus. During a read operation, data from the 1771 is allowed onto the processor's data bus. Otherwise the processor's data bus always drives the 1771's data inputs.

#### CONTROL BUS BUFFERING:

U-105, part of U-82, and U-101 buffer the control, status and data to and from the 1771. In addition to buffering and isolation, U-101 and U-82 provide schmitt trigger characteristics for noise rejection. Refer to 1771 data sheet for detailed programming information.

#### CTC:

The CTC resides at ports 18 hex through 1B hex. All the inputs and outputs associated with the CTC are available to the user at JB-2. Refer to the strapping option section for pin assignments. Refer to the CTC data sheet for detailed programming information.

#### SYSTEM PIO:

The system PIO resides at ports 1C hex through 1F hex. The "A" side of the system PIO controls the floppy disk drive select, bank switching, disk power switching, sensing keyboard data available (for polled keyboard applications), and an uncommitted user definable I/O bit. The bit allocations are as follows:

- BITS 0, 1, AND 2 CARRY THE DRIVE NUMBER IN BINARY
- BIT 3 IS USED FOR KEYBOARD DATA AVAILABLE
- BIT 4 IS USER DEFINABLE
- BIT 5 IS AN OPTIONAL 'BEEPER' OUTPUT
- BIT 6 CONTROLS A SOLID STATE RELAY FOR DRIVE A.C.
- BIT 7 CONTROLS THE BANK SWITCHING (0=RAM)

The drive select information should be presented to the system PIO in the following manner:

read port 1C hex to maintain system status data

mask off the lower 3 bits  
"or" in the desired drive number in binary format  
write the modified data to port 1C hex

The "B" side of the system PIO is devoted to the keyboard. The keyboard port is seven bits wide and is fully buffered by schmitt inverters. After any reset, the CPU examines bit eight of the keyboard port (J-2 PIN 15) to see if a keyboard is present. If bit eight of the keyboard connector (J-2) is at ground potential, the keyboard will be assigned as the console device. If no keyboard is present, the SIO channel 'B' will be assigned as the console. If the console device is assigned to the serial channel, depressing the carriage return key after reset will automatically set the baud rate.

The keyboard strobe polarity is user selectable via JB-6 strapping option. Refer to the strapping option sheet for application information.

#### GENERAL PURPOSE PIO AND SIO (SHEET 5)

-----

The G.P. PIO provides the user with 16 bits of user definable input or output or a mix of input and output on nibble boundaries. The G.P. PIO resides at ports 08 hex - 0B hex. The PIO will support all modes of interrupt supported by the Z-80. For detailed programming information refer to the Z-80 PIO data sheet. For applications information, refer to the strapping option section.

#### SIO:

The Z-80 SIO supports two full channels of serial I/O with the capability of supporting full RS-232 protocol on both channels. In addition, the A side of the SIO can provide clocks to synchronous modems or receive clocks from the modem. Both channels of the SIO can be configured to interface to a modem or a terminal. Refer to the strapping option sheets for detailed instructions. Refer to the SIO data sheet for programming information. After programming the SIO to perform synchronous data communication with one of the involved protocols, you are eligible for an honorary degree in high computereese. Otherwise custom programming services will be available at standard consulting rates from:

J.B.FERGUSON  
1705 HOMEMAKER HILLS DR.  
ARLINGTON, TEXAS 76010

The "SYNC" pins on both channels of the SIO have been connected to the Rx data pins to facilitate baud rate selection. Utilizing this feature, the start bit duration can be timed, and the baud rate can be set accordingly. If you wish to use these pins for their original intentions, the straps can be cut with no ill effect.

#### BAUD RATE GENERATOR:

The COM 8116 provides the user with two programmable baud rate generators. Channel A baud rate resides at port 00 hex and is write only.

Channel B baud rate resides at port 0C hex and is also write only. The programming procedure is as follows:

00 hex	=	50 Baud
01 hex	=	75 Baud
02 hex	=	110 Baud
03 hex	=	134.5 Baud
04 hex	=	150 Baud
05 hex	=	300 Baud
06 hex	=	600 Baud
07 hex	=	1200 Baud
08 hex	=	1800 Baud
09 hex	=	2000 Baud
0A hex	=	2400 Baud
0B hex	=	3600 Baud
0C hex	=	4800 Baud
0D hex	=	7200 Baud
0E hex	=	9600 Baud
0F hex	=	19.2 Kbaud

#### INTERRUPT STRUCTURE:

All the Z-80 family devices on this board are capable of supporting mode 0, 1, and 2 interrupts. Mode 2 interrupts are used in the monitor delivered with the system. The I register in a unmodified system is loaded with 0FF hex. The priority chain is organized high to low as follows:

- SIO CHANNEL A
- SIO CHANNEL B
- SYSTEM PIO PORT A
- SYSTEM PIO PORT B
- GP PIO PORT A
- GP PIO PORT B
- CTC CHANNEL 0
- CTC CHANNEL 1
- CTC CHANNEL 2
- CTC CHANNEL 3

#### POWER SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS:

The board requires three power supplies:

- +5.0 volts at 3 amps
- +12.0 volts at .25 amps
- 12.0 volts at 0.20 amps

It is STRONGLY recommended that quality power supplies be used. It is also recommended that over voltage protection be employed. The OVP should be set at 1.25 times the rated voltage. for instance the 5V OVP should be set at 6.2V.









LEGEND

(M) INDICATES MODEM (DATA COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT) FUNCTION  
 (T) INDICATES TERMINAL (DATA TERMINAL EQUIPMENT) FUNCTION

FOR INSTANCE, EXERCISING THE (T) STRAP OPTIONS WILL ALLOW COMMUNICATION WITH A MODEM. EXERCISING THE (M) STRAP OPTIONS WOULD ALLOW COMMUNICATION WITH A TERMINAL.

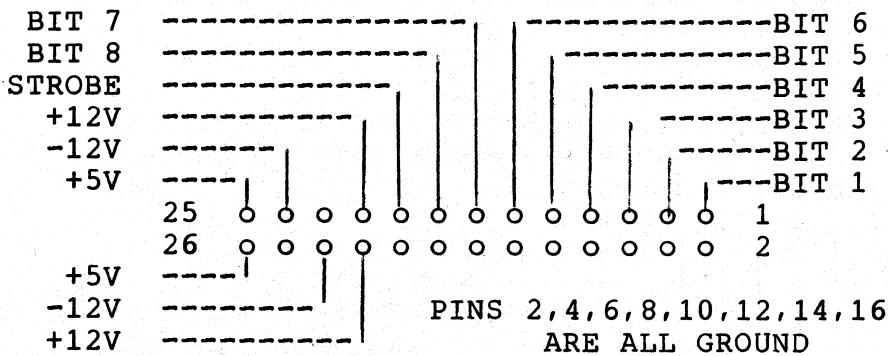
TXD=TRANSMITTED DATA  
 RXD=RECEIVED DATA  
 RTS=REQUEST TO SEND  
 CTS=CLEAR TO SEND  
 DTR=DATA TERMINAL READY  
 DCD=DATA CARRIER DETECT

KEYBOARD STROBE POLARITY STRAPPING OPTION

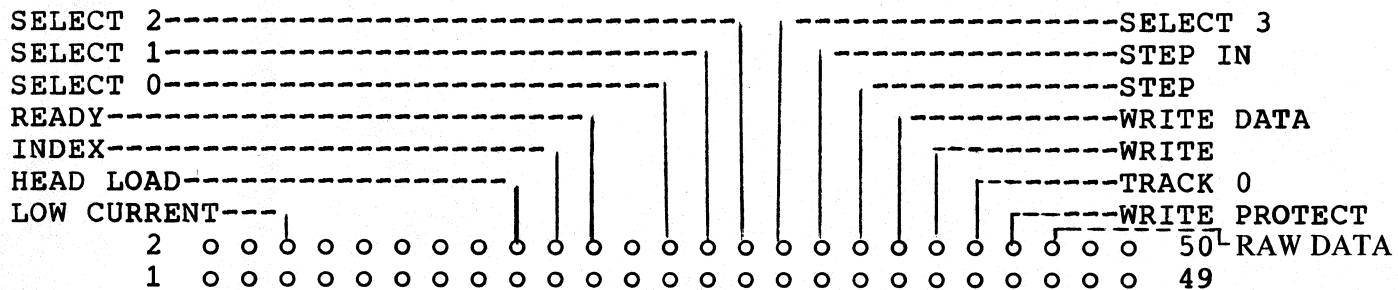
o o o  
 JB6

JB6 IS LOCATED DIRECTLY BELOW U111 (KEYBOARD PIO)  
 STRAP CENTER PAD TO LEFT PAD FOR POSITIVE STROBE  
 STRAP CENTER PAD TO RIGHT PAD FOR NEGATIVE STROBE

KEYBOARD CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENTS (J2)

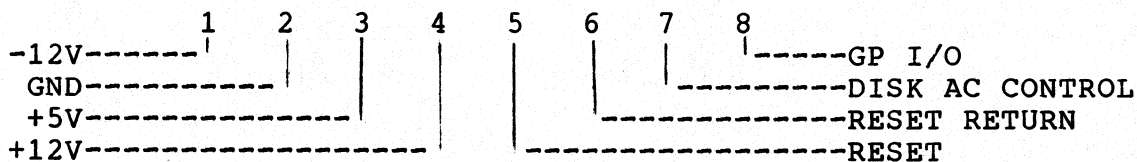


DISK CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENTS (J1)



ALL ODD NUMBERED PINS ARE GROUNDED

POWER CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENTS (TB1)



# PFM-80 USERS MANUAL

## --INTRODUCTION--

The PFM-80 monitor is the basic control program for the BIGBOARD single-board computer. It begins execution when the computer is first turned on, or whenever the reset button is pressed, and resides in the top 4K of memory.

The monitor provides two essential functions for the system. It is the "software front panel" of the computer and it contains the routines that initialize and control all the basic system input/output resources. The "front panel" functions of the monitor include commands to display and alter the contents of memory and I/O ports, to begin execution at a given address, and to bootstrap programs from disk. The basic I/O functions of PFM-80 provide driving routines for the built-in CRT display and keyboard input, the external RS-232 serial terminal, the floppy disk controller, and the real-time clock. In this capacity the monitor is always active, even when application programs like the CP/M \* disk operating system have control of the CPU.

The following sections of this manual will explain how to use the console monitor commands, what facilities are provided by the resident I/O handlers, and how to interface applications programs to the monitor.

## CONSOLE MONITOR COMMAND SUMMARY

-----

The PFM-80 monitor enters the command mode after it has initialized the system following a power-on or pushbutton reset. The following sign-on message is displayed on the console output device as an indication that the monitor is ready to accept commands.

```
.. system reset ..
```

```
* _
```

Commands consist of a single character command name and zero to three hexadecimal numeric parameters separated by commas or spaces. The command line may be entered using upper case or lower case letters. A carriage return is used as the terminator. Errors within a line can be corrected by typing control-H to delete the last character or control-X to delete the entire line. If a line is entered with an unknown command name, an invalid number or parameters or an out-of-range parameter, an error message will be displayed and the command will not be executed.

The user may wish to halt long running commands like the memory dump before they are finished. This can be done by typing carriage return while the command is doing output. Output can also be frozen temporarily and then re-started by typing repeatedly on the space bar.

The following table summarizes the monitor's command set. The items enclosed in angle brackets represent the numeric parameters expected

by the command. A detailed description of each command is provided in the following pages.

command	format
d(ump) .....	D <start>,<end>
m(emory) ....	M <address>
t(est) .....	T <start>,<end>
f(ill) .....	F <start>,<end>,<constant>
c(opy) .....	C <source_start>,<source_end>,<dest_start>
v(erify) ...	V <source_start>,<source_end>,<dest_start>
g(oto) .....	G <address>
r(ead) .....	R <unit>,<track>,<sector>
b(oot) .....	B
i(nput) ....	I <port>
o(utput) ...	O <port>,<data>

### 1) DUMP COMMAND

The dump command outputs a tabular display of the contents of memory in hexadecimal and ASCII representation. Each display line has the following format;

```
AAAA DD DD DD DD DD DD DD DD DD DD DD DD DD DD DD CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
```

where AAAA is the starting memory address of the line in hexadecimal, the DD's are the hex values of the 16 bytes of data starting at location AAAA, and the C's are the ASCII characters equivalent to each data byte. Bytes less than 20 hex are replaced in the ASCII portion of the dump by periods.

The dump command accepts zero, one or two address parameters. If two addresses are specified, the block of memory between those two locations will be displayed. Entering only one address will display 256 bytes of memory starting at the specified location. Typing 'D' with no parameters will cause the routine to display the 256 byte block of memory starting at the last address displayed by the dump command.

### 2) MEMORY COMMAND

The memory examine/change command allows the contents of individual memory locations to be read from and written into using the monitor. This command accepts one parameter representing the memory address at which to begin examining data. The display format is as follows;

```
AAAA DD _
```

where AAAA is the current memory address and DD is the hexadecimal value of the data in that location. After displaying the contents of a memory location, the routine waits for one of the following items to be input from the console.

- Typing a carriage return will cause the routine to display the data at the next memory location, with no modification of content.
- Typing a minus sign will have a similar effect, except the address is decremented instead of incremented.
- Typing a two digit hexadecimal number will cause that number to be stored at the displayed address. The new data is stored as soon as the second digit is entered, with no terminating character required.
- Typing any character other than carriage return, a minus sign or a hexadecimal digit will cause the command to terminate.

### 3) TEST COMMAND

This command allows the user to test memory for errors caused by defective 16K memory chips, solder bridges and various other problems. Any portion of memory may be tested except the area reserved for the monitor (F000 to FFFF hex). Two parameters are required from the user; the starting address and ending address of the memory block to be tested. Only the high order 8 bits of the addresses entered are actually used however, due to a characteristic of the test algorithm being employed. If no errors occur, the test routine will output a plus sign every time a test pass is done. A total of 256 plus signs must be output for all possible test patterns to have been tried. When errors are detected an error line will be output in the following format;

```
AAAA DD  should=XX
```

where AAAA is the address of a location that fails to test, DD is the data read back from that location, and XX is the test pattern that was written there.

### 4) FILL COMMAND

The fill command allows blocks of memory to be filled with a fixed data constant. Three parameters are required in the command line; a starting memory address, an ending address and a fill constant. Each location in the specified block of memory has the constant written into it and then read back again to check for memory errors. An error line like the one described for the 'T' command is printed for any locations that fail to verify.

### 5) COPY COMMAND

The copy command allows blocks of data to be moved around in memory. Three parameters are required in the command line; a starting memory address, an ending address, and a destination address. The contents of the block of memory bounded by the first two addresses are copied to the block starting at the third address. As with the fill command, a test is made to verify that each byte of the destination block, when read back, is the same as the corresponding byte in source block.



## 6) VERIFY COMMAND

~~THIS COMMAND DELETED~~

The verify command allows the contents of two blocks of memory to be compared with each other byte by byte. This command has the same syntax as the copy command. Each byte in the source block is compared with the corresponding byte in the destination block. Any locations that are not the same will cause a memory error message line to be displayed. If both blocks are identical nothing is output and control simply returns to the monitor.

## 7) GOTO COMMAND

The goto command allows control of the CPU to be passed to another program by the monitor. This command requires a single parameter from the user representing the address at which to begin execution. The monitor actually passes control to the specified location by executing a CALL instruction. This makes it possible for the external routine to return to the monitor by doing a RET, assuming it does not re-load the stack pointer and loose the return address to the monitor.

## 8) READ COMMAND

The read command allows individual disk sectors to be read into memory and displayed on the console. Three parameters are required; a drive unit number (range 0 to 3), a track number (range 0 to 4C) and a sector number (range 1 to 1A). The command routine performs a drive select, track seek and sector read sequence using the supplied parameters. If no errors occur, the contents of the input buffer will be dumped out in the 'D' command format. In the event of a disk error, a diagnostic message will be printed in the following format;

```
disk error XX  UAA TBB SCC
```

Where XX represents the 1771 disk controller error status code, AA is the unit number, BB is the track number, and CC is the sector number. The error code is composed of eight bits of status information as described in the tables below.

bit	read/write	seek/restore/select
----	-----	-----
7	drive not ready	drive not ready
6	write protected	unused
5	write fault	unused
4	record not found	seek error
3	crc error	crc error
2	lost data	cannot restore
1	unused	unused
0	always=1	always=0

The least significant bit of the error code indicates which of the above sets of error conditions is applicable. If the LSB=1 the disk error was generated by a read or write operation, otherwise it was caused by a seek, restore, or select operation.

## 9) BOOT COMMAND

The boot command is used to load and begin execution of a one sector long bootstrap loader from the first sector on drive unit zero. The most common use of this command will be to boot up the CP/M \* disk operating system, although it is not necessarily restricted to this purpose only.

The boot works by reading the contents of track 0, sector 1 into memory at location 80 hex and then jumping to that address to start execution of the code just read in. Normally the routine on sector 1 will be a small loader that in turn reads in a larger program such as the operating system. This two level bootstrap process makes the boot command more application independent. The only requirements are that the first sector of the boot diskette be reserved for a loader and that the bottom 256 bytes of memory are not written over by the program being loaded.

## 10) INPUT COMMAND

This command allows the contents of input ports to be read from using the monitor. It operates very much like the memory examine command, except that input ports are being examined instead of memory locations. A single parameter representing a port number is expected in the command line. The contents of adjacent ports can then be examined by typing carriage return or a minus sign as in the 'M' command. Typing any other key will cause the routine to terminate.

## 11) OUTPUT COMMAND

The output command is provided to allow output ports to be written to using the monitor. Two parameters are expected in the command line; a port number and a data byte to be output to that port. Both parameters should be between 0 and FF hex. After outputting the specified data to the port, this routine simply returns to the monitor instead of stepping to the next location like the input command. This makes it possible to use the output command to initialize Z-80 peripheral devices like the SIO, PIO and CTC.

## MONITOR RESIDENT I/O DRIVER FUNCTIONS

---

This section describes the facilities available in the PFM-80 monitor for controlling the input/output resources of the BIGBOARD single-board computer.

### 1) INTERRUPT PROCESSING

The PFM-80 monitor takes advantage of the powerful interrupt handling capabilities of the Z-80 microprocessor. Interrupts are utilized in the I/O drivers for the console keyboard input, the real-time clock and the floppy disk controller. All necessary initialization tasks and interrupt service routines for these devices are contained in the monitor.

For the most part, the operation of the interrupt mechanism should be transparent to most applications programs that will run under PFM-80. A few precautions must be taken however, to insure that user written software does not adversely effect the operation of the system. The following list describes the major hazards to the interrupt system;

- Interrupts should not be disabled permanently by user code, as this will lock-up the console input and real-time-clock routines.
- The Z-80 'I' register should never be altered. Doing so is GUARANTEED to crash the system.
- The CPU operates in Z-80 interrupt mode 2 and should not be switched to either of the other two interrupt modes.
- Adequate stack space must be reserved in user programs to allow at least one level of stack for interrupt return addresses. Use of the stack pointer for 'trick' programming purposes is highly discouraged for the same reason.

The monitor initializes the Z-80 'I' register to point to the system interrupt vector table at location FF00 to FF1F hex. This table contains pre-assigned vector locations for all the peripheral devices on BIGBOARD, including those that are not used by any built-in functions in PFM-80. The devices that are not currently used include SIO channel A, the general purpose PIO and CTC channels 0 and 1. These ports can be initialized and used as needed without affecting the overall system operation. Consult the monitor variables table at the end of this manual for the vector addresses.

### 2) MEMORY MAPPED VIDEO DISPLAY

The BIGBOARD single-board computer is equipped with a built-in 80 character by 24 line CRT display controller, for use with an external video monitor as the system console output device. The refresh memory for the CRT is bank switch-able from the system's 64K byte memory space and includes a hardware address translation circuit for high speed scrolling.

The PFM-80 monitor contains an output driver routine for the CRT that emulates the characteristics of a typical stand-alone video terminal. The control character set recognized by this routine is upwardly compatible with that of the well known Lear Siegler ADM3-A. An operational summary of the CRT driver is given below.

- All character codes between 20 and 7F hex are directly displayable on the screen. Characters are formed in a 5\*7 dot matrix.
- New characters are stored on the screen at the location occupied by the cursor. The cursor is then moved one place to the right.
- If the cursor must appear at a screen position occupied by a non-blank character, the presence of the cursor will be indicated by making the overlaid character blink on and off.
- If a displayable character is output when the cursor is in the right-most column of the screen, an automatic carriage return and linefeed is generated afterwards.
- If a linefeed is output when the cursor is on the bottom line of the screen, the entire display is scrolled up one line and a new blank line is created on the bottom.
- All character codes between 00 and 1F hex are interpreted as control characters. Only 14 of these codes have some effect on the CRT display, and are described in the table below. The remaining 18 are treated as nulls.

CODE	KEY	NAME	EFFECT
00	^@	NUL	- NONE
01	^A	SOH	- NONE
02	^B	STX	- NONE
03	^C	ETX	- NONE
04	^D	EOT	- NONE
05	^E	ENQ	- NONE
06	^F	ACK	- NONE
07	^G	BEL	- AUDIBLE BELL
08	^H	BS	- BACKSPACE OR CURSOR LEFT
09	^I	HT	- HORIZONTAL TAB
0A	^J	LF	- LINEFEED OR CURSOR DOWN
0B	^K	VT	- CURSOR UP
0C	^L	FF	- CURSOR RIGHT
0D	^M	CR	- CARRIAGE RETURN
0E	^N	SO	- NONE
0F	^O	SI	- NONE
10	^P	DLE	- NONE
11	^Q	DC1	- NONE
12	^R	DC2	- NONE
13	^S	DC3	- NONE
14	^T	DC4	- NONE
15	^U	NAK	- NONE
16	^V	SYN	- NONE

17	<del>^W</del>	ETB - CLEAR TO END OF SCREEN
18	^X	CAN - CLEAR TO END OF LINE
19	^Y	EM - NONE
1A	^Z	SUB - CLEAR SCREEN
1B	^[	ESC - ESCAPE SEQUENCE
1C	^\	FS - NONE
1D	^]	GS - NONE
1E	^^	RS - HOME CURSOR
1F	^_	VS - DISPLAY CONTROL CHARACTER

**Bell:**

Generates a 10 microsecond pulse which can be used with external hardware to produce an audible 'BELL' sound.

**Backspace:**

Moves the cursor to the next column to the left. If the cursor is in the leftmost column of the screen, this character has no effect.

**Tab:**

Moves the cursor right to the next tab stop. The tab stops are fixed at every eighth column, starting from the left.

**Linefeed:**

Moves the cursor down one line on the screen. If the cursor is on the bottom-most line, the screen is scrolled up and a blank line is created on the bottom. The top line is lost.

**Cursor Up:**

Moves the cursor up one line on the screen. If the cursor is on the top of the screen it rolls around to the bottom.

**Cursor Right:**

Moves the cursor to the next column to the right. If the cursor is in the rightmost column, there is no effect.

**Carriage Return:**

Moves the cursor to the left-most column of the screen.

**Clear To Eos:**

Clears the contents of the screen from the current cursor position to the end of the bottom line.

**Clear To Eol:**

Clears the contents of the line the cursor is on, from the cursor position to the end of the line.

**Clear Screen:**

Clears the entire screen regardless of the current cursor position and places the cursor in the top-left corner of the screen. Also re-initializes the CRT driver subroutine.

**Escape:**

Used to initiate an XY cursor positioning sequence. the cursor can be moved to an arbitrary location on the screen by outputting a 4 character sequence composed of 1) escape, 2) equals sign, 3) row# character and 4) column# character. The row/column number characters are formed by taking the desired row# (range=0 to 23) or column# (range=0 to 79) and adding 20 hex to it.

**Home Cursor:**

Moves the cursor to the top-left corner of the screen, without altering any characters on the display.

**Display CC's:**

Functions as a prefix character to force the output of symbols in the character generator that correspond to ASCII control characters. The next character output to the CRT after outputting a 1F hex will be displayed on the screen regardless of its numeric value.

**3) PARALLEL KEYBOARD INPUT**

A parallel keyboard interface is provided on BIGBOARD for systems that will use the built-in keyboard and CRT display as the console I/O device. This interface is designed to connect to an ASCII encoded keyboard with 7 bits of parallel data and a key-pressed strobe.

The PFM-80 monitor contains an interrupt driven input handler for the keyboard that maintains a 16 character deep FIFO buffer for input data. This makes it possible to do a considerable amount of typing ahead without any input characters being lost. If characters are typed while disk access is going on, they may be lost because the disk routines lock out all lower priority interrupts. Any characters recieved when the FIFO is full will also be lost, in which case the interrupt handler will output a bell (07 hex) to the console output device as a warning.

The keyboard input handler contains a software shift lock mechanism as a convenience for users whose keyboards may not have a hardware shift lock. The keyboard input routine utilizes a user defined character (set to 00 hex on reset) as the shift lock. When this character is input from the keyboard it is not stored in the FIFO, but is used to

cause a software flag to be toggled on and off. Any time a character is received when this flag is turned on, the character will be shifted to the opposite case. Characters with values lower than 40 hex are not affected by the shift lock mechanism.

#### 4) FLOPPY DISK CONTROLLER

The system is equipped with an on-board floppy disk interface capable of controlling up to four Shugart compatible 8 inch drives. The interface hardware is based on a Western Digital 1771 disk controller chip, along with extra TTL support circuitry to provide buffering, drive select, head load timing and data separator functions. An optional drive motor on/off control is also available.

The PFM-80 monitor contains a complete I/O driver package for the disk controller. Linkage to the disk I/O routines in the monitor is provided by a set of subroutine entry points described later in this manual. The basic functions available are; drive select, restore, seek track, read sector, and write sector. The user can also specify the track-to-track seek stepping rate, and the sector record length.

All disk functions are verified upon completion, with the final status being returned in the A register. If the command was executed successfully, then A will contain all zeros on return, otherwise it will contain an error status byte as described above under the console monitor 'R' command. The disk driver routines will attempt to recover from any disk I/O errors that occur, so it is generally not necessary for user written programs to try to re-execute commands that fail the first time.

#### 5) SERIAL INPUT/OUTPUT OPTION

The BIGBOARD single-board computer has provisions for an optional serial I/O capability if the Z-80 SIO and its related support chips are installed. These components provide two completely independent RS-232 serial ports that can be used to interface to printers, CRT terminals and data communications equipment. Although the SIO is optional, it can be used with an external terminal to replace the built-in keyboard and CRT display as the system console I/O device.

On power-on reset the PFM-80 monitor determines which type of console I/O has been selected and configures the system accordingly. If serial I/O is selected, the monitor initializes SIO port B for asynchronous operation and waits for a carriage return to be typed in order to measure the baud rate of the terminal being used. Once the baud rate is set, the system behaves just as it would with the built-in console. Received characters generate interrupts and are buffered in a FIFO as described for the parallel keyboard.

If the built-in console I/O is being used, the SIO is not required to be installed in the system, but it is still initialized by the monitor for optional use as a printer port. In this case the SIO is also

programmed for asynchronous operation, but the baud rate is set to 300 and the interrupts are not enabled. A set of entry points for doing simple polled I/O with the SIO is provided in the monitor for use in this configuration. In both of the configurations mentioned above, the SIO is programmed to transmit and receive 7 bit words, with odd parity, and 1 stop bit.

## 6) REAL TIME CLOCK OPTION

The BIGBOARD single board computer has provisions an optional Z-80 CTC device that can be used to generate the timebase for interrupt driven timers, real-time clocks, and other time keeping functions. If a CTC is installed on the board, the monitor will initialize CTC channels 2 and 3 to interrupt the processor once a second. Channels 0 and 1 of the CTC are not initialized and can be used for other purposes.

