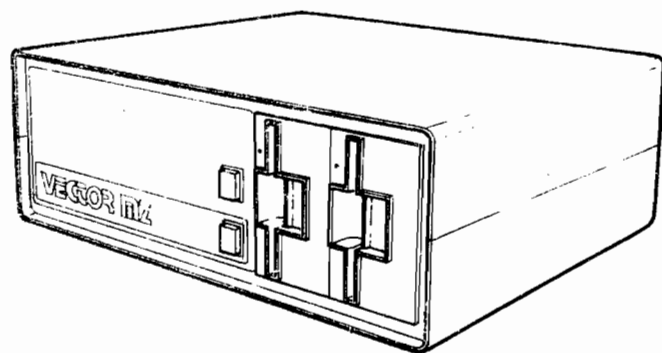
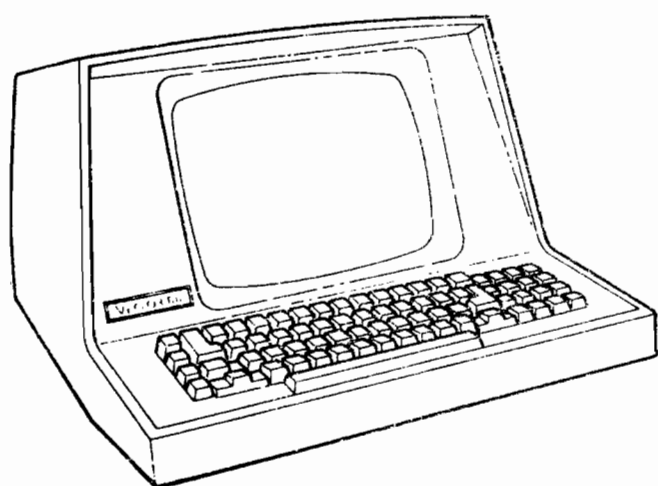


Flashwriter II

Users Guide



FLASHWRITER II BOARD

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Revision Numbers

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Vector Graphic Flashwriter II Board

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Description of the Board

The Flashwriter II Video Board is Vector Graphic's advanced 80 x 24 memory mapped video board. By "80 x 24" we mean that the board displays characters on the screen in 24 rows of 80 characters each. Each character is made up of an 8 x 10 matrix of dots.

The Flashwriter II can be installed in ANY S-100 8080 or Z-80 computer, including existing Vector Graphic computers, in order to convert the existing memory mapped display to 80 x 24, or to make use of memory mapped video for the first time if a serial terminal had been used. It can be used with almost any standard computer video monitor, since it can produce either separate or combined video and sync signals. However, the monitor must have a band width of at least 12 MHz. The board is definitely applicable to the Vector Graphic Mindless Terminal, which requires separate signals. (Note: in this manual, the word "monitor" refers to a video display unit, and the word "Monitor" with an upper-case M refers to a kind of computer program which handles basic housekeeping functions for the computer.)

The Flashwriter II makes use of the most up-to-date ideas in circuit design such as flicker-free updating of the screen, separate sync outputs for video monitors requiring it, on-board user-programmable PROMs storing the character set, on-board socket for a video-driver and/or Monitor, Jump-on-Reset capability, to be used if the on-board video-driver socket is used, the availability of inverted or non-inverted vertical sync signals, the availability of combined or separate video and sync signals, and the capability for reverse video. To make the board adaptable to many different systems, you are free by using jumpers to specify the memory addresses used by the on-board video memory RAM and the on-board video driver.

Further, a parallel keyboard input port is incorporated on the board, with the port numbers changeable by jumper anywhere from 00 and 01 (status and data) up to 0E and 0F. Although the board is shipped jumpered so that it strobes the keyboard data into the input latch on the rising edge of the key-depression strobe, a jumper can be installed to strobe the data on the falling edge, as required by some keyboards. The board can also be jumpered to generate an interrupt when a key is depressed, instead of waiting to be polled.

A particularly useful feature of the board is the ability to accept a user-created character set, which can be either a 128 or 256 character set. If a 256 character set is desired, then the user must sacrifice the use of reverse video. The board is shipped with a 128 character set, on a PROM. This set consists of the 96 standard ASCII characters and 16 special graphics characters which can be used to build graphics images or large characters.

Instructions are provided for creating your own character set and encoding it on 2708 or 2716 EPROMs (the latter for a 256 character set), if desired.

Instructions are given in this manual for writing programs to use the board. In addition, the user can purchase, if not already included in his computer system, the Vector Graphic Extended Systems Monitor with video driver, Version 3 EV-II. Before making this decision, section 3.2.1 should be read. Use of this Monitor will eliminate some or all of the assembly language programming necessary to use the board. The EVIOS program, a sophisticated video driver used with the Flashwriter I board, cannot be used with the Flashwriter II board, but Version 3 of the Monitor makes it largely unnecessary. For user's familiar with Flashwriter I, this is partly due to the fact that Flashwriter II does not have a separate memory block containing character attributes. In Flashwriter II, there are no special vertical and horizontal lines outside of those in the graphics characters, there is no reduced intensity, and the graphics characters are produced in response to ASCII codes 00 to 1F and 80 to 9F.

The Flashwriter II board is a major addition to the Vector Graphic product line. Vector Graphic has now applied its well known excellence in video display quality and product flexibility to the creation of an advanced 80 x 24 video display board.

1.2 Description of the Manual

This manual provides a discussion of the theory of operation of the Flashwriter II, and a User's Guide describing 1) when and how to modify the board's electronics and PROM's, 2) how to program for the board, how to adjust the TV monitor, and how to connect the board to keyboard and video. Since the board is not sold as a kit, assembly information and parts list are not included.

II. THEORY OF OPERATION

A block diagram of the video display module is shown on page 4-5. Each of the blocks is comprised of several integrated circuits as shown on the schematic diagram on page 4-7.

2.1 Keyboard Port

Starting with the keyboard port, U46 is an 8 bit latch which internally stores the data from the keyboard coming through J1 when the STB (pin 11) input goes low. A jumper option allows the correct strobe polarity to be selected. U46 contains a service request flip flop which is set by the same strobe edge that latches the data, causing \overline{INT} to go low (pin 23). This signal can optionally be connected to \overline{PINT} on the bus (pin 73) for interrupt driven keyboard input, or can be tested by accessing the status port. Two adjacent ports are always occupied by the status and data with the status being the lower one. The port address is decoded by U39 and the associated sections of U27 and U38. A jumper allows the selection of port addresses from 0 and 1 to E and F. (Each pair of ports refers to status and data, respectively.) Signals \overline{INPS} and \overline{INPD} enable tristate bus drivers U45 and U21 to gate the \overline{INT} signal and data onto the bus at the appropriate time. Both inverted and non-inverted status are available, for keyboard drivers using different conventions. The vertical blanking signal is also available, from the status port, for use as a 60Hz clock signal, or for synchronizing data transfers with the vertical retrace.

2.2 Horizontal Sync Circuitry

The timing for the characters, horizontal blanking and horizontal sync pulse is provided by U15, U29, U3 and U1. A crystal oscillator at 14.318 MHz provides the clock for all the signals. This is the frequency at which the individual dots making up the characters are displayed. U15 divides this clock by 8 to generate a character clock output every time a new character is to be displayed. This signal is further divided by U29 and U3 to generate a horizontal period of 63.69 micro-seconds. The outputs H0-H6 are binary outputs representing the 80 character positions per line. H7 goes high at the end of the displayed line of characters, and is used as the horizontal blanking signal. At the count of 207, decoded by U2 pin 8, the counter string is preset to the value of 94 and starts counting over again. This signal also triggers U1, a dual one-shot to generate a horizontal sync pulse. The delay of this pulse can be varied by the horizontal position potentiometer to allow centering the display on the TV screen.

2.3 Vertical Sync Circuitry

The vertical sync counters U6, U4 and U5 are clocked by the horizontal sync pulse from U1 pin 5 to produce a count from 0 to 261. Each row of characters occupies 10 scan lines. U6 is a decade counter, so it generates a terminal count (TC) every 10 lines. The displayed characters occupy 240 lines, and U19 pin 12 goes low at the count of 240 to blank the display. A vertical sync pulse is generated by a section of U5 and U20 pin 1 which is 2 lines long, from 240 to 242. This is slightly shorter than a standard TV sync signal, and produces a minimum disturbance to the horizontal sync of the TV. The video output remains blanked until the counters are preset to 0 at the count of 261 for a total of 262 scan lines.

2.4 Memory Address Multiplexer

The on board memory is multiplexed between the CPU and the sync circuitry. This is done using tristate drivers U40, U41, U28 and the tristate outputs of U16. Thus when the CPU addresses memory, the address bus signals drive the memory address inputs, and while the characters are displayed on the screen, the address inputs are generated by the sync circuitry. One complication is that since 80 is not a binary power, there is not a convenient separation of horizontal and vertical address inputs. 80 is divisible by 16, so the least significant 4 bits from U29 are applied directly to the memory address inputs. The remaining 3 horizontal counter outputs H4-H6 and the vertical sync signals V0-V4 are mapped into 7 bits using a 256 x 8 ROM U16. This effectively maps the displayed characters in a linear fashion into the 2K of address space occupied by the memory. Since $80 \times 24 = 1920$, there are 128 locations in RAM that are not displayed on the screen.

If the memory is addressed by the CPU, it will not be able to generate the proper output to be displayed on the screen. This would cause undesirable glitches, or flashes of light on the screen as the display was being written into. To prevent this, access is inhibited by the CPU except during the horizontal retrace interval. U12 provides the necessary arbitration and pulls PRDY (pin 72) low to put the CPU in a wait state until it can access the memory. Two sections of U12 provide delays to ensure that control is transferred properly. U12 pin 13 provides a delay to ensure that the CPU has finished its current memory access cycle, and U12 provides a similar delay to ensure that the memory access time is satisfied before the CPU proceeds. The data bus is buffered by U44 and U33.

2.5 Memory Latch

The combined access time of the memory and the character generator ROM exceeds the character period of 558 ns. Thus the data is "pipelined" using U34 and U35 to latch the memory data. This

provides 558 ns access time for both the RAM and character generator. The output of U34, U35 is delayed by one character clock period from the sync counter outputs, while the data strobed into the dot shift register U8 is delayed two character clocks. To compensate for this delay, it is necessary to delay the horizontal blanking signal also. This is done using sections of U35, and the output of pin 12 is H Blank DLD, the delayed horizontal blanking signal.

2.6 Character Generator and Shift Register

The dot patterns for each character are generated by U22 and U23. The 8 bit output from these user programmable EPROMs is supplied in parallel to U8 which shifts the dots out at the high dot clock (14.318 MHz) rate. The addressing of U22, 23 is arranged so that there are several options as far as the ROMs are concerned. U22 generates the top 8 lines of each character cell. If only upper case characters are used with no descenders, this is the only ROM required. For the descenders of lower case characters and graphic symbols, a second ROM is required (U23) which generates the bottom two lines of each character cell. If in addition, a full 256 characters are used, U22 is replaced with a TMS 2716. For the 128 character ASCII character set, the most significant memory bit is not required. This is normally jumpered to U7 pin 12 to control the reverse video. If the 256 character set is used, this bit is connected to U22 pin 20 to select the upper half of the ROM. More information on this subject is provided in the User's Guide, Section III of this manual.

2.7 Video Combiner

The horizontal and vertical sync signals are available at J2 pin 4,5 for monitors such as the Ball Brothers TV 120 used in the Vector Graphic Mindless Terminal which require separate sync and video. U19 pin 8 is the combined video and blanking signal which is available at J2 pin 3 with the proper polarity for the Mindless Terminal. The sync signals and video are combined in the circuitry associated with U10, and are available at J2 pin 1. The horizontal and vertical sync are first combined in U7 and then summed with the video using the open collector outputs of U10 and the resistive network. The resistor values have been chosen to give the proper sync and video amplitudes and to provide a 75 ohm source impedance to drive a terminated video cable. Very good video rise and fall times are obtained with this circuit. In order to compensate for the limited bandwidth of most TV monitors, some high frequency preemphasis is provided by the 470 pf capacitor shunting the 100 ohm output resistor. If the video display is not satisfactory, it may be improved by changing this value.

