



*Personal Computer PCjr  
Hardware Reference  
Library*

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# Technical Reference

6322963

# **Update to the IBM PCjr Technical Reference**

This update contains information that is pertinent to the IBM PC Compact Printer.

Insert the pages contained in this package into your IBM PCjr Technical Reference.

The following pages replace existing pages in your Technical Reference.

- Table of Contents (vii, viii, ix, and x)
- 3-3 and 3-4
- A1 and A2
- B1 and B2
- D-7 and D-8
- Index-1 through Index-24

Add the following pages to your Technical Reference.

- Tab Index xi, xii, xiii, xiv
- 3-133 through 3-150
- B-47



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# Technical Reference

## **First Edition Revised (November 1983)**

Changes are periodically made to the information herein; these changes will be incorporated in new editions of this publication.

Products are not stocked at the address below. Requests for copies of this product and for technical information about the system should be made to your authorized IBM Personal Computer dealer.

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# Preface

The IBM PC*jr* Technical Reference manual describes the hardware design and provides interface information for the IBM PC*jr*. This publication also has information about the basic input/output system (BIOS) and programming support.

The information in this publication is both descriptive and reference oriented, and is intended for hardware and software designers, programmers, engineers, and interested persons who need to understand the design and operation of the IBM PC*jr* computer.

You should be familiar with the use of the IBM PC*jr*, and understand the concepts of computer architecture and programming.

This manual has five sections:

Section 1: “Introduction” is an overview of the basic system and available options.

Section 2: “Base System” describes each functional part of the base system. This section also has specifications for power, timing, and interfaces. Programming considerations are supported by coding tables, command codes, and registers.

Section 3: “System Options” describes each available option using the same format as Section 2: “Base System.”

**Section 4: “Compatibility with the IBM Personal Computer Family”** describes programming concerns for maintaining compatibility between the IBM PCjr and the other IBM Personal Computers.

**Section 5: “System BIOS and Usage”** describes the basic input/output system (BIOS) and its use. This section also contains the software interrupt listing, a system memory map, descriptions of vectors with special meanings, and a set of low-storage maps. In addition, keyboard encoding and usage is discussed.

This publication has four appendixes:

**Appendix A: “ROM BIOS Listing”**

**Appendix B: “Logic Diagrams”**

**Appendix C: “Characters, Keystrokes, and Color”**

**Appendix D: “Unit Specifications”**

**Prerequisite Publication:**

*Guide to Operations* part number 1502291

*Guide to Operations* part number 1502292

**Suggested Reading:**

*IBM PCjr Hands on BASIC* part number 1504702

*IBM PCjr BASIC Reference Manual* part number 6182371

*Disk Operating System (DOS)* part number 6024061

*Hardware Maintenance and Service Manual* part number 1502294

*Macro Assembler* part number 6024002

Related publications are listed in “Bibliography.”

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# Notes:

# SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

## Contents

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# Notes:

# Introduction

The system unit, a desk top transformer, and a cordless keyboard make up the hardware for the *PCjr* base system.

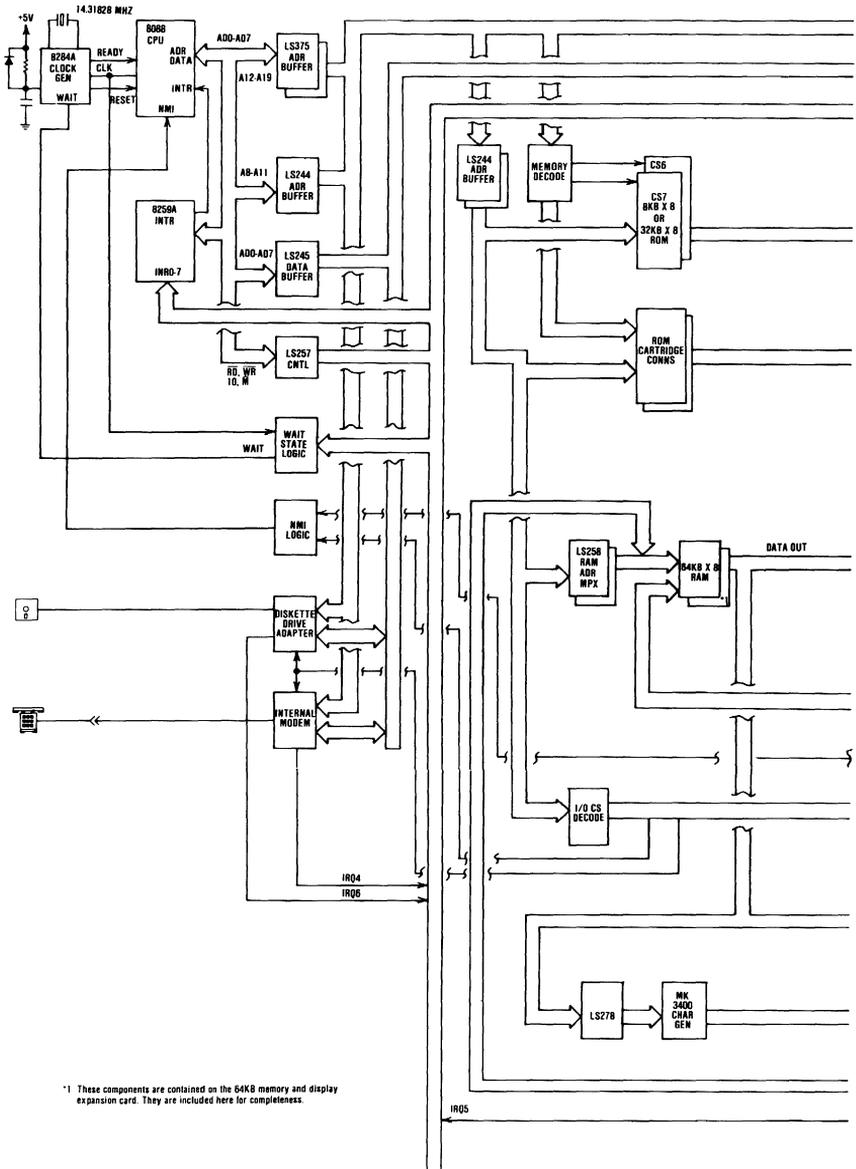
The following options are available for the base system:

- **IBM *PCjr* 64KB Memory and Display Expansion**
  - The 64KB Memory and Display Expansion enables the user to work with the higher density video modes while increasing the system's memory size by 64K Bytes to a total of 128K Bytes.
- **IBM *PCjr* Diskette Drive Adapter**
  - The IBM *PCjr* Diskette Drive Adapter permits the attachment of the IBM *PCjr* Diskette Drive to the IBM *PCjr* and resides in a dedicated connector on the IBM *PCjr* system board.
- **IBM *PCjr* Diskette Drive**
  - The IBM *PCjr* Diskette Drive is double-sided with 40 tracks for each side, is fully self-contained, and consists of a spindle drive system, a read positioning system, and a read/write/erase system.
- **IBM *PCjr* Internal Modem**
  - The IBM *PCjr* Internal Modem is an adapter that plugs into the *PCjr* system board modem connector and allows communications over standard telephone lines.

- IBM PCjr Parallel Printer Attachment
  - The IBM PCjr Parallel Printer Attachment is provided to attach various I/O devices that accept eight bits of parallel data at standard TTL logic levels. It attaches as a feature to the right side of the system unit.
- IBM Personal Computer Graphics Printer
  - IBM Graphics Printer is an 80 cps (characters-per-second), self-powered, stand-alone, tabletop unit.
- IBM PCjr Joystick
  - The IBM PCjr Joystick is an input device to provide the user with two-dimensional positioning-control. Two pushbutton switches on the joystick give the user additional input capability.
- IBM Color Display
  - The IBM Color Display is a Red/Green/Blue /Intensity (RGBI) Direct-Drive display, that is independently housed and powered.
- IBM Connector for Television
  - The IBM Connector for Television allows a TV to be connected to the IBM PCjr system.
- IBM PCjr Keyboard Cord
  - The IBM PCjr Keyboard Cord option is used to connect the IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard to the system board.

- IBM PC*jr* Adapter Cable for Serial Devices
  - This option is an adapter cable that allows connection of serial devices to the IBM PC*jr* system board.
- IBM PC*jr* Adapter Cable for Cassette
  - This option is an adapter cable that allows a cassette recorder to be connected to the IBM PC*jr*.
- IBM PC*jr* Adapter Cable for Color Display
  - This adapter cable allows the IBM Color Display to be connected to the IBM PC*jr*.

The following is a block diagram of the IBM PC*jr* system.



System Block Diagram (Sheet 1 of 2)



**Notes:**

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**Notes:**

# Introduction

The *PCjr* base-system hardware consists of the system unit, a 62-key cordless-keyboard, and a power transformer.

The *PCjr* system board is the center of the *PCjr* system unit. The system board fits horizontally in the base of the system unit and is approximately 255 mm by 350 mm (10 inches by 13.8 inches). It is double-sided, with an internal-power/ground plane. Low voltage ac power enters the power supply adapter, is converted to dc voltage, and enters the system board through the power supply adapter edge-connector. Other system board connectors provide interfaces for a variety of input/output (I/O) devices and are individually keyed to prevent improper installation. The following is a list of these connectors:

- 64KB Memory and Display Expansion Connector
- Diskette Drive Adapter Connector
- Internal Modem Connector
- Infra-Red (IR) Link Receiver Board Connector
- Program Cartridge Connectors (2)
- I/O Channel Expansion Connector
- Serial Port (RS232) Connector (with optional adapter cable)
- Direct Drive (RGBI) Video Connector
- Composite Video Connector
- IBM Connector for Television Connector (external RF modulator)
- Light Pen Connector
- External Audio Connector
- IBM *PCjr* Keyboard Cord Connector
- Cassette Connector (with optional adapter cable)
- IBM *PCjr* Attachable Joystick Connectors (2)

The system board consists of seven functional subsystems: the processor subsystem and its support elements, the read-only (ROM) subsystem, the read/write (R/W) subsystem, the audio subsystem, the video subsystem, the games subsystem, and the I/O channel. All are described in this section.

The nucleus of the system board is the Intel 8088 microprocessor. This processor is an 8-bit external bus version of Intel's 16-bit 8086 processor, and is software-compatible with the 8086. The 8088 supports 16-bit operations, including multiplication and division, and supports 20 bits of addressing (1 megabyte of storage). It operates in the minimum mode at 4.77 MHz. This frequency, which is derived from a 14.31818-MHz crystal, is divided by 3 for the processor clock, and by 4 to obtain the 3.58-MHz color-burst signal required for color televisions.

For additional information about the 8088, refer to the publications listed in "Bibliography".

The processor is supported by a set of high-function support-devices providing three 16-bit timer-counter channels, and nine prioritized-interrupt levels.

The three programmable timer/counters are provided by an Intel 8253-5 programmable interval-timer and are used by the system in the following manner: Channel 0 is used as a general-purpose timer providing a constant time-base for implementing a time-of-day clock; Channel 1 is used to deserialize the keyboard data and for time-of-day overflow during diskette operations. Channel 2 is used to support the tone generation for the audio speaker and to write data to the cassette.

Of the nine prioritized levels of interrupt, three are bused to the system's I/O channel for use by adapters. Five levels are used on the system board. Level 0, the

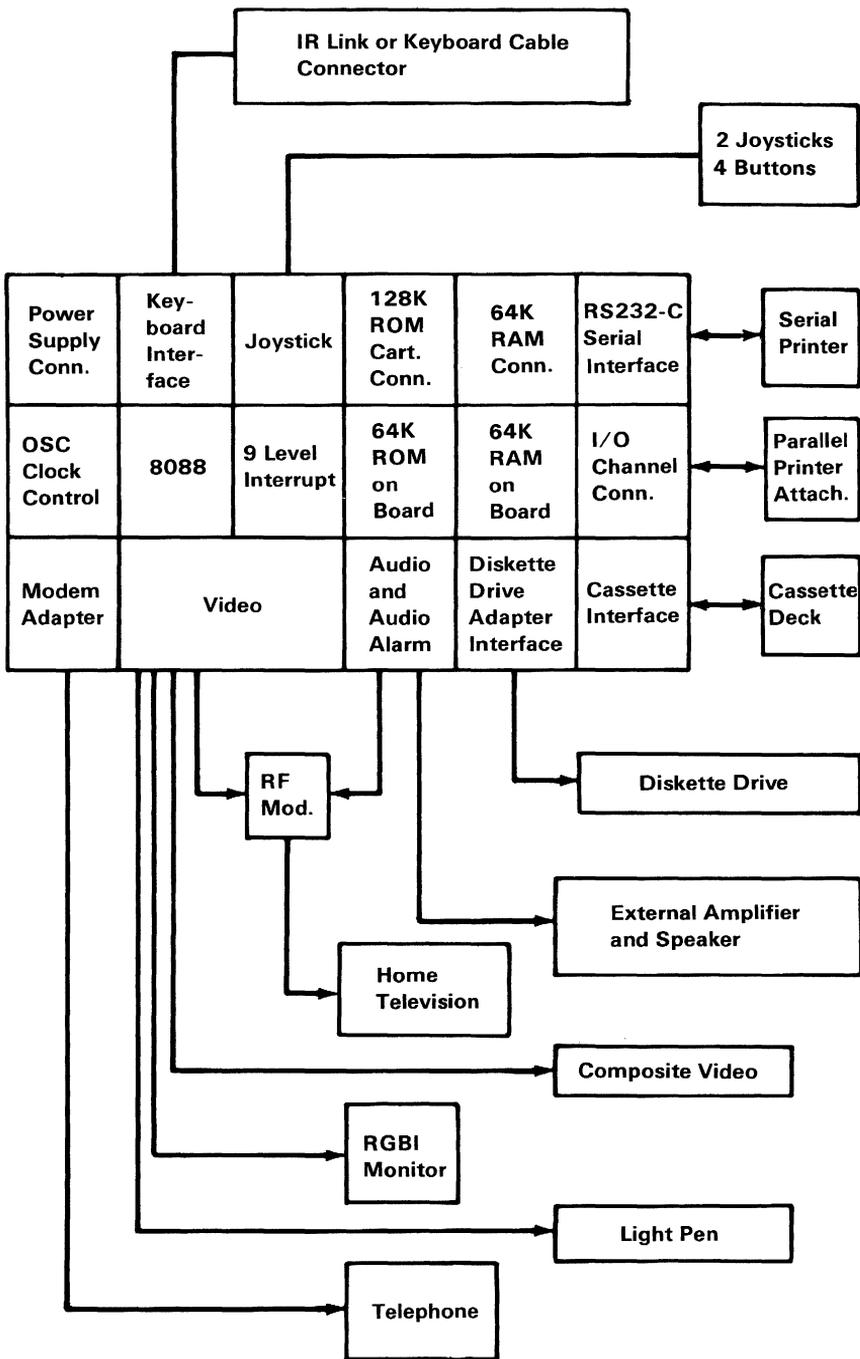
highest priority, is attached to Channel 0 of the timer/counter and provides a periodic interrupt for the time-of-day clock; level 3 is the serial-port-access interrupt; level 4 is the modem-access interrupt; level 5 is the vertical-retrace interrupt for the video; and level six is the diskette drive adapter-access interrupt. The non-maskable interrupt (NMI) of the 8088 is attached to the keyboard-interface circuits and receives an interrupt for each scan code sent by the keyboard.

The system board supports both read-only memory (ROM) and R/W memory (RAM). It has space for 64K bytes by 8 bits of ROM. There are two module sockets that accept a 32K byte by 8 bit ROM module. ROM is aligned at the top of the 8088's address space. This ROM contains the Power-On Self-Test, cassette-BASIC interpreter, cassette-operating system, I/O drivers, dot patterns for 256 characters in graphics mode, a diskette bootstrap-loader and user-selectable diagnostic-routines.

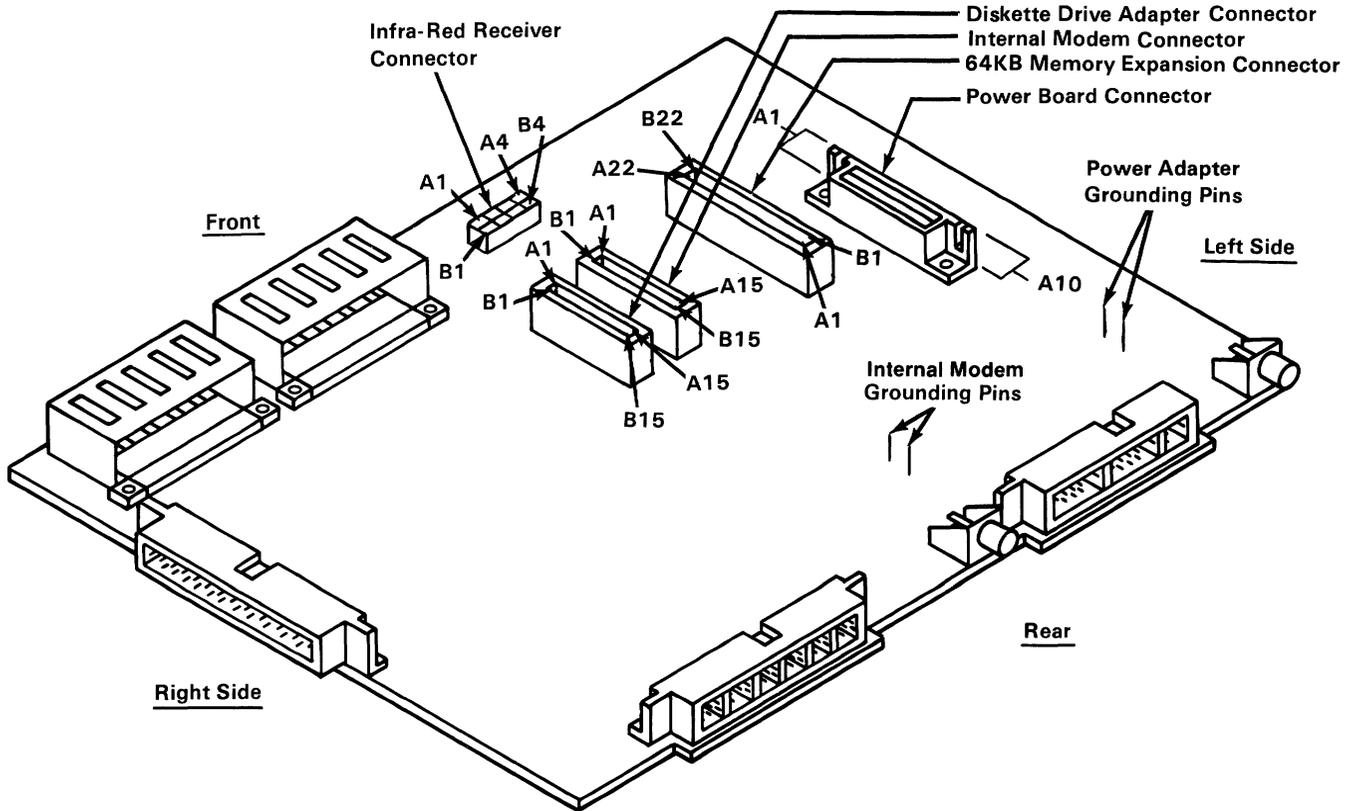
The system board contains the following major functional components:

- 8088 Microprocessor
- 64K ROM
- 128K ROM Cartridge Interface
- 64K Dynamic RAM
- 64KB Memory and Display Expansion Interface
- Serial Port (RS232)
- Audio Alarm (Beeper)
- Sound Subsystem
- Cassette Interface
- Joystick Interface
- Keyboard Interface
- Modem Interface
- Diskette Interface
- Video/Graphics Subsystem
- Light Pen Interface
- I/O Expansion Bus
- 9-Level Interrupt

The following is a block diagram of the System Board.

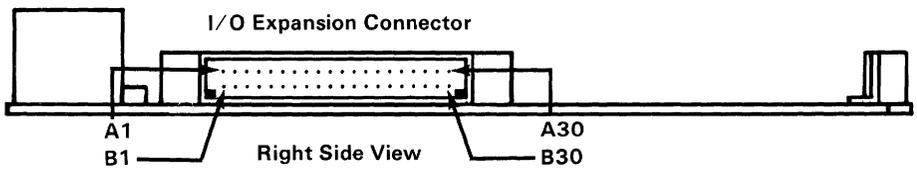
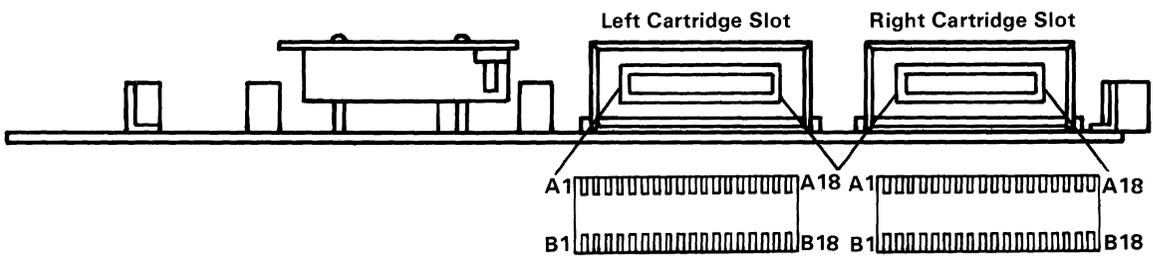


**System Board Block Diagram**



System Board Connector Specifications (Part 1 of 3)

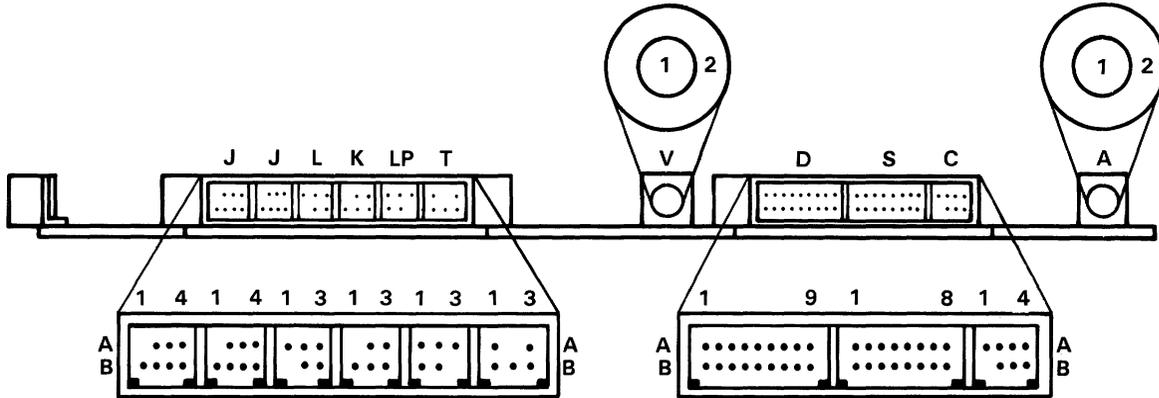
Front View



System Board Connector Specifications (Part 2 of 3)

Letter Designation	Connector Use
J	Left Joystick
J	Right Joystick
L	Spare
K	Keyboard
LP	Light Pen
T	Television

Letter Designation	Connector Use
V	Composite Video
D	Direct Drive Video
S	Serial Device
C	Cassette
A	Audio



System Board Connector Specifications (Part 3 of 3)

# Processor and Support

The (R) Intel 8088 Microprocessor is used as the system's central processor. Some of its characteristics are:

- 4.77 MHz clock
- 20 bit address bus
- 8-bit memory interface
- 16-bit ALU (arithmetic/logic unit) and registers
- Extensive instruction set
- DMA and interrupt capabilities
- Hardware fixed-point multiply and divide

The system clock is provided by one Intel 8284A clock chip. The 8088 is operated in the minimum mode.

## Performance

The 8088 is operated at 4.77 MHz which results in a clock cycle-time of 210 ns.

Normally four clock cycles are required for a bus cycle so that an 840 ns ROM memory cycle time is achieved. RAM write and read cycles will incur an average of two wait states because of sharing with video, leading to an average of six clock cycles. I/O reads and writes also take six clock cycles leading to a bus cycle time of 1.260  $\mu$ s.

# Notes:

# 8259A Interrupt Controller

## PCjr Hardware Interrupts

Nine hardware levels of interrupts are available for the PCjr system. The highest-priority interrupt is the NMI interrupt in the 8088. The NMI is followed by eight prioritized interrupt-levels (0-7) in the 8259A Programmable Interrupt Controller, with IRQ 0 as the highest and IRQ 7 as the lowest. The interrupt level assignments follow:

Level		Function
8088	NMI	Keyboard Interrupt
8259A	IRQ 0	Timer Clock Interrupt
8259A	IRQ 1	I/O Channel (Reserved)
8259A	IRQ 2	I/O Channel
8259A	IRQ 3	Asynchronous Port Interrupt (RS-232C)
8259A	IRQ 4	Modem Interrupt
8259A	IRQ 5	Vertical Retrace Interrupt (Display)
8259A	IRQ 6	Diskette Interrupt
8259A	IRQ 7	I/O Channel (Parallel Printer)

### Hardware Interrupts

# 8259A Programming Considerations

The 8259A is set up with the following characteristics:

- Buffered Mode
- 8086 Mode
- Edge Triggered Mode
- Single Mode Master (No Cascading is Allowed)

The 8259A I/O is located at I/O address hex 20 and hex 21. The 8259A is set up to issue interrupt types hex 8 to hex F which use pointers to point to memory address hex 20 to hex 3F.

The following figure is an example setup.

0263	BO 13	MOV AL, 13H	; ICW1 - Reset edge sense circuit set single ; 8259 Chip and ICW4 read
0265	E6 20	OUT INTA00,AL	
0267	BO 08	MOV AL,8	; ICW2 - Set interrupt type 8 (8-F)
0269	E6 21	OUT INTA01,AL	
026B	BO 09	MOV AL,9	; ICW4 - Set buffered mode/master and 8086 mode
026D	E6 21	OUT INTA01,AL	

**Example Set Up**

# 64K RAM

The 64K bytes of R/W memory reside on the system board and require no user configuration.

Eight 64K byte by 1, 150 ns, dynamic memory modules are used to provide 64K byte of storage. The RAM has no parity. Sources of these memory modules include the Motorola MCM6665AL15 and the Texas Instruments TMS4164-15 or equivalent.

The system board 64K RAM is mapped at the bottom of the 1 MEG address space. The system board 64K RAM is mapped to the next 64K bytes of address space if the 64KB Memory and Display Expansion option is not installed. If read or written to, this higher block of address space will look just like the low-order 64K-byte block. This means the bottom 128K bytes of address space is always reserved for RAM. If the 64KB Memory and Display Expansion option is installed, it is mapped to the 'ODD' memory space within the 128K byte-reserved space while the system board memory is mapped to the 'EVEN' space. Memory refresh is provided by the 6845 CRT Controller and gate array. The gate array cycles the RAM and resolves contention between the CRT and processor cycles.

See “IBM PC<sup>jr</sup> 64KB Memory and Display Expansion” in Section 3 for a detailed description.

**Notes:**

# ROM Subsystem

The ROM subsystem is made up of 64K bytes of ROM aligned at the top of the 1 MEG address space. The ROM is built using 32K byte by 8 ROM-modules. The ROM has no parity. The general memory specifications for the ROM are:

Access Time	-	250 ns
Cycle Time	-	375 ns

ROM modules Mk 38000 from Mostek, TMM23256P or equivalent are used. Address A14 is wired to both pin 1 and pin 27.

The following figure is a map of the sections of memory allocated for use by the system:

BIOS/Diagnostic/Cassette Basic Program Area	FFFF	} Cartridge Chip Selects
Standard Application Cartridge	F0000	
Standard Application Cartridge	E8000	
Reserved For Future Cartridge	E0000	
Reserved For Future Cartridge	D8000	
Reserved for I/O ROM	D0000	
Video RAM	C0000	
Reserved Future Video	B8000	
Reserved Future User RAM	A0000	
Expansion RAM	20000	
Base RAM	10000	00000

**Memory Map**

# Input Output Channel

The Input/Out channel (I/O) is an extension of the 8088 microprocessor bus. It is however, demultiplexed, repowered, and enhanced by the addition of interrupts.

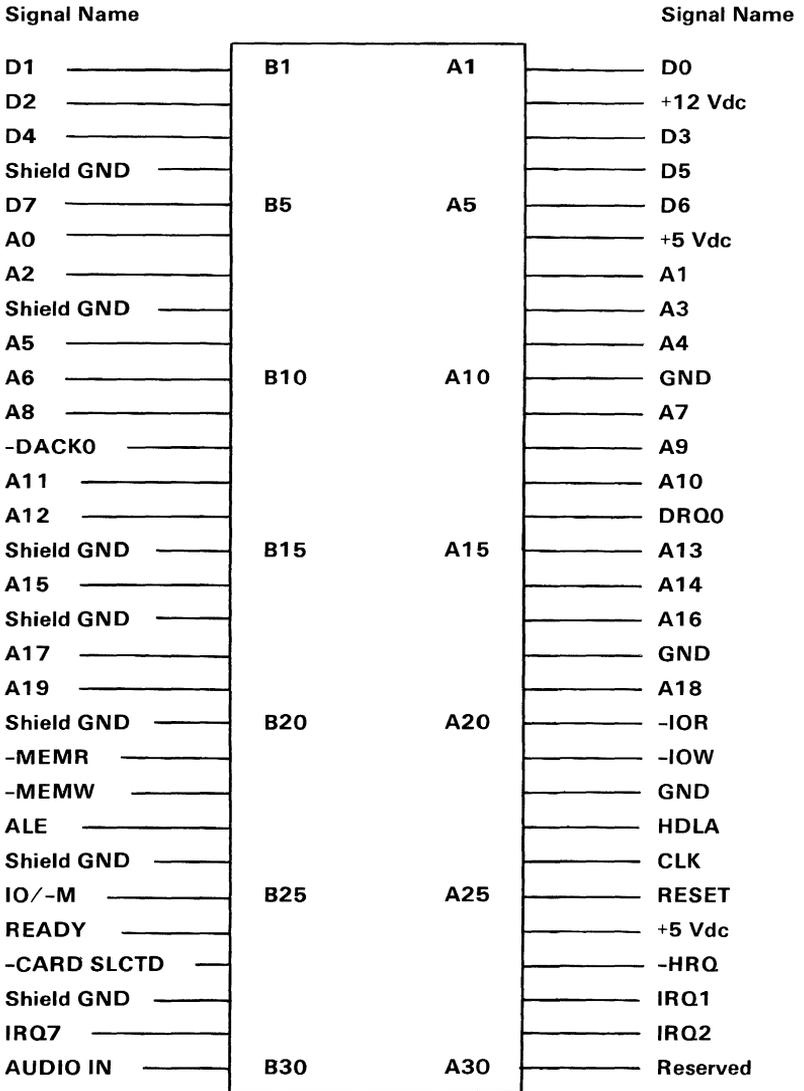
The I/O channel contains an 8-bit bidirectional bus, 20 address lines, 3 levels of interrupt, control lines for memory and I/O read or write, clock and timing lines, and power and ground for the adapters. Voltages of +5 dc and +12 dc are provided for external adapters. Any additional power needs will require a separate power-module.

All I/O Channel functions are bused to the right-hand side of the system unit and are provided by a right-angle, 60-pin connector. Each external adapter connects to the I/O bus and passes the bus along for the next attachment.

A 'ready' line is available on the I/O Channel to allow operation with slow I/O or memory devices. If the channel's 'ready' line is not activated by an addressed device, all processor-generated memory-read and write cycles take four 210-ns clocks or 840-ns/byte. All processor-generated I/O-read or write cycles require six clocks for a cycle time of 1.26- $\mu$ s/byte.

The I/O Channel also contains the capability to add bus masters to the channel. These devices could be DMA devices or alternate processors.

The I/O Channel signals have sufficient drive to support five I/O Channel expansion-adapters and the internal modem and diskette drive adapter, assuming one standard TTL load per attachment. For information on power available for external adapters, see "System Power Supply", later in this Section.



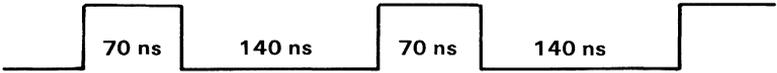
**I/O Channel Expansion Connector Specifications**

# System Board I/O Channel Description

The following is a description of the I/O Channel. All signals are TTL compatible.

Signal	I/O	Description
--------	-----	-------------

<b>CLK</b>	O	System Clock: It is a divide-by-three of the 14.31818 MHz oscillator and has a period of 210 ns (4.77 MHz). The clock has a 33% duty cycle.
------------	---	---



Duty Cycle

<b>RESET</b>	O	This line is used to reset or initialize system logic upon power-up. This line is synchronized to the falling edge of the clock and is 'active high'. Its duration upon power up is 26.5 $\mu$ s.
--------------	---	---

<b>A0-A19</b>	I/O	Address Bits 0 to 19: These lines are used to address memory and I/O devices within the system. The 20 address lines allow access of up to 1 megabyte of memory. A0 is the least-significant-bit (LSB) while A19 is the most-significant-bit (MSB). These lines are normally driven by the 8088 microprocessor as
---------------	-----	---

outputs, but can become inputs from an external bus-master by issuing an HRQ and receiving an HLDA.

<b>D0-D7</b>	I/O	Data Bits 0-7: These lines provide data-bus bits 0 to 7 for the processor, memory, and I/O devices. D0 is the least-significant-bit (LSB) and D7 is the most-significant-bit (MSB). These lines can be controlled by an external bus-master by issuing an HRQ and receiving an HLDA.
<b>ALE</b>	O	Address Latch Enable: This line is provided to allow the addition of wait states in memory and I/O cycles.
<b>READY</b>	I	This line, normally 'high' ('ready'), is pulled 'low' ('not ready') by a memory or I/O device to lengthen I/O or memory cycles. It allows slower devices to attach to the I/O Channel with a minimum of difficulty. Any slow device requiring this line should drive it 'low' immediately upon detecting a valid address and IO/-M signal. Machine cycles (I/O and memory) are extended by an integral number of CLK cycles (210 ns). Any bus master on the I/O Channel should also honor this 'ready' line. It is pulled 'low' by the system board

on memory read and write cycles and outputting to the sound subsystem.

<b>IRQ1, IRQ2, IRQ7</b>	I	Interrupt Request 1, 2, and 7: These lines are used to signal the processor that an I/O device requires attention. They are prioritized with IRQ1 as the highest priority and IRQ7 as the lowest. An Interrupt Request is generated by raising an IRQ line ('low' to 'high') and holding it 'high' until it is acknowledged by the processor (interrupt-service routine).
<b>-IOR</b>	I/O	I/O Read Command: This command line instructs an I/O device to drive its data onto the data bus. This signal may be driven by the 8088 microprocessor or by an external bus-master after it has gained control of the bus. This line is active 'low'.
<b>-IOW</b>	I/O	I/O Write Command: This command line instructs an I/O device to read the data on the data bus. This signal may be driven by the 8088 microprocessor or by an external bus-master after it has gained control of the bus. This line is active 'low'.
<b>-MEMR</b>	I/O	Memory Read Command: This command line instructs the

memory to drive its data onto the data bus. This signal may be driven by the 8088 microprocessor or by an external bus-master after it has gained control of the bus. This line is active 'low'.

**-MEMW**      I/O      Memory Write Command: This command line instructs the memory to store the data present on the data bus. This signal may be driven by the 8088 microprocessor or by an external bus-master after it has gained control of the bus. This line is active low.

**IO/-M**      I/O      I/O or Memory Status: This status line is used to distinguish a memory access from an I/O access. This line should be driven by a bus master after it has gained control of the bus. If this line is 'high' it indicates an I/O Address is on the Address Bus; if this line is 'low', it indicates a memory address is on the Address Bus.

**-HRQ**      I      Hold Request: This line indicates that another bus master is requesting the I/O Channel. To gain bus-master status, a device on the channel must assert -HRQ (active 'low'). The 8088 will respond to a -HRQ by asserting an HLDA. After receiving an HLDA, the new bus master may

control the bus, and must continue to assert the -HRQ until it is ready to relinquish the bus. A -HRQ is not an asynchronous signal and should be synchronized to the system clock. All channel devices with bus-master capabilities must latch data-bit D4 during any 'Out' instruction to A0-A7. The resulting signal should be used to qualify -HRQ as follows: Latched value = 1 --> -HRQ is inhibited. Latched value = 0 --> -HRQ is allowed. For more detail, see the explanation of the A0 port.

<b>DRQ 0</b>	0	This line comes from the floppy disk controller (FDC) and can be used by an external DMA to indicate that a byte should be transferred to the FDC.
<b>-DACK 0</b>	I	This line should come from an external DMA and should indicate that a byte is being transferred from memory to the FDC.
<b>HLDA</b>	O	Hold Acknowledge: This line indicates to a bus master on the channel that -HRQ has been honored and that the 8088 has floated its bus and control lines.

<b>-CARD SLCTD</b>	<b>I</b>	This line should be pulled down by any adapter when it is selected with address and IO/-M. This line will be used for bus expansion. It is pulled up with a resistor and should be pulled down with an open collector device.
<b>AUDIO IN</b>	<b>I</b>	Channel devices may provide sound sources to the system-board sound-subsystem through this line. It is 1 volt peak-to-peak, dc biased at 2.5 volts above ground.

# Input/Output

Hex Range	9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	Device
20-27	0 0	0 0 1 0	0 X X A0	PIC 8259
40-47	0 0	0 1 0 0	0 0 A1 A0	Timer 8253-5
60-67	0 0	0 1 1 0	0 X A1 A0	PPI 8255-5
A0-A7	0 0	1 0 1 0	0 X X X	NMI Mask Reg.
C0-C7	0 0	1 1 0 0	0 X X X	Sound SN76496N
F0-FF	0 0	1 1 1 1	X A2 A1 A0	Diskette
200-207	1 0	0 0 0 0	0 X X X	Joystick
2F8-2FF	1 0	1 1 1 1	1 A2 A1 A0	Serial Port
3D0-3DF	1 1	1 1 0 1	A3 A2 A1 A0	Video Subsystem
3F8-3FF	1 1	1 1 1 1	1 A2 A1 A0	Modem

## I/O Map

X = Don't care (that is, not in decode.)

- Any I/O which is not decoded on the system board may be decoded on the I/O Channel.
- At Power-On time the NMI into the 8088 is masked 'off'. This mask bit can be set by system software as follows:

Write to Port A0 D7=ENA NMI D6=IR TEST ENA  
D5=SELC CLK1 INPUT D4=+Disable HRQ

## 8255 Bit Assignments

PA Output  
PA0 Reserved for Keystroke Storage  
PA1 Reserved for Keystroke Storage  
PA2 Reserved for Keystroke Storage  
PA3 Reserved for Keystroke Storage  
PA4 Reserved for Keystroke Storage  
PA5 Reserved for Keystroke Storage  
PA6 Reserved for Keystroke Storage  
PA7 Reserved for Keystroke Storage  
PB Output  
PB0 +Timer2 Gate (Speaker)  
PB1 +Speaker Data  
PB2 +Alpha (-Graphics)  
PB3 +Cassette Motor Off  
PB4 +Disable Internal Beeper and Cassette Motor  
Relay  
PB5 SPKR Switch 0  
PB6 SPKR Switch 1  
PB7 Reserved  
PC Input  
PC0 Keyboard Latched  
PC1 -Internal MODEM Card Installed  
PC2 -Diskette Drive Card Installed  
PC3 -64KB Memory and Display Expansion Installed  
PC4 Cassette Data In  
PC5 Timer Channel 2 Output  
PC6 +Keyboard Data  
PC7 -Keyboard Cable Connected

## 8255 Bit Assignment Description

<b>PA0 thru PA7</b> (Output Lines)	Port A is configured as an output. The output lines are not used by the hardware, but are used to store keystrokes. This is done to maintain compatibility with the Personal Computer, and Personal Computer XT.
<b>PB0</b> (+Timer 2 Gate)	This line is routed to the gate input of timer 2 on the 8253-5. When this bit is 'low', the counter operation is halted. This bit and PB1 (+Speaker Data) controls the operation of the 8253-5 sound source.
<b>PB1</b> (+Speaker Data)	This bit ANDS 'off' the output of the 8253-5 timer 2. It can be used to disable the 8253-5 sound source, or modify its output. When this bit is a 1, it enables the output, a 0 forces the output to zero.
<b>PB2</b> (+Alpha -Graphics)	This bit is used to steer data from the memory into the Video Gate Array. This bit should be a 1 for all alpha modes, and a 0 for all graphics modes.

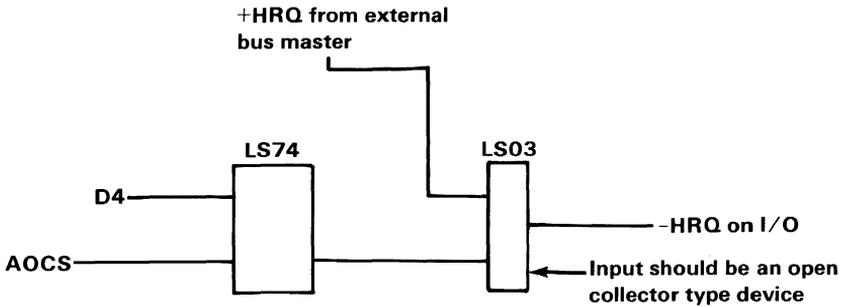
- PB3** (+Cassette Motor Off) When this bit is a 1, the cassette relay is 'open' and the cassette motor is 'off'. When this bit is a 0, and PB4 = 0, the cassette motor is 'on'.
- PB4** (+Disable internal beeper and cassette motor relay) When this bit is a 1, the internal beeper is 'disabled' and the 8253-5 timer 2 sound source can only be heard if it is steered to the audio output. This bit also disables the cassette motor when it is a 1. To 'enable' the cassette motor, this bit must be a 0. In this case, PB1 should be used to gate 'off' the internal beeper and 8253-5 sound source.
- PB5, PB6** (Speaker switch 0,1) These bits steer one of 4 sound sources. This is available to the RF modulator or the external audio jack. The sound sources selected are shown below.
- | <b>PB6</b> | <b>PB5</b> | <b>Sound Source</b>  |
|------------|------------|----------------------|
| 0          | 0          | 8253-5 Timer 2       |
| 0          | 1          | Cassette Audio Input |
| 1          | 0          | I/O Channel Audio In |
| 1          | 1          | 76496                |
- PB7** (Open) Reserved for future use.

<b>PC0</b>	(Keyboard latched)	This input comes from a latch which is set to a 1 on the first rising edge of the Keyboard Data stream. The output of this latch also causes the NMI to occur. This latch is cleared by doing a dummy 'Read' operation to port A0. This input is provided so that a program can tell if a keystroke occurred during a time when the NMI was masked 'off' and a keystroke has been missed. The program will then be able to give an error indication of the missed keystroke.
<b>PC1</b>	(-Modem card installed)	When this bit is a 0, it indicates that the Internal Modem card is installed.
<b>PC2</b>	(-Diskette card installed)	When this bit is a zero, it indicates that the Diskette Drive Adapter is installed.
<b>PC3</b>	(-64KB Memory and Display Expansion installed)	When this bit is a 0, it indicates that the 64KB Memory and Display Expansion is installed.

<b>PC4</b>	(Cassette data in)	If the cassette-motor relay is 'closed', and the cassette motor is 'on', this pin will contain data which has been wave shaped from the cassette. If the cassette-motor relay is 'off', this pin will contain the same data as the 8253-5 timer 2 output.
<b>PC5</b>	(Timer channel 2 output)	This input is wired to the timer channel 2 output of the 8253-5.
<b>PC6</b>	(+Keyboard data)	This input contains keyboard data. The keyboard data comes from the cable if attached, or from the IR Receiver if the cable is not attached.
<b>PC7</b>	(-Keyboard cable connected)	If this bit is 'low', it indicates that the keyboard cable is connected.

## Port A0 Output Description

<b>D7</b>	<b>(Enable NMI)</b>	When this bit is a 1, the NMI is 'enabled'. When it is a 0, it is 'disabled'.
<b>D6</b>	<b>(IR test ENA)</b>	This bit enables the 8253-5 timer 2 output into an IR diode on the IR Receiver board. This information is then wrapped back to the keyboard input. If the cable is not connected, timer 2 should be set for 40 kHz which is the IR-modulation frequency. This feature is used only for a diagnostic test of the IR Receiver board.
<b>D5</b>	<b>(Selc Clk1 input)</b>	This bit selects one of two input Clks to the 8253-5 timer 1. A 0 selects a 1.1925 MHz Clk input used to assist the program in de-serializing the keyboard data. A 1 selects the timer 0 output to be used as the Clk input to timer 1. This is used to catch timer 0 overflows during diskette drive operations when interrupts are masked 'off'. This is then used to update the time-of-day.
<b>D4</b>	<b>(+Disable HRQ)</b>	This bit is not actually implemented on the system board, but is supported by the programming. This bit is used to disable -HRQs from external bus-masters (DMA, Alternate Processors, etc.) The logic for this bit must exist on each bus-master attachment. A 0 should 'enable' -HRQ, and a 1 should 'disable' -HRQ.



## Port A0 Output Description

### Port A0 Input Operation

A 'read' to I/O port A0 will clear the keyboard NMI latch. This latch causes an NMI on the first rising edge of the keyboard data if the enable NMI bit (port A0 bit D7) is 'on'. This latch can also be read on the 8255 PC0. The program can determine if a keystroke occurred while the NMI was 'disabled' by reading the status of this latch. This latch must be cleared before another NMI can be received.

The System board provides for selection of keyboard data from either a cable or the IR-receiver board. The IR-receiver board is mounted on the system board and can receive data through an IR link. The source of the keyboard's data is determined by the -Cable Connected signal at the keyboard cable connector. Keyboard serial data is available to the 8088 at bit PC6 of the 8255 PPI.

The system board is responsible for the de-serialization of keyboard data. The start bit in the serial stream causes an NMI to be generated. The 8088 then reads the 8253 timer to determine when to interrogate the

serial stream. After de-serialization the NMI service-routine does a 'Read' from hex A0 to clear the NMI latch.

During certain time-critical operations, such as diskette I/O, the processor will mask 'off' the NMI interrupt. Keyboard inputs during this time cannot be serviced. A keyboard latch is provided so that at the end of such operations the processor will determine whether any keys were pressed and take appropriate actions. The keyboard latch is 'set' by any key being pressed and is 'reset' by 'Reading' the NMI port. (No data is presented to the microprocessor during this 'Read'.) Keyboard latch data is available to the processor at bit PC0 of the 8255 PPI.

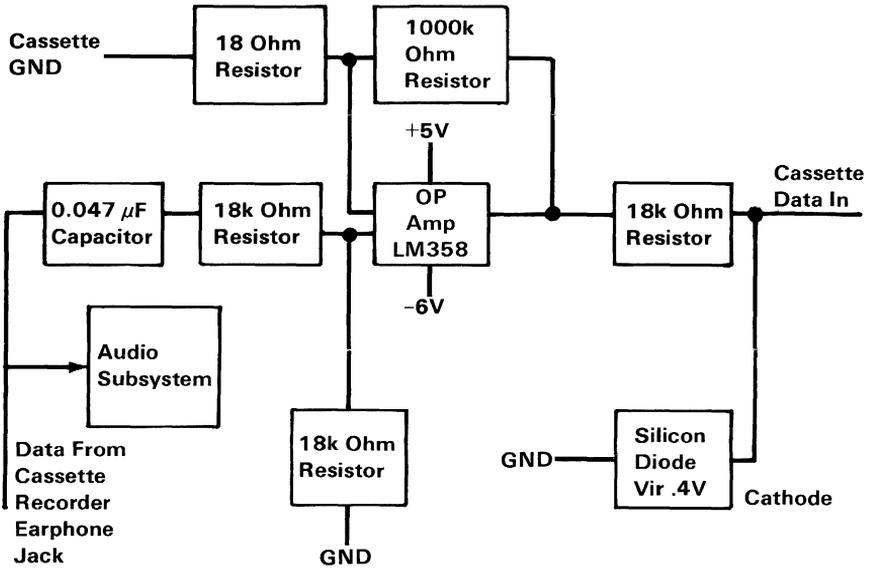
# Notes:

# Cassette Interface

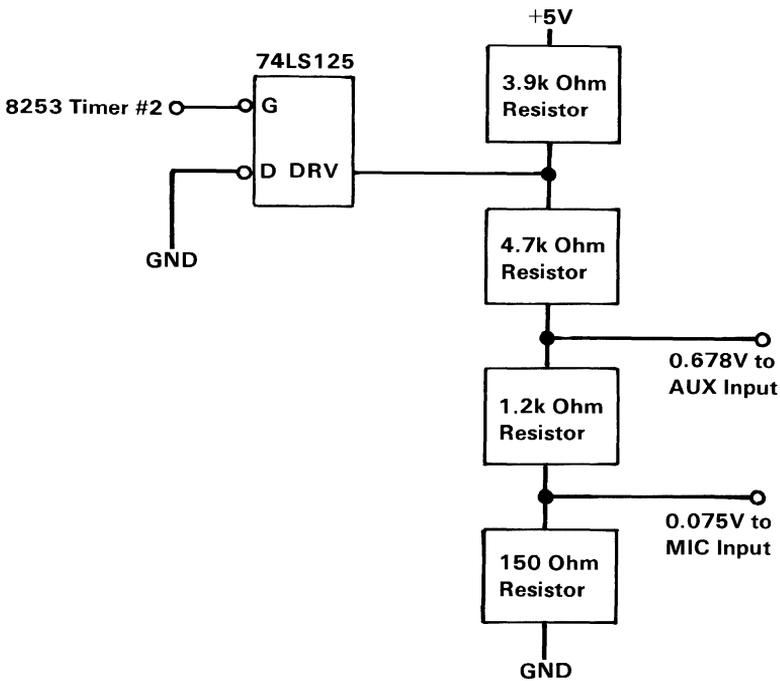
The cassette interface is controlled through software. An output from the 8253 timer controls the data to the cassette recorder through the cassette connector at the rear of the system board. The cassette-input data is read by an input-port bit of the 8255A-5 programmable-peripheral-interface (PPI) (8255A-5 PC4). Software algorithms are used to generate and read cassette-data. The cassette drive- motor is controlled by Bit PB3 of the 8255. Bit PB4, which 'enables' the 7547 relay driver, must be 'low' when the motor is to be turned on. The cassette interface has a wrap feature which connects the output to the input when the motor control is 'off'. See "BIOS Cassette Logic" in Section 5 for information on data storage and retrieval.

A mechanism is provided that will direct the cassette input to the audio subsystem. Please see "Sound Subsection" in Section 2.

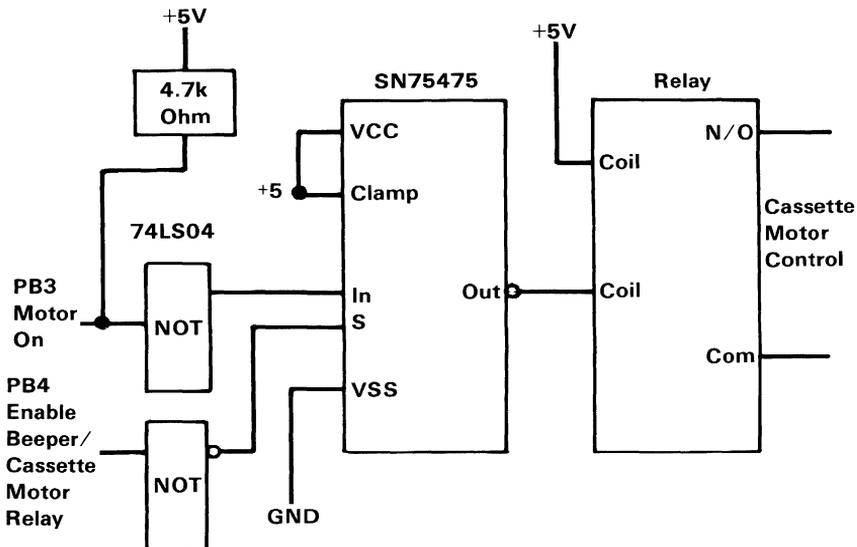
Circuit block diagrams for the cassette-interface read, write, and motor control are illustrated in the following figures.



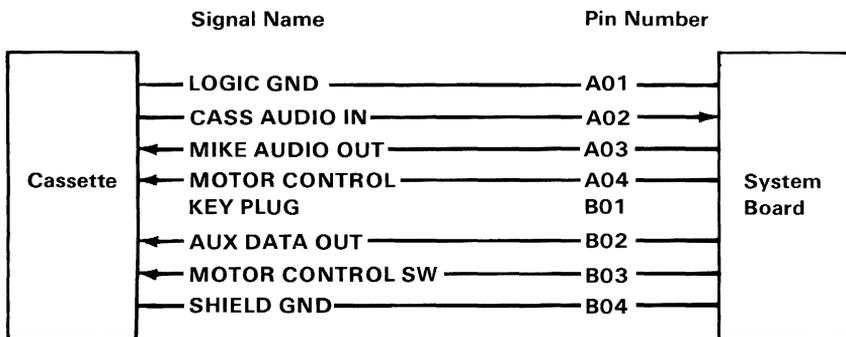
**Cassette-Interface Read-Hardware Block Diagram**



**Cassette-Interface Write-Hardware Block Diagram**



**Cassette-Motor Control Block Diagram**



**Cassette Connector Specifications**

**Notes:**

# Video Color/Graphics Subsystem

The video subsystem is designed so that the IBM Color Display, composite monitors, and a home television set can be attached. It is capable of operating in black-and-white or color. It provides three video ports: a composite-video, a direct-drive, and a connector for an RF modulator to be used with home televisions. In addition, it contains a light pen interface.

**Note:** The IBM Personal Computer Monochrome Display cannot be used with the PCjr system.

**Note:** An IBM Connector for Television option must be obtained to attach a home TV.

The subsystem has two basic modes of operation: alphanumeric (A/N) and all points addressable graphics (APA). Additional modes are available within the A/N and APA modes.

In the A/N mode, the display can be operated in either a 40-column by 25-row mode for a low-resolution display home television, or an 80-column by 25-row mode for high-resolution monitors. In both modes, characters are defined in an 8-wide by 8-high character box and are 7-wide by 7-high, with one line of descender. Both A/N modes can operate in either color or black-and-white.

In the A/N black-and-white mode, the character attributes of reverse video, blinking, highlighting and gray shades are available.

In the A/N color mode, sixteen foreground-colors and sixteen background-colors are available for each character. In addition, blinking on a per-character basis

is available. When blinking is used, only eight background-colors are available. One of 16 colors, or gray shades can be selected for the screen's border in all A/N modes.

In both A/N modes, characters are formed from a ROM character-generator. The character generator contains dot patterns for 256 different characters. The character set contains the following major groupings of characters:

- 16 special characters for game support
- 15 characters for word-processing editing support
- 96 characters for the standard-ASCII-graphics set
- 48 characters for foreign-language support
- 48 characters for business block-graphics (allowing drawing of charts, boxes, and tables using single or double lines)
- 16 selected Greek symbols
- 15 selected scientific-notation characters

In the APA mode, there are three resolutions available: a low-resolution mode (160 PELs [Picture ELeMents] by 200 rows), a medium-resolution mode (320 PELs by 200 rows), and a high-resolution mode (640 PELs by 200 rows).

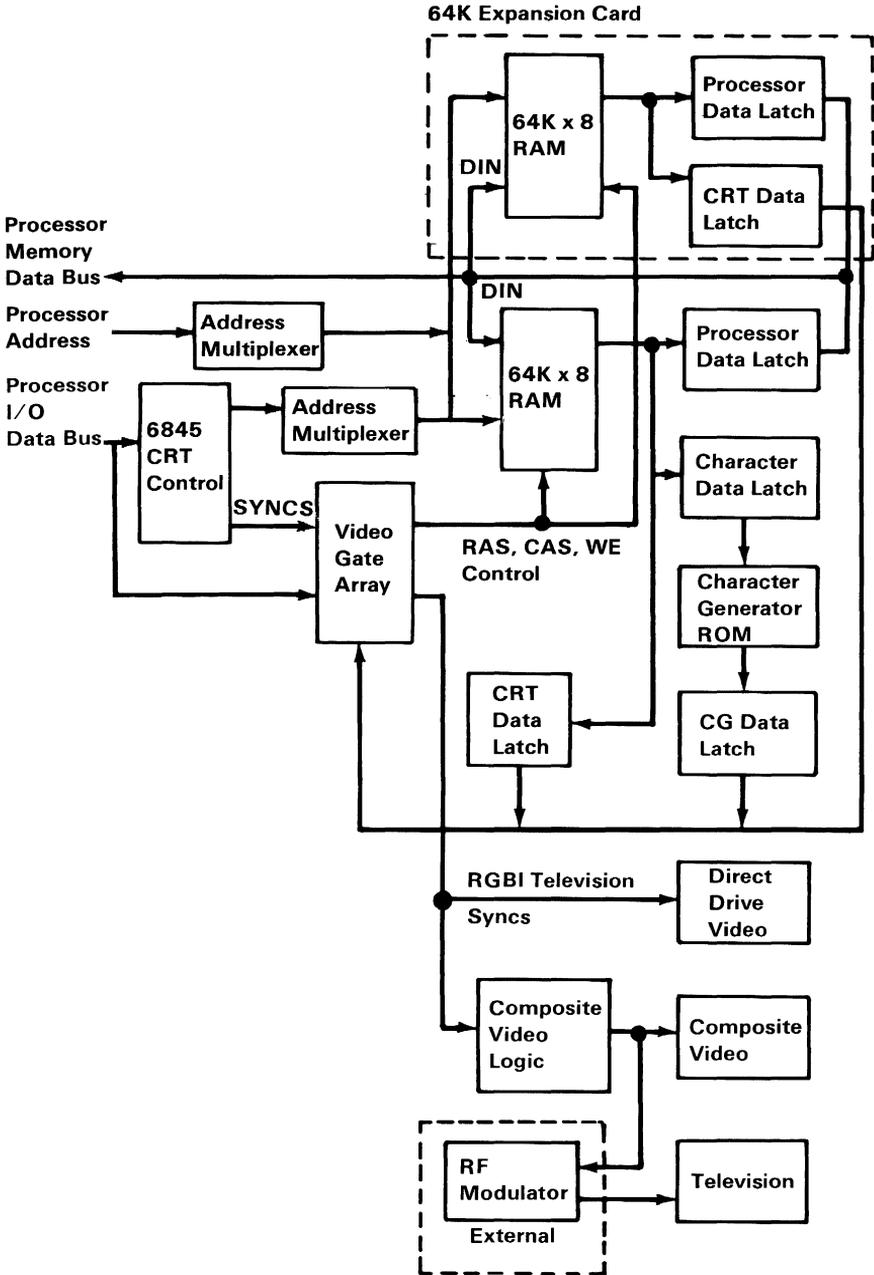
Different color modes exist within each of the APA resolutions. Two, four, or sixteen colors are available in APA color, and two, four, or sixteen gray shades are available in APA black-and-white.