The one second interrupt from the CTC is utilized by the the monitor's disk I/O routines to implement the optional disk motor turn-off function. If 30 seconds elapse with no disk I/O activity, the monitor will turn on an output bit that is connected to the pin marked 'DAC' on BIGBOARD's power supply connector. This can be wired to an optically isolated AC relay that controls the power to the disk drives. Power will be turned back on automatically when the next disk command is issued.

## 7) PARALLEL I/O OPTION

An optional Z-80 PIO chip has been included on BIGBOARD for general purpose I/O interfacing. This device is not required to be installed in the system and is completely unused by any built-in functions. The PIO contains two independent 8 bit parallel I/O ports that can be used to interface to printers, ROM programmers, analog converters, other computers, or just about anything else imaginable. Those interested in using the PIO should consult the schematic drawings for any needed hardware interfacing details. Data about programming the PIO can be found in most Z-80 applications manuals.



## USER ACCESSABLE MONITOR ROUTINES AND VARIABLES

---

This section gives the locations and calling sequences of the user accessible I/O routines in the PFM-80 monitor. It also describes a number of important monitor variables that may need to be accessed by user written programs.

PFM-80 subroutines are accessed via a table of JUMP instructions beginning at memory location F000 hex. All monitor calls should be made to these entry points, since the actual addresses of the routines inside PFM-80 will vary between different releases. Parameter passing conventions for the monitor fall into one of two groups. The character oriented I/O routines all pass data using the A register, while the disk routines pass parameters in C and HL and return status information in A.

Storage for the monitor's stack and working variables occupies the top 256 bytes of memory, from FF00 to FFFF hex. The mode 2 interrupt vector table takes up the first 32 bytes of this block and the stack starts at the very top. In between, are variables used by the monitor resident I/O drivers and interrupt service routines, some of which are described below. Programs should not attempt to write into any locations in this block that are not specifically mentioned below.

### 1) PFM-80 SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINTS

F000	ENT0:	JP	INIT	;PFM-80 cold start entry
F003	ENT1:	JP	PROMPT	;PFM-80 warm start entry
F006	ENT2:	JP	CONST	;console input status test
F009	ENT3:	JP	CONIN	;console input
F00C	ENT4:	JP	CONOUT	;console output
F00F	ENT5:	JP	CRTOUT	;memory-mapped CRT output
F012	ENT6:	JP	SIOST	;SIO port B input status test
F015	ENT7:	JP	SIOIN	;SIO port B input
F018	ENT8:	JP	SIOOUT	;SIO port B output
F01B	ENT9:	JP	SELECT	;disk drive select
F01E	ENT10:	JP	HOME	;restore to track 0
F021	ENT11:	JP	SEEK	;seek track
F024	ENT12:	JP	READ	;read sector into memory
F027	ENT13:	JP	WRITE	;write sector from memory

M-I-O

FUNCTION -----	PARAMETERS -----	DESCRIPTION -----
COLD ....	IN: none OUT: does not return	Perform cold start initialization of PFM-80 monitor and enter command mode.
WARM ....	IN: none OUT: does not return	Enter PFM-80 monitor command mode with no re-initialization.
CONST ...	IN: none OUT: status in a	Test for data ready in console input FIFO and return status in A. If data is available then A= <del>0</del> <sup>FF</sup> , else A= <del>FF</del> <sub>0</sub> hex.
CONIN ...	IN: none OUT: character in A	Return character from console input FIFO in A. If FIFO is empty then loop until character is input.
CONOUT ..	IN: character in A OUT: none	Output character passed in A to the console output device.
CRTOUT ..	IN: character in A OUT: none	Output character passed in A to the memory-mapped CRT display.
SIOST ...	IN: none OUT: status in A	Test for recieved data available from SIO channel B and return status in A. if data is available then A=0, else A=FF hex.
SIOIN ...	IN: none OUT: character in A	Return recieved data from SIO channel B in A. Loop until data is recieved if none is available on entry.
SIOOUT ..	IN: character in A OUT: none	Output character passed in A to SIO channel B transmit register.
SELECT ..	IN: unit number in C (I') OUT: status in A	Select specified drive for future restore, seek, read or write command. If the drive is not ready, then the currently selected drive is left on.
HOME.....	IN: none OUT: status in A	Move read/write head to home position at track 0 And verify if it got there
SEEK ....	IN: track number in C (I') OUT: status in A	Move read/write head to specified track And verify if it got there.
READ ....	IN: sector number in C (I') OUT: status in A	Read specified sector on current buffer pointer in HL track into memory data buffer.
WRITE ...	IN: sector number in C (I') OUT: status in A	Write specified sector on current Track from memory data buffer.

## 2) STORAGE ALLOCATION FOR PFM-80 VARIABLES

## { INTERRUPT VECTOR TABLE }

FF00	SIOV0:	DEFS	2	;SIO port B xmit buffer empty
FF02	SIOV1:	DEFS	2	;SIO port B external/status change
FF04	SIOV2:	DEFS	2	;SIO port B recieve data available
FF06	SIOV3:	DEFS	2	;SIO port B special recieve condition
FF08	SIOV4:	DEFS	2	;SIO port A xmit buffer empty
FF0A	SIOV5:	DEFS	2	;SIO port A external/status change
FF0C	SIOV6:	DEFS	2	;SIO port A recieve data available
FF0E	SIOV7:	DEFS	2	;SIO port A special recieve condition
FF10	CTCV0:	DEFS	2	;CTC channel 0 interrupt
FF12	CTCV1:	DEFS	2	;CTC channel 1 interrupt
FF14	CTCV2:	DEFS	2	;CTC channel 2 interrupt
FF16	CTCV3:	DEFS	2	;CTC channel 3 interrupt
FF18	SYSVA:	DEFS	2	;system PIO port A interrupt
FF1A	SYSVB:	DEFS	2	;system PIO port B interrupt
FF1C	GENVA:	DEFS	2	;general purpose PIO port A interrupt
FF1E	GENVB:	DEFS	2	;general purpose PIO port B interrupt

## { CONSOLE KEYBOARD INPUT VARIABLES }

FF20	FIFO:	DEFS	16	;input data fifo buffer
FF30	FIFCNT:	DEFS	1	;number of characters in FIFO
FF33	LOCK:	DEFS	1	;character used for software shift loc

## { REAL-TIME-CLOCK VARIABLES }

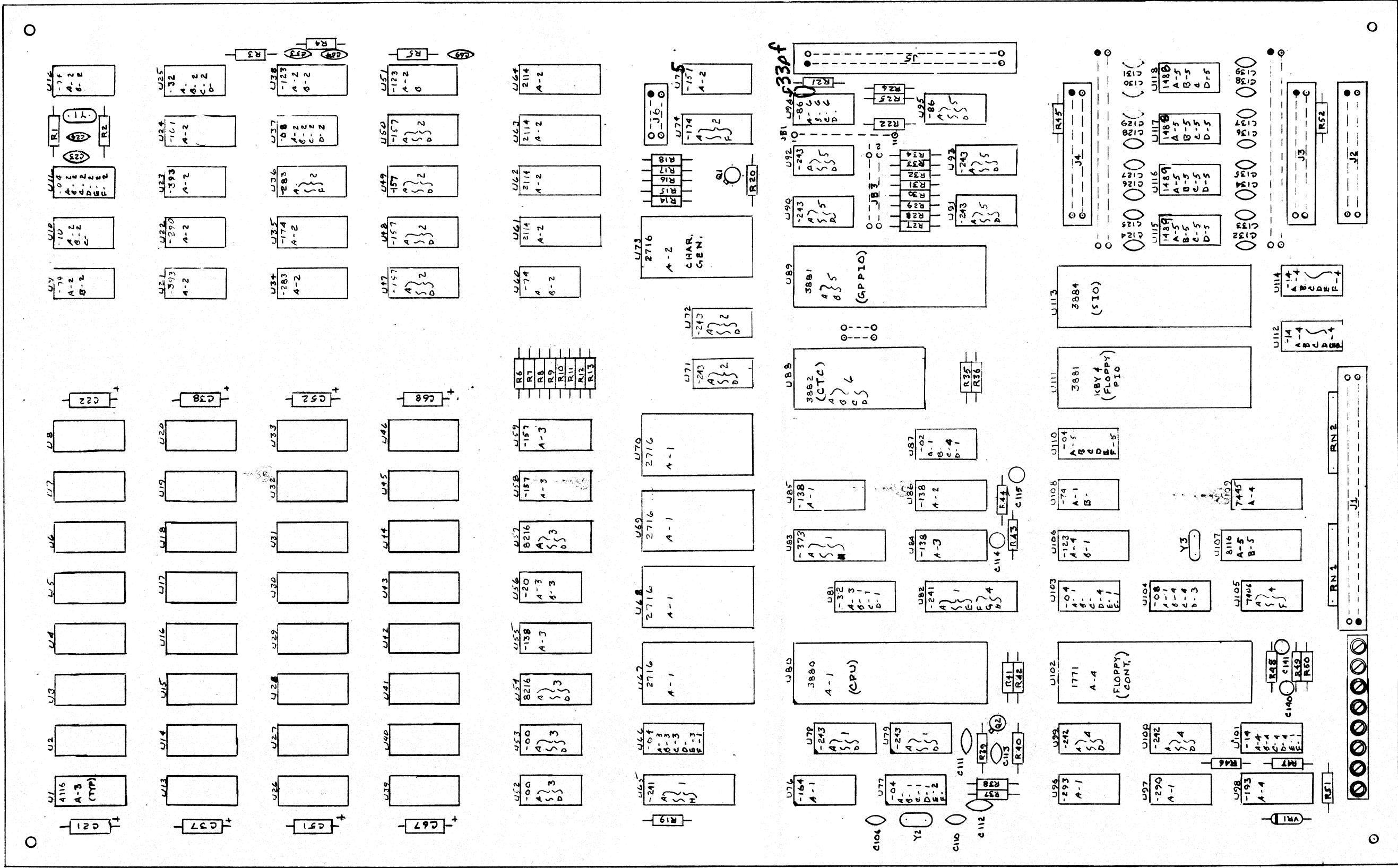
FF5D	TIKCNT:	DEFS	2	;binary one second interrupt counter
FF5F	DAY:	DEFS	1	;calendar day
FF60	MONTH:	DEFS	1	;calendar month
FF61	YEAR:	DEFS	1	;calendar year
FF61	HRS:	DEFS	1	;clock hours
FF63	MINS:	DEFS	1	;clock minutes
FF64	SECS:	DEFS	1	;clock seconds

## { DISK INPUT/OUTPUT DRIVER VARIABLES }

FF6A	SPEED:	DEFS	1	;track to track stepping rate
FF6B	RECLEN:	DEFS	1	;disk record length for read/write
FF6C	MOTOR:	DEFS	1	;drive motor activity timer

## { CRT OUTPUT DRIVER VARIABLES }

FF76	CSRCHR:	DEFS	1	;character used for cursor indicator
FF77	BASE:	DEFS	1	;current content of scroll register
FF79	NULLS:	DEFS	1	;null count for SIO control character ; output padding



CONNECTORS:  
 J1 - FLOPPY DISK  
 J2 - KEYBOARD  
 J3 - SERIAL I/O  
 J4 - SERIAL I/O  
 J5 - PARALLEL I/O  
 J6 - VIDEO OUT

LAYOUT, CIRCUIT USAGE



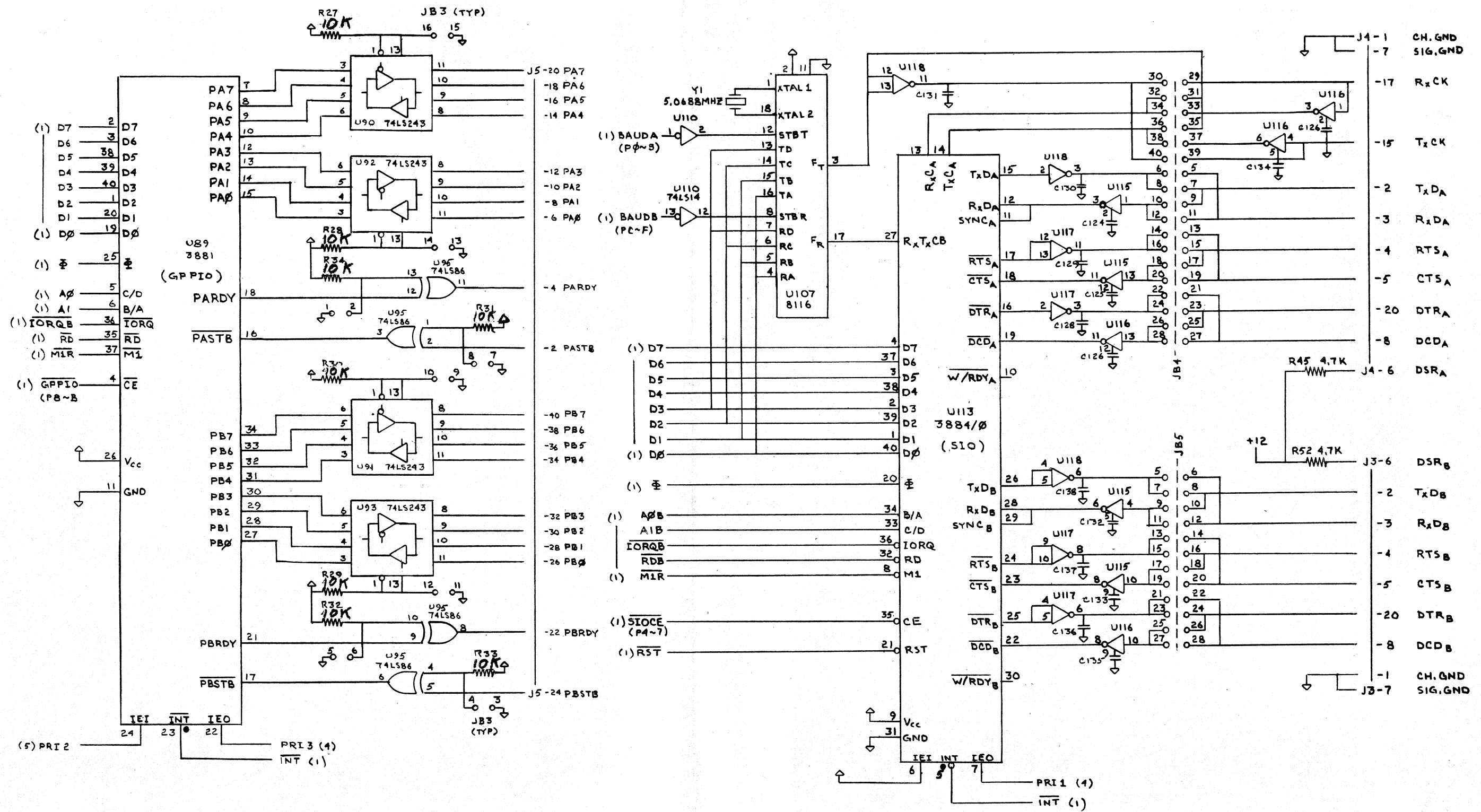












1. CAPS ON SIO IN/OUT DRIVERS: 390PF  
NOTE(S)

GP PIO/SIO	

# PFM Monitor Listing

```

0001 ;*****
0002 ;*
0003 ;*      BIGBOARD MONITOR ROM, NON-RELOCATABLE VERSION      *
0004 ;*      Russell Smith          2-August-1980                *
0005 ;*
0006 ;*****
0007 ;
0008 ;
0009          PSECT      ABS
>F000      0010 ROM      EQU      0F000H      ;START OF 2K ROM
>FF00      0011 RAM      EQU      0FF00H      ;START OF 256 BYTE RAM
>3000      0012 CRTMEM   EQU      3000H      ;BASE OF 4K CRT MEMORY
0013 ;
0014 ;
>F000      0015          ORG      ROM
0016          INCLUDE  INIT.ASM
0017 ;*****
0018 ;*
0019 ;*      COLD START INITIALIZATION ROUTINE FOR              *
0020 ;*      CONFIGURING THE SYSTEM AFTER A POWER-ON           *
0021 ;*      OR PUSHBUTTON RESET.                               *
0022 ;*                                                         *
0023 ;*                                                         *
0024 ;*****
0025 ;
0026 ;
0027 ;-- MONITOR ENTRY POINT TABLE --
0028 ;
F000  C32AF0  0029 COLD:   JP      INIT          ;MONITOR COLD ENTRY POINT
F003  C32BF1  0030 WARM:   JP      PROMPT        ;MONITOR WARM ENTRY POINT
F006  C331F4  0031 CONST:  JP      KBDST          ;CONSOLE STATUS VECTOR
F009  C339F4  0032 CONIN:  JP      KBDIN          ;CONSOLE INPUT VECTOR
F00C  C320F5  0033 CONOUT: JP      CRTOUT         ;CONSOLE OUTPUT VECTOR
F00F  C320F5  0034          JP      CRTOUT         ;CRT OUTPUT VECTOR
F012  C3E8F4  0035          JP      SIOST          ;SIO CHANEL B STATUS VECTOR
F015  C3F0F4  0036          JP      SIOIN          ;SIO CHANEL B INPUT VECTOR
F018  C3FEF4  0037          JP      SIOOUT         ;SIO CHANEL B OUTPUT VECTOR
F01B  C3B1F6  0038          JP      SELECT        ;DISK DRIVE SELECT
F01E  C3E9F6  0039          JP      HOME          ;HOME R/W HEAD
F021  C3FBF6  0040          JP      SEEK          ;SEEK TO TRACK
F024  C32AF7  0041          JP      READ          ;READ SECTOR
F027  C31FF7  0042          JP      WRITE         ;WRITE SECTOR
0043 ;
0044 ;
0045 ;
0046 ;DO A SHORT POST-RESET TIME DELAY. ALSO INITIALIZES THE
0047 ;STACK POINTER AND FILLS THE MONITOR SCRATCH RAM WITH ZEROS
0048 ;
F02A  F3      0049 INIT:   DI
F02B  2100FF  0050          LD      HL,RAM          ;POINT TO START OF MONITOR RAM
F02E  3600    0051 INIT1:  LD      (HL),0          ;FILL 256 BYTE SPACE WITH ZEROS
F030  F9      0052          LD      SP,HL          ;SOMETHING USEFUL TO ADD DELAY
F031  2C      0053          INC     L
F032  20FA    0054          JR      NZ,INIT1-*      ;LOOP TAKES 4 MILLISECONDS
0055 ;
0056 ;INITIALIZE THE Z-80 FOR INTERRUPT MODE #2
0057 ;
F034  7C      0058          LD      A,H

```

```

F035 ED47 0059 LD I,A ;LOAD I REG WITH MSB OF VECTOR
;
F037 ED5E 0060 IM 2 ;AND SELECT INTERRUPT MODE 2
0061 ;
F039 CDECF5 0062 CALL CLRSCN ;FILL THE CRT MEMORY WITH BLANKS
0063 ;
0064 ;STORE ANY NON-ZERO VALUES FOR VARIABLES IN MEMORY
0065 ;
F03C 21D3F0 0066 LD HL,INTAB ;POINT TO DEFAULT VAR TABLE
F03F 0600 0067 INIT2: LD B,0
F041 4E 0068 LD C,(HL) ;BC=DATA BLOCK BYTECOUNT
F042 23 0069 INC HL
F043 5E 0070 LD E,(HL) ;DE=DESTINATION FOR DATA
F044 23 0071 INC HL
F045 56 0072 LD D,(HL)
F046 23 0073 INC HL
F047 EDB0 0074 LDIR ;COPY DATA @ HL TO VAR @ DE
F049 CB7E 0075 BIT 7,(HL)
F04B 2BF2 0076 JR Z,INIT2-$ ;LOOP AGAIN IF NOT END OF TABLE
0077 ;
0078 ;INITIALIZE THE PROGRAMMABLE I/O DEVICES
0079 ;
F04D 23 0080 INC HL ;POINT TO I/O INIT DATA TABLE
F04E 46 0081 INIT3: LD B,(HL) ;B=INIT LOOP BYTECOUNT
F04F 23 0082 INC HL
F050 4E 0083 LD C,(HL) ;C=DEVICE CONTROL PORT#
F051 23 0084 INC HL
F052 EDB3 0085 OTIR ;SEND DATA @ HL TO PORT @ C
F054 CB7E 0086 BIT 7,(HL) ;TEST FOR TABLE END MARKER
F056 2BF6 0087 JR Z,INIT3-$ ;LOOP AGAIN IF NOT AT END
0088 ;
0089 ;DETERMINE IF CONSOLE I/O CONFIGURATION WILL BE FOR THE
0090 ;ON-BOARD CRT AND KEYBOARD OR AN EXTERNAL SERIAL TERMINAL.
0091 ;
F058 ED78 0092 IN A,(C) ;TEST SIO READ REG 2 TO CHECK
F05A FE06 0093 CP 00000110B ;IF THE SIO IS INSTALLED
F05C 2012 0094 JR NZ,PARALL-$;SKIP CONFIG TEST IF NO SIO
F05E DB1E 0095 IN A,(KBDDAT) ;MAKE SURE KBD PIO 'READY'RESET
F060 0610 0096 LD B,00010000B ;B=RESET SIO EXT STATUS COMMAND
F062 ED41 0097 DECIDE: OUT (C),B ;TEST FOR ARRIVAL OF A SERIAL
F064 ED78 0098 IN A,(C) ; INPUT CHAR START BIT
F066 CB67 0099 BIT 4,A
F068 200E 0100 JR NZ,BAUD-$ ;EXIT LOOP IF START BIT DETECTED
F06A DB1C 0101 IN A,(BITDAT)
F06C CB5F 0102 BIT 3,A ;TEST FOR DATA RDY STROBE FROM
F06E 20F2 0103 JR NZ,DECIDE-$;PARALLEL KBD, LOOP IF INACTIVE
F070 DB1E 0104 PARALL: IN A,(KBDDAT) ;DISCARD FIRST KEYBOARD CHAR
F072 3EB3 0105 LD A,10000011B
F074 D31F 0106 OUT (KBDCTL),A ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS FROM KBD PIO
F076 182D 0107 JR SIGNON-$ ;SIGNON WITH BUILT-IN CONSOLE I/O
0108 ;
0109 ;
0110 ;AUTOMATIC BAUD RATE SETTING ROUTINE FOR SIO
0111 ;
F078 AF 0112 BAUD: XOR A
F079 ED41 0113 BAUD1: OUT (C),B
F07B ED50 0114 IN D,(C) ;READ SIO STATUS REGISTER
F07D CB62 0115 BIT 4,D ;TEST THE SYNC/HUNT BIT
F07F 2BF8 0116 JR Z,BAUD1-$ ;LOOP UNTIL IT CHANGES STATE
F081 3C 0117 BAUD2: INC A
F082 ED41 0118 OUT (C),B ;RESET REGISTER #0 FLAGS AGAIN
F084 ED50 0119 IN D,(C) ;&LOOP TIMING THE SYNC/HUNT BIT
F086 CB62 0120 BIT 4,D
F088 20F7 0121 JR NZ,BAUD2-$ ;REPEAT UNTIL BIT CHANGES AGAIN