2.8 Monitor ROM Circuit

A socket is provided for a 2708/2716 ROM to be used as a monitor and/or video driver. U26 selects both the address for the video memory RAM and also the ROM with jumper options every 2K in the upper 16K of memory. A Jump on Reset flip flop consisting of U9 sections has two functions: 1) to disable RAM after the system is powered up or reset; 2) to enable the on-board Monitor ROM at address 0. If the first three instructions of the ROM are JMP XX03, where XX00 is the normal ROM address, then when the system is powered on or the reset key is depressed, these instructions will be executed, causing the CPU to continue executing with the 4th byte of the ROM. After the jump takes place, the circuitry automatically resets the flip flop and restores normal operation of the RAM. Circuitry is also provided to generate MWRITE, a signal produced in some computers by the front panel. This is not required in Vector Graphic equipment as it is generated by the Z-80 CPU board.

III. USER'S MANUAL

3.1 Modifications of the Flashwriter II Board

The sub-sections within this section describe each of the possible modifications which can be made to the Flashwriter II Board. The Flashwriter II Board, both to allow for the use of the graphics character set on-board, and to allow for the use of the graphics character set on-board. In each sub-section, the location of the modification of the board is used if the modification is to be made. A description of the modification might make the modification more difficult to carry out. This section should be read carefully to determine what those modifications constitute the standard Flashwriter II Board. In order to find the location of the modification, refer to the diagrams on page 4-1.

3.1.1 Creating a Graphics Character Set

The Flashwriter II Board has a built-in 128 character ASCII character set plus 128 graphics characters. You will find a diagram of this character set on page 4-1. The graphics characters can be used to create graphics on the screen. These 128 characters are those that are stored in the on-board RAM. The code for each character is stored in the lower 7 bits of each stored byte. The eighth bit of each byte converts the character into reverse video (black on white) or normal video. Reverse video graphics characters are found on page 4-2.

The characters are stored in PROM's U22 and U23. Each character consists of an 8 by 10 matrix of cells, as illustrated on page 4-1. PROM U22 stores the first 8 lines (lines 0 to 7) and U23 stores the last 2 lines (lines 8 and 9). The lowest addresses on U22 contain the first line of all 128 characters, then come the second lines of all 128 characters, and so on, up to the eighth line of all 128 characters. Line 9 completes the characters with the ninth and tenth lines.

If you wish to replace these characters, you need only create a new pair of PROM's, using the arrangement described above. For a nominal fee, Vector Graphic will do this for you. You must provide Vector Graphic with a drawing of each character, darkening the appropriate cells in an 8 by 10 matrix. Use the blank character form on page 4-3. Note that if you limit yourself to only upper-case characters, not using the bottom two lines in each character, you will not need the U23 PROM. To order custom character PROM's from Vector Graphic, please contact the company directly to make arrangements.

You can also create a full 256 character set. To do this, you use a

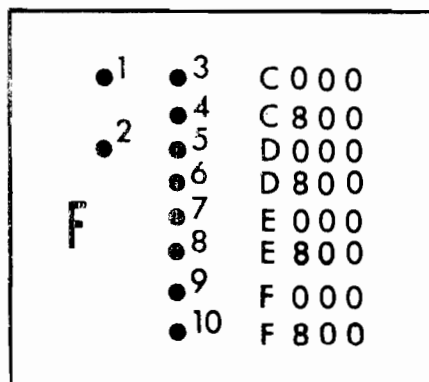
TMS 2716 2K x 8 PROM or equivalent for U22, and 2708 for U23. The data is organized in the same way as with a 128 character set, except that 256, instead of 128, consecutive addresses contain the first lines of all the characters, and so on for each line in the character matrices. With a 256 character set, you sacrifice the use of reverse video, because all 8 bits of each byte are used to designate the character. Vector Graphic will also create the PROM's for you for a 256 character set, for an appropriate fee. Use both of the blank character forms found on pages 4-3 and 4-4 when sending your character set to Vector Graphic, putting the first 128 characters on the first page, and the second 128 characters on the second page.

The board is shipped jumpered for a 128 character set. Jumpers must be changed as follows for a 256 character set.

	<u>128 character set</u>	<u>256 character set</u>
Area I	2 - 1	Cut 2 - 1
Area B	2 - 4	2 - 1
	3 - 1	3 - 4
		Cut 2 - 4
		Cut 3 - 1
Area E	1 - 3	1 - 3
	2 - 5	Cut 2 - 5
		2 - 4

3.1.2 Changing the Address of the Video Memory

2K of RAM are provided on-board for storage of the current screen image. Since the screen contains only 1920 character locations, the last 128 bytes of this RAM is available for any other purpose. The board is shipped with this RAM addressed at D000. Since the Vector Graphic Extended Systems Monitor assumes this location, do not change it if you are using the video driver in this Monitor, unless you are willing to modify the Monitor on PROM. If you do want to change the address of video memory, a jumper must be changed in Area F. The jumper which determines the address of the RAM goes from pad 2 to one of the 8 pads below it. Each of the 8 pads corresponds to one address, as indicated in the diagram below. Cut the existing jumper and install a new one as required.



3.1.3 Putting a Monitor PROM on the Board

The Flashwriter II board is not shipped with a Monitor PROM on the board. However, socket U42 is available for either a 1K 2708 or a 2K 2716 PROM holding a Monitor and/or video driver. This program can be one of the Vector Graphic Monitors (see section 3.2.1) or one you have written yourself (see section 3.2.2.) (Note that in Vector Graphic computers the Monitor PROM resides on the 12K PROM/RAM board.) If you do install a Monitor PROM on the Flashwriter board in U42, it will function if the board is properly jumpered. Refer to sections 3.1.4, 3.1.5, and 3.1.6.

3.1.4 Address of the Monitor PROM on the Board

If you choose to use the socket provided on the board for a Monitor and/or Video Driver PROM, you must put a jumper in Area F to specify the address of this PROM. The jumper goes from pad 1 to one of the 8 pads below it. Each of the 8 pads corresponds to one address, as indicated in the diagram in section 3.1.2. Obviously, you cannot use the same block of memory that is used for the on-board RAM.

3.1.5 Specifying whether Monitor PROM on Board is 2708 or 2716

If you choose to use the socket provided on the board for a Monitor and/or video driver PROM, the chip used can be either a 1K or 2K chip, i.e. a 2708 or 2716 respectively. The board is shipped to accept a 1K PROM, as determined by the jumpers in Area D. In order to use a 2716 PROM, cut the jumpers from 1 - 4 and from 2 - 3 and replace with a jumper from 1 - 3 and a jumper from 4 to Area M. (There is only one pad in Area M.)

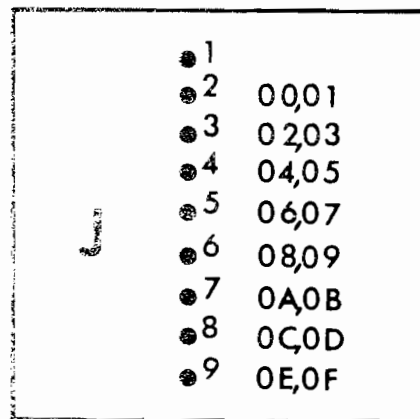
3.1.6 Enabling Jump on Reset

At this time, the Flashwriter II board is not shipped with a Monitor PROM, and therefore is not responsible for Jump-on-Reset. If you install a PROM on the board, you will want to enable Jump-on-Reset. If this is enabled, when the operator powers on the system or depresses the front panel reset switch, the CPU will automatically read the first 3 bytes of the Monitor PROM on the board. Thus, the first three bytes of the Monitor PROM must be a jump to some other address in memory. Usually this address is simply the next address on the same PROM, namely the beginning address of the PROM plus 3.

In order to enable Jump on Reset, install a jumper in Area C from 1 - 2, and in Area K from 1 - 2. If you are writing your own Monitor PROM, then the program which begins at the 4th byte of the PROM must be an appropriate response to the reset.

3.1.7 Changing the Keyboard Port Address

Normally the keyboard is accessed through ports 00 and 01 (status and data, respectively). You can change this to any consecutive pair of ports up to 0E and 0F. This is done by changing the jumper in Area J. Cut the existing jumper. Then, install a jumper from pad 1 to the pad corresponding to the desired port address, as illustrated below.



3.1.8 Changing the Polarity of Vertical Sync Signal

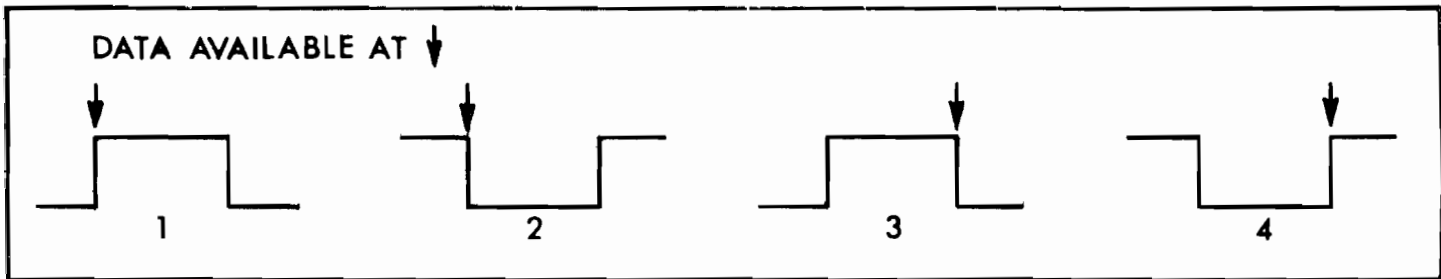
The board is shipped to output an inverted vertical sync signal, as required by the Vector Graphic Mindless Terminal. If you are using a video monitor which requires a non-inverted vertical sync signal, then cut the jumper in Area A from 1 - 2, and install a jumper from 1 - 3.

3.1.9 Obtaining MWRITE

The composite S-100 signal MWRITE is produced by the Vector Graphic Z-80 CPU board. In other computers, it is produced by the front panel. If your computer does not generate MWRITE, then you will need it in order to write to memory. The Flashwriter II board will generate it if you place a jumper in area G, from 1 - 2.

3.1.10 Changing the Polarity of the Keyboard Strobe

There are 4 common types of strobes generated by keyboards to indicate that a key has been depressed, as illustrated below:



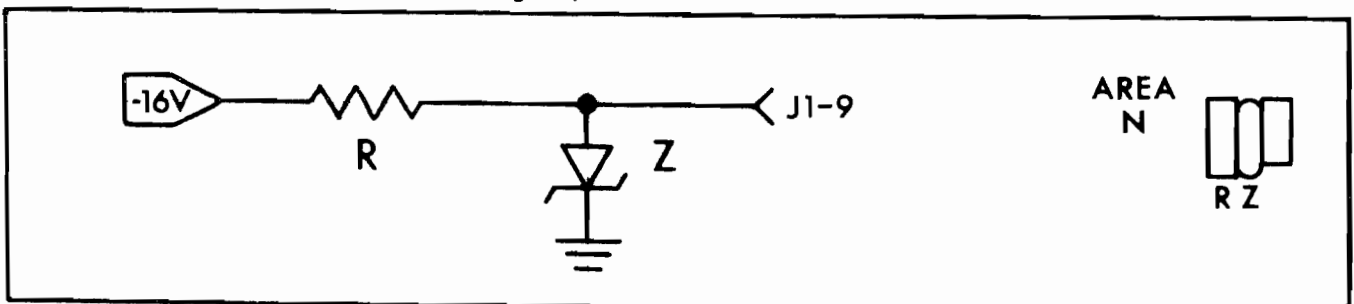
The first type is the one used by the keyboard on the Vector Graphic Mindless Terminal. Both it and the fourth type require that the key data be strobed into the Flashwriter keyboard latch on the rising edge of the strobe. The Flashwriter II board is shipped to strobe the data into the latch on the rising edge. On the other hand, if your keyboard generates the second or third type of strobe, cut the jumper in Area H.