One of sixteen colors, or grey shades can be selected for the screen's border in all APA modes.

The direct drive, composite video and RF Modulator connector are right-angle-mounted connectors extending through the rear of the system unit.

The video color/graphics subsystem is implemented using a Motorola 6845 CRT controller device and a Video Gate Array (VGA) (LSI5220). The video subsystem is highly programmable with respect to raster and character parameters. Thus many additional modes are possible with the proper programming.

The following figure shows a block diagram of the video color/graphics subsystem.



**Video Color/Graphic Subsystem Block Diagram**

# Major Components Definitions

## Motorola 6845 CRT Controller

This device provides the necessary interface to drive a raster-scan CRT. Additional information about this component is provided in publications listed in “Bibliography”.

## Storage Organization

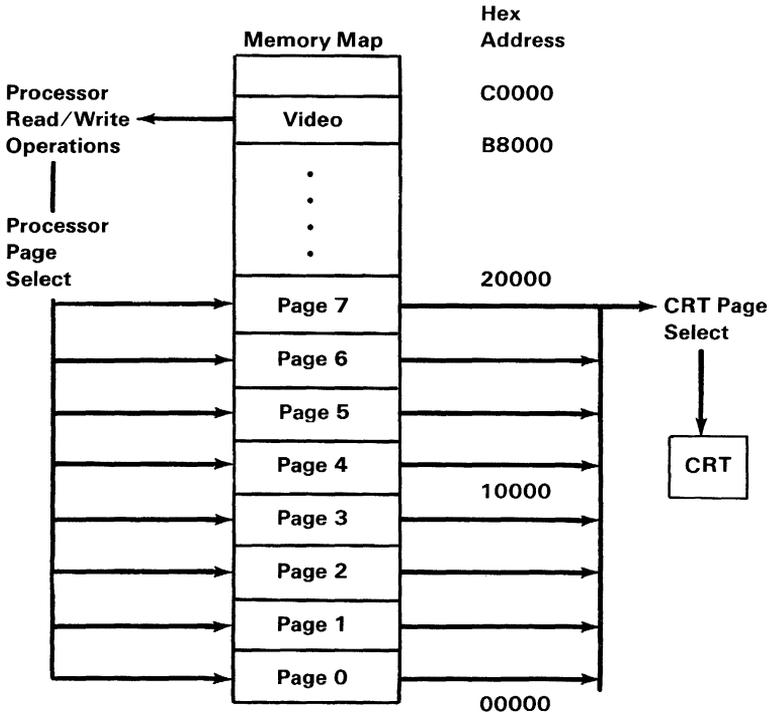
The base video-color/graphics-subsystem accesses 64K bytes of read/write memory (RAM). A 64KB Memory and Display Expansion can be added to increase the amount of system RAM to 128K bytes. This memory-storage area serves two functions; as the video-display buffer and as the system processor is (8088) main-RAM.

The RAM is located at address hex 0000 and is either 64K bytes or 128K bytes with the memory expansion option. The 8088 can access the memory by reading from and writing to address locations hex 00000 to 1FFFF or by reading from or writing to the 16K-byte region starting at address hex B8000. The page affected by a read or write operation is determined by the processor’s page register. The processor can access the RAM at any time in all modes with no adverse effect to the video information. The page that the video information is taken from is determined by the CRT page register.

The processor and CRT page registers are write only registers and can be changed at any time. These registers allow the processor to work in one page while the display is displaying another page. The processor can switch pages at the vertical-retrace time. This will aid animation on the video color/graphics subsystem.

Also, since all 128K bytes of read/write memory are available for display purposes, the application can use as little or as much memory as needed for the display.

The following figure is a map of the video color/graphics subsystem.



**Video Color/Graphics Subsystem Memory Map**

## Bandwidth

The video bandwidth is either 3.5, 7 or 14 MHz depending on the mode of operation. The processor bandwidth is the same for all modes. The processor is allowed one cycle every 1.1 microseconds. An average of two wait states will be inserted in a processor RAM read cycle, because the average latency time for the processor to get a cycle is 560 ns and the cycle time is 350 ns. There is no performance penalty for redirecting processor reads and writes through the B8000 - BFFFF address area.

## Character Generator

The ROM character-generator consists of 2K bytes of storage which cannot be read from, or written to under software control. It is implemented with a MCM68A316E or equivalent. Its specifications are 350 ns access, 350 ns cycle static operation. The device is pin compatible with 2716 and 2732 EPROMS.

## Video Gate Array

A CMOS gate array is used to generate storage-timing (RAS, CAS, WE), direct-drive, composite-color and status signals. See "Video Gate Array" later in this section.

# Palette

The video color/graphics subsystem contains a 16-word by 4-bit palette in the Video Gate Array which takes PEL (Picture ELEMENT) information from the read/write memory and uses it to select the color to display. This palette is used in all A/N and APA modes. Any input to the palette can be individually masked 'off' if a mode does not support the full complement of 16 colors. This masking allows the user to select a unique palette of colors whenever any mode does not support all 16 colors.

In two-color modes, the palette is defined by using one bit (PA0), with the following logic:

<b>Palette Address Bit</b>	
<b>PA0</b>	<b>Function</b>
0	Palette Register 0
1	Palette Register 1

**Palette Logic (1 of 3)**

In four-color modes, the palette is defined by using two bits (PA1 and PA0), with the following logic:

Palette Address Bits		Function
PA1	PA0	
0	0	Palette Register 0
0	1	Palette Register 1
1	0	Palette Register 2
1	1	Palette Register 3

**Palette Logic (2 of 3)**

In sixteen-color modes, the palette is defined by using four bits (PA3, PA2, PA1, and PA0), with the following logic:

Palette Address Bits				Function
PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0	
0	0	0	0	Palette Register 0
0	0	0	1	Palette Register 1
0	0	1	0	Palette Register 2
0	0	1	1	Palette Register 3
0	1	0	0	Palette Register 4
0	1	0	1	Palette Register 5
0	1	1	0	Palette Register 6
0	1	1	1	Palette Register 7
1	0	0	0	Palette Register 8
1	0	0	1	Palette Register 9
1	0	1	0	Palette Register 10
1	0	1	1	Palette Register 11
1	1	0	0	Palette Register 12
1	1	0	1	Palette Register 13
1	1	1	0	Palette Register 14
1	1	1	1	Palette Register 15

**Palette Logic (3 of 3)**

The sixteen colors available to all A/N and APA modes are selected through combinations of the I (Intensity), R (Red), G (Green), and B (Blue) bits. These colors are listed in the following figure:

I	R	G	B	Color
0	0	0	0	Black
0	0	0	1	Blue
0	0	1	0	Green
0	0	1	1	Cyan
0	1	0	0	Red
0	1	0	1	Magenta
0	1	1	0	Brown
0	1	1	1	Light Gray
1	0	0	0	Dark Gray
1	0	0	1	Light Blue
1	0	1	0	Light Green
1	0	1	1	Light Cyan
1	1	0	0	Pink
1	1	0	1	Light Magenta
1	1	1	0	Yellow
1	1	1	1	White

**Note:** The "I" bit provides extra luminance (brightness) to each available shade. This results in the light colors listed above, except for monitors that do not recognize the "I" bit.

### Summary of Available Colors

# Alphanumeric Modes

Every display-character position in the alphanumeric mode is defined by two bytes in the system read/write memory, using the following format:

Display Character Code Byte	Attribute Byte
7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0	7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Display Format

The functions of the attribute byte are defined by the following figure:

Attribute Function	Attribute Byte Definition							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Normal Reverse Video Nondisplay (Off) Nondisplay (On)	Fore- Ground Blink	PA2 PA1 PA0 PA3 PA2 PA1 PA0						
		Background			Foreground			
	B	0	0	0	I	1	1	1
	B	1	1	1	I	0	0	0
	B	0	0	0	I	0	0	0
B	1	1	1	I	1	1	1	
I = Highlighted Foreground (Character) B = Blinking Foreground (Character)								

### Attribute Functions

## Graphics Mode

The Video Color/Graphics Subsystem can be programmed for a wide variety of modes within the graphics mode. Five graphics-modes are supported by the system's ROM BIOS. They are low-resolution 16-color graphics, medium-resolution 4-color graphics, medium-resolution 16-color graphics, high-resolution 2-color graphics, and high-resolution 4-color graphics. The table in the following figure summarizes the five modes:

<b>Graphics Mode</b>	<b>Horiz. (PELs)</b>	<b>Vert. (Rows)</b>	<b>Number of Colors Available (Includes Background Color)</b>
Low-Resolution 16-Color	160	200	16 (Includes b-and-w)
Medium-Resolution 4-Color	320	200	4 Colors of 16 Available
Medium-Resolution 16-Color	320	200	16 (Includes b-and-w)
High-Resolution 2-Color	640	200	2 Colors of 16 Available
High-Resolution 4-Color	640	200	4 Colors of 16 Available

**Note:** The screen's border color in all modes can be set to any 1 of the 16 possible colors. This border color is independent of the screen's work area colors. In Black and White each color maps to a distinct gray shade.

## Graphics Modes

### Low-Resolution 16-Color Graphics

The low-resolution mode supports home-television sets, low-resolution displays, and high-resolution displays. It has the following characteristics:

- Contains a maximum of 200 rows of 160 PELs
- Specifies 1 of 16 colors for each PEL by the I, R, G, and B bits
- Requires 16K bytes of read/write memory
- Formats 2 PELs per byte for each byte in the following manner:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0	PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0
First Display PEL				Second Display PEL			

### Low-Resolution 16-Color Graphics

## Medium-Resolution 4-Color Graphics

The medium-resolution mode supports home-television sets, low-resolution displays, and high-resolution displays. It has the following characteristics:

- Contains a maximum of 200 rows of 320 PELs
- Selects one of four colors for each PEL
- Requires 16K bytes of read/write memory
- Supports 4 of 16 possible colors
- Formats 4 PELs per byte for each byte in the following manner:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PA1	PA0	PA1	PA0	PA1	PA0	PA1	PA0
First Display PEL		Second Display PEL		Third Display PEL		Fourth Display PEL	

### Medium-Resolution 4-Color Graphics

## Medium-Resolution 16-Color Graphics

The medium-resolution 16-color graphics mode supports home television sets, low-resolution displays, and high-resolution displays. It has the following characteristics:

- Requires system configuration of 128K bytes of read/write memory
- Requires 32K bytes of read/write memory
- Contains a maximum of 200 rows of 320 PELs.
- Specifies 1 of 16 colors for each PEL
- Formats 2 PELs per byte for each byte in the following manner.

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0	PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0
First Display PEL				Second Display PEL			

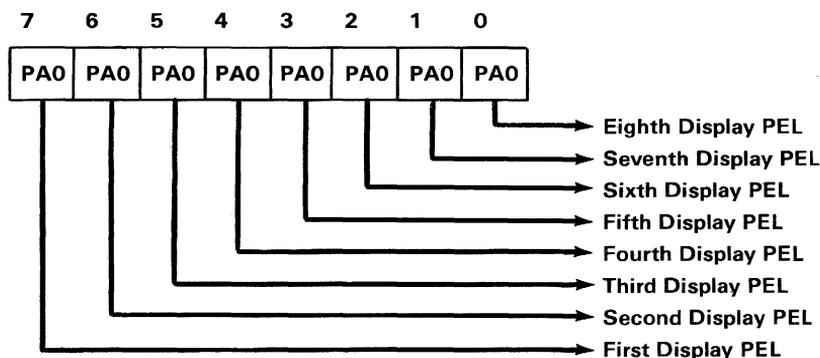
### Medium-Resolution 16-Color Graphics

## High-Resolution 2-Color Graphics

The high-resolution 2-color mode supports high-resolution monitors only. This mode has the following characteristics:

- Contains a maximum of 200 rows of 640 PELs
- Supports 2 of 16 possible colors.

- Requires 16K bytes of read/write memory.
- Formats 8 PELs per byte for each byte in the following manner:

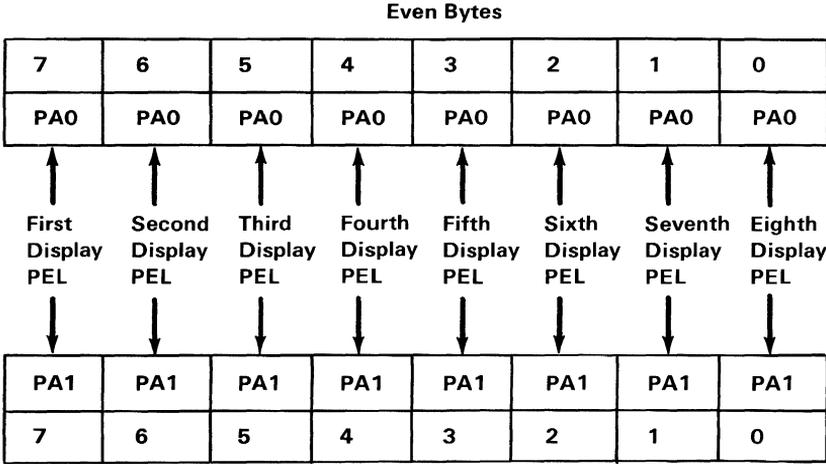


**High-Resolution 2-Color Graphics**

## High-Resolution 4-Color Graphics

The high-resolution mode is used only with high-resolution monitors. This mode has the following characteristics:

- Requires system configuration of 128K Bytes read/write memory
- Requires 32K bytes of read/write memory
- Contains a maximum of 200 rows of 640 PELs
- Selects one of four colors for each PEL
- Supports 4 out of 16 colors
- Formats 8 PELs per two bytes (consisting of one even-byte and one odd-byte) in the following manner:



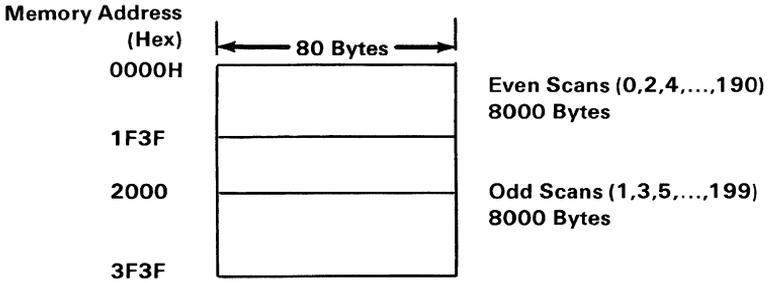
**Odd Bytes**

**High-Resolution 4-Color Graphics**

### **Graphics Storage Organization**

For the low-resolution 16-color graphics, the medium-resolution 4-color graphics, and the high-resolution 2-color graphics, storage is organized into two banks of 8000 bytes each.

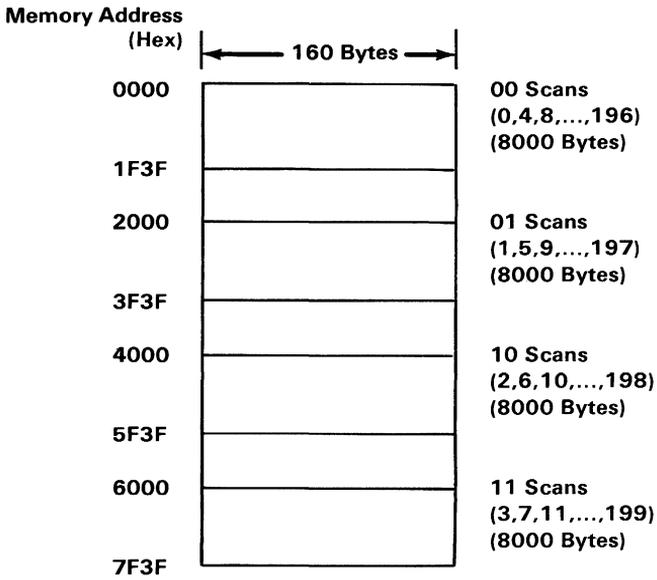
The following figure shows the organization of the graphics storage.



### Graphics Storage Organization (Part 1 of 2)

Address 0000 contains PEL information for the upper-left corner of the display area.

For the medium-resolution 16-color graphics, and the high-resolution 4-color graphics modes, the graphics storage is organized into four banks of 8000 bytes each.



**Graphics Storage Organization (Part 2 of 2)**

Address 0000 contains PEL information for the upper-left corner of the display.

# Video Gate Array

The Video Gate Array is located at I/O address hex 3DA, and is programmed by first writing a register address to port hex 3DA and then writing the data to port hex 3DA.

Any I/O 'write'-operations to hex address 3DA continuously toggle an internal address/data flip-flop. This internal flip-flop can be set to the address state by issuing an I/O 'read' instruction to port hex 3DA. An I/O 'read' instruction also 'reads' the status of the Video Gate Array. A description of each of the registers in the Video Gate Array follows.

Hex Address	Register
00	Mode Control 1
01	Palette Mask
02	Border Color
03	Mode Control 2
04	Reset
10-1F	Palette Registers

**Video Gate Array Register Addresses**

## Mode Control 1 Register

This is a 5-bit 'write'-only register, it cannot be 'read'. Its address is 0 within the Video Gate Array. A description of this register's bit functions follows.

Bit 0	+HIBW/-LOBW
Bit 1	+Graphics/-Alpha
Bit 2	+B/W
Bit 3	+Video Enable
Bit 4	+16 Color Graphics

### Mode Control 1 Register

- Bit 0** This bit is 'high' (1) for all high-bandwidth modes. These modes are all modes which require the 64KB Memory and Display Expansion for a system total of 128K bytes of read/write memory. The high bandwidth modes are the 80 by 25 alphanumeric mode, the 640 by 200 4-color graphics mode, and the 320 by 200 16-color graphics mode. This bit is 'low' (0) for all low-bandwidth modes.
- Bit 1** This bit is 'high' (1) for all graphics modes and is 'low' (0) for all alphanumeric modes.
- Bit 2** When this bit is 'high' (1), the composite-video color-burst and chrominance are disabled, leaving only the composite intensity-levels for gray shades. When this bit is 'low' (0), the composite-video color is 'enabled'. This

bit should be set 'high' for high-resolution black-and-white display applications.

Note: This bit has no effect on direct-drive colors.

- Bit 3** When this bit is 'high' (1), the video signal is 'enabled'. The video signal should be 'disabled' when changing modes. When the video signal is 'disabled', the screen is forced to the border color.
- Bit 4** This bit must be 'high' (1) for all 16-color graphics-modes. These modes are the 160 by 200 16-color graphics-mode and the 320 by 200 16-color graphics-mode.

## Palette Mask Register

This is a 4-bit write-only register, it cannot be 'read'. Its address in the Video Gate Array is hex 01. A description of this register's bit functions follows.

Bit 0	-Palette Mask 0
Bit 1	-Palette Mask 1
Bit 2	-Palette Mask 2
Bit 3	-Palette Mask 3

### Palette Mask Register

When bits 0-3 are 0, they force the appropriate palette address to be 0 regardless of the incoming color

information. This can be used to make some information in memory a 'don't care' condition until it is requested.

In the 2-color and 4-color modes, the palette addresses should be 'masked' because only 1 or 2 color-lines contain valid information. For 4-color modes, the palette mask register should contain a hex 03 and, for 2-color modes, it should contain a hex 01.

## **Border Color Register**

This is a 4-bit 'write'-only register, it cannot be 'read'. Its address in the Video Gate Array is hex 02. The following is a description of the register's bit functions:

<b>Bit Number</b>	<b>Function</b>
0	+ B (Blue) Border Color Select
1	+ G (Green) Border Color Select
2	+ R (Red) Border Color Select
3	+ I (Intensity) Border Color Select

### **Border Color Register**

A combination of bits 0-3 selects the screen-border color as one of 16 colors, as listed in the "Summary of Available Colors" table in this section.

## **Mode Control 2 Register**

This is a 4-bit, 'write'-only register, it cannot be 'read'. Its address inside the Video Gate Array is hex

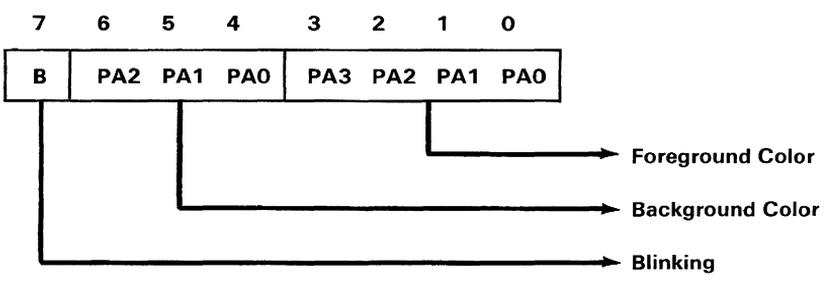
03. The following is a description of the register's bit functions:

Bit Number	Function
0	- Reserved = 0
1	+ Enable Blink
2	- Reserved = 0
3	+ 2-Color Graphics

**Mode Control 2 Register**

**Bit 0** This bit is reserved, but should always be programmed as a 0.

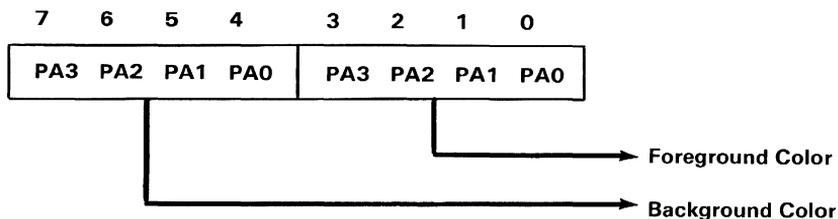
**Bit 1** When this bit is 'high' (1) in the alphanumeric mode, the attribute byte has the following definition:



Where PA0 to PA3 are palette addresses.

**Attribute Byte Definition (Part 1 of 2)**

If the enable-blink bit is 'off' in the alphanumeric mode, the attribute byte takes on the following definition:



### Attribute Byte Definition (Part 2 of 2)

If the enable-blink bit is on in a graphics mode, the high-order address of the palette (PA3) is replaced with the character-blink rate. This causes displayed colors to switch between two sets of colors.

If the colors in the lower half of the palette are the same as in the upper half of the palette, no color changes will occur. If the colors in the upper half of the palette are different from the lower half of the palette, the colors will alternately change between the 2 palette colors at the blink rate.

Only eight colors are available in the 16-color modes when using this feature. Bit 3 of the palette mask has no effect on this mode.

**Bit 2** This bit is reserved, but should always be programmed as a 0.

**Bit 3** This bit should be 'high' (1) when in the 640 by 200 2-color graphics-mode. It should be 'low' (0) for all other modes.

## Reset Register

This is a 2-bit 'write'-only register, it cannot be 'read'. Its address inside the Video Gate Array is hex 04. The following is a description of the register's bit functions:

Bit 0	+Asynchronous Reset
Bit 1	+Synchronous Reset

### Reset Register

**Bit 0** When 'high' (1), this bit will issue an 'asynchronous reset' to the Video Gate Array. This will cause all memory cycles to stop and all output signals to be tri-stated. The 'asynchronous reset' should only be issued once at the system power-on time. This bit should be 'high' (1), the Video Gate Array and the 6845 programmed, and then it should be 'low' (0).

The system read/write memory (RAM) will not work until this power-on sequence is finished. After this power-on sequence, subsequent 'resets' should be 'synchronous resets'.

**Note:** Issuing an 'asynchronous reset' can cause the contents of RAM to be destroyed.

**Bit 1**

When 'high' (1), this bit will issue a 'synchronous reset' to the Video Gate Array. This will cause all memory cycles to stop and all output signals to stop. Bit 1 should be 'low' (0) before changing modes.

Before issuing a 'synchronous reset', the program should read 256 locations in RAM as every other location in 512 locations. The program should then issue the 'synchronous reset' and change the mode. This changes the Video Gate Array mode-control registers and the 6845 registers.

Next, the 'synchronous reset' should be removed and the 256 RAM locations should be 'read' again as above. This procedure will ensure system RAM data-integrity during mode changes. 'Synchronous resets' need only be issued when changing between high-bandwidth, and low- bandwidth modes. (Bit 0 in mode control 1 register)

**Note:** No accesses to RAM can be made while the video gate array is in a 'reset' state. 'Resets' must be done from code in ROM or EPROM's.

## Palette Registers

There are sixteen 4-bit-wide palette-registers. These registers are 'write'-only, they cannot be 'read'. Their addresses in the Video Gate Array are from hex 10 to 1F.

Palette address hex 10 is accessed whenever the color code from memory is a hex 0, address hex 11 is accessed whenever the color code from memory is a hex 1, and so forth. A description of the color codes is in "Summary of Available Colors" in this section.

**Note:** The palette address can be 'masked' by using the palette mask register.

The following is a description of the register's bit functions:

Bit Number	Function
0	+ Blue
1	+ Green
2	+ Red
3	+ Intensity

### Palette Register Format

When loading the palette, the video is 'disabled' and the color viewed on the screen is the data contained in the register being addressed by the processor.

When the program has completed loading the palette, it must change the hex address to some address less than hex 10 for video to be 'enabled' again.

If a programmer does not wish a user to see the adverse effects of loading the palette, the palette should be loaded during the vertical-retrace time. The program must modify the palette and change the video gate array address to less than hex 10 within the vertical-retrace time. A vertical-retrace interrupt and a status bit are provided to facilitate this procedure.

## Status Register

This is a 5-bit 'read'-only register, it cannot be 'written'. The internal address of the video gate array is a 'don't care' condition for the status-register read-operation. A description of the register's bit functions follows:

Bit 0	+Display Enable
Bit 1	+Light Pen Trigger Set
Bit 2	-Light Pen Switch Made
Bit 3	+Vertical Retrace
Bit 4	+Video Dots

### Status Register

- Bit 0** When 'high' (1), this bit indicates video is being displayed.
- Bit 1** When 'high' (1), this bit indicates that a positive- going edge from the light pen input has set the light pen trigger. This trigger is 'low' (0) upon a system power-on, and may also be cleared by performing an I/O 'Out' command to address hex 3DB. No specific data is required, this action is address-activated.
- Bit 2** This bit indicates the status of the light pen switch. The switch is not latched or debounced. When this bit is 'low' (0), the light pen switch is 'on'.
- Bit 3** When 'high' (1), this bit indicates the vertical retrace is 'active'.

**Bit 4** When 'high' (1), this bit indicates that video-dot information is available. The two low-order bits of the address register determine the video-dot information presented through the following logic:

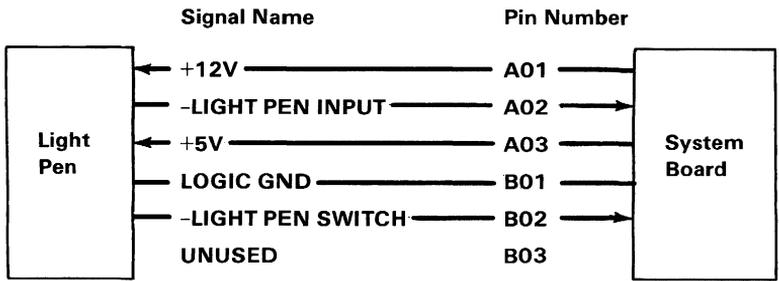
<b>Address Register Bit 1</b>	<b>Address Register Bit 0</b>	<b>Video Dot Information Selected</b>
0	0	Blue
0	1	Green
1	0	Red
1	1	Intensity

### **Address Register**

This bit is provided for testing purposes. It verifies that video is occurring properly, and that the palette registers and all other 'write'-only registers are operating correctly.

## **Light Pen**

A light pen can be used on the PCjr by connecting it to the six-pin connector for light pens on the back of the system board.



## Connector Specifications

**Note:** The light pen interface is set for RGBI (Red, Green, Blue, Intensity). Due to timing differences between different displays (Different phosphors take longer to turn on, and different circuits take longer to accomplish their task.) the row, column value returned from the CRT can vary. This difference must be compensated for through software.

## Programming Considerations

### Programming the 6845 CRT Controller

The 6845 has 19 accessible, internal registers, which are used to define and control a raster-scanned CRT display. One of these registers, the Index Register, is actually used as a pointer to the other 18 registers. It is a 'write'-only register, which is loaded from the processor by executing an 'Out' instruction to I/O address hex 3D4. The five least-significant-bits of the I/O bus are loaded into the Index Register.

In order to load any of the other 18 registers, the Index Register is first loaded with the necessary pointer; then the Data Register is loaded with the information to be

placed in the selected register. The Data Register is loaded from the processor by executing an 'Out' instruction to I/O address hex 3D5.

The following table defines the values that must be loaded into the 6845-CRT-Controller registers to control the different modes of operation supported by the attachment:

Hex Addr.	Register		Units	I/O	Alphanumeric		Low/High Band Width Graphics
	#	Type			40x25	80x25	
0	R0	Horizontal Total	Char.	Write Only	38	71	38/71
1	R1	Horizontal Display	Char.	Write Only	28	50	28/50
2	R2	Horizontal Sync Position	Char.	Write Only	2C	5A	2B/56
3	R3	Horizontal Sync Width	Char.	Write Only	06	0C	06/0C
4	R4	Vertical Total	Char. Row	Write Only	1F	1F	7F/3F
5	R5	Vertical Total Adjustment	Scan Line	Write Only	06	06	06/06

**Note:** All register values are given in hexadecimal.

### 6845 Register Table (Part 1 of 3)

Hex Addr.	Register		Units	I/O	Alphanumeric		Low/High Band Width Graphics
	#	Type			40x25	80x25	
6	R6	Vertical Displayed	Char. Row	Write Only	19	19	64/32
7	R7	Vertical Sync Position	Char. Row	Write Only	1C	1C	70/38
8	R8	Interlace Mode	—	Write Only	02	02	02/02
9	R9	Maximum Scan Line Address	Scan Line	Write Only	07	07	01/03
A	R10	Cursor Start	Scan Line	Write Only	06	06	26/26
B	R11	Cursor End	Scan Line	Write Only	07	07	07/07

**Note:** All register values are given in hexademical.

6845 Register Table (Part 2 of 3)

Hex Addr.	Register		Units	I/O	Alphanumeric		Low/High Band Width Graphics
	#	Type			40x25	80x25	
C	R12	Start Addr. (H)	—	Write Only	00	00	00/00
D	R13	Start Addr. (L)	—	Write Only	00	00	00/00
E	R14	Cursor Addr. (H)	—	Read/ Write	00	00	00/00
F	R15	Cursor Addr. (L)	—	Read/ Write	00	00	00/00
10	R16	Light Pen (H)	—	Read Only	NA	NA	NA/NA
11	R17	Light Pen (L)	—	Read Only	NA	NA	NA/NA

**Note:** All register values are given in hexadecimal.

### 6845 Register Table (Part 3 of 3)

# CRT/Processor Page Register

This register is an 8-bit 'write'-only register, that cannot be read. Its address is hex 3DF. The following is a description of the Register functions.

Bit Number	Description
0	CRT Page 0
1	CRT Page 1
2	CRT Page 2
3	Processor Page 1
4	Processor Page 2
5	Processor Page 3
6	Video Address Mode 0
7	Video Address Mode 1

## CRT/Processor Page Register (Part 1 of 2)

### CRT Page 0-2

These bits select which 16K byte memory-page between 00000 to hex 1FFFF is being displayed. If there is no expansion RAM in the system, the high-order bit is a 'don't care', and only 4 pages are supported. For graphics modes which require 32K bytes the low-order bit is a 'don't care'.

### Processor Page 0-2

These bits select the 16K byte memory-page region where memory cycles to B8000 are redirected. If there is no expansion RAM installed in the system, the high-order bit is a 'don't care' and only 4 pages are supported.

**Video Adr Mode 0-1**

These bits control whether the row scan addresses are used as part of the memory address. These should be programmed as follows:

Video Address Mode		Resulting Modes
1 (Bit 7)	0 (Bit 6)	
0	0	All Alpha Modes
0	1	Low-Resolution-Graphics Modes
1	1	High-Resolution-Graphics Modes
1	0	Unused, Reserved

**CRT/Processor Page Register (Part 2 of 2)**

The following I/O devices are defined on the video color/graphics subsystem:

Hex Address	A9 A8 A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 A1 A0	Function of Register
3DA	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0	Gate Array Address and Status Register
3DB	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1	Clear Light Pen Latch
3DC	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0	Preset Light Pen Latch
3D0,3D4	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 x x 0	6845 Index Register
3D1,3D5	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 x x 1	6845 Data Register
3DF	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	CRT, Processor Page Register
x = "don't care" condition		

**Video I/O Devices**

## Mode Selection Summary

Four registers of the Video Gate Array allow the user to access all the alphanumeric and graphics modes supported by the system ROM BIOS. The following table summarizes the modes and their register settings:

Mode	Video Gate Array Reg.			
	00	01	02	03
40 by 25 Alphanumeric Black-and-White	0C	0F	00	02
40 by 25 Alphanumeric Color	08	0F	00	02
80 by 25 Alphanumeric Black-and-White	0D	0F	00	02
80 by 25 Alphanumeric Color	09	0F	00	02
160 by 200 16-Color Graphics	1A	0F	00	00
320 by 200 4-Color Graphics	0A	03	00	00
320 by 200 4-Shade Black-and-White	0E	03	00	00
320 by 200 16-Color Graphics	1B	0F	00	00
640 by 200 2-Color Graphics	0E	01	00	08
640 by 200 4-Color Graphics	0B	03	00	00

**Note:** All values are given in hexadecimal.

### Mode Summary

### Sequence of Events for Changing Modes

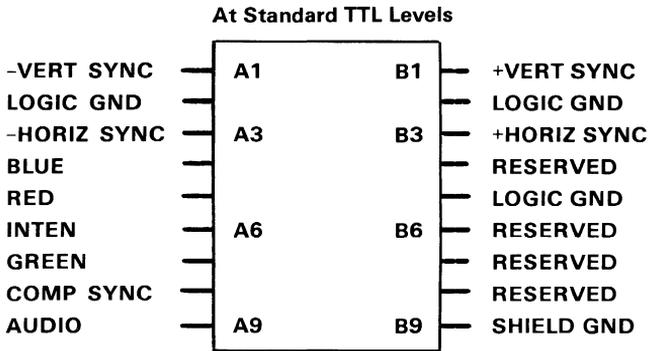
1. Determine the mode of operation.
2. Reset the 'video enable' bit in the Video Gate Array to disable video.
3. Program the 6845 CRT Controller to select the mode.  
Read 256 bytes of memory  
Reset gate array
4. Program the Video Gate Array registers.

- Remove gate-array reset
- Read 256 bytes of memory
- 5. Re-enable video.

**Note:** The gate array needs to be reset only when changing the high-bandwidth/low-bandwidth register.

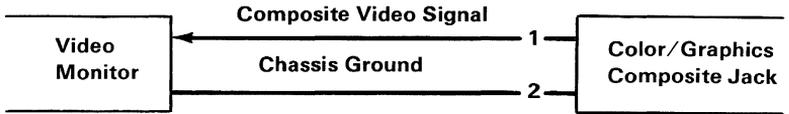
### Interrupt Information

The Video Gate Array uses interrupt level 5 of the Intel 8259 to provide the vertical retrace interrupt to the system.



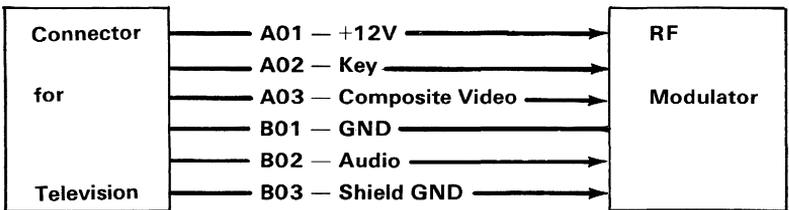
### Connector Specifications

The direct-drive signals are standard TTL levels except the audio output which is a 1V peak-to-peak signal biased at 0V which can drive a 10K ohm or greater input-impedence.



### Connector Specifications

The composite-video signal is 1V peak to peak biased at .7V with a 75 ohm load.



### Television Connector Specifications

The Connector for Television connector has the composite-video signal at 1V peak to peak biased at .7V with a 75 ohm load. The connector also has the audio output which is 1V peak-to-peak signal biased at 0V which can drive a 10K ohm or greater input impedance.

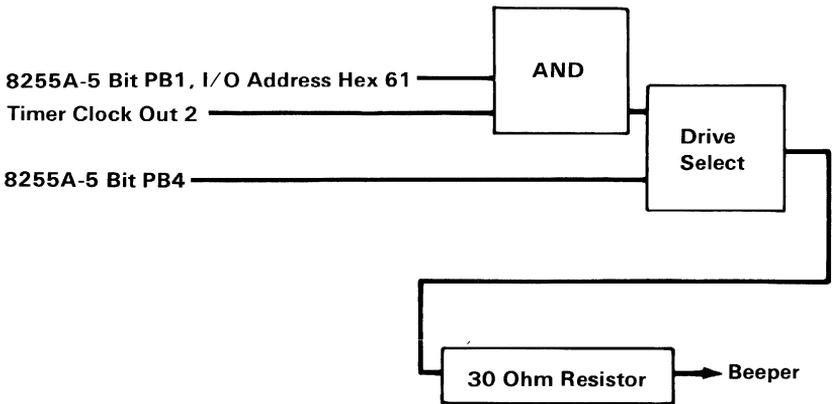
**Notes:**

# Beeper

The system beeper is a small, piezoelectric- speaker, which can be driven from one or both of two sources. The two sources are:

- The 8255A-5 PPI output-bit PB1
- A timer clock out of an 8253-5 timer which has a 1.19 MHz-clock input. The timer gate is also controlled by an 8255-5 output bit PB0.

**Note:** The TI76496 Sound Generator cannot be directed through the beeper.

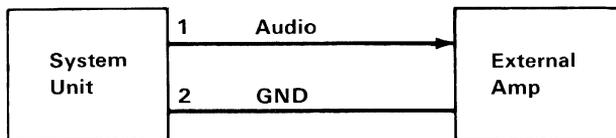


**Beeper Block Diagram**

# Notes:

# Sound Subsystem

The nucleus of the sound subsystem is an analog multiplexer (mpx) which allows 1 of 4 different sound sources to be selected, amplified, and sent to the audio outputs. The mpx and amplifier are configured so the amplifier's gain is unique to and consistent with each sound source. This provides a consistent level of output with any of the sound sources. The output of the amplifier is supplied to the IBM Connector for Television interface and external-amplifier interface. If an external speaker is used, an external amplifier must be used to drive it. The amplifier is configured as a single-pole low pass filter with a 3 dB cut-off frequency of 4.8 kHz. This filter is used to "round" off the corners of the square-wave signals. BIOS Power-on will initialize the sound subsystem to use the 8253 programmable-timer mode.



## Connector Specifications

The audio output is a 1V peak-to-peak signal biased at 0V. It can drive a 10k ohm or greater input-impedence.

Source	Port	
	PB6	PB5
Complex Sound Generator (TI 76496)	1	1
Programmable Timer (8253)	0	0
Cassette Audio	0	1
I/O Channel Audio	1	0

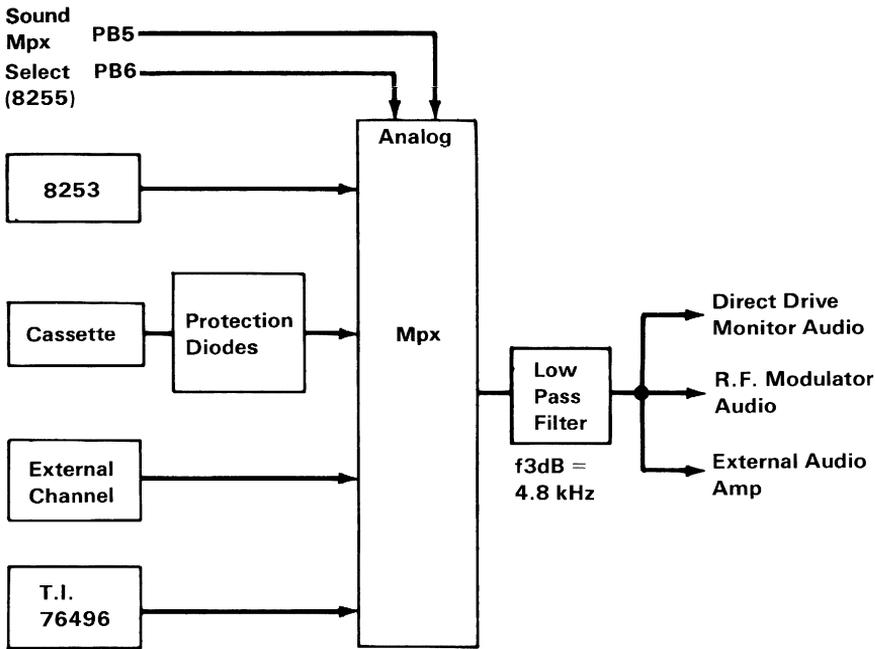
Port bits PB5 and PB6, of the 8255, control which source is selected.

## Sound Sources

### Complex Sound Generator

The Complex Sound Generator chip (SN76496N) has 3 programmable frequencies which may be mixed to form chords and a white noise generator which may also be mixed for special effects. Each of the 3 channels as well as the white noise generator can be independently attenuated. The processor controls the sound chip by writing to port hex C0.

The Sound Generator is described in greater detail later in this section. More information can be obtained by referring to Texas Instruments' data sheets and application notes.



Sound Block Diagram

## Audio Tone Generator

### Features

- 3 Programmable Tone-Generators
- Programmable White Noise
- Programmable Attenuation
- Simultaneous Sounds
- TTL Compatible
- 3.579 MHz Clock Input
- Audio Mixer

### Processor to Sound-Generator Interface

The system microprocessor communicates with the SN76496N through the 8 data lines and 3 control lines

(WE, CE and READY). Each tone generator requires 10 bits of information to select the frequency and 4 bits of information to select the attenuation. A frequency update requires a double-byte transfer, while an attenuator update requires a single-byte transfer.

If no other control registers on the chip are accessed, a tone generator may be rapidly updated by initially sending both types of frequency and register data, followed by just the second byte of data for succeeding values. The register address is latched on the chip, so the data will continue going into the same register. This allows the 6 most-significant bits to be quickly modified for frequency sweeps.

### **Control Registers**

The sound generator has 8 internal registers which are used to control the 3 tone generators and the noise source. During all data transfers to the sound generator, the first byte contains a 3-bit field which determines the destination control register. The register address codes are as follows:

Register Address Field			Destination Control Register
MSB R0	R1	LSB R2	
0	0	0	Tone 1 Frequency
0	0	1	Tone 1 Attenuation
0	1	0	Tone 2 Frequency
0	1	1	Tone 2 Attenuation
1	0	0	Tone 3 Frequency
1	0	1	Tone 3 Attenuation
1	1	0	Noise Control
1	1	1	Noise Attenuation

Register Address Field

1		Reg. Addr.			Low Data				0		High Data								
		R0	R1	R2	F6	F7	F8	F9			X	F0	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5		
Bit	First Byte								Bit	0		Second Byte							Bit
0									7	0									7
MSB									LSB	MSB									LSB

Frequency (Double or Single Byte Transfer)

## Frequency Generation

Each tone generator consists of a frequency-synthesis section and an attenuation section. The frequency-synthesis section requires 10 bits of information (hex F0-F9) to define half the period of the desired frequency (n). Hex F0 is the most-significant bit and hex F9 is the least-significant bit. This information is

loaded into a 10-stage tone-counter, which is decremented at an  $N/16$  rate where  $N$  is the input-clock frequency. When the tone counter decrements to 0, a borrow signal is produced. This borrow signal toggles the frequency flip-flop and also reloads the tone counter. Thus, the period of the desired frequency is twice the value of the period register.

The frequency can be calculated by the following:

$$f = \frac{N}{32n}$$

where  $N$  = ref clock in Hz (3.579 MHz)

$n$  = 10-bit binary-number

### Attenuator

1	Reg. Addr.			Data			
	R0	R1	R2	A0	A1	A2	A3
Bit 0	Second			Byte			Bit 7
MSB							LSB

### Update Attenuation (Single Byte Transfer)

The output of the frequency flip-flop feeds into a four-stage attenuator. The attenuator values, along with their bit position in the data word, are shown in the following figure. Multiple-attenuation control-bits may be 'true' simultaneously. Thus, the maximum theoretical attenuation is 28 dB typically.

Bit Position				
MSB A0	A1	A2	LSB A3	Weight
0	0	0	1	2dB
0	0	1	0	4dB
0	1	0	0	8dB
1	0	0	0	16db
1	1	1	1	OFF

**Attenuator Values**

**Noise Generator**

	Reg. Addr.			X	FB	SHIFT	
	R0	R1	R2			NF0	NF1
1	1	1	0	X	FB	NF0	NF1
MSB				LSB			

**Update Noise Source (Single Byte Transfer)**

The noise generator consists of a noise source and an attenuator. The noise source is a shift register with an exclusive-OR feedback-network. The feedback network has provisions to protect the shift register from being locked in the zero state.

<b>FB</b>	<b>Configuration</b>
0	Periodic Noise
1	White Noise

### **Noise Feedback Control**

Whenever the noise-control register is changed, the shift register is cleared. The shift register will shift at one of four rates as determined by the two NF bits. The fixed shift-rates are derived from the input clock.

<b>Bits</b>		<b>Shift Rate</b>
<b>NF0</b>	<b>NF1</b>	
0	0	$N/512$
0	1	$N/1024$
1	0	$N/2048$
1	1	Tone Generator #3 Output

### **Noise Generator Frequency Control**

The output of the noise source is connected to a programmable attenuator.

### **Audio Mixer/Output Buffer**

The mixer is a conventional operational-amplifier summing-circuit. It will sum the three tone-generator

outputs, and the noise-generator output. The output buffer will generate up to 10 mA.

## Data Transfer

The sound generator requires approximately 32 clock cycles to load the data into the register. The open collector READY output is used to synchronize the microprocessor to this transfer and is pulled to the false state (low voltage) immediately following the leading edge of CE. It is released to go to the true state (external pull-up) when the data transfer is completed.

This will insert approximately 42 wait states (8.9  $\mu$ s) for each data transfer.

**Warning:** Do not attempt to issue an I/O read operation to the TI76496 port (COH). Such an operation will cause the system to hang indefinitely.

**Note:** If DMA is added to the system on the I/O channel, I/O WRITES to the 76496 will increase the latency time.

# Notes:

## Infra-Red Link

The infra-red link provides cordless communications between the keyboard and the system unit. Two infra-red-emitting diodes, mounted in the keyboard, transmit coded information to the system unit. The keyboard transmitter is fully discussed in “Cordless Keyboard” in this section. The infra-red receiver, which is located in the system unit, has an infra-red-sensitive device that demodulates the signal transmitted from the keyboard and sends it to the system.

## Infra-Red Receiver

The receiver card measures 57.15 mm wide by 63 mm (2.25 in. by 2.50 in.) long. The infra-red receiver is mounted on the system board, component-side down, with two snap-in-type standoffs. Signal output and power input is through an 8-pin connector, located at the rear of the infra-red receiver. The infra-red-sensitive device is located on the front of the board and receives its input through an opening in the front of the system unit’s cover. There is also an infra-red transmitter mounted on the receiver board for diagnostic purposes.

### Functional Description

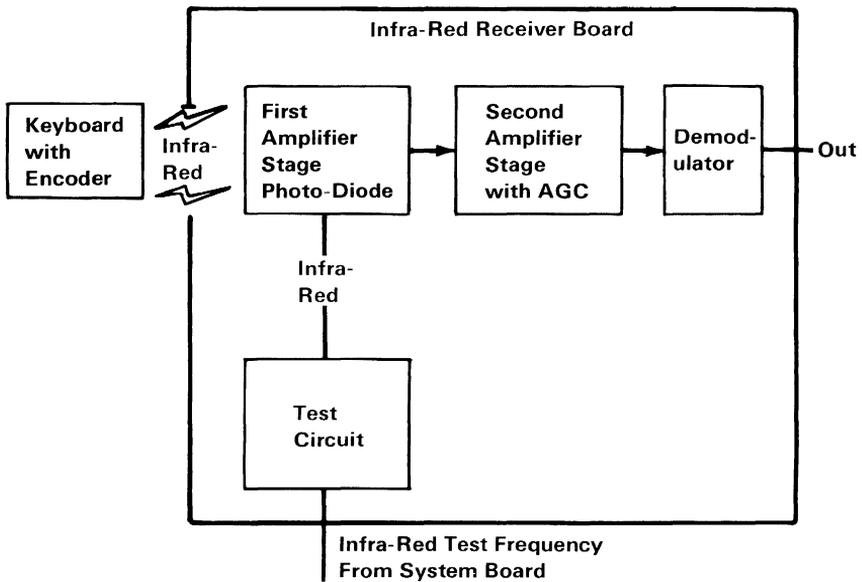
The following figure is the Infra-Red Receiver Block Diagram. During keyboard operation, the emitted light is modulated, transmitted, and received in the following sequence:

1. A key is pushed.

2. The data stream is sent using the infra-red-emitting diodes.
3. The receiver amplifies and processes the signal.
4. The demodulated signal is sent to the system board.

The signal received consists of an infra-red-light transmission modulated at 40 kHz.

An input is available (I/R Test Frequency) to the system for receiver-circuit-operational verification.



**Infra-Red Receiver Block Diagram**

## **Application Notes**

The Infra-Red Receiver Board can serve as a general-purpose infra-red-receiver, however, the

demodulator timings are tailored to the needs of the system.

## Programming Considerations

The serially-encoded word is software de-serialized by the 8088 processor on the system unit. The leading edge of the start bit will generate a non-maskable interrupt (NMI). Once the processor enters the NMI routine to handle the deserialization, the keyboard-data line is sampled and the processor waits to sample the trailing edge of the start bit. When the trailing edge of the start bit is sampled, the processor will wait for 310  $\mu\text{s}$  and sample the first half of the first data bit. This delay causes the processor to sample in the nominal center of the first half of the first data bit. The processor then samples the keyboard data every half-bit cell-time. The sampling interval is 220  $\mu\text{s}$ . The processor samples each half-bit-sample 5 times and will determine the logical level of the sample by majority rule. This enables the processor to discriminate against transient glitches and to filter out noise. The 8088 processor utilizes one 8255 PPI bit (PORT C BIT 6) and shares one 8253 timer channel (CHANNEL 1) to do the software de-serialization of the keyboard data. See the “Cordless Keyboard” in this section for more information on the data-transmission protocol.

## Detectable Error Conditions

Errors	Cause
<b>Phase Errors</b>	The 1st half of the bit-cell sample is not equal to the inverse of the 2nd half of the bit-cell sample.
<b>Parity Errors</b>	The received encoded word did not maintain odd parity.

**Note:** Errors will be signaled by the processor with a short tone from the audio alarm or external speaker.

## **Operational Parameters**

The operational distance from infra-red devices to the system should not exceed 6.1 meters (20 feet) (line-of-sight). Operational efficiency can be impaired by outside sources. These sources are, excessively-bright lights, and high-voltage lines, which include some TV sets. High-energy sources will generally cause an audible alarm within the system unit. These sources may downgrade the operational distance from the keyboard to the system. A keyboard cable is recommended if the above interference conditions are not controllable.

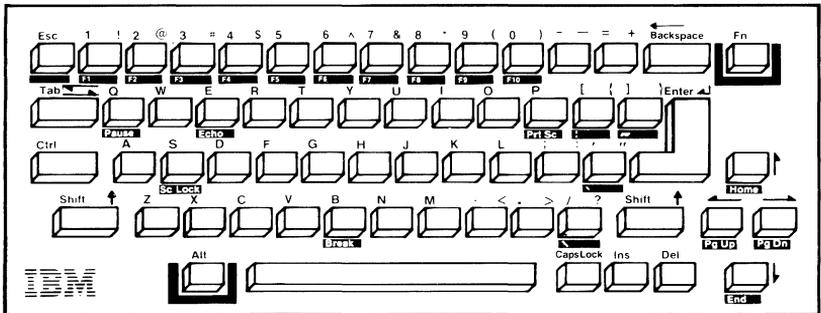
<b>Pin</b>	<b>Signal</b>	<b>Input/Output</b>
A01	+12 Volts	Input
A02	Ground	Input
A03	Ground-Shield	Input
A04	I.R. TEST FREQ.	Input
B01	GROUND	Input
B02	+5 Volts	Input
B03	-I.R. KBD DATA	Output
B04	GROUND	Input

### **Infra-Red Connector Specifications**

# IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard

The keyboard is a low-profile, 62-key, detached keyboard with full-travel keys. The keys are arranged in a standard typewriter layout with the addition of a function key and cursor-control keys. The keybuttons are unmarked; however, an overlay is used to provide the keys' functional descriptions.

The following figure shows the layout of the cordless keyboard.



The keyboard is battery powered and communicates to the system unit with an infra-red (IR) link. The infra-red link makes the remote keyboard a truly portable hand-held device. An optional-cord connection to the system unit is available. Power is sent to the keyboard and serially-encoded data received by the system unit through the optional cord. When connected, the cord's keyboard-connector removes the battery power and the -CABLE CONNECT signal disables the infra-red-receiver circuit. The disabling of the circuit also allows other infrared devices to be used

without interfering with the system. The data which is received through the IR link or by the cord, have the same format.

The keyboard interface is designed to maximize system-software flexibility in defining keyboard operations such as shift states of keys, and typematic operation. This is accomplished by having the keyboard return scan codes rather than American National Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) codes. The scan codes are compatible with Personal Computer and Personal Computer XT scan codes at the BIOS interface level. All of the keys are typematic and generate both a make and a break scan-code. For example, key 1 produces scan code hex 01 on make and code hex 81 on break. Break codes are formed by adding hex 80 to the make codes. The keyboard I/O driver can define keyboard keys as shift keys or typematic, as required by the application.

The microprocessor in the keyboard performs keyboard scanning, phantom-key detection, key debounce, buffering of up to 16 key-scan-codes, and transfer of serially-encoded data to the system unit. The keyboard microprocessor is normally in a standby power-down mode until a key is pressed. This causes the microprocessor to scan the keyboard. The microprocessor then transmits the scan code, and re-enters the power-down mode if its buffer is empty and no keys are pressed.

The keyboard electronics is designed with low-power CMOS integrated-circuitry for battery power operation. Four AA-size batteries are required. Because the keyboard is normally in the standby power-down mode, which uses very little power, no on/off switch is needed.

Unlike other keyboards in the IBM Personal Computer family, the IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard has phantom-key detection. Phantom-key detection occurs when invalid combinations of three or more keys are pressed simultaneously, causing a hex 55 scan-code to be sent to the keyboard's processor. The phantom-key scan-code instructs the keyboard's processor to ignore all of the keys that were pressed at that time. BIOS ignores the resulting scan-code that is sent to it.

The keyboard-cord connector provides a battery-disconnect function and also disables the infra-red-transmission circuitry when the mating plug for the modular jack is connected.

**Note:** See "Keyboard Encoding and Usage" in Section 5, for scan codes and further information.

## Transmitter

Serially encoded words are transmitted to the system unit using the Infra-Red Link or the cable link. Encoded words are sent to the system unit with odd parity. Both the Infra-Red Link and the cable link use biphase serial-encoding and each is a simplex link.

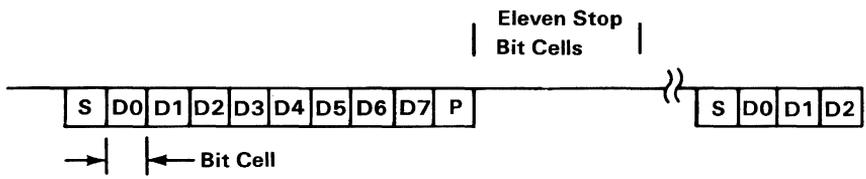
The 80C48 microprocessor does the biphase serial encoding with a bit cell of 440  $\mu$ s. A biphase logically-encoded 1 is transmitted as logical 1 for the first half of the bit cell time and as a logical 0 for the second half of the bit cell. A biphase logically-encoded 0 is transmitted as a logical 0 for the first half of the bit cell time and as a logical 1 for the second half of the bit cell.

Each logical 1 transmission for the Infra-Red Link consists of a 40 kHz carrier burst at a 50% duty cycle.