```

```

FOBA 21CAF0 0122 LD HL,RATES-1
FOBD 23 0123 BAUD3: INC HL ;INDEX INTO BAUD RATE TABLE
FOBE 17 0124 RLA ; USING COUNT DERRIVED IN A
FOBF 30FC 0125 JR NC,BAUD3-$
FO91 7E 0126 LD A,(HL) ;GET BAUD RATE CONTROL BYTE FROM
FO92 D30C 0127 OUT (BAUDB),A ;TBL & OUTPUT TO COM-8116 TIMER
FO94 CDF0F4 0128 CALL SIOIN ;DISCARD 1ST SERIAL INPUT CHAR
FO97 3E01 0129 LD A,1
FO99 D307 0130 OUT (SIOCPB),A ;RE-PROGRAM SIO B TO GENERATE
FO9B 3E1C 0131 LD A,00011100B;INTERRUPTS ON RECEIVED DATA,
FO9D D307 0132 OUT (SIOCPB),A ;PARITY DOES NOT AFFECT VECTOR
FO9F 21FEF4 0133 LD HL,SIOOUT
FOA2 220DF0 0134 LD (CONOUT+1),HL ;RE-DIRECT CONSOLE OUTPUT
; TO SIO
0135 ;
0136 ;PRINT SIGNON MESSAGE
0137 ;
FOA5 FB 0138 SIGNON: EI
FOA6 C0ECF3 0139 CALL PNEXT
FOA9 0D0A 0140 DEFB CR,LF
FOAB 2E2E2E20 0141 DEFB '... system monitor 3.3 ...'
73797374
656D206D
6F6E6974
6F722033
2E33202E
2E2E
FOC5 0D0A 0142 DEFB CR,LF
FOC7 04 0143 DEFB EOT
FOCB C303F0 0144 JP WARM ;GO ENTER MONITOR
0145 ;
0146 ;
0147 ;
0148 ;BAUD RATE CONSTANTS FOR COM 8116 BAUD RATE GENERATOR
0149 ;
FOCB 05 0150 RATES: DEFB 0101B ; 300 BAUD
FOCC 06 0151 DEFB 0110B ; 600 BAUD
FOCD 07 0152 DEFB 0111B ; 1200 BAUD
FOCE 0A 0153 DEFB 1010B ; 2400 BAUD
FOCF 0C 0154 DEFB 1100B ; 4800 BAUD
FOD0 0E 0155 DEFB 1110B ; 9600 BAUD
FOD1 0F 0156 DEFB 1111B ; 19200 BAUD
FOD2 0F 0157 DEFB 1111B ; 19200 BAUD
0158 ;
0159 ;
>FOD3 0160 INTAB EQU $ ;INITIALIZATION DATA TABLES
0161 ;
0162 ;
0163 ;INITIALIZE THE Z-80 'I' REGISTER INTERRUPT VECTOR TABLE
0164 ;
FOD3 02 0165 DEFB 2
FOD4 1AFF 0166 DEFW SYSVEC+2
FOD6 BCF4 0167 DEFW KEYSRV ;PARALLEL KBD INTERRUPT VECTOR
0168
FOD8 02 0169 DEFB 2
FOD9 16FF 0170 DEFW CTCVEC+6
FODB 9FF4 0171 DEFW TIMER ;1 SEC TIMER INTERRUPT VECTOR
0172
FODD 04 0173 DEFB 4
FODE 04FF 0174 DEFW SIOVEC+4
FOE0 AFF4 0175 DEFW SIOINT ;SIO RECEIVE INTERRUPT VECTOR
FOE2 CFF4 0176 DEFW SIOERR ;SIO PARITY, OVERRUN & FRAMING
; ERROR
0177 ;
0178 ;INITIALIZE DISK I/O DRIVER VARIABLES
0179 ;
FOE4 08 0180 DEFB 8

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FOE5 65FF 0181 DEFW UNIT
FOE7 FF 0182 DEFB 255 ;FLAG ALL DRIVES AS DE-SELECTED
FOE8 FFFFFFFF 0183 DEFB 255,255,255,255 ;CLEAR HEAD POSITION TABLE
FOEC 00 0184 DEFB 00000000B ;SELECT FASTEST SEEK SPEED
FOED 80 0185 DEFB 128 ;SELECT 128 BYTE SECTOR LENGTH
FOEE 1E 0186 DEFB 30 ;SET MOTOR TURN-OFF TIMER
0187 ;
0188 ; INITIALIZE THE CRT DISPLAY CURSOR
0189 ;
FOEF 02 0190 DEFB 2
FOF0 75FF 0191 DEFW CHRSAV
FOF2 20 0192 DEFB ' '
FOF3 5F 0193 DEFB ' _ ' ;USE NON-BLINKING UNDERSCORE
0194 ;
0195 ;SET DEFAULT 'SOFTWARE' INTERRUPT VECTORS
0196 ;
FOF4 06 0197 DEFB 6
FOF5 57FF 0198 DEFW TIKVEC
FOF7 80F4 0199 DEFW DSKTMR ;POINT 'TIKVEC' TO DISK MTR TIMER
FOF9 44F4 0200 DEFW STASH ;POINT 'PINVEC' TO FIFO INPUT
; ROUTINE
FOFB 44F4 0201 DEFW STASH ;POINT 'SINVEC' TO FIFO INPUT
; ROUTINE
0202 ;
0203 ;SET FREE MEMORY POINTER
0204 ;
FOFD 02 0205 DEFB 2
FOFE 7AFF 0206 DEFW FREPTR
F100 E6F7 0207 DEFW ROMEND ;POINT TO 1ST LOC AFTER MONITOR
0208 ;
0209 ;
F102 FF 0210 DEFB -1 ;END OF VARIABLE INIT TABLE
0211 ;
0212 ;
0213 ;
>0000 0214 BAUDA EQU 00H ;CHANEL A BAUD RATE GENETATOR
>0004 0215 SIO EQU 04H ;DUAL SERIAL I/O
>0008 0216 GENPIO EQU 08H ;GENERAL PURPOSE PARALLEL I/O
>000C 0217 BAUDEB EQU 0CH ;CHANEL B BAUD RATE GENERATOR
>0010 0218 WD1771 EQU 10H ;WEST DIGITAL DISK CONTROLLER
>0014 0219 SCROLL EQU 14H ;CRT SCROLL MEM SCROLL REGISTER
>0018 0220 CTC EQU 18H ;QUAD COUNTER/TIMER CIRCUIT
>001C 0221 SYSPIO EQU 1CH ;SYSTEM PARALLEL I/O
0222 ;
0223 ; INITIALIZE SYSTEM PIO FOR USE AS BANK-SWITCH,
0224 ;DISK DRIVE SELECT AND PARALLEL KEYBOARD INPUT
0225 ;
>001C 0226 BITDAT EQU SYSPIO+0
>001D 0227 BITCTL EQU SYSPIO+1
>001E 0228 KBDDAT EQU SYSPIO+2
>001F 0229 KBDCTL EQU SYSPIO+3
0230 ;
F103 031D 0231 DEFB 3,BITCTL
F105 CF 0232 DEFB 11001111B ;PUT SYSTEM PIO IN BIT MODE
F106 1B 0233 DEFB 00011000B ;MAKE BITS 4 AND 3 BE INPUTS
F107 40 0234 DEFB 01000000B ;DISABLE INTERRUPTS
0235 ;
F108 011C 0236 DEFB 1,BITDAT
F10A 00 0237 DEFB 00000000B ;DE-SELECT ROMS, ENABLE DRIVE 0
0238 ;
F10B 021F 0239 DEFB 2,KBDCTL
F10D 4F 0240 DEFB 01001111B ;PUT KBD PORT IN INPUT MODE
F10E 1A 0241 DEFB SYSVEC+2 ;LOAD KEYBOARD INTERRUPT VECTOR
0242 ;
0243 ;

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0244 ; INITIALIZE CHANELS 2 AND 3 OF THE CTC
0245 ; TO GENERATE ONE SECOND INTERRUPTS FROM CTC3
0246 ;
>001B 0247 CTC0 EQU CTC+0 ; CTC CHANEL 0 PORT#
>0019 0248 CTC1 EQU CTC+1 ; CTC CHANEL 1
>001A 0249 CTC2 EQU CTC+2 ; CTC CHANEL 2
>001B 0250 CTC3 EQU CTC+3 ; CTC CHANEL 3
0251
F10F 011B 0252 DEFB 1,CTC0
F111 10 0253 DEFB CTCVEC ; BASE INTERRUPT VECTOR FOR CTC
0254 ;
F112 021A 0255 DEFB 2,CTC2
F114 27 0256 DEFB 00100111B ; PUT CTC2 IN TIMER MODE
F115 69 0257 DEFB 105 ; CTC2 PERIOD=105*256*400 NS
0258 ;
F116 021B 0259 DEFB 2,CTC3
F118 C7 0260 DEFB 11000111B ; PUT CTC3 IN COUNTER MODE
F119 5D 0261 DEFB 93 ; CTC3 PERIOD=999936 uS
0262 ;
0263 ;
0264 ; INITIALIZE SIO CHANEL B FOR ASYNCHRONOUS SERIAL
0265 ; INTERFACE TO PRINTER OR TERMINAL
0266 ;
>0004 0267 SIODPA EQU SIO+0 ; SIO DATA PORT A
>0005 0268 SIODPB EQU SIO+1 ; SIO DATA PORT B
>0006 0269 SIOCPA EQU SIO+2 ; SIO CONTROL/STATUS PORT A
>0007 0270 SIOCPB EQU SIO+3 ; SIO CONTROL/STATUS PORT B
0271
F11A 010C 0272 DEFB 1,BAUDB
F11C 05 0273 DEFB 0101B ; SET COM B116 TO 300 BD DEFAULT
0274
F11D 0B07 0275 DEFB 11,SIOCPB
F11F 04 0276 DEFB 4 ; SELECT REGISTER #4
F120 45 0277 DEFB 01000101B ; 16X CLK, 1 STOP BIT, ODD PARITY
F121 01 0278 DEFB 1 ; SELECT REGISTER #1
F122 04 0279 DEFB 00000100B ; STATUS AFFECTS VECTOR,
; NO INTERRUPTS
F123 03 0280 DEFB 3 ; SELECT REGISTER #3
F124 41 0281 DEFB 01000001B ; 7 BITS/RX CHAR
F125 05 0282 DEFB 5 ; SELECT REGISTER #5
F126 AA 0283 DEFB 10101010B ; 7 BITS/TX CHAR, ASSERT DTR
F127 02 0284 DEFB 2 ; SELECT REGISTER #2
F128 00 0285 DEFB SIOVEC ; LOAD INTERRUPT VECTOR BASE
F129 02 0286 DEFB 2 ; SELECT READ REG#2 FOR SIO TEST
0287
F12A FF 0288 DEFB -1 ; END-OF-TABLE
0289 ;
0290 ; INIT DONE
0291 ;
0292 ;
0293 ; INCLUDE MONITOR.ASM
0294 ; *****
0295 ; *
0296 ; * BASIC HEX MONITOR FOR Z-80 PROCESSORS *
0297 ; * 3-Aug-80 *
0298 ; *
0299 ; *****
0300 ;
0301 ;
0302 ;
0303 ;

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F12B CDECF3 0304 PROMPT: CALL PNEXT
F12E 0D0A 0305 DEFB CR,LF
F130 2A20 0306 DEFM '* '
F132 04 0307 DEFB EOT
F133 218BFF 0308 LD HL,LINBUF
F136 0E20 0309 LD C,32
F138 CD3BF3 0310 CALL GETLIN ; INPUT A BUFERED CONSOLE LINE
F13B 3B35 0311 JR C,WHAT-$ ; PRINT 'WHAT ?' IF INPUT ERROR
0312
F13D AF 0313 XOR A
F13E 32B4FF 0314 LD (ESCFLG),A
F141 CDFCF3 0315 CALL CRLFS
F144 3A8BFF 0316 LD A,(LINBUF) ; GET FIRST CHAR IN LINE
F147 FE0D 0317 CP CR
F149 28E0 0318 JR Z,PROMPT-$ ; JUMP IF A NULL LINE
F14B 2182F1 0319 LD HL,CMDTAB ; SEARCH FOR A MATCHING CHAR
F14E 010B00 0320 LD BC,CMSIZ/3 ; IN COMMAND SEARCH TABLE
F151 CD60F3 0321 CALL SEARCH
F154 201C 0322 JR NZ,WHAT-$ ; TRY AGAIN IF SEACRH FAILS
F156 C5 0323 PUSH BC
F157 FD2189FF 0324 LD IY,LINBUF+1
F15B CD6AF3 0325 CALL PARAMS ; INPUT NUMERIC PARAMETERS FROM
F15E DDE1 0326 POP IX ; LINE BUFFER AND TEST IF ERROR
F160 3810 0327 JR C,WHAT-$
F162 2A7CFF 0328 LD HL,(PARAM1)
F165 ED5B7EFF 0329 LD DE,(PARAM2)
F169 ED4B80FF 0330 LD BC,(PARAM3)
F16D CDB0F1 0331 CALL CALLX ; CALL SUBROUTINE @ IX
F170 30B9 0332 JR NC,PROMPT-$ ; GO BACK TO PROMPT IF NO ERRORS
0333
F172 CDECF3 0334 WHAT: CALL PNEXT
F175 20776861 0335 DEFM ' what ?'
74203F
F17C 07 0336 DEFB 'G'-64 ; SAY 'what ?' AND BEEP THE BELL
F17D 04 0337 DEFB EOT
F17E 18AB 0338 JR PROMPT-$
0339 ;
0340 ;
F180 DDE9 0341 CALLX: JP (IX) ; CALL SUBROUTINE @ IX
0342 ;
0343 ;
0344 ;
F182 52 0345 CMDTAB: DEFB 'R'
F183 4F 0346 DEFB 'D'
F184 49 0347 DEFB 'I'
F185 47 0348 DEFB 'G'
F186 54 0349 DEFB 'T'
F187 46 0350 DEFB 'F'
F188 4D 0351 DEFB 'M'
F189 43 0352 DEFB 'C'
F18A 42 0353 DEFB 'B'
F18B 44 0354 DEFB 'D'
F18C 53 0355 DEFB 'S'
0356
F18D 29F3 0357 DEFW SWITCH ; SWITCH CONSOLE OUTPUT VECTOR
F18F 05F2 0358 DEFW MEMDMP ; DUMP MEMORY IN HEX/ASCII
F191 A3F1 0359 DEFW BOOT ; BOOT UP CP/M
F193 E6F2 0360 DEFW BLOCK ; MEMORY BLOCK MOVE
F195 57F2 0361 DEFW VIEW ; MEMORY EXAMINE/CHANGE
F197 DBF2 0362 DEFW FILL ; FILL MEMORY
F199 BCF2 0363 DEFW TEST ; RAM DIAGNOSTIC
F19B B1F2 0364 DEFW GOTO ; JUMP TO MEMORY LOCATION
F19D FEF2 0365 DEFW INCDM ; READ FROM INPUT PORT

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F19F 20F3 0368 DEFW OUTCMD ;WRITE TO OUTPUT PORT
F1A1 BDF1 0369 DEFW DSKCMD ;DISPLAY DISK SECTOR DATA
>0021 0369 CMDSIZ EQU *-CMDTAB
0370 ;
0371 ;
0372 ;*****
0373 ;*
0374 ;* MONITOR COMMAND ACTION ROUTINES PACKAGE *
0375 ;*
0376 ;*****
0377 ;
0378 ;
0379 ;
0380 ;
0381 ;
0382 ;-- DISK BOOT LOADER COMMAND --
0383 ;
F1A3 0E00 0384 BOOT: LD C,0 ;SELECT DRIVE 0 FOR BOOT LOAD
F1A5 CDB1F6 0385 CALL SELECT
F1A8 203D 0386 JR NZ,DSKERR-#
F1AA CDE9F6 0387 CALL HOME ;HOME HEAD TO TRACK 0
F1AD 2038 0388 JR NZ,DSKERR-# ;ERROR IF NOT READY OR AT TRO
F1AF 218000 0389 LD HL,0080H ;POINT TO CP/M READ BUFFER
F1B2 0E01 0390 LD C,1 ;SELECT SECTOR 1
F1B4 CD2AF7 0391 CALL READ ;READ TRACK 0/ SECTOR 1
F1B7 202E 0392 JR NZ,DSKERR-#
F1B9 F1 0393 POP AF ;CLEAN UP STACK
F1BA C38000 0394 JP 0080H ;GO EXECUTE LOADER
0395 ;
0396 ;
0397 ;-- DISK SECTOR READ COMMAND --
0398 ;
F1BD FE03 0399 DSKCMD: CP 3 ;CHECK PARAMETER COUNT
F1BF 37 0400 SCF
F1C0 C0 0401 RET NZ
F1C1 4D 0402 LD C,L ;USE FIRST ARG AS UNIT#
F1C2 CDB1F6 0403 CALL SELECT
F1C5 2020 0404 JR NZ,DSKERR-#
F1C7 217EFF 0405 LD HL,PARAM2
F1CA 4E 0406 LD C,(HL) ;USE SECOND ARG AS TRACK#
F1CB CDFBF6 0407 CALL SEEK
F1CE 2017 0408 JR NZ,DSKERR-#
F1D0 2180FF 0409 LD HL,PARAM3
F1D3 4E 0410 LD C,(HL) ;USE THIRD ARG AS SECTOR#
F1D4 218000 0411 LD HL,0080H
F1D7 CD2AF7 0412 CALL READ
F1DA CBC7 0413 SET 0,A ;MARK ERROR BYTE AS DUE TO READ
F1DC 2009 0414 JR NZ,DSKERR-#
F1DE 218000 0415 LD HL,0080H
F1E1 110800 0416 LD DE,B
F1E4 C327F2 0417 JP DUMP ;DUMP DISK READ BUFFER & RETURN
0418 ;
0419 ;
F1E7 4F 0420 DSKERR: LD C,A ;SAVE 1771 STATUS
F1E8 CDECF3 0421 CALL PNEXT
F1EB 6469736B 0422 DEFM 'disk error '
20657272
6F7220
F1F6 04 0423 DEFB EOT
F1F7 060B 0424 LD B,B ;PRINT 1771 ERROR BYTE IN BIN
F1F9 AF 0425 DSKR2: XOR A
F1FA CB11 0426 RL C
F1FC CE30 0427 ADC A,'0' ;TRANSFORM A INTO ASCII '1'OR'0'
F1FE CD15F4 0428 CALL OUTPUT
F201 10F6 0429 DJNZ DSKR2-# ;REPEAT FOR 8 BITS
F203 B7 0430 OR A
F204 C9 0431 RET

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0432 ;
0433 ;
0434 ;
0435 ;-- MEMORY DUMP COMMAND --
0436 ;
F205 3D 0437 MEMDMP: DEC A ;CHECK PARAMETER COUNT
F206 2806 0438 JR Z,MDMP2-$
F208 3D 0439 DEC A
F209 2808 0440 JR Z,MDMP3-$
F20B 2A86FF 0441 MDMP1: LD HL,(LAST)
F20E 111000 0442 MDMP2: LD DE,16
F211 180D 0443 JR MDMP3B-$
0444
F213 EB 0445 MDMP3: EX DE,HL
F214 ED52 0446 SBC HL,DE ;DERRIVE BYTECNT FOR DUMP RANGE
F216 0604 0447 LD B,4
F218 CB3C 0448 MDMP3A: SRL H ;DIVIDE BYTECOUNT BY 16
F21A CB1D 0449 RR L
F21C 10FA 0450 DJNZ MDMP3A-$
F21E 23 0451 INC HL
F21F EB 0452 EX DE,HL
F220 CD27F2 0453 MDMP3B: CALL DUMP ;DUMP DE*16 BYTES STRTING AT HL
F223 2286FF 0454 LD (LAST),HL
F226 C9 0455 RET
0456 ;
0457 ;
F227 E5 0458 DUMP: PUSH HL ;SAVE STARTING ADDRESS
F228 CDCDF3 0459 CALL PUT4HS ;PRINT STARTING ADDRESS IN HEX
F22B CD02F4 0460 CALL SPACE
F22E 0610 0461 LD B,16
F230 7E 0462 DUMP2: LD A,(HL) ;GET A DATA BYTE @ HL
F231 23 0463 INC HL
F232 CDD2F3 0464 CALL PUT2HS ;PRINT THE DATA IN HEX
F235 10F9 0465 DJNZ DUMP2-$ ;REPEAT 16 TIMES
F237 E1 0466 POP HL ;RESTORE STARTING ADDRESS
F238 0610 0467 LD B,16
F23A 7E 0468 DUMP3: LD A,(HL) ;GET BACK DATA BYTE @ HL
F23B 23 0469 INC HL
F23C CBBF 0470 RES 7,A
F23E FE20 0471 CP 20H
F240 3804 0472 JR C,DUMP4-$
F242 FE7F 0473 CP 7FH
F244 3802 0474 JR C,DUMP5-$
F246 3E2E 0475 DUMP4: LD A,'.' ;PRINT DOT IF DATA < 20 OR > 7F
F248 CD15F4 0476 DUMP5: CALL OUTPUT ;PRINT ASCII CHARACTER IN A
F24B 10ED 0477 DJNZ DUMP3-$
F24D CDFCF3 0478 CALL CRLF$
F250 C0 0479 RET NZ ;EXIT IF ESCAPE REQ INDICATED
F251 1B 0480 DEC DE
F252 7A 0481 LD A,D
F253 B3 0482 OR E
F254 20D1 0483 JR NZ,DUMP-$
F256 C9 0484 RET
0485 ;
0486 ;
0487 ;
0488 ;
0489 ;-- MEMORY EXAMINE COMMAND --
0490 ;
F257 CDCEF2 0491 VIEW: CALL MDATA
F25A CD07F4 0492 CALL ECHO
F25D FE0D 0493 CP CR
F25F 281B 0494 JR Z,VIEW4-$
F261 FE2D 0495 CP '-'
F263 2819 0496 JR Z,VIEW5-$
F265 CDBDF3 0497 VIEW2: CALL ASCHEX

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F268 3F      049B      CCF
F269 D0      0499      RET      NC
F26A 07      0500      RLCA
F26B 07      0501      RLCA
F26C 07      0502      RLCA
F26D 07      0503      RLCA
F26E 4F      0504      LD      C,A
F26F CD07F4  0505      CALL   ECHO
F272 CDBDF3   0506      CALL   ASCHEX
F275 3F      0507      CCF
F276 D0      0508      RET      NC
F277 B1      0509      OR      C
F278 77      0510 VIEW3: LD      (HL),A
F279 CDB9F2   0511      CALL   CHECK
F27C 23      0512 VIEW4: INC     HL
F27D 23      0513      INC     HL
F27E 2B      0514 VIEW5: DEC     HL
F27F 1BD6    0515      JR      VIEW-$
          0516 ;
          0517 ;
          0518 ;
          0519 ;-- JUMP TO MEMORY LOCATION COMMAND --
          0520 ;
F281 3D      0521 GOTO:  DEC     A      ;CHECK PARAMETER COUNT
F282 37      0522      SCF
F283 C0      0523      RET     NZ
F284 E5      0524      PUSH   HL
F285 DDE1    0525      POP    IX
F287 CDB0F1  0526      CALL   CALLX      ;CALL ADDRESS PASSED IN HL
F28A B7      0527      OR     A
F28B C9      0528      RET     ;RETURN IF WE GET BACK AGAIN
          0529 ;
          0530 ;
          0531 ;
          0532 ;-- MEMORY READ/WRITE DIAGNOSTIC COMMAND --
          0533 ;
F28C FE02    0534 TEST:  CP      2      ;CHECK PARAMETER COUNT
F28E 37      0535      SCF
F28F C0      0536      RET     NZ
F290 13      0537      INC     DE
F291 5A      0538      LD     E,D      ;GET ENDING PAGE ADDRESS INTO E
F292 54      0539      LD     D,H      ;GET STARTING PAGE ADDR INTO D
F293 0600    0540      LD     B,0      ;INITIALIZE PASS COUNTER
F295 62      0541 TEST1: LD     H,D      ;POINT HL TO START OF BLOCK
F296 2E00    0542      LD     L,0
F298 7D      0543 TEST2: LD     A,L
F299 AC      0544      XOR    H      ;GENERATE TEST BYTE
F29A AB      0545      XOR    B
F29B 77      0546      LD     (HL),A   ;STORE BYTE IN RAM
F29C 23      0547      INC     HL
F29D 7C      0548      LD     A,H
F29E BB      0549      CP     E      ;CHECK FOR END OF TEST BLOCK
F29F 20F7    0550      JR     NZ,TEST2-$
          0551 ;NOW READ BACK EACH BYTE & COMPARE
F2A1 62      0552      LD     H,D
F2A2 2E00    0553      LD     L,0      ;POINT HL BACK TO START
F2A4 7D      0554 TEST3: LD     A,L
F2A5 AC      0555      XOR    H      ;RE-GENERATE TEST BYTE DATA
F2A6 AB      0556      XOR    B
F2A7 CDB9F2  0557      CALL   CHECK   ;VERIFY MEMORY DATA STILL GOOD
F2AA C0      0558      RET     NZ      ;EXIT IF ESC REQ IS INDICATED

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F2AB 23      0559      INC      HL          ;ELSE GO ON TO NEXT BYTE
F2AC 7C      0560      LD       A,H
F2AD BB      0561      CP       E          ;CHECK FOR END OF BLOCK
F2AE 20F4    0562      JR       NZ,TEST3-$
F2B0 04      0563      INC      B          ;BUMP PASS COUNT
F2B1 3E2B    0564      LD       A,'+'
F2B3 CD15F4  0565      CALL    OUTPUT      ;PRINT '+' AND ALLOW FOR EXIT
F2B6 2BDD    0566      JR       Z,TEST1-$  ;DO ANOTHER PASS IF NO ESCAPE
F2B8 C9      0567      RET
          0568 ;
          0569 ;
          0570 ;
F2B9 BE      0571 CHECK: CP      (HL)
F2BA CB      0572      RET      Z          ;RETURN IF (HL)=A
F2BB F5      0573      PUSH    AF
F2BC CDCEF2  0574      CALL    MDATA      ;PRINT WHAT WAS ACTUALLY READ
F2BF CDEC F3  0575      CALL    PNEXT
F2C2 73686F75 0576      DEFM    'should='
          6C643D
F2C9 04      0577      DEFB    EOT
F2CA F1      0578      POP     AF
F2CB C3D2F3  0579      JP      PUT2HS     ;PRINT WHAT SHOULD HAVE READ
          0580 ;
          0581 ;
F2CE CDFCF3  0582 MDATA: CALL    CRLF5
F2D1 CDCDF3  0583      CALL    PUT4HS
F2D4 7E      0584      LD      A,(HL)
F2D5 C3D2F3  0585      JP      PUT2HS
          0586 ;
          0587 ;
          0588 ;
          0589 ;-- FILL MEMORY WITH CONSTANT COMMAND --
          0590 ;
F2D8 FE03    0591 FILL:  CP      3          ;CHECK IF PARAMETER COUNT=3
F2DA 37      0592      SCF
F2DB C0      0593      RET     NZ
F2DC 71      0594 FILL1: LD      (HL),C
F2DD E5      0595      PUSH   HL
F2DE B7      0596      OR     A
F2DF ED52    0597      SBC    HL,DE      ;COMP HL TO END ADDRESS IN DE
F2E1 E1      0598      POP    HL
F2E2 23      0599      INC    HL          ;ADVANCE POINTER AFTER COMPARE
F2E3 38F7    0600      JR     C,FILL1-$
F2E5 C9      0601      RET
          0602 ;
          0603 ;
          0604 ;
          0605 ;
          0606 ;-- MEMORY BLOCK MOVE COMMAND --
          0607 ;
F2E6 FE03    0608 BLOCK: CP      3          ;CHECK IF PARAMETER COUNT=3
F2E8 37      0609      SCF
F2E9 C0      0610      RET     NZ
F2EA CDF3F2  0611      CALL   BLOCAD
F2ED 79      0612      LD     A,C
F2EE B0      0613      OR     B
F2EF CB      0614      RET     Z          ;EXIT NOW IF BC=0
F2F0 ED80    0615      LDIR
F2F2 C9      0616      RET
          0617 ;
          0618 ;
          0619 ;
F2F3 EB      0620 BLOCAD: EX     DE,HL
F2F4 B7      0621      OR     A          ;CLEAR CARRY
F2F5 ED52    0622      SBC    HL,DE      ;GET DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

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F2F7 EB 0623 EX DE,HL ;HL & DE FOR BYTECOUNT
F2F8 D5 0624 PUSH DE
F2F9 C5 0625 PUSH BC
F2FA D1 0626 POP DE ;GET OLD BC INTO DE
F2FB C1 0627 POP BC
F2FC 03 0628 INC BC ;GET COUNT+1 INTO BC
F2FD C9 0629 RET

0630 ;
0631 ;
0632 ;
0633 ;
0634 ;-- READ FROM INPUT PORT COMMAND --
0635 ;
F2FE 3D 0636 INCMD: DEC A ;CHECK IF PARAMETER COUNT=1
F2FF 37 0637 SCF
F300 C0 0638 RET NZ
F301 4D 0639 LD C,L ;POINT C TO INPUT PORT
F302 CDFCF3 0640 IN1: CALL CRLFS
F305 79 0641 LD A,C
F306 CDD2F3 0642 CALL PUT2HS
F309 ED78 0643 IN A,(C)
F30B CDD2F3 0644 CALL PUT2HS
F30E CD07F4 0645 CALL ECHO
F311 FE0D 0646 CP CR
F313 2806 0647 JR Z,IN2-$
F315 FE2D 0648 CP '-'
F317 2804 0649 JR Z,IN3-$
F319 B7 0650 OR A
F31A C9 0651 RET
0652
F31B 0C 0653 IN2: INC C
F31C 0C 0654 INC C
F31D 0D 0655 IN3: DEC C
F31E 18E2 0656 JR IN1-$
0657 ;
0658 ;
0659 ;
0660 ;-- WRITE TO OUTPUT PORT COMMAND --
0661 ;
F320 FE02 0662 OUTCMD: CP 2 ;CHECK IF PARAMETER COUNT=2
F322 37 0663 SCF
F323 C0 0664 RET NZ
F324 4D 0665 LD C,L ;POINT C TO OUTPUT PORT
F325 ED59 0666 OUT (C),E ;OUTPUT DATA PASSED IN E
F327 B7 0667 OR A
F328 C9 0668 RET
0669 ;
0670 ;
0671 ;-- SWITCH CONSOLE OUTPUT DEVICE COMMAND --
0672 ;
F329 2185FF 0673 SWITCH: LD HL,COFLAG
F32C 34 0674 INC (HL) ;TOGGLE CONSOLE OUT TYPE FLAG
F32D CB46 0675 BIT 0,(HL)
F32F 21FEF4 0676 LD HL,SIOOUT
F332 2803 0677 JR Z,SWIT2-$ ;JUMP IF ZERO TO ONE TRANSITION
F334 2120F5 0678 LD HL,CRTOUT
F337 220DF0 0679 SWIT2: LD (CONOUT+1),HL ;STORE NEW CNSL OUT ADDR
F33A C9 0680 RET
0681 ;
0682 ;
0683 ;*****
0684 ;*
0685 ;* CONSOLE I/O PACKAGE AND UTILITY ROUTINES *
0686 ;*
0687 ;*****
0688 ;
0689 ;

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0690 ;
F33B 41 0691 GETLIN: LD B,C ;SAVE MAX LINE LNGTH PARAM IN B
F33C CD07F4 0692 GLIN1: CALL ECHO ;GET A CHAR FROM THE CONSOLE
F33F FE0D 0693 CP CR ;CHECK FOR CARRIAGE RETURN
F341 280E 0694 JR Z,GLIN2-$
F343 FE08 0695 CP 'H'-64 ;CHECK FOR CTL-H BACKSPACE
F345 280C 0696 JR Z,GLIN4-$
F347 FE20 0697 CP ' '
F349 DB 0698 RET C ;OTHER CONT CHARACTERS ILLEGAL
F34A 77 0699 LD (HL),A
F34B 23 0700 INC HL ;STORE CHARACTER IN BUFFER
F34C OD 0701 DEC C
F34D 20ED 0702 JR NZ,GLIN1-$ ;GET ANOTHER IF MORE ROOM
F34F 37 0703 SCF
F350 C9 0704 RET ;RETURN WITH CARRY=1 IF TOO
0705 ;MANY CHARACTERS ARE ENTERED
F351 77 0706 GLIN2: LD (HL),A ;PUT <CR> ON END OF LINE
F352 C9 0707 RET ;RETURN WITH CARRY BIT=0
0708
F353 2B 0709 GLIN4: DEC HL ;DELETE LAST CHAR FROM BUFFER
F354 CDECF3 0710 CALL PNEXT
F357 200B 0711 DEFB ' ', 'H'-64 ;PRINT A SPACE TO OVERWRITE THE
F359 04 0712 DEFB EOT ;LAST CHAR, THEN DO A BACKSPACE
F35A 0C 0713 INC C
F35B 78 0714 LD A,B ;MAKE SURE YOU'RE NOT TRYING TO
F35C 91 0715 SUB C ;<BS> PAST START OF THE LINE
F35D 30DD 0716 JR NC,GLIN1-$
F35F C9 0717 RET
0718 ;
0719 ;
0720 ;
F360 EDB1 0721 SEARCH: CPIR ;SRCH TBL @HL FOR MATCH WITH A
F362 C0 0722 RET NZ ;EXIT NOW IF SEARCH FAILS
F363 09 0723 ADD HL,BC
F364 09 0724 ADD HL,BC ;+ RESIDUE FROM CPIR BYTECOUNT
F365 09 0725 ADD HL,BC ;TO HL 3 TIMES TO GET POINTER
F366 4E 0726 LD C,(HL) ;TO ADDRESS PART OF TABLE ENTRY
F367 23 0727 INC HL
F368 46 0728 LD B,(HL)
F369 C9 0729 RET ;EXIT WITH Z=1 TO SHOW MATCH
0730 ;
0731 ;
0732 ;
0733 ;
F36A 010000 0734 PARAMS: LD BC,0
F36D FD7E00 0735 LD A,(IY+0)
F370 FE0D 0736 CP CR ;CHECK IF LINE TERMINATES
F372 200B 0737 JR NZ,PARA2-$ ; IMMEDIATELY WITH A RETURN
F374 AF 0738 XOR A
F375 C9 0739 RET ;RET WITH PARAM COUNT=0 IF SO
0740
F376 0C 0741 PARA1: INC C
F377 0C 0742 INC C
F378 CB59 0743 BIT 3,C
F37A 37 0744 SCF