3.1.11 Using Interrupt Driven Software

If you want the keyboard to generate an interrupt whenever a key is depressed, put a jumper in Area L from 1 - 2. If this jumper is not in place, then keyboard data can only be obtained by polling the status port. (See section 3.2).

3.1.12 Supplying a Keyboard with a Negative Voltage Power Supply

If you have a keyboard which requires a negative voltage power supply in addition to the +5V, and you are technically oriented, then there are pads in Area N of the board to install a zener regulated power supply. The circuit diagram on the left, below, will be completed if you insert the correct resistor and zener in Area N, as shown on the right, below.



The zener voltage will depend on the keyboard requirements if it is needed at all, and the resistor should be selected to bias the zener with at least 10 mA of current in addition to the current required by the keyboard. For example, with a keyboard requiring 10 mA of current at -6V, the zener could be a IN752A (5.6V) and the resistor could be $10/.02 = 500$ ohms (470 nominal). The zener power dissipation would be 60 mw and the resistor dissipation would be 200

mw. Use a 1/2 watt resistor to allow for higher supply voltages.

3.1.13 Using a Spare Key on the Keyboard for Reset

If your keyboard has an extra key not connected to the keyboard encoder logic, it can be used to reset the system, as an alternate to the reset key on the front panel. This is not possible with the Vector Graphic Mindless Terminal. Simply connect the key so that when it is depressed it grounds pin 11 of J1, the keyboard socket. See section 3.4.3 for a diagram of J1.

This pin is connected to pin 75 on the bus (PRESET). When the line is grounded by depressing the key, the jump-on-reset circuit on this or another board will enable the Monitor PROM on the same board.

3.1.14 Accessing the 50 Hz Vertical Blanking Signal

Bit 5 of the input status port is low during vertical retrace.

3.2 Programming for the Flashwriter II Board

3.2.1 Vector Graphic Extended Systems Monitor 3 EV-II

By far the most convenient way to use the Flashwriter II board is through the use of the Vector Graphic Extended Systems Monitor, Version 3, Option EV-II or CV-II. This program comes on a PROM to be installed in position 8 on the Vector Graphic 12K PROM/RAM board. The Monitor is NOT automatically included with any order of the Flashwriter II board, and therefore must be ordered as a separate item. If you are upgrading a system from a Flashwriter I board, the Extended System Monitor used for that board will not work with Flashwriter II. You must order Monitor 3.

In contrast with earlier Vector Graphic Monitors, the video driver in Monitor Version 3 allows you to write anywhere on the screen, either by moving the cursor from the keyboard or entering X,Y coordinates from an assembly language or BASIC program. (BASIC must have POKE, as does M.BASIC provided with Vector Graphic Systems.) It also allows you to toggle reverse video from program or keyboard, and offers several less significant additional features. Both Monitor Version 3 and earlier versions contain keyboard input routines. Option EV-II interfaces to parallel keyboards, while Option CV-II interfaces to serial keyboards as on printing

terminals.

In addition to the video driver, and keyboard input routines, the Version 3 Monitor offers a wide range of useful utility programs, including ASCII Dump, Hex Dump, Jump to Micropolis Bootstrap Loader (D800), Compare Blocks of Memory, Jump to Extension PROM (C400 - the start of MZOS or a user written PROM), Find Two Bytes, Go To and Execute, Input from a Port, Jump to Loaded DOS (jumps to the warmstart location of MZOS or MDOS, whichever is running), Jump to 0000, Move Memory Block, Non-destructive Memory Test, Output to Port, Accessing Program Memory (for displaying and changing consecutive addresses), Compute Checksum, Jump to DC00, Search for Single Byte, Test Memory, Jump to 2A00, Wide Screen ASCII Dump, Exchange Memory Blocks, Keyboard Echo, and Zero or Fill Memory. These routines are accessed when the Monitor Executive routine is running, as indicated by the Monitor prompt *.

Version 3 of the Monitor contains several methods of displaying characters. Although the documentation to the Monitor describes these, a review here is useful. The basic technique is to call the video driver (CALL C006) with the desired character in the A register. This is sometimes called "sending" a character to the driver. This is the method used by all Vector Graphic operating system software such as MDOS and MZOS to display characters. By itself, this can only be used to display normal alphanumeric characters, those with codes between 20 and 7F (Hex). (The driver converts the codes higher than 7F to the corresponding code from 00 to 7F, by changing the 8th bit from 1 to 0.) Then, only the codes between 20 and 7F are displayed. Any code between 00 and 1F is interpreted as a command rather than a character, or if not a valid command, then ignored.

How then are graphics characters displayed? To get around the above restrictions in order to print characters outside the range 20 to 7F, first put the character you want to print in the B register, then put Hex 05 in the A register, and then call the video driver at C006. If the character is from 80 to FF, then it will be displayed in reverse video if your board is jumpered for reverse video as shipped. If not jumpered for reverse video and you are using a 256 character set, then codes 80 to FF will produce whatever characters are specified in the character generator PROM (see section 3.1.1.) If the character is from 00 to 1F, the corresponding graphics character will be displayed, or whatever other character is stored in the character PROM if you have created your own character set.

cancel, send another Control-T.

3.2.2 Displaying Characters Without Using the Vector Graphic Monitor Video Driver

This section is of concern if you are bypassing the Vector Graphic Extended Systems Monitor video driver, or writing your own video driver.

To display a character somewhere on the screen, simply write the corresponding ASCII code into the appropriate RAM location, using the RAM on the Flashwriter II board. Unless you have changed the location of this RAM as described in section 3.1.2, it is the 2K block from D800 to E7FF. Since the screen is 80 x 24, the last 128 bytes of this block are not used. The first location of this RAM corresponds to the upper left-hand corner of the screen, and successive locations move across the screen from left to right, going to the left edge of the next line down at the end of each line.

If the board is used as shipped, the characters which will be produced by each ASCII code are shown on the diagrams on pages 4-1 and 4-2. This includes special graphics characters which you can use to build graphic images such as pictures or large letters. Note that the characters from 30 to 9F are reverse video versions of those from 20 to 1F. Similarly, if you display a character having a code from A0 to FF, it will be the reverse video version of normal alphanumeric characters from 20 to 7F. (This assumes that the board is jumpered for reverse video, as shipped.) As explained in 3.1.1, you may create your own characters to replace those supplied with the board.

If you are writing your own Monitor program, including a video driver, you can if you choose install this PROM on the Flashwriter Board. The socket is labelled U42 on the board. If you do this, you should refer to sections 3.1.3, 3.1.4, and 3.1.5 in order to make appropriate hardware modifications if necessary.

3.2.3 Producing Reverse Video

This section specifically covers reverse video, even though it has been discussed in preceding sections. Reverse video refers to displaying a character in black, on a white background. This section is only relevant if the Flashwriter Board is jumpered for reverse video, as shipped from Vector Graphic, rather than for a 256 character set. (See section 3.1.1.)

The easiest way to cause reverse video is to go the Monitor Executive routine (if you have the Vector Graphic Monitor Version 3) by depressing ESC on the keyboard. Then depress Control-T (CTRL and

T keys simultaneously). Any characters displayed after that will be in reverse video, until another Control-T is depressed.

Any character stored in the Video Memory RAM will be displayed as a reverse video character if the 8th bit of the character is a 1. This corresponds to Hex codes 80 to FF. If the 8th bit is 0, i.e. codes 00 to 7F, video will be normal. In other words, if you display a character with a code between 80 and FF, it will be the reverse video version of the corresponding character between 00 and 7F. The chart on page 4-1 shows characters corresponding to 00 to 7F (Hex). On page 4-2 a number of additional graphics characters are shown having codes from 80 to 9F (Hex). Notice that the graphics characters from 80 to 9F are reverse video versions of those from 00 to 1F. In the same way, if you store in video RAM the codes beyond 9F, that is A0 to FF, they will be displayed as the reverse video versions of the normal ASCII characters, having codes 20 to 7F.

There are three ways to store the reverse video characters in video memory. First, you can create the appropriate 8 bit code in a program and then store it in video RAM. For the second and third methods you must have the Vector Graphic Monitor Version 3.

As the second method, you can send the character Control-T (14 Hex) to the video driver. This is how the method given in the first paragraph of this section works. Control-T toggles reverse video, so that any characters sent after it, assuming they are in the displayable range, i.e. between 20 and 7F, will be displayed in reverse video (i.e. the driver will set the 8th bit.) The Control-T itself will not be displayed.

(Sending a character to the video driver means putting the code in the A register and calling C006. The Monitor Executive routine, and M.BASIC and MDOS do this automatically when displaying a character on the screen, so that all you have to do is cause the character to be displayed in any way available. For example, since the Monitor Executive echoes characters as they are entered, just depress Control-T on the keyboard after the Monitor prompt * in order to toggle reverse video. In contrast, the MZOS executive will pass Control-T (and all other Control characters) only if it is the first character of a line. The CP/M executive will not pass it at all, so that you cannot send a control-T from the keyboard under the CP/M executive.

Third, you can send the character Control-E (05 Hex) to the video driver. Following this, you can put any character code in register B and call C006, and the code will be displayed. If it is in the range 80 to FF, then it will be reverse video because the 8th bit is set in these codes. Refer to the Monitor documentation for more discussion of Monitor commands.

3.2.4 Determining Whether a Character is in the Keyboard Buffer

This section is of concern if you are not using the keyboard input routine in the Vector Graphic Monitor. Bit 6 of the status port (usually port 00, unless the board is jumpered as described in section 3.1.6) is high and bit 0 is low when a character is available in the data port. You can test either one of these bits. When the test is successful, simply input the data from the data port (data port = status port + 1).

3.2.5 Accessing the Vertical Blanking Signal

For programmers interested in accessing the vertical blanking signal, bit 5 of the status port is low during vertical retrace and high at all other times.

3.3 Adjusting Your TV Monitor

If your monitor is the Mindless Terminal from Vector Graphic, then refer to the handbook for the Mindless Terminal instead of this section.

The FLASHWRITER is designed to utilize every line of the TV raster (picture). Therefore, some adjustment of the TV monitor is usually required to make all of the characters visible on the screen. Other adjustments may also be necessary. Most monitors have the following controls, either at the rear of the set, or as in the case of the Hitachi, inside the back panel. Often times an insulated screw driver is necessary to turn the controls.

1. HEIGHT - controls the amplitude of the vertical deflection.
2. VERTICAL LINEARITY - controls the line spacing usually at the top of the picture.
3. WIDTH - controls the amplitude of the horizontal deflection.
4. CENTERING - controls the positioning of the raster on the tube.
5. HORIZONTAL HOLD - sets the frequency of the horizontal oscillator.
6. VERTICAL HOLD - sets the frequency of the vertical oscillator.
7. BRIGHTNESS - sets the background picture brightness.
8. CONTRAST - sets the video amplifier gain.