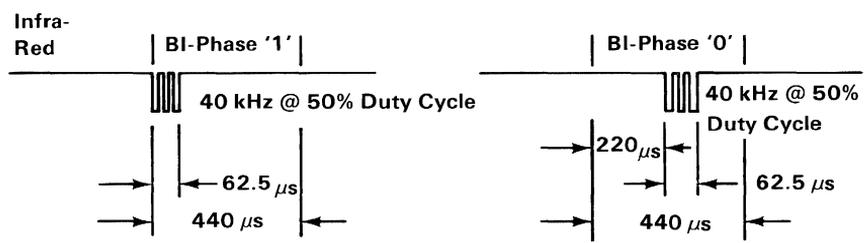
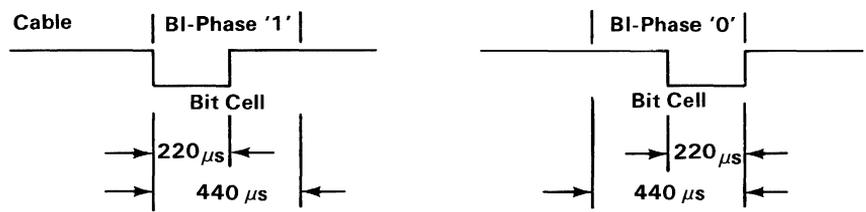
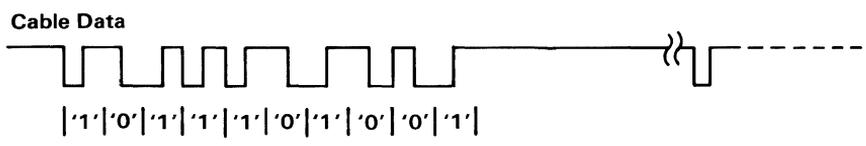
First Bit	Start Bit
Second Bit	Data Bit 0 (Least Significant Bit)
Third Bit	Data Bit 1
Fourth Bit	Data Bit 2
Fifth Bit	Data Bit 3
Sixth Bit	Data Bit 4
Seventh Bit	Data Bit 5
Eight Bit	Data Bit 6
Ninth Bit	Data Bit 7 (Most Significant Bit)
Tenth Bit	Parity Bit
Eleventh Bit	Stop Bit

### **Data Stream Sequence**

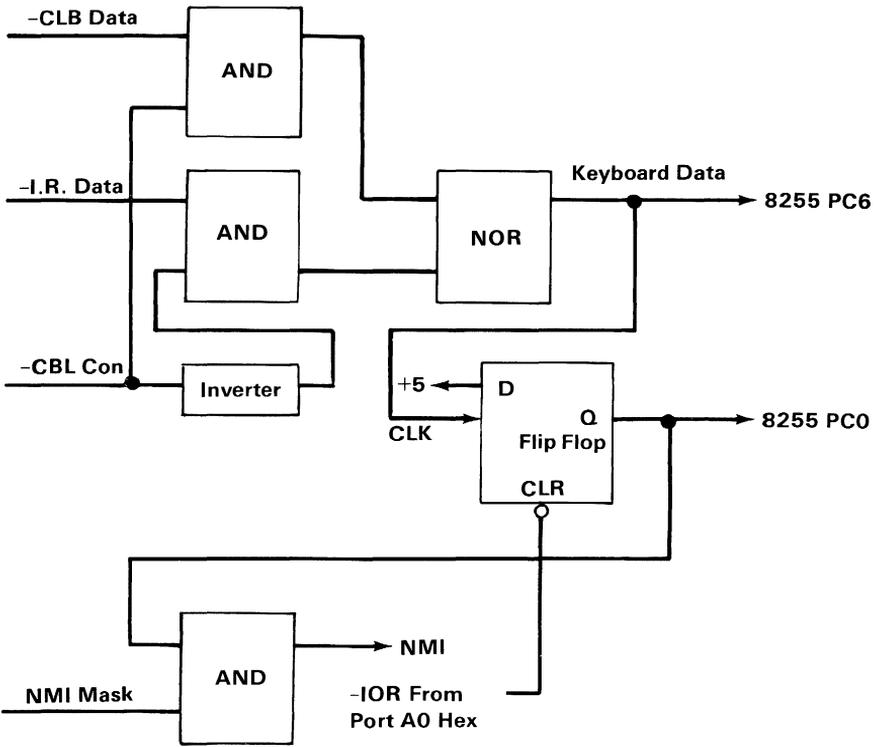
Eleven stop bits are inserted after every scan-code transmission. This is to allow some processor bandwidth between keystrokes to honor other types of interrupts, such as serial and time-of-day.



Example: DATA = "2EH" PARITY = '1'



**Keyboard Transmission Timing**



**Keyboard Interface Logic**

# Program Cartridge and Interface

The Program Cartridge allows the addition of ROM to the system without removing the cover by plugging it , into either of two slots in the front of the machine.

The 48 by 72 mm (2 by 3 inch) cartridge can hold one or two 32K byte by 8 ROMS (64K bytes total) of program storage. Smaller ROMS such as the 8K byte by 8 modules can be used in the cartridge. When a smaller module is used, the higher address lines are not used. To allow two smaller modules to be mapped to adjacent memory segments, each module's contents is addressed to multiple adjacent-memory segments, within the addressable range of the module's socket (32k).

## Program Cartridge Slots

The Program Cartridge is designed to plug into either of two identical slots in the front of the machine. Each slot has 15 address signals, 8 data signals, 6 chip selects, 2 control signals, and power. Cartridge selection is accomplished by the chip selects, each of which addresses one of the high 32K memory-blocks. Each cartridge uses up to two of the six chip selects. Selection is determined on the basis of the intended use of the cartridge. This is done at the factory.

Two of the chip selects are used by the internal system-ROM. These two signals can be used to allow the internal ROM to be replaced by a Program Cartridge. This allows the machine to assume a different personality from the standard machine. To use this option of mapping the internal-ROM space to a cartridge, the Base-ROM-in-Cartridge function must be inserted. This function is a factory-installed

signal-jumper manufactured into particular program-cartridges that are intended to replace the system ROM.

**Note:** When the cartridge is inserted or removed with the system turned on, the system will 'reset' and go through a warm power-up. Any data in the system RAM will be lost.

## Cartridge Storage Allocations

A. The following conventions will be followed for "Initial Program Loadable" program cartridges:

Location	Contents
0	055H
1	0AAH
2	Length
3,4,5	Jump to Initialize Code
6	0
Last 2 Addresses	CRC Bytes

### Storage Conventions

- Locations 0 and 1 contain the word hex 55AA. This is used as a test for the presence of the cartridge during the configuration- determination portion of the power-on routines.
- Location 2 contains a length indicator representing the entire address space taken by the ROM on the cartridge. The algorithm for determining the

contents of this byte is (length/512). The contents of this byte is used by the CRC (cyclic-redundancy-check) routine to determine how much ROM to check.

- Location 3 contains the beginning of an initialization routine that is reached by a 'Long' call during the power-on sequence. For cartridges that are 'IPL-able' (BASIC or assembler program) this routine should set the INT hex 18 vector to point to their entry points. Other types of cartridges (BASIC or whatever) should merely 'return' to the caller. Setting the INT hex 18 vector will enable transfer of control to the cartridge program by the IPL routine.
- This location 6 should be 00.
- CRC bytes: The last two locations of the address space used by the cartridge must be blank. CRC characters will be placed in these bytes when the cartridge is built. See the routine at label "CRC Check", in the BIOS listing for the CRC algorithm.

B. The following conventions will be followed for cartridges that wish to be recognized by DOS 2.1 as containing code associated with DOS command words:

Location	Contents
0	055H
1	0AAH
2	Length
3-5	Jump to Initialize
6	Command Name Length (Offset Y-Offset Z)
Z	First Character in Command Name
Y	Last Character in Command Name
W	Word Pointing to Routine that is Jumped to if "Name" is Typed
X	Next Command Name Length or "00" if No More Command Names
Last 2 Addresses	CRC Bytes

### DOS Conventions

- Locations 0 and 1 contain the word hex 55AA. This is used as a test for the presence of the cartridge during the configuration- determination portion of the power-on routines.
- Location 2 contains a length indicator representing the entire address space taken by the ROM on the cartridge. The algorithm for determining the contents of this byte is (length/512). The contents of this byte is used by the CRC routine to determine how much ROM to check.
- Location 3 contains a 'jump' to the initialization code for this ROM. (May just be a 'Far Return')
- Starting at location 6 may be a sequence of command name pointers consisting of 1: Count of length name, 2: Name in ASCII, and 3: Word

containing offset within this segment to the code that is entered when this name is called. There can be as many names as desired, providing that a hex 00 is placed in the count field following the last name pointer. If a cartridge has a routine called 'TEST' at location hex 0FB5 (offset from start of segment that the cartridge is in) that needs to be executed when 'test' is entered as a DOS command the entry at location 6 would be hex 04,54,45,53,54,B5,0F.

- **CRC bytes:** The last two locations of the address space used by the cartridge must be blank. CRC characters will be placed in these bytes when the cartridge is built. See the routine at label “CRC Check”, in the BIOS listing for the CRC algorithm.

C. The following conventions will be followed for cartridges that wish to be recognized by “Cartridge BASIC” as containing interpretable-BASIC Code:

- The cartridge-chip selects must address hex D0000 since the BASIC cartridge addresses hex E0000. When “Cartridge BASIC” is activated, it will check for a second cartridge program at hex D0000. If the second cartridge is present and formatted properly, then the BASIC code is loaded into RAM and run.
- The format for this interpretable-BASIC code must be as follows:

Location	Contents
0	055H
1	0AAH
2	Length
3	0CBH
4	0AAH
5	055H
6	0
7	0FFH if unprotected Basic program or 0FEH if protected Basic program
8	Start of interpretable Basic code
n	0FFH Padding to next 2048 byte boundary
Last 2 Addresses	CRC Bytes

### Cartridge Format

1. Locations 0 and 1 contain the word hex 55AA. This is used as a test for the presence of the cartridge during the configuration-determination portion of the power-on routines.
2. Location 2 contains a length indicator representing the entire address space taken by the ROM on the cartridge. The algorithm for determining the contents of this byte is  $(\text{length}/512)$ . The contents of this byte is used by the CRC routine to determine how much ROM to check.
3. Location 3 must be hex 0CB for a 'far return' instruction.

4. Locations 4 and 5 contain the word hex AA55. This is used as a test for the presence of the second cartridge by “Cartridge Basic”.
5. Location 6 must be a 0 to follow the DOS conventions.
6. Location 7 can be either hex FF to indicate an unprotected BASIC program, or hex FE to indicate a protected program.
7. Location 8 must be the start of the BASIC program. It must be interpretable Basic and not compiled. Also, at the end of the program PAD to the next 2048 byte boundary with hex 0FF.
8. CRC bytes: The last two locations of the address space used by the cartridge must be blank. CRC characters will be placed in these bytes when the cartridge is built. See the routine at label “CRC Check”, in the BIOS listing for the CRC algorithm.

# ROM Module

The ROM modules used are 250 ns devices. Typical modules are the Mostek MK37000 and MK38000, the TMM 23256, the SY23128, and other compatible devices.

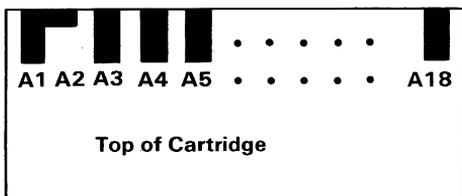
<b>ROM Chip Select</b>	<b>Hex Address Space</b>	<b>Typical Use</b>
CS0	X	Not Used
CS1	X	Not Used
CS2	D0000-D7FFF	Optional Cartridge ROM #2
CS3	D8000-DFFFF	Optional Cartridge ROM #1
CS4	E0000-E7FFF	Standard Cartridge ROM #2
CS5	E8000-EFFFF	Standard Cartridge ROM #1
CS6	F0000-F7FFF	System Board ROM #2
CS7	F8000-FFFFF	System Board ROM #1

**ROM Chip Select Table**

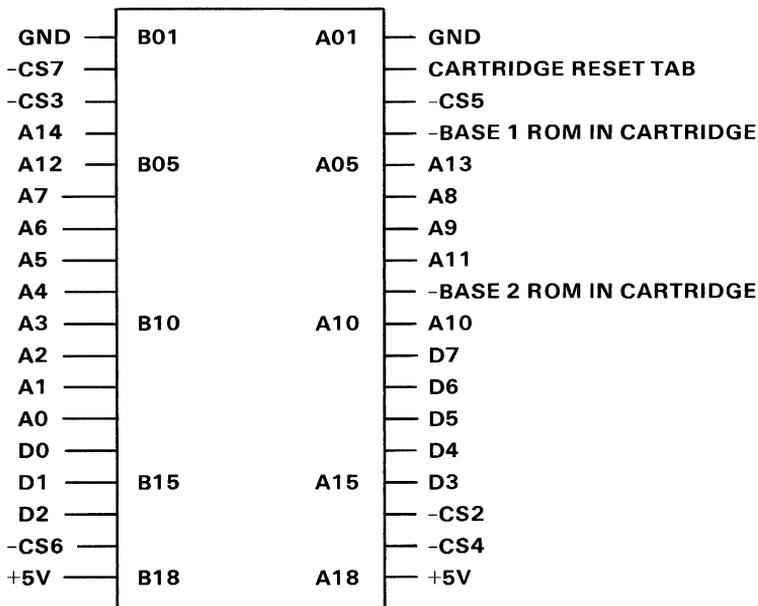
<b>Signal</b>	<b>I/O</b>	<b>Description</b>
A0 - A14	0	Processor Address lines A0 - A14
D0 - D7	I	Processor Data lines

- CS2  
THRU  
-CS7**                    **0**                    These chip-select lines are used to select ROM modules at different addresses. The addresses for each chip-select are shown in the ROM-chip select-table. -CS6 and -CS7 are used on the system board for BIOS, Power-On-Self-Test (POST) and cassette-basic ROMs. In order to use these chip selects on a cartridge, **-BASE 1 ROM IN CARTRIDGE** or **-BASE 2 ROM IN CARTRIDGE** must be pulled 'low'
- BASE 1  
ROM IN  
CARTRIDGE**                    **I**                    This line when pulled 'low' instructs the system board to de-gate the ROM module from hex F8000 - FFFFF on the system board. This ROM module can then be replaced by a ROM module on the cartridge by using **-CS7**.
- BASE 2 ROM  
IN  
CARTRIDGE**                    **I**                    This line when pulled 'low' instructs the system board to de-gate the ROM module from hex F0000 - F7FFF on the system board. This ROM module can then be replaced by a ROM module on the cartridge by using **-CS6**.

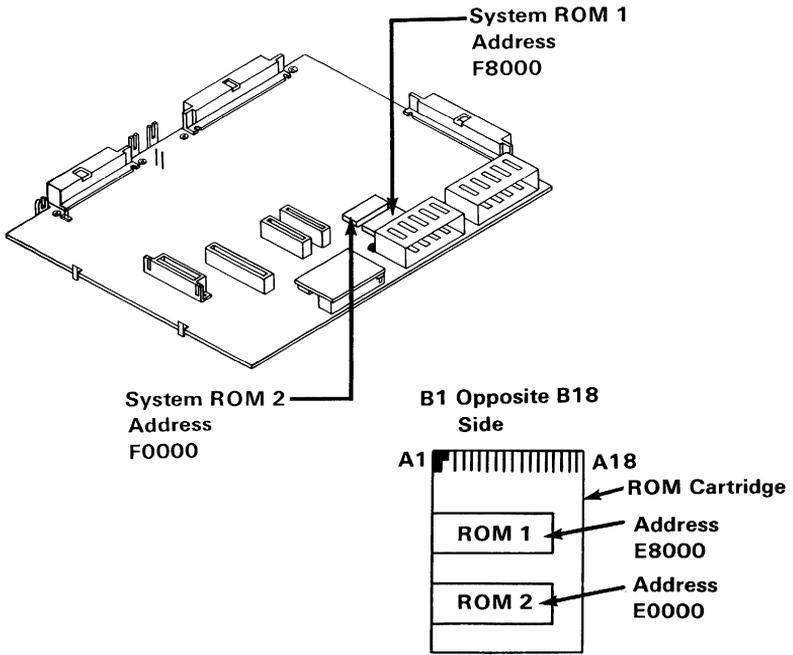
Cartridge Reset Tab	I	This input when 'low' causes a 'reset' to the system. The system will remain 'reset' until this line is brought back 'high'. This tab is usually wired with an L shaped land pattern to the GND at A02 which provides a momentary 'reset' when a cartridge is inserted or removed.
------------------------	---	--



### Momentary Reset Land



### Connector Specification



**Cartridge ROM Locations**

# Games Interface

## Interface Description

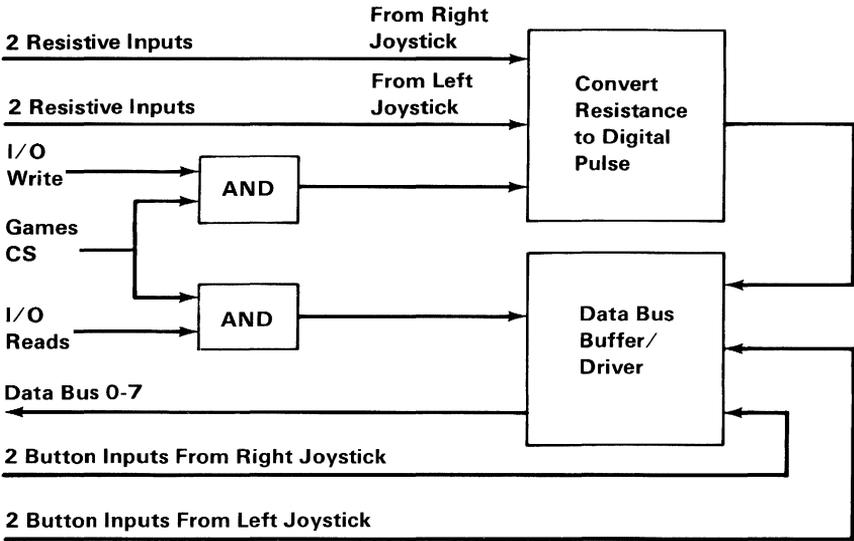
The Game Interface has two connectors located at the rear of the System unit for four paddles (two per connector) or two joysticks. Each connector has four input lines: two digital inputs and two resistive inputs. All the inputs are 'read' with one 'IN' from address hex 201. The interface, plus system software, converts the present resistive value to a relative paddle or joystick-position. On receipt of an output signal, four timing circuits are started. By determining the time required for the circuit to time out (a function of the resistance), the paddle or joystick position can be determined.

The four digital inputs each have a 1K ohm resistor to pull the voltage up to +5V. With no drive on these inputs, a 1 is read. For a 0 reading, the inputs must be pulled to ground.

The four resistive inputs are converted to a digital pulse with a duration proportional to the resistive load, according to the following equation:

$$\text{Time} = 24.2 \mu\text{s} + 0.011 (r) \mu\text{s}$$

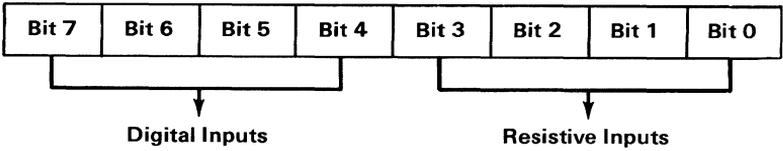
Where  $r$  is the resistance in ohms



**Games Interface Block Diagram**

Any program application must first begin the conversion by an 'OUT' to address hex 201. An 'IN' from address hex 201 will show the digital pulse go 'high' and remain 'high' for the duration according to the resistance value. All four bits (Bit 3 through Bit 0) function in the same manner. Each bits digital pulse goes high simultaneously and resets independently according to the input resistance value.

# Input from Address Hex 201



## Input From Address Hex 201

Joysticks typically have one or two buttons and two variable resistances each. The variable resistances are mechanically linked to have a range from 0 to 100k ohms. One variable resistance indicates the X coordinate and the other variable resistance indicates the Y coordinate. The joysticks are attached to give the following input data:

Joystick B		Joystick A		Joystick B		Joystick A	
Button #2	Button #1	Button #2	Button #1	Coord. Y	Coord. X	Coord. Y	Coord. X
Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0

## Joystick Input Data

The game paddles have one button each and one variable resistance each. The variable resistance is mechanically linked to have a range from 0 to 100k ohms. The paddles are attached to give the following input data.

Buttons				Coordinates			
Paddle D	Paddle C	Paddle B	Paddle A	Paddle D	Paddle C	Paddle B	Paddle A
Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0

**Paddle Input Data**

## Pushbuttons

The pushbutton inputs are 'read' by an 'IN' from address hex 201. These values are seen on data bits 7 through 4. These buttons default to an 'open' state and are 'read' as 1. When a button is pressed, it is 'read' as 0.

**Note:** Software should be aware that these buttons are not debounced in hardware.

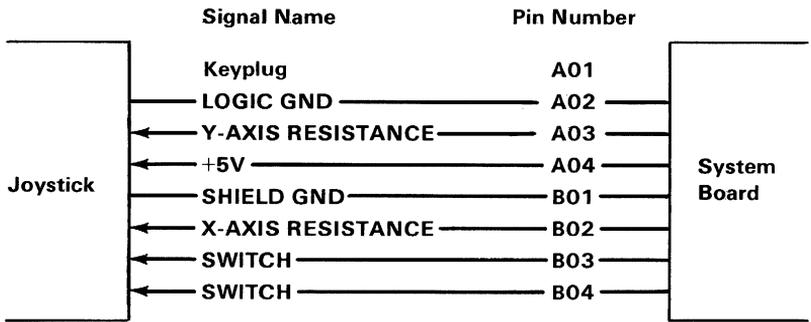
## Joystick Positions

The joystick position is indicated by a potentiometer for each coordinate. Each potentiometer has a range from 0 to 100k ohms that varies the time constant for each of the four one-shots. As this time constant is set at different values, the output of the one-shot will be of varying durations.

All four one-shots are fired simultaneously by an 'OUT' to address hex 201. All four one-shot outputs

will go 'true' after the fire pulse and will remain 'high' for varying times depending on where each potentiometer is set.

These four one-shot outputs are 'read' by an 'IN' from address hex 201 and are seen on data bits 3 through 0.



**Connector Specification**

# Notes:

# Serial Port (RS232)

The PC<sub>jr</sub> serial port is fully programmable and supports asynchronous communications only. It will add and remove start bits, stop bits, and parity bits. A programmable baud-rate generator allows operation from 50 baud to 4800 baud. Five, six, seven or eight bit characters with 1, 1-1/2, or 2 stop bits are supported. A fully-prioritized interrupt-system controls transmit, receive, line status and data-set interrupts. Diagnostic capabilities provide loopback functions of transmit/receive and input/output signals.

The nucleus of the adapter is a 8250A LSI chip or functional equivalent. Features in addition to those previously listed are:

- Full double-buffering eliminates the need for precise synchronization
- Independent receiver clock input
- Modem control functions: clear to send (CTS), request to send (RTS), data set ready (DSR), data terminal ready (DTR)
- Even, odd, or no-parity-bit generation and detection
- False start bit detection
- Complete status reporting capabilities
- Line-break generation and detection
- Break, parity, overrun, and framing error simulation
- Full prioritized interrupt system controls

All communications protocol is a function of the system ROM and must be loaded before the adapter is operational. All pacing of the interface and control-signal status must be handled by the system software. It should be noted that Asynchronous (Async) receive operations cannot overlap diskette operation since all but the Diskette Interrupt are masked 'off' during diskette operations. If Async receive

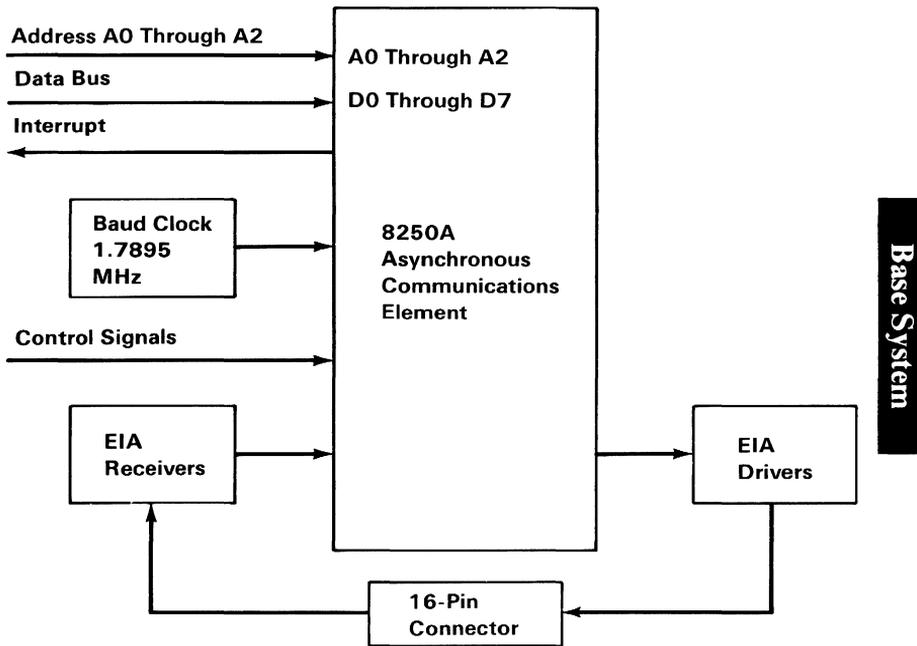
operations are going to be overlapped with keyboard receive operations, the Async Receiver rate cannot exceed 1200 baud. This is due to the processor deserialization of the keyboard. See *IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard* in this section for more information.

**Programming Note:** Due to the read/write cycle-time of the 8250A, it is recommended that back-to-back I/O operations to the 8250A be avoided. A good Programming Technique would be to insert a short 'jump' between every consecutive 8250 I/O instruction. This action will flush the queue and provide 15 clock periods between I/O operations.

**Note:** This note only applies to programmers using the 8250A directly. It is **STRONGLY** suggested that the user not communicate directly with the physical hardware, but use the system BIOS instead.

**Note:** It is important to note that when the *IBM PCjr* has the Internal Modem installed it is logically COM1 and the RS232 serial port is logically COM2 in BIOS, DOS, and BASIC. Without the Internal Modem installed the RS232 serial port is logically addressed as COM1 in BIOS, DOS, and BASIC even though its address is still hex 2F8 using Interrupt level 3.

The following figure is a Serial Port Block Diagram:



**Serial Port Block Diagram**

# Modes of Operation

The different modes of operation are selected by programming the 8250A asynchronous communications element. This is done by selecting the I/O address (hex 2F8 to 2FF) and 'writing' data out to the card. Address bits A0, A1, and A2 select the different registers that define the modes of operation. Also, the divisor-latch access-bit (bit 7) of the line-control register is used to select certain registers.

I/O Decode (in Hex)	Register Selected	DLAB State
2F8	TX Buffer	DLAB=0 (Write)
2F8	RX Buffer	DLAB=0 (Read)
2F8	Divisor Latch LSB	DLAB=1
2F9	Divisor Latch MSB	DLAB=1
2F9	Interrupt Enable Register	DLAB=0
2FA	Interrupt Identification Registers	(Don't Care)
2FB	Line Control Register	(Don't Care)
2FC	Modem Control Register	(Don't Care)
2FD	Line Status Register	(Don't Care)
2FE	Modem Status Register	(Don't Care)
2FF	Scratch Register	(Don't Care)

## I/O Decodes

Address Range hex 2F8 - 2FF

**Note:** The state of the divisor-latch access-bit (DLAB), which is the most-significant bit of the line-control register, affects the selection of certain 8250A registers. The DLAB must be set 'high' by the system software to access the baud-rate-generator divisor latches.

## Interrupts

One interrupt line is provided to the system. This interrupt is IRQ3 and is 'positive active'. To allow the serial port to send interrupts to the system, bit 3 of the modem control register must be set to 1 'high'. At this point, any of the following interrupt types 'enabled' by bits in the interrupt-enable register will cause an interrupt: Receiver-line status, Received Data available, Transmitter-Holding-Register empty, or Modem Status.

## Interface Description

The communications adapter provides an EIA RS-232C electrically-compatible interface. One 2 by 8-pin Berg connector is provided to attach to various peripheral devices.

The voltage interface is a serial interface. It supports data and control signals as follows:

<b>Pin A04</b>	Transmit Data
<b>Pin A08</b>	Receive Data
<b>Pin A03</b>	Request to Send
<b>Pin A07</b>	Clear to Send
<b>Pin A06</b>	Data Set Ready
<b>Pin B02-B08</b>	Signal Ground
<b>Pin A05</b>	Carrier Detect
<b>Pin A02</b>	Data Terminal Ready
<b>Pin B01</b>	Shield Ground

The adapter converts these signals to/from TTL levels to EIA voltage levels. These signals are sampled or generated by the communications-control chip. These

signals can then be sensed by the system software to determine the state of the interface or peripheral device.

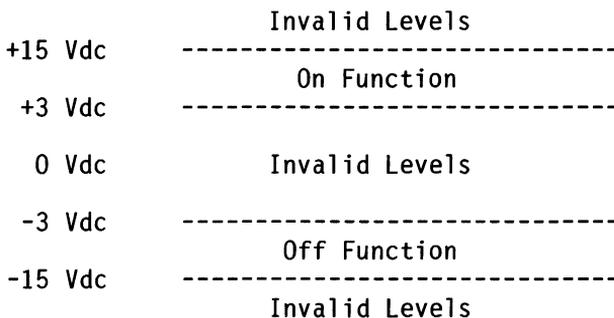
**Note:** The above nomenclature describes the communications adapter as a DTE (Data Terminal Equipment) device. Suitable adapters must be used to attach other devices such as serial printers.

**Note:** Ring Indicate is not supported on the PCjr.

## Voltage Interchange Information

Interchange Voltage	Binary State	Signal Condition	Interface Control Function
Positive Voltage = Negative Voltage =	Binary (0) Binary (1)	= Spacing = Marking	= On = Off

### Voltage Interchange Information



The signal will be considered in the 'marking' condition when the voltage on the interchange circuit, measured at the interface point, is more negative than

-3 Vdc with respect to signal ground. The signal will be considered in the 'spacing' condition when the voltage is more positive than +3 Vdc with respect to signal ground. The region between +3 Vdc and -3 Vdc is defined as the transition region, and considered an invalid level. The voltage which is more negative than -15 Vdc or more positive than +15 Vdc will also be considered an invalid level.

During the transmission of data, the 'marking' condition will be used to denote the binary state 1, and the 'spacing' condition will be used to denote the binary state 0.

For interface control circuits, the function is 'on' when the voltage is more positive than +3 Vdc with respect to signal ground and is 'off' when the voltage is more negative than -3 Vdc with respect to signal ground.

For detailed information regarding the INS8250A Communications Controller, refer to "Bibliography".

## Output Signals

Output 1 (OUT 1), Pin 34: Output 1 of the 8250A is not supported in *PCjr* hardware.

Output 2 (OUT 2), Pin 31: Output 2 of the 8250A is not supported in *PCjr* hardware.

## Accessible Registers

The INS8250A has a number of accessible registers. The system programmer may access or control any of

the INS8250A registers through the processor. These registers are used to control INS8250A operations and to transmit and receive data. For further information regarding accessible registers, refer to “Bibliography”.

## **INS8250A Programmable Baud Rate Generator**

The INS8250A contains a programmable baud rate generator that is capable of taking the clock input (1.7895 MHz) and dividing it by any divisor from 1 to (65535). The output frequency of the Baud Rate Generator is  $16 \times \text{the baud rate} [\text{divisor number} = (\text{frequency input}) / (\text{baud rate} \times 16)]$ . Two 8-bit latches store the divisor in a 16-bit binary-format. These divisor latches must be loaded during initialization in order to ensure desired operation of the baud rate generator. Upon loading either of the divisor latches, a 16-bit baud-counter is immediately loaded. This prevents long counts on initial load.

The following figure illustrates the use of the baud rate generator with a frequency of 1.7895 MHz. For baud rates of 4800 and below, the error obtained is minimal.

**Note:** The maximum operating frequency of the baud generator is 3.1 MHz. In no case should the data rate be greater than 4800 baud.

Desired Baud Rate	Divisor Used to Generate 16x Clock		Percent Error Per Bit Difference Between Desired and Actual
	(Decimal)	(Hex)	
50	2237	8BD	.006
75	1491	5D3	.017
110	1017	1A1	.023
134.5	832	167	.054
150	746	12C	.050
300	373	175	.050
600	186	BA	.218
1200	93	5D	.218
1800	62	3E	.218
2000	56	38	.140
2400	47	2F	.855
3600	31	1F	.218
4800	23	17	1.291

#### Baud Rate at 1.7895 MHz

**Note:** These divisions are different than that used in the IBM Personal Computer. For portability, all initialization should be done through the system BIOS.

**Note:** Receive rates should not exceed 1200 baud if the receive operation is overlapped with keyboard keystrokes.

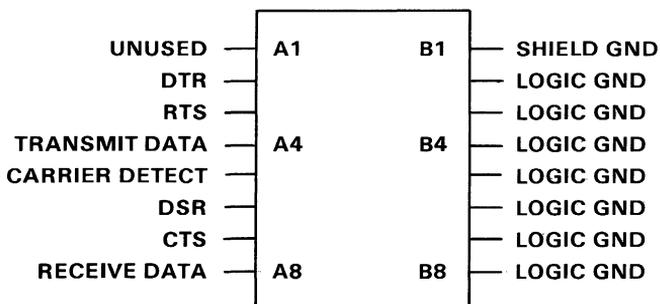
The following Assembly language sample program initializes the 8250. The baud rate is set to 1200 baud. It's data word is defined: 8 bits long with 1 stop bit odd parity.

```

BEGIN      PROC      NEAR
MOV        AL,80H    ; SET DLAB = 1
MOV        DX,2FBH  ; To Line Control Register
OUT        DX,AL
JMP        $+2      ; I/O DELAY
MOV        DX,2F8H  ; Point to LSB of Divisor Latch
MOV        AL,5DH   ; This is LSB of Divisor
OUT        DX,AL
JMP        $+2      ; I/O DELAY
MOV        DX,2F9H  ; Point to MSB of Divisor Latch
MOV        AL,0     ; This is MSB of Divisor
OUT        DX,AL
JMP        $+2      ; I/O DELAY
MOV        DX,2FBH  ; Line Control Register
MOV        AL,0BH   ; 8 Bits/Word, 1 Stop Bit,
                   ; Odd Parity, DLAB = 0
OUT        DX,AL
JMP        $+2      ; I/O DELAY
MOV        DX,2F8H
IN         AL,DX    ; In Case Writing to Port LCR Caused
                   ; Data Ready to go high
ENDP
BEGIN

```

### Assembly Language Sample Program



**Connector Specifications**

# System Power Supply

The system power supply is a 33 Watt, three voltage-level, two-stage supply. The first stage is an external power transformer that provides a single-fuse protected, extra low, ac-voltage output. The power cord is 3.08 meters (10.16 feet) long. The second stage is an internal, printed-circuit board, which is vertically mounted into the system board. The second stage converts the transformer's ac-output into three dc-output levels.

The amount of power available on the I/O connector for a machine that is fully configured with internal features is 400 mA of +5 Vdc, 0 mA of +12 Vdc and 0 mA of -6 Vdc.

Power is supplied to the system board through a printed-circuit-board edge-connector. The diskette drive is powered through a separate four-pin connector mounted on the front edge of the Power Board. The power for the diskette drive fan is provided by a three-pin Berg-type connector mounted directly below the diskette-drive connector. Power is removed from the system board and diskette drive by a switch mounted on the rear of the Power Board. Both the switch and the transformer connector are accessible from the rear of the system.

# Operating Characteristics

## Power Supply Input Requirements

Voltage (Vac)			Frequency	Current (Amps)
Nominal	Minimum	Maximum	$\pm 5$ Hz	Maximum
120	104	127	60 Hz	.65 at 104 Vac

Voltage ac

## D.C Outputs

Vdc Voltage	Current (Amps)		Regulation Tolerance
Nominal	Minimum	Maximum	$\pm\%$
+5	*1.5	3.6	5
+12	.04	1.2	5
-6	0.0	.025	16

Voltage dc

\* There must be a minimum of a 1.5 Amp load on the +5 Vdc output for the -6 Vdc to be present.

# Over-Voltage/Over-Current Protection

## Input (Transformer)

The following table describes the transformer input protection:

Voltage (Nominal)	Type Protection	Rating (Amps)
120 Vac	Non-resettable Fuse Thermal/Over-Current	5A Slo Blow

### Input Protection

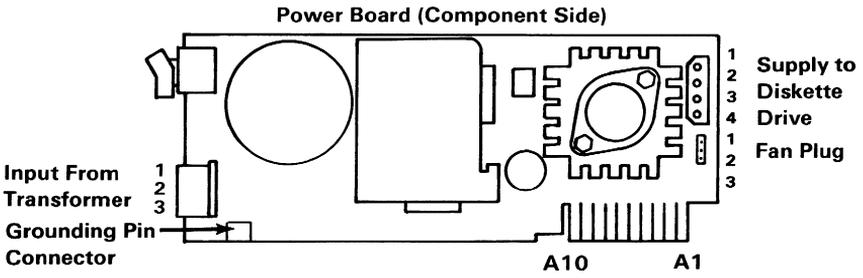
## Output (Power Board)

The following table describes the Power Board's output protection:

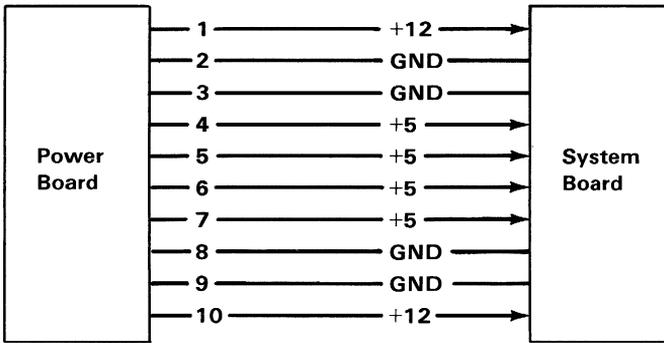
Output Voltages	Protection Condition	
	Over-Voltage	Over-Current
+5 Vdc	*6.3 ± .7 Vdc	**3.9 ± .25 Amps
12 Vdc	*14.4 ± 1.4 Vdc	2.2 ± .9 Amps

\* Over-Voltage protection is provided by fuse F1.  
\*\*Resettable by removing the fault condition and removing power for at least 5 seconds and then applying power.

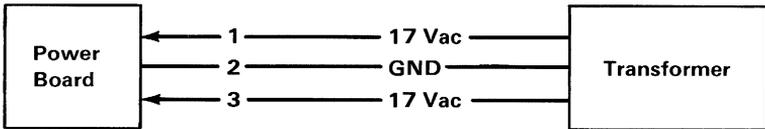
### Output Protection



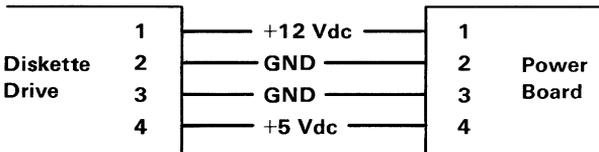
### Connector Specifications



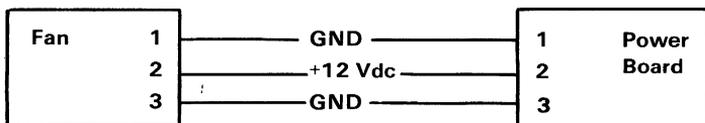
### Connector Specifications



### Connector Specifications



### Connector Specifications



**Fan Connector Specifications**

**Notes:**

# SECTION 3. SYSTEM OPTIONS

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# Notes:

# IBM PCjr 64KB Memory and Display Expansion

The 64KB Memory and Display Expansion option enables the user to work with the higher density video modes while increasing the system's memory size by 64K bytes to a total of 128K bytes. The memory expansion option plugs into the 44-pin memory expansion connector on the system board. Only one memory expansion is supported.

The Memory Expansion Option does not require the user to reconfigure the system to recognize the additional memory.

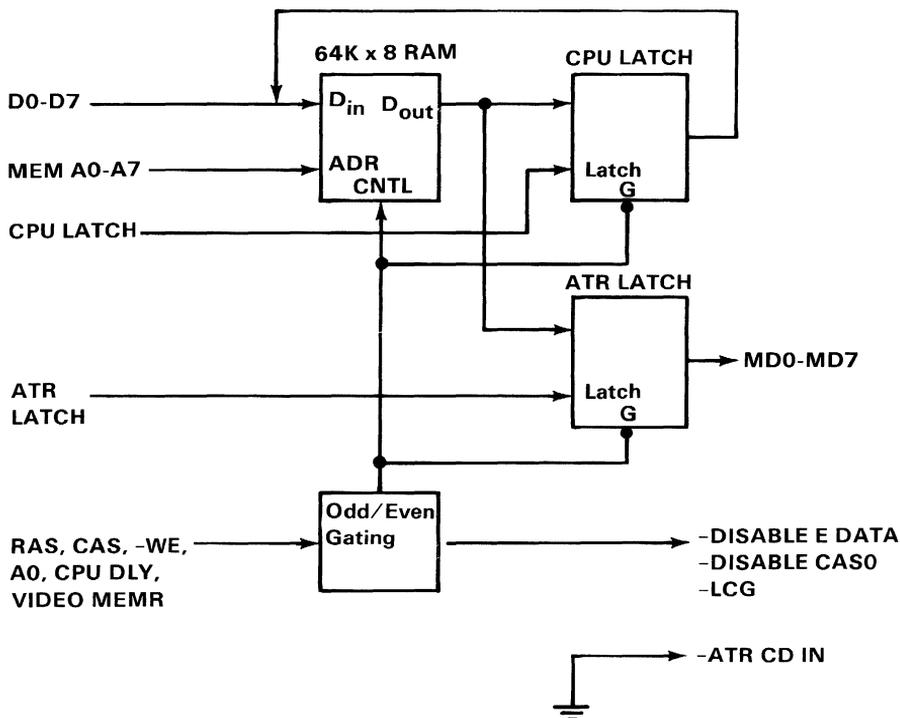
Eight 64K-by-1, 150 ns, dynamic memory modules provide 64K bytes of storage. The memory modules are Motorola's MCM6665AL15, and Texas Instrument's TMS4164-15, or equivalent.

When inserted, the memory expansion option uses the ODD memory space, while the system memory is decoded as the EVEN memory. Thus, when used as video memory, the memory expansion option has the video attributes while the on-board system memory has the video characters. This arrangement provides a higher bandwidth of video characters.

In addition to the eight memory modules, the expansion card has logic to do the EVEN/ODD address decoding, video data multiplexing, and a CARD PRESENT wrap.

Dynamic-refresh timing and address generation are done on the system board and used by the memory expansion option.

The following is a block diagram of the IBM PCjr 64KB Memory and Display Expansion.



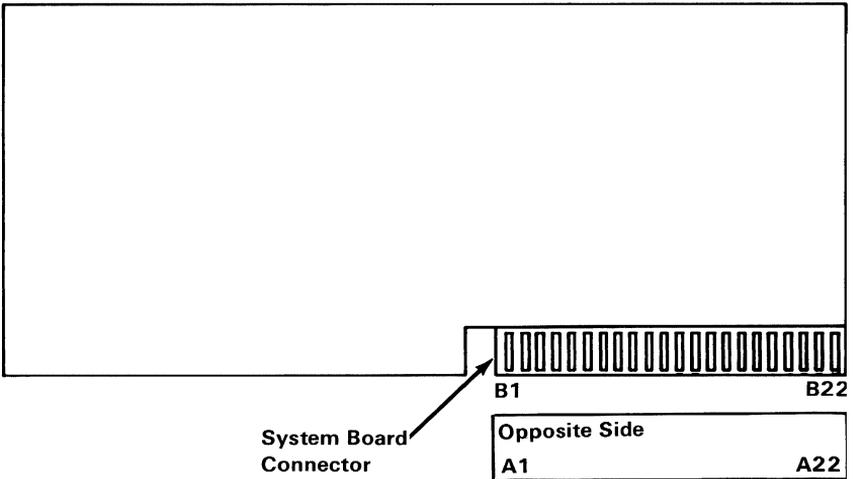
Memory Expansion Block Diagram

<b>Signal</b>	<b>I/O</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>+RAS</b>	I	+Row Address Strobe. This line is inverted and then becomes the -RAS for the RAM modules.
<b>+A0</b>	I	Microprocessor Address 0. This is used to determine whether the microprocessor access is from the system board RAM (Low) or from the expansion RAM (High).
<b>-DISABLE EDATA</b>	O	When the expansion RAM card is in and the microprocessor is reading an ODD byte of data the expansion card tri-states the latch for EVEN data on the system board using this line.
<b>ATR LATCH</b>	I	This signal indicates that the expansion RAM card should 'latch' up data from the expansion RAM into the attribute latch.
<b>MD0 thru MD7</b>	O	These data lines contain CRT information from the attribute latch and go to the Video Gate Array.
<b>D0 thru D7</b>	I/O	These data lines are from the microprocessor and are bidirectional.
<b>MEM A0 thru A7</b>	I	These are the multiplexed address lines for the dynamic-RAM modules. These lines are multiplexed between row address and column

<b>VIDEO MEMR</b>	<b>I</b>	<p>address, and also between microprocessor and CRT addresses. When this signal is 'high' it indicates a MEMR is accessing the system board or expansion RAM is being accessed. This line along with A0 determines if the expansion RAM microprocessor latch should 'gate' its data onto the D0 thru D7 Bus.</p>
<b>CPU DLY</b>	<b>I</b>	<p>This line when 'high' indicates that a microprocessor RAM cycle is occurring. It is used to gate 'off' the expansion RAM CAS or used with A0 to generate the -DISABLE CAS 0 signal.</p>
<b>-DISABLE CAS 0</b>	<b>O</b>	<p>This line is used to disable the system board CAS0 when a system microprocessor 'write' is occurring to the expansion RAM. This line keeps the 'write' from occurring to the system board RAM.</p>
<b>+CAS</b>	<b>I</b>	<p>Column Address Strobe. This line instructs the expansion RAM to 'latch' up the address on the MEM A0 thru A7 address lines.</p>

<b>-LCG</b>	<b>O</b>	This line is used to instruct the system board that attributes or ODD graphics data should be 'read' from the expansion RAM card for use by the Video Gate Array.
<b>GATE</b>	<b>I</b>	This line is 'wrapped' and becomes the -LCG output.
<b>-WE</b>	<b>I</b>	This line instructs the memory that the cycle is a microprocessor 'write' cycle.
<b>CPU LATCH</b>	<b>I</b>	This line instructs the expansion RAM card to 'latch' the data from the expansion RAM into the microprocessor latch.
<b>-ATR CD IN</b>	<b>O</b>	This line is a wrap of the ground line on the expansion RAM card. It pulls 'down' an 8255 input so that the microprocessor can tell if this card is installed or not.

The following is the connector specifications for the IBM PCjr 64KB Memory and Display Expansion.



### 64KB Memory and Display Expansion

Connector Pin	Signal Name	Signal Name	Connector Pin
A01	+RAS	VIDEO MEMR	B01
A02	A0	CPU DLY	B02
A03	-DISABLE	-DISABLE	B03
	EDATA	CAS 0	
A04	ATR LATCH	+CAS	B04
A05	MD4	-LCG	B05
A06	MD5	GATE	B06
A07	MD6	Ground	B07
A08	MD7	Ground	B08
A09	MD0	Ground	B09
A10	MD1	-WE	B10
A11	MD2	CPU LATCH	B11
A12	MD3	-ATR CD IN	B12
A13	GND	GND	B13
A14	VCC	VCC	B14
A15	D7	D6	B15
A16	D5	D4	B16
A17	D3	D2	B17
A18	D1	D0	B18
A19	MEM A6	MEM A7	B19
A20	MEM A4	MEM A5	B20
A21	MEM A2	MEM A3	B21
A22	MEM A0	MEM A1	B22

### Connector Specifications

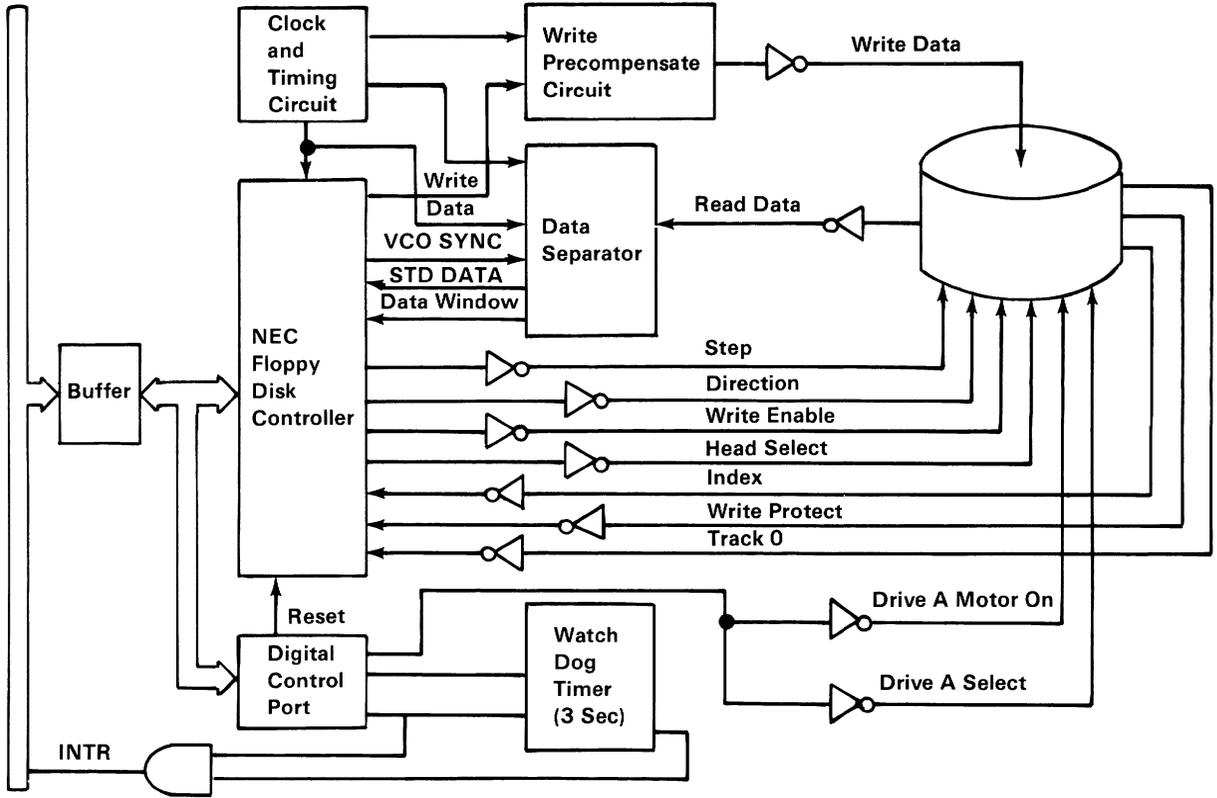
# Notes:

# IBM PCjr Diskette Drive Adapter

The diskette drive adapter resides in a dedicated connector on the IBM PCjr system board. It is attached to the single diskette drive through a flat, internal, 60-conductor, signal cable.

The general purpose adapter is designed for a double-density, Modified Frequency Modulation (MFM)-coded, diskette drive and uses write precompensation with an analog phase-lock loop for clock and data recovery. The adapter uses the NEC  $\mu$ PD765 or compatible controller, so the  $\mu$ PD765 characteristics of the diskette drive can be programmed. In addition, the attachment supports the diskette drive's write-protect feature. The adapter is buffered on the I/O bus and uses the system ROM BIOS for transferring record data. An interrupt level is also used to indicate an error status condition that requires processor attention.

A block diagram of the diskette drive adapter follows.



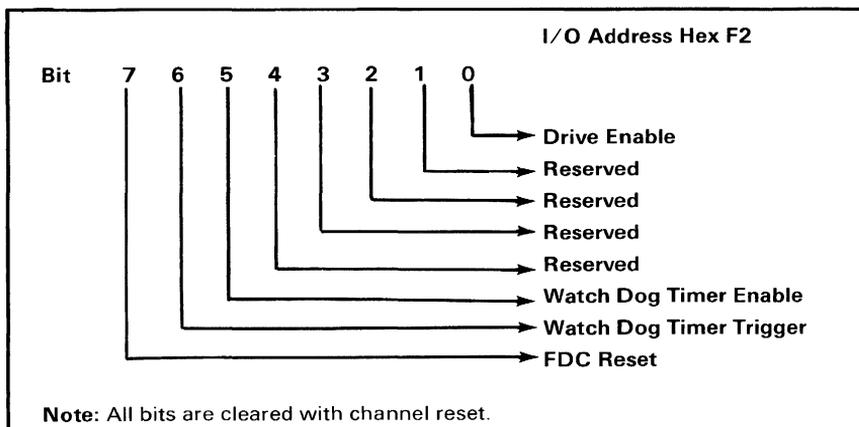
Diskette Drive Adapter Block Diagram

# Functional Description

From a programming point of view, the diskette drive adapter consists of a 4-bit digital output register (DOR) in parallel with a NEC  $\mu$ PD765 or equivalent floppy disk controller (FDC).

## Digital Output Register

The digital output register (DOR) is an output-only register used to control the drive motor and selection. All bits are cleared by the I/O interface reset line. The bits have the following functions:



System Options

### Digital Output Register

**Bit 0** This bit controls the motor and enable lines to the drive. When 'high' (1), this bit will turn 'on' the drive motor and 'enable' the drive. When 'low' (0), this bit will turn 'off' the drive motor and 'disable' the drive.

**Bits 1-4** These bits are reserved.

- Bit 5** When 'high' (1), this bit 'enables' the WatchDog Timer function and interrupt. When 'low' (0), this bit 'disables' the WatchDog Timer and interrupt.
- Bit 6** This bit controls the start of a watchdog timer cycle. Two output commands are required to operate the trigger. A 1 and then a 0 must be written in succession to 'strobe' the trigger.
- Bit 7** This bit is the hardware 'reset' for the floppy diskette controller chip. When 'low' (0), this bit holds the FDC in its 'reset' state. When 'high' (1), this bit releases the 'reset' state on the FDC.

## **WatchDog Timer**

The WatchDog Timer (WDT) is a one to three-second timer connected to interrupt request line 6 (IRQ6) of the 8259. This timer breaks the program out of data transfer loops in the event of a hardware malfunction. The WatchDog Timer starts its cycle when 'triggered.'

## **Floppy Disk Controller (FDC)**

The floppy disk controller (FDC) contains two registers that can be accessed by the system microprocessor: a status register and a data register. The 8-bit main-status register contains the status information of the FDC and can be accessed at any time. The 8-bit data register consists of several registers in a stack with only one register presented to the data bus at a time. The data register stores data, commands, parameters, and provides floppy disk drive (FDD) status information. Data bytes are read from or written to the data register in order to program or obtain results after

a particular command. The main status register can only be read and is used to facilitate the transfer of data between the system microprocessor and FDC.

<b>FDC Register</b>	<b>I/O Address</b>
Data Register	hex F5
Main Status Register	hex F4

## Programming Summary

The FDC is set up with the following Parameters during system power up:

Parameter	Power-up Condition
Sector Size	hex 02 for 512 Byte Sectors
Sector Count	9
Head Unload	hex 0F - Has no effect on system operation.
Head Step Rate	hex D - This gives a step rate of 6 milliseconds.
Head Load Time	hex 1 Minimum head load time.
Format Gap	hex 50
Write Gap	hex 2A
Non-DMA Mode	hex 1
Fill byte for Format	hex F6

### FDC Power-up Parameters Settings

The IBM PC*jr* Diskette Drive Adapter and BIOS use and support the following FDC commands:

- Specify
- Recalibrate
- Seek
- Sense interrupt status
- Sense Drive status
- Read data
- Write data
- Format a track

**Note:** Please refer to the Diskette section of the BIOS listing for details of how these commands are used.

The following FDC hardware functions are not implemented or supported by the IBM PC*jr* Diskette Drive Adapter.

- DMA data transfer
- FDC interrupt
- Drive polling and overlapped seek
- FM data incoding
- Unit select status bits

2 Heads (1 per side) 40 Cylinders (Tracks)/Side 9 Sectors/Track 512 Bytes/Sector Modified Frequency Modulation (MFM)
--

**Diskette Format**

Constant	Value
Head Load	Not Applicable
Head Settle	21 Milliseconds
Motor Start	500 Milliseconds

### Drive Constants

### Comments

1. Head loads when diskette is clamped.
2. Following access, wait Head Settle time before RD/WR.
3. Drive motor should be 'off' when not in use. Wait Motor Start time before RD/WR.
4. All system interrupts except IRQ6 must be 'disabled' during diskette data transfer in order to prevent data under-run or over-run conditions from occurring.

## System I/O Channel Interface

All signals are TTL-compatible:

<b>Most-Positive Up-Level</b>	+ 5.5 Vdc
<b>Least-Positive Up-Level</b>	+ 2.7 Vdc
<b>Most-Positive Down-Level</b>	+ 0.5 Vdc
<b>Least-Positive Down-Level</b>	- 0.5 Vdc

The following lines are used by this adapter:

**+D0 thru 7** (Bidirectional, Load: 1 74LS,  
Driver: 74LS 3-state)

- These eight lines form a bus through which all commands, status, and data are transferred. Bit 0 is the low-order bit.
- +A0 thru 3** (Adapter Input, Load: 1 74LS)
- These four lines form an address bus by which a register is selected to receive or supply the byte transferred through lines D0-7. Bit 0 is the low-order bit.
- IOW** (Adapter Input, Load: 1 74LS)
- The content of lines D0-7 is stored in the register addressed by lines A0-3 at the trailing edge of this signal.
- IOR** (Adapter Input, Load: 1 74LS)
- The content of the register addressed by lines A0-3 is 'gated' onto lines D0-7 when this line is 'active.'
- RESET** (Adapter Input, Load: 1 74LS)
- A down level 'aborts' any operation in process and 'clears' the digital output register (DOR).
- +IRQ6** (Adapter Output, Driver: 74LS 3-state)
- This line is made 'active' when the WatchDog timer times out.
- DISKETTE CARD INSTALLED** (Adapter Output, Driver: Gnd.)
- This line is pulled 'up' on the System Board and is wired to input port bit PC2 on port hex 62 of the

- Diskette CS** 8255. This line is used by the program to determine if the diskette drive adapter is installed.  
(Adapter Input, Load: 1 74LS)
- This line is shared with the modem CS line and is 'low' whenever the microprocessor is doing IOR or IOW to either the diskette adapter or the modem. This line should be conditioned with A9 being 'low' to generate a DISKETTE CS.
- A9** (Adapter Input, Load: 1 74LS)
- This line is the microprocessor address line 9. When this line is 'low' and -DISKETTE CS is 'low', IOR and IOW are used by the diskette adapter.
- DRQ 0** (adapter Output, Driver: NEC  $\mu$ pd 765)
- This output would indicate to a DMA device on the external I/O Channel that the diskette controller wants to 'receive' or 'transmit' a byte of data to or from memory.
- DACK 0** (Adapter input, Load: NEC  $\mu$ pd 765)
- This line should come from an external DMA and should indicate that a byte is being transferred from/to the Floppy Disk Controller to/from memory.

# Drive Interface

All signals are TTL-compatible:

<b>Most Positive Up Level</b>	+ 5.5 Vdc
<b>Least Positive Up Level</b>	+ 2.4 Vdc
<b>Most Positive Down Level</b>	+ 0.4 Vdc
<b>Least Positive Down Level</b>	- 0.5 Vdc

All adapter outputs are driven by active collector gates. The drive should not provide termination networks to Vcc (except Drive Select which has a 2,000 ohm resistor to Vcc).

Each attachment input is terminated with a 2,000 ohm resistor to Vcc.