```

F37B	C0	0745		RET	NZ	;ERROR IF > 4 NUMBERS ENTERED
F37C	C5	0746	PARA2:	PUSH	BC	;SAVE PARAMETER COUNT
F37D	CD9FF3	0747		CALL	GETHEX	;READ A NUMBER FROM LINE BUFFER
F380	C1	0748		POP	BC	
F381	D8	0749	PARA4:	RET	C	;ERROR IF RESULT OVER 16 BITS
F382	DD217CFF	0750		LD	IX,PARAM1	;POINT TO PARAM STORAGE AREA
F386	DD09	0751		ADD	IX,BC	;ADD PARAMETER COUNT IN BC
F388	DD7500	0752		LD	(IX+0),L	
F38B	DD7401	0753		LD	(IX+1),H	;STORE DATA RET FROM 'GETHEX'
F38E	FE20	0754		CP	' '	
F390	28E4	0755		JR	Z,PARAM1-\$	;GET ANOTHER ITEM IF SPACE
F392	FE2C	0756		CP	' '	
F394	28E0	0757		JR	Z,PARAM1-\$	;GET ANOTHER ITEM IF COMMA
F396	FE0D	0758		CP	CR	
F398	37	0759		SCF		;ELSE CHECK FOR CARRIAGE RETURN
F399	C0	0760		RET	NZ	; AND EXIT WITH CY=1 IF NOT
F39A	79	0761	PAREND:	LD	A,C	

```

F39B CB3F 0762 SRL A ;A=COUNT OF NUMBERS ENTERED
F39D 3C 0763 INC A
F39E C9 0764 RET
0765 ;
0766 ;GETHEX CONVERTS ASCII TO BINARY AND DOES
0767 ;HIGH LIMIT CHECKS TO LESS THAN 17 BITS.
0768 ;CARRY SET ON ILLEGAL CONVERSION RESULT
0769 ;TERMINATING CHARACTER RETURNS IN A.
0770 ;HL RETURNS WITH 16 BIT BINARY INTEGER
0771 ;
F39F 210000 0772 GETHEX: LD HL,0
F3A2 180B 0773 JR GNUM3-#
0774
F3A4 0604 0775 GNUM1: LD B,4
F3A6 29 0776 GNUM2: ADD HL,HL ;MULTIPLY RESULT BY 16
F3A7 DB 0777 RET C ;RETURN IF IT OVERFLOWS 16 BITS
F3A8 10FC 0778 DJNZ GNUM2-#
F3AA 5F 0779 LD E,A ;APPEND NEW LOW ORDER DIGIT
F3AB 1600 0780 LD D,0 ;AND GET RESULT BACK INTO DE
F3AD 19 0781 ADD HL,DE
F3AE DB 0782 RET C ;RETURN IF OVERFLOW
F3AF FD7E00 0783 GNUM3: LD A,(IY+0) ;GET A CHAR FROM LINE INPUT
F3B2 FD23 0784 INC IY ; BUFFER @ IY AND BUMP IY
F3B4 4F 0785 LD C,A
F3B5 CDBDF3 0786 CALL ASCHEX ;CONVERT ASCII TO NUMERIC
F3B8 30EA 0787 JR NC,GNUM1-#
F3BA 79 0788 LD A,C
F3BB B7 0789 OR A
F3BC C9 0790 RET
0791 ;
0792 ;
F3BD D630 0793 ASCHEX: SUB '0'
F3BF DB 0794 RET C
F3C0 FE0A 0795 CP 10
F3C2 3F 0796 CCF
F3C3 D0 0797 RET NC
F3C4 D607 0798 SUB 7
F3C6 FE0A 0799 CP 10
F3C8 DB 0800 RET C
F3C9 FE10 0801 CP 16
F3CB 3F 0802 CCF
F3CC C9 0803 RET
0804 ;
0805 ;
0806 ;
F3CD 7C 0807 PUT4HS: LD A,H
F3CE CDDBF3 0808 CALL PUT2HX
F3D1 7D 0809 LD A,L
F3D2 CDDBF3 0810 PUT2HS: CALL PUT2HX
F3D5 C302F4 0811 JP SPACE
0812 ;
0813 ;
F3D8 F5 0814 PUT2HX: PUSH AF
F3D9 1F 0815 RRA
F3DA 1F 0816 RRA
F3DB 1F 0817 RRA
F3DC 1F 0818 RRA
F3DD CDE1F3 0819 CALL PUTNIB
F3E0 F1 0820 POP AF
F3E1 E60F 0821 PUTNIB: AND 00001111B

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F3E3	C690	0822	ADD	A, 90H
F3E5	27	0823	DAA	
F3E6	CE40	0824	ADC	A, 40H
F3E8	27	0825	DAA	
F3E9	C315F4	0826	JP	OUTPUT
		0827	;	
		0828	;	
		0829	;PMSG PRINTS THE STRING OF ASCII CHARACTERS	
		0830	;POINTED TO BY THE RELATIVE ADDRESS IN DE	
		0831	;UNTIL AN EOT IS ENCOUNTERED IN THE STRING.	
		0832	;	
>0004		0833	EOT	EQU 04H
>000D		0834	CR	EQU 0DH
>000A		0835	LF	EQU 0AH
		0836	;	
		0837		
F3EC	E3	0838	PNEXT:	EX (SP),HL
F3ED	CDF2F3	0839	CALL	PMSG
F3F0	E3	0840	EX	(SP),HL



```

F3F1  C9          0841          RET
                0842 ;
F3F2  7E          0843 PMSG:   LD      A, (HL)
F3F3  23          0844          INC     HL
F3F4  FE04        0845          CP      EOT
F3F6  C8          0846          RET     Z
F3F7  CD15F4      0847          CALL   OUTPUT
F3FA  18F6        0848          JR     PMSG-$
                0849 ;
                0850 ;
                0851 ;CRLFS OUTPUTS A RETURN-LINEFEED-SPACE
                0852 ;TO THE CONSOLE DEVICE
                0853 ;
F3FC  CDEC F3     0854 CRLFS:  CALL   PNEXT
F3FF  0D0A04      0855          DEFB   CR,LF,EOT
F402  3E20        0856 SPACE:  LD      A, ' '
F404  C315F4      0857          JP     OUTPUT
                0858 ;
                0859 ;
                0860 ;
                0861 ;ECHO INPUTS ONE CHARACTER FROM THE CONSOLE
                0862 ;DEVICE, PRINTS IT ON THE CONSOLE OUTPUT AND
                0863 ;THEN RETURNS IT IN REGISTER A WITH BIT 7 RESET
                0864 ;
                0865 ;OUTPUT PRINTS THE CHARACTER IN REGISTER A ON
                0866 ;THE CONSOLE OUTPUT DEVICE AND THEN DOES A CHECK
                0867 ;FOR CONSOLE INPUT TO FREEZE OR ABORT OUTPUT.
                0868 ;
                0869 ;
F407  CD09F0      0870 ECHO:   CALL   CONIN      ;INPUT A CHARACTER AND ECHO IT
F40A  F5          0871          PUSH   AF
F40B  CD0CF0      0872          CALL   CONOUT
F40E  F1          0873          POP    AF
F40F  FE5B        0874          CP      'Z'+1
F411  D8          0875          RET     C
F412  D620        0876          SUB    32          ;CONVERT UPPER CASE TO LOWER
F414  C9          0877          RET
                0878 ;
                0879 ;
                0880 ;
F415  CD0CF0      0881 OUTPUT:  CALL   CONOUT
F41B  CD06F0      0882          CALL   CONST      ;SEE IF CONSOLE INPUT PENDING
F41B  2B0F        0883          JR     Z,OUTP2-$
F41D  CD09F0      0884          CALL   CONIN
F420  FE0D        0885          CP      CR          ;SEE IF <CR> WAS TYPED
F422  2B05        0886          JR     Z,OUTP1-$
F424  CD09F0      0887          CALL   CONIN      ;WAIT FOR ANOTHER INPUT CHAR
F427  1B03        0888          JR     OUTP2-$     ; THEN RET TO CALLING ROUTINE
                0889 ;
F429  32B4FF      0890 OUTP1:  LD      (ESCFLG),A ;SET ESC FLAG TO NON-ZERO VALUE
F42C  3AB4FF      0891 OUTP2:  LD      A, (ESCFLG)
F42F  B7          0892          OR     A
F430  C9          0893          RET          ; RETURN CURRENT STATUS OF ESC
                0894 ;
                0895 ;
                0896 ;
                0897          INCLUDE INTSRV.ASM

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0898 ;*****
0899 ;*
0900 ;*      INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES FOR KEYBOARD      *
0901 ;*      INPUT AND REAL-TIME CLOCK FUNCTIONS          *
0902 ;*              3-Aug-80                          *
0903 ;*
0904 ;*****
0905 ;
0906 ;
0907 ;
0908 ;
F431 3A30FF 0909 KBDST: LD      A,(FIFCNT) ;GET INPUT FIFO BYTECOUNT
F434 B7      0910      OR      A          ;TEST IF EQUAL ZERO
F435 CB      0911      RET     Z          ;EXIT WITH A=0 IF QUEUE EMPTY
F436 3EFF    0912      LD      A,255
F438 C9      0913      RET     ;ELSE A=255 INDICATES DATA RDY
0914 ;
0915 ;
0916 ;
F439 CD31F4 0917 KBDIN: CALL   KBDST
F43C 28FB    0918      JR      Z,KBDIN-$ ;LOOP UNTIL KEYBOARD INPUT RDY
F43E E5      0919      PUSH  HL
F43F CD6DF4 0920      CALL  REMOVE ;GET CHARACTER FROM INPUT QUEUE
F442 E1      0921      POP   HL
F443 C9      0922      RET
0923 ;
0924 ;
0925 ;
0926 ;
0927 ;
F444 2133FF 0928 STASH: LD      HL,LOCK ;POINT TO SHIFT LOCK VARIABLES
F447 BE      0929      CP      (HL) ;TEST IF A=SHIFT LOCK CHARACTER
F448 23      0930      INC   HL ;THEN POINT TO LOCK FLAG
F449 2002    0931      JR      NZ,STASH2-$ ;JUMP IF NOT SHIFT CHARACTER
F44B 34      0932      INC   (HL) ;ELSE COMPLIMENT THE SHIFT LOCK
F44C C9      0933      RET     ;AND EXIT NOW
0934 ;
F44D CB46    0935 STASH2: BIT   0,(HL) ;TEST THE SHIFT LOCK FLAG
F44F 280A    0936      JR      Z,STASH3-$ ;JUMP IF SHIFT LOCK NOT SET
F451 FE40    0937      CP      40H ;ELSE CHECK FOR SHIFTABLE CHAR
F453 3806    0938      JR      C,STASH3-$ ;AND JUMP IF NOT = OR GREATER
F455 FE7F    0939      CP      7FH ;THAN 'a' AND LESS THAN RUBOUT
F457 3002    0940      JR      NC,STASH3-$
F459 EE20    0941      XOR   00100000B ;ELSE TOGGLE BIT 5 OF THE CHAR
F45B 4F      0942 STASH3: LD      C,A
F45C 2130FF 0943      LD      HL,FIFCNT ;BUMP INPUT FIFO CHAR COUNT
F45F 7E      0944      LD      A,(HL)
F460 3C      0945      INC   A
F461 FE10    0946      CP      16
F463 D0      0947      RET     NC ;EXIT NOW IF FIFO IS FULL
F464 77      0948      LD      (HL),A ;ELSE INCREMENT FIFO COUNT
F465 2131FF 0949      LD      HL,FIFIN ;POINT HL TO FIFO INPUT OFFSET
F468 CD74F4 0950      CALL  INDEX
F46B 71      0951      LD      (HL),C ;STORE CHARACTER IN FIFO @ HL
F46C C9      0952      RET
0953 ;
0954 ;
0955 ;
0956 ;

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F46D 2130FF 0957 REMOVE: LD      HL,FIFCNT
F470 35      0958      DEC      (HL)
F471 2132FF 0959      LD      HL,FIFOUT ;POINT HL TO FIFO OUTPUT OFFSET
F474 7E      0960 INDEX:  LD      A,(HL)
F475 3C      0961      INC      A
F476 E60F    0962      AND      00001111B ;INCREMENT FIFO POINTER
F478 77      0963      LD      (HL),A ; MODULO 16 AND REPLACE
F479 2120FF 0964      LD      HL,FIFO
F47C 85      0965      ADD     A,L ;INDEX INTO FIFO BY OFFSET IN A
F47D 6F      0966      LD      L,A
F47E 7E      0967      LD      A,(HL)
F47F C9      0968      RET
0969 ;
0970 ;
0971 ;SOFTWARE DISK MOTOR TURN-OFF TIMER ROUTINE
0972 ;
F480 216CFF 0973 DSKTMR: LD      HL,MOTOR ;DECREMENT DISK TURN-OFF TIMER
F483 35      0974      DEC      (HL)
F484 C0      0975      RET     NZ ;EXIT IF NOT TIMED OUT YET
F485 DB1C   0976      IN      A,(BITDAT)
F487 F644   0977      OR      01000100B ;DISABLE ALL DRIVE SELECTS AND
F489 D31C   0978      OUT     (BITDAT),A ; TURN OFF THE SPINDLE MOTORS
F48B C9      0979      RET
0980 ;
0981 ;
0982 ;-- INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE FOR PARALLEL KEYBOARD --
0983 ;
F48C ED7335FF 0984 KEYSRV: LD      (SPSAVE),SP ;SAVE USR STACK POINT AND
F490 3157FF 0985      LD      SP,TMPSTK+32;SWITCH TO LOCAL STACK
F493 E5      0986      PUSH   HL
F494 D5      0987      PUSH   DE
F495 C5      0988      PUSH   BC
F496 F5      0989      PUSH   AF ;SAVE MACHINE STATE
F497 DB1E   0990      IN      A,(KBDDAT) ;READ KEYBOARD INPUT PORT
F499 2F      0991      CPL
F49A 2A59FF 0992      LD      HL,(PINVEC);GET KBD INTERRUPT RTN VECTOR
F49D 1822   0993      JR     DSPTCH-$ ;AND JUMP TO DISPATCH POINT
0994 ;
0995 ;
0996 ;
0997 ;-- INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE FOR ONE SECOND TIMER --
0998 ;
F49F ED7335FF 0999 TIMER:  LD      (SPSAVE),SP;SAVE USR STACK POINTER AND
F4A3 3157FF 1000      LD      SP,TMPSTK+32 ;SWITCH TO LOCAL STACK
F4A6 E5      1001      PUSH   HL
F4A7 D5      1002      PUSH   DE
F4A8 C5      1003      PUSH   BC
F4A9 F5      1004      PUSH   AF
F4AA 2A57FF 1005      LD      HL,(TIKVEC);GET CLOCK INTERRUPT RTN VECTOR
F4AD 1812   1006      JR     DSPTCH-$ ; AND JUMP TO DISPATCH POINT
1007 ;
1008 ;
1009 ;
1010 ;-- SERIAL INPUT INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE FOR SIO --
1011 ;
F4AF ED7335FF 1012 SIOINT: LD      (SPSAVE),SP ;SAVE USER STACK POINTER AND
F4B3 3157FF 1013      LD      SP,TMPSTK+32 ; SWITCH TO LOCAL STACK
F4B6 E5      1014      PUSH   HL
F4B7 D5      1015      PUSH   DE
F4B8 C5      1016      PUSH   BC
F4B9 F5      1017      PUSH   AF ;SAVE MACHINE STATE
F4BA DB05   1018      IN      A,(SIODPB) ;READ SIO DATA INPUT PORT
F4BC E67F   1019      AND     01111111B
F4BE 2A5BFF 1020      LD      HL,(SINVEC);GET SERIAL INPUT RTN VECTOR

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F4C1 CDE7F4 1021 DSPTCH: CALL CALLHL ;CALL SUBROUTINE ADDRESSED BY H
F4C4 F1 1022 POP AF
F4C5 C1 1023 POP BC
F4C6 D1 1024 POP DE
F4C7 E1 1025 POP HL
F4C8 ED7B35FF 1026 LD SP, (SPSAVE)
F4CC FB 1027 EI ;RE-ENABLE INTERRUPTS & RETURN
F4CD ED4D 1028 RETI
1029 ;
1030 ;
1031 ;-- RX ERROR INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE FOR SIO --
1032 ;
1033 ;ARRIVE HERE IF RECEIVE INTERRUPT FROM FRAMING, OVERRUN
1034 ;AND PARITY ERRORS. (PARITY CAN BE DISABLED)
1035 ;
F4CF ED7335FF 1036 SIOERR: LD (SPSAVE),SP ;SAVE USER STACK POINTER AND
F4D3 3157FF 1037 LD SP,TMPSTK+32 ; SWITCH TO LOCAL STACK
F4D6 F5 1038 PUSH AF
F4D7 CDF5F4 1039 CALL SIOIN2 ;CLEAR BAD CHARACTER FROM SIO
F4DA 3E07 1040 LD A,'G'-64
F4DC CD15F5 1041 CALL SIOXMT ;OUTPUT A CTL-G AS A WARNING
F4DF F1 1042 POP AF
F4E0 ED7B35FF 1043 LD SP, (SPSAVE)
F4E4 FB 1044 EI
F4E5 ED4D 1045 RETI
1046 ;
1047 ;
F4E7 E9 1048 CALLHL: JP (HL)
1049 ;
1050 ;
1051 ;
1052 ;POLLED MODE I/O ROUTINES FOR SIO CHANEL B
1053 ;
F4E8 DB07 1054 SIOST: IN A, (SIOCPB) ;GET SIO STATUS REGISTER
F4EA E601 1055 AND 00000001B
F4EC CB 1056 RET Z ;ACC=0 IF NO DATA AVAILABLE
F4ED 3EFF 1057 LD A,255
F4EF C9 1058 RET
1059 ;
1060 ;
F4F0 CDE8F4 1061 SIOIN: CALL SIOST ;TEST CONSOLE STATUS
F4F3 28FB 1062 JR Z,SIOIN-$ ;LOOP UNTIL DATA IS RECEIVED
R4F5 3E30 1063 SIOIN2: LD A,00110000B ;RESET STATUS BITS IN SIO FO
F4F7 D307 1064 OUT (SIOCPB),A ;PARITY/OVERRUN/FRAMING ERRORS,
F4F9 DB05 1065 IN A, (SIOCPB) ;THEN GET THE INPUT CHARACTER
F4FB E67F 1066 AND 01111111B
F4FD C9 1067 RET
1068 ;
1069 ;
F4FE FE20 1070 SIOOUT: CP ' ' ;TEST FOR CONTROL CHARACTERS
F500 3013 1071 JR NC,SIOXMT-$ ;JUMP IF PRINTABLE CHARACTER
F502 CD15F5 1072 CALL SIOXMT ;ELSE SEND CONTROL CHARACTER
F505 3A79FF 1073 LD A, (NULLS) ;AND THEN SEND NULLS AS PADDING
F508 3C 1074 INC A ;GET NULL PAD COUNT AND FIX SO
F509 1806 1075 JR PAD1-$ ;THAT COUNT=0 SENDS NO NULLS
1076 ;
F50B F5 1077 PAD: PUSH AF
F50C AF 1078 XOR A
F50D CD15F5 1079 CALL SIOXMT ;OUTPUT A NULL TO THE SIO
F510 F1 1080 POP AF
F511 3D 1081 PAD1: DEC A
F512 20F7 1082 JR NZ,PAD-$ ;LOOP SENDING NULLS TO SIO
F514 C9 1083 RET
1084 ;
1085 ;
F515 F5 1086 SIOXMT: PUSH AF
F516 DB07 1087 SIOX1: IN A, (SIOCPB)

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F51B E604 1088 AND 00000100B ;TEST TBE STATUS BIT
F51A 28FA 1089 JR Z,SIOX1-$
F51C F1 1090 POP AF
F51D D305 1091 OUT (SIODPB),A ;OUTPUT DATA TO SID
F51F C9 1092 RET
1093 ;
1094 ;
1095 ;
1096 ;
1097 INCLUDE CRTOUT.ASM
1098 ;*****
1099 ;*
1100 ;* MEMORY-MAPPED CRT OUTPUT DRIVER *
1101 ;*
1102 ;* Russell Smith 18-August-1980 *
1103 ;*
1104 ;*****
1105 ;
1106 ;
>0030 1107 CRTBAS EQU CRTMEM.SHR.8 ;START PAGE# OF 3K CRT SPACE
>003C 1108 CRTTOP EQU CRTMEM+3072.SHR.8 ;END PAGE# OF CRT SPACE
1109 ;
1110 ;
F520 E5 1111 CRTOUT: PUSH HL
F521 D5 1112 PUSH DE
F522 C5 1113 PUSH BC
F523 CBBF 1114 RES 7,A
F525 4F 1115 LD C,A
F526 F3 1116 DI ;KEEP WOLVES AWAY FOR A WHILE
F527 ED7335FF 1117 LD (SPSAVE),SP
F528 3157FF 1118 LD SP,TMPSTK+32 ;POINT SP TO TOP LOCAL STACK
F52E DB1C 1119 IN A,(BITDAT)
F530 CBFF 1120 SET 7,A ;SELECT ROM/CRT MEMORY BANK
F532 D31C 1121 OUT (BITDAT),A
1122 ;
1123 ;FIRST REMOVE THE OLD CURSOR CHARACTER FROM THE SCREEN
1124 ;
F534 2175FF 1125 LD HL,CHRSV ;GET CHAR OVERLAYED BY CURSOR
F537 46 1126 LD B,(HL)
F538 2A73FF 1127 LD HL,(CURSOR);LOAD HL WITH CURSOR POINTER
F53B 7C 1128 LD A,H
F53C E60F 1129 AND 00001111B ;INSURANCE THAT HL CAN'T
F53E F630 1130 OR CRTBAS ;EVER POINT OUTSIDE CRT MEMORY
F540 67 1131 LD H,A
F541 70 1132 LD (HL),B ;RMV CURSOR BY RESTORING CHAR
1133 ;
1134 ;PROCESS CHARACTER PASSED IN C
1135 ;
F542 CD65F5 1136 CALL OUTCH
1137 ;
1138 ;NOW STORE A NEW CURSOR CHARACTER AT THE CURSOR LOCATION
1139 ;
F545 7E 1140 LD A,(HL) ;GET CHAR AT NEW CURSOR LOCAT.
F546 3275FF 1141 LD (CHRSV),A ;SAVE FOR NEXT TIME 'CRTOUT' IS
; CALLED
F549 FE20 1142 CP ' ' ;TEST IF CHARACTER IS A SPACE
F54B CBFF 1143 SET 7,A ;THEN TURN ON BIT 7 TO ENABLE
; BLINK
F54D 2003 1144 JR NZ,CRT2-$ ;JUMP IF CHARACTER IS NON-BLANK
F54F 3A76FF 1145 LD A,(CSRCHR) ;ELSE GET CHAR USED FOR CURSOR
F552 77 1146 CRT2: LD (HL),A ;STORE CHAR IN A AS CURSOR MARK
F553 2273FF 1147 LD (CURSOR),HL ;SAVE HL AS CURSOR POINTER
1148 ;
F556 ED7B35FF 1149 LD SP,(SPSAVE)
F55A DB1C 1150 IN A,(BITDAT)

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F55C CBBF      1151      RES      7,A      ;SWITCH BACK LOWER 16K OF RAM
F55E D31C      1152      OUT      (BITDAT),A
F560 FB        1153      EI
F561 C1        1154      POP      BC
F562 D1        1155      POP      DE
F563 E1        1156      POP      HL
F564 C9        1157      RET
1158 ;
1159 ;
1160 ;
F565 117BFF    1161 OUTCH: LD      DE,LEADIN
F568 1A        1162      LD      A,(DE) ;GET LEAD-IN SEQUENCE STATE
F569 B7        1163      OR      A
F56A C270F6    1164      JP      NZ,MULTI ;JUMP IF IN A LEAD-IN SEQUENCE
F56D 79        1165      LD      A,C ; ELSE PROCESS CHARACTER IN C
F56E FE20      1166      CP
F570 380F      1167      JR      C,CONTRL-$ ;JUMP IF A CONTROL CHARACTER
F572 71        1168 DISPLA: LD      (HL),C ;ELSE STORE DISPLAYABLE CHAR
F573 23        1169      INC     HL ;AND ADV POINTER TO NEXT COLUMN
F574 7D        1170      LD      A,L
F575 E67F      1171      AND     01111111B ;EXTRACT COLUMN# FROM HL
F577 FE50      1172      CP      80
F579 DB        1173      RET     C ;EXIT IF NOT PAST COLUMN 79
F57A CDE7F5    1174      CALL    RETURN ;ELSE DO AUTOMATIC <CR>
F57D CD42F6    1175      CALL    LFEED ;AND LINEFEED
F580 C9        1176      RET
1177 ;
1178 ;
1179 ;
F581 E5        1180 CONTRL: PUSH   HL
F582 218FF5    1181      LD      HL,CTLTAB ;SEARCH FOR CONTROL CHARACTER
F585 010D00    1182      LD      BC,CTLSIZ/3;HANDLING SUBROUTINE IN TABLE
F588 CD60F3    1183      CALL    SEARCH
F58B E1        1184      POP     HL
F58C C0        1185      RET     NZ ;EXIT IF NOT IMPLEMENTED
F58D C5        1186      PUSH   BC
F58E C9        1187      RET
;
1188
F58F 1F        1189 CTLTAB: DEFB   ' '-64
F590 1E        1190      DEFB   '^'-64
F591 1B        1191      DEFB   '['-64
F592 1A        1192      DEFB   'Z'-64
F593 18        1193      DEFB   'X'-64
F594 11        1194      DEFB   'Q'-64
F595 0D        1195      DEFB   'M'-64
F596 0C        1196      DEFB   'L'-64
F597 0B        1197      DEFB   'K'-64
F598 0A        1198      DEFB   'J'-64
F599 09        1199      DEFB   'I'-64
F59A 08        1200      DEFB   'H'-64
F59B 07        1201      DEFB   'G'-64
1202
F59C DCF5      1203      DEFW   BELL ;CTL-G IS THE BELL
F59E BEF5      1204      DEFW   BAKSPC ;CTL-H IS CURSOR LEFT
F5A0 CCF5      1205      DEFW   TAB ;CTL-I IS TAB
F5A2 42F6      1206      DEFW   LFEED ;CTL-J IS CURSOR DOWN
F5A4 2CF6      1207      DEFW   UPCSR ;CTL-K IS CURSOR UP
F5A6 C4F5      1208      DEFW   FORSPC ;CTL-L IS CURSOR RIGHT