Begin the adjustment of the set with the HEIGHT and VERTICAL linearity. Fill the screen with a pattern of characters. (If you are using the Vector Graphic Extended Systems Monitor, then enter Z

D000 D7FF 30 following the Monitor prompt. The missing character in the bottom line is normal - it is the cursor location.) Adjust the VERTICAL control, which is usually at the rear of the set, until all the characters fit on the screen with an adequate margin on top and bottom. Notice whether the top line of characters is exactly the same height as the bottom line. If it is not, adjust the VERTICAL LINEARITY control until it is. These controls tend to interact to some degree, so several adjustments back and forth may be necessary until a satisfactory adjustment is obtained. Do not be concerned if the display is not exactly centered from top to bottom. The HORIZONTAL HOLD should now be adjusted so that the control is in the center of the range over which the display is in sync, i.e., no characters are misspoken. For some types of displays, this may be over the whole range. At this point, the horizontal position control on the Flashwriter Board should be adjusted so that the rows of characters are centered on the screen horizontally. This control is the small black potentiometer on the upper left hand corner of the board.

Hopefully, at this point you have satisfactorily adjusted your display. If the characters extend off the sides of the display, it will be necessary to adjust the WIDTH control. Some newer sets do not have WIDTH controls. If you are electronically oriented, you can handle this as follows: You can install a choke in series with the horizontal deflection yoke. Local radio-TV stores may be able to supply a width choke if this is necessary, or it is possible to wind one on a small powdered iron form on a cut-and-try basis. Another possibility is to slightly increase the high voltage if the set has this adjustment.

After this, if the display is not exactly centered, it may be desirable to adjust the centering rings on the deflection yoke. On the rear of the deflection yoke are two metal rings with tabs protruding from them. These rings are magnetized, and by rotating them independently, the display can be shifted in any direction up to 1/2 inch or so.

The adjustment of the BRIGHTNESS and CONTRAST should be so that the background is just barely blacked out or slightly grey, while the characters are just bright enough. Too much contrast will result in excessive overshoot on the left edges of the characters, or "hot spots" in the characters.

3.4 Connecting the Board to the Video Display and the Keyboard

This section is only relevant if the board is purchased as a separate item, not already integrated into a computer at the factory.

The 6-pin molex connector, called J2, jutting from the top left corner of the board is used to connect the board to the video

display. The pins are numbered 1 to 6 from the left. Pin 1 is composite video, pin 2 is ground, pin 3 is TTL video, pin 4 is horizontal sync, and pin 5 is vertical sync. Accompanying the board in the same shipping container, you will find a small envelope containing one 6-socket molex connector, and 6 small pins that insert into it. Solder the wires of a cable of your choice onto as many pins as you need. Then, insert these pins into the sockets corresponding to the pins on J2 which you require, as described in sections 3.4.1 and 3.4.2.

As an alternate to using the enclosed 6-socket connector and assembling your own cable, Vector Graphic supplies two cables factory assembled, which you can use if one or the other meets your needs. They are described in sections 3.4.1 and 3.4.2.

3.4.1 Connecting a Video Display Requiring Separate Sync and Video

Access pins 2, 3, 4, and 5 of J2.

The cable supplied with the Vector Graphic Mindless Terminal comes with an appropriate socket attached. If you have ordered the Vector Graphic Mindless Terminal, then this cable will be enclosed with it. Use of this cable is described in the Mindless Terminal manual. You may discard the socket and insertable pins accompanying the Flashwriter II board.

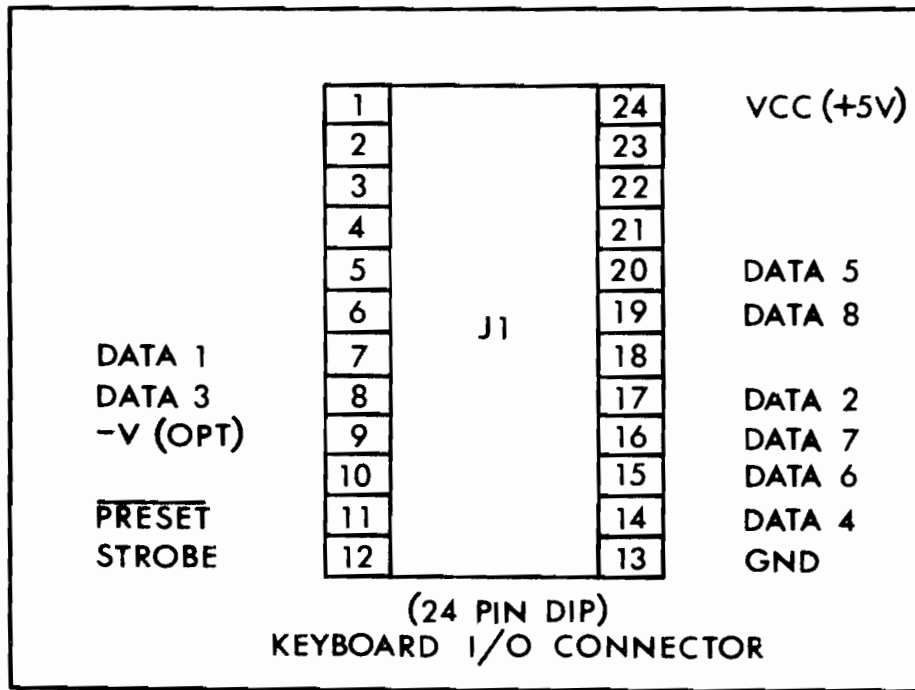
3.4.2 Connecting a Video Display Requiring Combined Sync and Video

Access pins 1 and 2 of J2. If you are using a monitor having a coaxial cable, you will probably want to assemble a cable having a compatible socket at one end, and install it in the rear of your computer, with the other end connected to J2 of the Flashwriter Board.

You can order from Vector Graphic a cable equipped with a 2-socket molex connector at one end and a BNC (circular) socket at the other end which can be installed in the rear panel of a computer. When ordering, refer to it as the "VBC" cable. Vector Graphic computers have cutouts at the rear which are the right size for this socket.

3.4.3 Connecting a Keyboard

The keyboard is connected via a 24-pin dip plug to socket J1 on the right side of the board. The following diagram shows the pin assignments:



The cable shipped with the Vector Graphic Mindless Terminal has a properly wired 24-pin dip plug already attached. Simply plug it in. The use of pins 9 and 11 are discussed in sections 3.1.12 and 3.1.13.

Vector Graphic Flashwriter II Board

Revision 2 2/7/79

REVERSE VIDEO 8TH BIT IS SET

BINARY DIGITS	HEX 1 DIGITS	REVERSE VIDEO 8 TH BIT IS SET																					
		4 →	3 →	2 →	1 →	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F		
8 7 6 5	2	D7	D0	D7	D0	D7	D0	D7	D0	D7	D0	D7	D0	D7	D0	D7	D0	D7	D0	D7	D0	D7	D0
1 0 0 0	8	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0
1 0 0 1	9	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0
1 1 1 0	A	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0
1 1 1 1	B	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0
1 1 0 0	C	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0
1 1 0	D	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0
1 1 1 0	E	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0
1 1 1 1	F	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0

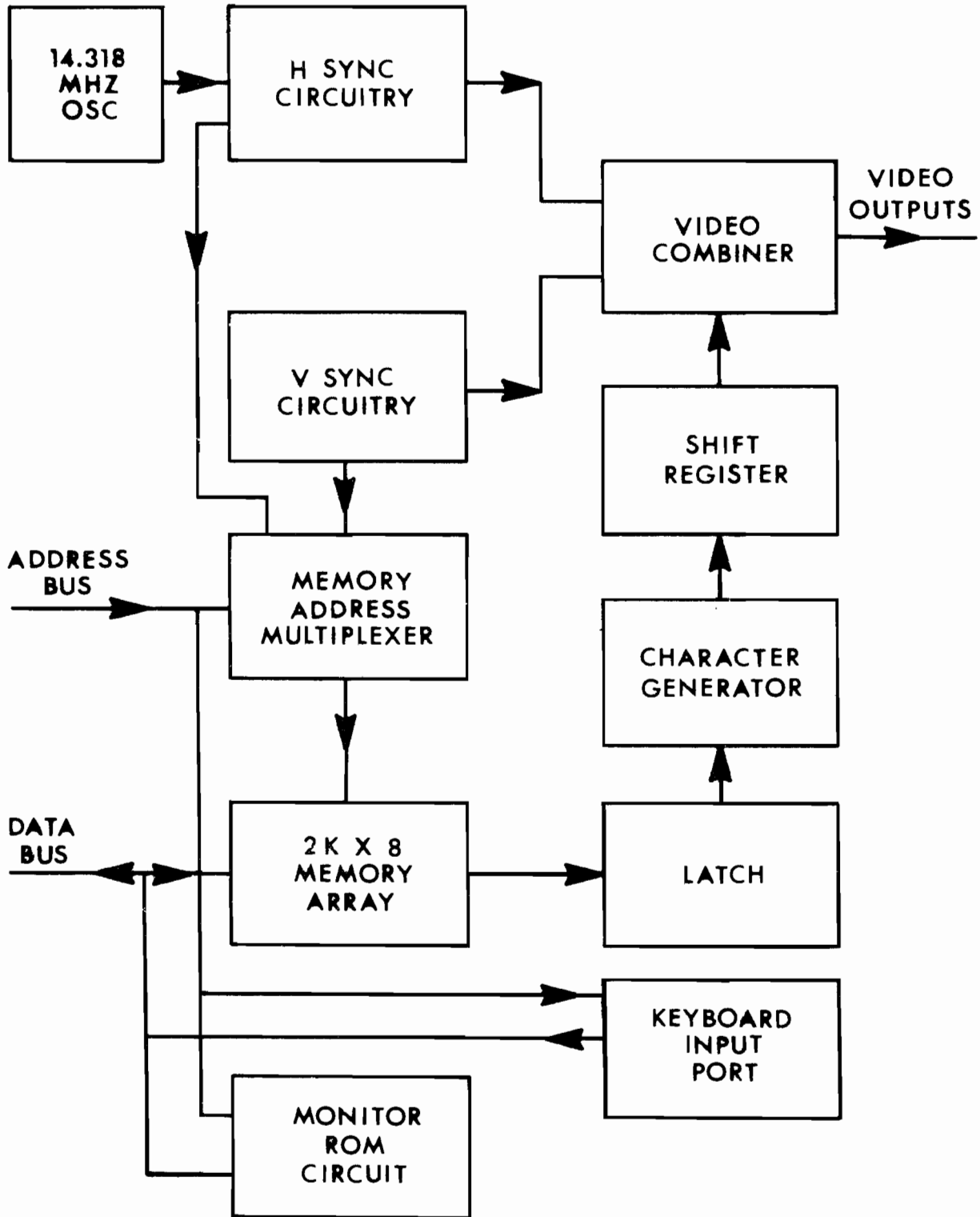
REVERSE VIDEO VERSIONS OF GRAPHICS CHARACTERS
 ** REVERSE VIDEO VERSIONS OF ASCII CHARACTERS