## Adapter Outputs

**-Drive Select** (Driver: MC3487)

This line is used to 'degate' all drivers to the adapter and receivers from the adapter (except Motor Enable) when the line is not 'active.'

**-Motor Enable** (Driver: 74LS04)

The drive must control its spindle motor to 'start' when the line becomes 'active' and 'stop' when the line becomes 'inactive.'

**-Step** (Driver: MC3487)

The selected drive must move the read/write head one cylinder in or

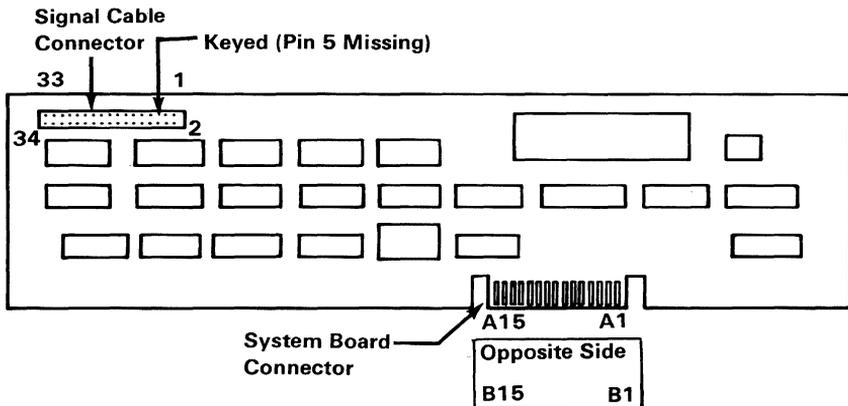
- out as instructed by the Direction line for each pulse present on this line.
- Direction** (Driver: MC3487)
- For each recognized pulse of the step line the read/write head should move one cylinder toward the spindle if this line is active, and away from the spindle if not-active.
- Write Data** (Driver: 74LS04)
- For each 'inactive' to 'active' transition of this line while Write Enable is 'active', the selected drive must cause a flux change to be stored on the diskette.
- Write Enable** (Driver: MC3487)
- The drive must 'disable' write current in the head unless this line is 'active.'
- HEAD SELECT 1** (Driver: MC3487)
- This interface signal defines which side of a two-sided diskette is used for data recording or retrieval. A 'high' level on this line selects the R/W head on the side 1 surface of the diskette. When switching from side 0 to side 1 and conversely, a 100  $\mu$ s delay is required before any 'read' or 'write' operation can be initiated.

## **Adapter Inputs**

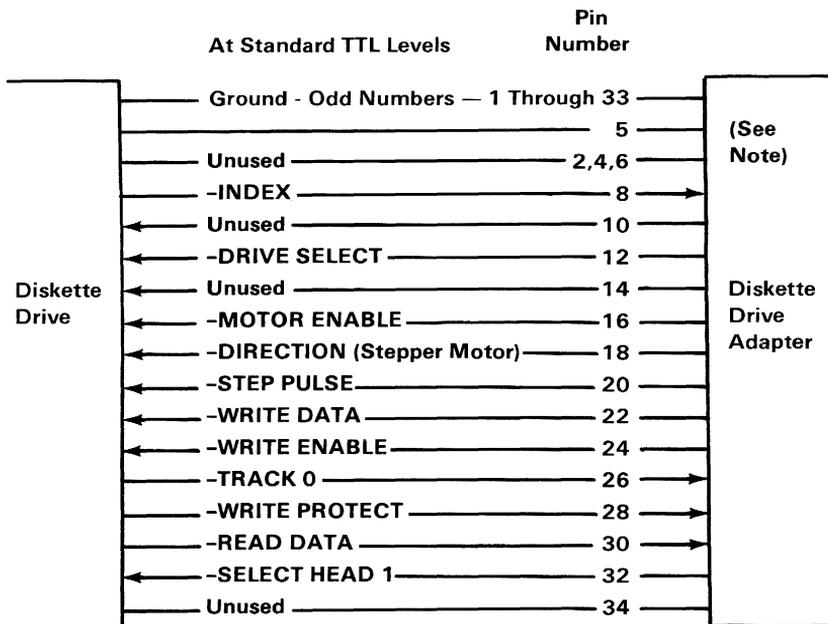
- Index**                      The selected drive must supply one pulse per diskette revolution on this line.
- Write Protect**            The selected drive must make this line 'active' if a write-protected diskette is mounted in the drive.
- Track 0**                     The selected drive must make this line 'active' if the read/write head is over track 0.
- Read Data**                 The selected drive must supply a pulse on this line for each flux change encountered on the diskette.

## **Voltage and Current Requirements**

The diskette drive adapter requires a voltage supply of +5 Vdc +/- 5% and draws a nominal current of 525 mA and a maximum current of 700 mA.



## Diskette Drive Adapter



Note: Pin 5 is missing to match the key plug on the signal cable.

## Connector Specifications (Part 1 of 2)



# IBM PCjr Diskette Drive

The system unit has space and power for one diskette drive. The drive is double-sided with 40 tracks for each side, is fully self-contained, and consists of a spindle-drive system, a read-positioning system, and a read/write/erase system.

## Functional Description

The diskette drive uses modified frequency modulation (MFM) to read and write digital-data, with a track-to-track access time of 6 milliseconds.

To load a diskette, the operator rotates the load lever at the front of the diskette drive clockwise and inserts the diskette into the slot. Plastic guides in the slot ensure the diskette is in the correct position. Closing the load lever centers the diskette and clamps it to the drive hub. This same action also loads the Read/Write heads against the surfaces of the diskette. The load lever is mechanically interlocked to prevent closing of the lever if a diskette is not installed.

The head-positioning system moves the magnetic head to come in contact with the desired track of the diskette. Operator intervention is not required during normal operation. If the diskette is write-protected, a write-protect sensor 'disables' the drive's circuitry, and an appropriate signal is sent to the interface.

Data is read from the diskette by the data-recovery circuitry, which consists of a low-level read-amplifier, differentiator, zero-crossing detector, and digitizing circuits. All data decoding is done by the adapter card.

The IBM PCjr Diskette Drive is equipped with a media cooling fan, which gets its power from the power supply board.

The diskette drive also has the following sensor systems:

- The track 00 sensor, senses when the head/carriage assembly is at track 00.
- The index sensor, which consists of an LED light source and phototransistor. This sensor is positioned so that when an index hole is detected, a digital signal is generated.
- The write-protect sensor 'disables' the diskette drive's electronics whenever it senses a write-protect tab on the diskette.

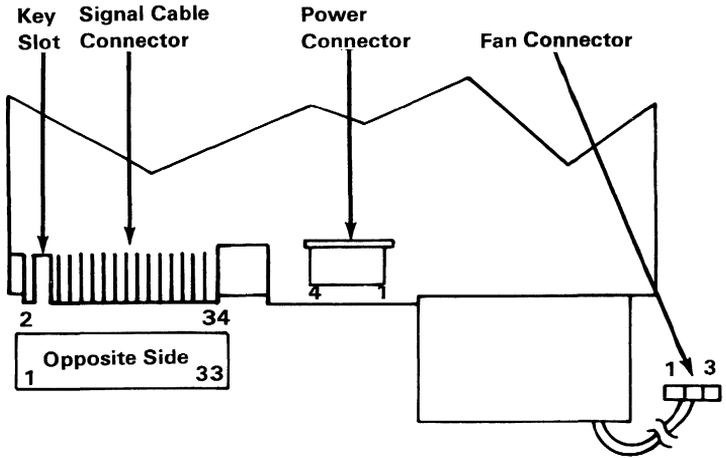
The drive requires power within the following specifications:

Specification	+5 Vdc Input	+12 Vdc Input
Nominal Supply	+5 Vdc	+12 Vdc
Ripple (0 to 50 kHz)	100 mV	100 mV
Tolerance (Including Ripple)	±5%	±5%
Standby Current (Nominal)	600 mA	400 mA
Standby Current (Worst Case)	700 mA	500 mA
Operating Current (Nominal)	600 mA	900 mA
Operating Current (Worst Case)	700 mA	2400 mA

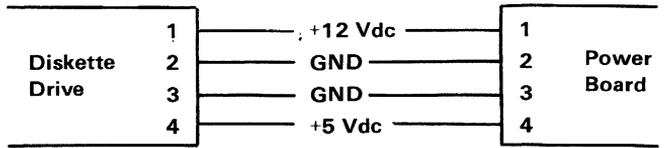
### Diskette Drive Power Specifications

For interface information refer to “Diskette Drive Adapter” in this section.

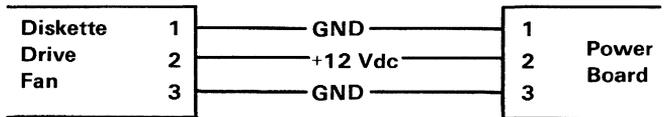
For mechanical and electrical specifications see Appendix D.



## Diskette Drive Connectors



### Connector Specifications (Part 1 of 2)

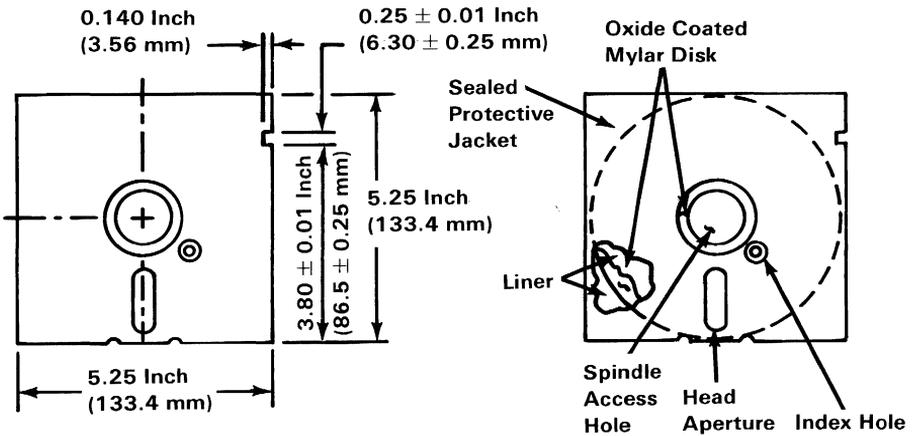


### Connector Specifications (Part 2 of 2)

# Notes:

# Diskette

The IBM PCjr Diskette Drive uses a standard 133.4 mm (5.25 in.) diskette. For programming considerations, single-sided, double-density, soft-sectored diskettes are used for single-sided drives. Double-sided drives use double-sided, double-density, soft-sectored diskettes. The figure below is a simplified drawing of the diskette used with the diskette drive. This recording medium is a flexible magnetic disk enclosed in a protective jacket. The protected disk, free to rotate within the jacket, is continuously cleaned by the soft fabric lining of the jacket during normal operation. Read/write/erase head access is through an opening in the jacket. Openings for the drive hub and diskette index hole are also provided.



Recording Medium

# Notes:

# IBM PCjr Internal Modem

The IBM PCjr Internal Modem is a 65 mm (2.5 inch) by 190 mm (7.5 inch) adapter that plugs into the PCjr system board modem connector. The modem connector is an extension of the system I/O bus. All system control signals and voltage requirements are provided through a 2 by 15 position card-edge tab with 0.254 cm (0.100-inch) spacing on the modem adapter.

## Functional Description

The Internal Modem consists of two major parts: (1) the INS8250A Asynchronous Communication Element, and (2) the Smart 103 Modem. Therefore, the programming must be considered in two parts. The INS8250A communications protocol is a function of the system ROM BIOS, and is discussed later in this section. All 'pacing' of the interface and control-signal status must be handled by the system software. After the INS8250A is initialized, the modem is controlled by ASCII characters transmitted by the INS8250A.

Key features of the INS8250A used in the modem adapter are:

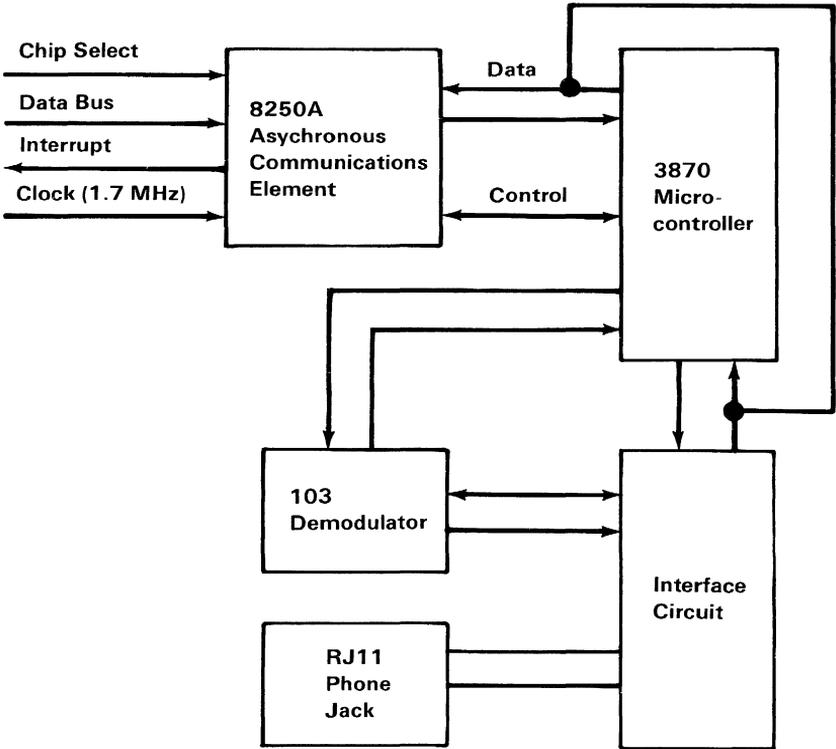
- Adds or deletes start bits, stop bits, and parity bits to or from the serial data stream
- Full double-buffering eliminates the need for precise synchronization
- Independently-controlled transmit, receive, line status, and data-set interrupts
- Programmable baud-rate-generator allows division of the baud clock by 373 (hex 175) for a 300-bps transmission-speed or 1017 (hex 3F9) for a 110-bps transmission-speed to generate the internal 16 x clock

- Modem-control functions: Clear to Send (CTS), Data Set Ready (DSR), Data Terminal Ready (DTR), Ring Indicator (RI), and Data Carrier Detect (DCD)
- Fully-programmable serial-interface
  - characteristics:
    - 7, or 8-bit characters
    - Even, odd, or no-parity bit generation and detection
    - 1 stop-bit generation
    - Baud-rate generation
  - False-start bit detection
  - Complete status reporting capabilities
  - Line-break generation and detection
  - Internal-diagnostic capabilities
    - Loopback controls for communications-link fault-isolation
    - Break, parity, overrun, framing-error simulation
  - Fully prioritized-interrupt system-controls

Key features of the Smart 103 Modem used on the IBM PCjr Internal Modem are:

- Direct connection to a telephone company line through an FCC Part-68-approved permissive connection
- Compatible to Bell Series 100 originate/answer for modulation and handshaking
- All functions controlled by ASCII characters and INS8250A modem-control lines
- Uses modular phone-jack (USOC RJ11)
- Data rate is either 300 or 110 bits-per-second
- Auto/manual originate
- Auto/manual answer
- Communication mode is full duplex on two-wire, switched-network channels

- Auto dialer; either DTMF ([dual-tone modulated-frequency] touch-tone) or pulse-dialing (rotary dial) by software command
- Tandem dialing
- Call-progress reporting
- Dial-tone, ring-back tone, and busy-tone detection



IBM PCjr Internal Modem Block Diagram

# Modem Design Parameters

The following tables describe the design parameters of the Smart 103 Modem.

Dialer Type:	Two modes 1. Forced Touch-Tone (DTMF) dialing 2. Forced pulse dialing
Tandem Dialing:	The ASCII character P (hex 50 or 70) in the dial string causes a delay of up to 10 seconds while the modem is searching for another dial tone. A time out will cause the modem to hang up and post status. The ASCII character W (hex 57 or 77) in the dial string causes a 5-second dead wait before continuing to dial. Multiple ASCII W's will cause multiple waits.
Pulse Dialing:	Rate: 10 + 1, -0 pulses per second Duty Cycle: 60% make, 40% break Interdigit Delay: 800 ms $\pm$ 50 ms
DTMF Dialing:	Tone Duration: 85 ms $\pm$ 10 ms Intertone Duration: 80 ms $\pm$ 10 ms

Dialer Parameters (Part 1 of 2)

Tone Pair Frequencies:		
ASCII Digit Code	Frequency (Hz)	
0	941	1336
1	697	1209
2	697	1336
3	697	1477
4	770	1209
5	770	1336
6	770	1477
7	852	1209
8	852	1336
9	852	1477
*	941	1209
#	941	1477

### Dialer Parameters (Part 2 of 2)

**Time Out Duration:** A data call will time out if an answer tone is not detected within 45 seconds of the last digit dialed.

#### Failed Call Time Out Parameter

**Modulation:** Conforms to Bell 103/113 specification using binary phase-coherent frequency shift keying (FSK).

#### Modulation Parameter

<b>Mode</b>	<b>Originating End</b>	<b>Answering End</b>
Transmit	1070 Space 1270 Mark	2025 Space 2225 Mark
Receive	2025 Hz Space 2225 Hz Mark	1070 Hz Space 1270 Hz Mark

**Transmitter/Receiver Frequency Parameters**

Receive Sensitivity	More negative or equal to -42 dBm.
---------------------	------------------------------------

**Receive Sensitivity Parameters**

Transmitter Level	Fixed at -10 dBm as per FCC Part 68 Permissive connection.
-------------------	--

**Transmitter Level Parameter**

## Programming Considerations

The modem and the IBM PC<sub>jr</sub> system can communicate commands or data between each other. Any commands sent to the modem from the IBM PC<sub>jr</sub> are stripped from the data stream and executed but are not transmitted to the receiving station. The data is transparent to the modem. The modem is capable of causing hardware interrupts as the result of certain conditions, and in response to queries for its status.

Commands to the modem are a sequence of characters preceded by a single command character. The command character tells the modem that the following character sequence, until a carriage return, is a command. The carriage return completes the command sequence and causes the modem to execute the commands. The command character (represented by [cc] in the following text) is programmable (with the NEW command) to any ASCII character (hex 00 thru 7F). The default for the command character is Ctrl N (ASCII hex 0E).

Commands can occur anywhere in the data stream if properly formatted but are not to be executed by the modem until a carriage return is received.

Multiple commands are allowed if separated by commas and preceded by a single command character.

### Command Format

The following is the command format that all commands must follow.

[cc][command word][delimiter][arguments] [,more][CR]

where:

<b>[cc]</b>	is the single ASCII command character.
<b>[command word]</b>	is the command word or the first letter of the command word.
<b>[delimiter]</b>	is always a space when separating an argument and command word. Any spaces thereafter are ignored until the modem sees a comma, an argument or a carriage return.
<b>[arguments]</b>	is a variable that is replaced by any character allowed by the command definition.
<b>[,more]</b>	is any additional commands preceded by a comma.
<b>[CR]</b>	is a carriage return that completes the command sequence and causes the modem to execute the commands.

The following are two examples of command format.

```
[cc] COUNT 5 [CR]
sample test [cc] VOICE, D (408)
555-1234,QUERY [CR]
```

### Format Guidelines

1. Commands can occur anywhere in the data stream if properly formatted but are not be executed by the modem until a carriage return is received.
2. Multiple commands are allowed if separated by commas and preceded by a single command-character.
3. Only the first character of the command word is significant. All remaining characters are ignored up to the first space following the command word. In other words, the **DIAL** command and **DUMMY** are treated identically.

4. The modem does not discriminate between upper-case and lower-case characters.
5. There are three ways to send the current command-character as data to a receiving station:
  - a. Consecutively sending it twice:  
**[cc][cc]**  
This would send the character a single time.
  - b. Change the command character (with the **NEW** command) to another ASCII character and then transmit the previous command-character.
  - c. Place the modem in the Transparent mode and then transmit the character.

## Commands

The commands that are used with the integrated modem are listed on the following pages in alphabetical order.

Each of the commands has its syntax described according to the following conventions:

1. Words in capital letters are keywords. Only the first letter of the keyword is required, the others are optional.
2. You must supply any arguments which are in lower-case letters. Valid characters for arguments are defined as:
  - m - ASCII decimal digits 0 to 9, \*, #, I, P, and W
  - n - ASCII hexadecimal digits 0 to F
  - o - ASCII hexadecimal digits 0 to 9
  - p - any ASCII character

3. All arguments are examined for validity. If extra characters are used in an argument, the extra characters are ignored. If the argument is invalid, the command is ignored.
4. An ellipsis (...) indicates an item may be repeated as many times as you wish.
5. All command lines must begin with a command character. The default command-character is (CONTROL N).
6. Multiple commands separated by commas can follow a single command-character.

An example of the DIAL command is given below:

Command format - **DIAL m...m**

Command line - **DIAL 1 800 555 1234**

If an invalid argument or no argument is given, the command is not executed. Also, a question mark (?) is given as the error response and the command line is aborted.

The commands are as follows:

---

**Format:**     **ANSWER**

**A**

**Purpose:**    To logically take the phone off the hook and force **ANSWER** mode. This is logically like a manual answer.

---

**Format:**     **Break n**

**Purpose:**    To send a space or break character for a duration equal to a multiple of 100 ms (**n x 100 ms**).

---

**Format:**     **COUNT n**

**C n**

Where **n** is the number of complete rings in the range of hex 0 to hex F.

When answering an incoming call, the modem answers the phone after **n** complete incoming rings, where **n** is any value from hex 0 to F.

A value of zero specifies that the modem not answer an incoming call, but still carry out any instructions from the host.

When dialing, the modem waits **n + 3** complete ringbacks before cancelling the call.

If **n** exceeds 4, the 45-second abort timer cancels an outgoing call with an "UNSUCCESSFUL" response, as more than seven ringbacks exceeds 45 seconds.

**Purpose:**     Sets the ring count when the modem is answering an incoming call or dialing a call.

**Default:**    0

---

**Format:** DIAL m...m

**D m...m**

Where m...m is a dial string of ASCII decimal digits 0 through 9, \*, #, I, P, and W. A maximum of 33 characters are allowed in the dial string. The first character of the string defaults to P (a 10-second delay while searching for the dial tone). W causes the modem to delay five seconds, then continue dialing.

W or P must start a string, can also occur anywhere within a string, and causes the digits to be tone dialed.

The characters \* and # represent the two extra buttons on a push-button phone, but may be used for other things.

I causes the next digits to be pulse dialed. The I stays in effect until a (P,), (W,), or end of command. The modem then searches for line busy, ringing, or incoming carriers while posting the status.

**Purpose:** To cause the modem to dial.

**Default:** P (10-second timeout). (If this command is used without an argument, the last number dialed is redialed once.)

---

**Format:**    **FORMAT n**

**F n**

Where **n** is one of the following:

<b>n</b>	<b>Parity</b>	<b>Data Length</b>	<b>Stop Bit</b>
0	Mark	7	1
1	Space	7	1
2	Odd	7	1
3	Even	7	1
4	None	8	1
5-7	Reserved		

The 8250A line control register (LCR) must specify the same format as defined in the **FORMAT n** command to 'enable' data/command communication.

Do not combine this command with any other commands except the **SPEED** command on a single command line.

**Note:** If programming in BASIC, this command must be used in addition to specifying the same parity and data length in the BASIC 'open' statement.

**Purpose:**    To change the parity and number of stop-bits being transmitted at either end, to a new format.

**Default:**    3

---

**Format:**    **HANGUP**

**H**

**Purpose:**    To perform a clean disconnect and go on-hook.  
Logically the same as manually hanging up.

---

**Format:**    **INITIALIZE**

**I**

This command is executed in 10 seconds and is the same as a cold start. An "OK" response is not returned after execution and the integrity test code in the **QUERY** command is set.

**Purpose:**    Places the modem in the power-up default-state.

---

**Format:** LONG RESPONSE o

L o

Where o is one of the following:

o	Mode	Responses
0	Verbose	"BUSY" "CONNECTED" "NO ANSWER" "NO DIAL TONE" "OK" "RING" "UNSUCCESSFUL" "?" (Question Mark)
1	Terse (Hex code)	30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

**Note:** The dial string is not echoed in the terse mode.

**Purpose:** Modifies message feedback. Information is posted in the status area.

**Default:** 0 (Verbose mode)

---

**Format:**    **MODEM**

**M**

**Purpose:**    Forces the modem into the data state where the carrier is placed on the telephone line and proper connection-protocols are followed.

This command is equivalent to **ANSWER** if the data state started as autoanswer.

---

**Format:**    **NEW p**

**N p**

where **p** is any ASCII character.(hex 0E)

**Purpose:**    Changes the command character to an ASCII character.

**Default:**   Ctrl N (ASCII hex 0E)

---

**Format:**    **ORIGINATE**

**O**

**Purpose:**    Logically takes the phone off-hook and forces the **ORIGINATE** mode. Logically equivalent to manual originate.

---

**Format:** PICKUP

**P**

**Purpose:** Logically takes the phone off-hook and puts the modem in the voice state.

---

**Format:**     **QUERY**

**Q**

**Purpose:**     To query the modem for its status information.

Possible characters returned by the modem are as follows:

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>H0 or H1</b>	Hook status: H0 = on-hook, H1 = off-hook.
<b>S0 to SF</b>	Current ringcount setting in hex.
<b>B</b>	Line busy.
<b>D</b>	Line dead: no dial-tone found or no ring/no busy timeout after dialing.
<b>L</b>	Successful dial and handshake.
<b>N</b>	Dial not recorded: dial tone present after dialing.
<b>X</b>	No answer: ringcount plus 3 exceeded.
<b>T0</b>	Integrity test passed.
<b>T1</b>	Integrity test failed.

The first group of characters is always returned for a **QUERY** command. The second group of characters is returned only after a dialing sequence has been started or a change has occurred in the dialing status. The third group of characters is returned when a **TEST** command has occurred. All characters except the first group are erased by being read and do not appear in response to the next **QUERY** unless the

condition has recurred in the interim. The **QUERY** response overrides any incoming data from the telephone line.

---

**Format:**     **RETRY**

**R**

**Purpose:**     When placed after a **DIAL** command, it causes the modem to execute up to 10 redials at a rate of one per 40 seconds. The redials are triggered by a busy detection after dialing.

---

**Format:**    **SPEED o**

**S o**

Where **o** is one of the following:

**o**        **bps**

**0** -    110

**1** -    300

**2** -    Reserved

**Note:** Do not combine this command with other commands except the **FORMAT** command on a single command line.

The **SPEED** command must be issued before the 8250A baud rate is changed.

**Note:** If programming in BASIC, this command must be used in addition to specifying the same bps rate in the BASIC 'open' statement.

**Purpose:** Sets the baud rate.

**Default:** 1 (300 bps)

---

**Format:**     **TRANSPARENT n...n**

**T n...n**

Where **n...n** is the number of bytes to transmit in the range of hex 0 to hex FFFF.

**Purpose:**     Places the modem in the transparent mode for the next **n...n** bytes.

The modem does not look for command sequences but instead transmits every character it receives.

The argument can be up to four ASCII-coded hex digits long. This provides a range of 65,536 bytes.

If an argument is not included with the **TRANSPARENT** command, the command is ignored because it has no default.

The transparent mode is terminated when:

1.     **n...n** characters have been transmitted.
2.     Loss of carrier timeout.
3.     INS8250A OUT 1 pin goes 'active.' (The INS8250A -OUT 1 signal should remain 'active' until the transparent mode is requested again.)

The modem exits the transparent mode before processing the next complete character from the host.

To re-enter the transparent mode, the sequence is:

1. The INS8250A -OUT 1 pin changes to, or remains in the 'inactive' state.
  2. The command string containing the **TRANSPARENT** command is issued.
    - ✧ An argument of 0 causes a permanent transparent mode which can be exited by the INS8250A -OUT 1 pin going 'active.'
- 

**Format:** VOICE

V

**Purpose:** Forces the modem to the voice state where no tones or carriers are placed or searched for on the telephone line.

This state is used for voice communication, when the modem is an autodialer or answering device only. It is also necessary to be in the voice state to transmit DTMF tone-pairs.

This command 'disables' the autoanswer function.

The status responses are:

1. If a busy signal is detected "BUSY OK".
2. Any other condition "OK...(16 dots)....CONNECTED".

---

**Format:** WAIT

W

**Purpose:** Causes the modem to take no action, including autoanswer, until the next command is received from the host. All commands following the **WAIT** command in a single command-line are ignored.

---

**Format:** XMIT m...m

X m...m

**Purpose:** Instructs the modem to transmit the DTMF tone-pairs found in the argument string **m...m**. This is only valid in the voice state. Delays between digits can be caused by inserting **W**'s in the string.

Each **W** causes a five-second delay.

---

**Format:**    **ZTEST o**

**Z o**

Where **o** is one of the following:

**o**     **Test**

**0** -    **Hardware Integrity Test**

**1** -    **Analog Loop Back Test**

**Purpose:**    Places the modem in the test mode specified by the argument.

For modes other than the integrity test, the modem stays in the test mode until any other command is received.

For the integrity test, the test is performed, status posted, and then the modem returns to service immediately. The integrity test takes eight to 10 seconds to execute and its completion is signaled by an "OK" message.

All commands following the **ZTEST** command in a single command-line are ignored.

---

## Responses

### Autoanswer

If -DTR is 'active', the modem goes off-hook and proper connection protocols including the two-second billing delay are followed. If connection is made, the modem sends "CONNECTED" to the host and posts the status in the status area.

### Editing/Changing Command Lines

Corrections to the command line can be performed by aborting current-command lines and typing a new line or by entering the correct command later on in the current-command line.

The last command entered on a single command-line supersedes any previously entered command that performs an opposite function.

A Control X or backspace received by the modem immediately aborts the entire command line.

## Opposite Commands

The command line is scanned after its completion (after [CR] is entered). Commands which cause an action during the scan (for example, **DIAL**) are not candidates for opposite treatment. Only commands which 'preset' a static condition can be opposites.

They include:

<b>Count (n)</b>	two entries, latest are used
<b>Format (n)</b>	two entries, latest are used
<b>New (p)</b>	two entries, latest are used
<b>Speed (n)</b>	two entries, latest are used
<b>Transparent n..n</b>	two entries, latest are used
<b>Modem - Voice</b>	these are opposites only when on-hook

**Note:** Answer and originate are not opposites; each of these causes an action when scanned.

## Status Conditions

The modem sends the host messages as defined in the **LONG RESPONSE** command for dialing success or failure. Hardware interrupts for carrier loss and detecting incoming rings are provided on the 8250A.

## Dialing and Loss of Carrier

The dialing process begins with the modem searching for a dial tone if it is not in the blind dialing mode. If a dial tone is not detected, the modem hangs up, the appropriate status characters are posted, and the "NO DIAL TONE" message is returned to the host.

If a dial tone is found, the modem continues to dial. When a P is encountered in the dial string, the modem

delays for up to 10 seconds to search for another dial tone and returns the "NO DIAL TONE" message to the host if a dial tone is not detected. When a W is encountered in the dial string, the modem delays for five seconds before continuing to dial. Consecutive W's are allowed in a dial string.

Anytime a P or W is not followed with an I in a dial string, the next digits are tone-dialed. When an I follows a P or W, all following digits are pulse-dialed until a P, W, or end of command ([CR]) is detected.

The modem ignores any character except 0 through 9, \*, #, I, P, or W while dialing. This allows the user to place parentheses and dashes in the dial string for greater legibility.

The modem checks the telephone line again after it has dialed the digits in the dial string. If a dial tone is found immediately, the dialed digits are not recorded and the modem posts this to the status characters, hangs up, and sends the "UNSUCCESSFUL" message to the host. If the line is busy, this is also posted to the status characters and the modem hangs up and returns the "BUSY" message to the host. If the line is ringing, the modem begins counting the number of rings. If this count exceeds the value of **COUNT** + 3, the modem hangs up and takes the same actions as above. If no answer tone is detected within 45 seconds after completion of dialing, the modem hangs up and takes the same actions as above.

Finally, if the call is answered, the modem either looks for a carrier and begins the handshake sequence (if it is in the data or modem state) or remains silent (if it is in the voice state). In the voice state, the modem looks for busy, and transmits a response (1) when the line is

found not busy, or (2) if it is found busy, in which case it also hangs up and possibly dials again. In voice state, ringback count and abort time out are not used.

If, during the process of establishing the data link after dialing, the modem receives any character from the host or - DTR goes 'inactive', the modem aborts the call with a clean disconnect, clears the balance of the command line, and sends an "OK" message. Also, the modem does not carry out the instruction sent from the host, even if the character is a command character.

In the data state, the modem transmits a message after successful completion of the handshake, or after it has determined that the handshake failed. An unsuccessful handshake is evidenced by absence of carrier at the proper time.

If a carrier drops out for more than two seconds in the data state, the modem begins a timeout lasting approximately 17 seconds. At the end of the timeout, the modem hangs up. Any command received during the 17 seconds resets the timer.

The modem does not automatically reestablish the connection if the carrier returns after this dropout interval. This allows the user or software to intercede by commanding the modem to go into the voice state, to hang up immediately, or to take some other action. The data connection may also be terminated by a **HANGUP** command while carriers are still present. A voice connection is always terminated by a **HANGUP** command.

## Default State

Upon power up or after an **INITIALIZE** command is given, the modem returns to the default state as follows:

- A verification of hardware integrity is performed and the result posted to the status characters.
- The remaining status characters cleared.
- The modem is placed in the data state awaiting a dialing request or incoming ring.
- The Transparent mode is cleared.
- All loopback modes are cleared.
- The wait mode is cleared.
- The command character is set to Control-N.
- The data format is set to 7 data bits, even parity, and one stop bit.
- Ringcount is set to 0 (auto answer 'disabled')
- The modem is set to on-hook.
- The message mode is set to verbose.

## Programming Examples

Call progress reporting is done in two modes, verbose messages or terse messages as defined in **LONG RESPONSE** command to the Serial In (SIN) pin of the 8250A. The power-up default is the verbose messages mode, and these messages from the modem are in capital letters. Also, in call progress reporting, the status area is updated.

The following examples are representative of real-time call-progress reporting. The italicized entries are user entries.

---

**Example 1:**

OK [cc]Dial 555-1234 [CR]  
NO DIAL TONE  
OK

In this example, no dial tone is detected within the time out period.

**Example 2:**

OK  
[cc]Dial 555-1234 [CR]  
  
5551234.....  
RING .....CONNECTED OK

In this example, a modem answer tone is detected.

**Example 3:**

OK  
[cc]Dial 1(301)555-1234 [CR]  
13015551234..... BUSY  
OK

In this example, busy is detected.

**Example 4:**

```

OK
[cc]Dial 555-1234 [CR]
5551234.....
RING.....
RING.....
RING.....NO ANSWER
OK

```

In this example, ring count is exceeded before ringing stops.

**Example 5:**

```

OK
[cc]Dial 555-1234 [CR]
5551234.....
RING.....
.....
.....UNSUCCESSFUL
OK

```

In this example, a failed-call time-out occurred because an answer tone was not detected within the allotted time.

**Example 6:**

OK  
[cc]Dial 99P555-1234 [CR]  
99.....  
.....NO DIAL TONE  
OK

In this example, the second dial-tone is not detected within the time out period.

**Example 7:**

OK  
[cc]Dial 99P421-7229 [CR]  
99.....BUSY  
OK

In this example, busy is detected within the time-out period.

**Example 8:**

```
OK
[cc]Dial 99WW555-1234 [CR]
99.....
.....
.....
.....
4217229....
RING.....CONNECTED  OK
```

In this example, the access code is dialed and two dead waits are performed. Then, the second number is dialed and a modem answers.

**Example 9:**

```
OK
[cc]Dial 555-1234, Retry [CR]
5551234.....BUSY
5551234.....BUSY
5551234.....CONNECTED  OK
```

In this example, the modem dials a number with auto redial. The first two times, the number is busy. The third time, a modem answers.

## Modes of Operation

The different modes of operation are selected by programming the 8250A Asynchronous Communication Element. This is done by selecting the I/O address (hex 3F8 to 3FF) and writing data out to the card.

The 8250A is externally programmed to provide asynchronous, ASCII, 10 bit character length including start, stop, and parity on the serial-output pin (SOUT, pin 11). The data rate is 110 or 300 bits-per-second. The commands can be either upper-case or lower-case characters. See the command, **Format [n]**, earlier in this section for additional information.

For further information refer to “Bibliography.”

Hex Address	Register Selected	Input/Output	Mode		Notes
			1	2	
3F8	Transmit Buffer	Write	XX	XX	*
3F8	Receive Buffer	Read	XX	XX	*
3F8	Divisor Latch LSB	Write	75	F9	**
3F9	Divisor Latch MSB	Write	01	03	**
3F9	Interrupt Enable	Write	0F	0F	*
3FA	Interrupt Identification	Read	XX	XX	
3FB	Line Control	Write	1A	03	
3FC	Modem Control	Write	01	01	
3FD	Line Status	Read	XX	XX	
3FE	Modem Status	Read	XX	XX	
3FF	Scratch Pad	Write	XX	XX	

\*DLAB = 0 (Bit 7 in line control Register).  
\*\*DLAB = 1 (Bit 7 in line control Register).  
Mode 1 - 300 BPS - 7 Data Bits, 1 Stop Bit, Even Parity.  
Mode 2 - 110 BPS - 8 Data Bits, 1 Stop Bit, No Parity.

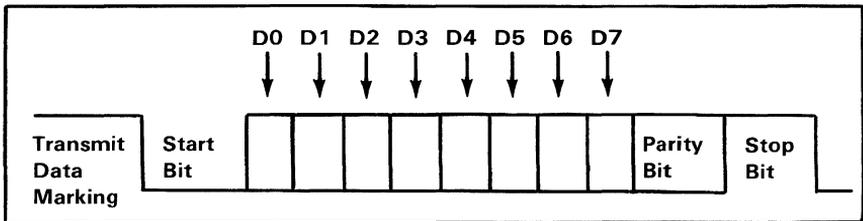
**8250A Register Description**

# Interrupts

One interrupt line is provided to the system. This interrupt is IRQ4 and is 'positive active.' The interrupt enable register must be properly programmed to allow interrupts.

# Data Format

The data format is as follows:



**Transmitter Output and Receiver Input Data Format**

Data bit 0 is the first bit to be transmitted or received. The attachment automatically inserts the start bit, the correct parity-bit if programmed to do so, and the stop bit.

# Interfaces

## 8250A to Modem Interface

The following describes the 8250A to 103 modem interface:

Signal	Description
--------	-------------

<b>INS8250A -OUT 1</b>	The 'inactive' state enables entry into the transparent mode using the <b>UNLISTEN</b> command. The 'active' state 'disables' the transparent mode.
<b>-OUT 2</b>	No connection.
<b>SOUT</b>	Serial output from the 8250A.
<b>-RTS</b>	-Request To Send  No connection.
<b>-DTR</b>	-Data Terminal Ready  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To accept a command, -DTR must be 'active.'</li> <li>2. If -DTR goes 'inactive', the modem does a clean disconnect sequence.</li> <li>3. In auto-answer mode, the modem does not go off-hook, but RI on the 8250A will be toggled if the ringing signal is present.</li> </ol>
<b>SIN</b>	Serial input to the 8250A.
<b>-RI</b>	The ring indicator pulses with an incoming ring voltage.
<b>-CTS</b>	-Clear To Send

This line is wired 'active' on the modem adapter.

**-DSR**

**-Data Set Ready**

This line is wired 'active' on the modem adapter.

**-RLSD**

**-Received Line Signal Detect**

When 'low', this line indicates the data carrier has been detected. If the carrier drops out for longer than two seconds, this line goes 'inactive' and starts the timeout timer.

**-RESET, +XRESET**

These lines are used to reset or initialize the modem logic upon power-up. These lines are synchronized to the falling edge of the clock. Its duration upon power up is 26.5 ms -RESET is 'active low'. +XRESET is 'active high.'

**A0,A1,A2,A9**

Address bits 0 to 3 and bit 9. These bits are used with -MODEM CS to select a register on the modem card.

**-MODEM CS  
DISKETTE CS**

This line is 'active' for addresses hex 0F0 thru 0FF and 3F8 thru 3FF. It is gated with A9 in the 8250A to exclusively decode hex 3F8 thru 3FF.

**D0 thru D7**

Data bits 0 thru 7:

These eight lines form a bus through which all data is transferred. Bit 0 is the least significant bit (LSB).

**-IOR**

The content of the register addresses by line A0 thru A2 is gated onto lines D0 thru D7 when this line is 'active', -MODEM CS is 'active', and A9 is 'high.'

**-IOW**

The content of lines D0 thru S7 is stored in the register addressed by A0 thru A2 at the leading edge of this signal when -MODEM CS is 'active', and A9 is 'high.'

**BAUDCLK**

This is a 1.7895 MHz clock signal used to drive the Baud Rate Generator.

**+MODEM INTR**

This line is connected to the +IQRP4 on the 8259A Interrupt Controller.

**-CARD INSTALL**

This line indicates to the system BIOS that an IBM PCjr Internal Modem is installed in the feature location.

## **Telephone Company Interface**

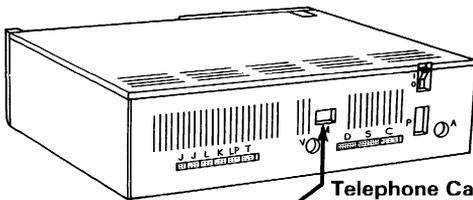
The telephone company interface is a 600 Ohm, balanced, two-wire telephone-interface design that meets the FCC Part 68 rules. A 2.13 meter (7 foot) modular telephone cord is included with the modem adapter.

Line-status detection of dial tone, ringback tone, busy, and incoming ring is provided along with automated routines which react to detected conditions.

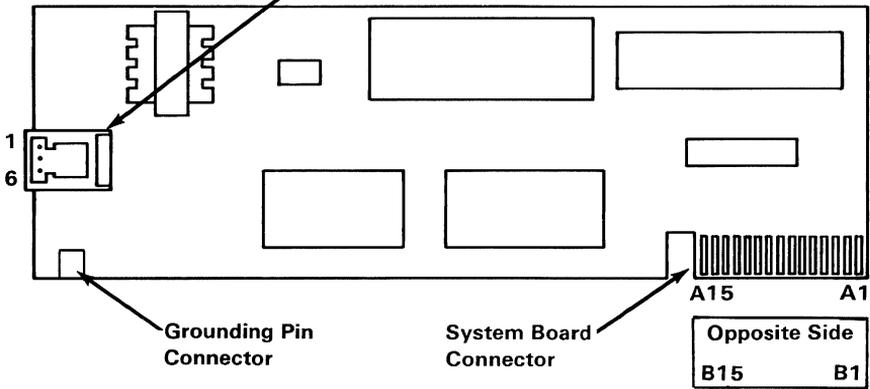
The modem card has one USOC RJ11 jack.

## **System I/O Channel**

The following shows pin assignments for the system board modem connector. Pins A1 to A15 are on the component side.



Telephone Cable Connector



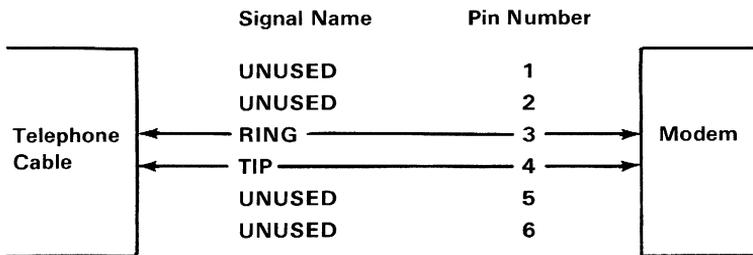
Grounding Pin Connector

System Board Connector

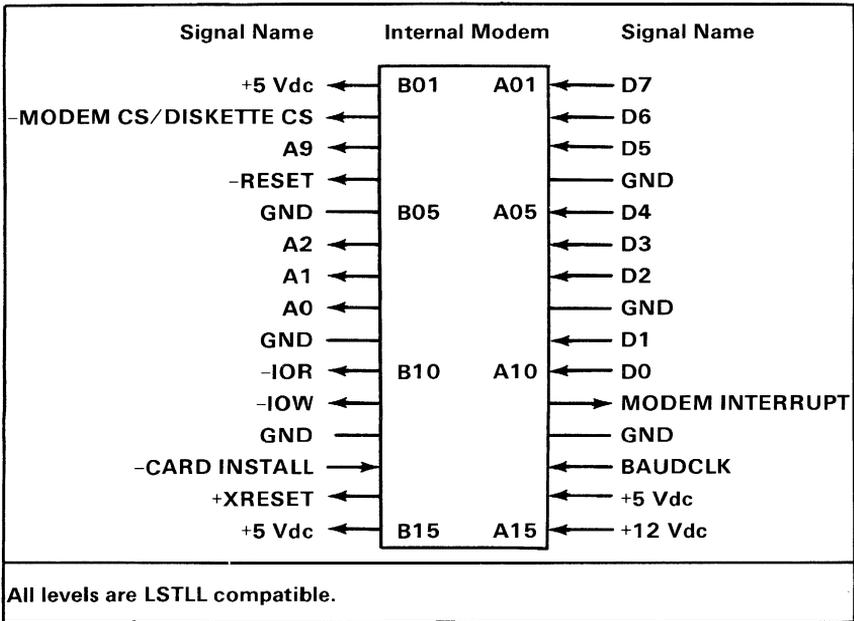
Opposite Side  
B15 B1

System Options

**Internal Modem Connectors**



**Connector Specifications (Part 1 of 2)**



**Connector Specifications (Part 2 of 2)**

# IBM PCjr Attachable Joystick

The Attachable Joystick is an input device intended to provide the user with two-dimensional positioning-control. Two pushbutton switches on the joystick give the user additional input capability.

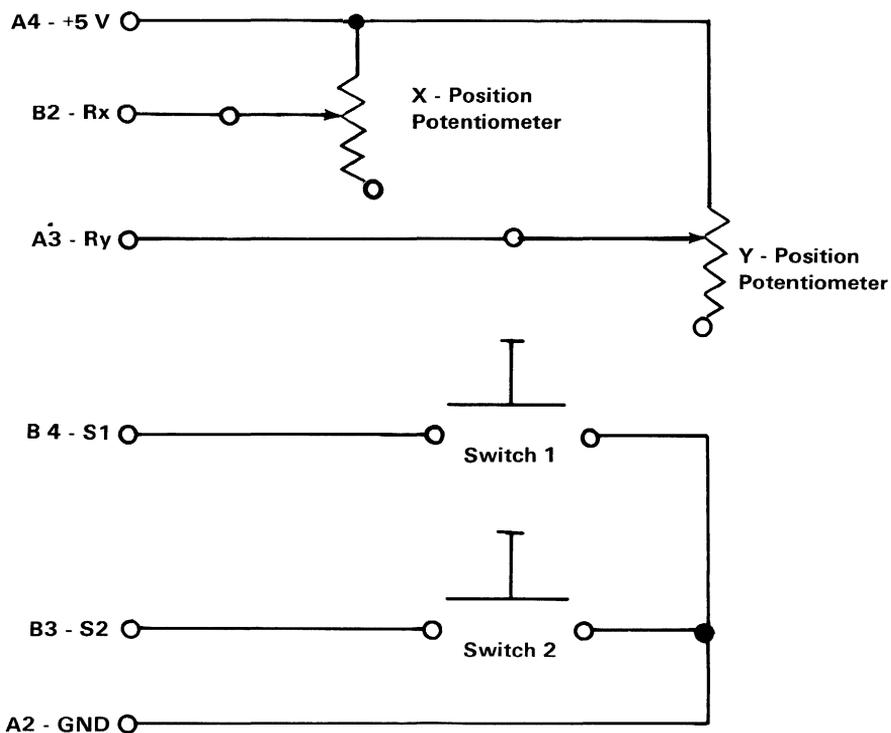
## Hardware Description

Two modes of operation of the joystick are available. In the "Spring Return" mode the control stick returns to the center position when released. The "Free Floating" mode allows smooth, force free operation with the control stick remaining in position when released. Selection of these modes can be made for each axis independently. Two controls are provided for individual adjustment to the electrical center of each axis.

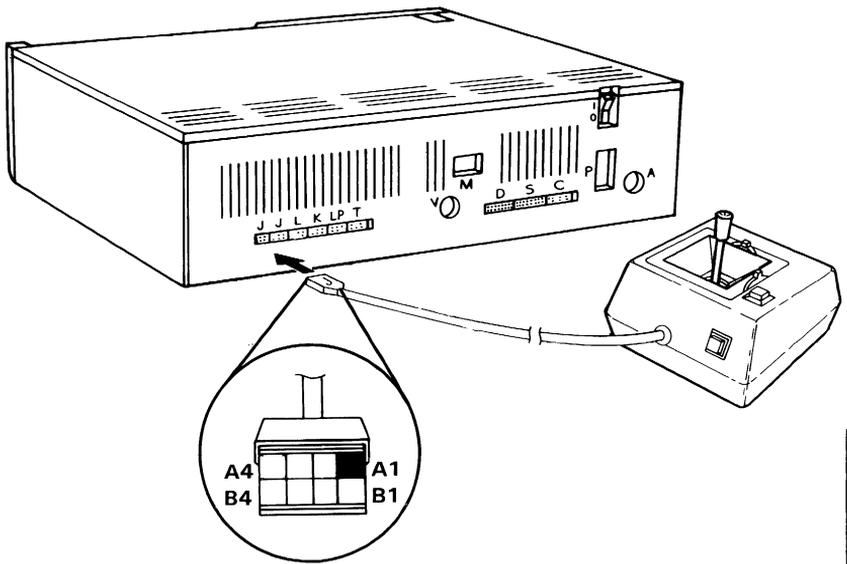
## Functional Description

Positional information is derived from two potentiometers Rx and Ry. The resistance of these potentiometers will vary from 0 to 100K ohms nominally as the position of the control stick moves from left to right (X-axis) and from top to bottom (Y-axis). A linear taper is used on the potentiometers so that a linear relationship exists between angular displacement of the stick and the resulting resistance. Electrical centering for each axis is accomplished with the controls by mechanically rotating the body of the potentiometer. Adjustment in this manner has the effect of varying the minimum and maximum resistance relative to the extremes of the angular displacement. The two pushbuttons provided on the joystick are single-pole, single-throw, normally-open pushbuttons.

The following are the logic diagram and specifications for the two Attachable Joystick connectors.

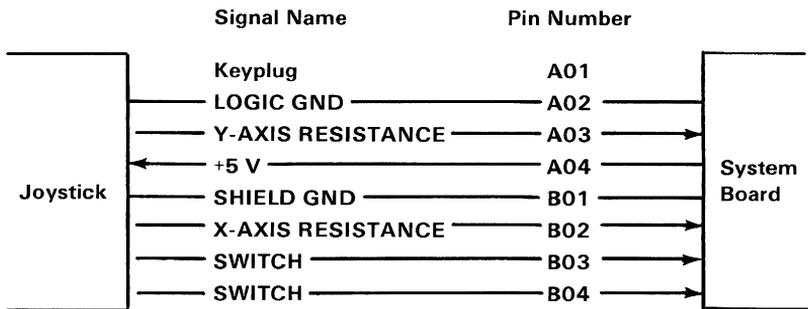


**Attachable Joystick Logic Diagram**



**Attachable Joystick Connector**

**System Options**



**Connector Specifications**

# Notes:

# IBM Color Display

The IBM Color Display is a Red/Green/Blue/Intensity (RGBI)-Direct-Drive display, that is independently housed and powered.

## Hardware Description

The IBM Color Display's signal cable is approximately 1.5 meters (5 feet) in length. This signal cable must be attached to the IBM PCjr with the IBM PCjr Adapter Cable for the IBM Color Display which provides a direct-drive connection from the IBM PCjr

A second cable provides ac power to the display from a standard wall outlet. The display has its own power control and indicator. The display will accept either 120-volt 60-Hz power or 220-volt 50-Hz power. The power supply in the display automatically switches to match the applied power.

The display has a 340 mm (13 in.) CRT. The CRT and analog circuits are packaged in an enclosure so the display may be placed separately from the system unit. Front panel controls and indicators include: Power-On control, Power-On indicator, Brightness and Contrast controls. Two additional rear-panel controls are the Vertical Hold and Vertical-Size controls.

# Operating Characteristics

## Screen

- High contrast (black) screen.
- Displays up to 16 colors.
- Characters defined in an 8-high by 8-wide matrix.

## Video Signal

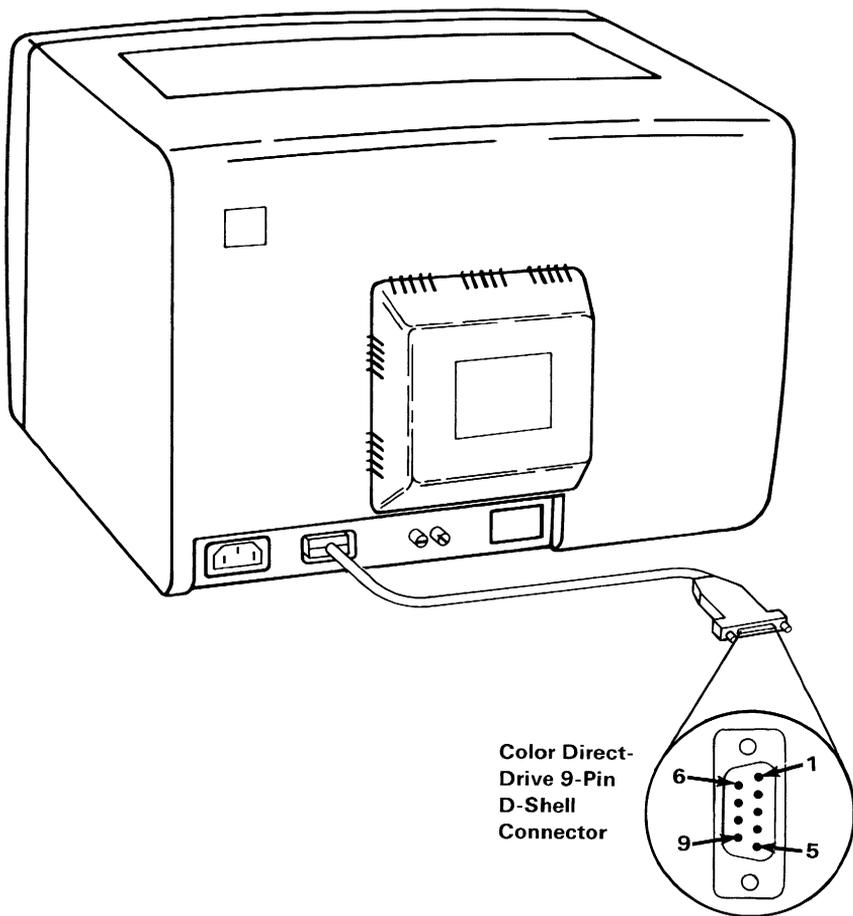
- Maximum video bandwidth of 14 MHz.
- Red, green, and blue video-signals, vertical sync, horizontal sync, and intensity are all independent. All input signals are TTL compatible.

## Vertical Drive

- Screen refreshed at 60 Hz with 200 vertical lines of resolution.

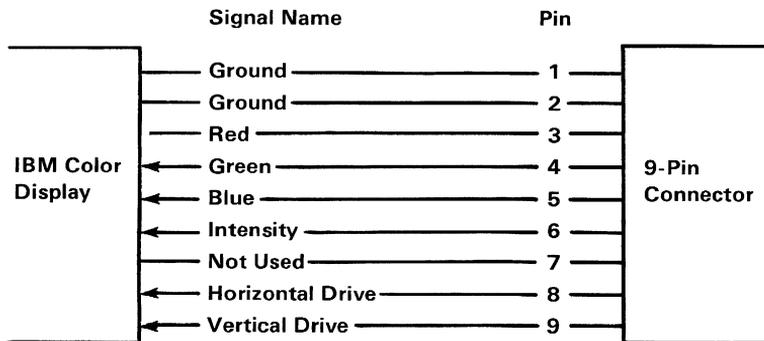
## Horizontal Drive

- The horizontal drive frequency is 15.75 kHz.



Color Direct-Drive 9-Pin D-Shell Connector

**Color-Display Connector**



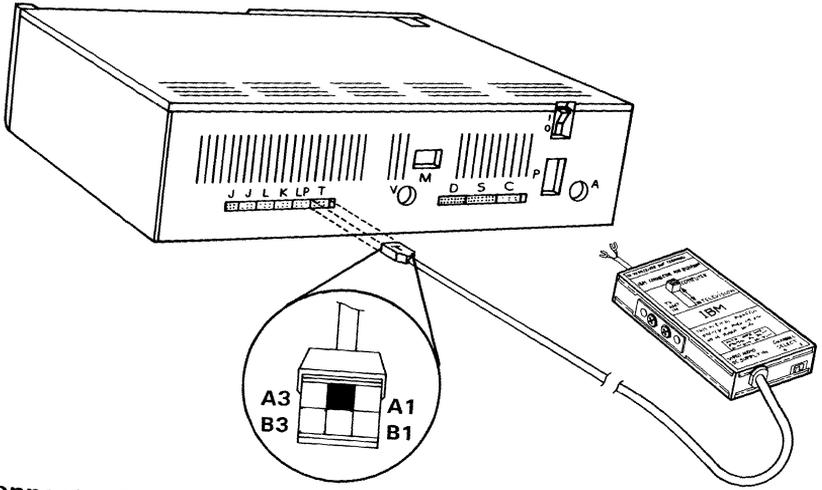
**Connector Specifications**

# Notes:

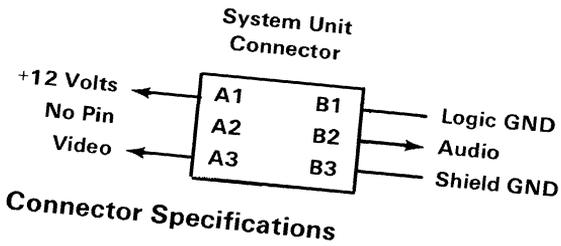
# IBM Connector for Television

The Connector for Television is a sealed Radio Frequency (RF) Modulator that imposes the composite video and audio signals onto the RF carrier-wave supplied by the modulator. The connector unit has two two-position switches. One switch selects between the computer's signal or the standard-TV signal from an antenna as the input to the TV. The other switch selects either channel 3's or channel 4's carrier-wave frequency for input to the TV. This allows users to select the weaker TV channel for their area reducing the amount of interference with the computer's input signal. Signal input from the computer is provided by a five-conductor cable with a six-pin IBM PC<sub>jr</sub>-dedicated connector. Two spade-lug terminals provide for TV-antenna-cable connection. One twin-lead flat-type TV-cable provides input to the TV.