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F5A8	E7F5	1209	DEFW	RETURN		;CTL-M IS <CR>
F5AA	11F6	1210	DEFW	CLREOS		;CTL-Q CLEAR TO END-OF-SCREEN
F5AC	03F6	1211	DEFW	CLREOL		;CTL-X IS CLEAR TO END-OF-LINE
F5AE	EDF5	1212	DEFW	CLRSCN		;CTL-Z IS CLEAR SCREEN
F5B0	B6F5	1213	DEFW	ESCAPE		;CTL-[ IS ESCAPE
F5B2	6CF6	1214	DEFW	HOMEUP		;CTL-^ IS HOME UP
F5B4	BAF5	1215	DEFW	STUFF		;CTL-_ IS DISPLAY CONTROL CHARS
		1216				
>0027		1217	CTLSIZ	EQU	\$_-CTLTAB	
		1218				
		1219				
F5B6	3E01	1220	ESCAPE:	LD	A,1	
F5B8	12	1221		LD	(DE),A	;SET LEAD-IN SEQUENCE STATE
F5B9	C9	1222		RET		;FOR XY CURSOR POSITIONING MODE
		1223				
		1224				
F5BA	3E04	1225	STUFF:	LD	A,4	
F5BC	12	1226		LD	(DE),A	;SET LEAD-IN SEQUENCE STATE
F5BD	C9	1227		RET		;FOR CONTROL CHAR OUTPUT MODE
		1228				
		1229				
F5BE	7D	1230	BAKSPC	LD	A,L	;CHECK FOR LEFT MARGIN
F5BF	E67F	1231		AND	01111111B	
F5C1	C8	1232		RET	Z	;ABORT IF IN LEFTMOST COLUMN
F5C2	2B	1233		DEC	HL	;BACK UP CURSOR POINTER
F5C3	C9	1234		RET		
		1235				
		1236				
F5C4	7D	1237	FORSPC:	LD	A,L	;CHECK FOR RIGHTMOST COLUMN
F5C5	E67F	1238		AND	01111111B	
F5C7	FE4F	1239		CP	79	
F5C9	D0	1240		RET	NC	;DO NOTHING IF ALREADY THERE
F5CA	23	1241		INC	HL	
F5CB	C9	1242		RET		;ELSE ADVANCE CURSOR POINTER
		1243				
		1244				
F5CC	110800	1245	TAB:	LD	DE,8	;TABS ARE EVERY 8 COLUMNS
F5CF	7D	1246		LD	A,L	;GET COLUMN COMPONENT OF
F5D0	E678	1247		AND	01111000B	;PREVIOUS TAB POSITION
F5D2	83	1248		ADD	A,E	
F5D3	FE50	1249		CP	80	;EXIT IF NEXT TAB COLUMN WOULD
F5D5	D0	1250		RET	NC	;BE PAST THE RIGHT MARGIN
F5D6	7D	1251		LD	A,L	
F5D7	E6F8	1252		AND	11111000B	;ELSE INCREMENT THE CURSOR
F5D9	6F	1253		LD	L,A	;POINTER FOR REAL
F5DA	19	1254		ADD	HL,DE	
F5DB	C9	1255		RET		
		1256				
		1257				
F5DC	DB1C	1258	BELL:	IN	A,(BITDAT)	
F5DE	CBEF	1259		SET	5,A	;TOGGLE BIT 5 OF SYSTEM PIO TO
F5E0	D31C	1260		OUT	(BITDAT),A	;TRIGGER BELL HARDWARE TO SOUND
F5E2	CBAF	1261		RES	5,A	
F5E4	D31C	1262		OUT	(BITDAT),A	
F5E6	C9	1263		RET		
		1264				
		1265				
F5E7	7D	1266	RETURN:	LD	A,L	
F5E8	E680	1267		AND	10000000B	
F5EA	6F	1268		LD	L,A	;MOVE CURSOR POINTER BACK
F5EB	C9	1269		RET		;TO START OF LINE
		1270				
		1271				
F5EC	210030	1272	CLRSCN:	LD	HL,CRTMEM	

F5EF	E5	127		PUSH	HL	
F5F0	110130	1274		LD	DE,CRTMEM+1	
F5F3	01000C	1275		LD	BC,24*128	
F5F6	3620	1276		LD	(HL),'	
F5FB	EDB0	1277		LDIR		;FILL CRT MEMORY WITH SPACES
F5FA	E1	1278		POP	HL	;POINT TO HOME CURSOR POSITION
F5FB	3E17	1279		LD	A,23	
F5FD	3277FF	1280		LD	(BASE),A	;MAKE BASE LINE# BE 23 AND
F600	D314	1281		OUT	(SCROLL),A	; STORE IN SCROLL REGISTER
F602	C9	1282		RET		
		1283				
		1284				
F603	E5	1285	CLREOL:	PUSH	HL	;SAVE CURSOR POINTER
F604	7D	1286		LD	A,L	
F605	E67F	1287		AND	01111111B	;GET COLUMN# COMPONENT OF
F607	4F	1288		LD	C,A	; CURSOR POINTER INTO C
F608	3E50	1289		LD	A,B0	;CALCULATE HOW MANY CHARS
F60A	91	1290		SUB	C	; REMAIN ON CURRENT LINE
F60B	47	1291		LD	B,A	
F60C	CD66F6	1292		CALL	CLR	;CLEAR REST OF LINE @ HL
F60F	E1	1293		POP	HL	
F610	C9	1294		RET		
		1295				
		1296				
F611	CD03F6	1297	CLREOS:	CALL	CLREOL	;CLEAR REMAINDER OF CURRENT ROW
F614	E5	1298		PUSH	HL	
F615	3A77FF	1299		LD	A,(BASE)	
F618	4F	1300		LD	C,A	; COPY BASE SCREEN ROW# TO C
F619	7D	1301	CLRS1:	LD	A,L	
F61A	17	1302		RLA		
F61B	7C	1303		LD	A,H	
F61C	17	1304		RLA		;ROW# COMPONENT OF HL INTO A
F61D	E61F	1305		AND	00011111B	
F61F	B9	1306		CP	C	;SEE IF HL IS AT BOTTOM ROW
						OF SCREEN
F620	280B	1307		JR	Z,CLRS2-*	;AND LEAVE CLEAR LOOP IF SO
F622	CD37F6	1308		CALL	DNCSR	;ELSE POINT HL TO NEXT ROW DOWN
F625	CD60F6	1309		CALL	CLRLIN	;AND FILL THAT LINE WITH SPACES
F628	18EF	1310		JR	CLRS1-*	
		1311				
F62A	E1	1312	CLRS2:	POP	HL	;RESTR ORIGINAL CURSOR POINTER
F62B	C9	1313		RET		
		1314				
		1315				
F62C	1180FF	1316	UPCSR:	LD	DE,-128	;SUBTRACT 1 FROM ROW# COMPONENT
F62F	19	1317		ADD	HL,DE	; OF CURSOR POINTER IN HL
F630	7C	1318		LD	A,H	
F631	FE30	1319		CP	CRTBAS	;CHECK FOR UNDERFLOW OF POINTER
F633	D0	1320		RET	NC	
F634	263B	1321		LD	H,CRTTOP-1	;WRAP CURSOR AROUND MODULO 3K
F636	C9	1322		RET		
		1323				
		1324				
F637	118000	1325	DNCSR:	LD	DE,128	;ADD 1 TO ROW# COMPONENT
F63A	19	1326		ADD	HL,DE	; OF CURSOR POINTER IN HL
F63B	7C	1327		LD	A,H	
F63C	FE3C	1328		CP	CRTTOP	;CHECK FOR OVERFLOW OF POINTER
F63E	D8	1329		RET	C	
F63F	2630	1330		LD	H,CRTBAS	;RESET POINTER MODULO 128*24
F641	C9	1331		RET		
		1332				
		1333				
		1334				
F642	7D	1335	LFEED:	LD	A,L	
F643	17	1336		RLA		
F644	7C	1337		LD	A,H	



F645	17	1338	RLA			; EXTRACT ROW# COMPONENT OF HL
F646	E61F	1339	AND	00011111B		
F648	4F	1340	LD	C,A		; COPY ROW# TO C FOR SCROLL TEST
F649	CD37F6	1341	CALL	DNCSR		; MOVE CURSOR TO NEXT ROW DOWN
F64C	3A77FF	1342	LD	A,(BASE)		; TEST IF CURSOR ON BOTTOM ROW
F64F	B9	1343	CP	C		; OF SCREEN BEFORE MOVING DOWN
F650	C0	1344	RET	NZ		; EXIT IF NOT AT BOTTOM
		1345				
F651	E5	1346	PUSH	HL		; ELSE PREP TO SCROLL SCREEN UP
F652	CD60F6	1347	CALL	CLRLIN		; FILL NEW BOTTOM LINE WITH SPACES
F655	29	1348	ADD	HL,HL		
F656	7C	1349	LD	A,H		; GET ROW# PART OF HL INTO A
F657	E61F	1350	AND	00011111B		
F659	3277FF	1351	LD	(BASE),A		; STORE NEW BASE LINE#
F65C	D314	1352	OUT	(SCROLL),A		; SCROLL UP NEW BLANK BOTTM LINE
F65E	E1	1353	POP	HL		
F65F	C9	1354	RET			
		1355				
		1356				
F660	7D	1357	CLRLIN: LD	A,L		
F661	E680	1358	AND	10000000B		; POINT HL TO 1ST COLUMN OF ROW
F663	6F	1359	LD	L,A		
F664	0650	1360	LD	B,B0		
F666	3620	1361	CLR: LD	(HL),' '		; STORE ASCII SPACES AT ADDR
						IN HL
F668	23	1362	INC	HL		; AND INCREMENT HL
F669	10FB	1363	DJNZ	CLR-\$		; REPEAT NUMBER OF TIMES IN B
F66B	C9	1364	RET			
		1365				
		1366				
F66C	0E20	1367	HOMEUP: LD	C,' '		; FAKE-OUT CURSOR ADDR ROUTINE
F66E	1817	1368	JR	SETROW-\$		; TO DO HOMEUP ALMOST FOR FREE
		1369				
		1370				
F670	EB	1371	MULTI: EX	DE,HL		; UNCONDITIONALLY RESET LEAD-IN
F671	3600	1372	LD	(HL),0		; STATE TO ZERO BEFORE GOING ON
F673	EB	1373	EX	DE,HL		
F674	FE01	1374	CP	1		
F676	200B	1375	JR	NZ,M2TST-\$		
F678	79	1376	SETXY: LD	A,C		; GET SECOND CHAR OF SEQUENCE
F679	FE3D	1377	CP	'='		
F67B	C0	1378	RET	NZ		; ABORT SEQUENCE IF NOT '='
F67C	3E02	1379	LD	A,2		
F67E	12	1380	LD	(DE),A		; MAKE LEADIN=2 NEXT TIME
F67F	C9	1381	RET			
		1382				
F680	FE02	1383	M2TST: CP	2		
F682	2019	1384	JR	NZ,M3TST-\$		
F684	3E03	1385	LD	A,3		
F686	12	1386	LD	(DE),A		; MAKE LEADIN=3 NEXT TIME
F687	3A77FF	1387	SETROW: LD	A,(BASE)		; ARRIVE HERE ON THIRD CHAR
F68A	B1	1388	ADD	A,C		; OF ESC,'=',ROW,COL SEQUENCE
F68B	D61F	1389	SUB	' '-1		
F68D	D61B	1390	SETR2: SUB	24		
F68F	30FC	1391	JR	NC,SETR2-\$		; VERIFY ROW# BETWEEN 0 AND 23
F691	C61B	1392	ADD	A,24		
F693	F660	1393	OR	CRTMEM.SHR.7		; MERGE IN MSB'S OF CRT MEMORY
F695	67	1394	LD	H,A		
F696	2E00	1395	LD	L,0		
F698	CB3C	1396	SRL	H		
F69A	CB1D	1397	RR	L		
F69C	C9	1398	RET			
		1399				
F69D	FE03	1400	M3TST: CP	3		
F69F	200C	1401	JR	NZ,M4TST-\$		

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F6A1 79      1402 SETCOL: LD      A,C      ;ARRIVE HERE ON FOURTH CHAR
F6A2 D620    1403      SUB      ' '      ;OF ESC, '=' ,ROW,COL SEQUENCE
F6A4 D650    1404 SETC2: SUB      B0
F6A6 30FC    1405      JR      NC,SETC2-* ;MAKE SURE COL# BETWEEN 0 & 79
F6AB C650    1406      ADD      A,B0
F6AA B5      1407      OR      L      ;MERGE IN COL# WITH L
F6AB 6F      1408      LD      L,A
F6AC C9      1409      RET
1410
F6AD CD72F5  1411 M4TST: CALL     DISPLA    ;DISPLAY THE CONTROL CHAR
F6B0 C9      1412      RET      ;PASSED IN C
1413 ;
1414 ;
1415 ;
1416 ;
1417      INCLUDE DISKIO.ASM
1418 ;*****
1419 ;*
1420 ;*      DISK INPUT/OUTPUT DRIVER SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
1421 ;*      FOR WESTERN DIGITAL 1771 DISK CONTROLLER
1422 ;*
1423 ;*      bullet-proof error recovery added 12-APR-80
1424 ;*
1425 ;*****
1426 ;
1427 ;
1428 ;EQUATES FOR DISK CONTROLLER PORTS AND COMMAND CODES
1429 ;
>0010 1430 STSREG EQU      WD1771+0 ;STATUS REGISTER
>0010 1431 CMDREG EQU      WD1771+0 ;COMMAND REGISTER
>0011 1432 TRKREG EQU      WD1771+1 ;TRACK REGISTER
>0012 1433 SECREG EQU      WD1771+2 ;SECTOR REGISTER
>0013 1434 DATREG EQU      WD1771+3 ;DATA REGISTER
1435 ;
>00B8 1436 RDCMD EQU      10001000B ;READ COMMAND
>00AB 1437 WRTCMD EQU      10101000B ;WRITE COMMAND
>001C 1438 SKCMD EQU      00011100B ;SEEK COMMAND
>00D0 1439 FINCMD EQU      11010000B ;FORCE INTR COMMAND
>000C 1440 RSTCMD EQU      00001100B ;RESTORE COMMAND
>0004 1441 HLOAD EQU      00000100B ;RD/WRT HEAD LOAD ENABLE
1442 ;
>00C9 1443 RET EQU      0C9H ;SUBROUTINE RETURN INSTR OPCODE
>0066 1444 NMIVEC EQU      0066H ;THE NON-MASKABLE INTERRUPT IS
1445 ;USED FOR DATA SYNC BETWEEN
1446 ;THE Z-80 AND 1771
1447 ;
1448 ;
1449 ;
F6B1 79      1450 SELECT: LD      A,C      ;GET UNIT# PASSED IN C AND
F6B2 FE04    1451      CP      4      ;CHECK FOR MAXIMUM VALID#
F6B4 D0      1452      RET      NC      ;ERROR IF NUMBER > 3
F6B5 CDB8F7  1453      CALL     TURNON ;MAKE SURE DISKS ARE TURNED ON
F6B8 DB1C    1454      IN      A,(BITDAT)
F6BA 47      1455      LD      B,A      ;SAVE CURRENT DRIVE SELECT DATA
F6BB E6F8    1456      AND      11111000B ;MERGE IN NEW DRIVE UNIT# IN C
F6BD B1      1457      OR      C      ;IN PLACE OF THE CURRENT ONE
F6BE D31C    1458      OUT     (BITDAT),A ;TO SELECT THE NEW DISK DRIVE
F6C0 CDAEF7  1459      CALL     FORCE    ;TEST NEW DRIVE'S READY STATUS

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F6C3 2806 1460 JR Z,SEL2-# ;AND CONTINUE IF ITS READY
F6C5 7B 1461 LD A,B
F6C6 D31C 1462 OUT (BITDAT),A ;ELSE PUT BACK OLD DRIVE SELECT
F6C8 3E80 1463 LD A,10000000B;AND RETURN DRIVE-NOT-READY
F6CA C9 1464 RET
1465
F6CB 2165FF 1466 SEL2: LD HL,UNIT ;POINT HL TO DRIVE SELECT DATA
F6CE 7E 1467 LD A,(HL) ;LOAD A WITH CURRENT UNIT#
F6CF 71 1468 LD (HL),C ;AND STORE NEW UNIT# FROM C
F6D0 FEFF 1469 CP 255 ;TEST IF NO DRIVE SELECTED
F6D2 2806 1470 JR Z,SEL3-# ;YET & SKIP NEXT SEGMENT IF SO
F6D4 23 1471 INC HL ;POINT TO HEAD POSITION TABLE
F6D5 85 1472 ADD A,L ;AND ADD IN NEW UNIT# AS INDEX
F6D6 6F 1473 LD L,A
F6D7 DB11 1474 IN A,(TRKREG) ;GET CURRENT HEAD POSITION
F6D9 77 1475 LD (HL),A ;AND STORE IN TABLE @ HL
F6DA 2166FF 1476 SEL3: LD HL,TRKTAB
F6DD 7D 1477 LD A,L
F6DE 81 1478 ADD A,C ;INDEX INTO TABLE TO GET
F6DF 6F 1479 LD L,A ;HEAD POSITION OF NEW DRIVE
F6E0 7E 1480 LD A,(HL)
F6E1 FEFF 1481 CP 255 ;TEST IF NEW DRIVE WAS EVER
F6E3 2804 1482 JR Z,HOME-# ;SELECTED AND DO A HOME IF NOT
F6E5 D311 1483 OUT (TRKREG),A ;OUTPUT DRIVE'S CURRENT HEAD
F6E7 AF 1484 XOR A ;POSITION TO THE TRACK REGISTER
F6E8 C9 1485 RET
1486 ;
1487 ;
1488 ;
F6E9 CDABF7 1489 HOME: CALL READY ;CLEAR DISK CONTROLLER
F6EC C0 1490 RET NZ ;EXIT IF DRIVE NOT READY
F6ED AF 1491 XOR A
F6EE 326DFF 1492 LD (TRACK),A ;SET TRACK# IN MEM TO ZERO
F6F1 060C 1493 RESTOR: LD B,RSTCMD ;LOAD B WITH A RESTORE COMMAND
F6F3 CD93F7 1494 CALL STEP ;EXECUTE HEAD MOVING OPERATION
F6F6 EE04 1495 XOR 00000100B ;GET TRUE TRACK 0 STATUS
F6F8 E69C 1496 AND 10011100B ;MASK TO ERROR BITS
F6FA C9 1497 RET ;RETURN 1771 STATUS IN A
1498 ;
1499 ;
1500 ;
F6FB CDABF7 1501 SEEK: CALL READY ;CLEAR DISK CONTROLLER
F6FE C0 1502 RET NZ ;EXIT IF DRIVE NOT READY
F6FF 79 1503 LD A,C ;GET TRACK# DATA FROM C AND
F700 FE4D 1504 CP 77 ;CHECK FOR MAXIMUM VALID#
F702 D0 1505 RET NC ;FORGET IT IF TRACK# > 76
F703 326DFF 1506 LD (TRACK),A ;ELSE STORE TRACK# FOR SEEK
F706 D313 1507 OUT (DATREG),A ;OUTPUT TRACK # TO 1771
F708 061C 1508 LD B,SKCMD ;LOAD B WITH A SEEK COMMAND AND
F70A CD93F7 1509 CALL STEP ;GO SEEK WITH PROPER STEP RATE
F70D E69B 1510 AND 10011000B ;MASK TO READY,SEEK & CRC ERROR
F70F C8 1511 RET Z ;BITS AND RETURN IF ALL GOOD
1512
F710 CDF1F6 1513 CALL RESTOR ;ELSE TRY TO RE-CALIBRATE HEAD
F713 C0 1514 RET NZ ;ERROR IF WE CAN'T FIND TRACK 0
F714 79 1515 LD A,C
F715 D313 1516 OUT (DATREG),A ;OUTPUT TRACK# TO 1771
F717 061C 1517 LD B,SKCMD
F719 CD93F7 1518 CALL STEP ;TRY TO SEEK THE TRACK AGAIN
F71C E69B 1519 AND 10011000B
F71E C9 1520 RET ;RETURN FINAL SEEK STATUS IN A
1521 ;
1522 ;
1523 ;

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F71F	CDABF7	1525	WRITE:	CALL	READY	; CLEAR THE DISK CONTROLLER
F722	C0	1525		RET	NZ	; EXIT IF DRIVE NOT READY
F723	CB77	1526		BIT	6,A	
F725	C0	1527		RET	NZ	; EXIT IF DISK WRITE-PROTECTED
F726	06AB	1528		LD	B,WRTCMD	
F728	1806	1529		JR	RDWRT-\$	
		1530				
F72A	CDABF7	1531	READ:	CALL	READY	; CLEAR DISK CONTROLLER
F72D	C0	1532		RET	NZ	; EXIT IF DRIVE NOT READY
F72E	0688	1533		LD	B,RDCMD	
F730	2271FF	1534	RDWRT:	LD	(IOPTR),HL	; STORE DISK I/O DATA POINTER
F733	216EFF	1535		LD	HL,SECTOR	
F736	71	1536		LD	(HL),C	; STORE SECTOR# FOR READ/WRITE
F737	23	1537		INC	HL	
F738	70	1538		LD	(HL),B	; SAVE READ/WRITE COMMAND BYTE
F739	23	1539		INC	HL	
F73A	3602	1540		LD	(HL),2	; SET DISK RE-TRY COUNT
F73C	F3	1541	RW1:	DI		; NO INTERRUPTS DURING DISK I/O
F73D	216600	1542		LD	HL,NMIVFC	; SAVE BYTE AT NMI VECTOR LOCAT
F740	56	1543		LD	D,(HL)	; IN D FOR DURATION OF READ/WRITE
F741	36C9	1544		LD	(HL),RET	; LOOP AND REPLACE IT WITH A RET
F743	2168FF	1545		LD	HL,RECLN	
F746	46	1546		LD	B,(HL)	; B=NUMBER OF BYTES/SECTOR
F747	0E13	1547		LD	C,DATREG	; C=1771 DATA REGISTER PORT#
F749	2A71FF	1548		LD	HL,(IOPTR)	; HL=DISK R/W DATA POINTER
F74C	3A6EFF	1549		LD	A,(SECTOR)	; GET SECTOR NUMBER
F74F	D312	1550		OUT	(SECREG),A	; OUTPUT SECTOR# TO 1771
F751	CDAEF7	1551		CALL	FORCE	; ISSUE FORCE INTERRUPT COMMAND
F754	CB6F	1552		BIT	5,A	; TO TEST HEAD LOAD STATUS
F756	3A6FFF	1553		LD	A,(CMDTYP)	; GET READ OR WRITE COMMAND BYTE
F759	2002	1554		JR	NZ,RW2-\$	; JUMP IF HEAD IS ALREADY LOADED
F75B	F604	1555		OR	HLOAD	; ELSE MERGE IN HLD BIT
F75D	CDA3F7	1556	RW2:	CALL	CMDOUT	; START 1771 DOING IT'S THING
F760	CB6F	1557		BIT	5,A	; TEST IF COMMAND IS A R OR W
F762	200D	1558		JR	NZ,WLOOP-\$	; AND JUMP TO THE CORRECT LOOP
F764	76	1559	RLOOP:	HALT		
F765	EDA2	1560		INI		
F767	C264F7	1561		JP	NZ,RLOOP	
F76A	CD9CF7	1562		CALL	BUSY	; LOOP UNTIL 1771 COMES UN-BUSY
F76D	E69C	1563		AND	10011100B	; MASK OFF TO READY,NOT FOUND.CRC
F76F	180B	1564		JR	RW3-\$	; AND LOST DATA STATUS BITS
		1565				
F771	76	1566	WLOOP:	HALT		
F772	EDA3	1567		OUTI		
F774	C271F7	1568		JP	NZ,WLOOP	
F777	CD9CF7	1569		CALL	BUSY	
F77A	E6BC	1570		AND	10111100B	; MASK OFF AS ABOVE + WRT FAULT
F77C	216600	1571	RW3:	LD	HL,NMIVFC	
F77F	72	1572		LD	(HL),D	; RESTORE BYTE @ NMI VECTOR
F780	FB	1573		EI		
F781	CB	1574		RET	Z	; RETURN IF NO DISK I/O ERRORS
F782	2170FF	1575		LD	HL,RETRY	
F785	35	1576		DEC	(HL)	; DECREMENT RE-TRY COUNT AND
F786	2002	1577		JR	NZ,RW4-\$	; EXECUTE COMMAND AGAIN IF NOT=0
F788	B7	1578		OR	A	
F789	C9	1579		RET		; ELSE RETURN 1771 ERROR STATUS
		1580				
F78A	216DFF	1581	RW4:	LD	HL,TRACK	
F78D	4E	1582		LD	C,(HL)	; GET TRACK# FOR THIS OPERATION
F78E	CDFBF6	1583		CALL	SEEK	; TRY TO RE-CALIBRATE THE HEAD
F791	18A9	1584		JR	RW1-\$	; BEFORE READ OR WRITE AGAIN
		1585				
		1586				
		1587				

```

F793 3A6AFF 1588 STEP: LD A, (SPEED) ;GET STEP SPEED VARIABLE
F796 E603 1589 AND 00000011B
F798 B0 1590 OR B ;MERGE WTH SEEK/HOME COMND IN B
F799 CDA3F7 1591 CALL CMDOUT ;OUTPUT COMMAND AND DELAY
F79C DB10 1592 BUSY: IN A, (STSREG)
F79E CB47 1593 BIT 0,A ;TEST BUSY BIT FROM
F7A0 20FA 1594 JR NZ,BUSY-$ ; 1771 AND LOOP TILL=0
F7A2 C9 1595 RET
1596 ;
1597 ;
1598 ;
F7A3 D310 1599 CMDOUT: OUT (CMDREG),A ;OUTPUT A COMMAND TO THE 1771
F7A5 CDA8F7 1600 CALL PAUSE ;WASTE 44 MICROSECONDS
F7A8 E3 1601 PAUSE: EX (SP),HL
F7A9 E3 1602 EX (SP),HL
F7AA C9 1603 RET
1604 ;
1605 ;
1606 ;
F7AB CDB8F7 1607 READY: CALL TURNON ;KEEP THOSE DISKS SPINING FOLKS
F7AE 3ED0 1608 FORCE: LD A,FINCMD ;ISSUE FORCE INTERRUPT COMMAND
F7B0 CDA3F7 1609 CALL CMDOUT
F7B3 DB10 1610 IN A, (STSREG) ;READ STATUS REGISTER CONTENTS
F7B5 CB7F 1611 BIT 7,A ;TEST DRIVE NOT READY BIT
F7B7 C9 1612 RET
1613 ;
1614 ;
1615 ;
F7B8 3E1E 1616 TURNON: LD A,30
F7BA 326CFF 1617 LD (MOTOR),A ;RE-LOAD MOTOR TURN-OFF TIMER
F7BD CDA8F7 1618 CALL PAUSE
F7C0 DB1C 1619 IN A, (BITDAT)
F7C2 CB57 1620 BIT 2,A ;TEST IF MOTORS HAVE STOPPED
F7C4 C8 1621 RET Z ;AND EXIT IF STILL TURNED ON
F7C5 E6BB 1622 AND 10111011B ;ELSE RE-ENABLE DRIVE SELECTS
F7C7 D31C 1623 OUT (BITDAT),A ;AND ACTIVATE THE MOTOR RELAY
F7C9 C5 1624 PUSH BC
F7CA 0600 1625 LD B,0 ;SET READY LOOP MAX TIMEOUT
F7CC CDDCF7 1626 TURN2: CALL WAIT ;WAIT 1/93 SECOND & TEST READY
F7CF 2802 1627 JR Z,TURN3-$ ;EXIT LOOP IF DRIVE READY
F7D1 10F9 1628 DJNZ TURN2-$ ;ELSE TRY AGAIN UP TO 256 TIMES
F7D3 0609 1629 TURN3: LD B,9
F7D5 CDDCF7 1630 TURN4: CALL WAIT ;GIVE ABT 1/10 SEC MORE DELAY
F7D8 10FB 1631 DJNZ TURN4-$
F7DA C1 1632 POP BC
F7DB C9 1633 RET
1634 ;
1635 ;
F7DC DB1B 1636 WAIT: IN A, (CTC3) ;GET CURRENT CTC3 COUNT VALUE
F7DE 4F 1637 LD C,A
F7DF DB1B 1638 WAIT2: IN A, (CTC3)
F7E1 B9 1639 CP C ;SEE IF CTC3 CHANGED BY 1 COUNT
F7E2 28FB 1640 JR Z,WAIT2-$ ;AND LOOP UNTIL IT CHANGES
F7E4 18CB 1641 JR FORCE-$ ;THEN TEST DRIVE READY STATUS
1642 ;
1643 ;
1644 ;
1645 ;
1646 ;
F7E6 0000 1647 ROMEND: DEFW 0 ;TAIL OF FREE MEM LINKED LIST
1648 ;
>FF00 1649 ORG RAM
1650 INCLUDE MEMORY.ASM