Vector Graphic Flashwriter II Board

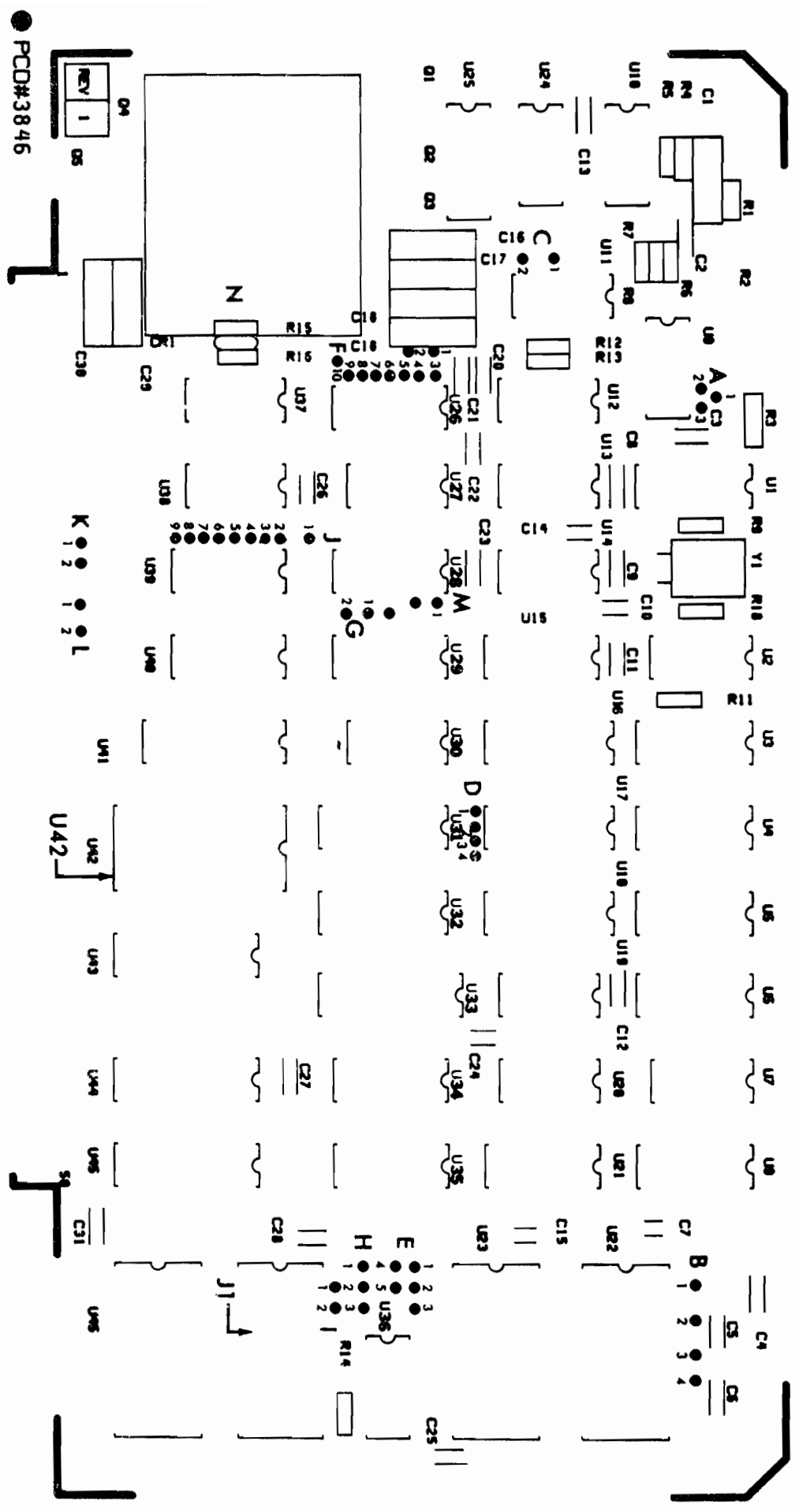
Revision 2 2/7/79

		8th BIT IS SET															
BINARY DIGITS	HEX 1 DIGITS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
		D7 D0	D7 D0	D7 D0	D7 D0	D7 D0	D7 D0	D7 D0	D7 D0	D7 D0	D7 D0	D7 D0	D7 D0	D7 D0	D7 D0	D7 D0	D7 D0
8765	R0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
1000	R0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
	R0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
000	R0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
	R0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00	R0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
	R0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
0	R0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
	R0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
F	R0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
	R0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000

* REVERSE VIDEO VERSIONS OF GRAPHICS CHARACTERS



80 X 24 VIDEO DISPLAY MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



SILK SCREEN
 80X24 DISPLAY BOARD
 VECTOR GRAPHIC

Revision 2 2/7/79

PCD#3846

```

E000 = BASE EQU 0E0001 ;ASSEMBLY ADDRESS
E000 = PR EQU 0E0001 ;PRGM/RAM ADDRESS
LJMP '46'
*****
* VECTOR HZ MONITOR - VERSION 4.2
* R. S. HAIR 7/16/79 MDIP1E1 6/1/80
*****
* SYSTEM EQUATES
CONS EQU 0 ;CONS STATUS PRG
COND EQU 1 ;CONS DATA PRG
RMA EQU 401 ;RECEIVE FLAG
STPOL EQU 0 ;STATUS POLARITY
SPTR EQU PR10FD0H ;STACK POINTER
DEHXYT EQU 0E8001 ;DUALSTAR BOOTSTRAP
REHXYT EQU 0E8021 ;MECALSTAR BOOTSTRAP
FLHXYT EQU 0E80C1 ;FLOPPY BOOTSTRAP
FLSXYT EQU 0E80D1 ;CONTROLLER BUSY
*****
***** COMMAND FORMAT *****
A SSSS FFFF ASCII DUMP OF MEMORY
B JUMP TO BOOTSTRAP LOADER
C SSSS FFFF COCC COMPARE BLOCKS
D SSSS FFFF DUMP MEMORY IN HEX & ASCII
E EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS
F SSSS FFFF DD DD TWO BYTE SEARCH
G SSSS GO TO AND EXCITE
H JUMP TO HIGH RAM AT F000
I PP INPUT FROM PORT
J JUMP TO DOS
K LLLL SET A BREAKPOINT
L JUMP TO LOW RAM AT 0
M SSSS FFFF DDDD MOVE BLOCK
N NEW DESTRUCTIVE MEMORY TEST
O PP DD OUTPUT TO PORT
P LLLL PROGRAM MEMORY
Q SSSS FFFF COMPUTE CHECKSUM
R DUMP 2-80 REGISTERS
S SSSS FFFF DD SEARCH FOR SINGLE BYTE
T SSSS FFFF TEST MEMORY
U JUMP TO USER AREA AT 2800
V BOOT FROM 8 INCH DISK
W BOOT WINCHESTER DISK
X SSSS FFFF DDDD EXCHANGE BLOCK
Y KEYBOARD ECHO
Z SSSS FFFF DD ZERO OR FILL MEMORY
*****
* JUMP TABLE OF ENTRY POINTS
M:INIT JMP INIT ;INITIALIZE ALL
KEYSTAT JMP KEYSTAT ;TEST KEYBOARD
KEYDATA JMP CONVERT ;INPUT KEYBOARD
CUR JMP VIDEO ;OUTPUT TO SCREEN
ESC JMP ESCAPE ;KEYBOARD INPUT
*****

```

```

E00F EQU 00000040
E00F EQU 00000040
E013 CE27
E015
E015 3100FF LXI SP,SPTR ;INIT STACK
E018 C02FE1 CALL ESCAPE ;DUMP LATCH
E01B AF XRA A
E01C 32EAPP STA XIFLAG
E01F 3210FF STA DEBUSY ;CLEAR CONTROLLER FLAG
E022 0E03 MVI C,3
E024 0606 MVI R,6
E026 210FE0 LXI H,INITABLE ;PARTIAL PORT
E029 E003 LXI H,INITABLE ;NO OF COMMANDS
E02B 0C OUTR C ;BLOCK OUTPUT
E02C 0C INR C
E02D 79 MOV A,C
E02E FE09 CPI 9
E030 20F2 JRNZ INLOOP ;DO 3 PORTS
E032
E032 3EC3 MVI A,0C3H ;JUMP
E034 323800 STA 38H ;RST 7
E037 21C8E6 LXI H,DUMPPRES
E03A 223900 SHLD 39H
E03D
E03D C0CFE4 CALL SIGN
E040
E040 2AE7FF LHLD BKPTLOC ;CLEAR BREAKPOINT
E043 11E9FF LXI D,BKCODE ;CLBRK
E046 ED53E7FF SDBD BKPTLOC
E04A 1A LDAX D
E04B 77 MOV M,A
E04C 3100FF LXI SP,SPTR ;INITIALIZE STACK
E04F 2100F0 LXI H,PAGE ;FULL SCREEN SCROLL
E052 220FFF SHLD TOSCON
E055 C020E5 CALL PROMPT
E058 C02FE1 CALL ESCAPE ;READ KEYBOARD
E05D B65F JNZ KEYROL ;UPPER AND LOWER
E05F 214C80 ANI 5FH ;ECHO CLEARCON
E062 E5 HLT ;TOO SMALL
E063 FE04 CPI 'D'-64 ;TOO LARGE
E065 C07BE3 CZ VIDEO
E068 FE41 CPI 'A'
E06B FE5B RC
E06D D0 CPI 05FH
E06E 21F980 RNC ;H,C,M,T,B,V,T,B,I
E071 F5 PUSH PSH
E072 B7 ADD A
E073 85 L
E074 6F MOV L,A
E075 5E MOV E,M
E076 23 INR I
E077 56 MOV D,M
E078 EB XORG

```

* TABLE OF COMMANDS FOR USART INITABLE DB 0,0,0,40H,0CEH,27H

* INIT LXI SP,SPTR ;INIT STACK
CALL ESCAPE ;DUMP LATCH
XRA A
STA XIFLAG
STA DEBUSY ;CLEAR CONTROLLER FLAG

* INITIALIZE USARTS AT PORTS 3,5,7
INLOOP MVI C,3
MVI R,6
LXI H,INITABLE ;PARTIAL PORT
LXI H,INITABLE ;NO OF COMMANDS
OUTR C ;BLOCK OUTPUT
INR C
MOV A,C
CPI 9
JRNZ INLOOP ;DO 3 PORTS

* PATCH RST 7
MVI A,0C3H ;JUMP
STA 38H ;RST 7
LXI H,DUMPPRES
SHLD 39H

* DISPLAY SIGN ON
CALL SIGN
LHLD BKPTLOC ;CLEAR BREAKPOINT
LXI D,BKCODE ;CLBRK
SDBD BKPTLOC
LDAX D
MOV M,A

* START
LXI SP,SPTR ;INITIALIZE STACK
LXI H,PAGE ;FULL SCREEN SCROLL
SHLD TOSCON
CALL PROMPT
CALL ESCAPE ;READ KEYBOARD
JNZ KEYROL ;UPPER AND LOWER
ANI 5FH ;ECHO CLEARCON
LXI H,C,M,T,B,V,T,B,I
PUSH PSH
ADD A
L
MOV L,A
MOV E,M
INR I
MOV D,M
XORG

* KEYROL
CALL ESCAPE ;READ KEYBOARD
JNZ KEYROL ;UPPER AND LOWER
ANI 5FH ;ECHO CLEARCON
LXI H,C,M,T,B,V,T,B,I
PUSH PSH
ADD A
L
MOV L,A
MOV E,M
INR I
MOV D,M
XORG

ADDRESS	OP	PCBL	PSW	COMMENT	ADDRESS	OP	PCBL	PSW	COMMENT
E079 F1					E00A 3E20				
E07A F9					E00C C7B83				
E07B 34E5					E00F 3E0D				
E07D C0E6					E0E1 C00CE0				
E07E E2E2					E0E4 3E0A				
E081 0B85					E0E6 18F4				
E083 C0E7					E0E8 C07B83				
E085 05E3					E0EB 18FC				
E087 AF80					E0ED				
E089 56F2					E0ED FE30				
E08D 53E3					E0F0 D8				
E08D 96E1					E0F0 FE3A				
E08F 02E7					E0F2 3809				
E091 62E2					E0F4 E65F				
E091 96E2					E0F6 FE41				
E095 0BE2					E0F8 D8				
E097 65E3					E0F9 FE47				
E099 05E6					E0FC 3F				
E09B 79E1					E0FC D8				
E09D 84E6					E0FD C07B83				
E09F 12E3					E100 D630				
E0A1 C3E1					E102 FE0A				
E0A3 47E2					E104 3802				
E0A5 00E8					E106 D607				
E0A7 02E8					E108 A7				
E0A9 87E2					E109 C9				
E0AB AE11					E10A				
E0AD 68E2					E10A 0E02				
E0AF					E10A 18B1				
E0AF C0C4E4					E10E				
E0B2 474F2054					E10E C00E0				
E0B6 4FAD					E111 18AA				
E0B8 C00E0					E113				
E0BB EB					E113				
E0BC F9					E113 CD2FE1				
E0BD					E116 28FB				
E0BD					E118 FE60				
E0BD 0E04					E11A 38C0				
E0BF 210000					E11C E65F				
E0C2 C02FE1					E11E 18BC				
E0C5 FE20					E120				
E0C7 C00E0					E120 CD2FE1				
E0CA C00E0					E123 FE20				
E0D0 38F3					E125 C0				
E0D3 29					E126 CD2FE1				
E0D3 29					E129 FE20				
E0D1 29					E12E C9				
E0D2 29					E12F C0CE1				
E0D3 85					E132 C8				
E0D4 6F					E133 C041E1				
E0D5 00									
E0D6 C2C2E0									
E0D9 E3									