The following is the connector specifications for the IBM Connector for Television.



**Connector for TV Connector**



**Connector Specifications**

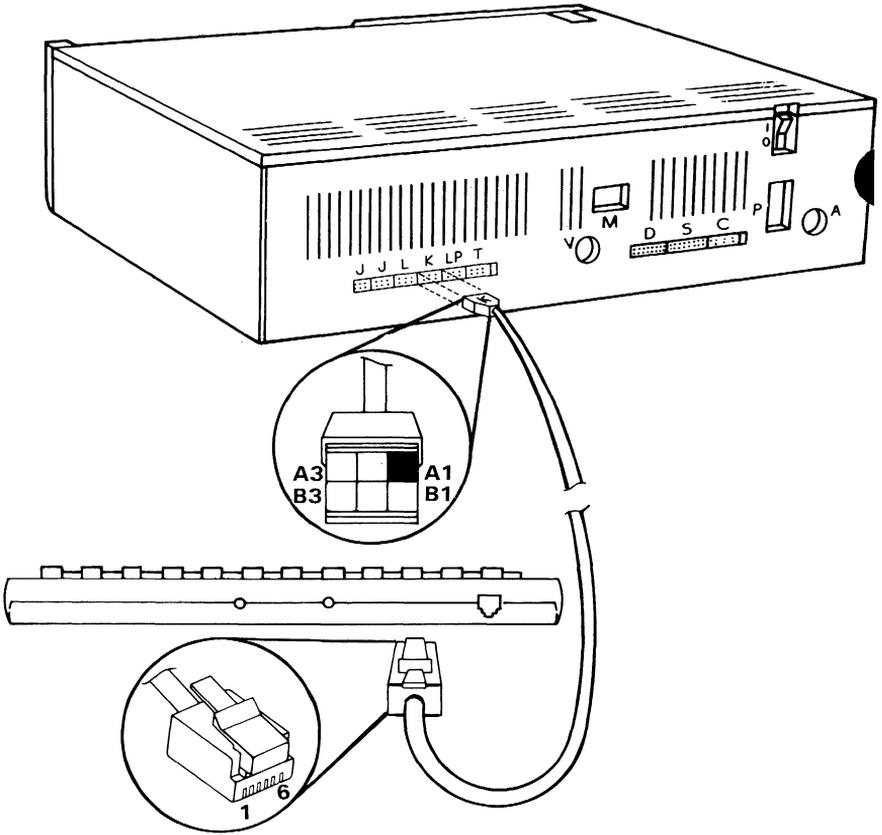
# IBM PCjr Keyboard Cord

The IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard can be attached to the PCjr using the optional Keyboard Cord. The Keyboard Cord is a 1.8 meter (6 foot), two twisted-pair cable, with a six-position RJ11-type connector for the keyboard and a six-position Berg-type connector for the system unit.

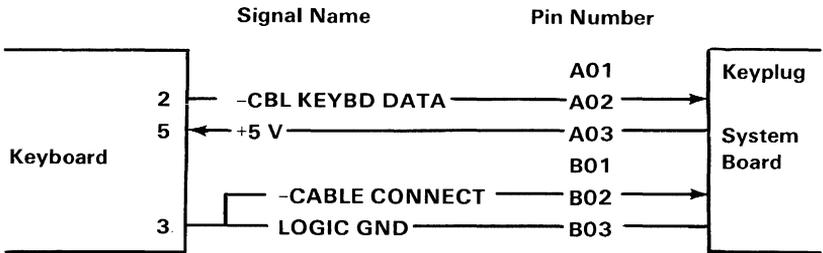
The Keyboard Cord option should be used in an environment that is unfavorable for use of the infra-red link. For instance, brightly lit high-intensity light areas, or multiple IBM PCjr areas where keyboards can conflict with one another.

Insertion of the cord's keyboard connector into the keyboard actuates switches internal to the keyboard. The switches 'deactivate' the IR transmitter by removing the power supplied by the keyboard's batteries. The system unit's infra-red (IR) receiver circuit is 'disabled' by the -CABLE CONNECT signal, supplied when the system-unit end of the cord is connected.

The following figures show the connector specifications for the Keyboard Cord.



### Keyboard Cord Connectors

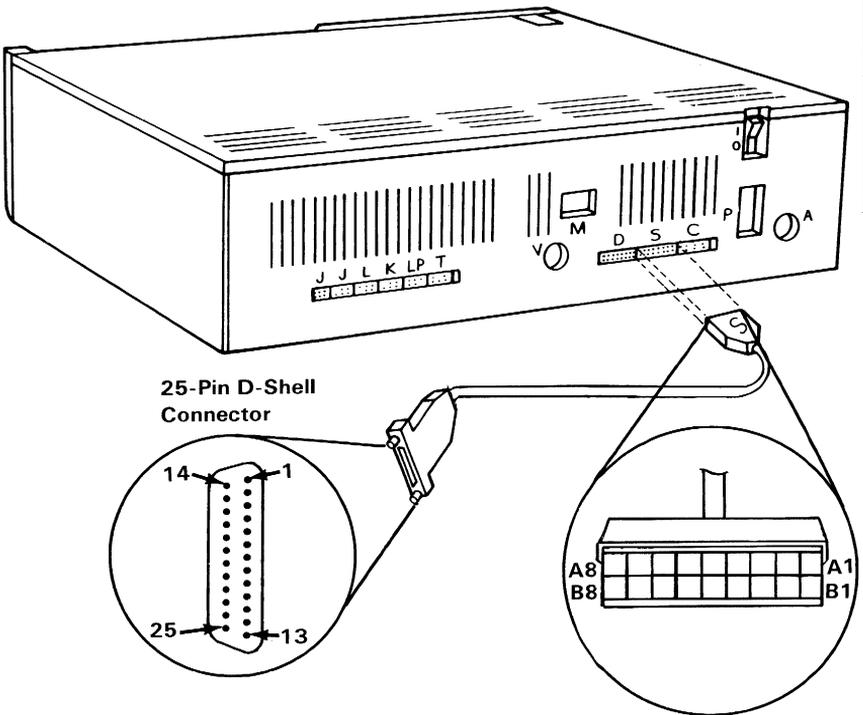


### Connector Specifications

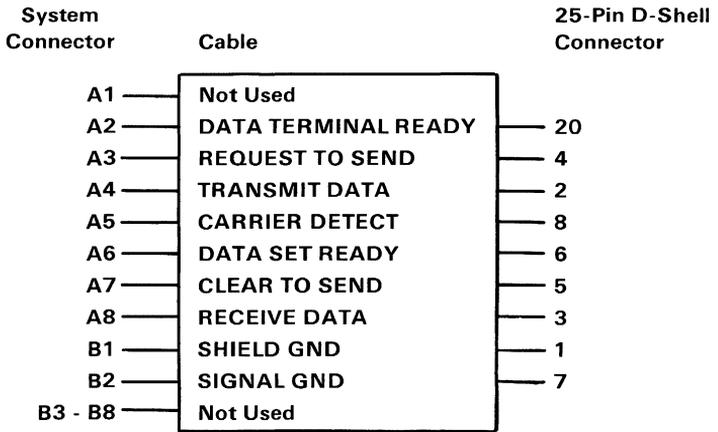
# IBM PCjr Adapter Cable for Serial Devices

The Adapter Cable for Serial Devices is a 72 mm (3-inch) long, nine-conductor cable terminated with a 16-position Berg-type connector and a 25-pin “D”-shell connector. This cable allows serial devices that terminate with a standard EIA-RS232C 25-pin “D”-shell connector to be connected to the IBM PCjr.

The following figures show the connector specifications for the Adapter Cable for Serial Devices.



Adapter Cable for Serial Devices



### Connector Specifications

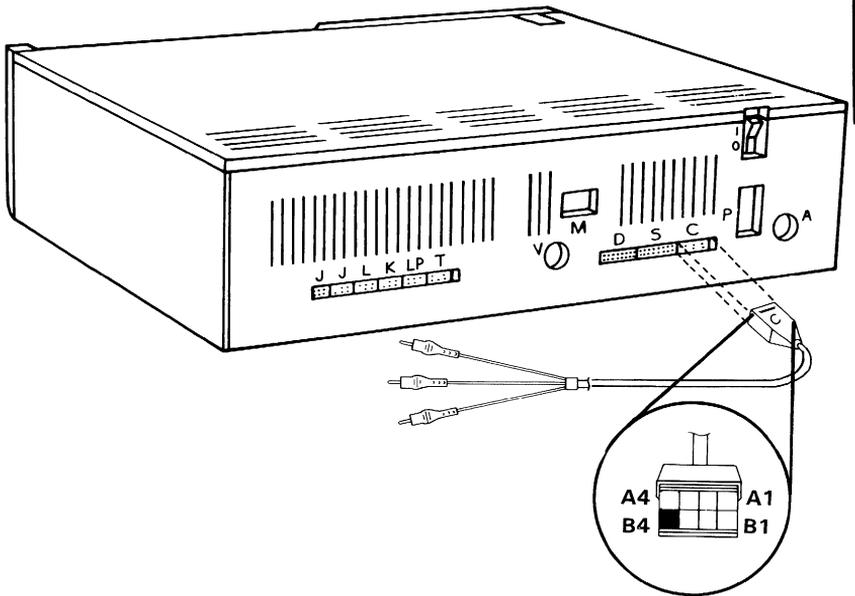
# IBM PCjr Adapter Cable for Cassette

This option is an adapter cable that allows connection of a cassette recorder to the IBM PCjr cassette connector.

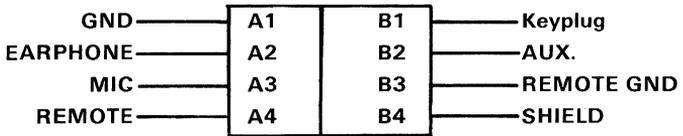
The cassette recorder to be connected must use the following type connectors:

- Belden Style-51 miniature phone-plug (Auxiliary)
- Belden Style-51 miniature phone-plug (Earphone)
- Belden Style-56 subminiature phone-plug (Remote)

The following figures show the connector specifications for the Adapter Cable for Cassette.



Adapter Cable for Cassette Connectors



**Connector Specifications (System End)  
(Part 1 of 2)**

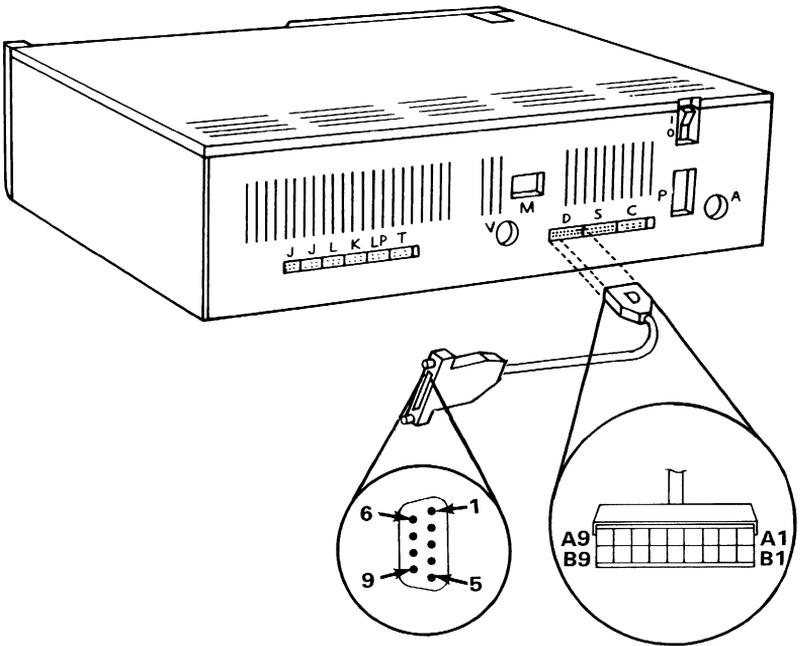
Cassette Connector		System Connector Pin
Aux. (Red)	Signal	B2
	Gnd	A1
Ear (Black)	Signal	A2
	Gnd	A1
Remote (Gray)	Signal	A4
	Gnd	B3

**Connector Specifications (Recorder End)  
(Part 2 of 2)**

# IBM PCjr Adapter Cable for the IBM Color Display

This adapter cable allows the IBM Color Display to be connected to the IBM PCjr.

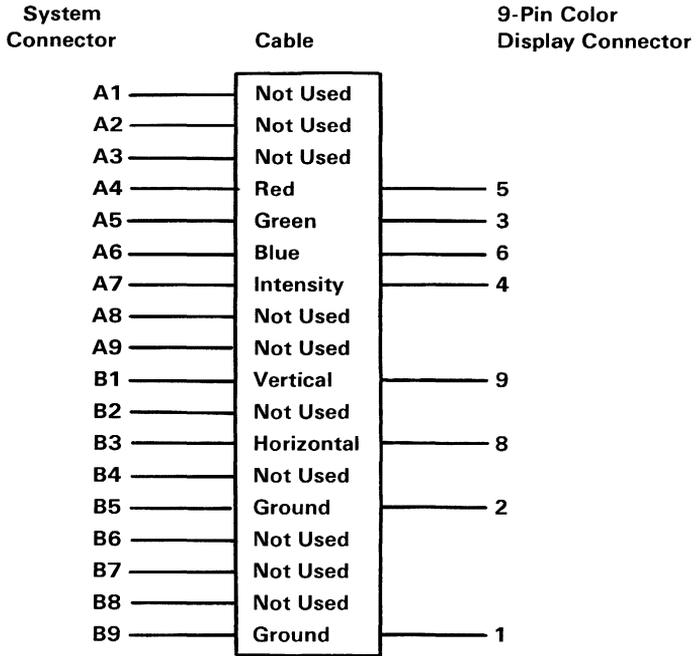
The following figures show the connector specifications for the adapter cable for the IBM Color Display.



System Options

Color Direct-  
Drive 9-Pin  
D-Shell  
Connector

Adapter Cable for IBM Color Display Connectors



**Connector Specifications**

# IBM PCjr Parallel Printer Attachment

The Parallel Printer Attachment is provided to attach various I/O devices that accept eight bits of parallel data at standard TTL-logic levels. The card measures 76mm (3 inches) high by 244mm (9.6 inches) long.

The Parallel Printer Attachment attaches as a feature to the right-hand side of the system unit. It connects to the 60-pin Input/Output (I/O) connector where power and system-input signals are received. A parallel printer attaches to the Parallel Printer Attachment through a 25-pin female "D"-shell connector located on the rear edge of the attachment, where a cable and shield can be attached. The logic design is compatible with the IBM Personal Computer printer adapter.

The attachment card has 12 TTL buffer-output points which are latched and can be 'written' and 'read' under program control using the processor 'IN' or 'Out' instructions. The attachment card also has five steady-state input-points that may be 'read' using the processors' 'IN' instructions.

In addition, one input can also be used to create a processor interrupt. This interrupt can be 'enabled' and 'disabled' under program control. 'Reset' from the power-on circuit is also **ORed** with a program-output point allowing a device to receive a power-on 'reset' when the processor is 'reset.'

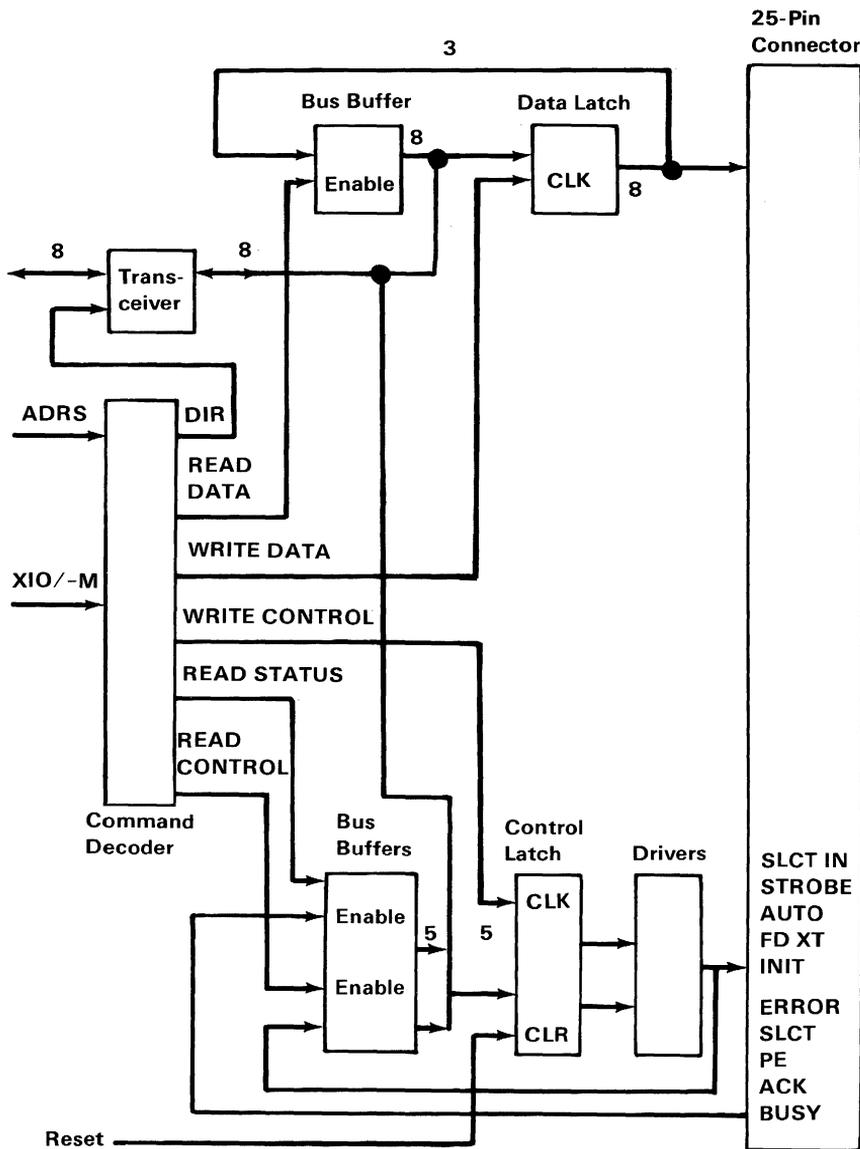
When the Parallel Printer Attachment is used to attach a printer, data or printer commands are loaded into an 8-bit latched output-port, then the strobe line is 'activated' to 'write' data to the printer. The program can then 'read' the input ports for printer

status indicating when the next character can be written or it may use the interrupt line to indicate **not busy** to the software.

The output ports can also be 'read' at the card's interface for diagnostic-loop functions. This allows fault-isolation determination between the printer attachment and the attached printer.

## **Description**

During a system I/O 'read' or 'write', with the proper address selection, data may be 'written' to or 'read' from the Parallel Printer Attachment. The data and Control Registers must be manipulated by the system software to be consistent with the attaching hardware. The following is a block diagram of the Parallel Printer Attachment card.



Parallel Printer Interface Block Diagram

# System Interface

The Parallel Printer Attachment reserves addresses hex 378, through hex 37F. **IO/-M** must also be 'active high' when addressing the Parallel Printer Attachment.

A card selected signal (**-CARD SLCTD**) is provided to the system I/O when the above addresses are used, and the **IO/-M** bit is 'active high.'

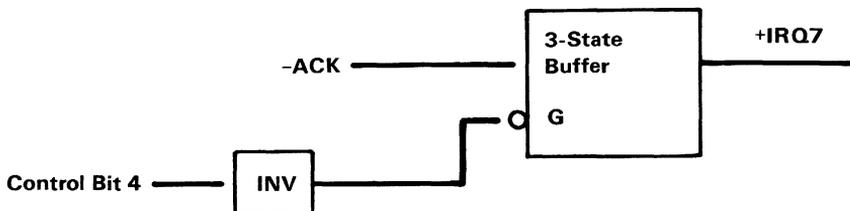
Specific commands are decoded from **A0**, **A1**, **RD**, and **WR** per the following table. Input **A2** is not used.

Addresses (hex)	Operation	Comments
378	'Read'	Read Data Latch
379	'Read'	Read Status
37A	'Read'	Read Control Latch
37B	'Read'	Unused
37B	'Write'	Write Data Latch
379	'Write'	Unused
37A	'Write'	Write Control Latch
37B	'Write'	Unused

All data transfers take place over the 8-bit I/O data-bus with timing provided by the 8088 microprocessor. (**IOR**, **IOW**, **IO/-M**)

An interrupt is provided to the system through the I/O connector of the Parallel Printer Attachment. This

interrupt is 'positive active', Interrupt Level 7 (+IRQ7). Bit 4 of the control latch must be 'written high' to allow interrupts. When the -ACKnowledge signal ('low active' signal goes 'high') the I/O device causes a level 7 interrupt. See the following figure.



+IRQ7/-ACK Logic Diagram

## Programming Considerations

The Parallel Printer Attachment can serve as a general purpose peripheral driver. This section describes a configuration which supports attachment to the IBM Graphics Printer.

### Command Definition

For the parallel-printer application, the following bit definitions apply.

#### Data Latch - Address hex 378

A 'write' to this address causes data to be latched onto the printer data bits. A 'read' from this address presents the contents of the data latch to the processor.

<b>MSB</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>LSB</b>
	<b>Data</b>								
	<b>Bit</b>								
	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	

### **Data Latch Format**

### **Printer Status - Address hex 379, hex 7D, Input Only**

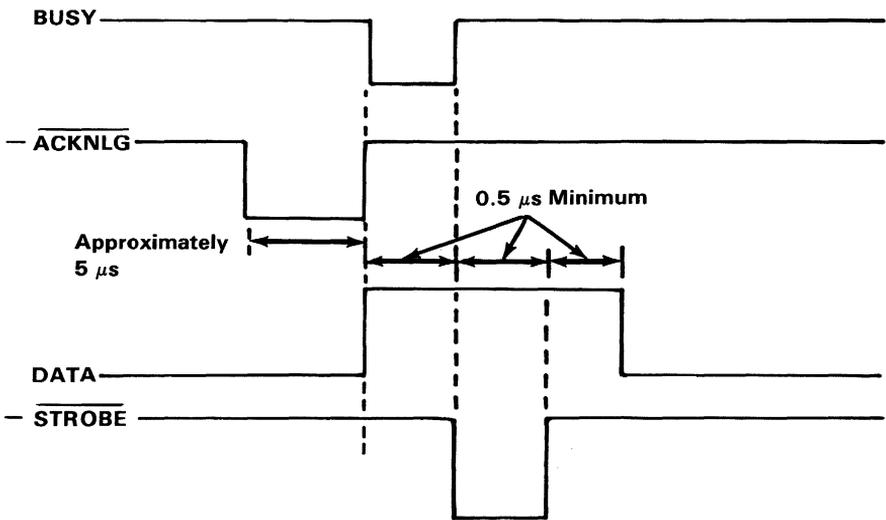
This port provides real-time feedback and status to the system from the printer.

Bit	Signal Name	Description
MSB 7	-BUSY	When this signal is at a low level, the printer is busy and cannot accept data. It can become low during data entry, off-line printing, head translation, or error state.
6	-ACK	When port B is read, this bit will represent the current state of the printer ACK signal. A low level means that a character has been received and the printer is ready to accept another. Normally, this signal will be low for approximately 5 microseconds before BUSY goes away.
5	-PE	A low level indicates that the printer has detected an end of form.
4	+SLCT	A high level indicates that the printer is selected.
3	-ERROR	A low level indicates that the printer has encountered an error condition.
2 Through 0 LSB		Unused.

### Printer Status

#### Printer Control - Address hex 37A

This port contains printer control signals. A 'write' latches control bits to the printer; a 'read' presents the contents of the latches to the processor. See the following timing diagram:



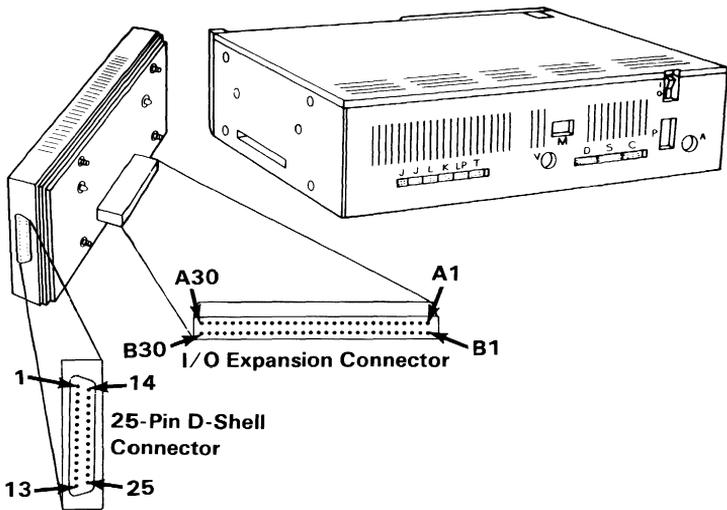
**Parallel Interface Timing Diagram**

The following figure describes the printer control signals.

Bit	Signal Name	Description
MSB 7 Through 5		Unused.
4	+INTERRUPT ENABLE	A high level in this bit position will allow an interrupt to occur when -ACK goes high.
3	SLCT IN	A low level in this bit position selects the printer.
2	INIT	A low level will initialize the printer (50 microseconds minimum).
1	AUTO FD XT	A low level will cause the printer to line feed anytime a line is printed.
LSB 0	STROBE	A 5 microsecond (minimum) low active pulse clocks data into the printer. Valid data must be present for 5 microseconds (minimum) before and after the STROBE pulse.

### Printer Control Signal

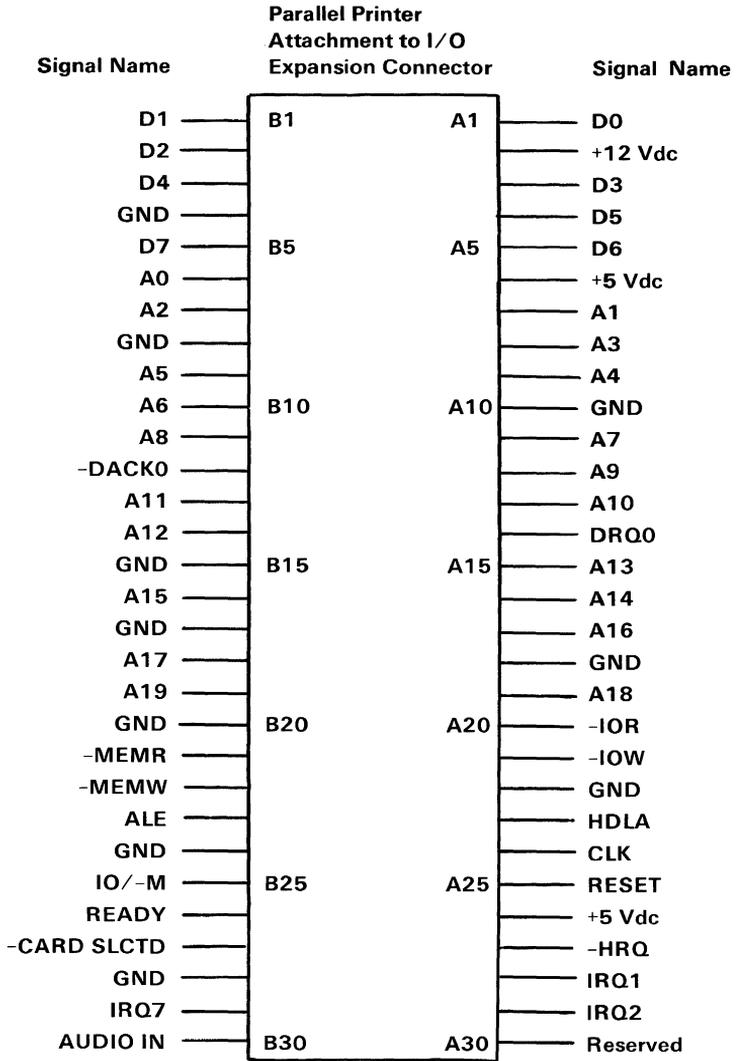
The following are the connector specifications for the IBM PCjr Parallel Printer Attachment.



**Parallel Printer Attachment Connectors**

25-Pin "D"-Shell Connector				
Pin	Signal	I <sub>OL</sub> Max	I <sub>OH</sub> Max	Source
1	-STROBE	14 ma	-.6 ma	Attachment Card
2 Through 9	DATA BIT 0 Through DATA BIT 7	24 ma	-2.6 ma	Attachment Card
10	-ACK	74LS Input	74LS Input	Printer
11	BUSY	74LS Input	74LS Input	Printer
12	PE	74LS Input	74LS Input	Printer
13	SLCT	74LS Input	74LS Input	Printer
14	-AUTO FD XT	14 ma	.6 ma	Attachment Card
15	-ERROR	74LS Input	74LS Input	Printer
16	-INIT PRINTER	14 ma	.6 ma	Printer
17	-SELECT INPUT	14 ma	.6 ma	Attachment Card
18 Through 25	GND	N/A	N/A	

**Connector Specifications (Part 1 of 2)**



**Connector Specifications (Part 2 of 2)**

**Notes:**

# IBM Graphics Printer

The IBM Graphics Printer is a self-powered, stand-alone, tabletop unit which attaches to the system unit through a 6-foot parallel-signal cable, and obtains 120 Vac power from a standard wall outlet through a separate cable. It is an 80 CPS (characters per second), bidirectional, wire-matrix device that can print in a compressed mode of 132 characters per line, in a standard mode of 80 characters per line, in a double width-compressed mode of 66 characters per line, and in a double width mode of 40 characters per line. It can also print double-size and double-strike characters. It prints the standard ASCII, 96-character, uppercase and lowercase character sets and also has a set of 64 special block characters. It has an extended character set for international languages, subscript, superscript, an underline mode, and programmable graphics. The Graphics printer accepts commands that set the line-feed control desired for the application.

It attaches to the system unit through the IBM PC<sub>jr</sub> Parallel Printer Attachment. The cable is a 25-conductor, shielded cable with a 25-pin "D"-shell connector at the system unit end, and a 36-pin connector at the printer end.

## Printer Specifications

**Print Method:** Serial-impact dot matrix

**Print Speed:** 80 CPS

**Print Direction:** Bidirectional with logic seeking

**Number of Pins in Head:** 9

**Line Spacing:** 1/16 inch (4.23 mm) or programmable

**Matrix Characteristics:** 9 by 9

**Character Set:** Full 96-character ASCII with descenders plus 9 international characters/symbols

**Graphic Characters:** See “Additional Printer Specifications”

**Printing Sizes:**

<b>Normal</b>	10 characters-per-inch with a maximum of 80 characters-per-line
<b>Double Width</b>	5 characters-per-inch with a maximum of 40 characters per line
<b>Compressed</b>	16.5 characters-per-inch with a maximum of 132 characters per line
<b>Double Width-Compressed</b>	8.25 characters-per-inch with a maximum of 66 characters per line
<b>Subscript</b>	10 characters-per-inch with a maximum of 80 characters per line
<b>Superscript</b>	10 characters-per-inch with a maximum of 80 characters per line

**Media Handling:** Adjustable sprocket-pin-feed with 4-inch (101.6 mm) to 10-inch (254 mm) width paper, one original plus two carbon copies (total thickness not to exceed 0.012 inch (0.3 mm)), minimum paper thickness of 0.0025 inch (0.064 mm)

**Interface:** Parallel 8-bit data and control lines

**Inked Ribbon:** Black, cartridge type with a life expectancy of 3 million characters

**Environmental Conditions:** Operating temperature is 5 to 35 degrees centigrade (41 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit), operating humidity is 10 to 80% non-condensing

**Power Requirements:** 120 Vac, 60 Hz, 1 A maximum with a power consumption of 100 VA maximum

**Physical Characteristics:**

**Height** 107 mm (4.2 inches)  
**Width** 374 mm (14.7 inches)  
**Depth** 305 mm (12 inches)  
**Weight** 5.5 kg (12 pounds)

## Additional Printer Specifications

### Printing Characteristics

#### Extra Character Set

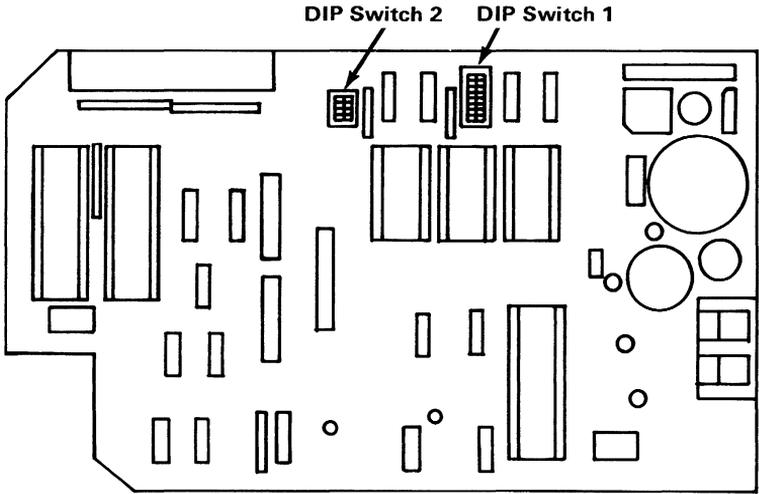
**Set 1** Additional ASCII numbers 160 to 175 contain European characters. Numbers 176 to 223 contain graphic characters. Numbers 224 to 239 contain selected Greek-characters. Numbers 240 to 255 contain math and extra symbols.

**Set 2** The differences in Set 2 are ASCII numbers 3,4,5,6, and 21. ASCII numbers 128 to 175 contain European characters.

**Graphics** There are 20 block characters and programmable graphics.

# DIP Switch Settings

There are two Dual-Inline-Package (DIP) switches on the control circuit-board. In order to satisfy the user's specific requirements, desired control modes are selected by the DIP switches. The functions of these switches and their preset conditions at the time of shipment are shown in the following figures.



Location of DIP Switches

Switch Number	Function	On	Off	Factory Position
1-1	Not Applicable	—	—	On
1-2	CR	Print Only	Print and Line Feed	On
1-3	Buffer Full	Print Only	Print and Line Feed	Off
1-4	Cancel Code	Invalid	Valid	Off
1-5	Not Applicable	—	—	On
1-6	Error Buzzer	Sound	No Sound	On
1-7	Character Generator	Set 2	Set 1	Off
1-8	SLCT IN Signal	Fixed Internally	Not Fixed Internally	On

### Functions and Conditions of DIP Switch 1

Switch Number	Function	On	Off	Factory Position
2-1	Form Length	12 Inches	11 Inches	Off
2-2	Line Spacing	1/8 Inch	1/6 Inch	Off
2-3	Auto Feed XT Signal	Fixed Internally	Not Fixed Internally	Off
2-4	1 Inch Skip Over Perforation	Valid	Invalid	Off

### Functions and Conditions of DIP Switch 2

# Parallel Interface Description

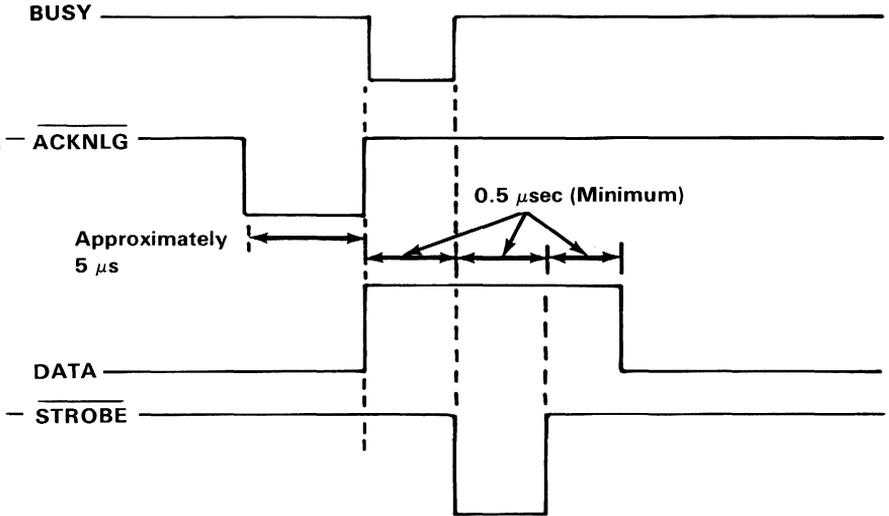
## Specifications

<b>Data Transfer Rate</b>	1000 cycles-per-second (cps)-(maximum)
<b>Synchronization</b>	By externally-supplied STROBE pulses
<b>Signal Exchange Logic level</b>	-ACKNLG or BUSY signals Input data and all interface-control signals are compatible with the Transistor-Transistor Logic (TTL) level.
<b>Connector</b>	Plug 57-30360 (Amphenol)

Connector-pin assignments and descriptions of respective interface-signals are provided in the following figures.

## Data Transfer Sequence

The following figure shows the Parallel Interface Timing.



Parallel Interface Timing Diagram

## Interface Signals

- Strobe** STROBE pulse to read data in. Pulse width must be more than  $0.5 \mu\text{s}$  at the receiving terminal. The signal is normally 'high'; however read-in of data is performed at the 'Low' level of this signal.
- Data 1-8** These signals are the first to eight bits of parallel data. Each signal is at a 'high' level when data is a logical 1 and 'low' when data is a logical 0.
- ACKNLG** Approximately  $0.5 \mu\text{s}$  pulse (low) indicates that data has been received and the printer is ready to accept data.
- BUSY** A 'high' signal indicates that the printer cannot receive data. The signal is 'high' in the following cases:
- During data entry

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During printing operation</li> <li>• In the “off-line” state</li> <li>• During printer-error status</li> </ul>
<b>PE</b>	A 'high' signal indicates that the printer is out of paper.
<b>SLCT</b>	This signal indicates that the printer is in the selected state.
<b>Auto Feed XT</b>	When this signal is 'low' paper is fed one line after printing. This signal level can be fixed 'low' by DIP switch pin 2-3.
<b>INT</b>	When this signal is 'low' the printer controller is reset to its initial state and the print buffer is cleared. This signal is normally 'high' and its pulse width must be more than 50 $\mu$ s at the receiving terminal.
<b>Error</b>	This signal is 'low' when the printer is in the “Paper End,” “Off Line,” and “Error” state.
<b>-SLCTIN</b>	Data entry to the printer is possible only when this signal is 'low'. This signal can be fixed 'low' by DIP switch 1-8.

**Notes:**

1. All interface conditions are based on TTL level. Both the rise and fall times of each signal must be less than 0.2  $\mu$ s.
2. Data transfer must not be carried out by ignoring the -ACKNLG or BUSY signal. Data transfer can only occur after confirming the -ACKNLG signal or when the BUSY signal is 'low'.

The following figure shows the pin assignment and direction of each signal.

Signal	Signal Pin #	Return Pin #	Direction
-STROBE	1	19	In
DATA 1	2	20	In
DATA 2	3	21	In
DATA 3	4	22	In
DATA 4	5	23	In
DATA 5	6	24	In
DATA 6	7	25	In
DATA 7	8	26	In
DATA 8	9	27	In
-ACKNLG	10	28	Out
BUSY	11	29	Out
PE	12	30	Out
SLCT	13	—	Out
AUTO FEED XT	14	—	In
NC	15	—	—
OV	16	—	—
CHASSIS GND	17	—	—
NC	18	—	—
GND	19-30	—	—
INT	31	—	In
ERROR	32	—	Out
GND	33	—	—
NC	34	—	—
	35	—	—
-SLCT IN	36	—	In

### Pin Assignments

## Printer Modes

The IBM Graphics Printer can use any of the combinations listed in the following table and the print mode can be changed at any place within the line.

Modes can be selected and combined if they are in the same vertical column.

Printer Modes									
Normal	X	X	X						
Compressed				X	X	X			
Emphasized							X	X	X
Double Strike	X			X			X		
Subscript		X			X			X	
Superscript			X			X			X
Double Width	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Underline	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

### Printer Modes

## Printer Control Codes

On the following pages are complete codes for printer characters, controls, and graphics. You may want to keep them handy for future reference. The printer codes are listed in ASCII-decimal numeric-order (from NUL which is 0 to DEL, which is 127). The examples given in the Printer-Function descriptions are written in the BASIC language. The “input” description is given when more information is needed for programming considerations.

ASCII decimal values for the printer control codes can be found under “Printer Character Sets.”

The Descriptions that follow assume that the printer DIP switches have not been changed from their factory settings.

**Printer code**  
NUL

**Printer Function**  
Null:

Used with ESC B and ESC D as a list terminator. NUL is also used with other printer.

control codes to select options (for example, ESC S).

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(0);
```

**BEL**

**Bell:**

Sounds the printer buzzer for 1 second.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(7);
```

**HT**

**Horizontal Tab:**

Tabs to the next horizontal tab stop. Tab stops are set with ESC D. Tab stops are set every 8 columns when the printer is powered on.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(9);
```

**LF**

**Line Feed:**

Spaces the paper up one line. Line spacing is 1/16-inch unless reset by ESC A, ESC 0, ESC 1, ESC 2, or ESC 3.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(10);
```

**FF**

**Form Feed:**

Advances the paper to the top of the next page.

**Note:** The location of the paper, when the printer is powered on, determines the top of the page. The next top of page is 11 inches from that position. ESC C can be used to change the page length.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(12);
```

**CR**

**Carriage Return:**

Ends the line that the printer is on and prints the data remaining in the printer buffer. (No Line Feed operation takes place.)

**Note:** IBM Personal Computer BASIC adds a Line Feed unless 128 is added [for example CHR\$(141)].

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(13);

**SO**

Shift Out (Double Width):

Changes the printer to the Double-Width print-mode.

**Note:** A Carriage Return, Line Feed or DC4 cancels Double-Width print-mode.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(14);

**SI**

Shift In (Compressed):

Changes the printer to the Compressed-Character print-mode. Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(15);

**DC2**

Device Control 1 (Compressed Off):

Stops printing in the Compressed print-mode.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(18);

**DC4**

Device Control 4 (Double Width Off):

Stops printing in the Double-Width print-mode.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(20);

**CAN**

Cancel:

Clears the printer buffer. Control codes, except SO, remain in effect.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(24);

**ESC**

Escape:

Lets the printer know that the next data sent is a printer command.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);

**ESC -**

Escape Minus (Underline)

Format: ESC -;n;

ESC - followed by a 1, prints all of the following data with an underline.

ESC - followed by a 0 (zero), cancels the Underline print-mode.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(45);CHR$(1);
```

**ESC 0**

Escape Zero (1/8-Inch Line Feeding)

Changes paper feeding to 1/8-inch.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(48);
```

**ESC 1**

Escape One (7/72-Inch Line Feeding)

Changes paper feeding to 7/72-inch.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(49);
```

**ESC 2**

Escape Two (Starts Variable Line-Feeding)

ESC 2 is an execution command for ESC A. If no ESC A command has been given, line feeding returns to 1/6-inch.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(50);
```

**ESC 3**

Escape Three (Variable Line-Feeding)

Format: ESC 3;n;

Changes the paper feeding to n/216-inch. The example that follows sets the paper feeding to 54/216 (1/4)-inch. The value of n must be between 1 and 255.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(51);CHR$(54);
```

**ESC 6**

Escape Six (Select Character Set 2)

Selects Character Set 2. (See "Printer Character set 2")

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(54);
```

**ESC 7**

Escape Seven (Select Character Set 1)

Selects character set 1. (See “Printer Character Set 1”)

Character set 1 is selected when the printer is powered on or reset.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(55);
```

**ESC 8**

Escape Eight (Ignore Paper End)

Allows the printer to print to the end of the paper. The printer ignores the Paper End switch.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(56);
```

**ESC 9**

Escape Nine (Cancel Ignore Paper End)

Cancels the Ignore Paper End command. ESC 9 is selected when the printer is powered on or reset.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(57);
```

**ESC <**

Escape Less Than (Home Head)

The printer head returns to the left margin to print the line following ESC <. This occurs for one line only.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(60);
```

**ESC A**

Escape A (Sets Variable Line Feeding)

Format: ESC A;n;

Escape A sets the line-feed to n/72-inch.

The example that follows tells the printer to set line feeding to 24/72-inch. ESC 2 must be sent to the printer before the line feeding changes. For example, ESC A;24 (text) ESC 2 (text). The text following ESC A;24 spaces at the previously set line-feed increments. The text following ESC 2 prints with new line-feed increments of 24/72-inch. Any increment between 1/72 and 85/72-inch may be used.

Example:

LPRINT

CHR\$(27);CHR\$(65);CHR\$(24);

CHR\$(27);CHR\$(50);

ESC C

Escape C (Set Lines-per-Page)

Format: ESC C;n;

Sets the page length. The ESC C command must have a value following it to specify the length of page desired. (Maximum form length for the printer is 127 lines.) The example below sets the page length to 55 lines. The printer defaults to 66 lines-per-page when powered on or reset.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(67);CHR\$(55);

Escape C (Set Inches-per-Page)

Format: ESC C;n;m;

Escape C sets the length of the page in inches. This command requires a value of 0 (zero) for n, and a value between 1 and 22 for m.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(67);CHR\$(0);CHR\$(12);

ESC D

Escape D (Sets Horizontal Tab Stops)

Format: ESC D;n1;n2;...nk;NUL;

Sets the horizontal-tab stop-positions. The example that follows shows the horizontal-tab stop-positions set at printer column positions of 10, 20, and 40. They are followed by CHR\$(0), the NUL code. They must also be in ascending numeric order as shown. Tab stops can be set between 1 and 80. When in the Compressed-print mode, tab stops can be set up to 132.

The Graphics Printer can have a maximum of 28 tab stops. The HT (CHR\$(9)) is used to execute a tab operation.

Example:

LPRINT  
CHR\$(27);CHR\$(68);CHR\$(10)  
;CHR\$(20);CHR\$(40);  
CHR\$(0);

**ESC E** Escape E (Emphasized)  
Changes the printer to the Emphasized-print mode. The speed of the printer is reduced to half speed during the Emphasized-print mode.  
Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(69);  
**ESC F** Escape F (Emphasized Off)  
Stops printing in the Emphasized-print mode.  
Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(70);  
**ESC G** Escape G (Double Strike)  
Changes the printer to the Double-Strike print-mode. The paper is spaced 1/216 of an inch before the second pass of the print head.  
Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(71);  
**ESC H** Escape H (Double Strike Off)  
Stops printing in the Double-Strike mode.  
Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(72);  
**ESC J** Escape J (Sets Variable Line Feeding)  
Format: ESC J;n;  
When ESC J is sent to the printer, the paper feeds in increments of n/216 of an inch. The value of n must be between 1 and 255. The example that follows gives a line feed of 50/216-inch. ESC J is canceled after the line feed takes place.  
Example:

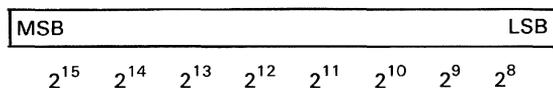
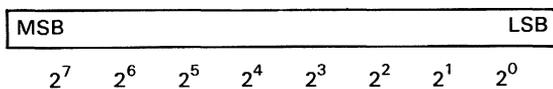
LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(74);CHR\$(50);  
**ESC K** Escape K (480 Bit-Image Graphics Mode)  
Format ESC K;n1;n2;v1;v2;...vk;  
Changes from the Text mode to the Bit-Image

Graphics mode.  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  are one byte, which specify the number of bit-image data bytes to be transferred.  $v_1$  through  $v_k$  are the bytes of the bit-image data. The number of bit-image data bytes ( $k$ ) is equal to  $n_1 + 256n_2$  and cannot exceed 480 bytes. At every horizontal position, each byte can print up to 8 vertical dots. Bit-image data may be mixed with text data on the same line.

**Note:** Assign values to  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  as follows:  
 $n_1$  represents values from 0 - 255.  
 $n_2$  represents values from 0 - 1 x 256.

MSB is most-significant bit and LSB is least-significant bit.

The following figures show the format.

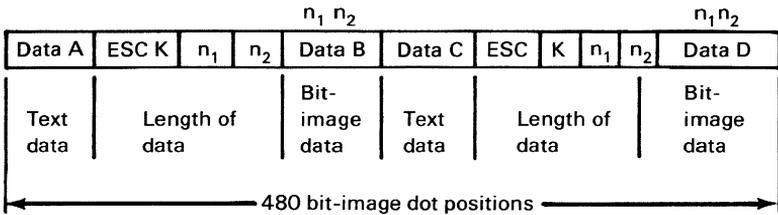


Data sent to the printer.

Text (20 characters)	ESC	K	n=360	Bit-image data	Next data
----------------------	-----	---	-------	----------------	-----------

In text mode, 20 characters in text mode correspond to 120 bit-image positions ( $20 \times 6 = 120$ ). The printable portion left in Bit-Image mode is 360 dot positions ( $480 - 120 = 360$ ).

Data sent to the printer.



Example: 1 'OPEN PRINTER IN RANDOM MODE WITH LENGTH OF 255

2 OPEN "LPT1:" AS #1

3 WIDTH "LPT1:",255

4 PRINT #1,CHR\$(13)+CHR\$(10);

5 SLASH\$=CHR\$(1)+CHR\$(02)  
+CHR\$(04)+CHR\$(08)

6 SLASH\$=SLASH\$+CHR\$(16)+CHR\$(32)  
+CHR\$(64)+CHR\$(128)+CHR\$(0)

7 GAP\$=CHR\$(0)+CHR\$(0)+CHR\$(0)

8 NDOTS=480

9 'ESC K N1 N2

10 PRINT #1,CHR\$(27);"K";CHR\$(NDOTS  
MOD 256);CHR\$(FIX(NDOTS/256));

11 'SEND NDOTS NUMBER OF BIT  
IMAGE BYTES

12 FOR I=1 TO NDOTS/12 'NUMBER  
OF SLASHES TO

PRINT USING GRAPHICS

13 PRINT #1,SLASH\$;GAP\$;

14 NEXT I  
15 CLOSE  
16 END

- ESC L** This example gives you a row of slashes printed in the Bit-Image mode.  
Escape L (960-Bit-Image Graphics-Mode)  
Format: ESC L;n1;n2;v1;v2;...vk;  
Changes from the Text mode to the Bit-Image Graphics mode. The input is similar to ESC K. The 960 Bit-Image mode prints at half the speed of the 480 Bit-Image Graphics mode, but can produce a denser graphic image. The number of bytes of bit-image Data (k) is  $n1 + 256n2$  but cannot exceed 960.  $n1$  is in the range of 0 to 255.
- ESC N** Escape N (Set Skip Perforation)  
Format ESC N;n;  
Sets the Skip Perforation function. The number following ESC N sets the value for the number of lines of Skip Perforation. The example shows a 12-line skip perforation. This prints 54 lines and feeds the paper 12 lines. The value of  $n$  must be between 1 and 127. ESC N must be reset anytime the page length (ESC C) is changed.  
Example:  
LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(78);CHR\$(12);
- ESC O** Escape O (Cancel Skip Perforation)  
Cancels the Skip Perforation function.  
Example:  
LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(79);
- ESC S** Escape S (Subscript/Superscript)  
Format: ESC S;n;  
Changes the printer to the Subscript print mode when ESC S is followed by a 1, as in the example that follows. When ESC S is followed by a 0 (zero), the printer prints in the

Superscript print mode.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(83);CHR$(1);
```

**ESC T**

Escape T (Subscript/Superscript Off)

The printer stops printing in the Subscript or Superscript print mode.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(84);
```

**ESC U**

Escape U (Unidirectional Printing)

Format: ESC U;n;

The printer prints from left to right following the input of ESC U;1. When ESC U is followed by a 0 (zero), the left to right printing operation is canceled. The Unidirectional print-mode (ESC U) ensures a more accurate print-start position for better print quality.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(85);CHR$(1);
```

**ESC W**

Escape W (Double Width)

Format: ESC W;n;

Changes the printer to the Double-Width print mode when ESC W is followed by a 1. This mode is not canceled by a line-feed operation and must be canceled with ESC W followed by a 0 (zero).