```

F37B	CO	0745	RET	NZ	;ERROR IF > 4 NUMBERS ENTERED
F37C	C5	0746	PARA2: PUSH	BC	;SAVE PARAMETER COUNT
F37D	CD9FF3	0747	CALL	GETHEX	;READ A NUMBER FROM LINE BUFFER
F380	C1	0748	POP	BC	
F381	D8	0749	PARA4: RET	C	;ERROR IF RESULT OVER 16 BITS
F382	DD217CFF	0750	LD	IX,PARAM1	;POINT TO PARAM STORAGE AREA
F386	DD09	0751	ADD	IX,BC	;ADD PARAMETER COUNT IN BC
F388	DD7500	0752	LD	(IX+0),L	
F38B	DD7401	0753	LD	(IX+1),H	;STORE DATA RET FROM 'GETHEX'
F38E	FE20	0754	CP	' '	
F390	28E4	0755	JR	Z,PARA1-\$	;GET ANOTHER ITEM IF SPACE
F392	FE2C	0756	CP	' '	
F394	28E0	0757	JR	Z,PARA1-\$	;GET ANOTHER ITEM IF COMMA
F396	FE0D	0758	CP	CR	
F398	37	0759	SCF		;ELSE CHECK FOR CARRIAGE RETURN
F399	CO	0760	RET	NZ	; AND EXIT WITH CY=1 IF NOT
F39A	79	0761	PAREND: LD	A,C	

```

F39B CB3F 0762 SRL A ;A=COUNT OF NUMBERS ENTERED
F39D 3C 0763 INC A
F39E C9 0764 RET
0765 ;
0766 ;GETHEX CONVERTS ASCII TO BINARY AND DOES
0767 ;HIGH LIMIT CHECKS TO LESS THAN 17 BITS.
0768 ;CARRY SET ON ILLEGAL CONVERSION RESULT
0769 ;TERMINATING CHARACTER RETURNS IN A.
0770 ;HL RETURNS WITH 16 BIT BINARY INTEGER
0771 ;
F39F 210000 0772 GETHEX: LD HL,0
F3A2 180B 0773 JR GNUM3-#
0774
F3A4 0604 0775 GNUM1: LD B,4
F3A6 29 0776 GNUM2: ADD HL,HL ;MULTIPLY RESULT BY 16
F3A7 DB 0777 RET C ;RETURN IF IT OVERFLOWS 16 BITS
F3A8 10FC 0778 DJNZ GNUM2-#
F3AA 5F 0779 LD E,A ;APPEND NEW LOW ORDER DIGIT
F3AB 1600 0780 LD D,0 ;AND GET RESULT BACK INTO DE
F3AD 19 0781 ADD HL,DE
F3AE DB 0782 RET C ;RETURN IF OVERFLOW
F3AF FD7E00 0783 GNUM3: LD A,(IY+0) ;GET A CHAR FROM LINE INPUT
F3B2 FD23 0784 INC IY ; BUFFER @ IY AND BUMP IY
F3B4 4F 0785 LD C,A
F3B5 CDBDF3 0786 CALL ASCHEX ;CONVERT ASCII TO NUMERIC
F3B8 30EA 0787 JR NC,GNUM1-#
F3BA 79 0788 LD A,C
F3BB B7 0789 OR A
F3BC C9 0790 RET
0791 ;
0792 ;
F3BD D630 0793 ASCHEX: SUB '0'
F3BF DB 0794 RET C
F3C0 FE0A 0795 CP 10
F3C2 3F 0796 CCF
F3C3 D0 0797 RET NC
F3C4 D607 0798 SUB 7
F3C6 FE0A 0799 CP 10
F3C8 DB 0800 RET C
F3C9 FE10 0801 CP 16
F3CB 3F 0802 CCF
F3CC C9 0803 RET
0804 ;
0805 ;
0806 ;
F3CD 7C 0807 PUT4HS: LD A,H
F3CE CDDBF3 0808 CALL PUT2HX
F3D1 7D 0809 LD A,L
F3D2 CDDBF3 0810 PUT2HS: CALL PUT2HX
F3D5 C302F4 0811 JP SPACE
0812 ;
0813 ;
F3D8 F5 0814 PUT2HX: PUSH AF
F3D9 1F 0815 RRA
F3DA 1F 0816 RRA
F3DB 1F 0817 RRA
F3DC 1F 0818 RRA
F3DD CDE1F3 0819 CALL PUTNIB
F3E0 F1 0820 POP AF
F3E1 E60F 0821 PUTNIB: AND 00001111B

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F3E3	C690	0822	ADD	A, 90H
F3E5	27	0823	DAA	
F3E6	CE40	0824	ADC	A, 40H
F3E8	27	0825	DAA	
F3E9	C315F4	0826	JP	OUTPUT
		0827	:	
		0828	:	
		0829	;PMSG PRINTS THE STRING OF ASCII CHARACTERS	
		0830	;POINTED TO BY THE RELATIVE ADDRESS IN DE	
		0831	;UNTIL AN EOT IS ENCOUNTERED IN THE STRING.	
		0832	:	
>0004		0833	EOT	EQU 04H
>000D		0834	CR	EQU 0DH
>000A		0835	LF	EQU 0AH
		0836	:	
		0837	:	
F3EC	E3	0838	PNEXT:	EX (SP),HL
F3ED	CDF2F3	0839		CALL PMSG
F3F0	E3	0840		EX (SP),HL



```

F3F1 C9 0841 RET
0842 ;
F3F2 7E 0843 PMSG: LD A, (HL)
F3F3 23 0844 INC HL
F3F4 FE04 0845 CP EDT
F3F6 C8 0846 RET Z
F3F7 CD15F4 0847 CALL OUTPUT
F3FA 18F6 0848 JR PMSG-$
0849 ;
0850 ;
0851 ;CRLFS OUTPUTS A RETURN-LINEFEED-SPACE
0852 ;TO THE CONSOLE DEVICE
0853 ;
F3FC CDEC F3 0854 CRLFS: CALL PNEXT
F3FF ODOA04 0855 DEFB CR, LF, EDT
F402 3E20 0856 SPACE: LD A, ' '
F404 C315F4 0857 JP OUTPUT
0858 ;
0859 ;
0860 ;
0861 ;ECHO INPUTS ONE CHARACTER FROM THE CONSOLE
0862 ;DEVICE, PRINTS IT ON THE CONSOLE OUTPUT AND
0863 ;THEN RETURNS IT IN REGISTER A WITH BIT 7 RESET
0864 ;
0865 ;OUTPUT PRINTS THE CHARACTER IN REGISTER A ON
0866 ;THE CONSOLE OUTPUT DEVICE AND THEN DOES A CHECK
0867 ;FOR CONSOLE INPUT TO FREEZE OR ABORT OUTPUT.
0868 ;
0869 ;
F407 CD09F0 0870 ECHO: CALL CONIN ;INPUT A CHARACTER AND ECHO IT
F40A F5 0871 PUSH AF
F40B CD0CF0 0872 CALL CONOUT
F40E F1 0873 POP AF
F40F FE5B 0874 CP 'Z'+1
F411 D8 0875 RET C
F412 D620 0876 SUB 32 ;CONVERT UPPER CASE TO LOWER
F414 C9 0877 RET
0878 ;
0879 ;
0880 ;
F415 CD0CF0 0881 OUTPUT: CALL CONOUT
F418 CD06F0 0882 CALL CONST ;SEE IF CONSOLE INPUT PENDING
F41B 280F 0883 JR Z, OUTP2-$
F41D CD09F0 0884 CALL CONIN
F420 FE0D 0885 CP CR ;SEE IF <CR> WAS TYPED
F422 2805 0886 JR Z, OUTP1-$
F424 CD09F0 0887 CALL CONIN ;WAIT FOR ANOTHER INPUT CHAR
F427 1803 0888 JR OUTP2-$ ; THEN RET TO CALLING ROUTINE
0889 ;
F429 3284FF 0890 OUTP1: LD (ESCFLG), A ;SET ESC FLAG TO NON-ZERO VALUE
F42C 3A84FF 0891 OUTP2: LD A, (ESCFLG)
F42F B7 0892 OR A ;RETURN CURRENT STATUS OF ESC
F430 C9 0893 RET ; FLAG TO CALLING ROUTINE
0894 ;
0895 ;
0896 ;
0897 INCLUDE INTSRV.ASM

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0898 ;*****
0899 ;*
0900 ;*      INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES FOR KEYBOARD      *
0901 ;*      INPUT AND REAL-TIME CLOCK FUNCTIONS          *
0902 ;*                                     3-Aug-80      *
0903 ;*
0904 ;*****
0905 ;
0906 ;
0907 ;
0908 ;
F431 3A30FF 0909 KBDST: LD      A,(FIFCNT) ;GET INPUT FIFO BYTECOUNT
F434 B7      0910      OR      A          ;TEST IF EQUAL ZERO
F435 C8      0911      RET     Z          ;EXIT WITH A=0 IF QUEUE EMPTY
F436 3EFF    0912      LD      A,255
F438 C9      0913      RET     ;ELSE A=255 INDICATES DATA RDY
0914 ;
0915 ;
0916 ;
F439 CD31F4 0917 KBDIN: CALL   KBDST
F43C 28FB    0918      JR      Z,KBDIN-# ;LOOP UNTIL KEYBOARD INPUT RDY
F43E E5      0919      PUSH   HL
F43F CD6DF4 0920      CALL   REMOVE ;GET CHARACTER FROM INPUT QUEUE
F442 E1      0921      POP    HL
F443 C9      0922      RET
0923 ;
0924 ;
0925 ;
0926 ;
0927 ;
F444 2133FF 0928 STASH: LD      HL,LOCK ;POINT TO SHIFT LOCK VARIABLES
F447 BE      0929      CP      (HL) ;TEST IF A=SHIFT LOCK CHARACTER
F448 23      0930      INC    HL ;THEN POINT TO LOCK FLAG
F449 2002    0931      JR      NZ,STASH2-# ;JUMP IF NOT SHIFT CHARACTER
F44B 34      0932      INC    (HL) ;ELSE COMPLIMENT THE SHIFT LOCK
F44C C9      0933      RET     ;AND EXIT NOW
0934 ;
F44D CB46    0935 STASH2: BIT   0,(HL) ;TEST THE SHIFT LOCK FLAG
F44F 280A    0936      JR      Z,STASH3-# ;JUMP IF SHIFT LOCK NOT SET
F451 FE40    0937      CP      40H ;ELSE CHECK FOR SHIFTABLE CHAR
F453 3806    0938      JR      C,STASH3-# ;AND JUMP IF NOT = OR GREATER
F455 FE7F    0939      CP      7FH ;THAN '@' AND LESS THAN RUBOUT
F457 3002    0940      JR      NC,STASH3-#
F459 EE20    0941      XOR   00100000B ;ELSE TOGGLE BIT 5 OF THE CHAR
F45B 4F      0942 STASH3: LD      C,A
F45C 2130FF 0943      LD      HL,FIFCNT ;BUMP INPUT FIFO CHAR COUNT
F45F 7E      0944      LD      A,(HL)
F460 3C      0945      INC    A
F461 FE10    0946      CP      16
F463 D0      0947      RET     NC ;EXIT NOW IF FIFO IS FULL
F464 77      0948      LD      (HL),A ;ELSE INCREMENT FIFO COUNT
F465 2131FF 0949      LD      HL,FIFIN ;POINT HL TO FIFO INPUT OFFSET
F468 CD74F4 0950      CALL   INDEX
F46B 71      0951      LD      (HL),C ;STORE CHARACTER IN FIFO @ HL
F46C C9      0952      RET
0953 ;
0954 ;
0955 ;
0956 ;

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F46D 2130FF 0957 REMOVE: LD HL,FIFCNT
F470 35 0958 DEC (HL)
F471 2132FF 0959 LD HL,FIFOUT ;POINT HL TO FIFO OUTPUT OFFSET
F474 7E 0960 INDEX: LD A,(HL)
F475 3C 0961 INC A
F476 E60F 0962 AND 00001111B ;INCREMENT FIFO POINTER
F478 77 0963 LD (HL),A ;MODULO 16 AND REPLACE
F479 2120FF 0964 LD HL,FIFO
F47C 85 0965 ADD A,L ;INDEX INTO FIFO BY OFFSET IN A
F47D 6F 0966 LD L,A
F47E 7E 0967 LD A,(HL)
F47F C9 0968 RET
0969 ;
0970 ;
0971 ;SOFTWARE DISK MOTOR TURN-OFF TIMER ROUTINE
0972 ;
F480 216CFF 0973 DSKTMR: LD HL,MOTOR ;DECREMENT DISK TURN-OFF TIMER
F483 35 0974 DEC (HL)
F484 C0 0975 RET NZ ;EXIT IF NOT TIMED OUT YET
F485 DB1C 0976 IN A,(BITDAT)
F487 F644 0977 OR 01000100B ;DISABLE ALL DRIVE SELECTS AND
F489 D31C 0978 OUT (BITDAT),A ;TURN OFF THE SPINDLE MOTORS
F48B C9 0979 RET
0980 ;
0981 ;
0982 ;-- INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE FOR PARALLEL KEYBOARD --
0983 ;
F48C ED7335FF 0984 KEYSRV: LD (SPSAVE),SP ;SAVE USR STACK POINT AND
F490 3157FF 0985 LD SP,TMPSTK+32;SWITCH TO LOCAL STACK
F493 E5 0986 PUSH HL
F494 D5 0987 PUSH DE
F495 C5 0988 PUSH BC
F496 F5 0989 PUSH AF ;SAVE MACHINE STATE
F497 DB1E 0990 IN A,(KBDDAT) ;READ KEYBOARD INPUT PORT
F499 2F 0991 CPL
F49A 2A59FF 0992 LD HL,(PINVEC);GET KBD INTERRUPT RTN VECTOR
F49D 1822 0993 JR DSPTCH-$ ;AND JUMP TO DISPATCH POINT
0994 ;
0995 ;
0996 ;
0997 ;-- INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE FOR ONE SECOND TIMER --
0998 ;
F49F ED7335FF 0999 TIMER: LD (SPSAVE),SP;SAVE USR STACK POINTER AND
F4A3 3157FF 1000 LD SP,TMPSTK+32 ;SWITCH TO LOCAL STACK
F4A6 E5 1001 PUSH HL
F4A7 D5 1002 PUSH DE
F4A8 C5 1003 PUSH BC
F4A9 F5 1004 PUSH AF
F4AA 2A57FF 1005 LD HL,(TIKVEC);GET CLOCK INTERRUPT RTN VECTOR
F4AD 1812 1006 JR DSPTCH-$ ;AND JUMP TO DISPATCH POINT
1007 ;
1008 ;
1009 ;
1010 ;-- SERIAL INPUT INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE FOR SIO --
1011 ;
F4AF ED7335FF 1012 SIOINT: LD (SPSAVE),SP ;SAVE USER STACK POINTER AND
F4B3 3157FF 1013 LD SP,TMPSTK+32 ;SWITCH TO LOCAL STACK
F4B6 E5 1014 PUSH HL
F4B7 D5 1015 PUSH DE
F4B8 C5 1016 PUSH BC
F4B9 F5 1017 PUSH AF ;SAVE MACHINE STATE
F4BA DB05 1018 IN A,(SIODPB) ;READ SIO DATA INPUT PORT
F4BC E67F 1019 AND 01111111B
F4BE 2A5BFF 1020 LD HL,(SINVEC);GET SERIAL INPUT RTN VECTOR

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F4C1 CDE7F4 1021 DSPTCH: CALL CALLHL ;CALL SUBROUTINE ADDRESSED BY H
F4C4 F1 1022 POP AF
F4C5 C1 1023 POP BC
F4C6 D1 1024 POP DE
F4C7 E1 1025 POP HL
F4C8 ED7B35FF 1026 LD SP, (SPSAVE)
F4CC FB 1027 EI ;RE-ENABLE INTERRUPTS & RETURN
F4CD ED4D 1028 RETI
1029 ;
1030 ;
1031 ;-- RX ERROR INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE FOR SIO --
1032 ;
1033 ;ARRIVE HERE IF RECEIVE INTERRUPT FROM FRAMING, OVERRUN
1034 ;AND PARITY ERRORS. (PARITY CAN BE DISABLED)
1035 ;
F4CF ED7335FF 1036 SIOERR: LD (SPSAVE),SP ;SAVE USER STACK POINTER AND
F4D3 3157FF 1037 LD SP,TMPSTK+32 ; SWITCH TO LOCAL STACK
F4D6 F5 1038 PUSH AF
F4D7 CDF5F4 1039 CALL SIOIN2 ;CLEAR BAD CHARACTER FROM SIO
F4DA 3E07 1040 LD A,'G'-64
F4DC CD15F5 1041 CALL SIOXMT ;OUTPUT A CTL-G AS A WARNING
F4DF F1 1042 POP AF
F4E0 ED7B35FF 1043 LD SP, (SPSAVE)
F4E4 FB 1044 EI
F4E5 ED4D 1045 RETI
1046 ;
1047 ;
F4E7 E9 1048 CALLHL: JP (HL)
1049 ;
1050 ;
1051 ;
1052 ;POLLED MODE I/O ROUTINES FOR SIO CHANEL B
1053 ;
F4E8 DB07 1054 SIOST: IN A, (SIOCPB) ;GET SIO STATUS REGISTER
F4EA E601 1055 AND 00000001B
F4EC CB 1056 RET Z ;ACC=0 IF NO DATA AVAILABLE
F4ED 3EFF 1057 LD A,255
F4EF C9 1058 RET
1059 ;
1060 ;
F4F0 CDEBF4 1061 SIOIN: CALL SIOST ;TEST CONSOLE STATUS
F4F3 28FB 1062 JR Z,SIOIN-$ ;LOOP UNTIL DATA IS RECEIVED
R4F5 3E30 1063 SIOIN2: LD A,00110000B ;RESET STATUS BITS IN SIO FO
F4F7 D307 1064 OUT (SIOCPB),A ;PARITY/OVERRUN/FRAMING ERRORS.
F4F9 DB05 1065 IN A, (SIODPB) ;THEN GET THE INPUT CHARACTER
F4FB E67F 1066 AND 01111111B
F4FD C9 1067 RET
1068 ;
1069 ;
F4FE FE20 1070 SIOOUT: CP ' ' ;TEST FOR CONTROL CHARACTERS
F500 3013 1071 JR NC,SIOXMT-$ ;JUMP IF PRINTABLE CHARACTER
F502 CD15F5 1072 CALL SIOXMT ;ELSE SEND CONTROL CHARACTER
F505 3A79FF 1073 LD A, (NULLS) ;AND THEN SEND NULLS AS PADDING
F508 3C 1074 INC A ;GET NULL PAD COUNT AND FIX SO
F509 1B06 1075 JR FAD1-$ ;THAT COUNT=0 SENDS NO NULLS
1076 ;
F50B F5 1077 PAD: PUSH AF
F50C AF 1078 XOR A
F50D CD15F5 1079 CALL SIOXMT ;OUTPUT A NULL TO THE SIO
F510 F1 1080 POP AF
F511 3D 1081 PAD1: DEC A
F512 20F7 1082 JR NZ,PAD-$ ;LOOP SENDING NULLS TO SIO
F514 C9 1083 RET
1084 ;
1085 ;
F515 F5 1086 SIOXMT: PUSH AF
F516 DB07 1087 SIOX1: IN A, (SIOCPB)

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F51B E604 1088 AND 00000100B ;TEST TBE STATUS BIT
F51A 28FA 1089 JR Z,SIOX1-$
F51C F1 1090 POP AF
F51D D305 1091 OUT (SIODPB),A ;OUTPUT DATA TO SIO
F51F C9 1092 RET
1093 ;
1094 ;
1095 ;
1096 ;
1097 INCLUDE CRTOUT.ASM
1098 ;*****
1099 ;*
1100 ;* MEMORY-MAPPED CRT OUTPUT DRIVER *
1101 ;*
1102 ;* Russell Smith 18-August-1980 *
1103 ;*
1104 ;*****
1105 ;
1106 ;
>0030 1107 CRTBAS EQU CRTMEM.SHR.B ;START PAGE# OF 3K CRT SPACE
>003C 1108 CRTTOP EQU CRTMEM+3072.SHR.B ;END PAGE# OF CRT SPACE
1109 ;
1110 ;
F520 E5 1111 CRTOUT: PUSH HL
F521 D5 1112 PUSH DE
F522 C5 1113 PUSH BC
F523 CBBF 1114 RES 7,A
F525 4F 1115 LD C,A
F526 F3 1116 DI ;KEEP WOLVES AWAY FOR A WHILE
F527 ED7335FF 1117 LD (SPSAVE),SP
F528 3157FF 1118 LD SP,TMPSTK+32 ;POINT SP TO TOP LOCAL STACK
F52E DB1C 1119 IN A,(BITDAT)
F530 CBFF 1120 SET 7,A ;SELECT ROM/CRT MEMORY BANK
F532 D31C 1121 OUT (BITDAT),A
1122 ;
1123 ;FIRST REMOVE THE OLD CURSOR CHARACTER FROM THE SCREEN
1124 ;
F534 2175FF 1125 LD HL,CHRSV ;GET CHAR OVERLAYED BY CURSOR
F537 46 1126 LD B,(HL)
F538 2A73FF 1127 LD HL,(CURSOR);LOAD HL WITH CURSOR POINTER
F53B 7C 1128 LD A,H
F53C E60F 1129 AND 00001111B ;INSURANCE THAT HL CAN'T
F53E F630 1130 OR CRTBAS ;EVER POINT OUTSIDE CRT MEMORY
F540 67 1131 LD H,A
F541 70 1132 LD (HL),B ;RMV CURSOR BY RESTORING CHAR
1133 ;
1134 ;PROCESS CHARACTER PASSED IN C
1135 ;
F542 CD65F5 1136 CALL OUTCH
1137 ;
1138 ;NOW STORE A NEW CURSOR CHARACTER AT THE CURSOR LOCATION
1139 ;
F545 7E 1140 LD A,(HL) ;GET CHAR AT NEW CURSOR LOCAT.
F546 3275FF 1141 LD (CHRSV),A ;SAVE FOR NEXT TIME 'CRTOUT' IS
; CALLED
F549 FE20 1142 CP ' ' ;TEST IF CHARACTER IS A SPACE
F54B CBFF 1143 SET 7,A ;THEN TURN ON BIT 7 TO ENABLE
; BLINK
F54D 2003 1144 JR NZ,CRT2-$ ;JUMP IF CHARACTER IS NON-BLANK
F54F 3A76FF 1145 LD A,(CSRCHR) ;ELSE GET CHAR USED FOR CURSOR
F552 77 1146 CRT2: LD (HL),A ;STORE CHAR IN A AS CURSOR MARK
F553 2273FF 1147 LD (CURSOR),HL;SAVE HL AS CURSOR POINTER
1148 ;
F556 ED7B35FF 1149 LD SP,(SPSAVE)
F55A DB1C 1150 IN A,(BITDAT)

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F55C C8BF      1151      RES      7,A      ;SWITCH BACK LOWER 16K OF RAM
F55E D31C      1152      OUT      (BITDAT),A
F560 FB        1153      EI
F561 C1        1154      POP      BC
F562 D1        1155      POP      DE
F563 E1        1156      POP      HL
F564 C9        1157      RET
1158 ;
1159 ;
1160 ;
F565 1178FF    1161 OUTCH: LD      DE,LEADIN
F568 1A        1162      LD      A,(DE) ;GET LEAD-IN SEQUENCE STATE
F569 B7        1163      OR      A
F56A C270F6    1164      JP      NZ,MULTI ;JUMP IF IN A LEAD-IN SEQUENCE
F56D 79        1165      LD      A,C ; ELSE PROCESS CHARACTER IN C
F56E FE20      1166      CP
F570 380F      1167      JR      C,CONTRL-; JUMP IF A CONTROL CHARACTER
F572 71        1168 DISPLA: LD      (HL),C ;ELSE STORE DISPLAYABLE CHAR
F573 23        1169      INC     HL ;AND ADV POINTER TO NEXT COLUMN
F574 7D        1170      LD      A,L
F575 E67F      1171      AND     01111111B ;EXTRACT COLUMN# FROM HL
F577 FE50      1172      CP      80
F579 D8        1173      RET     C ;EXIT IF NOT PAST COLUMN 79
F57A CDE7F5    1174      CALL   RETURN ;ELSE DO AUTOMATIC <CR>
F57D CD42F6    1175      CALL   LFEEED ;AND LINEFEED
F580 C9        1176      RET
1177 ;
1178 ;
1179 ;
F581 E5        1180 CONTRL: PUSH   HL
F582 218FF5    1181      LD      HL,CTLTAB ;SEARCH FOR CONTROL CHARACTER
F585 010D00    1182      LD      BC,CTLSIZ/3;HANDLING SUBROUTINE IN TABLE
F588 CD60F3    1183      CALL   SEARCH
F58B E1        1184      POP     HL
F58C C0        1185      RET     NZ ;EXIT IF NOT IMPLEMENTED
F58D C5        1186      PUSH   BC
F58E C9        1187      RET
;
1188
F58F 1F        1189 CTLTAB: DEFB   ' '-64
F590 1E        1190      DEFB   '^'-64
F591 1B        1191      DEFB   '['-64
F592 1A        1192      DEFB   'Z'-64
F593 18        1193      DEFB   'X'-64
F594 11        1194      DEFB   'Q'-64
F595 0D        1195      DEFB   'M'-64
F596 0C        1196      DEFB   'L'-64
F597 0B        1197      DEFB   'K'-64
F598 0A        1198      DEFB   'J'-64
F599 09        1199      DEFB   'I'-64
F59A 08        1200      DEFB   'H'-64
F59B 07        1201      DEFB   'G'-64
1202
F59C DCF5      1203      DEFW   BELL ;CTL-G IS THE BELL
F59E BEF5      1204      DEFW   BAKSPC ;CTL-H IS CURSOR LEFT
F5A0 CCF5      1205      DEFW   TAB ;CTL-I IS TAB
F5A2 42F6      1206      DEFW   LFEEED ;CTL-J IS CURSOR DOWN
F5A4 2CF6      1207      DEFW   UPCSR ;CTL-K IS CURSOR UP
F5A6 C4F5      1208      DEFW   FORSPC ;CTL-L IS CURSOR RIGHT