47 E2 -1804

1800 180C 8 12

1815
180E
180C
180A
1804
0600

;AWAY WE GO
 ;A
 ;B
 ;C
 ;D
 ;E
 ;F
 ;G
 ;H
 ;I
 ;J
 ;K
 ;L
 ;M
 ;N
 ;O
 ;P
 ;Q
 ;R
 ;S
 ;T
 ;U
 ;V
 ;W
 ;X
 ;Y
 ;Z
 ;*** EXECUTE THE PROGRAM AT THE ADDRESS ***
 ;*** EXECUTE THE PROGRAM AT THE ADDRESS ***
 ;*** CONVERT UP TO 4 HEX DIGITS TO BIN
 ;*** CONVERT UP TO 4 DIGITS FROM BIN
 ;*** READ FROM CONSOLE TO REG A ***
 ;*** READ FROM CONSOLE TO REG A ***
 ;COUNT OF 4 DIGITS
 ;16 BIT ZERO
 ;SPACE?
 ;CHECK VALUE
 ;MULT II*16
 ;4 DIGITS?
 ;KEEP READING

;PRINT SPACE
 ;PRINT CR
 ;READ KEYBOARD
 ;READ FROM CONSOLE TO REG A ***

Address	Instruction	Comments	Address	Instruction	Comments
E20E C9	RET		E26B C30000	JMP 0	
E20F	ERR	*** ERROR PRINT OUT ROUTINE	E26E		* ZERO OR FILL MEMORY WITH A CONSTANT
E210	PTND	CALL, CRUF	E26E CDC4E4	CALL, PTSTNG	'FILL, '
E211	ERR	CALL, PRAISE	E271 46494C4C	DTH	
E212 CD20E1	CALL, A,H		E275 A0	CALL	TNIEK
E215 7C	CALL, PT2		E276 CD0EE1	PLSH	II
E216 CD26E2	CALL, A,L		E279 E5	CALL	ANIEZ
E219 7D	CALL, PT2S		E27A CD0AE1	XCHK	
E21A C3ICE7	CALL, PT2S		E27E E3	XTHL	
E21D F5	CALL, PSW		E27F C1	POP	B
E21E CD0FE2	CALL, PTND		E280 71	MOV	M,C
E221 78	CALL, A,B		E281 CD3FE2	CALL	DMP
E222 CD1CE7	CALL, PT2S		E284 C8	RZ	
E225 F1	CALL, PSW		E285 1BF9	JR	ZLOOP
E226 F5	CALL, BINI		E287	MOV	* EXCHANGE OR MOVE A BLOCK OF MEMORY
E227 CD21E2	CALL, BINI		E287 47	MOV	B,A
E22A F1	CALL, PSW		E288 CDC4E4	CALL, PTSTNG	
E22B 1804	CALL, BINI		E288 45584348	DTH	'EXCHANGE, '
E22D 1F	CALL, BINI		E28F 414E4745		
E22E 1F	CALL, BINI		E293 A0		
E22F 1F	CALL, BINI		E294 1809	JR	MOVENR
E230 1F	CALL, BINI		E296 47	MOV	B,A
E231 E60F	CALL, ANI		E297 CDC4E4	CALL	PTSTNG
E233 C630	CALL, ADI		E29A 4DF56645	DTH	'MOVE, '
E235 FE3A	CALL, CPI		E29E A0		
E237 DADCE0	CALL, JC		E29F CD0EE1	CALL	TNIEK
E23A C607	CALL, ADI		E2A2 E5	FUSH	II
E23C C3DCE0	CALL, JMP		E2A3 CD0DE0	CALL	ANIEK
E23F			E2A6 EB	XCHK	
E23F 7B			E2A7 E3	XTHL	
E240 95			E2A8 4E	MOV	C,M
E241 2002			E2A9 E3	XTHL	
E243 7A			E2AA 78	MOV	A,B
E244 9C			E2AB FE4D	CPI	'H'
E245 23			E2AD 2804	JRZ	NEKCH
E246 C9			E2AF 7E	MOV	A,M
E247			E2B0 E3	XTHL	
E247			E2B1 77	MOV	M,A
E247 CDC4E4			E2B2 E3	XTHL	
E24A 55534552			E2B3 71	MOV	M,C
E24E 20415245			E2B4 23	INK	H
E253 C30001			E2B5 E3	XTHL	
E256			E2B6 CD3FE2	CALL	BMP
E256 CDC4E4			E2B9 CAACE0	JZ	START
E259 48492052			E2BC 18EA	JR	MLOOP
E25D 41CD			E2BE		* NON DESTRUCTIVE MEMORY TEST
E25F C300FC			E2BE CDC4E4	CALL, PTSTNG	'HEM OIBCK, '
E262			E2C1 40454D20	DTH	
E262 CDC4E4			E2C5 43484543		
E265 4C4F2052			E2C9 C8		
E269 41CD			E2CA 210000	LXI	II,0
			E2D 4E	MOV	C,M
			E2D 06FF	MVI	B,OFFH
			E2D0 70	MOV	H,0
			E2D1 7E	MOV	A,M
					* START AT ZERO

```

E338 2012          SKP          PTSTNG 'OUTPUT '
E33A F1          POP          CALL   DTH
E33B F5          CPI         PUSH   A,M
E33D F5          PUSH       A,M
E33E 2806        JRZ        CTRCP
E340 23          INK        H
E341 7E          MOV        A,M
E342 2B          DCX        H
E343 89          CMP        C
E344 2006        JRNZ      SKP
E346 23          INK        H
E347 7E          MOV        A,M
E348 2B          DCX        H
E349 CD1DE2      CALL       ERR
E34C CD1FE2      CALL       BMP
E34F 20F5        JRNZ      CONT
E351 F1          POP        FSM
E352 C9          RET
E353             * INPUT DATA FROM A PORT
E353 CDC4E4      CALL       PTSTNG 'INPUT '
E356 49465055   DTH
E35A 540         CALL       AIE2
E35C CD0AE1      MOV        C,L
E35F 4B          INP        A
E362 C326E2     JMP        PT2
E365             * OUTPUT TO A PORT
E365             FOUTP
E365 CDC4E4      CALL       PTSTNG 'OUTPUT '
E368 4F55450    DTH
E36C 55540       CALL       AIE2
E36F CD0AE1      MOV        C,L
E372 CD0AE1      MOV        C,L
E375 4D          OUTP       E
E376 ED59        RET
E378 C9          *
E379
  
```

```

E202 88          B          PRINT ERROR
E203 C21KE2      ERRUP
E206 0600        B,0
E208 70          M,1,B
E209 7E          A,M
E20A 88          B
E20B C21DE2      JRNZ      ERRUP
E20E 71          MOV        M,C
E20F 23          INK        H
E210 18EB        JR         NDLCP
E212             * COMPARE TWO BLOCKS OF MEMORY
E212 CDC4E4      CALL       PTSTNG 'COMPARE '
E215 43F4D50    DTH
E219 415245A0   CALL       TMIEX
E21D CD0EE1      PUSH       H
E21F 51          CALL       AIE2
E224 EB          XORG
E225 7E          MOV        A,M
E226 23          INK        H
E227 E3          XTHIL
E228 HE          CMP
E229 46          MOV
E22A C41DE2     CNZ
E22D CD1FE2     CALL       BMP
E230 E3          XTHIL
E231 20F2        JRNZ      VMLCP
E233 F1          POP        FSM
E234 C9          RET
E235             * SEARCH FOR SPECIFIC CODES
E235 FS          FIND
E236 CDC4E4      PUSH
E239 4649AE44   CALL
E23D 2D32A0      DTH
E240 1800        JR
E242 F5          PUSH
E243 CDC4E4      CALL
E246 53454152   DTH
E248 40          SROIBNT
E249 CD0EE1      CALL
E252 E5          PUSH
E253 CD0AE1      CALL
E256 EB          XORG
E257 45          MOV
E258 E1          POP
E259 F1          CPI
E25A FE53       PUSH
E25C F5          JRZ
E25D 2807       PUSH
E25E E5          PUSH
E25F CD0AE1     CALL
E263 EB          XORG
E264 4D          MOV
E265 F1          POP
E266 7E          MOV
E267 88          CMP
  
```

89

E3E3 32D0FF	STA	CURPOS	RET	E442 CD60F4	RET	CALL	LIFTOURS
E3E6	* MOVE DN 1 LINE			E445 E1	ROP	ROP	II
E3E6 3ADCFF	LINF	LINENO		E446 D1	POP	POP	D
E3E9 FE17	LDA	VEIRT-1		E447 C1	POP	POP	B
E3E9 2023	CPI	NOSCR		E448 F1	POP	POP	FSH
E3ED	* SCROLL UP ONE LINE			E449 C9	RET	RET	
E3ED 215000	JRNZ	II,HORIZ		E44A 3AD0FF	LDA	LDA	VFL
E3FD	SCRLL	TOSON		E44D EE80	XRI	XRI	80H
E3FD E75B0FFF	LXI	D		E44F 32D0FF	STA	STA	VFL
E3FD 19	LDED			E452 18E2	JR	JR	RET
E3F5 EDA0	DAD			E454			
E3F7 EDA0	LDI			E454			
E3F9 7C	LDI	A,II		E454 3ADCFF	LDA	LDA	LINENO
E3FA FEF7	MOV	HORIZ*VERT+PAGE/256		E457 A7	ANA	ANA	A
E3FC 20F7	CPI	SCR		E458 28E8	JRZ	JRZ	RET
E3FE 7D	JRNZ	A,L		E45A 3D	DCR	DCR	A
E3FF FE80	CPI	HORIZ*VERT+PAGE&0FFH		E45B 32C0FF	STORLN	STORLN	LINENO
E401 20F2	JRNZ	SCR		E45E 18E2	STA	STA	RET
E403 3ADCFF	LDA	LINENO		E460			
E406 FB	* ERASE BOTTOM LINE			E460 2180F7	LXI	LXI	H,HORIZ*VERT+PAGE
E407 0650	EBOTL	XORG		E463 1180FF	LXI	LXI	D,-HORIZ
E409 3620	ELOP	B,HORIZ		E466 3ADCFF	LDA	LDA	LINENO
E40B 23		M,SPACE		E469 3C	INR	INR	A
E40C 05		H		E46A 19	DAD	DAD	D
E40D 20FA		B		E46B FE18	CPI	CPI	VERT
E40F 3D		ELOP		E46D 20FA	JRNZ	JRNZ	CLAP
E410 3C		A		E46F ED5B0FFF	LDED	LDED	CURPOS
E411 32C0FF	NOSCR	A		E473 1600	MVI	MVI	D,0
E414 182C	STA	LINENO		E475 19	DAD	DAD	D
E416	JR	RET		E476			
E416	* ERASE BEFORE BACKSPACING			E476 7E	MOV	MOV	A,M
E416 3620	BACKSP	MVI		E477 EE80	XRI	XRI	80H
E418 3AD0FF	LDA	M,20H		E479 77	MOV	MOV	M,A
E41B A7	LDA	CURPOS		E47A C9	RET	RET	
E41C 2824	ANA	A		E47B			
E41E 3D	JRZ	RET		E47B CD96E4	CALL	CALL	WSPC
E41F 2B	DCR	A		E47E 18C2	JR	JR	RET
E420 3620	DCX	H		E480			
E422 181B	MVI	M,20H		E480 3AD0FF	LDA	LDA	CURPOS
E424	JR	TABRET		E483 3620	MVI	MVI	M,20H
E424 3AD0FF	* MOVE THE CURSOR BACK			E485 23	INX	INX	II
E427 3D	BACKSP	LDA		E486 3C	INR	INR	A
E428 F23FE4	DCR	A		E487 FE50	CPI	CPI	50H
E42B 1811	JR	CRET		E489 20F8	JRNZ	JRNZ	CLLINE+3
E42D	* TAB OVER TO THE NEXT 8 MULTIPLE			E48B 18B5	JR	JR	RET
E42D 3AD0FF	TAB	LDA		E48D			
E430 F607	ORI	CURPOS		E48D 2100F0	LXI	LXI	II,PAGE
E432 18A9	JR	EOL+3		E490 22D0FF	SHLD	SHLD	TOSON
E434	* CLEAR THE SCREEN AND HOME UP			E493 22E0FF	SHLD	SHLD	XYFLAG
E434 CD8DE4	FORM	CALL		E496 3620	MVI	MVI	M,20H
E437 AF	HOME	CALL		E498 23	INX	INX	H
E438 32C0FF		XRA		E499 7C	MOV	MOV	A,H
E43B 32D0FF		STA		E49A FEF8	CPI	CPI	PAGE+2048/256
E43E	* CARRIAGE RETURN	STA		E49C 20F8	JRNZ	JRNZ	WSPC
E43E AF	CRET	XRA		E49F	RET	RET	
E43F 32D0FF	TABRET	STA		E49F			
E442	* RETURN TO THE CALLING ROUTINE						