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(87);CHR$(1);
```

**ESC Y**

Escape Y (960 Bit-Image Graphics

Mode Normal Speed)

Format: ESC Y n1;n2;v1;v2;...vk;

Changes from the Text mode to the 960 Bit-Image Graphics mode. The printer prints at normal speed during this operation and cannot print dots on consecutive dot position. The input of data is similar to ESC L.

**ESC Z**

Escape Z (1920 Bit-Image Graphics Mode)

**Format:** ESC Z;n1;n2;v1;v2;...vk;  
Changes from the Text mode to the 1920 Bit-Image Graphics mode. The input is similar to the other Bit-Image Graphics modes. ESC Z can print only every third dot position.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NUL							BEL		HT
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
LF		FF	CR	SO	SI			DC2	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DC4				CAN			ESC		
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
		SP	!	''	#	\$	%	&	'
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
(	)	*	+	,	-	.	/	0	1
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
<	=	>	?	⊙	A	B	C	D	E
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Z	[	\	]	^	_	`	a	b	c
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w
120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129
x	y	z	{		}	~		NUL	

Printer Character Set 1 (Part 1 of 2)

130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139
					BEL		HT	LF	
140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149
FF	CR	SO	SI			DC2		DC4	
150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
		CAN			ESC				
160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169
á	í	ó	ú	ñ	Ñ	<u>a</u>	<u>o</u>	¿	␣
170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179
␣	½	¼	¦	«	»	▒	▒	▒	¦
180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189
¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦
190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199
¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦
200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209
¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦
210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219
¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	■
220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229
■	■	■	■	α	β	γ	π	Σ	σ
230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239
μ	τ	ϕ	θ	Ω	δ	∞	∅	ε	∩
240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249
≡	±	≥	≤	∫	J	÷	≈	◦	■
250	251	252	253	254	255				
-	√	∩	2	■	SP				

Printer Character Set 1 (Part 2 of 2)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NUL			♥	♦	♣	♠	BEL		HT
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
LF		FF	CR	SO	SI			DC2	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DC4	§			CAN			ESC		
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
		SP	!	”	#	\$	%	&	'
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
(	)	*	+	,	-	.	/	0	1
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
<	=	>	?	⌚	A	B	C	D	E
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Z	[	\	]	^	_	`	a	b	c
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w
120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129
x	y	z	{		}	~		Ç	ü

Printer Character Set 2 (Part 1 of 2)

130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139
é	â	ä	à	å	ç	ê	ë	è	ï
140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149
î	ì	Ä	Â	É	æ	Æ	ô	ö	ò
150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
û	ù	ÿ	ö	ü	ç	£	¥	₪	₯
160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169
á	í	ó	ú	ñ	Ñ	ₐ	ₒ	¿	⌞
170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179
⌞	½	¼		<<	>>	▒	▒	▒	▒
180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189
⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199
⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209
⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219
⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229
▒	▒	▒	▒	α	β	Γ	Π	Σ	σ
230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239
μ	τ	ϕ	θ	Ω	δ	∞	∅	€	∩
240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249
≡	±	≥	≤	↵	J	÷	≈	◦	■
250	251	252	253	254	255				
-	√	∩	2	■	SP				

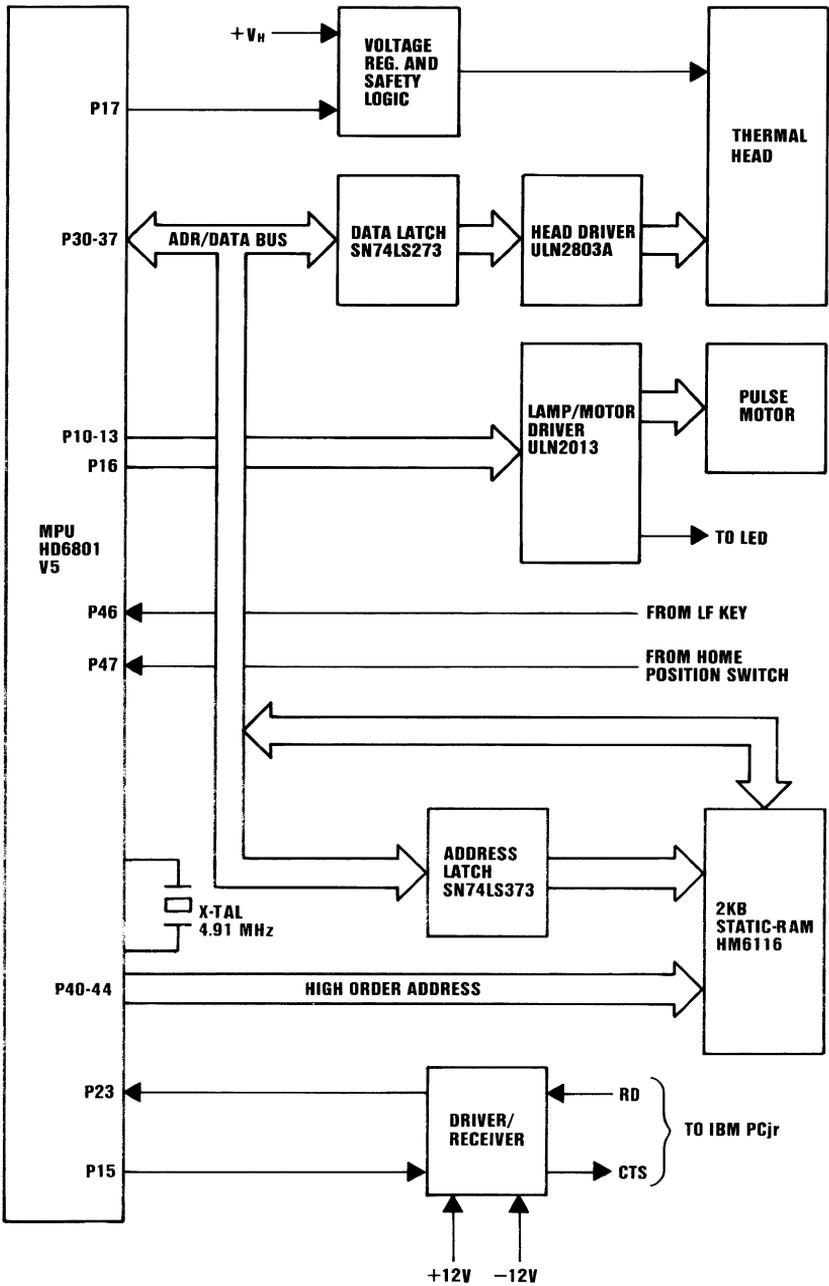
Printer Character Set 2 (Part 2 of 2)

**Notes:**

# IBM PC Compact Printer

The PC Compact Printer is a stand-alone, tabletop unit that plugs into a standard wall outlet. Using an eight-wire print head, the printer can print characters from the standard ASCII, 96-character, uppercase and lowercase character sets, and prints the characters in a 5-by-7 dot matrix at 56 characters-per-second (cps). It prints in one direction (left-to-right) and has four print modes. In the standard mode, the printer prints 80 characters-per-line; in the compressed mode, 136 characters; in the double-width mode, 40 characters, and in the compressed double-width mode, 68 characters-per-line. The PC Compact Printer can also underline characters, has an extended character-set for international languages, and can accept special characters programmed by the user.

The printer has a 1.89 meter (6-foot), 16-lead, printer cable that connects, through an Amphenol connector, to the serial port (RS-232-C) at the rear of the system unit.



# Printer Specifications

Print Method:	Thermal, non-impact, Dot-matrix
Print Speed:	56 cps
Print Direction:	Left to right only
Number of Pins in Print Head:	8
Line Spacing:	4.23 mm (1/6 in)
Matrix Pattern:	5 by 7 Dots
Character Set:	Full 96-character ASCII with descenders, plus international characters/symbols
Graphics:	None

<b>Print Modes:</b>	<b>Characters per Inch</b>	<b>Maximum Characters per Line</b>
Standard	10	80
Double Width	5	40
Compressed	17.5	136
Compressed/ Double Width	8.75	68
<b>Paper Feed:</b>	<b>Friction Feed</b>	
<b>Paper Width:</b>	<b>216 mm (8.5 in)</b>	
<b>Copies:</b>	<b>Single sheet only</b>	
<b>Paper Path:</b>	<b>Top</b>	
<b>System Interface:</b>	<b>Serial Data and Control Lines</b>	
<b>Print Color:</b>	<b>Black only</b>	

## Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	5°C (+41°F) to 40°C (104°F)
Humidity:	10 to 80% non-condensing
Power Requirement	
Voltage:	110 Vac 60 Hz
Current:	245 mA
Power Consumption:	36 watts
Heat Output:	57.6 kJ (54.6 BTU)/hr (maximum)

## Physical Characteristics

Height:	88.9 mm (3.5 in)
Width:	312.4 mm (12.3 in)
Depth:	221 mm (8.7 in)
Weight:	2.99 kg (6.6 lb)
Power Cable Length:	1.98 m (6.5 ft)
Size:	28 AWG
Printer Cable Length:	1.83 m (6 ft)
Size:	3 by 18 AWG

**Character Set:**

ASCII numbers 0 to 31 contain control codes and special characters. ASCII numbers 32 to 127 contain the standard printable characters. ASCII numbers 128 to 175 contain European characters. ASCII numbers 224 to 255 contain math and extra symbols.

# Serial Interface Description

Specifications:

Data Transfer Rate: 1200 bps (maximum)

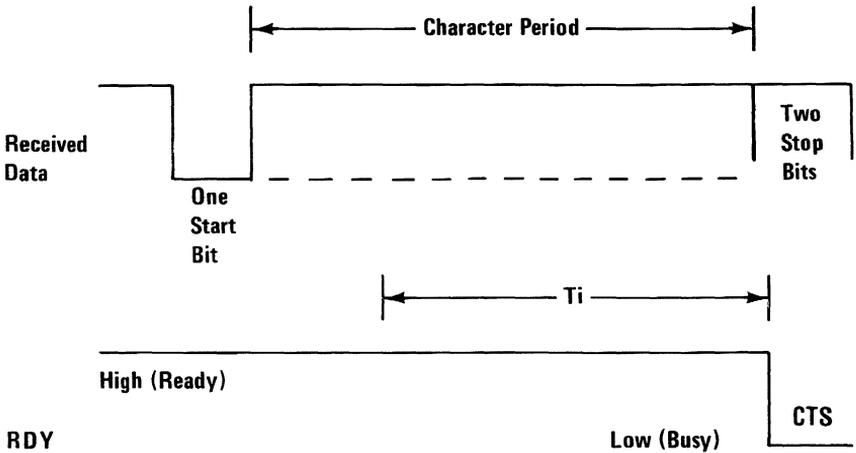
Synchronization: internal clocking

Handshaking: CTS (Clear to Send) Pacing

Logic Level: Input data and all interface control- signals are EIA Levels

Connector Plug: 9804 (Amphenol)

The following figure shows the timing of the Serial Interface.



Serial Interface Timing Diagram

# Print Mode Combinations for the PC Compact Printer

The following figure shows the print-mode combinations possible with the PC Compact Printer. Modes shown in the same column can be combined. A print mode can be changed at any time within a line: however, the double-width mode effects the entire line.

Modes					
Standard	XXX				
Compressed		XXX		XXX	XXX
Double-Width			XXX	XXX	XXX
Underline	XXX	XXX	XXX		XXX

## Printer Control Codes and Functions

On the following pages you will find a detailed list of the printer control codes and functions. This list also includes descriptions of the functions and examples of the printer control codes.

The examples (LPRINT statements) given in the detailed descriptions of the printer control codes and functions list, are written in BASIC. Some knowledge of BASIC programming is needed to understand these codes. Some of the printer control codes also show a "Format" description when more information is needed for programming considerations.

<b>CODE</b>	<b>PRINTER FUNCTION</b>
<b>CAN</b>	<p><b>Cancel</b>  Clears the printer buffer. Control codes, except SO, remain in effect. Reinitializes the printer to the power on defaults.  <b>LPRINT CHR\$(24);</b></p>
<b>CR</b>	<p><b>Carriage Return</b>  Ends the line the printer is on and prints any data remaining in the printer buffer. The logical character position is moved to the left margin. (No Line Feed operation takes place.) Note: IBM Personal Computer BASIC adds a Line Feed unless 128 is added.  <b>LPRINT CHR\$(13);</b></p>
<b>DC2</b>	<p><b>Device Control 2 (Compressed Off)</b>  Stops printing in the Compressed mode.  <b>LPRINT CHR\$(18);</b></p>
<b>DC4</b>	<p><b>Device Control 4 (Double Width Off)</b>  Stops printing in the Double Width mode.  <b>LPRINT CHR\$(20);</b></p>
<b>ESC</b>	<p><b>Escape</b>  Informs the printer that the following data is a printer command. (See the following ESC commands.)  <b>LPRINT CHR\$(27);</b></p>

**ESC B****Escape B (Set Vertical Tabs)**

Sets vertical tab stop positions. Up to 64 vertical tab stop positions are recognized by the printer. Tab stop positions must be received in ascending numeric order. The tab stop numbers do not become valid until you type the NUL code. Once vertical tab stops are established, they are valid until new tab stops are specified. (If the printer is reset or switched Off, set tab stops are cleared.) If no tab stop is set, the Vertical Tab command acts as a Line Feed command. ESC B followed only by NUL cancels tab stops. The form length must be set by the ESC C command prior to setting tabs.

**LPRINT**

```
CHR$(27);CHR$(66);CHR$(10);CHR$(20);  
CHR$(40);CHR$(0);
```

**ESC C****Escape C (Set lines per page)**

Format: ESC C;n; Sets the page length. The ESC C command must be followed by a value to specify the length of page desired. (Maximum form length for the printer is 127 lines.) The following example sets the page length to 55 lines. The printer default is 66 lines per page when switched On or reset.

```
LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(67);CHR$(55);
```

**ESC D      Escape D (Set Horizontal Tab Stops)**  
Sets the horizontal tab stop positions. The following example shows the horizontal tab stop positions set at printer column positions of 10, 20 and 40. The horizontal tab stops are followed by CHR\$(0), the NUL code. They must also be in ascending numeric order as shown. You can set tab stops between 1 and 80. When in the Compressed print mode, you can set tabs up to column 136. The maximum number of tabs that can be set is 112. HT (CHR\$(9)) is used to execute a tab operation.

**LPRINT**

**CHR\$(27);CHR\$(68);CHR\$(10)CHR\$(20)  
CHR\$(40);CHR\$(0);**

**ESC K      Escape K (480 Bit-Image Graphics Mode)**  
Format: ESC K;n1;n2; v1; v2;.....vk;  
Changes the printer to the Bit-Image Graphics mode. Dot density is 82.5 by 82.5 dots per inch. If the graphics data exceeds the space remaining on the line, the printer ignores the excess data. Only the excess data is lost.

The numbers n1 and n2 specify, in binary form, the number of bit image data bytes to be transferred. Assign values to n1 to represent values from zero to 255 and assign values to n2 to represent values from 0-1 x 256. The total number of bit image data bytes cannot exceed 480. (n1 + (n2 X 256)).

The bit-image data bytes are v1 through vk.

All eight of the print head wires are used to print Bit-image graphics. Each bit of a bit-image data byte represents a dot position within a vertical line. The least significant bit (LSB) represents the bottom dot position, and the most significant bit (MSB) represents the top dot position. For example, if vX is hex 80, the top dot will print only in that vertical position; if vX is hex 01, the bottom dot will print; and if vX is hex FF, all eight dots will print.

	Dot	Bit Number
Top	O	--- 8
	O	--- 7
	O	--- 6
	O	--- 5
	O	--- 4
	O	--- 3
	O	--- 2
Bottom	O	--- 1

**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(75);n1;n2**

### **ESC N**

#### **Escape N (Set Skip Perforation)**

Format: ESC N;n; Sets the Skip Perforation function. The number following ESC N sets the number of lines to be skipped. The example shows a 12-line skip perforation. This command will print 54 lines and feed the paper 12 lines. The value of n must be between 1 and 127. ESC N must be reset anytime the page length (ESC C) is changed. The default for skip perforation is 25.4 mm (1 inch).

**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(78);CHR\$(12);**

- ESC O    Escape O (Cancel Skip Perforation)**  
Cancels the Skip Perforation function.  
**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(79);**
- ESC R    Escape R (Clear Tabs)**  
Resets all tab stops, both horizontal and vertical to the powered-on defaults.  
**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(82);**
- ESC W    Escape W (Double Width)**  
Format: ESC W;n; Changes the printer to the Double Width mode when ESC W is followed by 1. This mode is not canceled by a line feed operation. It is canceled when ESC W is followed by 0 (zero).  
**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(87);CHR\$(1);**
- ESC 0    Escape Zero (1/9-Inch Line Feed)**  
Changes the line feed to 2.82 mm (1/9 inch).  
**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(48);**
- ESC 1    Escape One (1/9-inch Line Feed)**  
Changes the line feed to 2.82 mm (1/9 inch). ESC 1 functions the same as ESC 0.  
**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(49);**
- ESC 2    Escape Two (Start Variable Line Feeding)**  
Resets line spacing to 4.23 mm (1/6 inch). This is the powered-on default for vertical line spacing.  
**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(50);**
- ESC 5    Escape Five (Sets Automatic Line Feed)**  
With automatic line feed on, when a CR code is received, a line feed automatically follows after the carriage return. ESC 5 (1) sets auto line feed; ESC 5 (0) resets it.  
**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(53);**

- ESC -**      **Escape Minus (Underline)**  
Format: ESC -;n; ESC - followed by 1, prints all of the following data with an underline. ESC - followed by 0 (zero), cancels the Underline print mode.  
**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR(45);CHR\$(1); [or CHR\$(0);]**
- ESC <**      **Escape Less Than (Home Head)**  
The print head returns to the left margin to print the line following ESC <. This occurs for one line only.  
**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(60);**
- FF**          **Form Feed**  
Advances the paper to the top of the next page. Note: The location of the paper, when the printer power switch is set to the On position, determines the top of the page. The next top-of-page is 279 mm (11 inches) from that position. ESC C can be used to change the page length. Always separate multiple Form Feed commands with spaces.  
**LPRINT CHR\$(12);**
- HT**          **Horizontal Tab**  
Tabs to the next horizontal tab stop. Tab stops are set with ESC D. (Tab stops are automatically set at every 8 columns when the printer power switch is set to the On position.)  
**LPRINT CHR\$(9);**
- LF**          **Line Feed**  
Advances the paper one line. Line spacing is 4.23 mm (1/6 inch) unless reset by ESC 0, ESC 1, ESC 2.  
**LPRINT CHR\$(10);**

- NUL**      **Null**  
Used with ESC B and ESC D as terminator for the tab set and clear commands.  
**LPRINT CHR\$(0);**
- SI**        **Shift In (Compressed On)**  
Changes the printer to the Compressed Character mode. This command is canceled by a DC2 code (Compressed Off).  
**LPRINT CHR\$(15);**
- SO**        **Shift Out (Double Width)**  
Changes the printer to the Double Width mode. Note: A Carriage Return, Line Feed or DC4 code cancels Double Width mode.  
**LPRINT CHR\$(14);**
- VT**        **Vertical Tab**  
Spaces the paper to the next vertical tab position. VT are set by the ESC B sequence. The VT command is the same as the LF command, if no tabs are set. The paper is advanced one line after printing or advanced to the next vertical tab stop.  
**LPRINT CHR\$(11);**

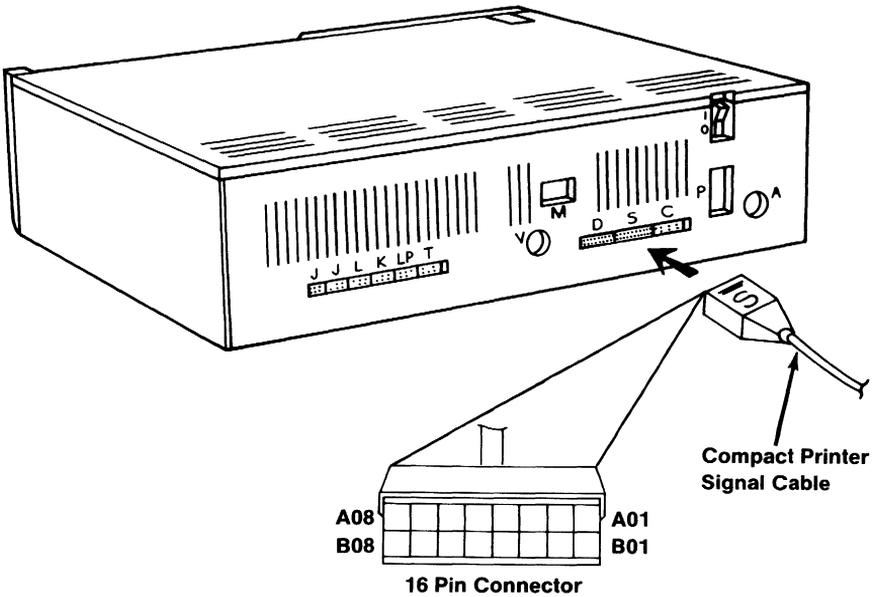
The following charts list the printer control codes and characters in ASCII decimal numeric order, (for example, NUL is 0 and ESC W is 87).

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NUL			♥	♦	♣	♠	●	●	HT
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
LF	VT	FF	CR	SO	SI	▶	◀	DC2	!!
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DC4	§	■	↕	CAN	↓	→	ESC	L	↔
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
▲	▼	SP	!	”	#	\$	%	&	'
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
(	)	*	+	,	-	.	/	0	1
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
<	=	>	?	⌚	A	B	C	D	E
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Z	[	\	]	^	_	`	a	b	c
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w
120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129
x	y	z	{		}	~	DEL	Ç	ü

Character Set (Part 1 of 2)

130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139
é	â	ä	à	å	ç	ê	ë	è	ï
140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149
î	ì	Ä	Å	É	æ	Æ	ô	ö	ò
150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
û	ù	ÿ	ö	ü	ç	£	¥	₪	₯
160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169
á	í	ó	ú	ñ	Ñ	à	ó	¿	¬
170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179
¬	½	¼	¡	<<	>>				
180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189
190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199
200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209
210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219
220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229
				α	β	Γ	Π	Σ	σ
230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	237	239
μ	τ	ϕ	θ	Ω	δ	∞	∅	€	∩
240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249
≡	±	≥	≤	∫	J	÷	≈	°	■
250	251	252	253	254	255				
-	√	∩	2	■	SP				

Character Set (Part 2 of 2)



Signal Name - Description		Pin
	Not Used	A01
	Data Terminal Ready	A02
	Request To Send	A03
Transmit Data		A04
	Carrier Detect	A05
	Data Set Ready	A06
	Clear To Send	A07
	Not Used	A08
	Not Used	B01
	Not Used	B02
	Not Used	B03
	Ground	B04
	Not Used	B05
	Not Used	B06
	Ground	B07
	Not Used	B08

**Serial Port (RS-232-C)**

**Compact Printer**

Data Terminal Ready Looped in Cable to Data Set Ready  
 Request to Send Looped in Cable to Carrier Detect

### Connector Specifications

# SECTION 4. COMPATIBILITY WITH THE IBM PERSONAL COMPUTER FAMILY

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# Notes:

# Compatibility Overview

The IBM PC $jr$  is a different Computer than the IBM Personal Computer and IBM Personal Computer XT. Even though it is different, the IBM PC $jr$  has a high level of programming compatibility with the IBM Personal Computers. It is possible to create PC $jr$  software applications that can run without modification on other IBM Personal Computers. In order to create such programs or to assess if a current program is compatible, you must understand the differences between the Personal Computers in the IBM family and know the proper way to communicate with them.

Normally, it would be impossible for a program written for one computer to run on a different computer since the microprocessors would be different; and the language of the application could not be executed by different processors. In this case, the application would have to be re-written entirely in the language of the other processor. Since the IBM PC $jr$  and the other IBM Personal Computers use exactly the same microprocessors (Intel 8088), most assembler language programs need not be modified.

This alone is not enough, since applications normally take advantage of a computers device services (BIOS) and operating system (IBM DOS 2.1). In order to allow for maximum program compatibility, the IBM PC $jr$  has maintained all BIOS system interrupts and utilizes the same IBM DOS. This means that applications which use the BIOS and the IBM DOS interrupts on the IBM Personal Computers operate the same on the IBM PC $jr$ .

**Note:** The BIOS micro-code of the IBM PC $jr$  is not identical to that of the IBM Personal Computers. If an application bypasses the BIOS interrupt calls and

**directly accesses routines and/or storage locations in one system, it may not run in the other system. Some routines may be similar and some BIOS storage locations may be the same. It is strongly recommended that applications use only the BIOS and DOS interrupt interfaces in order to achieve compatibility in the IBM Personal Computer family.**

Using the same language and the BIOS and DOS interfaces go a long way in achieving application compatibility. However, there are still several factors which need to be taken into consideration:

- Timing Dependencies
- Unequal Configurations
- Hardware Differences

# Timing Dependencies

Programs running in user read/write memory normally run slower on the PCjr than on the IBM Personal Computers. Programs running in read-only memory (ROM) normally run a little faster on the PCjr than on the IBM Personal Computers. This may or may not cause a difference depending upon the application. Most applications are very I/O dependent in which case the execution time is not the critical factor and may not be noticeable. In other cases, the application runs the same but merely take a different amount of time.

If an application has very critical timing dependencies, any timing differences (faster or slower) may adversely affect its usability. Using an application's program execution speed to achieve a desired timing can effect the application. In these cases, the application may need to be modified.

**Note:** It is strongly recommended not to depend on instruction execution speed to achieve specific application timing. The system timer can provide short interval timing for assembly language programs. Similar timing functions are available in BASIC.

Performance of specific I/O devices (such as diskette or printer) may also differ between the PCjr and the other IBM Personal Computers. You should also avoid using timing of any I/O device as a dependency for the application.

**Notes:**

# Unequal Configurations

In designing an application to run on both the IBM PCjr and the IBM Personal Computers, you need to make sure that the required hardware configuration is available on all machines. This means the application's minimum requirements are met by all IBM Personal Computers.

# Notes:

# Hardware Differences

To be able to run on either computer without change, an application utilizing a specific I/O device must have access to identical devices (or devices with identical operating characteristics and interfaces). The IBM PCjr and the IBM Personal Computers have very compatible I/O device capabilities.

The following table lists the hardware features and I/O devices supported by the IBM PCjr and the IBM Personal Computers and summarizes the differences:

Device	PC	PCXT	PCjr	PCjr Comments
Maximum User Memory	640KB	640KB	128KB	Shares user RAM with Video Buffer
Cordless Keyboard	No	No	Yes	Scan codes compatible and full 83 key capability
83 Key Keyboard	Yes	Yes	No	Compatible, but Hardware interface differences
Diskette Drive	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible, but different address and no DMA support
Hard Disk File	No	Yes	No	
Parallel Printer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible
RS 232 Serial Port	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible, hex 2F8 address, Interrupt Level 3, Baud-Rate-Frequency divisor difference
Game Control	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible interface with potential timing differences
Cassette	Yes	No	Yes	Compatible
Internal Modem	No	No	Yes	Compatible to PC Serial Port hex 3F8 address, Interrupt Level 4, frequency divisor difference
IBM Monochrome Display	Yes	Yes	No	
Color Graphics and Display	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible, with some register differences and enhancements
Light Pen	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible

## PCjr and Personal Computers Comparison (Part 1 of 2)

### 4-10 Hardware Differences

Device	PC	PCXT	PCjr	PCjr Comments
Attachable Joystick	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible
8253 Timer (time of day)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible
8259 Interrupt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Some difference in interrupt levels
Internal Sound	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible but less frequency response
TI 76496 Sound	No	No	Yes	
ROM Cartridge Interface	No	No	Yes	
Future I/O ROM Architecture	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible

### PCjr and Personal Computers Comparison (Part 2 of 2)

The hardware differences between the IBM PCjr and the IBM Personal Computers may lead to incompatibilities depending upon the specific application. Once again; if your application maintains an interface to the Personal Computer Family at the BIOS and DOS interrupt levels, then all hardware differences are handled transparently to your application. If your application goes below the BIOS level and directly addresses the hardware, then there could be an incompatibility.

## User Read/Write Memory

Memory difference can be a problem even with programs written for the same computer, if the available memory is not the same from one machine to the next. Thus, the deciding factor is to state what the minimum memory requirement is for the application, and require that amount on the computer in question.

It is important to understand the memory aspects of the IBM PC*jr* in relationship to that of the IBM Personal Computers. The IBM PC*jr* can be configured for 64K bytes or 128K bytes (with memory expansion).

However, this user memory is not all available to the application. The IBM PC*jr* video architecture utilizes a minimum of 16K bytes (in graphic mode) and 2K bytes (in alpha numeric mode) for the screen buffer.

Therefore (in graphics mode), the IBM PC*jr* really has 48K bytes or 112K bytes (with memory expansion) available for system software. This is not the case with the IBM Personal Computers, since the color graphics adapter contains a separate 16K byte screen buffer.

Thus, a 64K bytes Personal Computer with color graphics (extra 16K bytes) is an 80K byte system compared to a 64K byte IBM PC*jr*. The IBM PC*jr* also has graphic enhancements which allow more than the 16K bytes to be utilized for video screen buffers. If these enhanced features are used in an application, then even less is available for user memory.

Another aspect of available memory is the amount taken away by operating systems and language interpreters. In the case of the IBM DOS, both the IBM PC*jr* and the IBM Personal Computers support the same DOS. If your application requires the BASIC interpreter, then there may be a difference. The IBM Personal Computer Cassette BASIC resides entirely in the system ROM; taking no user memory. However, Disk BASIC or Advanced BASIC utilizes

approximately 10K bytes and 14K bytes respectively from user memory. In the IBM PC<sub>jr</sub>, Advanced BASIC capabilities (cartridge BASIC) reside in ROM, taking no user memory.

As you can see, many items factor into user available memory requirements. The most frequent comparison is for the assembler language or compiled application using a 16K-byte screen buffer operating under DOS 2.1. In this case, an application requiring 64K bytes of user memory on an IBM Personal Computer cannot run on the IBM PC<sub>jr</sub> without its expansion memory (128K byte capability). This is because of the IBM PC<sub>jr</sub> video usage of 16K bytes. Also, any application requiring more than 112K bytes of user memory with DOS 2.1 on the IBM Personal Computers cannot run on an IBM PC<sub>jr</sub>.

## Diskette Capacity/Operation

Since the IBM PC<sub>jr</sub> maximum stand-alone configuration is one diskette drive with a maximum capacity of 360K bytes diskette storage, an IBM PC<sub>jr</sub> application is either limited by this diskette capacity or is impacted by the user having to change diskettes more frequently. The IBM Personal Computers can have multiple diskette drives with a capacity of 360K bytes diskette storage each or even possess hard files with a much larger disk storage capacity. This capacity difference may or may not be a concern depending upon the specific application.

In terms of diskette interfacing, the IBM PC<sub>jr</sub> and the IBM Personal Computers both utilize the NEC  $\mu$ PD765 floppy diskette controller, but with different hardware addresses, and the IBM PC<sub>jr</sub> does not operate through direct memory access (DMA). Since the IBM PC<sub>jr</sub> does not have DMA capability, application programs

cannot overlap diskette I/O operations. When diskette I/O takes place, the entire system is masked (operator keystrokes and asynchronous communications cannot take place). Therefore, the application must insure that asynchronous operations do not take place while diskette I/O is active.

## **IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard**

The Cordless Keyboard is unique to the IBM PCjr. Even though it does not possess all 83 keys of the IBM Personal Computers' keyboards, it does have the capability to generate all of the scan codes of the 83-key keyboard.

The following shows the additional functions available on the PCjr.

<b>PCjr Special Functions</b>	<b>Required Key Combinations</b>
Shift screen to the left	Alt + Ctrl + cursor left
Shift screen to the right	Alt + Ctrl + cursor right
Audio Feedback (System clicks when a key is pressed.)	Alt + Ctrl + Caps Lock
Customer Diagnostics	Alt + Ctrl + Ins

### **PCjr Special Functions**

For more detail see "Keyboard Encoding and Usage" in Section 5.

Since all scan codes can be generated, any special application requirements can be met on the Cordless Keyboard.

The highest level of compatibility to interface to keyboards is through BIOS Interrupt hex 16 (read keystroke). Below that level is risky since there are hardware differences between the *PCjr* keyboard and the IBM Personal Computers' keyboards. The *PCjr* system utilizes the non-maskable (NMI) Interrupt to deserialize the scan codes and pass it to Interrupt hex 48 for compatible mapping to 83-key format. Interrupt level 9 remains a compatible interface for 83-key scan-code handling. It is not recommended to replace Interrupt level 9 even though a high degree of compatibility is maintained. If necessary, analyze this architecture carefully.

## Color Graphics Capability

The IBM *PCjr* color graphic architecture is quite different from that of the IBM Personal Computers. The main difference (as previously discussed) is that the video buffer is taken from main user memory rather than having separate memory for video (as in the IBM Personal Computers). Normally, this would be an incompatibility since applications directly address the color graphics buffer at hex B8000. However, the IBM *PCjr* has special hardware to redirect hex B8000 addressing to any specific 16K-byte block of its user memory. The IBM *PCjr* defaults the video buffer to the high end 16K-byte block of user memory and applications can continue to address the video buffer at hex B8000. In addition all IBM Personal Computers' color graphics adapter modes are BIOS compatible and memory structure (bit map) compatible. These modes are:

Modes	Requirements
Alphanumeric: 40x25 BW 40x25 Color 80x25 Color 80x25 BW	None None Note None
Graphics: 320x200 4 Color 320x200 BW 640x200 BW	None None None
<b>Note:</b> PCjr requires the 64KB Memory and Display Expansion.	

#### Modes Available on the IBM Personal Computers and PCjr

In addition the IBM PCjr provides some new enhanced graphic modes which are not available to the IBM Personal Computers.

Modes	Requirements
Graphics: 320x200 16 Color 640x200 4 Color 160x200 16 Color	Note Note None
<b>Note:</b> PCjr requires the 64KB Memory and Display Expansion.	

#### Modes Available Only on PCjr

The IBM PCjr and IBM Personal Computers utilize the 6845 controller, but the hardware interface is not completely the same. Hardware addresses hex 3D8 and

hex 3D9 are not supported by the IBM PCjr video interface. Requests using these two addresses are not honored.

Also there are differences in the actual video used by the hardware. BIOS maintains compatibility by using the appropriate PCjr video parameters (addressed through Interrupt hex 1D) and maintains all video calls (through Interrupt hex 10). Application can still specify video parameter overrides by modifying Interrupt hex 1D to address their own parameters; however, since there are hardware differences the recommended approach is as follows:

1. Copy the original parameters from the BIOS of the system.
2. Change only those parameters desired.
3. Consider the specific video differences between systems.

Other differences to be aware of are:

- The IBM PCjr defaults the colorburst mode to be off, whereas the IBM Personal Computers default colorburst to on. Thus applications should not assume either default but set colorburst mode (through BIOS call) to the desired setting.
- The IBM PCjr video supports a full gray scale capability which the IBM Personal Computers do not.
- There can be some color differences between the IBM Personal Computers and the IBM PCjr; especially when color mixing techniques are used.

## **Black and White Monochrome Display**

The IBM PC*jr* does not support the IBM Personal Computers black and white monochrome display. Programs which directly address the IBM Personal Computers monochrome display are not compatible. For example, any direct addressing of the B&W video buffer at hex B8000 is not redirected by the IBM PC*jr*. Applications should support Personal Computer video capabilities through BIOS, and the video buffer address is either transparent to the application or the address is provided indirectly in the BIOS data area.

## **RS232 Serial Port and IBM PC*jr* Internal Modem**

The IBM PC*jr* serial port address is hex 2F8 and is associated with hardware Interrupt level 3. This is compatible with a second Asynchronous Communications Adapter on the IBM Personal Computers. The Internal Modem address is hex 3F8 and is associated with Interrupt level 4. This is compatible with the first Asynchronous Communications Adapter on the IBM Personal Computers. It is important to note that when the IBM PC*jr* has the Internal Modem installed it is logically COM1 and the RS232 serial port is logically COM2 in BIOS, DOS, and BASIC. Without the Internal Modem installed the RS232 serial port is logically addressed as COM1 in BIOS, DOS, and BASIC even though its address is still hex 2F8 using Interrupt level 3. Other hardware differences on the PC*jr* serial devices are:

- A different frequency divisor is needed to generate baud rate. This is transparent to applications using BIOS to initialize the devices (Interrupt Hex 14).
- No ring indicate capability on the RS232 serial port.

- Asynchronous communications input cannot be overlapped with IBM PCjr diskette I/O. Since diskette I/O operates in a non-DMA mode any asynchronous data received during diskette activity may be overrun (and lost). Thus, applications must insure that no diskette activity is active while receiving asynchronous communication data. This can be done by pacing the asynchronous device (tell it to hold from sending ). The ASCII characters XOFF and XON are frequently used by some host computers for this purpose.

## Summary

In summary, the IBM PCjr is a member of the IBM Personal Computer family by way of its strong architecture compatibility. The highest degree of application compatibility can be achieved by using a common high level language, and/ or accessing the system only through BIOS and DOS interrupts. It's not recommended to go below the BIOS level even though there are other hardware compatibilities. When it is necessary to design for particular computer differences, the application should determine at execution time which particular computer it is running on. This can be done by inspecting the ROM memory location at segment address hex F000 and offset hex FFFE for the following values

<b>hex FF</b>	= the IBM Personal Computer
<b>hex FE</b>	= the IBM Personal Computer XT
<b>hex FD</b>	= the IBM PCjr

Once determined, dual paths would handle any differences.

# Notes:

# SECTION 5. SYSTEM BIOS USAGE

## Contents

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# ROM BIOS

The basic input/output system (BIOS) resides in ROM on the system board and provides device-level control for the major I/O devices in the system. Additional ROM modules may be located on option adapters to provide device level control for that option adapter. BIOS routines enable the assembly-language programmer to perform block (diskette) or character-level I/O-operations without concern for device address and operating characteristics. System services, such as time-of-day and memory-size determination, are provided by the BIOS.

The goal is to provide an operational interface to the system and relieve the programmer of the concern about the characteristics of hardware devices. The BIOS interface insulates the user from the hardware, allowing new devices to be added to the system, yet retaining the BIOS-level interface to the device. In this manner, user programs become transparent to hardware modifications and enhancements.

The IBM Personal Computer *Macro Assembler* manual and the IBM Personal Computer *Disk Operating System* (DOS) manual provide useful programming information related to this section.

**Notes:**

# BIOS Usage

Access to BIOS is through the software interrupts. Each BIOS entry-point is available through its own interrupt, which can be found in “Personal Computer BIOS Interrupt Vectors”, later in this section.

The software interrupts, hex 10 through hex 1A, each access a different BIOS-routine. For example, to determine the amount of memory available in the system,

INT hex 12

invokes the BIOS routine for determining memory size and returns the value to the caller.

All parameters passed to and from the BIOS routines go through the 8088 registers. The prologue of each BIOS function indicates the registers used on the call and the return. For the memory size example, no parameters are passed. The memory size, in 1K byte increments, is returned in the AX register.

If a BIOS function has several possible operations, the AH register is used at input to indicate the desired operation. For example, to set the time-of-day, the following code is required:

```
MOV AH,1           ;function is to set time-of-day.
MOV CX,HIGH_COUNT ;establish the current
MOV DX,LOW_COUNT
INT 1AH           ;set the time.
```

To read time-of-day:

```
MOV AH,0           ;function is to read time of day.
INT 1AH           ;read the timer.
```

Generally, the BIOS routines save all registers except for AX and the flags. Other registers are modified on return, only if they are returning a value to the caller. The exact register usage can be seen in the prologue of each BIOS function.

Address (Hex)	Interrupt Number	Name	BIOS Entry
0-3	0	Divide by Zero	D_EOI
4-7	1	Single Step	D_EOI
8-B	2	Keyboard NMI	KBDNMI
C-F	3	Breakpoint	D_EOI
10-13	4	Overflow	D_EOI
14-17	5	Print Screen	PRINT_SCREEN
18-1B	6	Reserved	D_EOI
1D-1F	7	Reserved	D_EOI
20-23	8	Time of Day	TIMER_INT
24-27	9	Keyboard	KB_INT
28-2B	A	Reserved	D_EOI
2C-2F	B	Communications	D_EOI
30-33	C	Communications	D_EOI
34-37	D	Vertical retrace	D_EOI
38-3B	E	Diskette Error Handler	DISK_INT
3C-3F	F	Printer	D_EOI
40-43	10	Video	VIDEO_IO
44-47	11	Equipment Check	EQUIPMENT
48-4B	12	Memory	MEMORY_SIZE_ DETERMINE
4C-4F	13	Diskette	DISKETTE_IO
50-53	14	Communications	RS232_IO
54-57	15	Cassette	CASSETTE_IO
58-5B	16	Keyboard	KEYBOARD_IO
5C-5F	17	Printer	PRINTER_IO
60-63	18	Resident BASIC	F600:0000
64-67	19	Bootstrap	BOOT_STRAP
68-6B	1A	Time of Day	TIME_OF_DAY
6C-6F	1B	Keyboard Break	DUMMY_RETURN
70-73	1C	Timer Tick	DUMMY_RETURN
74-77	1D	Video Initialization	VIDEO_PARMS
78-7B	1E	Diskette Parameters	DISK_BASE
7C-7F	1F	Video Graphics Chars	CRT_CHARH

**Personal Computer BIOS Interrupt Vectors**

## Vectors with Special Meanings

The following are vectors with special meanings.

### **Interrupt Hex 1B - Keyboard Break Address**

This vector points to the code to be executed when **Break** is pressed on the keyboard. The vector is invoked while responding to the keyboard interrupt, and control should be returned through an IRET instruction. The POWER-ON routines initialize this vector to an IRET instruction, so that nothing occurs when **Break** is pressed unless the application program sets a different value.

Control may be retained by this routine, with the following problem. The 'Break' may have occurred during interrupt processing, so that one or more 'End of Interrupt' commands must be issued in case an operation was underway at that time.

### **Interrupt Hex 1C - Timer Tick**

This vector points to the code to be executed on every system-clock tick. This vector is invoked while responding to the 'timer' interrupt, and control should be returned through an IRET instruction. The POWER-ON routines initialize this vector to point to an IRET instruction, so that nothing occurs unless the application modifies the pointer. It is the responsibility of the application to save and restore all registers that are modified.

## **Interrupt Hex 1D - Video Parameters**

This vector points to a data region containing the parameters required for the initialization of the 6845 CRT Controller. Note that there are four separate tables, and all four must be reproduced if all modes of operation are to be supported. The POWER-ON routines initialize this vector to point to the parameters contained in the ROM video-routines. It is recommended that if a programmer wishes to use a different parameter table, that the table contained in ROM be copied to RAM and just modify the values needed for the application.

## **Interrupt Hex 1E - Diskette Parameters**

This vector points to a data region containing the parameters required for the diskette drive. The POWER-ON routines initialize the vector to point to the parameters contained in the ROM DISKETTE-routine. These default parameters represent the specified values for any IBM drives attached to the machine. Changing this parameter block may be necessary to reflect the specifications of the other drives attached. It is recommended that if a programmer wishes to use a different parameter table, that the table contained in ROM be copied to RAM and just modify the values needed for the application. The motor start-up-time parameter (parameter 10) is overridden by BIOS to force a 500-ms delay (value 04) if the parameter value is less than 04.

## **Interrupt Hex 1F and hex 44 - Graphics Character Pointers**

When operating in the graphics modes, the

read/write-character interface forms the character from the ASCII code-point, using a table of dot patterns where each code point is comprised of 8 bytes of graphics information. The table of dot patterns for the first 128 code-points contained in ROM is pointed to by Interrupt Hex 44 and the second table of 128 code-points contained in ROM is pointed to by Interrupt Hex 1F. The user can change this vector to point to his own table of dot patterns. It is the responsibility of the user to restore these vectors to point to the default code-point-tables at the termination of the program.

### **Interrupt Hex 48 - Cordless Keyboard Translation**

This vector points to the code responsible for translating keyboard scan-codes that are specific to the Cordless Keyboard. The translated scan-codes are then passed to the code pointed to by Interrupt Hex 9 which then handles the 83-key Keyboard scan codes.

### **Interrupt Hex 49 - Non-Keyboard Scan-Code Translation-Table Address**

This interrupt contains the address of a table used to translate non-keyboard scan-codes (scan codes greater than 85 excluding 255.) If Interrupt hex 48 detects a scan code greater than 85 (excluding 255) it translates it using the table pointed to by Interrupt Hex 49. The address that Interrupt Hex 49 points to can be changed by users to point to their own table if different translations are required.

**Note:** It is recommended that a programmer save default pointers and restore them to their original values when the program has terminated.

# Notes:

# Other Read Write Memory Usage

The IBM BIOS routines use 256 bytes of memory starting at absolute hex 400 to hex 4FF. Locations hex 400 to 407 contain the base addresses of any RS-232C attachments to the system. This includes the optional IBM PC<sub>jr</sub> Internal Modem and the standard RS232 serial-port. Locations hex 408 to 40F contain the base addresses of any parallel printer attachments.

Memory locations hex 300 to 3FF are used as a stack area during the power-on initialization, and bootstrap, when control is passed to it from power-on. If the user desires the stack in a different area, the area must be set by the application.

The following is a list of the interrupts reserved for BIOS, DOS, and BASIC.

<b>Address (Hex)</b>	<b>Interrupt (Hex)</b>	<b>Function</b>
80-83	20	DOS Program Terminate
84-87	21	DOS Function Call
88-8B	22	DOS Terminate Address
8C-8F	23	DOS Ctrl Break Exit Address
90-93	24	DOS Fatal Error Vector
94-97	25	DOS Absolute Disk Read
98-9B	26	DOS Absolute Disk Write
9C-9F	27	DOS Terminate, Fix in Storage
A0-FF	28-3F	Reserved for DOS
100-115	40-43	Reserved for BIOS
116-119	44	First 128 Graphics Characters
120-131	45-47	Reserves for BIOS
132-135	48	Cordless-Keyboard Translation
136-139	49	Non-keyboard Scan-code Translation Table
140-17F	50-5F	Reserved for BIOS
100-17F	40-5F	Reserved for BIOS
180-19F	60-67	Reserved for User Software Interrupts
1A0-1FF	68-7F	Reserved
200-217	80-85	Reserved for Basic
218-3C3	86-F0	Used by Basic Interpreter while BASIC is running
3C4-3FF	F1-FF	Reserved

### **BIOS, BASIC, and DOS Reserved Interrupts**

The following is a list of reserved memory locations.

<b>Address (Hex)</b>	<b>Mode</b>	<b>Function</b>
400-48F 490-4EF 500-5FF	ROM BIOS	See BIOS Listing Reserved for System Usage Communication Area for any application
500	DOS	Reserved for DOS and BASIC, Print Screen Status Flag Store, O-Print Screen Not Active or Successful Print Screen Operation, 1-Print Screen In Progress, 255-Error Encountered During Print Screen Operation,
504	DOS	Single Drive Mode Status Byte
510-511	BASIC	BASIC's segment Address Store
512-515	BASIC	Clock Interrupt Vector Segment: Offset Store
516-519	BASIC	Break key Interrupt Vector Segment: Offset Store
51A-51D	BASIC	Disk Error Interrupt Vector Segment: Offset Store

### **Reserved Memory Locations**

The following is a list of the BASIC workspace variables.

If you do DEF SEG (Default workspace segment):	Offset (Hex)	Length
Line number of current line being executed	2E	2
Line number of last error	347	2
Offset into segment of start of program text	30	2
Offset into segment of start of variables (end of program text 1-1)	358	2
Keyboard buffer contents if 0-no characters in buffer if 1-characters in buffer	6A	1
Character color in graphics mode Set to 1, 2, or 3 to get text in colors 1 to 3. Do not set to 0. (Default = 3)	4E	1
<p>Example</p> <pre>100 Print Peek (&amp;H2E) + 256*Peek (&amp;H2F) )      L      H ( 100   hex 64   hex 00</pre>		

### BASIC Workspace Variables

The following shows the mapping of the BIOS memory

**Starting Address in Hex**

00000	BIOS Interrupt Vectors
00400	BIOS Data Area
00500	User Read/Write Memory
A0000	Reserved for Future Video
B8000	Reserved for Video
C0000	Reserved for Future I/O ROM
D0000	Reserved for Cartridges
E0000	Reserved for Cartridges
F0000	BIOS/ Diagnostics/ Cassette and BASIC Program Area

**BIOS System Map**

# BIOS Programming Guidelines

The BIOS code is invoked through software interrupts. The programmer should not 'hard code' BIOS addresses into applications. **The internal workings and absolute addresses within BIOS are subject to change without notice.**

If an error is reported by the diskette code, you should 'reset' the drive adapter and retry the operation. A specified number of retries should be required on diskette 'reads' to insure the problem is not due to motor start-up.

When altering I/O-port bit-values, the programmer should change only those bits which are necessary to the current task. Upon completion, the programmer should restore the original environment. Failure to adhere to this practice may be incompatible with present and future systems.

## Adapter Cards with System-Accessible ROM-Modules

The ROM BIOS provides a facility to integrate adapter cards with on-board ROM-code into the system. During the Power-On Self-Test (POST), interrupt vectors are established for the BIOS calls. After the default vectors are in place, a scan for additional ROM modules takes place. At this point, a ROM routine on the adapter card may gain control. The routine may establish or intercept interrupt vectors to hook themselves into the system.

The absolute addresses hex C0000 through hex D0000 are scanned in 2K-byte blocks in search of a valid adapter card ROM. A valid ROM is defined as follows:

- Byte 0:** hex 55
- Byte 1:** hex AA
- Byte 2:** length (multiple of 2K bytes) - A length indicator representing the number of 512-byte blocks in the ROM (length/512). A checksum is also done to test the integrity of the ROM module. Each byte in the defined ROM is summed modulo hex 100. This sum must be 0 for the module to be deemed valid.

When the POST identifies a valid ROM, it does a 'far call' to byte 3 of the ROM (which should be executable code). The adapter card may now perform its power-on initialization-tasks. The feature ROM should return control to the BIOS routines by executing a 'far return'.

# Notes:

# Keyboard Encoding and Usage

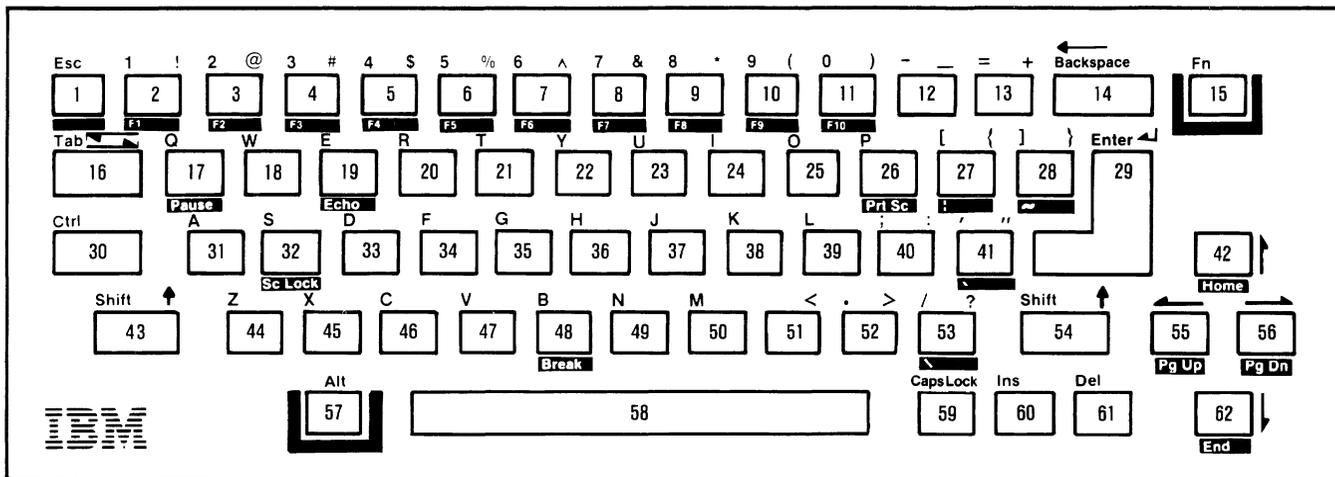
The following explains how the keyboard interacts with BIOS and how 83-key-keyboard functions are accomplished on the Cordless Keyboard.

## Cordless Keyboard Encoding

The **KEYBOARD** routine provided by IBM in the ROM BIOS is responsible for converting the keyboard scan-codes into what is termed "Extended ASCII."

Extended ASCII encompasses one-byte character-codes with possible values of 0 to 255, an extended code for certain extended keyboard-functions, and functions handled within the **KEYBOARD** routine or through interrupts.

The following is the physical layout of the IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard.



IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard Diagram

The following are charts of the scan codes for the IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard.

Key Position	Keyboard Characters	Make Code (Hex)	Break Code (Hex)
1	ESC	1	81
2	1/!	2	82
3	2/@	3	83
4	3/#	4	84
5	4/\$	5	85
6	5/%	6	86
7	6/≅	7	87
8	7/&	8	88
9	8/*	9	89
10	9/(	A	8A
11	0/)	B	8B
12	-/_	C	8C
13	=/+	D	8D
14	BS←	E	8E
15	FN	54	D4
16	TAB	F	8F
17	q/Q	10	90
18	w/W	11	91
19	e/E	12	92
20	r/R	13	93
21	t/T	14	94
22	y/Y	15	95
23	u/U	16	96
24	i/I	17	97
25	o/O	18	98
26	p/P	19	99
27	[/{	1A	9A
28	]}/	1B	9B
29	ENTER	1C	9C
30	CTRL	1D	9D
31	a/A	1E	9E

BIOS Usage

**Cordless Keyboard Maxtrix Scan Codes (Part 1 of 2)**

<b>Key Position</b>	<b>Keyboard Characters</b>	<b>Make Code (Hex)</b>	<b>Break Code (Hex)</b>
32	s/S	1F	9F
33	d/D	20	A0
34	f/F	21	A1
35	g/G	22	A2
36	h/H	23	A3
37	j/J	24	A4
38	k/K	25	A5
39	l/L	26	A6
40	;/:	27	A7
41	'/"	28	A8
42	CUR.UP	48	C8
43	LF.SHIFT	2A	AA
44	z/Z	2C	AC
45	x/X	2D	AD
46	c/C	2E	AE
47	v/V	2F	AF
48	b/B	30	B0
49	n/N	31	B1
50	m/M	32	B2
51	,/<	33	B3
52	./>	34	B4
53	//?	35	B5
54	RT.SHIFT	36	B6
55	CUR.LF.	4B	CB
56	CUR.RT.	4D	CD
57	ALT.	38	B8
58	SP.BAR	39	B9
59	CAPS LOCK	3A	BA
60	INSERT	52	D2
61	DELETE	53	D3
62	CUR.DWN.	50	D0
Phantom-Key Scan Code		55	

**Cordless Keyboard Matrix Scan Codes (Part 2 of 2)**

The Cordless Keyboard is unique to the *PCjr*. Even though it does not possess all 83 keys of the IBM Personal Computer keyboard, it does have a way in which you can cause all of the scan codes of the 83-key keyboard. The following chart shows the mapping of functions between both keyboards:

IBM Personal Computers 83-key Keyboard Function	IBM <i>PCjr</i> Cordless Keyboard Mapping
F1-F10 Ctrl Break Ctrl PrtSc (Echo Print) Shift PrtSc (Print Screen) Ctrl NumLock (Pause) Scroll Lock Numeric keypad region: Num Lock (Number keypad 1 through 10 becomes key scan codes.) PgUp key  PgDn key  Home key  End key  Numeric keypad – sign Numeric keypad + sign \ key ' key ! key ~ key * with PrtSc Numeric keypad . All 256 extended codes: Alt + numeric value from numeric keypad	Function key + 1-0 (F1-F10) Function key + B (Break) Function key + E (Echo) Function key + P (PrtSc) Function key + Q (Pause) Function key + S (ScLock)  Alt + Function key + N (1 through 0 becomes numeric-key scan-codes) Function key + cursor left (PgUp) Function key + cursor right (PgDn) Function key + cursor up (Home) Function key + cursor down (End) Function key plus the – sign Function key + = sign Alt + / Alt + ' Alt + [ Alt + ] Alt + . Shift + Del NumLock then Alt + numeric value (1 through 0)

**83-key-Keyboard Function to Cordless-Keyboard Mapping**

## **Character Codes**

The following character codes are passed through the BIOS KEYBOARD-routine to the system or application program. A -1 means the combination is suppressed in the KEYBOARD routine. The codes are returned in AL. See Appendix C, “Characters, Keystrokes, and Color” for the exact codes.

Key Number	Base Case	Upper Case	Ctrl	Alt	Fn
1	Esc	Esc	Esc	-1	**
2	1	!	-1	*,*****	(F1) *,***
3	2	@	Nul (000)	*,*****	(F2) *,***
4	3	#	-1	*,*****	(F3) *,***
5	4	\$	-1	*,*****	(F4) *,***
6	5	%	-1	*,*****	(F5) *,***
7	6	^	RSO (030)	*,*****	(F6) *,***
8	7	&	-1	*,*****	(F7) *,***
9	8	*	-1	*,*****	(F8) *,***
10	9	(	-1	*,*****	(F9) *,***
11	0	)	-1	*,*****	(F10) *,***
12	—	-	US (031)	*	***
13	=	+	-1	*	***
14	Backspace (008)	Backspace (008)	DEL (127)	-1	-1
15 Fn	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
16	—>  (009)	<— *	-1	-1	-1
17	q	Q	DC1 (017)	*	**,*** (Pause)
18	w	W	ETB (023)	*	-1
19	e	E	ENQ (005)	*	**,*** (Echo)
20	r	R	DC2 (018)	*	-1
21	t	T	DC4 (020)	*	-1

- \* - Refer to “Extended Codes” in this section.
- \*\* - Refer to “Special Handling” in this section.
- \*\*\* - Refer to “83-Key Keyboard functions to Cordless Keyboard Mapping Chart.”
- \*\*\*\* - Uppercase for cursor keys can be selected by pressing left or right shift or entering the Numlock state (Alt + Fn + N).
- \*\*\*\*\* - When Alt is pressed and the keyboard is in the Numlock state, the upper row of digits is used to enter ASCII codes for generating any character from the extended ASCII character set.

**Cordless-Keyboard Character Codes (Part 1 of 4)**

Key Number	Base Case	Upper Case	Ctrl	Alt	Fn
22	y	Y	EM (025)	*	-1
23	u	U	NAK (021)	*	-1
24	i	I	HT (009)	*	-1
25	o	O	SI (015)	*	-1
26	p	P	DLE (016)	*	** , *** (PrtScreen)
27	[	{	Esc (027)	( ) ***	-1
28	]	}	GS (029)	(~) ***	-1
29	CR	CR	LF (010)	-1	-1
30 Ctrl	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
31	a	A	SOH (001)	*	-1
32	s	S	DC3 (019)	*	** , *** (Scroll Lock)
33	d	D	EOT (004)	*	-1
34	f	F	ACK (006)	*	-1
35	g	G	BELL (007)	*	-1
36	h	H	BS (008)	*	-1
37	j	J	LF (010)	*	-1
38	k	K	VT (011)	*	-1
39	l	L	FF (012)	*	-1
40	;	:	-1	-1	-1
41	,	"	-1	(') ***	-1

\* - Refer to "Extended Codes" in this section.  
\*\* - Refer to "Special Handling" in this section.  
\*\*\* - Refer to "83-Key Keyboard functions to Cordless Keyboard Mapping Chart."  
\*\*\*\* - Uppercase for cursor keys can be selected by pressing left or right shift or entering the Numlock state (Alt + Fn + N).  
\*\*\*\*\* - When Alt is pressed and the keyboard is in the Numlock state, the upper row of digits is used to enter ASCII codes for generating any character from the extended ASCII character set.

### Cordless-Keyboard Character Codes (Part 2 of 4)

Key Number	Base Case	Upper Case	Ctrl	Alt	Fn	Alt + Ctrl
42	Cur.Up*	8 ****	-1	*	** , *** (Home)	
43 Left Shift	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
44	z	Z	SUB (026)	*	-1	
45	x	X	CAN (024)	*	-1	
46	c	C	EXT (003)	*	-1	
47	v	V	SYN (022)	*	-1	
48	b	B	STX (002)	*	** , *** (Break)	
49	n	N	SO (014)	* , ***	***	
50	m	M	CR (013)	*	-1	
51	,	<	-1	-1	-1	
52	.	>	-1	(*) *	-1	
53	/	?	-1	\	-1	
54 Right Shift	-1	-1	-1	-1		
55	Cur.L *	4 ****	*	*	** , *** (PgUp)	**
56	Cur.R *	6 ****	*	*	** , *** (PgDn)	**

- \* - Refer to "Extended Codes" in this section.
- \*\* - Refer to "Special Handling" in this section.
- \*\*\* - Refer to "83-Key Keyboard functions to Cordless Keyboard Mapping Chart."
- \*\*\*\* - Uppercase for cursor keys can be selected by pressing left or right shift or entering the Numlock state (Alt + Fn + N).
- \*\*\*\*\* - When Alt is pressed and the keyboard is in the Numlock state, the upper row of digits is used to enter ASCII codes for generating any character from the extended ASCII character set.

**Cordless-Keyboard Character Codes (Part 3 of 4)**

Key Number	Base Case	Upper Case	Ctrl	Alt	Fn	Alt + Ctrl
57 Alt	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
58	Space	Space	Space	Space	Space	
59 Caps Lock	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	**
60	Ins.	0 ****	-1	*	-1	**
61	Del. *	. ****	-1	*	-1	**
62	Cur.Dn *	2 ****	-1	*	** , *** End	

\* - Refer to "Extended Codes" in this section.  
 \*\* - Refer to "Special Handling" in this section.  
 \*\*\* - Refer to "83-Key Keyboard functions to Cordless Keyboard Mapping Chart."  
 \*\*\*\* - Uppercase for cursor keys can be selected by pressing left or right shift or entering the Numlock state (Alt + Fn + N).  
 \*\*\*\*\* - When Alt is pressed and the keyboard is in the Numlock state, the upper row of digits is used to enter ASCII codes for generating any character from the extended ASCII character set.

#### Cordless-Keyboard Character Codes (Part 4 of 4)

### Extended Codes

An extended code is used for certain functions that cannot be represented in the standard ASCII code. A character code of 000 (Nul) is returned in AL. This indicates that the system or application program should examine a second code that indicates the actual function. This code is returned in AH. This is the same for both the Cordless Keyboard and 83-key keyboard.

Second Code	Function
3	Null Character
15	␣
16 through 25	Alt Q, W, E, R, T, Y, U, I, O, P
30 through 38	Alt A, S, D, F, G, H, J, K, L
44 through 50	Alt Z, X, C, V, B, N, M
59 through 68	Fn + 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0 (Functions 1 through 10)
71	Home
72	Up Arrow
73	Page Up
75	← (Cursor Left)
77	→ (Cursor Right)
79	End
80	Down Arrow
81	Page Down
82	Ins (Insert)
83	Del (Delete)
84 through 93	F11 through F20 (Upper Case F1 through F10)
94 through 103	F21 through F30 (Ctrl F1 through F10)
104 through 113	F31 through F40 (Alt F1 through F10)
114	Fn/E or Ctrl/Fn/P (Start/Stop Echo to Printer)
115	Ctrl ← (Reverse Word)
116	Ctrl → (Advance Word)
117	Ctrl/End [Erase End of Line (EOL)]
118	Ctrl/PgDn [Erase to End of Screen (EOS)]
119	Ctrl/Home (Clear Screen and Home)
120 through 131	Alt/1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, -, = (Keys 2 through 13)
132	Ctrl/PgUp (Top 25 Lines of Text and Home Cur.)
133 through 149	Reserved
150 through 190	Reserved for Non-Keyboard Scan Codes

### Cordless Keyboard Extended Functions

## Shift States

Most shift states are handled within the KEYBOARD routine, transparent to the system or application

program. The current set of active shift states is available by 'calling' an entry point in the ROM **KEYBOARD**-routine. The following keys result in altered shift-states:

## **Shift**

This key temporarily shifts keys 2 thru 13, 16 thru 28, 31 thru 41, and 44 thru 53 to upper case (base case if in Caps Lock state). The **Shift key** temporarily reverses the 'Num Lock' or 'non-Num-Lock' state of keys 42, 55, 56, and 60 thru 62.

## **Ctrl**

This key temporarily shifts keys 3, 7, 12, 14, 16 thru 28, 30 thru 38, 42, 44 thru 50, 55, and 56 to the Ctrl state. The **Ctrl key** is used with the **Alt** and **Del** keys to cause the 'System Reset' function, with the **Scroll Lock** key to cause the 'Break' function, with the **Num Lock key** to cause the 'Pause' function, with the **Alt** and **Cursor Left** or **Right** for 'screen adjustment', with **Alt** and **Ins** to 'activate diagnostics', and with **Alt** and **CapsLock** to 'activate keyboard clicking'. These functions are described in "Special Handling" on the following pages.

## **Alt**

The **Alt key** temporarily shifts keys 2 thru 13, 17 thru 26, 31 thru 39, and 44 thru 50 to the 'Alternate state'. The **Alt key** is used with the **Ctrl** and **Del** keys to cause the 'System Reset' function described in "Special Handling" on the following pages. The **Alt key** is also used with keys 27, 28, 41, and 53 to produce the characters under the key.

The **Alt** key has another use. This key allows the user to enter any character code from 0 to 255 into the system from the keyboard. The user must first put the keyboard in the 'Num Lock' state (concurrently press, first **Alt** then **Fn + n**). Then while holding down the **Alt** key type the decimal value of the character desired using keys 2 thru 11. The **Alt** key is then released. If more than three digits are typed, a modulo-256 result is created. These three digits are interpreted as a character code and are transmitted through the **KEYBOARD** routine to the system or application program. **Alt** is handled internal to the **KEYBOARD** routine.

### **Caps Lock**

This key shifts keys 17 thru 25, 31 thru 39, and 44 thru 50 to 'upper case'. A second press of the **Caps Lock** key reverses the action. **Caps Lock** is handled internal to the **KEYBOARD** routine.

### **Shift-Key Priorities and Combinations**

The following keys are listed in descending priority for translation in Interrupt Hex 48 and Interrupt hex 9 respectively:

1. Interrupt Hex 48.
  - a. **Alt** key
  - b. **Ctrl** key
  - c. **Shift** key
2. Interrupt Hex 9
  - a. **Ctrl**
  - b. **Alt**
  - c. **Shift**

Of the three keys listed, only **Alt** and **Ctrl** are a valid combination. If any other combination of the three keys is used, only the key with the higher priority is recognized by the system.

## **Special Handling**

### **System Reset**

The combination of the **Alt**, **Ctrl**, and **Del** keys causes the **KEYBOARD** routine to initiate the equivalent of a 'System Reset'.

### **Break**

The combination of the **Fn** and **B** keys results in the **KEYBOARD** routine signaling Interrupt Hex 1A. The extended characters (AL = hex 00, AH = hex 00) are returned.

### **Pause**

The combination of the **Fn** and **Q** keys causes the **KEYBOARD**-interrupt routine to loop, waiting for any key to be pressed. This provides a system or application-transparent method of temporarily suspending an operation such as list or print and then resuming the operation by pressing any other key. The key pressed to exit the 'Pause' mode is unused otherwise.

### **Print Screen**

The combination of the **Fn** and **P** keys results in an interrupt, invoking the **PRINT SCREEN** routine. This

routine works in the alphanumeric or graphics mode, with unrecognizable characters printing as blanks.

## Scroll Lock

The combination of the **Fn** and **S** key is interpreted by appropriate application programs to indicate that the cursor-control keys should cause 'windowing' over the text rather than cursor movement. Pressing the 'Scroll Lock' combination a second time reverses the action. The **KEYBOARD** routine simply records the current shift state of 'Scroll Lock'. It is the responsibility of the system or application program to perform the function.

## Functions 1 thru 10

The combination of the **Fn** key (15) and one of keys 2 thru 11 results in the corresponding 'Function' with key 2 being 'F1' up to key 11 being 'F10'.

## Function Lock

Concurrently pressing first the **Fn** key and **Shift** key, and then pressing the **Esc** key causes keys 2 thru 11 to shift to their 'Function' states and remain there until the same combination is pressed again.

## Screen Adjustment

The combination of the **Alt** key, **Ctrl** key, and either the **Left** or **Right** cursor movement key causes the screen to shift one character in the corresponding direction, up to a maximum of four.

## **Enable/Disable Keyboard Click**

The combination of the **Alt**, **Ctrl**, and **Caps Lock** keys causes the keyboard audio feedback (click) to shift between 'on' and 'off'. The Power-On default is 'off'.

## **Run Diagnostics**

The combination of the **Alt**, **Ctrl**, and **Ins** keys causes the system diagnostics stored in ROM to be initiated.

## **Phantom-Key Scan-Code (Hex 55)**

The Phantom-Key scan-code is generated by the keyboard when an invalid combination of three or more keys is pressed. The keys pressed that caused the Phantom-Key scan-code are not put into the keyboard buffer, and are ignored by the keyboard microprocessor. The Phantom-Key scan-code is transmitted to BIOS where it is ignored.

## **Other Characteristics**

The keyboard buffer is large enough to support a fast typist. If a key is pressed when the buffer is full, the character generated is ignored and the 'bell' is sounded. A larger buffer can be specified by modifying words at labels 'Buffer-Start' (hex 480) and 'Buffer-End' (hex 482) to point to another offset within segment hex 40.

The **KEYBOARD** routine suppresses the typematic action of the following keys: **Ctrl**, **Shift**, **Alt**, **Caps Lock**, **Insert**, and **Function**.

Function	Key Combinations	Description
System Reset	Alt + Ctrl + Del	Unconditional system reset
Break	Fn + B	Breaks program execution
Pause	Fn + Q	Resumable pause in program execution
Print Screen	Fn + P	
Function Lock	Fn and Shift then Esc (Held) concurrently)	Locks the number keys as Function keys (F1-F10) and B, Q, P, E, S, and the cursor control keys to their function states
Screen Adjustment	Alt + Ctrl + cursor right or cursor left	Allows the user to adjust the display's image left or right
Keyboard Click	Alt + Ctrl + CapsLock	Enables or disables the keyboard audio feedback click
Run Diagnostics	Alt + Ctrl + Ins	Initiates system ROM diagnostics
Keyboard Adventure Game	Esc	If the first key pressed after the system comes up in Cassette BASIC is Esc (key #1) then the Keyboard Adventure Game will be activated.
Cassette Autoload	Ctrl + Esc	If this is the first key sequence after the system comes up in Cassette BASIC then the screen will display 'Load "CAS1:",R followed by a Carriage Return. This allows a cassette program to be automatically loaded.

## Keyboard Usage

“Keyboard Usage” is a set of guidelines of key-usage when performing commonly-used functions.

Function	Keys	Comment
Home Cursor	Fn Home	Editors; word processors
Return to outermost menu	Fn Home	Menu driven applications
Move cursor up	Up Arrow	Full screen editor, word processor
Page up, scroll backwards 25 lines	Fn PgUp	Editors; word processors
Move cursor left		Text, command entry
Move cursor right		Text, command entry
Scroll to end of text place cursor at end of line	Fn End	Editors; word processors
Move cursor down	Down Arrow	Full screen editor, word processor
Page down, scroll forwards 25 lines and home	Fn PgDn	Editors; word processors
Start/Stop insert text at cursor, shift text right in buffer	Ins	Text, command entry

### Keyboard - Commonly Used Functions (Part 1 of 3)

Function	Keys	Comment
Delete character at cursor	Del	Text, command entry
Destructive backspace	← Key 14	Text, command entry
Tab forward	→	Text entry
Tab reverse	←	Text entry
Clear screen and home	Ctrl Fn Home	
Scroll up	Up Arrow	In scroll lock mode
Scroll down	Down Arrow	In scroll lock mode
Scroll left	←	In scroll lock mode
Scroll right	→	In scroll lock mode
Delete from cursor to EOL (end of line)	Ctrl Fn End	Text, command entry
Exit/Escape	Esc	Editor, 1 level of menu and so on
Start/Stop Echo screen to printer	Fn PrtSc	Any time
Delete from cursor to EOS (end of screen)	Ctrl Fn PgDn	Text, command entry
Advance word	Ctrl →	Text entry
Reverse word	Ctrl ←	Text entry
Window Right	Ctrl →	When text is too wide to fit the screen

### Keyboard - Commonly Used Functions (Part 2 of 3)

Function	Keys	Comment
Window Left	Ctrl 	When text is too wide to fit the screen
Enter insert mode	Ins	Line Editor
Exit insert mode	Ins	Line Editor
Cancel current line	Esc	Command entry, text entry
Suspend system (Pause)	Ctrl Fn Pause	Stop list, stop program, and so on. Resumes on any key.
Break interrupt	Fn Break	Interrupt current process
System reset	Alt Ctrl Del	Reboot
Top of document and home cursor	Ctrl Fn PgUp	Editors, word processors
Standard function keys	Shift Fn/F1 through Fn/F10	Primary function keys
Secondary function keys	Shift F1-F10 Ctrl F1-F10 Alt F1-F10	Extra function keys if 10 are not sufficient.
Extra function keys	Alt keys 2 through 13 (1 through 9, 0) (-, =)	Line Editor
Extra function keys	Alt A through Z	Used when function starts with the same letter as one of the alpha keys.

### Keyboard - Commonly Used Functions (Part 3 of 3)

Function	Key
Carriage return	↵ (Enter)
Line feed	Ctrl ↵ (Enter)
Bell	Ctrl G
Home	Fn Home
Cursor up	Up Arrow
Cursor down	Down Arrow
Cursor left	←
Cursor right	→
Advance one word	Ctrl →
Reverse one word	Ctrl ←
Insert	Ins
Delete	Del
Clear screen	Ctrl Fn Home
Freeze output	Fn Pause
Tab advance	→
Stop Execution (break)	Fn Break
Delete current line	Esc
Delete to end of line	Ctrl Fn End
Position cursor to end of line	Fn End

### BASIC Screen Editor Special Functions

Function	Key
Suspend	Fn Pause
Echo to printer	Fn Echo
Stop echo to printer	Fn Echo
Exit current function (break)	Fn Break
Backspace	← Key 14
Line feed	Ctrl ↵ (Enter)
Cancel line	Esc
Copy character	Fn F1 or →
Copy until match	Fn F2
Copy remaining	Fn F3
Skip character	Del
Skip until match	Fn F4
Enter insert mode	Ins
Exit insert mode	Ins
Make new line the template	Fn F5
String separator in REPLACE	Fn F6
End of file in keyboard input	Fn F6

## DOS Special Functions

## Non-Keyboard Scan-code Architecture

The architecture of the IBM PC<sup>jr</sup> BIOS is designed to also receive scan codes above those generated by the keyboard to accommodate any future device.

The keyboard generates scan codes from hex 1 to 55 and FF. Any scan codes above hex 55 (56 thru 7E for 'make' codes and D6 thru FE for 'break' codes) are processed by BIOS in the following manner:

1. If the incoming 'make' scan code falls within the range of the translate table, whose address is pointed to by BIOS Interrupt Hex 49, it is translated into the corresponding scan code. Any incoming 'break' codes above hex D5 are ignored.

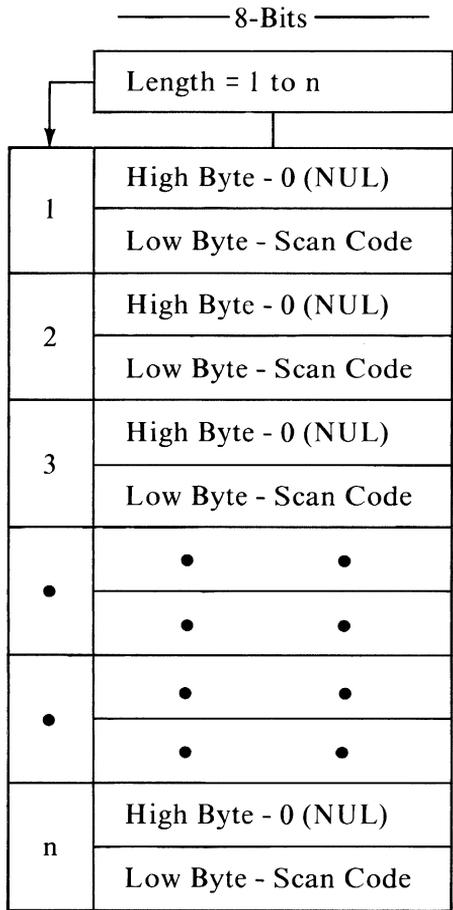
2. If the new translated scan code is less than hex 56, it is processed by BIOS as a keyboard scan-code and the same data is placed in the BIOS keyboard buffer.
3. If the translated scan-code is greater than hex 55 or the incoming scan-code is outside the range of the translate table, hex 40 is added, creating a new extended-scan-code. The new extended-scan-code is then placed in the BIOS keyboard buffer with the character code of 00(null). This utilizes the range hex 96 thru BE for scan codes hex 56 thru 7E respectively.

The default translate-table maps scan codes hex 56 thru 6A to existing keyboard-values. Scan codes hex 6B thru BE are mapped (by adding hex 40) to extended codes of hex AB thru FE, since these are out side the range of the default translate-table.

Users can modify Interrupt Hex 49 to address their own translate table if mapping differences are desired.

The translate table format is:

<b>Description</b>	
<b>0</b>	Length - The number of non-keyboard scan-codes that are mapped within the table (from 1 to n).
<b>1 to n</b>	Word with low-order byte representing the scan-code-mapped values relative to the input values in the range of hex 56 thru 7E.



**Translate Table Format**

With this architecture, all keyboard scan-codes can be intercepted thru Interrupt Hex 9 and all non-keyboard scan-codes can be intercepted thru Interrupt Hex 48.

The following is a chart showing the default values of the translate table in BIOS.

<b>Length = 20 mapped values</b>		
<b>Input Scan Code</b>	<b>Mapped Value</b>	<b>Keyboard Character</b>
86	72	(cursor up)
87	73	PgUp
88	77	(cursor right)
89	81	PgDn
90	80	(cursor down)
91	79	End
92	75	(cursor left)
93	71	Home
94	57	Space
95	28	Enter
96	17	W
97	18	E
98	31	S
99	45	X
100	44	Z
101	43	\
102	30	A
103	16	Q
104	15	Tab
105	1	Esc

**Translate Table Default Values**

<b>Scan Codes (Hex)</b>	<b>Type of Scan Code</b>
1 - 55	Normal Keyboard Scan Code (Make)
56 - 7E	Non-Keyboard Scan Code (Make)
81 - D5	Normal Keyboard Scan Code (Break)
D6 - FE	Non-Keyboard Scan Code (Break)
FF	Keyboard Buffer Full

**Scan-Code Map**

**Notes:**

# BIOS Cassette Logic

## Software Algorithms - Interrupt Hex 15

The CASSETTE routine is called by the request type in AH. The address of the bytes to be 'read' from or 'written' to the tape is specified by DS:BX and the number of bytes to be 'read' or 'written' is specified by CX. The actual number of bytes 'read' is returned in DX. The read block and write block automatically turn the cassette motor on at the start and off at the end. The request types in AH and the cassette status descriptions follow:

Request Type	Function
AH = 0	Turn Cassette Motor On
AH = 1	Turn Cassette Motor Off
AH = 2	Read Tape Block Read CX bytes into memory starting at Address DS:BX Return actual number of bytes read in DX Return Cassette Status in AH
AH = 3	Write Tape Block Write CX bytes onto cassette starting at Address DS:BX Return Cassette Status in AH

### AH Request Types

Cassette Status	Description
AH = 00	No Errors
AH = 01	Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) Error in Read Block
AH = 02	No Data Transitions
AH = 04	No Leader
AH = 80	Invalid Command
<b>Note:</b> The carry flag will be set on any error.	

### AH Cassette Status

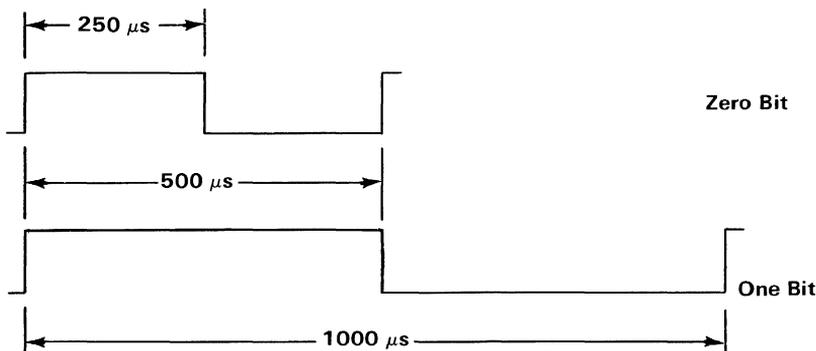
## Cassette Write

The WRITE-BLOCK routine 'writes' a tape block onto the cassette tape. The tape block is described in "Data Record Architecture" later in this section.

The WRITE-BLOCK routine 'turns on' the cassette drive motor and 'writes' the leader (256 bytes of all 1's) to the tape, 'writes' a synchronization bit (0), and then 'writes' a synchronization byte (ASCII character hex 16). Next, the routine 'writes' the number of data bytes specified by CX. After each data block of 256 bytes, a 2-byte cyclic redundancy check (CRC) is 'written'. The data bytes are taken from the memory location 'pointed' at by DS:BX.

The WRITE-BLOCK routine 'disassembles' and 'writes' the byte a bit-at-a-time to the cassette. The method used is to 'set' Timer 2 to the period of the desired data bit. The timer is 'set' to a period of 1.0 millisecond for a 1 bit and 0.5 millisecond for a 0 bit.

The timer is 'set' to mode 3, which means the timer outputs a square wave with a period given by its count register. The timer's period is changed on the fly for each data byte 'written' to the cassette. If the number of data bytes to be 'written' is not an integral multiple of 256, then, after the last desired data byte from memory has been 'written', the data block is extended to 256 bytes of writing multiples of the last data byte. The last block is closed with two CRC bytes as usual. After the last data-block, a trailer consisting of four bytes of all 1 bits is 'written'. Finally, the cassette motor is 'turned off', if there are no errors reported by the routine. All 8259 interrupts are 'disabled' during cassette-write operations.



**Cassette-Write Timing Chart**

## Cassette Read

The READ-BLOCK routine 'turns on' the cassette drive motor and then delays for approximately 0.5 second to allow the motor to come up to speed.

The READ-BLOCK routine then searches for the leader and must detect all 1 bits for approximately 1/4 of the leader length before it can look for the sync (0) bit. After the sync bit is detected, the sync byte

(ASCII character hex 16) is 'read'. If the sync byte is 'read' correctly, the data portion can be 'read'. If a correct sync byte is not found, the routine goes back and searches for the leader again. The data is 'read' a bit-at-a-time and 'assembled' into bytes. After each byte is 'assembled', it is 'written' into memory at location DS:BX and BX is incremented by 1.

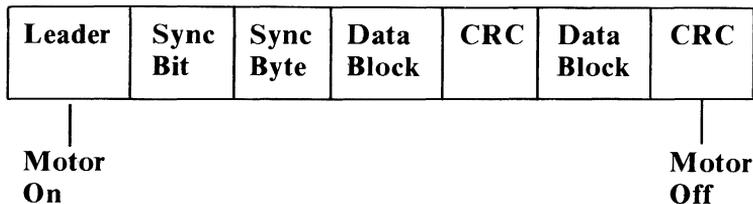
After each multiple of 256 data bytes is 'read', the CRC is 'read' and 'compared' to the CRC generated. If a CRC error is detected, the routine exits with the carry flag 'set' to indicate an error and the status of AH 'set' to hex 01. DX contains the number of bytes 'written' into memory.

All 8259 interrupts are 'disabled' during the cassette-'read' operations.

## Data Record Architecture

The WRITE-BLOCK routine uses the following format to record a tape block onto a cassette tape:

### (CASSETTE TAPE BLOCK)



Cassette Write-Block Format

Component	Description
Leader	256 Bytes (of All 1's)
Sync Bit	One 0 bit
Sync Byte	ASCII Character hex 16
Data Blocks	256 Bytes in Length
CRC	2 Bytes for each Data Block

### Data Record Components

## Error Detection

Error detection is handled through software. A CRC is used to detect errors. The polynomial used is  $G(X) = X^{16} + X^{12} + X^5 + 1$ , which is the polynomial used by the synchronous data link control interface.

Essentially, as bits are 'written' to or 'read' from the cassette tape they are passed through the CRC register in software. After a block of data is 'written', the complemented value of the calculated CRC register is 'written' on the tape. Upon reading the cassette data, the CRC bytes are 'read' and 'compared' to the generated CRC value. If the read CRC does not equal the generated CRC, the processor's carry flag is 'set' and the status of AH is 'set' to hex 01, which indicates a CRC error has occurred. Also, the routine is exited on a CRC error.

## **Notes:**

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Size: .....	D-6
Weight: .....	D-6

Heat Output: .....	D-6
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Size .....	D-8
Weight .....	D-8
Heat Output .....	D-8
Power Cable .....	D-8
Signal Cable .....	D-8
Electrical .....	D-8

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;-----
; <CAVEAT EMPTR>;
;
; THE BIOS ROUTINES ARE MEANT TO BE ACCESSED THROUGH
; SOFTWARE INTERRUPTS ONLY. ANY ADDRESSES PRESENT IN
; THE LISTINGS ARE INCLUDED ONLY FOR COMPLETENESS,
; NOT FOR REFERENCE. APPLICATIONS WHICH REFERENCE
; ABSOLUTE ADDRESSES WITHIN THIS CODE VIOLATE THE
; STRUCTURE AND DESIGN OF BIOS.
;-----
;-----
; EQUATES
;-----
= 0060 PORT_A EQU 60H ; 8255 PORT A ADDR
= 0038 CPUREG EQU 38H ; MASK FOR CPU REG BITS
= 0007 CRTREG EQU 7 ; MASK FOR CRT REG BITS
= 0061 PORT_B EQU 61H ; 8255 PORT B ADDR
= 0062 PORT_C EQU 62H ; 8255 PORT C ADDR
= 0063 CMD_PORT EQU 63H
= 0089 MODE_8255 EQU 10001001B
= 0020 INTA00 EQU 20H ; 8259 PORT
= 0021 INTA01 EQU 21H ; 8259 PORT
= 0020 IOI EQU 20H
= 0040 TIMER EQU 40H
= 0043 TIM_CTL EQU 43H ; 8253 TIMER CONTROL PORT ADDR
= 0040 TIMERO EQU 40H ; 8253 TIMER/CNTER 0 PORT ADDR
= 0061 KB_CTL EQU 61H ; CONTROL BITS FOR KEYBOARD
= 03DA VGA_CTL EQU 3DAH ; VIDEO GATE ARRAY CONTROL PORT
= 00A0 NMI_PORT EQU 0A0H ; NMI CONTROL PORT
= 0080 PORT_B0 EQU 080H
= 03DF PAGREG EQU 03DFH ; CRT/CPU PAGE REGISTER
= 0060 KBPORT EQU 060H ; KEYBOARD PORT
= 4000 DIAG_TABLE_PTR EQU 4000H
= 2000 MINI EQU 2000H
;-----
; DISKETTE EQUATES
;-----
= 00F2 NEC_CTL EQU 0F2H ; CONTROL PORT FOR THE DISKETTE
= 0080 FDC_RESET EQU 80H ; RESETS THE NEC (FLOPPY DISK
; CONTROLLER). 0 RESETS,
; 1 RELEASES THE RESET
= 0020 WD_ENABLE EQU 20H ; ENABLES WATCH DOG TIMER IN NEC
= 0040 WD_STROBE EQU 40H ; STROBES WATCHDOG TIMER
= 0001 DRIVE_ENABLE EQU 01H ; SELECTS AND ENABLES DRIVE
= 00F4 NEC_STAT EQU 0F4H ; STATUS REGISTER FOR THE NEC
= 0020 BUSV_BIT EQU 20H ; BIT = 0 AT END OF EXECUTION PHASE
= 0040 DIO EQU 40H ; INDICATES DIRECTION OF TRANSFER
= 0080 RQM EQU 80H ; REQUEST FOR MASTER
= 00F5 NEC_DATA EQU 0F5H ; DATA PORT FOR THE NEC
;-----
; 8088 INTERRUPT LOCATIONS
;-----
0000 ABS0 SEGMENT AT 0
0008 ; 2#4
0008 NMI_PTR ORG LABEL WORD
000C ; 3#4
000C INT3_PTR ORG LABEL WORD
0014 ; 5#4
0014 INT5_PTR ORG LABEL WORD
0020 ; 8#4
0020 INT_PTR ORG LABEL DWORD
0040 ; 10#4
0040 VIDEO_INT ORG LABEL WORD
0070 ; 1CH#4
0070 INT1C_PTR ORG LABEL WORD
0074 ; 1D#4
0074 PARM_PTR ORG LABEL DWORD ; POINTER TO VIDEO PARMS
0060 ; 18#4
0060 BASIC_PTR ORG LABEL WORD ; ENTRY POINT FOR CASSETTE BASIC
0078 ; 01EH#4
0078 DISK_POINTER ORG LABEL DWORD ; INTERRUPT IEH
007C ; 01FH#4
007C EXT_PTR LABEL DWORD ; LOCATION OF POINTER
0110 ; 044H#4
0110 CSET_PTR ORG LABEL DWORD ; POINTER TO EXTENSION
0120 ; 048H#4
0120 KEY62_PTR ORG LABEL WORD ; POINTER TO 62 KEY KEYBOARD CODE
0124 ; 049H#4
0124 EXST ORG LABEL WORD ; POINTER TO EXT. SCAN TABLE
0204 ; 081H#4
0208 ; 082H#4
0208 INT81 LABEL WORD
0224 ; 089H#4
0224 INT89 LABEL WORD
0400 ; 400H
0400 DATA_AREA LABEL BYTE ; ABSOLUTE LOCATION OF DATA SEGMENT
0400 DATA_WORD LABEL WORD
7C00 ; 7C00H
7C00 BOOT_LOCN ORG LABEL FAR
7C00 ABS0 ENDS

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-----
VIDEO DISPLAY DATA AREA
-----
0049 ?? CRT_MODE DB ? ; CURRENT CRT MODE
004A ??? CRT_COLS DW ? ; NUMBER OF COLUMNS ON SCREEN
004C ??? CRT_LEN DW ? ; LENGTH OF REGEN IN BYTES
004E ??? CRT_START DW ? ; STARTING ADDRESS IN REGEN BUFFER
0050 08 [ CURSOR_POSN DW 8 DUP(?) ; CURSOR FOR EACH OF UP TO 8 PAGES
      ]
      ]

0060 ??? CURSOR_MODE DW ? ; CURRENT CURSOR MODE SETTING
0062 ?? ACTIVE_PAGE DB ? ; CURRENT PAGE BEING DISPLAYED
0063 ??? ADDR_6845 DW ? ; BASE ADDRESS FOR ACTIVE DISPLAY
      ; CARD
0065 ?? CRT_MODE_SET DB ? ; CURRENT SETTING OF THE
      ; CRT MODE REGISTER
0066 ?? CRT_PALLETTE DB ? ; CURRENT PALETTE MASK SETTING
-----
CASSETTE DATA AREA
-----
0067 ??? EDGE_CNT DW ? ; TIME COUNT AT DATA EDGE
0069 ??? CRC_REG DW ? ; CRC REGISTER
006B ?? LAST_VAL DB ? ; LAST INPUT VALUE
-----
TIMER DATA AREA
-----
006C ??? TIMER_LOW DW ? ; LOW WORD OF TIMER COUNT
006E ??? TIMER_HIGH DW ? ; HIGH WORD OF TIMER COUNT
0070 ?? TIMER_OFL DB ? ; TIMER HAS ROLLED OVER SINCE LAST
      ; READ
-----
SYSTEM DATA AREA
-----
0071 ?? BIOS_BREAK DB ? ; BIT 7=1 IF BREAK KEY HAS BEEN HIT
0072 ??? RESET_FLAG DW ? ; WORD=1234H IF KEYBOARD RESET
      ; UNDERWAY
-----
EXTRA DISKETTE DATA AREAS
-----
0074 ?? TRACK0 DB ?
0075 ?? TRACK1 DB ?
0076 ?? TRACK2 DB ?
0077 ??
-----
PRINTER AND RS232 TIME-OUT VARIABLES
-----
0078 04 [ PRINT_TIM_OUT DB 4 DUP(?)
      ]
      ]

007C 04 [ RS232_TIM_OUT DB 4 DUP(?)
      ]
      ]

-----
ADDITIONAL KEYBOARD DATA AREA
-----
0080 ??? BUFFER_START DW ?
0082 ??? BUFFER_END DW ?
0084 ?? INTR_FLAG DB ? ; FLAG TO INDICATE AN INTERRUPT
      ; HAPPENED
-----
62 KEY KEYBOARD DATA AREA
-----
0085 ?? CUR_CHAR DB ? ; CURRENT CHARACTER FOR TYPAMATIC
0086 ?? VAR_DELAY DB ? ; DETERMINES WHEN INITIAL DELAY IS
      ; OVER
= 000F DELAY_RATE EQU 0FH ; INCREASES INITIAL DELAY
0087 ?? CUR_FUNC DB ? ; CURRENT FUNCTION
0088 ?? KB_FLAG_2 DB ? ; 3RD BYTE OF KEYBOARD FLAGS
= 0004 RANGE EQU 4 ; NUMBER OF POSITIONS TO SHIFT
      ; DISPLAY
-----
BIT ASSIGNMENTS FOR KB_FLAG_2
-----
= 0080 FN_FLAG EQU 80H
= 0040 FN_BREAK EQU 40H
= 0020 FN_PENDING EQU 20H
= 0010 FN_LOCK EQU 10H
= 0008 TYPE_OFF EQU 08H
= 0004 HALF_RATE EQU 04H
= 0002 INIT_DELAY EQU 02H
= 0001 PUTCHAR EQU 01H
0089 ?? HORZ_POS DB ? ; CURRENT VALUE OF HORIZONTAL
      ; START PARAM
008A ?? PAGDAT DB ? ; IMAGE OF DATA WRITTEN TO PAGREG
008B DATA ENDS
-----
EXTRA DATA AREA
-----
0000 XXXDATA SEGMENT AT 50H
0000 ?? STATUS_BYTE DB ?
      ; THE FOLLOWING AREA IS USED ONLY DURING DIAGNOSTICS
      ; (POST AND ROM RESIDENT)
0001 ?? DCP_MENU_PAGE DB ? ; TO CURRENT PAGE FOR DIAG. MENU
0002 ??? DCP_ROW_COL DW ? ; CURRENT ROW/COLUMN COORDINATES
      ; FOR DIAG MENU
0004 ?? WRAP_FLAG DB ? ; INTERNAL/EXTERNAL 8250 WRAP
      ; INDICATOR

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0005 ?? MFG_TST DB ? ; INITIALIZATION FLAG
0006 ???? MEM_TOT DW ? ; WORD EQUIV. TO HIGHEST SEGMENT IN
; MEMORY
0008 ???? MEM_DONES DW ? ; CURRENT SEGMENT VALUE FOR
; BACKGROUND MEM TEST
000A ???? MEM_DONEO DW ? ; CURRENT OFFSET VALUE FOR
; BACKGROUND MEM TEST
000C ???? INT1CO DW ? ; SAVE AREA FOR INTERRUPT 1C
; ROUTINE
000E ???? INT1CS DW ? ;
0010 ?? MENU_UP DB ? ; FLAG TO INDICATE WHETHER MENU IS
; ON SCREEN (FF=YES, 0=NO)
0011 ?? DONE128 DB ? ; COUNTER TO KEEP TRACK OF 128 BYTE
; BLOCKS TESTED BY BGMEN
0012 ???? KBDONE DW ? ; TOTAL K OF MEMORY THAT HAS BEEN
; TESTED BY BACKGROUND MEM TEST
;-----
; POST DATA AREA
;-----
0014 ???? IO_ROM_INIT DW ? ; POINTER TO OPTIONAL I/O ROM INIT
; ROUTINE
0016 ???? IO_ROM_SEG DW ? ; POINTER TO IO ROM SEGMENT
0018 ?? POST_ERR DB ? ; FLAG TO INDICATE ERROR OCCURRED
; DURING POST
0019 09 [ ?? MODEM_BUFFER DB 9 DUP(?) ; MODEM RESPONSE BUFFER
; ]
;-----
; (MAX 9 CHARS)
0022 ???? MFG_RTN DW ? ; POINTER TO MFG. OUTPUT ROUTINE
0024 ????
;-----
; SERIAL PRINTER DATA
;-----
0026 ???? SP_FLAG DW ? ;
0028 ?? SP_CHAR DB ? ;
;-----
; THE FOLLOWING SIX ENTRIES ARE
; DATA PERTAINING TO NEW STICK
0029 ???? NEW_STICK_DATA DW ? ;
002B ???? DW ? ; RIGHT STICK DELAY
002D ???? DW ? ; RIGHT BUTTON B DELAY
002F ???? DW ? ; LEFT STICK DELAY
0031 ???? DW ? ; LEFT BUTTON A DELAY
0033 ???? DW ? ; LEFT BUTTON B DELAY
0035 ???? DW ? ; RIGHT STICK LOCATION
0037 ???? DW ? ; UNUSED
0039 ???? DW ? ; UNUSED
003B ???? DW ? ; LEFT STICK POSTITON
003D
;-----
; XXDATA ENDS
;-----
; DISKETTE DATA AREA
;-----
0000 DKDATA SEGMENT AT 60H
0000 ?? NUM_DRIVE DB ?
0001 ?? DUAL DB ?
0002 ?? OPERATION DB ?
0003 ?? DRIVE DB ?
0004 ?? TRACK DB ?
0005 ?? HEAD DB ?
0006 ?? SECTOR DB ?
0007 ?? NUM_SECTOR DB ?
0008 ?? SEC DB ?
; FORMAT ID
0009 08 [ TK_HD_SC DB 8 DUP(0,0,0) ; TRACK, HEAD, SECTOR, NUM OF
; 00
; 00
; 00
; 00
; ]
;-----
; SECTOR
; BUFFER FOR READ AND WRITE OPERATION
= 0200 DK_BUF_LEN EQU 512 ; 512 BYTES/SECTOR
0029 0200 [ READ_BUF DB DK_BUF_LEN DUP(0)
; 00
; ]
;-----
0229 0100 [ WRITE_BUF DB (DK_BUF_LEN/2) DUP(60H,0BH)
; 6D
; 0B
; ]
;-----
; INFO FLAGS
0429 ?? REQUEST_IN DB ? ; SELECTION CHARACTER
042A ?? DK_EXISTED DB ?
042B ?? DK_FLAG DB ?
042C ???? RAN_NUM DW ?
042E ???? SEED DW ?
;-----
; SPEED TEST VARIABLES
0430 ???? DK_SPEED DW ?
0432 ???? TIM_1 DW ?
0434 ???? TIM_L_1 DW ?
0436 ???? TIM_2 DW ?
0438 ???? TIM_L_2 DW ?
043A ???? FRACT_H DW ?
043C ???? FRACT_L DW ?
043E ???? PART_CYCLE DW ?
0440 ???? WHOLE_CYCLE DW ?
0442 ???? HALF_CYCLE DW ?

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006D B4 05      MOV     AH,005H      ; SET SF, CF, ZF, AND AF FLAGS ON
006F 9E          SAHF
0070 73 4C      JNC     L4           ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF CF NOT SET
0072 75 4A      JNZ     L4           ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF ZF NOT SET
0074 7B 48      JNP     L4           ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF PF NOT SET
0076 79 46      JNS     L4           ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF SF NOT SET
0078 9F          LAHF
0079 B1 05      MOV     CL,5         ; LOAD CNT REG WITH SHIFT CNT
007B D2 EC      SHR     AH,CL        ; SHIFT AF INTO CARRY BIT POS
007D 73 3F      JNC     L4           ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF AF NOT SET
007F 80 40      MOV     AL,40H       ; SET THE OF FLAG ON
0081 D0 E0      SHL     AL,1         ; SETUP FOR TESTING
0083 71 39      JNO     L4           ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF OF NOT SET
0085 32 E4      XOR     AH,AH        ; SET AH = 0
0087 9E          SAHF
0088 76 34      JBE     L4           ; CLEAR SF, CF, ZF, AND PF
                                ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF CF ON
                                ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF ZF ON
                                ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF SF ON
008A 78 32      JS      L4           ; LOAD FLAG IMAGE TO AH
008C 7A 30      JP      L4           ; LOAD CNT REG WITH SHIFT CNT
008E 9F          LAHF
008F B1 05      MOV     CL,5         ; SHIFT 'AF' INTO CARRY BIT POS
0091 D2 EC      SHR     AH,CL        ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF ON
0093 72 29      JC      L4           ; CHECK THAT 'OF' IS CLEAR
0095 D0 E4      SHL     AH,1         ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF ON
0097 70 25      JO      L4           ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF ON
                                ;----- READ/WRITE THE 8088 GENERAL AND SEGMENTATION REGISTERS
                                ; WITH ALL ONE'S AND ZEROES'S.
0099 B8 FFFF      MOV     AX,OFFFHH    ; SETUP ONE'S PATTERN IN AX
009C F9          STC
009D 8E D8      L2:    MOV     DS,AX        ; WRITE PATTERN TO ALL REGS
009F 8C DB      MOV     BX,DS
00A1 8E C3      MOV     ES,BX
00A3 8C C1      MOV     CX,ES
00A5 8E D1      MOV     SS,CX
00A7 8C D2      MOV     DX,SS
00A9 8B E2      MOV     SP,DX
00AB 8B EC      MOV     BP,SP
00AD 8B F5      MOV     SI,BP
00AF 8B FE      MOV     DI,SI
00B1 73 07      JNC     L3           ; PATTERN MAKE IT THRU ALL REGS
00B3 33 C7      XOR     AX,DI        ; NO - GO TO ERR ROUTINE
00B5 75 07      JNZ     L4
00B7 FB          CLC
00B8 EB E3      JMP     L2
00BA 0B C7      L3:    OR      AX,DI        ; ZERO PATTERN MAKE IT THRU?
00BC 74 0C      JZ      L5           ; YES - GO TO NEXT TEST
00BE BA 0010    L4:    MOV     DX,0010H    ; HANDLE ERROR
00C1 B0 00      MOV     AL,0
00C3 E3        OUT     DX,AL        ; ERROR 0001
00C4 42        INC     DX
00C5 EE        OUT     DX,AL
00C6 FE C0    INC     AL
00C8 EE        OUT     DX,AL
00C9 F4        HLT
                                ;-----
00CA          L5:
                                ;-----
                                ; TEST 2
                                ; 8255 INITIALIZATION AND TEST
                                ; DESCRIPTION
                                ; FIRST INITIALIZE 8255 PROG.
                                ; PERIPHERAL INTERFACE. PORTS A&B
                                ; ARE LATCHED OUTPUT
                                ; BUFFERS. C IS INPUT.
                                ; MFG. ERR. CODE =0002H
                                ;-----
00CA B0 FE      MOV     AL,0FEH     ; SEND FE TO MFG
00CC E6 10      OUT     10H,AL
00CE B0 89      MOV     AL,MODE_8255
00D0 E6 63      OUT     CMD_PORT,AL ; CONFIGURES I/O PORTS
00D2 2B C0      SUB     AX,AX        ; TEST PATTERN SEED = 0000
00D4 8A C4      L6:    MOV     AL,AH
00D6 E6 60      OUT     PORT_A,AL   ; WRITE PATTERN TO PORT A
00D8 E4 60      IN      AL,PORT_A   ; READ PATTERN FROM PORT A
00DA E6 61      OUT     PORT_B,AL   ; WRITE PATTERN TO PORT B
00DC E4 61      IN      AL,PORT_B   ; READ OUTPUT PORT
00DE 3A C4      CMP     AL,AH        ; DATA AS EXPECTED?
00E0 75 06      JNE     L7          ; IF NOT, SOMETHING IS WRONG
00E2 FE C4      INC     AH           ; MAKE NEW DATA PATTERN
00E4 75 EE      JNZ     L6          ; LOOP TILL 255 PATTERNS DONE
00E6 EB 05      JMP     SHORT L8    ; CONTINUE IF DONE
00E8 B3 02      L7:    MOV     BL,02H     ; SET ERROR FLAG (BH=00 NOW)
00EA E9 09BC R  JMP     E_MSG       ; GO ERROR ROUTINE
00ED 32 C0      L8:    XOR     AL,AL
00EF E6 60      OUT     KBPORT,AL   ; CLEAR KB PORT
00F1 E4 E2      IN      AL,PORT_C   ;
00F3 24 08      AND     AL,0000100BH ; 64K CARD PRESENT?
00F5 B0 1B      MOV     AL,1BH      ; PORT SETTING FOR 64K SYS
00F7 75 02      JNZ     L9          ;
00F9 B0 3F      MOV     AL,3FH      ; PORT SETTING FOR 128K SYS
00FB BA 03DF    L9:    MOV     DX,PAGREG
00FE EE        OUT     DX,AL
00FF B0 0D      MOV     AL,00001101B ; INITIALIZE OUTPUT PORTS
0101 E6 61      OUT     PORT_B,AL

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-----
; PART 3
; SET UP VIDEO GATE ARRAY AND 6845 TO GET MEMORY WORKING
-----
0103 B0 FD          MOV     AL,OFDH          ;
0105 E6 10          OUT     10H,AL          ;
0107 BA 03D4        MOV     DX,03D4H        ; SET ADDRESS OF 6845
010A BB F0A4 R      MOV     BX,OFFSET VIDEO_PARMS ; POINT TO 6845 PARMS
010D B9 0010 90     MOV     CX,00040        ; SET PARM LEN
0111 32 E4          XOR     AH,AH           ; AH IS REG #
0113 8A C4          L10:   MOV     AL,AH         ; GET 6845 REG #
0115 EE            OUT     DX,AL          ;
0116 42            INC     DX              ; POINT TO DATA PORT
0117 FE C4          INC     AH              ; NEXT REG VALUE
0119 2E: BA 07      MOV     AL,CS:[BX]     ; GET TABLE VALUE
011C EE            OUT     DX,AL          ; OUT TO CHIP
011D 43            INC     BX              ; NEXT IN TABLE
011E 4A            DEC     DX              ; BACK TO POINTER REG
011F E2 F2          LOOP   L10             ;
; START VGA WITHOUT VIDEO ENABLED
0121 BA 03DA        MOV     DX,VGA_CTL     ; SET ADDRESS OF VGA
0124 EC            IN      AL,DX          ; BE SURE ADDR/DATA FLAG IS
; IN THE PROPER STATE
0125 B9 0005        MOV     CX,5           ; # OF REGISTERS
0128 32 E4          XOR     AH,AH          ; AH IS REG COUNTER
012A 8A C4          L11:   MOV     AL,AH         ; GET REG #
012C EE            OUT     DX,AL          ; SELECT IT
012D 32 C0          XOR     AL,AL          ; SET ZERO FOR DATA
012F EE            OUT     DX,AL          ;
0130 FE C4          INC     AH              ; NEXT REG
0132 E2 F6          LOOP   L11             ;
-----
; TEST 4
; PLANAR BOARD ROS CHECKSUM TEST
; DESCRIPTION
; A CHECKSUM TEST IS DONE FOR EACH ROS
; MODULE ON THE PLANAR BOARD TO
; MFG ERROR CODE =0003H MODULE AT ADDRESS
; F000:0000 ERROR
; 0004H MODULE AT ADDRESS
; F800:0000 ERROR
-----
0134 B0 FC          MOV     AL,0FCH        ;
0136 E6 10          OUT     10H,AL        ; MFG OUT=FC
; CHECK MODULE AT F000:0 (LENGTH 32K)
0138 33 F6          XOR     SI,S1          ; INDEX OFFSET WITHIN SEGMENT OF
; FIRST BYTE
013A 8C C8          MOV     AX,CS          ; SET UP STACK SEGMENT
013C 8E D0          MOV     SS,AX          ;
013E 8E D8          MOV     DS,AX          ; LOAD DS WITH SEGMENT OF ADDRESS
; SPACE OF BIOS/BASIC
0140 B9 8000        MOV     CX,8000H       ; NUMBER OF BYTES TO BE TESTED, 32K
0143 BC 001B R      MOV     SP,OFFSET Z1   ; SET UP STACK POINTER SO THAT
; RETURN WILL COME HERE
0146 E9 FEED R      JMP     ROS_CHECKSUM   ; JUMP TO ROUTINE WHICH PERFORMS
; CRC CHECK
0149 74 06          L12:   JZ      L13        ; MODULE AT F000:0 OK, GO CHECK
; OTHER MODULE AT F000:8000
014B BB 0003        MOV     BX,0003H       ; SET ERROR CODE
014E E9 09BC R      JMP     E_MSG          ; INDICATE ERROR
0151 B9 8000        L13:   MOV     CX,8000H       ; LOAD COUNT (S1 POINTING TO START
; OF NEXT MODULE AT THIS POINT)
0154 E9 FEED R      L14:   JMP     ROS_CHECKSUM   ;
0157 74 06          JZ      L15            ; PROCEED IF NO ERROR
0159 BB 0004        MOV     BX,0004H       ; INDICATE ERROR
015C E9 09BC R      JMP     E_MSG          ;
015F              L15:
-----
; TEST 5
; BASE 2K READ/WRITE STORAGE TEST
; DESCRIPTION
; WRITE/READ/VERIFY DATA PATTERNS
; AA,55, AND 00 TO 1ST 2K OF STORAGE
; AND THE 2K JUST BELOW 64K (CRT BUFFER)
; VERIFY STORAGE ADDRESSABILITY.
; ON EXIT SET CRT PAGE TO 3. SET
; TEMPORARY STACK ALSO.
; MFG. ERROR CODE 04XX FOR SYSTEM BOARD MEM.
; 05XX FOR 64K ATTRIB CD. MEM
; 06XX FOR ERRORS IN BOTH
; (XX= ERROR BITS)
-----
015F B0 FB          MOV     AL,0FBH        ;
0161 E6 10          OUT     10H,AL        ; SET MFG FLAG=FB
0163 B9 0400        MOV     CX,0400H       ; SET FOR 1K WORDS, 2K BYTES
0166 33 C0          XOR     AX,AX          ;
0168 8E C0          MOV     ES,AX          ; LOAD ES WITH 0000 SEGMENT
016A E9 0B59 R      JMP     PODSTG         ;
016D 75 19          L16:   JNZ     L20           ; BAD STORAGE FOUND
016F B0 FA          MOV     AL,0FAH       ; MFG OUT=FA
0171 E6 10          OUT     10H,AL        ;
0173 B9 0400        MOV     CX,400H        ; 1024 WORDS TO BE TESTED IN THE
; REGEN BUFFER
0176 E4 60          IN      AL,PORT_A      ; WHERE IS THE REGEN BUFFER?
0178 3C 1B          CMP     AL,1BH         ; TOP OF 64K?
017A BB 0FB0        MOV     AX,0FB0H       ; SET POINTER TO THERE IF IT IS
017D 74 02          JE      L18            ;
017F B4 1F          MOV     AH,1FH        ; OR SET POINTER TO TOP OF 128K
0181 8E C0          L18:   MOV     ES,AX          ;
0183 E9 0B59 R      JMP     PODSTG         ;
0186 74 23          L19:   JZ      L23            ;