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F5A8	E7F5	1209	DEFW	RETURN	;CTL-M IS <CR>
F5AA	11F6	1210	DEFW	CLREOS	;CTL-Q CLEAR TO END-OF-SCREEN
F5AC	03F6	1211	DEFW	CLREOL	;CTL-X IS CLEAR TO END-OF-LINE
F5AE	ECF5	1212	DEFW	CLRSCN	;CTL-Z IS CLEAR SCREEN
F5B0	B6F5	1213	DEFW	ESCAPE	;CTL-[ IS ESCAPE
F5B2	6CF6	1214	DEFW	HOMEUP	;CTL-^ IS HOME UP
F5B4	BAF5	1215	DEFW	STUFF	;CTL-_ IS DISPLAY CONTROL CHARS
		1216			
>0027		1217	CTLSIZ	EQU	\$_-CTLTAB
		1218			
		1219			
F5B6	3E01	1220	ESCAPE:	LD	A,1
F5B8	12	1221		LD	(DE),A
F5B9	C9	1222		RET	
		1223			;SET LEAD-IN SEQUENCE STATE
		1224			;FOR XY CURSOR POSITIONING MODE
		1225			
F5BA	3E04	1225	STUFF:	LD	A,4
F5BC	12	1226		LD	(DE),A
F5BD	C9	1227		RET	
		1228			;SET LEAD-IN SEQUENCE STATE
		1229			;FOR CONTROL CHAR OUTPUT MODE
		1230			
F5BE	7D	1230	BAKSPC	LD	A,L
F5BF	E67F	1231		AND	01111111B
F5C1	C8	1232		RET	Z
F5C2	2B	1233		DEC	HL
F5C3	C9	1234		RET	
		1235			;CHECK FOR LEFT MARGIN
		1236			
F5C4	7D	1237	FORSPC:	LD	A,L
F5C5	E67F	1238		AND	01111111B
F5C7	FE4F	1239		CP	79
F5C9	D0	1240		RET	NC
F5CA	23	1241		INC	HL
F5CB	C9	1242		RET	
		1243			;CHECK FOR RIGHTMOST COLUMN
		1244			
F5CC	110800	1245	TAB:	LD	DE,8
F5CF	7D	1246		LD	A,L
F5D0	E67B	1247		AND	01111000B
F5D2	B3	1248		ADD	A,E
F5D3	FE50	1249		CP	B0
F5D5	D0	1250		RET	NC
F5D6	7D	1251		LD	A,L
F5D7	E6F8	1252		AND	11111000B
F5D9	6F	1253		LD	L,A
F5DA	19	1254		ADD	HL,DE
F5DB	C9	1255		RET	
		1256			;TABS ARE EVERY 8 COLUMNS
		1257			;GET COLUMN COMPONENT OF
		1258			;PREVIOUS TAB POSITION
F5DC	DB1C	1258	BELL:	IN	A,(BITDAT)
F5DE	CBEF	1259		SET	S,A
F5E0	D31C	1260		OUT	(BITDAT),A
F5E2	CBAF	1261		RES	S,A
F5E4	D31C	1262		OUT	(BITDAT),A
F5E6	C9	1263		RET	
		1264			;TOGGLE BIT 5 OF SYSTEM PIO TO
		1265			;TRIGGER BELL HARDWARE TO SOUND
		1266			
F5E7	7D	1266	RETURN:	LD	A,L
F5E8	E680	1267		AND	10000000B
F5EA	6F	1268		LD	L,A
F5EB	C9	1269		RET	
		1270			;MOVE CURSOR POINTER BACK
		1271			;TO START OF LINE
		1272			
F5EC	210030	1272	CLRSCN:	LD	HL,CRTMEM

F5EF	E5	1270	PUSH	HL	
F5F0	110130	1274	LD	DE,CRTMEM+1	
F5F3	01000C	1275	LD	BC,24*128	
F5F6	3620	1276	LD	(HL),'	
F5F8	EDB0	1277	LDIR		;FILL CRT MEMORY WITH SPACES
F5FA	E1	1278	POP	HL	;POINT TO HOME CURSOR POSITION
F5FB	3E17	1279	LD	A,23	
F5FD	3277FF	1280	LD	(BASE),A	;MAKE BASE LINE# BE 23 AND
F600	D314	1281	OUT	(SCROLL),A	; STORE IN SCROLL REGISTER
F602	C9	1282	RET		
		1283			;
		1284			;
F603	E5	1285	CLREOL: PUSH	HL	;SAVE CURSOR POINTER
F604	7D	1286	LD	A,L	
F605	E67F	1287	AND	01111111B	;GET COLUMN# COMPONENT OF
F607	4F	1288	LD	C,A	; CURSOR POINTER INTO C
F608	3E50	1289	LD	A,80	;CALCULATE HOW MANY CHARS
F60A	91	1290	SUB	C	; REMAIN ON CURRENT LINE
F60B	47	1291	LD	B,A	
F60C	CD66F6	1292	CALL	CLR	;CLEAR REST OF LINE @ HL
F60F	E1	1293	POP	HL	
F610	C9	1294	RET		
		1295			;
		1296			;
F611	CD03F6	1297	CLREOS: CALL	CLREOL	;CLEAR REMAINDER OF CURRENT ROW
F614	E5	1298	PUSH	HL	
F615	3A77FF	1299	LD	A,(BASE)	
F618	4F	1300	LD	C,A	;COPY BASE SCREEN ROW# TO C
F619	7D	1301	CLRS1: LD	A,L	
F61A	17	1302	RLA		
F61B	7C	1303	LD	A,H	
F61C	17	1304	RLA		;ROW# COMPONENT OF HL INTO A
F61D	E61F	1305	AND	00011111B	
F61F	B9	1306	CP	C	;SEE IF HL IS AT BOTTOM ROW
					OF SCREEN
F620	280B	1307	JR	Z,CLRS2-\$	;AND LEAVE CLEAR LOOP IF SO
F622	CD37F6	1308	CALL	DNCSR	;ELSE POINT HL TO NEXT ROW DOWN
F625	CD60F6	1309	CALL	CLRLIN	;AND FILL THAT LINE WITH SPACES
F628	18EF	1310	JR	CLRS1-\$	
		1311			
F62A	E1	1312	CLRS2: POP	HL	;RESTR ORIGINAL CURSOR POINTER
F62B	C9	1313	RET		
		1314			;
		1315			;
F62C	1180FF	1316	UPCSR: LD	DE,-128	;SUBTRACT 1 FROM ROW# COMPONENT
F62F	19	1317	ADD	HL,DE	; OF CURSOR POINTER IN HL
F630	7C	1318	LD	A,H	
F631	FE30	1319	CP	CRTBAS	;CHECK FOR UNDERFLOW OF POINTER
F633	D0	1320	RET	NC	
F634	263B	1321	LD	H,CRTTOP-1	;WRAP CURSOR AROUND MODULO 3K
F636	C9	1322	RET		
		1323			;
		1324			;
F637	118000	1325	DNCSR: LD	DE,128	;ADD 1 TO ROW# COMPONENT
F63A	19	1326	ADD	HL,DE	; OF CURSOR POINTER IN HL
F63B	7C	1327	LD	A,H	
F63C	FE3C	1328	CP	CRTTOP	;CHECK FOR OVERFLOW OF POINTER
F63E	D8	1329	RET	C	
F63F	2630	1330	LD	H,CRTBAS	;RESET POINTER MODULO 128*24
F641	C9	1331	RET		
		1332			;
		1333			;
		1334			;
F642	7D	1335	LFEED: LD	A,L	
F643	17	1336	RLA		
F644	7C	1337	LD	A,H	



F645	17	1338	RLA		; EXTRACT ROW# COMPONENT OF HL
F646	E61F	1339	AND	00011111B	
F648	4F	1340	LD	C,A	; COPY ROW# TO C FOR SCROLL TEST
F649	CD37F6	1341	CALL	DNCSR	; MOVE CURSOR TO NEXT ROW DOWN
F64C	3A77FF	1342	LD	A,(BASE)	; TEST IF CURSOR ON BOTTOM ROW
F64F	B9	1343	CP	C	; OF SCREEN BEFORE MOVING DOWN
F650	C0	1344	RET	NZ	; EXIT IF NOT AT BOTTOM
		1345			
F651	E5	1346	PUSH	HL	; ELSE PREP TO SCROLL SCREEN UP
F652	CD60F6	1347	CALL	CLRLIN	; FILL NEW BOTTOM LINE WTH SPACES
F655	29	1348	ADD	HL,HL	
F656	7C	1349	LD	A,H	; GET ROW# PART OF HL INTO A
F657	E61F	1350	AND	00011111B	
F659	3277FF	1351	LD	(BASE),A	; STORE NEW BASE LINE#
F65C	D314	1352	OUT	(SCROLL),A	; SCROLL UP NEW BLANK BOTTM LINE
F65E	E1	1353	POP	HL	
F65F	C9	1354	RET		
		1355			
		1356			
F660	7D	1357	CLRLIN: LD	A,L	
F661	E680	1358	AND	10000000B	; POINT HL TO 1ST COLUMN OF ROW
F663	6F	1359	LD	L,A	
F664	0650	1360	LD	B,80	
F666	3620	1361	CLR: LD	(HL),' '	; STORE ASCII SPACES AT ADDR
					IN HL
F668	23	1362	INC	HL	; AND INCREMENT HL
F669	10FB	1363	DJNZ	CLR-\$	; REPEAT NUMBER OF TIMES IN B
F66B	C9	1364	RET		
		1365			
		1366			
F66C	0E20	1367	HOMEUP: LD	C,' '	; FAKE-OUT CURSOR ADDR ROUTINE
F66E	1817	1368	JR	SETROW-\$	; TO DO HOMEUP ALMOST FOR FREE
		1369			
		1370			
F670	EB	1371	MULTI: EX	DE,HL	; UNCONDITIONALLY RESET LEAD-IN
F671	3600	1372	LD	(HL),0	; STATE TO ZERO BEFORE GOING ON
F673	EB	1373	EX	DE,HL	
F674	FE01	1374	CP	1	
F676	2008	1375	JR	NZ,M2TST-\$	
F678	79	1376	SETXY: LD	A,C	; GET SECOND CHAR OF SEQUENCE
F679	FE3D	1377	CP	'='	
F67B	C0	1378	RET	NZ	; ABORT SEQUENCE IF NOT '='
F67C	3E02	1379	LD	A,2	
F67E	12	1380	LD	(DE),A	; MAKE LEADIN=2 NEXT TIME
F67F	C9	1381	RET		
		1382			
F680	FE02	1383	M2TST: CP	2	
F682	2019	1384	JR	NZ,M3TST-\$	
F684	3E03	1385	LD	A,3	
F686	12	1386	LD	(DE),A	; MAKE LEADIN=3 NEXT TIME
F687	3A77FF	1387	SETROW: LD	A,(BASE)	; ARRIVE HERE ON THIRD CHAR
F68A	B1	1388	ADD	A,C	; OF ESC,'=',ROW,COL SEQUENCE
F68B	D61F	1389	SUB	' '-1	
F68D	D61B	1390	SETR2: SUB	24	
F68F	30FC	1391	JR	NC,SETR2-\$	; VERIFY ROW# BETWEEN 0 AND 23
F691	C61B	1392	ADD	A,24	
F693	F660	1393	DR	CRTMEM.SHR.7	; MERGE IN MSB'S OF CRT MEMORY
F695	67	1394	LD	H,A	
F696	2E00	1395	LD	L,0	
F698	CB3C	1396	SRL	H	
F69A	CB1D	1397	RR	L	
F69C	C9	1398	RET		
		1399			
F69D	FE03	1400	M3TST: CP	3	
F69F	200C	1401	JR	NZ,M4TST-\$	

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F6A1 79      1402 SETCOL: LD      A,C      ;ARRIVE HERE ON FOURTH CHAR
F6A2 D620    1403          SUB      ' '      ;OF ESC, '=' ,ROW, COL SEQUENCE
F6A4 D650    1404 SETC2: SUB      B0
F6A6 30FC    1405          JR       NC,SETC2-* ;MAKE SURE COL# BETWEEN 0 & 79
F6AB C650    1406          ADD      A,B0
F6AA B5      1407          OR       L      ;MERGE IN COL# WITH L
F6AB 6F      1408          LD       L,A
F6AC C9      1409          RET
          1410
F6AD CD72F5  1411 M4TST: CALL   DISPLA   ;DISPLAY THE CONTROL CHAR
F6B0 C9      1412          RET      ;PASSED IN C
          1413 ;
          1414 ;
          1415 ;
          1416 ;
          1417          INCLUDE DISKIO.ASM
          1418 ;*****
          1419 ;*
          1420 ;*          DISK INPUT/OUTPUT DRIVER SUBROUTINE PACKAGE      *
          1421 ;*          FOR WESTERN DIGITAL 1771 DISK CONTROLLER          *
          1422 ;*
          1423 ;*          bullet-proof error recovery added 12-APR-80      *
          1424 ;*
          1425 ;*****
          1426 ;
          1427 ;
          1428 ;EQUATES FOR DISK CONTROLLER PORTS AND COMMAND CODES
          1429 ;
>0010      1430 STSREG EQU      WD1771+0 ;STATUS REGISTER
>0010      1431 CMDREG EQU      WD1771+0 ;COMMAND REGISTER
>0011      1432 TRKREG EQU      WD1771+1 ;TRACK REGISTER
>0012      1433 SECREG EQU      WD1771+2 ;SECTOR REGISTER
>0013      1434 DATREG EQU      WD1771+3 ;DATA REGISTER
          1435 ;
>00B8      1436 RDCMD EQU      10001000B ;READ COMMAND
>00AB      1437 WRTCMD EQU      10101000B ;WRITE COMMAND
>001C      1438 SKCMD EQU      00011100B ;SEEK COMMAND
>00D0      1439 FINECMD EQU      11010000B ;FORCE INTR COMMAND
>000C      1440 RSTCMD EQU      00001100B ;RESTORE COMMAND
>0004      1441 HLOAD EQU      00000100B ;RD/WRT HEAD LOAD ENABLE
          1442 ;
>00C9      1443 RET EQU      0C9H ;SUBROUTINE RETURN INSTR OPCODE
>0066      1444 NMIVC EQU      0066H ;THE NON-MASKABLE INTERRUPT IS
          1445 ;USED FOR DATA SYNC BETWEEN
          1446 ;THE Z-80 AND 1771
          1447 ;
          1448 ;
          1449 ;
F6B1 79      1450 SELECT: LD      A,C      ;GET UNIT# PASSED IN C AND
F6B2 FE04    1451          CP       4      ;CHECK FOR MAXIMUM VALID#
F6B4 D0      1452          RET      NC      ;ERROR IF NUMBER > 3
F6B5 CDB8F7  1453          CALL   TURNON ;MAKE SURE DISKS ARE TURNED ON
F6B8 DB1C    1454          IN       A,(BITDAT)
F6BA 47      1455          LD       B,A      ;SAVE CURRENT DRIVE SELECT DATA
F6BB E6F8    1456          AND      11111000B ;MERGE IN NEW DRIVE UNIT# IN C
F6BD B1      1457          OR       C      ;IN PLACE OF THE CURRENT ONE
F6BE D31C    1458          OUT      (BITDAT),A ;TO SELECT THE NEW DISK DRIVE
F6C0 CDAEF7  1459          CALL   FORCE     ;TEST NEW DRIVE'S READY STATUS

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F6C3	2806	1460	JR	Z,SEL2-*	; AND CONTINUE IF ITS READY
F6C5	78	1461	LD	A,B	
F6C6	D31C	1462	OUT	(BITDAT),A	; ELSE PUT BACK OLD DRIVE SELECT
F6C8	3E80	1463	LD	A,10000000B	; AND RETURN DRIVE-NOT-READY
F6CA	C9	1464	RET		
		1465			
F6CB	2165FF	1466	SEL2: LD	HL,UNIT	; POINT HL TO DRIVE SELECT DATA
F6CE	7E	1467	LD	A,(HL)	; LOAD A WITH CURRENT UNIT#
F6CF	71	1468	LD	(HL),C	; AND STORE NEW UNIT# FROM C
F6D0	FEFF	1469	CP	255	; TEST IF NO DRIVE SELECTED
F6D2	2806	1470	JR	Z,SEL3-*	; YET & SKIP NEXT SEGMENT IF SO
F6D4	23	1471	INC	HL	; POINT TO HEAD POSITION TABLE
F6D5	85	1472	ADD	A,L	; AND ADD IN NEW UNIT# AS INDEX
F6D6	6F	1473	LD	L,A	
F6D7	DB11	1474	IN	A,(TRKREG)	; GET CURRENT HEAD POSITION
F6D9	77	1475	LD	(HL),A	; AND STORE IN TABLE @ HL
F6DA	2166FF	1476	SEL3: LD	HL,TRKTAB	
F6DD	7D	1477	LD	A,L	
F6DE	81	1478	ADD	A,C	; INDEX INTO TABLE TO GET
F6DF	6F	1479	LD	L,A	; HEAD POSITION OF NEW DRIVE
F6E0	7E	1480	LD	A,(HL)	
F6E1	FEFF	1481	CP	255	; TEST IF NEW DRIVE WAS EVER
F6E3	2804	1482	JR	Z,HOME-*	; SELECTED AND DO A HOME IF NOT
F6E5	D311	1483	OUT	(TRKREG),A	; OUTPUT DRIVE'S CURRENT HEAD
F6E7	AF	1484	XOR	A	; POSITION TO THE TRACK REGISTER
F6E8	C9	1485	RET		
		1486			
		1487			
		1488			
F6E9	CDABF7	1489	HOME: CALL	READY	; CLEAR DISK CONTROLLER
F6EC	C0	1490	RET	NZ	; EXIT IF DRIVE NOT READY
F6ED	AF	1491	XOR	A	
F6EE	326DFF	1492	LD	(TRACK),A	; SET TRACK# IN MEM TO ZERO
F6F1	060C	1493	RESTOR: LD	B,RSTCMD	; LOAD B WITH A RESTORE COMMAND
F6F3	CD93F7	1494	CALL	STEP	; EXECUTE HEAD MOVING OPERATION
F6F6	EE04	1495	XOR	00000100B	; GET TRUE TRACK 0 STATUS
F6F8	E69C	1496	AND	10011100B	; MASK TO ERROR BITS
F6FA	C9	1497	RET		; RETURN 1771 STATUS IN A
		1498			
		1499			
		1500			
F6FB	CDABF7	1501	SEEK: CALL	READY	; CLEAR DISK CONTROLLER
F6FE	C0	1502	RET	NZ	; EXIT IF DRIVE NOT READY
F6FF	79	1503	LD	A,C	; GET TRACK# DATA FROM C AND
F700	FE4D	1504	CP	77	; CHECK FOR MAXIMUM VALID#
F702	D0	1505	RET	NC	; FORGET IT IF TRACK# > 76
F703	326DFF	1506	LD	(TRACK),A	; ELSE STORE TRACK# FOR SEEK
F706	D313	1507	OUT	(DATREG),A	; OUTPUT TRACK # TO 1771
F708	061C	1508	LD	B,SKCMD	; LOAD B WITH A SEEK COMMAND AND
F70A	CD93F7	1509	CALL	STEP	; GO SEEK WITH PROPER STEP RATE
F70D	E698	1510	AND	10011000B	; MASK TO READY, SEEK & CRC ERROR
F70F	CB	1511	RET	Z	; BITS AND RETURN IF ALL GOOD
		1512			
F710	CDF1F6	1513	CALL	RESTOR	; ELSE TRY TO RE-CALIBRATE HEAD
F713	C0	1514	RET	NZ	; ERROR IF WE CAN'T FIND TRACK 0
F714	79	1515	LD	A,C	
F715	D313	1516	OUT	(DATREG),A	; OUTPUT TRACK# TO 1771
F717	061C	1517	LD	B,SKCMD	
F719	CD93F7	1518	CALL	STEP	; TRY TO SEEK THE TRACK AGAIN
F71C	E698	1519	AND	10011000B	
F71E	C9	1520	RET		; RETURN FINAL SEEK STATUS IN A
		1521			
		1522			
		1523			

F71F	CDABF7	1525	WRITE:	CALL	READY	; CLEAR THE DISK CONTROLLER
F722	C0	1525		RET	NZ	; EXIT IF DRIVE NOT READY
F723	CB77	1526		BIT	6,A	
F725	C0	1527		RET	NZ	; EXIT IF DISK WRITE-PROTECTED
F726	06AB	1528		LD	B,WRTCMD	
F728	1806	1529		JR	RDWRT-\$	
		1530				
F72A	CDABF7	1531	READ:	CALL	READY	; CLEAR DISK CONTROLLER
F72D	C0	1532		RET	NZ	; EXIT IF DRIVE NOT READY
F72E	0688	1533		LD	B,RDCMD	
F730	2271FF	1534	RDWRT:	LD	(IOPTR),HL	; STORE DISK I/O DATA POINTER
F733	216EFF	1535		LD	HL,SECTOR	
F736	71	1536		LD	(HL),C	; STORE SECTOR# FOR READ/WRITE
F737	23	1537		INC	HL	
F738	70	1538		LD	(HL),B	; SAVE READ/WRITE COMMAND BYTE
F739	23	1539		INC	HL	
F73A	3602	1540		LD	(HL),2	; SET DISK RE-TRY COUNT
F73C	F3	1541	RW1:	DI		; NO INTERRUPTS DURING DISK I/O
F73D	216600	1542		LD	HL,NMIVC	; SAVE BYTE AT NMI VECTOR LOCAT
F740	56	1543		LD	D,(HL)	; IN D FOR DURATION OF READ/WRITE
F741	36C9	1544		LD	(HL),RET	; LOOP AND REPLACE IT WITH A RET
F743	216BFF	1545		LD	HL,RECLN	
F746	46	1546		LD	B,(HL)	; B=NUMBER OF BYTES/SECTOR
F747	0E13	1547		LD	C,DATREG	; C=1771 DATA REGISTER PORT#
F749	2A71FF	1548		LD	HL,(IOPTR)	; HL=DISK R/W DATA POINTER
F74C	3A6EFF	1549		LD	A,(SECTOR)	; GET SECTOR NUMBER
F74F	D312	1550		OUT	(SECREG),A	; OUTPUT SECTOR# TO 1771
F751	CDAEF7	1551		CALL	FORCE	; ISSUE FORCE INTERRUPT COMMAND
F754	CB6F	1552		BIT	5,A	; TO TEST HEAD LOAD STATUS
F756	3A6FFF	1553		LD	A,(CMDTYP)	; GET READ OR WRITE COMMAND BYTE
F759	2002	1554		JR	NZ,RW2-\$	; JUMP IF HEAD IS ALREADY LOADED
F75B	F604	1555		OR	HLOAD	; ELSE MERGE IN HLD BIT
F75D	CDA3F7	1556	RW2:	CALL	CMDOUT	; START 1771 DOING IT'S THING
F760	CB6F	1557		BIT	5,A	; TEST IF COMMAND IS A R OR W
F762	200D	1558		JR	NZ,WLOOP-\$	; AND JUMP TO THE CORRECT LOOP
F764	76	1559	RLOOP:	HALT		
F765	EDA2	1560		INI		
F767	C264F7	1561		JP	NZ,RLOOP	
F76A	CD9CF7	1562		CALL	BUSY	; LOOP UNTIL 1771 COMES UN-BUSY
F76D	E69C	1563		AND	10011100B	; MASK OFF TO READY,NOT FOUND,CRC
F76F	180B	1564		JR	RW3-\$	; AND LOST DATA STATUS BITS
		1565				
F771	76	1566	WLOOP:	HALT		
F772	EDA3	1567		OUTI		
F774	C271F7	1568		JP	NZ,WLOOP	
F777	CD9CF7	1569		CALL	BUSY	
F77A	E6BC	1570		AND	10111100B	; MASK OFF AS ABOVE + WRT FAULT
F77C	216600	1571	RW3:	LD	HL,NMIVC	
F77F	72	1572		LD	(HL),D	; RESTORE BYTE @ NMI VECTOR
F780	FB	1573		EI		
F781	CB	1574		RET	Z	; RETURN IF NO DISK I/O ERRORS
F782	2170FF	1575		LD	HL,RETRY	
F785	35	1576		DEC	(HL)	; DECREMENT RE-TRY COUNT AND
F786	2002	1577		JR	NZ,RW4-\$	; EXECUTE COMAND AGAIN IF NOT=0
F78B	B7	1578		OR	A	
F789	C9	1579		RET		; ELSE RETURN 1771 ERROR STATUS
		1580				
F78A	216DFF	1581	RW4:	LD	HL,TRACK	
F78D	4E	1582		LD	C,(HL)	; GET TRACK# FOR THIS OPERATION
F78E	CD6BF6	1583		CALL	SEEK	; TRY TO RE-CALIBRATE THE HEAD
F791	18A9	1584		JR	RW1-\$	; BEFORE READ OR WRITE AGAIN
		1585				
		1586				
		1587				

```

F793 3A6AFF 1588 STEP: LD A, (SPEED) ; GET STEP SPEED VARIABLE
F796 E603 1589 AND 00000011B
F798 B0 1590 OR B ; MERGE WTH SEEK/HOME COMND IN B
F799 CDA3F7 1591 CALL CMDOUT ; OUTPUT COMMAND AND DELAY
F79C DB10 1592 BUSY: IN A, (STSREG)
F79E CB47 1593 BIT 0, A ; TEST BUSY BIT FROM
F7A0 20FA 1594 JR NZ, BUSY-$ ; 1771 AND LOOP TILL=0
F7A2 C9 1595 RET
1596 ;
1597 ;
1598 ;
F7A3 D310 1599 CMDOUT: OUT (CMDREG), A ; OUTPUT A COMMAND TO THE 1771
F7A5 CDABF7 1600 CALL PAUSE ; WASTE 44 MICROSECONDS
F7A8 E3 1601 PAUSE: EX (SP), HL
F7A9 E3 1602 EX (SP), HL
F7AA C9 1603 RET
1604 ;
1605 ;
1606 ;
F7AB CDB8F7 1607 READY: CALL TURNON ; KEEP THOSE DISKS SPINING FOLKS
F7AE 3ED0 1608 FORCE: LD A, FINCMD ; ISSUE FORCE INTERRUPT COMMAND
F7B0 CDA3F7 1609 CALL CMDOUT
F7B3 DB10 1610 IN A, (STSREG) ; READ STATUS REGISTER CONTENTS
F7B5 CB7F 1611 BIT 7, A ; TEST DRIVE NOT READY BIT
F7B7 C9 1612 RET
1613 ;
1614 ;
1615 ;
F7B8 3E1E 1616 TURNON: LD A, 30
F7BA 326CFF 1617 LD (MOTOR), A ; RE-LOAD MOTOR TURN-OFF TIMER
F7BD CDABF7 1618 CALL PAUSE
F7C0 DB1C 1619 IN A, (BITDAT)
F7C2 CB57 1620 BIT 2, A ; TEST IF MOTORS HAVE STOPPED
F7C4 C8 1621 RET Z ; AND EXIT IF STILL TURNED ON
F7C5 E6BB 1622 AND 10111011B ; ELSE RE-ENABLE DRIVE SELECTS
F7C7 D31C 1623 OUT (BITDAT), A ; AND ACTIVATE THE MOTOR RELAY
F7C9 C5 1624 PUSH BC
F7CA 0600 1625 LD B, 0 ; SET READY LOOP MAX TIMEOUT
F7CC CDDCF7 1626 TURN2: CALL WAIT ; WAIT 1/93 SECOND & TEST READY
F7CF 2802 1627 JR Z, TURN3-$ ; EXIT LOOP IF DRIVE READY
F7D1 10F9 1628 DJNZ TURN2-$ ; ELSE TRY AGAIN UP TO 256 TIMES
F7D3 0609 1629 TURN3: LD B, 9
F7D5 CDDCF7 1630 TURN4: CALL WAIT ; GIVE ABT 1/10 SEC MORE DELAY
F7D8 10FB 1631 DJNZ TURN4-$
F7DA C1 1632 POP BC
F7DB C9 1633 RET
1634 ;
1635 ;
F7DC DB1B 1636 WAIT: IN A, (CTC3) ; GET CURRENT CTC3 COUNT VALUE
F7DE 4F 1637 LD C, A
F7DF DB1B 1638 WAIT2: IN A, (CTC3)
F7E1 B9 1639 CP C ; SEE IF CTC3 CHANGED BY 1 COUNT
F7E2 28FB 1640 JR Z, WAIT2-$ ; AND LOOP UNTIL IT CHANGES
F7E4 18CB 1641 JR FORCE-$ ; THEN TEST DRIVE READY STATUS
1642 ;
1643 ;
1644 ;
1645 ;
1646 ;
F7E6 0000 1647 ROMEND: DEFW 0 ; TAIL OF FREE MEM LINKED LIST
1648 ;
>FF00 1649 ORG RAM
1650 INCLUDE MEMORY.ASM