1 CLR VID FLAG

OPTIMIZED AT BOTTOM

E49F 3E02	LEDIN	MVI A,2		E4EE 1B	DB 27	
E4A1 32PAFF		STA XYFLAG		E4EF 2007	DD 2007H	!ESC
E4A4 189C		JR RET		E4F1 20564543	DT	!X=32 Y=7
E4A6				E4F5 544F5220		! VECTOR GRAPHIC
E4A6 79	* SET X AND Y CURSOR POSITIONS	MOV A,C		E4F9 47524150		
E4A7 FE50	XPOS	CPI 80		E501 1B	DB 27	!ESC
E4A9 3802		JRC XINIG		E502 2008	DD 2008H	!X=32 Y=8
E4AB 3E4F	XINIG	MVI A,79		E504 20202020	DT	! MONITOR
E4AD 1890		JR TABRET		E50C 544F5220		
E4AF				E510 20202020		
E4AF 79	YPOS	MOV A,C		E514 1B		
E4B0 FE18		CPI 24		E515 2009	DB 27	!ESC
E4B2 3802		JRC YINIG		E517 20205645	DD 2009H	!X=32 Y=9
E4B4 3E17	YINIG	MVI A,23		E51F 4E20342E	DT	! VERSION 4.2
E4B6 18A3		JR STORLN		E523 32202020		
E4B8				E527 1B		
E4B8 AF	CLSTR	XRA A		E52A C9	DB 27	!ESC
E4B9 3200FF		STA CURPOS		E52B C0C1B4	DD 80H	!X=0 Y=13
E4BC C060F4		CALL LIFTCURS		E52E 4D6F6E3E	RET	
E4BF 181F		CALL CLLINE		E532 A0	CALL RPTSTNG	!MON
E4C1 E4C1	PFEND	MOV \$		E533 C9	DTM	
E4C1	* CURSOR STORAGE LOCATIONS			E534	RET	
E4C1		ORG SPTTR+0BH		E53A		
E4C1	CURPOS	DS 1	!POS ON LINE	E53B 41534349		
E4C1	LINENO	DS 1	!LINE NUMBER	E53F 4D50A0		
E4C1	VEL	DS 1	!REVERSE VID FLAG	E542 C00E1		
E4C1	WIDTH	DS 1	!PRINT WIDTH	E545 C088E5		
E4C1	TOSN	DS 2	!TOP OF SCREEN	E548 78		
E4C1	TUCROS	DS 2	!TEMP POSITION	E549 FE40		
E4C1		DS 1	!MS	E54B 2B1A		
E4C1	* ADDITIONS TO 4.0 MONITOR	ORG MSND		E54D E60F		
E4C1				E54F 2B10		
E4C1				E551 E603		
E4C1				E553 2808		
E4C1				E555 3E20		
E4C1				E557 C070E3		
E4C1				E55A 04		
E4C1				E55B 18FB		
E4C1				E55D 3E6C		
E4C1				E55F 18F6		
E4C1				E561 78		
E4C1				E562 C020E2		
E4C1				E565 18F3		
E4C1				E567		
E4C1				E567 C079E3		
E4C1				E56A C0F4F5		
E4C1				E570 0E3F		
E4C1				E572 C079F5		
E4C1				E575 FA6AF5		

Handwritten mark resembling a stylized 'H' or '7'.

!GRAPHIC CHARACTER

!CLEAR SCREEN

!PRINT IT

!CRLF FIRST

* MAKE A RULER FOR ASCII DUMP

* WIDE ASCII DUMP

* ASCII DUMP

* TOGGLE REVERSE VIDEO

* TERNLIN

* MONI

* TVINRO

* SETSCRLL

* PTAD

* C,63

* WMP2

* WMP1


```

E578 C8      WOMP2      RZ      MOV      A,M      F584 E1
E579 7E      MOV      B,A      F585 E0F
E57A 47      MOV      A,'E'-64 F586 3E05
E57B 3E05   CALL    VLD80     F587 D070E3
E57D C070E3 CALL    BHP       F588 C03FE2
E580 C03FE2 RZ      C          F589 C8
E584 00     RM      WOMP2     F58A 00
E585 F8     PRINT  "ADDR"    F58B F8
E586 1BF1   PRINT  "ADDR"    F58C 1BF1
E588        CALL    SETSCRLL F58D 1BF1
E588 CDC184 * HOME CURSOR, F58E CDC184
E58B 14     CALL    RETSTNG  F58F 14
E58C 4144452 DB      'T'-64    F590 4144452
E590 A0     DTII   'ADDR'    F591 A0
E591 0600   MVI    B,0       F592 0600
E593 3E18   MVI    A,24      F593 3E18
E595 320EFF STA    WIDTH     F594 320EFF
E598 C9     RET      F595 C9
E599 78     * MAKE A RULER FOR HEX DUMP F596 78
E59A FE10   HEXRULR A,B     F597 FE10
E59C 2806   CPI    16        F598 2806
E59E C01CE7 JRZ    HEXRULR  F599 C01CE7
E5A1 04     CALL    PT2S     F59A 04
E5A2 1BF5   INR    B         F59B 1BF5
E5A4        JR      HEXRULR F59C 1BF5
E5A4 C0A0E0 * EXTEND FOR ASCII F59D C0A0E0
E5A7 C0A0E0 HEXRULR A,B     F59E C0A0E0
E5A8 0600   CALL    SPACE    F59F 0600
E5AC 78     MVI    B,0       F600 78
E5AD FE10   CPI    16        F601 FE10
E5AF C8     RZ      F602 C8
E5B0 E60F   ANI    BINL      F603 E60F
E5B2 C031E2 CALL    B         F604 C031E2
E5D5 04     INR    B         F605 04
E5B6 1BF4   JR      HEXRULR F606 1BF4
E5B8        * HEX DUMP ROUTINE F607 1BF4
E5B8 C0C4E4 HEXRULR A,B     F608 C0C4E4
E5B8 48453820 CALL    PTSTNG   F609 48453820
E5BF 44554050 DTII   'HEX DUMP' F610 44554050
E5C3 A0     CALL    TNUHEX   F611 A0
E5C4 C00EE1 CALL    HOMECC   F612 C00EE1
E5C7 C088B5 CALL    HEXRULR  F613 C088B5
E5CA C099E5 CALL    TVLD80   F614 C099E5
E5CD C079E3 CALL    SETSCRLL F615 C079E3
E5D0 C0F4E5 CALL    SPSCRLL  F616 C0F4E5
E5D3 C00FE2 CALL    PSH      F617 C00FE2
E5D6 E5     PUSH    D         F618 E5
E5D7 D5     MVI    D,C,16    F619 D5
E5D8 0E10   MOV    A,M       F620 0E10
E5DA 7E     MOV    A,M       F621 7E
E5DB C01CE7 CALL    INK      F622 C01CE7
E5DE 23     INK    II        F623 23
E5DF 0D     DCR    C         F624 0D
E5E0 C21A65 JNZ    HILP2    F625 C21A65
E5E3 D1     POP    D         F626 D1
E5E4 E1     FOP      F627 E1
E5E5 E0F     MVI      C,15    F628 E0F
E5E7 0F0     CALL     SPACE   F629 0F0
E5EA 0A0     CALL     SPACE   F630 0A0
E5ED C079E5 CALL     WIMP2    F631 C079E5
E5F0 FAD0E5 JM      HILP1-3 F632 FAD0E5
E5F3 C9     RET      F633 C9
E5F4        * CHECK TO SET SCROLL POINT F634 C9
E5F4 3ADEFF SETSCRLL LDA WIDTH F635 3ADEFF
E5F7 3D     DCR    A         F636 3D
E5F8 320EFF STA WIDTH F637 320EFF
E5FB 2007   JRNZ   CTSCRLL  F638 2007
E5FD 0150F0 LXI   B,PAGE+50H F639 0150F0
E600 ED430FFF SOCD  TOSCN     F640 ED430FFF
E604 C9     RET      F641 C9
E605        CTSCRLL F642 C9
E605        * PROGRAM MEMORY F643 C9
E605 C0C4E4 PROGRAM CALL PTSTNG F644 C0C4E4
E608 50524F47 DTII 'PROGRAM' F645 50524F47
E610 C080E0 CALL ANEX F646 C080E0
E613 ED53E1FF SOED TOURPOS F647 ED53E1FF
E617 C088E5 CALL HOMECC F648 C088E5
E61A C099E5 CALL HEXRULR F649 C099E5
E61D C079E3 CALL TVLD80 F650 C079E3
E620 AF     XRA    A         F651 AF
E621 320EFF MVI    WIDTH     F652 320EFF
E624 C088E5 CALL PTSTNG F653 C088E5
E627 C02FE1 CALL ESCAPE F654 C02FE1
E62A C0E0E0 CALL HEX F655 C0E0E0
E62D 2AE1FF LULD   TOURPOS  F656 2AE1FF
E630 301A   JRNZ   HOMECC   F657 301A
E632        * CONTROL CODE TABLE F658 301A
E632 FE20   CPI    8         F659 FE20
E634 2846   JRZ    CSRT      F660 2846
E636 FE08   CPI    8         F661 FE08
E638 2845   JRZ    CSRT      F662 2845
E63A FE12   CPI    'R'-64    F663 2845
E63C 2839   JRZ    CSJN      F664 FE12
E63E FE15   CPI    'U'-64    F665 2839
E640 282F   JRZ    CSUP       F666 FE15
E642 FE17   CPI    'M'-64    F667 282F
E644 2839   JRZ    CSRT      F668 FE17
E646 FE1A   JRZ    CSRT      F669 2839
E648 2832   CPI    'Z'-64    F670 FE1A
E64A 1808   JRZ    CSRT      F671 2832
E64C        * MODIFY A MEMORY LOCATION F672 1808
E64C 2AE1FF LULD   TOURPOS  F673 2AE1FF
E64F 4F     MOV    C,A       F674 4F
E650 3ADEFF LDA WIDTH F675 3ADEFF
E653 A7     A      A         F676 3ADEFF
E654 7E     MOV    A,M       F677 A7
E655 280D   JRZ    LSNIDL    F678 7E
E657 E6F0   JRZ    OFOH      F679 280D
E659 01     ORA    C         F680 E6F0
E65A 77     MOV    M,A       F681 01
E65B 3ADEFF LDA WIDTH F682 77
E65D 3ADEFF

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ADDRESS	DISPREGS	CALL	RETSING	AF	DC	DE	MOV	A-C
E722 C0C1E4		DB	'AF'-64				JMP	VIDEO
E725 14		DT	'ADDR FLAGS				CALL	'BREAK AT'
E726 4144452								
E72A 2046C41								
E72E 47532020								
E732 41462020								
E736 20424320								
E73A 20204445								
E73E 20202048								
E742 4C202020								
E746 49582020								
E74A 20495920								
E74E 20205350								
E752 20								
E753 20204146								
E757 27								
E758 20204243								
E75C 27								
E75D 20204445								
E761 27								
E762 2020484C								
E766 27								
E767 20404220								
E768 40442040								
E76F 48204053								
E773 5020								
E775 94								
E776 C9								
E777								
E778								
E779 015A40								
E77A C0A7E7								
E77D 014301								
E780 C0A7E7								
E783 014080								
E786 C0A7E7								
E789 014504								
E78C C0A7E7								
E78F 014810								
E792 C0A7E7								
E795 C3DAE0								
E798								
E798 E5								
E799 C5								
E79A E1								
E79B C011E2								
E79E D5								
E79F E1								
E7A0 C011E2								
E7A3 E1								
E7A4 C311E2								
E7A7								
E7A7 7D								
E7A8 A0								
E7A9 3E20								
E7AB C47BE3								
E7AE 20								
E7B0 A0								
E7B2								
E7B2 C0C4E4								
E7B5 42524541								
E7B9 4B204154								
E7BE C000E0								
E7C1 1A								
E7C2 3E9FF								
E7C5 E05JE7FF								
E7C9 3E9FF								
E7CB 12								
E7CC C9								
E7CD								
E7CD C0C4E4								
E7D0 45585420								
E7D4 434F4DA0								
E7D8 D805								
E7DA E602								
E7DE D804								
E7E0 C07BE3								
E7E3 C02FE1								
E7E6 28F0								
E7E8 D304								
E7EA 18BC								
E7EC								
E7BC								
E7BC								
FE3								
FE5								
FE7								
FE9								
FEA								

* SET BREAKPOINT
 * EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS
 * TEMPORARY STORAGE LOCATIONS FOR REGISTERS, ETC.

RECEIVE
 NEXCIR
 RECEIVE

HLTEMP
 SPTEMP
 BKPTLOC
 BKRCODE
 XYFLAG

DS 2
 DS 2
 DS 2
 DS 1
 DS 1

* PRINT FLAGS
 PRINTFLGS

* PRINT DC DE HL IN ORDER
 PTHRDE

PUSH H
 PUSH B
 POP
 CALL
 PUSH D
 POP
 CALL
 POP
 JMP

A, L
 B
 A, 20H
 VIDEO

MOV
 JMP

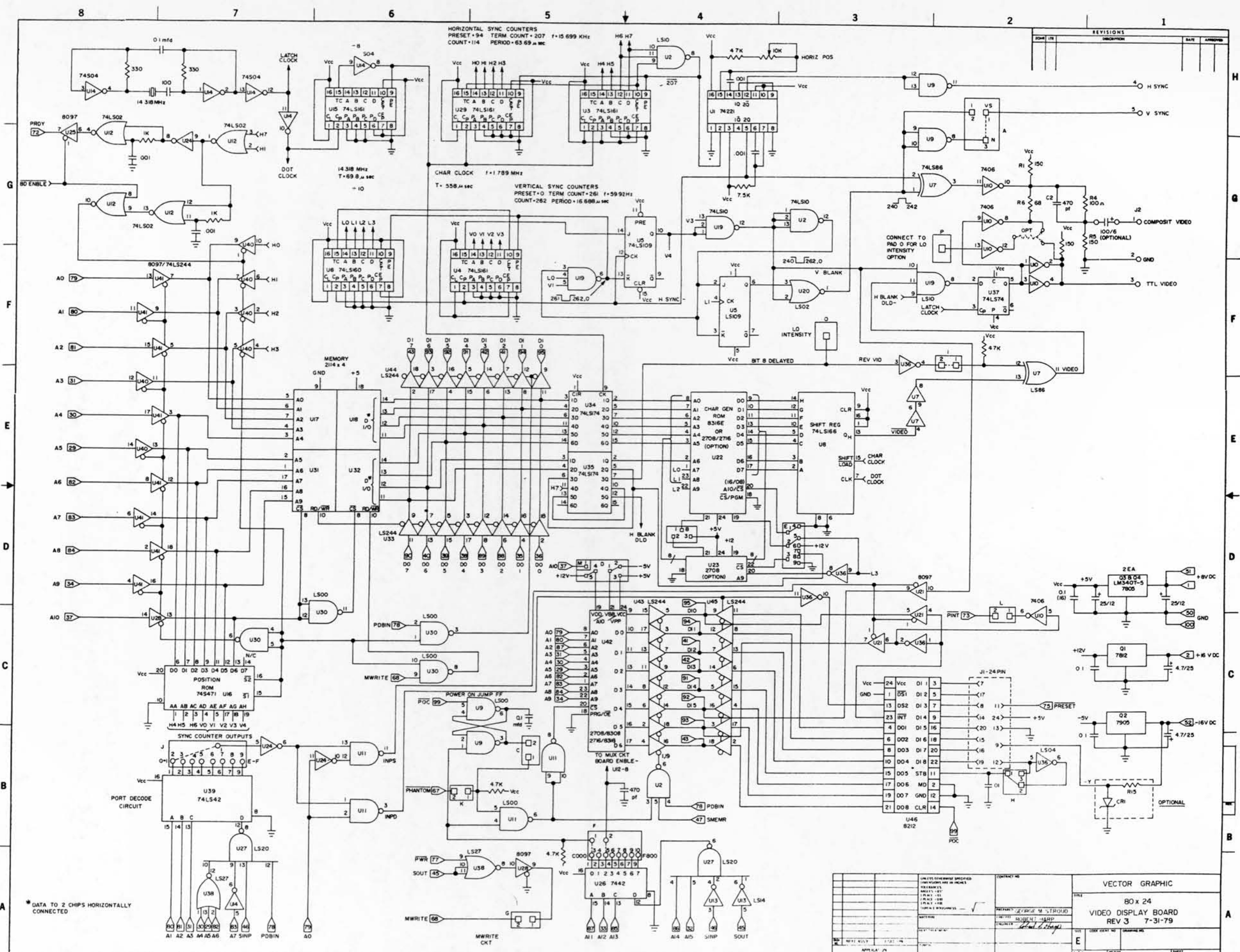
CALL
 DT
 CALL
 DT
 DT
 DT
 DT

IN
 ANI
 JNZ
 IN
 CALL
 CALL
 JNZ
 OUT
 JR

ORG
 DS
 DS
 DS
 DS
 DS

; BREAKIT LOCATION
 ; CODE AT BREAKIT
 ; CURSOR XY FLAG

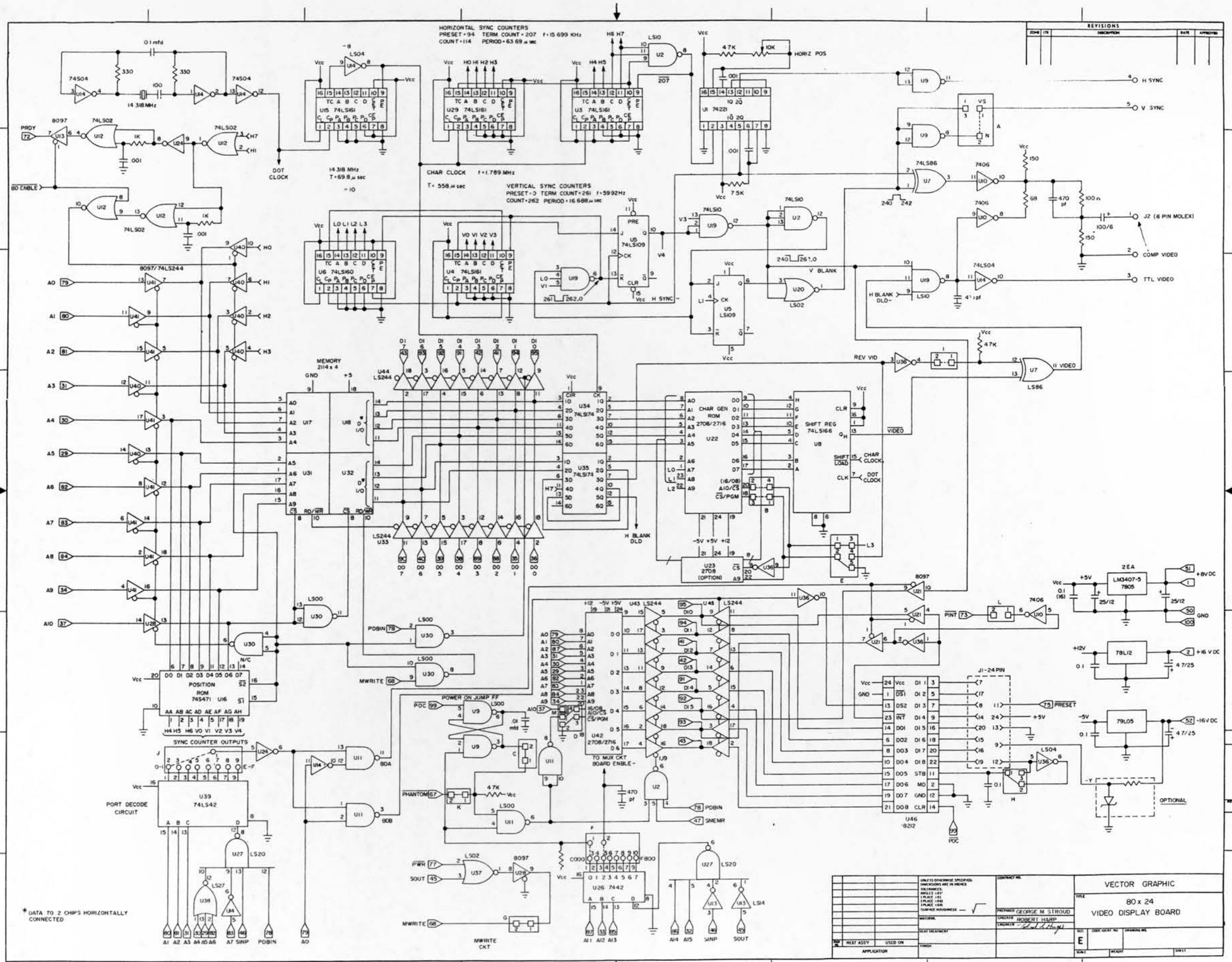
; RET 7



* DATA TO 2 CHIPS HORIZONTALLY CONNECTED

REVISIONS	
NO.	DESCRIPTION

TITLE VECTOR GRAPHIC PART NO. 80 x 24 VIDEO DISPLAY BOARD REV 3 7-31-79	DRAWN BY CHECKED BY DESIGNED BY APPROVED BY
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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	APPROVED

* DATA TO 2 CHIPS HORIZONTALLY CONNECTED

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED: DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES FINISHES: SURFACE PREPARED BY SURFACE ROUGHNESS:		CONTRACT NO. PREPARED BY: GEORGE M. STROUD CHECKED BY: ROBERT HARR DRAWN BY:	
DATE:		TITLE: VECTOR GRAPHIC 80 x 24 VIDEO DISPLAY BOARD	
SCALE:		SHEET NO.: E OF:	