```

```

1651 ;*****
1652 ;*
1653 ;*      STORAGE ALLOCATION FOR 256 BYTE SCRATCH RAM      *
1654 ;*
1655 ;*****
1656 ;
1657 ;
1658
>FF00 1659 VECTAB EQU      $          ; INTERRUPT VECTOR TABLE STARTS
>FF00 1660 SIDVEC: DEFS    16         ; SPACE FOR 8 VECTORS FOR SID
>FF10 1661 CTCVEC: DEFS    8          ; SPACE FOR 4 VECTORS FOR CTC
>FF18 1662 SYSVEC: DEFS    4          ; SPACE FOR 2 VECTORS FOR SYSTEM
;
>FF1C 1663 GENVEC: DEFS    4          ; SPACE FOR 2 VECTORS FOR
;
;                                GENERAL PIO
1664 ;
1665 ;
1666 ;KEYBOARD DATA INPUT FIFO VARIABLES
1667
>FF20 1668 FIFO:   DEFS    16         ; CONSOLE INPUT FIFO
>FF30 1669 FIFCNT: DEFS    1          ; FIFO DATA COUNTER
>FF31 1670 FIFIN:  DEFS    1          ; FIFI INPUT POINTER
>FF32 1671 FIFOUT: DEFS    1          ; FIFO OUTPUT POINTER
>FF33 1672 LOCK:   DEFS    2          ; SHIFT LOCK CHAR+FLAG BYTE
1673 ;
1674 ;
1675 ;STACK POINTER SAVE AND LOCAL STACK FOR INTERRUPT ROUTINES
1676
>FF35 1677 SPSAVE: DEFS    2          ; USER STACK POINTER SAVE AREA
>FF37 1678 TMPSTK: DEFS    32         ; LOCAL STACK FOR INTERRUPTS
1679 ;
1680 ;
1681 ; 'SOFTWARE' VECTORS FOR INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES
1682
>FF57 1683 TIKVEC: DEFS    2          ; 1 SEC INTERRUPT ROUTINE VECTOR
>FF59 1684 PINVEC: DEFS    2          ; PARALLEL CONSOLE INPUT VECTOR
>FF5B 1685 SINVEC: DEFS    2          ; SERIAL CONSOLE INPUT VECTOR
1686 ;
1687 ;
1688 ;CLOCK-TIMER INTERRUPT VARIABLES
1689
>FF5D 1690 TIKCNT: DEFS    2          ; BINARY CLOCK TICK COUNTER
>FF5F 1691 DAY:   DEFS    1          ; CALENDAR DAY
>FF60 1692 MONTH: DEFS    1          ; MONTH
>FF61 1693 YEAR:  DEFS    1          ; YEAR
>FF62 1694 HRS:   DEFS    1          ; CLOCK HOURS REGISTER
>FF63 1695 MINS:  DEFS    1          ; MINUTES REGISTER
>FF64 1696 SECS:  DEFS    1          ; SECONDS REGISTER
1697 ;
1698 ;
1699 ;DISK I/O DRIVER VARIABLES
1700
>FF65 1701 UNIT:   DEFS    1          ; CURRENTLY SELECTED DISK#
>FF66 1702 TRKTAB: DEFS    4          ; 4 DRIVE HEAD POSITION TABLE
>FF6A 1703 SPEED: DEFS    1          ; SEEK SPEED FOR 1771 COMMANDS
>FF6B 1704 RECLN: DEFS    1          ; SECTOR RECORD LENGTH VARIABLE
>FF6C 1705 MOTOR: DEFS    1          ; DRIVE MOTOR TURN-OFF TIMER
>FF6D 1706 TRACK: DEFS    1
>FF6E 1707 SECTOR: DEFS    1

```

```

>FF6F 1) CMDTYP: DEFS 1 ;COMMAND BYTE FOR READS/Writes
>FF70 1709 RETRY: DEFS 1 ;DISK OPERATION RE-TRY COUNT
>FF71 1710 IOPTR: DEFS 2 ;DISK I/O BUFFER POINTER
1711 ;
1712 ;
1713 ;
1714 ;CRT OUTPUT DRIVER VARIABLES
1715
>FF73 1716 CURSOR: DEFS 2 ;CURSOR POINTER
>FF75 1717 CHRSAV: DEFS 1 ;CHAR OVERLAYED BY CURSOR
>FF76 1718 CSRCHR: DEFS 1 ;CHAR USED FOR A CURSOR
>FF77 1719 BASE: DEFS 1 ;CURRENT CONTENTS OF SCROLL
; REGISTER
>FF7B 1720 LEADIN: DEFS 1 ;STATE OF LEAD-IN SEQUENCE
; HANDLER
1721 ;
1722 ;
1723 ;NULL PAD COUNT FOR SERIAL OUTPUT DELAY
1724
>FF79 1725 NULLS: DEFS 1 ;# OF NULLS SENT AFTER CONTROL
; CHARS.
1726 ;
1727 ;
1728 ;LISTHEAD POINTER FOR DYNAMIC MEMORY ALLOCATION SCHEME
1729
>FF7A 1730 FREPTR: DEFS 2
1731 ;
1732 ;
1733 ;CONSOLE MONITOR PROGRAM VARIABLES
1734
>FF7C 1735 PARAM1: DEFS 2 ;STORAGE FOR NUMBERS READ
>FF7E 1736 PARAM2: DEFS 2 ;FROM LINE INPUT BUFFER
>FF80 1737 PARAM3: DEFS 2 ;BY 'PARAMS' SUBROUTINE
>FF82 1738 PARAM4: DEFS 2
>FF84 1739 ESCFLG: DEFS 1 ;CONSOLE ESCAPE FLAG
>FF85 1740 COFLAG: DEFS 1 ;CONSOLE OUTPUT TOGGLE
>FF86 1741 LAST: DEFS 2 ;LAST ADDRESS USED BY 'MEMDMP'
>FF8B 1742 LINBUF: DEFS 64 ;CONSOLE LINE INPUT BUFFER
1743 ;
1744 ;
1745 ;
1746 ;
1747 END

```

ERRORS=0000



## BIGBOARD MISC. ADDENDA

### PFM USER'S MANUAL

The "VERIFY" command has been deleted in order to add the new S "SWITCH" command to the PFM monitor.

The S command is used to switch console output from the "signed on" device to the other output. If you have signed on to the Serial device as the console I/O (i.e. the first Return after a reset was typed on the Serial terminal keyboard) and you wish to redirect the output to the BisBoard video, simply type "S" followed by a return.

If, however, you signed on using the ASCII keyboard and video output combination, and you want to redirect the system output to a 300 Baud Serial device, simply type "S" with a Return then "S" with a Return a second time.

If the default value of 300 baud on the Serial device is not acceptable, then use the following procedure to define a new baud rate. Make a note of the desired baud rate, and refer to the Hex to baud conversion table on page 8 of the Theory of Operation. Select the corresponding Hex value of the desired baud rate. Referring to the PFM user's manual, output this hex value to Port OC Hex using the "O" command. Type O OC,<DATA>. The new selected baud rate is valid until a system Reset, a CF/M boot, or another baud rate is selected.

Selecting a new baud rate MUST be done BEFORE using the "S" command. It is mandatory that the baud rates of the serial device and the Bis Board serial channel B must be set equal. Incompatible baud rates can cause unpredictable system operation!!!

### ASCII KEYBOARD

Bit 8 (KB7) of the keyboard MUST be grounded.

The component legend on the PC board is incorrect at connector J2. The "14" should read "2", the "Keyboard Connector Pin Assignments" in the Theory of Operation is CORRECT as shown.

### CTC OPTION

To utilize the CTC function of auto timeout of the disk drives, jumper pins 3 and 4, 7 and 8 on JB2.

### SERIAL I/O OPTION

To connect a serial terminal to Serial Channel B, use the "M" jumpers on JB5 as shown in the "Serial I/O Strapping Options" in the Theory of Operation.

Under the construction section for this option we neglected to instruct that an 18 pin socket be soldered at U107 and a 5.0688 mhz crystal be soldered at Y3. Also the 8116 baud rate generator must be installed at U107.

### VIDEO OUTPUT

Some brands of video monitors may require adjustment of the Vertical Height and Horizontal Width controls for proper size.

### KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER...

The Bis Board clears the screen and waits for a Return before PFM signs on.



You cannot Boot CP/M or read a diskette with the "R" command if you do not have a drive connected.

DO NOT test memory above EFFF Hex or you will KILL PFM.

If your system starts acting strange, immediately recheck the power supply voltages.

A cap marked 101J is 100 pf while a "103" is a .01 mfd. Also an NEC D780C is a Z-80 CPU chip.

Any factory installed components or modifications should be left alone!

The MC1488 and MC1489 line drivers NORMALLY run warm.

If you plug any cable in backwards, the chances are something will be blown!

Poor soldering will potentially cause MORE problems than anything else.

Software on cassette cannot be loaded into the Bis Board.

#### IMPORTANT!

When using the Bis Board with only a partial compliment of I/O options, one or more jumpers must be added to complete the priority chain. The priority chain goes from the Serial I/O to Keyboard PIO to the Optional Parallel I/O (PIO) to the Real Time Clock (CTC)

If you are running your Bis Board with Basic I/O (no options) then a Jumper is required between pins 6 and 7 on U113.

If you add the Serial Option (SIO) later, then the Jumper on U113 must be removed.

If the Serial Option is on board, and no optional Parallel Option has been added, then the addition of the CTC requires a Jumper at U89 pin 22 to pin 24.

If the CTC only is added to the Basic I/O configuration, then BOTH of the above mentioned Jumpers are required.

If the Parallel Option only is added to Basic I/O then the Jumper at U113 pins 6,7 is needed.

A Bis Board with ALL I/O options added REQUIRES NO JUMPERS.

*U52 IS A 14 PIN DEVICE!  
THE SILK SCREEN LEGEND IS NOT CORRECT.*



# GEORGE RISK INDUSTRIES, INC.

## MODEL 753 APPLICATION NOTES

Read carefully before assembling or using your keyboard!

The Model 753 Keyboard was designed as a physical and electrical equivalent to the ASR-33-style Keyboard. Since most modern hardware supports both upper-and-lower-case alphanumeric characters, the 753 outputs both upper-and-lower-case. Most of the Model 33 TTY shifted and control codes are also available. Provisions are made for upper-case only operation, selectable parity, and either positive or negative logic data and strobe output.

1. It is possible to use the Model 753 Keyboard with nearly every microcomputer input board, video board, etc. on the market. Some minor hardwiring may be required in certain cases. Since it is impossible to give step-by-step instructions for wiring the keyboard interface with all possible combinations of hardware, we'll instead try to describe the basic procedure used.
  - A. The 753 is capable of driving one standard TTL unit load. You must supply appropriate buffers if your interface applies a greater load to data and strobe lines. The keyboard will drive 5-6' of cable without buffering.
  - B. Both +5 VDC and -12 VDC must be supplied to the keyboard. (Optional DC-DC converter available). Both supply currents are 20 MA, max.
  - C. Designers of the 753's encoder chip chose to allow the data to fluctuate between key depressions. Your interface must ignore all data unless a strobe signal is present.
  - D. The MOS-LSI encoder is highly static-sensitive. Handle it with care! Replacement chips are \$7.50 each, and our flat "fix-it-fee" is \$15.00.
2. Interconnecting the Keyboard. The 753 is designed to work into an 8 bit parallel data input port. Study the interface schematic to determine the proper data polarity (pos. true or neg. true), method of sensing the strobe signal, and which data input is LSB, and MSB.
3. Your interface cable now must connect the appropriate data inputs of your interface to the 756 card-edge connector. Note that there are 2 bit 6 signals, one for UC/LC, and one for UC-only. Connect the input directly, or through an SPDT Switch as shown in fig. 1 for selectable "Alpha-Lock" operation. Use of parity is at your option, as many devices do not support parity checking.
4. Connect the power supplies, and ground as shown. You must jumper the data-strobe invert pin on the connector--either to +5 for negative logic output, or ground for positive logic. Parity select must be jumpered if you are using parity.
  - 1) The keyboard should now be operational. Double-check all wiring with a VOM before applying power! Insert the encoder only with power off, and with great care!
6. Some interfaces require a pulsed strobe rather than the level provided by the 753, fig. 2 shows a simple way of solving this problem. Adjust the pulse width by varying the R-C values (1 MS shown).
7. Some software requires certain control codes not assigned to keys on the 753. The user-defined keys (Repeat, Break, & Here-Is) may be hardwired for these functions. Connect one side of each switch to the appropriate pin shown on the schematic (over).
8. Maintenance. The keys may be cleaned with ordinary soap and water. Protect the MOS encoder with the conductive foam when handling or transporting the keyboard.

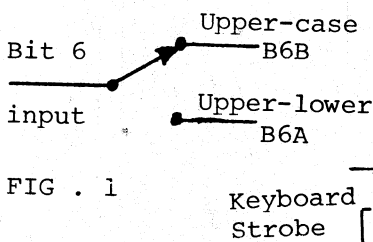


FIG. 1

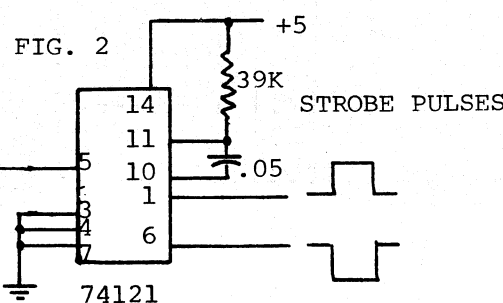
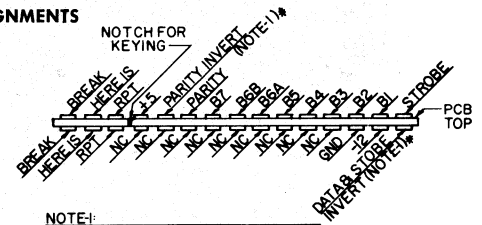


FIG. 2

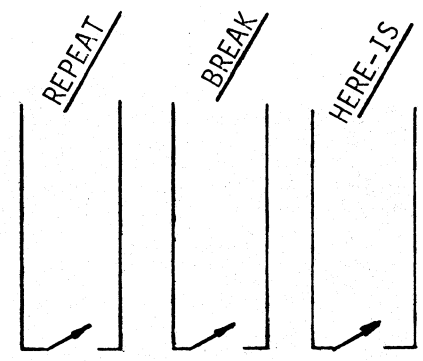
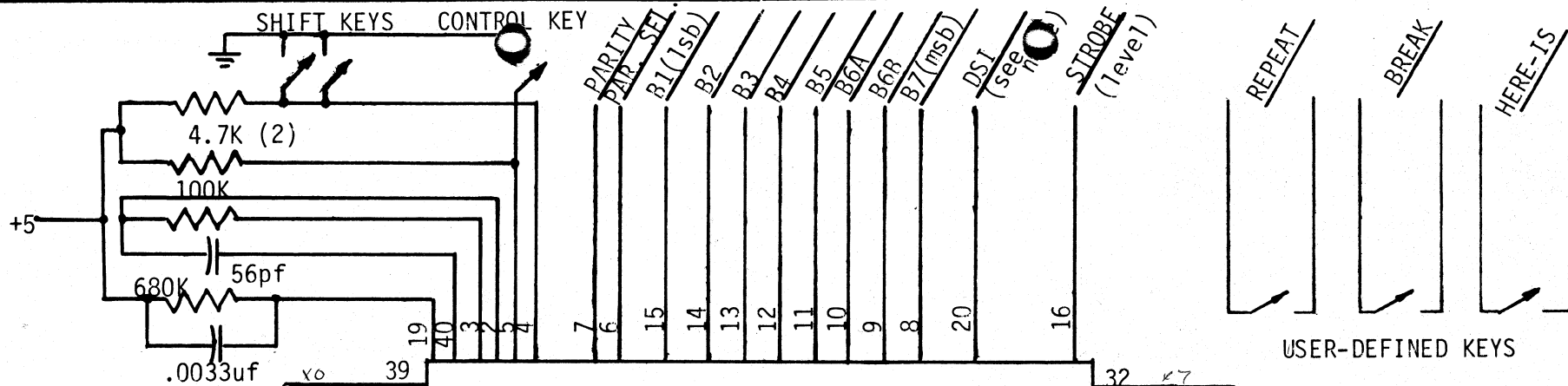
### PIN ASSIGNMENTS



NOTE-1:

JUMPER#	DATA AND STROBE OUTPUTS	PARITY OUTPUT
+5	NEG. LOGIC	EVEN
GND.	POS. LOGIC	ODD

2-B6A PROVIDES BOTH UPPER AND LOWER CASE OPTION  
 B6B PROVIDES UPPER CASE ONLY  
 3-RPT, BRK., HERE IS ARE EXTERNAL CONTACT CLOSURES.  
 4-DRIVE CAPABILITY IS ONE TTL UNIT LOAD  
 5-TYP CONNECTOR CINCH 251-15-30 (NOT INCL.)



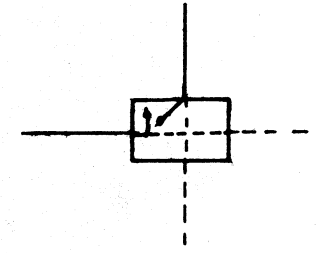
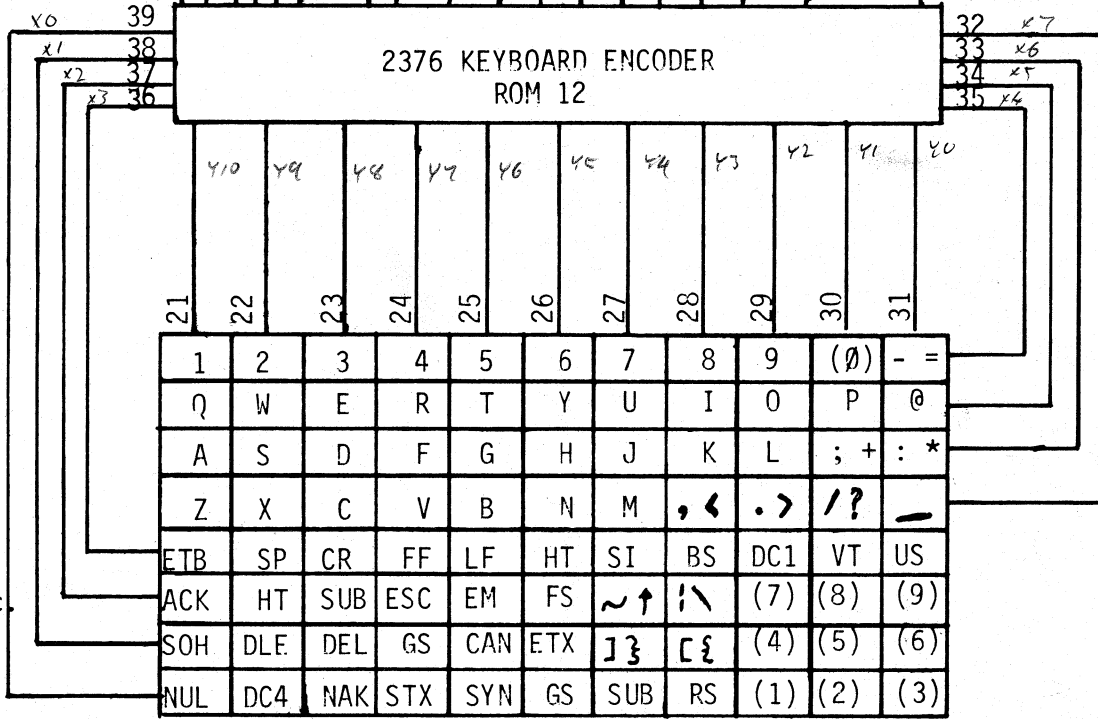
USER-DEFINED KEYS

POWER PINS:

	+5	-12	GND
AY-5-2376	1	18	17

Note: Elexon DC-512 DC-DC Converter mounts on board if -12v not available.

11. Jumper DSI (data-Strobe invert) to +5 for neg. logic, to GND for pos. logic.
  10. Strobe level goes when data is valid.
  9. B6A is UC and LC.
  8. Use B6B for UC only.
  7. Repeat, Break, Here-is not encoded.
  6. Numbers in boxes are ASCII keycodes.
  5. Output drive capacity 1 std. TTL load.
  4. All outputs TTL-CMOS compatible.
  3. ( ) indicates optional Numeric Pad key.
  2. Capacitors are disc ceramic.
  1. All Resistors 1/4watt, carbon comp.
- NOTES:



MATRIX INTERSECTION DETAIL  
Each keyswitch connects the two matrix lines beneath it together. For example, joining pin 21 and 35 produces ASCII "1" at the output.

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES TOLERANCES ON FRACTIONS DECIMALS ANGLES  
± 1/64 XX ± .01 XXX ± .005 ± 0°30'

MATERIAL	FINISH
----------	--------

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**GEORGE RISK INDUSTRIES, INC.**  
**KIMBALL, NEBRASKA**

SCALE: NONE	APPROVED BY:	DRAWN BY hs
DATE: 1-15-78		REVISED

ELECTRICAL SCHEMATIC - 753 KEYBOARD

DASH NO.	NEXT ASSY	FINAL ASSY	NEXT ASSY	FINAL ASSY
APPLICATION			QTY REQD	

SIZE	DRAWING NUMBER
A	2-753-003

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR SINGLE SIDED MODEL 753 KEYBOARD

This sheet supercedes all other instructions or specifications. PLEASE READ CAREFULLY!

Assembly instructions on your packaging card are NOT correct. Your Model 753 uses a new, single sided printed circuit board, instead of the double sided board shown on the card. Please substitute the instructions on this sheet for those printed on the reverse side of the packaging card. Retain this sheet for future reference.

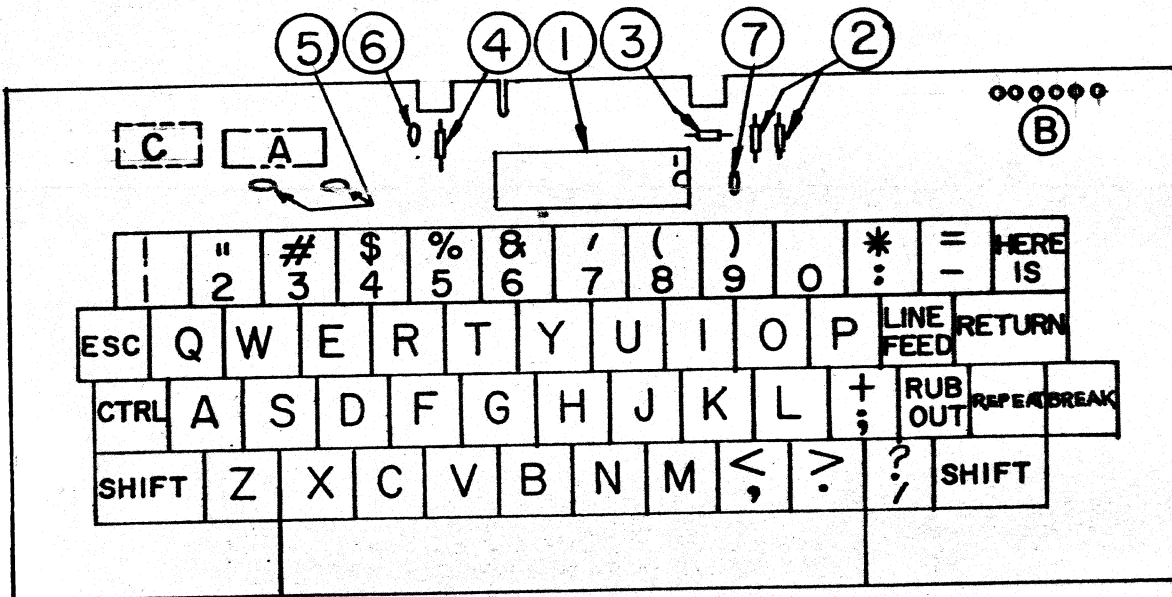
THERE IS NO CHANGE TO INSTRUCTION STEPS 1,2,4,5, or 7. Follow the directions on the card.  
Step 3. PARTS LOCATION IS CHANGED.

Refer to the drawing below to install the resistors, capacitors, and other parts. Note proper orientation of the 40 pin IC socket.

Step 6. CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENTS ARE CHANGED.

Refer to the new connector drawing below to wire up your interface cable. Notice that the drawing is shown looking at the solder side of the pc board. Be sure to double check all connections before applying power, and measure correct voltages at the 40 pin socket before inserting the 40 pin encoder IC. Observe all precautions for handling the MOS encoder, per the instructions.

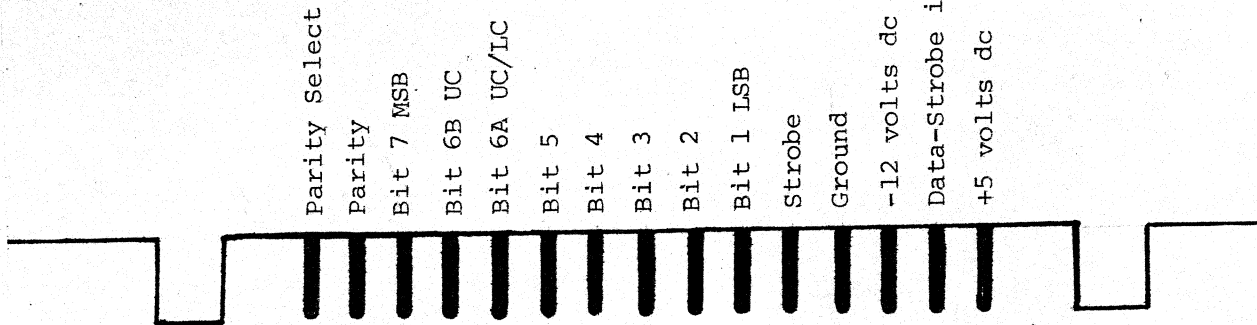
Aside from the above changes, your 753 keyboard is exactly the same as the previous model, and as added benefits, it has greater static resistance, is more tolerant of spilled liquids, etc, because no exposed traces are on the top side of the board, and has no troublesome plated-thru holes to worry about. The "User defined" keys are terminated at solder pads, to allow the use of our standard 15P 15 position card edge connector. We hope you enjoy using your new and better Model 753 keyboard.



- 1 KR2376 I.C.
- 2 4.7K resistors
- 3 100K resistor
- 4 680K resistor
- 5 .05 uf capacitors
- 6 .0033 uf capacitor
- 7 56 pf capacitor
- A optional DC512 converter for +5 volt only use
- B USER DEFINED KEY termination area
- C "Kluge Area"

CARD EDGE CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENTS

Connector type: Cinch 251-15-30 (not incl)



View of card-edge connector, looking at solder side  
-Connect to B6B for Upper case only, to B6A for upper and lower case, selectable by shift keys.  
-Jumper Data strobe invert pin to ground for positive logic output, to +5 for negative logic output.