```

```

018B B7 04          L20:  MOV     BH,04H          ; ERROR 04...
018A E4 62          IN      AL,PORT_C        ; GET CONFIG BITS
018C 24 08          AND     AL,00001000B    ; TEST FOR ATTRIB CARD PRESENT
018E 74 06          JZ      L21              ; WORRY ABOUT ODD/EVEN IF IT IS
0190 8A D9          MOV     BL,CL           ;
0192 0A D9          OR      BL,CH           ;
0194 EB 12          JMP     SHORT L22       ; COMBINE ERROR BITS IF IT ISN'T
0196 80 FC 02      L21:  CMP     AH,02          ;
0199 8A D9          MOV     BL,CL           ; EVEN BYTE ERROR? ERR 04XX
019B 74 08          JE      L22             ;
019D FE C7          INC     BH              ; MAKE INTO 05XX ERR
019F 0A DD          OR      BL,CH           ; MOVE AND POSSIBLY COMBINE
                                ; ERROR BITS
01A1 80 FC 01      CMP     AH,1            ; ODD BYTE ERROR
01A4 74 02          JE      L22             ;
01A6 FE C7          INC     BH              ; MUST HAVE BEEN BOTH
                                ; - MAKE INTO 06XX
01AB E9 09BC R     L22:  JMP     E_MSG           ; JUMP TO ERROR OUTPUT ROUTINE
                                ; RETEST HIGH 2K USING B8000 ADDRESS PATH
01AB 80 F9          L23:  MOV     AL,0F9H        ; MFG OUT =F9
01AD E6 10          OUT     10H,AL          ;
01AF B9 0400      MOV     CX,0400H        ; 1K WORDS
01B2 B8 BB80      MOV     AX,0BB80H       ; POINT TO AREA JUST TESTED WITH
                                ; DIRECT ADDRESSING
01B5 8E C0          MOV     ES,AX           ;
01B7 E9 0859 R     JMP     PODSTG          ;
01BA 74 06          JZ      L25             ;
01BC BB 0005      MOV     BX,0005H        ; ERROR 0005
01BF E9 09BC R     JMP     E_MSG           ;
                                ; ---- SETUP STACK SEG AND SP
01C2 BB 0030      L25:  MOV     AX,0030H        ; GET STACK VALUE
01C5 8E D0          MOV     SS,AX           ; SET THE STACK UP
01C7 BC 0100 R    MOV     SP,OFFSET TOS   ; STACK IS READY TO GO
01CA 33 C0          XOR     AX,AX           ; SET UP DATA SEG
01CC 8E D8          MOV     DS,AX           ;
                                ; ---- SETUP CRT PAGE
01CE C7 06 0462 R 0007 ; MOV     DATA_WORD[ACTIVE_PAGE-DATA],07
                                ; ---- SET PRELIMINARY MEMORY SIZE WORD
01D4 BB 0040      MOV     BX,64           ;
01D7 E4 62          IN      AL,PORT_C        ;
01D9 24 08          AND     AL,08H          ; 64K CARD PRESENT?
01DB B0 1B          MOV     AL,1BH          ; PORT SETTING FOR 64K SYSTEM
01DD 75 05          JNZ     L26             ; SET TO 64K IF NOT
01DF 83 C3 40      ADD     BX,64           ; ELSE SET FOR 128K
01E2 B0 3F          MOV     AL,3FH          ; PORT SETTING FOR 128K SYSTEM
01E4 89 1E 0415 R  L26:  MOV     DATA_WORD[TRUE_MEM-DATA],BX
01E8 A2 048A R     MOV     DATA_AREA[PGADAT-DATA],AL
                                ; -----
                                ; PART 6
                                ;
                                ; INTERRUPTS
                                ;
                                ; DESCRIPTION
                                ;
                                ; 32 INTERRUPTS ARE INITIALIZED TO POINT TO A
                                ; DUMMY HANDLER. THE BIOS INTERRUPTS ARE LOADED.
                                ; DIAGNOSTIC INTERRUPTS ARE LOADED
                                ; SYSTEM CONFIGURATION WORD IS PUT IN MEMORY.
                                ; THE DUMMY INTERRUPT HANDLER RESIDES HERE.
                                ; -----
                                ;
                                ; ASSUME DS:XXDATA
01EB BB ---- R     MOV     AX,XXDATA
01EE 8E D8          MOV     DS,AX
01F0 C6 06 0005 R F8 ; MOV     MFG_TST,0F8H    ; SET UP MFG CHECKPOINT FROM THIS
                                ; POINT
01F5 E8 E6D8 R     CALL    MFG_UP           ; UPDATE MFG CHECKPOINT
01FB C7 06 0022 R 0A61 R ; MOV     MFG_RTIN,OFFSET MFG_OUT
01FE 8C C8          MOV     AX,CS
0200 A3 0024 R     MOV     MFG_RTIN+2,AX   ; SET DOUBLEWORD POINTER TO MFG.
                                ; ERROR OUTPUT ROUTINE SO DIAGS.
                                ; DON'T HAVE TO DUPLICATE CODE
                                ;
                                ; ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:ASBO
0203 BB 0000      MOV     AX,0
0206 8E D8          MOV     DS,AX
                                ; ---- SET UP THE INTERRUPT VECTORS TO TEMP INTERRUPT
0208 B9 00FF      MOV     CX,255          ; FILL ALL INTERRUPTS
020B 2B FF          SUB     DI,D1           ; FIRST INTERRUPT LOCATION IS 0000
020D 8E C7          MOV     ES,D1           ; SET ES=0000 ALSO
020F BB F815 R     D3:  MOV     AX,OFFSET D11   ; MOVE ADDR OF INTR PROC TO TBL
0212 AB          STOSW
0213 8C C8          MOV     AX,CS           ; GET ADDR OF INTR PROC SEG
0215 AB          STOSW
0216 E2 F7          LOOP   D3              ; VECTBLO
0218 C7 06 0124 R 109D R ; MOV     EXST,OFFSET EXTAB ; SET UP EXT. SCAN TABLE
                                ; SET UP BIOS INTERRUPTS
021E BF 0040 R     MOV     DI,OFFSET VIDEO_INT ; SET UP VIDEO INT
0221 E          PUSH   CS
0222 1F          POP    DS              ; PLACE CS IN DS
0223 BE FF03 R     MOV     SI,OFFSET VECTOR_TABLE+16
0226 B9 0010      MOV     CX,16
0229 A5          D4:  MOVSW
                                ; MOVE INTERRUPT VECTOR TO LOW
                                ; MEMORY
022A 47          INC    DI
022B 47          INC    DI
022C E2 FB          LOOP  D4              ; REPEAT FOR ALL 16 BIOS INTERRUPTS
                                ; SET UP DIAGNOSTIC INTERRUPTS
022E BF 0200      MOV     DI,0200H        ; START WITH INT. 80H
0231 BE 4000      MOV     SI,DIAG_TABLE_PTR ; POINT TO ENTRY POINT TABLE
0234 B9 0010      MOV     CX,16           ; 16 ENTRIES
0237 A5          D5:  MOVSW
                                ; MOVE INTERRUPT VECTOR TO LOW
                                ; MEMORY

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0238 47          INC D1
0239 47          INC D1          ; POINT TO NEXT VECTOR ENTRY
023A E2 FB      LOOP D5          ; REPEAT FOR ALL 16 BIOS INTERRUPTS
023C 8E D9      MOV DS,CX          ; SET DS TO ZERO
023E C7 06 0204 R 1863 R  MOV INTB1,OFFSET LOCATEI
0244 C7 06 0208 R 1A2A R  MOV INTB2,OFFSET PRNT3
024A C7 06 0224 R 18A5 R  MOV INTB9,OFFSET JOYSTICK
;-----
; SET UP DEFAULT EQUIPMENT DETERMINATION WORD
; BIT 15,14 = NUMBER OF PRINTERS ATTACHED
; BIT 13 = 1 = SERIAL PRINTER PRESENT
; BIT 12 = GAME I/O ATTACHED
; BIT 11,10,9 = NUMBER OF RS232 CARDS ATTACHED
; BIT 8 = DMA (0=DMA PRESENT, 1=NO DMA ON SYSTEM)
; BIT 7,6 = NUMBER OF DISKETTE DRIVES
; 00=1, 01=2, 10=3, 11=4 ONLY IF BIT 0 = 1
; BIT 5,4 = INITIAL VIDEO MODE
; 00 - UNUSED
; 01 - 40X25 BW USING COLOR CARD
; 10 - 80X25 BW USING COLOR CARD
; 11 - 80X25 BW USING BW CARD
; BIT 3,2 = PLANAR RAM SIZE (10=48K,11=64K)
; BIT 1 NOT USED
; BIT 0 = 1 (1PL DISKETTE INSTALLED)
;-----
0250 BB 1118     ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:ABS0
                MOV BX,1118H          ;DEFAULT GAME10,40X25,NO DMA,48K ON
                ; PLANAR
0253 E4 62      IN AL,PORT_C
0255 24 08      AND AL,08H          ; 64K CARD PRESENT
0257 75 03      JNZ D55          ; NO, JUMP
0259 80 CB 04   OR BL,4            ; SET 64K ON PLANAR
025C 89 1E 0410 R D55: MOV DATA_WORD[EQUIP_FLAG-DATA],BX
;-----
; TEST 7
; INITIALIZE AND TEST THE 8259 INTERRUPT CONTROLLER CHIP
; MFG ERR. CODE 07XX (XX=00, DATA PATH OR INTERNAL FAILURE,
; XX=ANY OTHER BITS ON=UNEPECTED INTERRUPTS)
;-----
0260 E8 E6D8 R  CALL MFG_UP          ; MFG CODE=F7
                ASSUME DS:ABS0,CS:CODE
                MOV AL,13H          ; ICW1 - RESET EDGE SENSE CIRCUIT,
                ; SET SINGLE 8259 CHIP AND ICW4 READ
0265 E6 20     OUT INTA00,AL
0267 B0 08     MOV AL,8            ; ICW2 - SET INTERRUPT TYPE 8 (8-F)
0269 E6 21     OUT INTA01,AL
026B B0 09     MOV AL,9            ; ICW4 - SET BUFFERED MODE/SLAVE
                ; AND 8086 MODE
026D E6 21     OUT INTA01,AL
;-----
; TEST ABILITY TO WRITE/READ THE MASK REGISTER
;-----
026F B0 00     MOV AL,0            ; WRITE ZEROES TO IMR
0271 8A D8     MOV BL,AL          ; PRESET ERROR INDICATOR
0273 E6 21     OUT INTA01,AL      ; DEVICE INTERRUPTS ENABLED
0275 E4 21     IN AL,INTA01      ; READ IMR
0277 0A C0     OR AL,AL          ; IMR = 0?
0279 75 18     JNZ GERROR        ; NO - GO TO ERROR ROUTINE
027B B0 FF     MOV AL,0FFH      ; DISABLE DEVICE INTERRUPTS
027D E6 21     OUT INTA01,AL      ; WRITE ONES TO IMR
027F E4 21     IN AL,INTA01      ; READ IMR
0281 04 01     ADD AL,1          ; ALL IMR BITS ON?
                ; (ADD SHOULD PRODUCE 0)
0283 75 0E     JNZ GERROR        ; NO - GO TO ERROR ROUTINE
;-----
; CHECK FOR HOT INTERRUPTS
;-----
; INTERRUPTS ARE MASKED OFF. NO INTERRUPTS SHOULD OCCUR.
; STI ; ENABLE EXTERNAL INTERRUPTS
0285 FB      MOV CX,50H
0286 B9 0050   HOT1: LOOP HOT1          ; WAIT FOR ANY INTERRUPTS
0289 E2 FE     MOV BL,DATA_AREA[INTR_FLAG-DATA] ; DID ANY INTERRUPTS
028B 8A 1E 0484 R ; OCCUR?
                OR BL,BL
028F 0A DB     JZ END_TESTG      ; NO - GO TO NEXT TEST
0291 74 05     GERROR: MOV BH,07H ; SET 07 SECTION OF ERROR MSG
0293 B7 07     MOV E_MSG
0295 E9 05BC R JMP E_MSG
0298          END_TESTG:
                ; FIRE THE DISKETTE WATCHDOG TIMER
0298 B0 E0     MOV AL,WD_ENABLE+WD_STROBE+FDC_RESET
029A E6 F2     OUT OF2H,AL
029C B0 A0     MOV AL,WD_ENABLE+FDC_RESET
029E E6 F2     OUT OF2H,AL
                ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:ABS0
;-----
; 8253 TIMER CHECKOUT
; DESCRIPTION
; VERIFY THAT THE TIMERS (0, 1, AND 2) FUNCTION PROPERLY.
; THIS INCLUDES CHECKING FOR STUCK BITS IN ALL THE TIMERS,
; THAT TIMER 1 RESPONDS TO TIMER 0 OUTPUTS, THAT TIMER 0
; INTERRUPTS WHEN IT SHOULD, AND THAT TIMER 2'S OUTPUT WORKS
; AS IT SHOULD
; THERE ARE 7 POSSIBLE ERRORS DURING THIS CHECKOUT.
; BL VALUES FOR THE CALL TO E_MSG INCLUDE:
; 0) STUCK BITS IN TIMER 0
; 1) TIMER 1 DOES NOT RESPOND TO TIMER 0 OUTPUT
; 2) TIMER 0 INTERRUPT DOES NOT OCCUR
; 3) STUCK BITS IN TIMER 1
; 4) TIMER 2 OUTPUT INITIAL VALUE IS NOT LOW
; 5) STUCK BITS IN TIMER 2
; 6) TIMER 2 OUTPUT DOES NOT GO HIGH ON TERMINAL COUNT

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;-----
; INITIALIZE TIMER 1 AND TIMER 0 FOR TEST
;-----
02A0 EB E608 R CALL MFG_UP ; MFG CKPOINT=F6
02A3 BB 0176 MOV AX,0176H ; SET TIMER 1 TO MODE 3 BINARY
02A8 BB FFFF MOV BX,OFFFHH ; INITIAL COUNT OF FFFF
02A9 EB FFE0 R CALL INIT_TIMER ; INITIALIZE TIMER 1
02AC BB 0036 MOV AX,0036H ; SET TIMER 0 TO MODE 3 BINARY
;-----
02AF EB FFE0 R CALL INIT_TIMER ; INITIALIZE TIMER 0
;-----
; SET BIT 5 OF PORT A0 SO TIMER 1 CLOCK WILL BE PULSED BY THE
; TIMER 0 OUTPUT RATHER THAN THE SYSTEM CLOCK.
;-----
02B2 B0 20 MOV AL,00100000B
02B4 E6 A0 OUT OA0H,AL
;-----
; CHECK IF ALL BITS GO ON AND OFF IN TIMER 0 (CHECK FOR STUCK
; BITS)
;-----
02B6 B4 00 MOV AH,0 ; TIMER 0
02B8 EB 036C R CALL BITS_ON_OFF ; LET SUBROUTINE CHECK IT
02BB 73 05 JNB TIMER1_NZ ; NO STUCK BITS (CARRY FLAG NOT SET)
02BD B3 00 MOV BL,0 ; STUCK BITS IN TIMER 0
02BF E9 0362 R JMP TIMER_ERROR
;-----
; SINCE TIMER 0 HAS COMPLETED AT LEAST ONE COMPLETE CYCLE,
; TIMER 1 SHOULD BE NON-ZERO. CHECK THAT THIS IS THE CASE.
;-----
02C2 ; TIMER1_NZ:
02C2 E4 41 IN AL,TIMER+1 ; READ LSB OF TIMER 1
02C4 8A E0 MOV AH,AL ; SAVE LSB
02C6 E4 41 IN AL,TIMER+1 ; READ MSB OF TIMER 1
02C8 3D FFFF CMP AX,OFFFHH ; STILL FFFF?
02CB 75 05 JNE TIMER0_INTR ; NO - TIMER 1 HAS BEEN BUMPED
02CD B3 01 MOV BL,1 ; TIMER 1 WAS NOT BUMPED BY TIMER 0
02CF E9 0362 R JMP TIMER_ERROR
;-----
; CHECK FOR TIMER 0 INTERRUPT
;-----
02D2 ; TIMER0_INTR:
02D2 FB STI ; ENABLE MASKABLE EXT INTERRUPTS
02D3 E4 21 IN AL,INTA01
02D5 24 FE AND AL,0FEH ; MASK ALL INTRs EXCEPT LVL 0
02D7 20 06 0484 R AND DATA_AREA[INTR_FLAG-DATA],AL ; CLEAR INT RECEIVED
02DB E6 21 OUT INTA01,AL ; WRITE THE 8259 IMR
02DD B9 FFFF MOV CX,OFFFHH ; SET LOOP COUNT
02E0 ; WAIT_INTR_LOOP:
02E0 F6 06 0484 R 01 TEST DATA_AREA[INTR_FLAG-DATA],1 ; TIMER 0 INT OCCUR?
02E5 75 06 JNE RESET_INTRS ; YES - CONTINUE
02E7 E2 F7 LOOP WAIT_INTR_LOOP ; WAIT FOR INTR FOR SPECIFIED TIME
02E9 B3 02 MOV BL,2 ; TIMER 0 INTR DIDN'T OCCUR
02EB EB 75 JMP SHORT_TIMER_ERROR
;-----
; HOUSEKEEPING FOR TIMER 0 INTERRUPTS
;-----
02ED ; RESET_INTRS:
02ED FA CLI
; SET TIMER INT. TO POINT TO MFG. HEARTBEAT ROUTINE IF IN MFG MODE
02EE BA 0201 MOV DX,201H
02F1 EC IN AL,DX
02F2 24 F0 AND AL,0F0H
02F4 3C 10 CMP AL,10H ; SYS TEST MODE?
02F6 74 04 JE D6
02F8 0A C0 OR AL,AL ; OR BURN-IN MODE
02FA 75 11 JNZ TIME_1
02FC C7 06 0020 R 188D R D6: MOV INT_PTR,OFFSET_MFG_TICK ; SET TO POINT TO MFG.
; ROUTINE
0302 C7 06 0070 R 188D R MOV INTIC_PTR,OFFSET_MFG_TICK ; ALSO SET USER TIMER INT
; FOR DIAGS. USE
;-----
0308 B0 FE MOV AL,0FEH
030A E6 21 OUT INTA01,AL
030C FB STI
;-----
; RESET D5 OF PORT A0 SO THAT THE TIMER 1 CLOCK WILL BE
; PULSED BY THE SYSTEM CLOCK.
;-----
030D B0 00 TIME_1: MOV AL,0 ; MAKE AL = 00
030F E6 A0 OUT OA0H,AL
;-----
; CHECK FOR STUCK BITS IN TIMER 1
;-----
0311 B4 01 MOV AH,1 ; TIMER 1
0313 EB 036C R CALL BITS_ON_OFF ; LET SUBROUTINE CHECK IT
0316 73 04 JNB TIMER2_INIT ; NO STUCK BITS
0318 B3 03 MOV BL,3 ; STUCK BITS IN TIMER 1
031A EB 46 JMP SHORT_TIMER_ERROR
;-----
; INITIALIZE TIMER 2
;-----
031C ; TIMER2_INIT:
031C BB 02B6 MOV AX,02B6H ; SET TIMER 2 TO MODE 3 BINARY
031F BB FFFF MOV BX,OFFFHH ; INITIAL COUNT
0322 EB FFE0 R CALL INIT_TIMER
;-----
; SET PB0 OF PORT_B OF 8255 (TIMER 2 GATE)
;-----
0325 E4 61 IN AL,PORT_B ; CURRENT STATUS
0327 0C 01 OR AL,00000010B ; SET BIT 0 - LEAVE OTHERS ALONE
0329 E6 61 OUT PORT_B,AL

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-----
                                CHECK FOR STUCK BITS IN TIMER 2
-----
0328 B4 02      MOV     AH,2          ; TIMER 2
032D EB 036C R  CALL    BITS_ON_OFF
0330 73 04      JNB    REINIT_T2     ; NO STUCK BITS
0332 83 05      MOV     BL,5         ; STUCK BITS IN TIMER 2
0334 EB 2C      JMP     SHORT TIMER_ERROR
-----
                                RE_INITIALIZE TIMER 2 WITH MODE 0 AND A SHORT COUNT
-----
0336
REINIT_T2:
; DROP GATE TO TIMER 2
0336 E4 61      IN     AL,PORT_B     ; CURRENT STATUS
0338 24 FE      AND    AL,1111110B  ; RESET BIT 0 - LEAVE OTHERS ALONE
033A E6 61      OUT    PORT_B,AL
033C BB 02B0     MOV    AX,02B0H     ; SET TIMER 2 TO MODE 0 BINARY
033F BB 000A     MOV    BX,000AH     ; INITIAL COUNT OF 10
0342 EB FFE0 R  CALL    INIT_TIMER
-----
                                CHECK PC5 OF PORT_C OF 8255 TO SEE IF THE OUTPUT OF TIMER 2
                                IS LOW
-----
0345 E4 62      IN     AL,PORT_C     ; CURRENT STATUS
0347 24 20     AND    AL,00100000B ; MASK OFF OTHER BITS
0349 74 04      JZ     CK2_ON        ; IT'S LOW
034B 83 04      MOV    BL,4         ; PC5 OF PORT_C WAS HIGH WHEN IT
034D EB 13      JMP    SHORT TIMER_ERROR ; SHOULD HAVE BEEN LOW
; TURN GATE BACK ON
CK2_ON: IN     AL,PORT_B     ; CURRENT STATUS
034F E4 61      OR     AL,0000001B  ; SET BIT 0 - LEAVE OTHERS ALONE
0351 0C 01      OUT    PORT_B,AL
0353 E6 61
-----
                                CHECK PC5 OF PORT_C TO SEE IF THE OUTPUT OF TIMER 2 GOES
                                HIGH
-----
0355 B9 000A     MOV    CX,000AH     ; WAIT FOR OUTPUT GO HIGH, SHOULD
0358 E2 FE      CK2_LO: LOOP        ; BE LONGER THAN INITIAL COUNT
035A E4 62      IN     AL,PORT_C     ; CURRENT STATUS
035C 24 20     AND    AL,00100000B ; MASK OFF ALL OTHER BITS
035E 75 57     JNZ    POD13_END    ; IT'S HIGH - WE'RE DONE!
0360 83 06      MOV    BL,6         ; TIMER 2 OUTPUT DID NOT GO HIGH
-----
                                8253 TIMER ERROR OCCURRED. SET BH WITH MAJOR ERROR
                                INDICATOR AND CALL E_MSG TO INFORM THE SYSTEM OF THE ERROR.
                                (BL ALREADY CONTAINS THE MINOR ERROR INDICATOR TO TELL
                                WHICH PART OF THE TEST FAILED.)
-----
TIMER_ERROR:
0362          MOV     BH,8          ; TIMER ERROR INDICATOR
0364 EB 09BC R  CALL    E_MSG
0367 EB 4E      JMP    SHORT POD13_END
-----
                                BITS ON/OFF SUBROUTINE - USED FOR DETERMINING IF A
                                PARTICULAR TIMER'S BITS GO ON AND OFF AS THEY SHOULD.
                                THIS ROUTINE ASSUMES THAT THE TIMER IS USING BOTH THE LSB
                                AND THE MSB.
                                CALLING PARAMETER:
                                (AH) = TIMER NUMBER (0, 1, OR 2)
                                RETURNS:
                                (CF) = 1 IF FAILED
                                (CF) = 0 IF PASSED
                                REGISTERS AX, BX, CX, DX, DI, AND SI ARE ALTERED.
-----
LATCHES LABEL  BYTE
0369 00          DB     00H          ; LATCH MASK FOR TIMER 0
036A 40          DB     40H          ; LATCH MASK FOR TIMER 1
036B 80          DB     80H          ; LATCH MASK FOR TIMER 2
-----
BITS_ON_OFF PROC NEAR
036C 33 DB       XOR    BX,BX          ; INITIALIZE BX REGISTER
036E 33 F6       XOR    SI,SI          ; 1ST PASS - SI = 0
0370 BA 0040     MOV    DX,TIMER      ; BASE PORT ADDRESS FOR TIMERS
0373 02 D4       ADD    DL,AH
0375 BF 0369 R  MOV    DI,OFFSET LATCHES ; SELECT LATCH MASK
0378 23 C0       XOR    AL,AL          ; CLEAR AL
037A 86 C4       XCHG  AL,AH          ; AH -> AL
037C 03 F8       ADD    DI,AX          ; TIMER LATCH MASK INDEX
; 1ST PASS - CHECKS FOR ALL BITS TO COME ON
; 2ND PASS - CHECKS FOR ALL BITS TO GO OFF
OUTER_LOOP:
037E          MOV     CX,8          ; OUTER LOOP COUNTER
037E B9 0008     MOV    CX,8
0381          INNER_LOOP:
0381 51          PUSH   CX            ; SAVE OUTER LOOP COUNTER
0382 B9 FFFF     MOV    CX,OFFFH     ; INNER LOOP COUNTER
TST_BITS:
0385          MOV     AL,CS:DIJ    ; TIMER LATCH MASK
0385 2E BA 05     OUT    TIM_CTL,AL   ; LATCH TIMER
0388 50          PUSH   AX
038B 58          POP    AX
038C EC          IN     AL,DX        ; READ TIMER LSB
038D 0B F6     OR     SI,SI
038F 75 0D     JNE    SECOND       ; SECOND PASS
0391 0C 01     OR     AL,01H        ; TURN LS BIT ON
0393 0A D8     OR     BL,AL         ; TURN 'ON' BITS ON
0395 EC          IN     AL,DX        ; READ TIMER MSB
0396 0A F8     OR     BH,AL         ; TURN 'ON' BITS ON
0398 81 FB FFFF  CMP    BX,OFFFH     ; ARE ALL TIMER BITS ON?
039C EB 07      JMP    SHORT TST_CMP ; DON'T CHANGE FLAGS
-----

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039E
039E 22 DB      SECOND: AND BL,AL      ; CHECK FOR ALL BITS OFF
03A0 EC        IN AL,DX      ; READ MSB
03A1 22 FB      AND BH,AL    ; TURN OFF BITS
03A3 0B DB      OR BX,BX     ; ALL OFF?
03A5
03A5 74 07      TST_CMP: JE CHK_END   ; YES - SEE IF DONE
03A7 E2 DC      LOOP TST_BITS ; KEEP TRYING
03A9 59        POP CX        ; RESTORE OUTER LOOP COUNTER
03AA E2 D5      LOOP INNER_LOOP ; TRY AGAIN
03AC F9        STC          ; ALL TRIES EXHAUSTED - FAILED TEST
03AD C3        RET
03AE
03AE 59        POP CX        ; POP FORMER OUTER LOOP COUNTER
03AF 46        INC SI       ;
03B0 83 FE 02   CMC SI,2     ;
03B3 75 C9      JNE OUTER_LOOP ; CHECK FOR ALL BITS TO GO OFF
03B5 F8        CLC          ; TIMER BITS ARE WORKING PROPERLY
03B6 C3        RET
03B7
03B7          BITS_ON_OFF ENDP
03B7          POD13_END:

```

-----  
CRT ATTACHMENT TEST

- ```

; 1. INIT CRT TO 40X25 - BW
; 2. CHECK FOR VERTICAL AND VIDEO ENABLES, AND CHECK
;    TIMING OF SAME
; 3. CHECK VERTICAL INTERRUPT
; 4. CHECK RED, BLUE, GREEN, AND INTENSIFY DOTS
; 5. INIT TO 40X25 - COLOR
; MFG. ERROR CODE 09XX (XX-SEE COMMENTETS IN CODE)

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= A0AC          MAVT EQU 0A0A0ACH ; MAXIMUM TIME FOR VERT/VERT
                ; (NOMINAL + 10%)
= C460          MIVT EQU 0C460H   ; MINIMUM TIME FOR VERT/VERT
                ; (NOMINAL - 10%)
                ; NOMINAL TIME IS B286H FOR 60 Hz.
= 00C8          EPF EQU 200      ; NUMBER OF ENABLES PER FRAME

03B7 E8 E6DB R  CALL MFG_UP      ; MFG CHECKPOINT= F5
03BA FA        CLI
03BB 80 70      MOV AL,01110000B ; SET TIMER 1 TO MODE 0
03BD E6 43      OUT TIM_CTL,AL
03BF B9 8000    MOV CX,8000H
03C2 E2 FE      Q1: LOOP Q1      ; WAIT FOR MODE SET TO "TAKE"
03C4 80 00      MOV AL,00H
03C6 E6 41      OUT TIMER+1,AL ; SEND FIRST BYTE TO TIMER
03C8 2B C0      SUB AX,AX     ; SET MODE 40X25 - BW
03CA CD 10      INT 10H
03CC 8B 0507    MOV AX,0507H ; SET TO VIDEO PAGE 7
03CF CD 10      INT 10H
03D1 BA 03DA    MOV DX,03DAH ; SET ADDRESSING TO VIDEO ARRAY
03D4 2B C9      SUB CX,CX
                ; LOOK FOR VERTICAL
03D6 EC        Q2: IN AL,DX      ; GET STATUS
03D7 A8 08      TEST AL,00001000B ; VERTICAL.THERE YET?
03D9 75 06      JNE Q3        ; CONTINUE IF IT IS
03DB E2 F9      LOOP Q2       ; KEEP LOOKING TILL COUNT EXHAUSTED
03DD 83 00      MOV BL,00
03DF EB 4C      JMP SHORT Q115 ; NO VERTICAL = ERROR 0900
                ; GOT VERTICAL - START TIMER
03E1 32 C0      Q3: XOR AL,AL
03E3 E6 41      OUT TIMER+1,AL ; SEND 2ND BYTE TO TIMER TO START
03E5 2B DB      SUB BX,BX     ; INIT. ENABLE COUNTER
                ; WAIT FOR VERTICAL TO GO AWAY
03E7 33 C9      XOR CX,CX
03E9 EC        Q4: IN AL,DX      ; GET STATUS
03EA A8 08      TEST AL,00001000B ; VERTICAL STILL THERE?
03EC 74 06      JZ Q5        ; CONTINUE IF IT'S GONE
03EE E2 F9      LOOP Q4       ; KEEP LOOKING TILL COUNT EXHAUSTED
03F0 B3 01      MOV BL,01H
03F2 EB 39      JMP SHORT Q115 ; VERTICAL STUCK ON = ERROR 0901
                ; NOW START LOOKING FOR ENABLE TRANSITIONS
03F4 2B C9      Q5: SUB CX,CX
03F6 EC        Q6: IN AL,DX      ; GET STATUS
03F7 A8 01      TEST AL,00000001B ; ENABLE ON YET?
03F9 75 0A      JNE Q7        ; GO ON IF IT IS
03FB A8 08      TEST AL,00001000B ; VERTICAL ON AGAIN?
03FD 75 22      JNE Q11     ; CONTINUE IF IT IS
03FF E2 F5      LOOP Q6       ; KEEP LOOKING IF NOT
0401 B3 02      MOV BL,02H
0403 EB 28      JMP SHORT Q115 ; ENABLE STUCK OFF = ERROR 0902
                ; MAKE SURE VERTICAL WENT OFF WITH ENABLE GOING ON
0405 A8 08      Q7: TEST AL,00001000B ; VERTICAL OFF?
0407 74 04      JZ Q8        ; GO ON IF IT IS
0409 B3 03      MOV BL,03H
040B EB 20      JMP SHORT Q115 ; VERTICAL STUCK ON = ERROR 0903
                ; NOW WAIT FOR ENABLE TO GO OFF
040D 2B C9      Q8: SUB CX,CX
040F EC        Q9: IN AL,DX      ; GET STATUS
0410 A8 01      TEST AL,00000001B ; ENABLE OFF YET?
0412 74 06      JE Q10       ; PROCEED IF IT IS
0414 E2 F9      LOOP Q9       ; KEEP LOOKING IF NOT YET LOW
0416 B3 04      MOV BL,04H
0418 EB 13      JMP SHORT Q115 ; ENABLE STUCK ON = ERROR 0904
                ; ENABLE HAS TOGGLED, BUMP COUNTER AND TEST FOR NEXT VERTICAL
041A 43        Q10: INC BX      ; BUMP ENABLE COUNTER
041B 74 04      JZ Q11       ; IF COUNTER WRAPS, ERROR
041D A8 08      TEST AL,00001000B ; DID ENABLE GO LOW BECAUSE OF
041F 74 D3      JZ Q5        ; VERTICAL?
                ; IF NOT, LOOK FOR ANOTHER ENABLE
                ; TOGGLE

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; HAVE HAD COMPLETE VERTICAL-VERTICAL CYCLE, NOW TEST RESULTS
0421 80 40 Q11: MOV AL,40H LATCH TIMER1
0423 E6 43 OUT TIM_CTL,AL
0425 81 FB 00C8 CMP BX,EPF NUMBER OF ENABLES BETWEEN
; VERTICALS O.K.?
0429 74 04 JE Q12
042B 83 05 MOV BL,05H Q12
042D EB 74 Q115: JMP SHORT Q22 WRONG # ENABLES = ERROR 0905
042F E4 41 Q12: IN AL,TIMER+1 GET TIMER VALUE LOW
0431 8A E0 MOV AH,AL SAVE IT
0433 90 NOP
0434 E4 41 IN AL,TIMER+1 GET TIMER HIGH
0436 86 E0 XCHG AH,AL
0438 FB 00C8 STI INTERRUPTS BACK ON
0439 90 NOP
043A 3D A0AC CMP AX,MAVT
043D 7D 04 JGE Q13
043F B3 06 MOV BL,06H
0441 EB 60 JMP SHORT Q22 VERTICALS TOO FAR APART
; = ERROR 0906
0443 3D C460 Q13: CMP AX,MIVT
0446 7E 04 JLE Q14
0448 B3 07 MOV BL,07H
044A EB 57 JMP SHORT Q22 VERTICALS TOO CLOSE TOGETHER
; = ERROR 0907
; TIMINGS SEEM O.K., NOW CHECK VERTICAL INTERRUPT (LEVEL 5)
044C 2B C9 Q14: SUB CX,CX SET TIMEOUT REG
044E E4 21 IN AL,INTA01
0450 24 DF AND AL,11011111B UNMASK INT. LEVEL 5
0452 E6 21 OUT INTA01,AL
0454 20 06 0484 R AND DATA_AREA(INTR_FLAG-DATA),AL
0458 FB 00C8 STI ENABLE INTS.
0459 F6 06 0484 R 20 Q15: TEST DATA_AREA(INTR_FLAG-DATA),00100000B ; SEE IF INTR.
; 5 HAPPENED YET
045E 75 06 JNZ Q16 GO ON IF IT DID
0460 E2 F7 LOOP Q15 ; KEEP LOOKING IF IT DIDN'T
0462 B3 08 MOV BL,08H
0464 EB 30 JMP SHORT Q22 NO VERTICAL INTERRUPT
; = ERROR 0908
0466 E4 21 Q16: IN AL,INTA01 DISABLE INTERRUPTS FOR LEVEL 5
0468 0C 20 OR AL,00100000B
046A E6 21 OUT INTA01,AL
; SEE IF RED, GREEN, BLUE AND INTENSIFY DOTS WORK
; FIRST, SET A LINE OF REVERSE VIDEO, INTENSIFIED BLANKS INTO VIDEO
; BUFFER
046C 8B 09DB MOV AX,09DBH ; WRITE CHARS, BLOCKS
046F 8B 077F MOV BX,077FH ; PAGE 7, REVERSE VIDEO,
; HIGH INTENSITY
0472 B9 0028 MOV CX,40 ; 40 CHARACTERS
0475 CD 10 INT 10H
0477 33 C0 XOR AX,AX ; START WITH BLUE DOTS
0479 2B C9 Q17: SUB CX,CX
047B EE OUT DX,AL ; SET VIDEO ARRAY ADDRESS FOR DOTS
; SEE IF DOT COMES ON
047C EC Q18: IN AL,DX ; GET STATUS
047D AB 10 TEST AL,00010000B ; DOT THERE?
047F 75 08 JNZ Q19 ; GO LOOK FOR DOT TO TURN OFF
0481 E2 F9 LOOP Q18 ; CONTINUE TESTING FOR DOT ON
0483 B3 10 MOV BL,10H
0485 0A DC OR BL,AH ; OR IN DOT BEING TESTED
0487 EB 1A JMP SHORT Q22 ; DOT NOT COMING ON = ERROR 091X
; ( X=0, BLUE; X=1, GREEN;
; X=2, RED; X=3, INTENSITY)
; SEE IF DOT GOES OFF
0489 2B C9 Q19: SUB CX,CX
048B EC Q20: IN AL,DX ; GET STATUS
048C AB 10 TEST AL,00010000B ; IS DOT STILL ON?
048E 74 08 JE Q21 ; GO ON IF DOT OFF
0490 E2 F9 LOOP Q20 ; ELSE, KEEP WAITING FOR DOT
; TO GO OFF
0492 B3 20 MOV BL,20H
0494 0A DC OR BL,AH ; OR IN DOT BEING TESTED
0496 EB 08 JMP SHORT Q22 ; DOT STUCK ON = ERROR 092X
; (X=0, BLUE; X=1, GREEN;
; X=2, RED; X=3, INTENSITY)
; ADJUST TO POINT TO NEXT DOT
0498 FE C4 Q21: INC AH
049A 80 FC 04 CMP AH,4 ; ALL 4 DOTS DONE?
049D 74 09 JE Q23 ; GO END
049F 8A C4 MOV AL,AH
04A1 EB D6 JMP Q17 ; GO LOOK FOR ANOTHER DOT
04A3 B7 09 MOV BH,09H ; SET HSB OF ERROR CODE
04A5 E9 09BC R JMP E_MSG
; DONE WITH TEST RESET TO 40X25 - COLOR
04A8 EB 138B R Q23: CALL DS:DATA
04AB 8B 0001 MOV AX,0001H ; INIT TO 40X25 - COLOR
04AE CD 10 INT 10H
04B0 8B 0507 MOV AX,0507H ; SET TO VIDEO PAGE 7
04B3 CD 10 INT 10H
04B5 B1 3E 0072 R 1234 CMP RESET_FLAG,1234H ; WARM START?
04B8 74 03 JE Q24 ; BYPASS PUTTING UP POWER-ON SCREEN
04BD EB 0C21 R CALL PUT_LOGO ; PUT LOGO ON SCREEN

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048D E8 0C21 R      CALL    PUT_LOGO      ; PUT LOGO ON SCREEN
04C0 B0 76          Q24: MOV     AL,0111010B ; RE-INIT TIMER 1
04C2 E6 43          OUT     TIM_CTL,AL   ;
04C4 B0 00          MOV     AL,00H      ;
04C6 E6 41          OUT     TIMER+1,AL  ;
04C8 90            NOP
04C9 90            NOP
04CA E6 41          OUT     TIMER+1,AL  ;
04CC E8 E6D8 R      CALL    DS:ABD0     ;
04CF 33 C0          ASSUME MFG_UP       ; MFG CHECKPOINT=F4
04D1 8E D8          XOR     AX,AX
04D3 C7 06 0008 R OF78 R MOV     NMI_PTR,OFFSET KBDNMI ; SET INTERRUPT VECTOR
04D9 C7 06 0120 R F068 R MOV     KEY62_PTR,OFFSET KEY_SCAN_SAVE ; SET VECTOR FOR
                                ; POD INT HANDLER

04DF 0E            PUSH   CS
04E0 58            POP    AX
04E1 A3 0122 R      MOV     KEY62_PTR+2,AX
                                ASSUME DS:DATA
04E4 E8 138B R      CALL    D05        ; SET DATA SEGMENT
04E7 BE 001E R      MOV     SI,OFFSET KB_BUFFER ; SET KEYBOARD PARMS
04EA 89 36 001A R  MOV     BUFFER_HEAD,SI
04EE 89 36 001C R  MOV     BUFFER_TAIL,SI
04F2 89 36 0080 R  MOV     BUFFER_START,SI
04F6 83 C6 20      ADD     SI,32
04F8 89 36 00B2 R  MOV     BUFFER_END,SI ; SET DEFAULT BUFFER OF 32 BYTES
04FD E4 A0          IN     AL,0A0H     ; CLEAR NMI F/F
04FF B0 80          MOV     AL,80H    ; ENABLE NMI
0501 E6 A0          OUT    0A0H,AL    ;
                                ; IF A KEY IS STUCK, THE BUFFER SHOULD FILL WITH THAT KEY'S CODE
                                ; THIS WILL BE CHECKED LATER
                                ;-----
                                ; MEMORY SIZE DETERMINE AND TEST
                                ; THIS ROUTINE WILL DETERMINE HOW MUCH MEM
                                ; IS ATTACHED TO THE SYSTEM (UP TO 640KB)
                                ; AND SET "MEMORY_SIZE" AND "REAL_MEMORY"
                                ; WORDS IN THE DATA AREA.
                                ;
                                ; AFTER THIS, MEMORY WILL BE EITHER TESTED
                                ; OR CLEARED, DEPENDING ON THE CONTENTS OF
                                ; "RESET_FLAG"
                                ; MFG_ERROR CODES
                                ; -0AXX PLANAR BD ERROR
                                ; -0BXX 64K CD ERROR
                                ; -0CX errors IN BOTH
                                ; ODD AND EVEN BYTES
                                ; IN A 128K SYS
                                ; -1YXX MEMORY ABOVE 128K
                                ; Y=SEGMENT HAVING TROUBLE
                                ; XX= ERROR BITS
                                ;-----
                                ASSUME DS:DATA
0503 E8 E6D8 R      CALL    MFG_UP     ; MFG CHECKPOINT=F3
0506 B8 0040        MOV     BX,64      ; START WITH BASE 64K
0509 E4 62          IN     AL,PORT_C   ; GET CONFIG BYTE
050B A8 08          TEST   AL,00001000B ; SEE IF 64K CARD INSTALLED
050D 75 03          JNE    Q25        ; (BIT 4 WILL BE 0 IF CARD PLUGGED)
050F 83 C3 40      ADD     BX,64      ; ADD 64K
0512 53            PUSH   BX          ; SAVE K COUNT
0513 83 EB 10      SUB     BX,16      ; SUBTRACT 16K CRT REFRESH SPACE
0516 89 1E 0013 R MOV     [MEMORY_SIZE],BX ; LOAD "CONTIGUOUS MEMORY" WORD
051A 58            POP    BX
051B BA 2000        MOV     DX,2000H   ; SET POINTER TO JUST ABOVE 128K
051E 28 FF          SUB     DI,DI      ; SET DI TO POINT TO BEGINNING
0520 B9 AA55        MOV     CX,0AA55H ; LOAD DATA PATTERN
0523 8E C2          MOV     ES,DX     ; SET SEGMENT TO POINT TO MEMORY
                                ; SPACE
0525 26: 89 0D      MOV     ES:[DI],CX ; SET DATA PATTERN TO MEMORY
0528 B0 0F          MOV     AL,0FH    ; SET AL TO ODD VALUE
052A 26: 8B 05      MOV     AX,ES:[DI] ; GET DATA PATTERN BACK FROM MEM
052D 33 C1          XOR     AX,CX     ; SEE IF DATA MADE IT BACK
052F 75 0C          JNZ   Q27        ; NO? THEN END OF MEM HAS BEEN
                                ; REACHED
0531 81 C2 1000     ADD     DX,1000H  ; POINT TO BEGINNING OF NEXT 64K
0535 83 C3 40      ADD     BX,64     ; ADJUST TOTAL MEM. COUNTER
0538 B0 FE A0      CMP     DH,0A0H   ; PAST 640K YET?
053B 75 E6          JNE    Q26        ; CHECK FOR ANOTHER BLOCK IF NOT
053D 89 1E 0015 R MOV     [TRUE_MEM],BX ; LOAD "TOTAL MEMORY" WORD
                                ; SIZE HAS BEEN DETERMINED, NOW TEST OR CLEAR ALL OF MEMORY
0541 B8 0004        MOV     AX,4      ; 4 KB KNOWN OK AT THIS POINT
0544 E8 05BC R      CALL    Q35
0547 BA 0080        MOV     DX,0080H ; SET POINTER TO JUST ABOVE
                                ; LOWER 2K
054A B9 7800        MOV     CX,7800H ; TEST 30K WORDS (60KB)
054D BE C2          MOV     ES,DX
054F 51            PUSH   CX
0550 53            PUSH   BX
0551 50            PUSH   AX
0552 E8 0859 R      CALL    PODSTG    ; TEST OR FILL MEM
0555 74 03          JZ     Q29
0557 E9 0603 R      JMP     Q39        ; JUMP IF ERROR
055A 58            POP    AX
055B 5B            POP    BX
055C 59            POP    CX
055D 80 FD 78      CMP     CH,78H    ; RECOVER
                                ; WAS THIS A 60 K PASS
0560 9C            PUSHF
0561 05 003C        ADD     AX,60     ; BUMP GOOD STORAGE BY 60 KB
0564 9D            POPF
0565 74 03          JE     Q30
0567 05 0002        ADD     AX,2      ; ADD 2 FOR A 62K PASS
056A E8 05BC R      CALL    Q35
056D 3B C3          CMP     AX,BX    ; ARE WE DONE YET?
056F 75 03          JNE    Q31
0571 E9 0640 R      JMP     Q43        ; ALL DONE, IF 50

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0574 3D 0080          Q31:  CMP     AX,128          ; DONE WITH 1ST 128K?
0577 74 1E            JE      Q32              ; GO FINISH REST OF MEM.
0579 BA 0F80          MOV     DX,0F80H         ; SET POINTER TO FINISH 1ST 64 KB
057C B9 0400          MOV     CX,0400H
057F 9E C2            MOV     ES,DX
0581 50              PUSH   AX
0582 53              PUSH   BX
0583 52              PUSH   DX
0584 E8 0B59 R        CALL   PODSTG           ; GO TEST/FILL
0587 75 7A          JNZ    Q39
0589 5A              POP    DX
058A 5B              POP    BX
058B 58              POP    AX
058C 05 0002          ADD    AX,2              ; UPDATE GOOD COUNT
058F BA 1000          MOV     DX,1000H         ; SET POINTER TO 2ND 64K BLOCK
0592 B9 7C00          MOV     CX,7C00H         ; 62K WORTH
0595 EB B6            JMP     Q28              ; GO TEST IT
0597 BA 2000          Q32:  MOV     DX,2000H         ; POINT TO BLOCK ABOVE 128K
059A 3B D8          Q33:  CMP     BX,AX            ; COMPARE GOOD MEM TO TOTAL MEM
059C 75 03          JNE    Q34
059E E9 0640 R        JMP     Q43              ; EXIT IF ALL DONE
05A1 B9 4000          Q34:  MOV     CX,4000H         ; SET FOR 32KB BLOCK
05A4 9E C2            MOV     ES,DX
05A6 50              PUSH   AX
05A7 53              PUSH   BX
05A8 52              PUSH   DX
05A9 E8 0B59 R        CALL   PODSTG           ; GO TEST/FILL
05AC 75 55          JNZ    Q39
05AE 5A              POP    DX
05AF 5B              POP    BX
05B0 58              POP    AX
05B1 05 0020          ADD    AX,32              ; BUMP GOOD MEMORY COUNT
05B4 E8 058C R        CALL   Q35              ; DISPLAY CURRENT GOOD MEM
05B7 80 C6 08        ADD    DH,08H           ; SET POINTER TO NEXT 32K
05BA EB DE            JMP     Q33              ; AND MAKE ANOTHER PASS

-----
          SUBROUTINE FOR PRINTING TESTED
          MEMORY OK MSG ON THE CRT
          CALL PARAMS: AX = K OF GOOD MEMORY
          (IN HEX)
-----
05BC                Q35:  PROC    NEAR
05BC E8 138B R        CALL   D05              ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING
05BF 81 3E 0072 R 1234  RESET_FLAG,1234H       ; WARM START?
05C5 74 3B          JE      Q35E            ; NO PRINT ON WARM START
05C7 53              PUSH   BX
05C8 51              PUSH   CX
05C9 52              PUSH   DX
05CA 50              PUSH   AX
05CB B4 02          MOV     AH,2              ; SAVE WORK REGS
05CD BA 1421        MOV     DX,1421H         ; SET CURSOR TOWARD THE END OF
05D0 B7 07          MOV     BH,7              ; ROW 20 (ROW 20, COL. 33)
05D2 C0 10          INT    10H              ; PAGE 7
05D4 58              POP    AX
05D5 50              PUSH   AX
05D6 B8 000A        MOV     BX,10             ; SET UP FOR DECIMAL CONVERT
05D9 B9 0003        MOV     CX,3              ; OF 3 NIBBLES
05DC 33 D2          Q36:  XOR     DX,DX
05DE F7 F3          DIV    BX                 ; DIVIDE BY 10
05E0 80 CA 30        OR     DL,30H            ; MAKE INTO ASCII
05E3 52              PUSH   DX
05E4 E2 F6          LOOP   Q36               ; SAVE
05E6 B9 0003        MOV     CX,3
05E9 58              Q37:  POP    AX
05EA E8 18BA R        CALL   PRT_HEX
05ED E2 FA          LOOP   Q37
05EF B9 0003        MOV     CX,3
05F2 BE 0025 R        MOV     SI,OFFSET F3B    ; PRINT " KB"
05F5 2E: BA 04      Q38:  MOV     AL,CS:[SI]
05F8 46              INC    SI
05F9 E8 18BA R        CALL   PRT_HEX
05FC E2 F7          LOOP   Q38
05FE 58              POP    AX
05FF 5A              POP    DX
0600 59              POP    CX
0601 5B              POP    BX
0602 C3              Q35E: RET
0603                Q35:  ENDP
          ; ON ENTRY TO MEMORY ERROR ROUTINE, CX HAS ERROR BITS
          ; AH HAS ODD/EVEN INFO, OTHER USEFUL INFO ON THE STACK
0603 5A          Q39:  POP    DX              ; POP SEGMENT POINTER TO DX
          ; (HEADING DOWNHILL, DON'T CARE
          ; ABOUT STACK)
0604 B1 FA 2000      CMP     DX,2000H         ; ABOVE 128K (THE SIMPLE CASE)
0608 7C 0E          JL     Q40              ; GO DO ODD/EVEN-LESS THAN 128K
060A 8A D9          MOV     BL,CL            ; FORM ERROR BITS ("XX")
060C 0A DD          OR     BL,CH
060E B1 04          MOV     CL,4              ; ROTATE MOST SIGNIFIGANT
          ; NIBBLE OF SEGMENT
          ; TO LOW NIBBLE OF DH
0610 D2 EE          SHR    DH,CL
0612 B7 10          MOV     BH,10H
0614 0A FE          OR     BH,DH
0616 EB 20          JMP     SHORT 042        ; FORM "1Y" VALUE
0618 B7 0A          Q40:  MOV     BH,0AH           ; ERROR 0A...
061A E4 62          IN     AL,PORT_C         ; GET CONFIG BITS
061C 24 08          AND    AL,00001000B     ; TEST FOR ATTRIB CARD PRESENT
061E 74 06          JZ     Q41              ; WORRY ABOUT ODD/EVEN IF IT IS
0620 8A D9          MOV     BL,CL
0622 0A DD          OR     BL,CH
0624 EB 12          JMP     SHORT 042        ; COMBINE ERROR BITS IF IT ISN'T

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0626 80 FC 02      041:  CMP    AH,02      ; EVEN BYTE ERROR? ERR OAXX
0629 8A D9          MOV    BL,CL
062B 74 0B          JE     042
062D FE C7          INC    BH           ; MAKE INTO OBXX ERR
062F 0A DD          OR     BL,CH       ; MOVE AND COMBINE ERROR BITS
0631 80 FC 01      CMP    AH,1        ; ODD BYTE ERROR
0634 74 02          JE     042
0636 FE C7          INC    BH           ; MUST HAVE BEEN BOTH
                                - MAKE INTO OCXX

063B BE 0035 R     042:  MOV    SI,OFFSET MEM_ERR
063B E8 09BC R     CALL   E_MSG       ; LET ERROR ROUTINE FIGURE OUT
                                WHAT TO DO

063E FA           CLI
063F F4           HLT

0640

043:
-----
; KEYBOARD TEST
; DESCRIPTION
; NMI HAS BEEN ENABLED FOR QUITE A FEW
; SECONDS NOW. CHECK THAT NO SCAN CODES
; HAVE SHOWN UP IN THE BUFFER. (STUCK
; KEY) IF THEY HAVE, DISPLAY THEM AND
; POST ERROR.
; MFG_ERR CODE
; 2000 STRAY NMI INTERRUPTS OR KEYBOARD
; RECEIVE ERRORS
; 21XX CARD FAILURE
; XX=01, KB DATA STUCK HIGH
; XX=02, KB DATA STUCK LOW
; XX=03, NO NMI INTERRUPT
; 22XX STUCK KEY (XX=SCAN CODE)
-----
; ASSUME DS:DATA
; CHECK FOR STUCK KEYS

0640 E8 E6DB R     CALL   MFG_UP      ; MFG CODE=F2
0643 E8 13BB R     CALL   D05        ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING
0646 BB 001E R     MOV    BX,OFFSET KB_BUFFER
0649 8A 07          MOV    AL,[BX]    ; CHECK FOR STUCK KEYS
064B 0A C0          OR     AL,AL      ; SCAN CODE = 0?
064D 74 06          JE     F6_Y       ; YES - CONTINUE TESTING
064F 87 22          MOV    BH,22H    ; 22XX ERROR CODE
0651 8A D8          MOV    BL,AL
0653 EB 0A          JMP    SHORT F6
0655 80 3E 0012 R 00  F6_Y:  CMP    KBD_ERR,OOH ; DID NMI'S HAPPEN WITH NO SCAN
                                CODE PASSED?
                                (STRAYS) - CONTINUE IF NONE
065A 74 1C          JE     F7         ; SET ERROR CODE 2000
065C BB 2000       MOV    BX,2000H
065F BE 0036 R     MOV    SI,OFFSET KEY_ERR ; GET MSG ADDR
0662 81 3E 0072 R 4321 F6:    CMP    RESET_FLAG,4321H ; WARM START TO DIAGS
066B 74 0B          JE     F6_Z       ; DO NOT PUT UP MESSAGE
066A 81 3E 0072 R 1234 F6:    CMP    RESET_FLAG,1234H ; WARM SYSTEM START
0670 74 03          JE     F6_Z       ; DO NOT PUT UP MESSAGE
0672 E8 09BC R     CALL   E_MSG      ; PRINT MSG ON SCREEN
0675 E9 06FF R     JMP    F6_X
; CHECK LINK CARD, IF PRESENT
F7:    MOV    DX,0201H
067B EC           IN     AL,DX      ; CHECK FOR BURN-IN MODE
067C 24 F0          AND    AL,0F0H
067E 74 7F          JE     F6_X       ; BYPASS CHECK IN BURN-IN MODE
0680 E4 62          IN     AL,PORT_C  ; GET CONFIG. PORT DATA
0682 24 80          AND    AL,1000000B ; KEYBOARD CABLE ATTACHED?
0684 74 79          JZ    F6_X       ; BYPASS TEST IF IT IS
0686 E4 61          IN     AL,PORT_B
0688 24 FC          AND    AL,1111100B ; DROP SPEAKER DATA
068A E6 61          OUT   PORT_B,AL
068C 80 B6          MOV    AL,0B6H   ; MODE SET TIMER 2
068E E6 43          OUT   TIM_CTL,AL
0690 80 40          MOV    AL,040H   ; DISABLE NMI
0692 E6 A0          OUT   OAOH,AL
0694 80 20          MOV    AL,32     ; LSB TO TIMER 2
                                (APPROX. 40Khz VALUE)

0696 BA 0042       MOV    DX,TIMER+2
0699 EE           OUT   DX,AL
069A 2B C0          SUB    AX,AX
069C 8B C8          MOV    CX,AX
069E EC           OUT   DX,AL
069F E4 61          IN     AL,PORT_B ; MSB TO TIMER 2 (START TIMER)
06A1 0C 01          OR     AL,1
06A3 E6 61          OUT   PORT_B,AL  ; ENABLE TIMER 2
06A5 E4 62          IN     AL,PORT_C ; SEE IF KEYBOARD DATA ACTIVE
06A7 24 40          AND    AL,01000000B
06A9 75 06          JNZ   F7_1       ; EXIT LOOP IF DATA SHOWED UP
06AB E2 F8          LOOP  F7_0
06AD B3 02          MOV    BL,02H   ; SET NO KEYBOARD DATA ERROR
06AF EB 09          JMP    SHORT F6_1
06B1 06           F7_1:  PUSH  ES        ; SAVE ES
06B2 2B C0          SUB    AX,AX    ; SET UP SEGMENT REG
06B4 8E C0          MOV    ES,AX   ; *
06B6 26: C7 06 000B R F815 R MOV    ES:[NMI_PTR],OFFSET D11 ; SET UP NEW NMI VECTOR
06BD A2 00B4 R     MOV    INTR_FLAG,AL ; RESET INTR FLAG
06C0 E4 61          IN     AL,PORT_B ; DISABLE INTERNAL BEEPER TO
                                PREVENT ERROR BEEP
06C2 0C 30          OR     AL,00100000B
06C4 E6 61          OUT   PORT_B,AL
06C6 B0 C0          MOV    AL,0C0H
06C8 E6 A0          OUT   OAOH,AL  ; ENABLE NMI
06CA 89 0100       MOV    CX,0100H

```

```

06CD E2 FE          F6_0: LOOP   F6_0          ; WAIT A BIT
06CF E4 61          IN     AL,PORT_B      ; RE-ENABLE BEEPER
06D1 24 CF          AND     AL,1100111B
06D3 E6 61          OUT    PORT_B,AL
06D5 A0 0084 R      MOV    AL,INTR_FLAG   ; GET INTR FLAG
06DB 0A C0          OR     AL,AL          ; WILL BE NON-ZERO IF NMI HAPPENED
06DA B3 03          MOV    BL,03H        ; SET POSSIBLE ERROR CODE
06DC 26: C7 06 000B R OF78 R  MOV    ES:[NMI_PTR],OFFSET KBDNMI ; RESET NMI VECTOR
06E3 07             POP    ES            ; RESTORE ES
06E4 74 14          JZ     F6_1         ; JUMP IF NO NMI
06E6 80 00          MOV    AL,00H       ; DISABLE FEEDBACK CKT
06EB E6 A0          OUT    0A0H,AL
06EA E4 61          IN     AL,PORT_B
06EC 24 FE          AND     AL,1111110B  ; DROP GATE TO TIMER 2
06EE E6 61          OUT    PORT_B,AL
06F0 E4 62          IN     AL,PORT_C    ; SEE IF KEYBOARD DATA ACTIVE
06F2 24 40          AND     AL,01000000B
06F4 74 09          JZ     F6_X         ; EXIT LOOP IF DATA WENT LOW
06F6 E2 F8          LOOP  F6_2
06F8 B3 01          MOV    BL,01H       ; SET KEYBOARD DATA STUCK HIGH ERR
06FA B7 21          MOV    BH,21H       ; POST ERROR "21XX"
06FC E9 065F R      JMP    F6           ;
06FF B0 0C          MOV    AL,00H       ; DISABLE FEEDBACK CKT
0701 E6 A0          OUT    0A0H,AL

```

-----  
CASSETTE INTERFACE TEST  
-----

```

; DESCRIPTION
; TURN CASSETTE MOTOR OFF. WRITE A BIT OUT TO THE
; CASSETTE DATA BUS. VERIFY THAT CASSETTE DATA
; READ IS WITHIN A VALID RANGE
; MFG. ERROR CODE=2300H (DATA PATH ERROR)
; 23FF (RELAY FAILED TO PICK)
;-----

```

= 0A9A  
= 0BAD

```

MAX_PERIOD EQU 0A9AH ; NOM. +10%
MIN_PERIOD EQU 0BADH ; NOM. -10%
;----- TURN THE CASSETTE MOTOR OFF
0703 E8 E6DB R     CALL  MFG_UP        ; MFG CODE=F1
0706 E4 61          IN     AL,PORT_B
0708 0C 09          OR     AL,00001001B ; SET TIMER 2 SPK OUT, AND CASSETTE
070A E6 61          OUT    PORT_B,AL    ; OUT BITS ON, CASSETTE MOT OFF
;----- WRITE A BIT
070C E4 21          IN     AL,INTA01
070E 0C 01          OR     AL,01H       ; DISABLE TIMER INTERRUPTS
0710 E6 21          OUT    INTA01,AL
0712 80 B6          MOV    AL,086H     ; SEL TIM 2, LSB, MSB, MD 3
0714 E6 43          OUT    TIMER+3,AL  ; WRITE 8253 CMD/MODE REG
0716 BB 04D2        MOV    AX,1234     ; SET TIMER 2 CNT FOR 1000 USEC
0719 E6 42          OUT    TIMER+2,AL  ; WRITE TIMER 2 COUNTER REG
071B 8A C4          MOV    AL,AH       ; WRITE MSB
071D E6 42          OUT    TIMER+2,AL
071F 2B C9          SUB    CX,CX       ; CLEAR COUNTER FOR LONG DELAY
0721 E2 FE          LOOP  $           ; WAIT FOR COUNTER TO INIT
;----- READ CASSETTE INPUT
0723 E4 62          IN     AL,PORT_C   ; READ VALUE OF CASS IN BIT
0725 24 10          AND     AL,10H     ; ISOLATE FROM OTHER BITS
0727 A2 006B R      MOV    LAST_VAL,AL
072A EB F96F R      CALL  READ_HALF_BIT ; TO SET UP CONDITIONS FOR CHECK
072D EB F96F R      CALL  READ_HALF_BIT
0730 E3 3E          JCXZ  F8           ; CAS_ERR
0732 53             PUSH  BX           ; SAVE HALF BIT TIME VALUE
0733 EB F96F R      CALL  READ_HALF_BIT
0736 58             POP   AX           ; GET TOTAL TIME
0737 E3 37          JCXZ  F8           ; CAS_ERR
0739 03 C3          AND   AX,BX
073B 3D 0A9A        CMP   AX,MAX_PERIOD
073E 73 30          JNC   F8           ; CAS_ERR
0740 3D 0BAD        CMP   AX,MIN_PERIOD
0743 72 B8          JC    F8
0745 BA 0201        MOV   DX,201H
0748 EC             IN   AL,DX
0749 24 F0          AND   AL,0F0H     ; DETERMINE MODE
074B 3C 10          CMP   AL,00010000B ; MFG?
074D 74 04          JE   F9
074F 3C 40          CMP   AL,01000000B ; SERVICE?
0751 75 26          JNE  T13_END      ; GO TO NEXT TEST IF NOT
; CHECK THAT CASSETTE RELAY IS PICKING (CAN'T DO TEST IN NORMAL
; MODE BECAUSE OF POSSIBILITY OF WRITING ON CASSETTE IF "RECORD"
; BUTTON IS DEPRESSED.)
F9: IN     AL,PORT_B
MOV    DL,AL        ; SAVE PORT B CONTENTS
AND   AL,11100101B ; SET CASSETTE MOTOR ON
OUT    PORT_B,AL
XOR   CX,CX
F91: LOOP  F91        ; WAIT FOR RELAY TO SETTLE
CALL  READ_HALF_BIT
CALL  READ_HALF_BIT
MOV   AL,DL        ; DROP RELAY
OUT   PORT_B,AL
JCXZ  T13_END      ; READ_HALF_BIT SHOULD TIME OUT IN
; THIS SITUATION
MOV   BX,23FFH    ; ERROR 23FF
JMP   SHORT F81
F8: MOV   BX,2300H  ; CAS_ERR
MOV   SI,OFFSET CASS_ERR ; ERR. CODE 2300H
; CASSETTE WRAP FAILED
F81: CALL E_MSG    ; GO PRINT ERROR MSG
T13_END: IN  AL,INTA01
AND   AL,0FEH
OUT   INTA01,AL   ; ENABLE TIMER INTS
IN   AL,NMI_PORT  ; CLEAR NMI FLIP/FLOP
MOV   AL,80H
OUT   NMI_PORT,AL ; ENABLE NMI INTERRUPTS

```

```

-----
SERIAL PRINTER AND MODEM POWER ON DIAGNOSTIC
DESCRIPTION:
VERIFIES THAT THE SERIAL PRINTER UART FUNCTIONS PROPERLY.
CHECKS IF THE MODEM CARD IS ATTACHED. IF IT'S NOT, EXITS.
VERIFIES THAT THE MODEM UART FUNCTIONS PROPERLY.
ERROR CODES RETURNED BY 'UART' RANGE FROM 1 TO 1FH AND ARE
REPORTED VIA REGISTER BL. SEE LISTING OF 'UART' (POD27)
FOR POSSIBLE ERRORS
MFG. ERR. CODES 23XX FOR SERIAL PRINTER
24XX FOR MODEM
-----
ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
-----
TEST SERIAL PRINTER INS8250 UART
-----
07B5 EB E6D8 R CALL MFG_UP ; MFG ROUTINE INDICATOR=FO
07B6 BA 02F8 MOV DX,02F8H ; ADDRESS OF SERIAL PRINTER CARD
07B8 EB EB31 R CALL UART ; ASYNCH. COMM. ADAPTER POD
07BE 73 06 JNC TM ; PASSED
0790 BE 0038 R MOV SI,OFFSET COM1_ERR ; CODE FOR DISPLAY
0793 EB 09BC R CALL E_MSG ; REPORT ERROR
-----
TEST MODEM INS8250 UART
-----
0796 EB E6D8 R TM: CALL MFG_UP ; MFG ROUTINE INDICATOR = EF
0799 E4 62 IN AL,PORT_C ; TEST FOR MODEM CARD PRESENT
079B 24 02 AND AL,0000010B ; ONLY CONCERNED WITH BIT 1
079D 75 0E JNE TM1 ; IT'S NOT THERE - DONE WITH TEST
079F BA 03F8 MOV DX,03F8H ; ADDRESS OF MODEM CARD
07A2 EB EB31 R CALL UART ; ASYNCH. COMM. ADAPTER POD
07A5 73 06 JNC TM1 ; PASSED
07A7 BE 0039 R MOV SI,OFFSET COM2_ERR ; MODEM ERROR
07AA EB 09BC R CALL E_MSG ; REPORT ERROR
07AD TM1:
-----
SETUP HARDWARE INT. VECTOR TABLE
-----
ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:ABS0
07AD 2B C0 SUB AX,AX
07AF BE C0 MOV ES,AX
07B1 B9 0008 MOV CX,08 ; GET VECTOR CNT
07B4 0E PUSH CS ; SETUP DS SEG REG
07B5 1F POP DS
07B6 BE FEF3 R MOV SI,OFFSET VECTOR_TABLE
07B9 BF 0020 R MOV DI,OFFSET INT_PTR
07BC A5 F7A: MOVSW
07BD 47 INC DI ; SKIP OVER SEGMENT
07BE 47 INC DI
07BF E2 FB LOOP F7A
-----
SET UP OTHER INTERRUPTS AS NECESSARY
ASSUME DS:ABS0
07C1 BE D9 MOV DS,CX
07C3 C7 06 0014 R FF54 R MOV INTS_PTR,OFFSET PRINT_SCREEN ; PRINT SCREEN
07C9 C7 06 0120 R 10C6 R MOV KEY62_PTR,OFFSET KEY62_INT ; 62 KEY CONVERSION
; ROUTINE
07CF C7 06 0110 R FA6E R MOV CSET_PTR,OFFSET CRT_CHAR_GEN ; DOT TABLE
07D5 C7 06 0060 R FFCB R MOV BASIC_PTR,OFFSET BAS_ENT ; CASSETTE BASIC ENTRY
07D8 0E PUSH CS
07D9 58 POP AX
07DD A3 0062 R MOV WORD_PTR BASIC_PTR+2,AX ; CODE SEGMENT FOR CASSETTE
-----
CHECK FOR OPTIONAL ROM FROM C0000 TO F0000 IN 2K BLOCKS
(A VALID MODULE HAS '55AA' IN THE FIRST 2 LOCATIONS,
LENGTH INDICATOR (LENGTH/512) IN THE 3D LOCATION AND
TEST/INIT. CODE STARTING IN THE 4TH LOCATION.)
MFG ERR CODE 25XX (XX=MSB OF SEGMENT THAT HAS CRC CHECK)
-----
07E0 B0 01 MOV AL,01H
07E2 EG 13 OUT 13H,AL
07E4 EB E6D8 R CALL MFG_UP ; MFG ROUTINE = EE
07E7 BA C000 MOV DX,C000H ; SET BEGINNING ADDRESS
07EA ROM_SCAN_1:
07EA 8E DA MOV DS,DX
07EC 2B DB SUB BX,BX ; SET BX=0000
07EE BB 07 MOV AX,[BX] ; GET 1ST WORD FROM MODULE
07F0 53 PUSH BX
07F1 5B POP BX
07F2 3D AA55 CMP AX,0AA55H ; BUS SETTLING
07F5 75 05 JNZ NEXT_ROM ; = TO 1D WORD?
07F7 EB EB51 R CALL ROM_CHECK ; GO CHECK OUT MODULE
07FA EB 04 JMP SHORT ARE_WE_DONE ; CHECK FOR END OF ROM SPACE
07FC NEXT_ROM:
07FC 81 C2 0080 ADD DX,0080H ; POINT TO NEXT 2K ADDRESS
0800 ARE_WE_DONE:
0800 B1 FA F000 CMP DX,0F000H ; AT F0000 YET?
0804 7C E4 JML ROM_SCAN_1 ; GO CHECK ANOTHER ADD. IF NOT

```

-----  
DISKETTE ATTACHMENT TEST  
DESCRIPTION

CHECK IF IPL DISKETTE DRIVE IS ATTACHED TO SYSTEM. IF ATTACHED, VERIFY STATUS OF NEC FDC AFTER A RESET. ISSUE A RECAL AND SEEK CMD TO FDC AND CHECK STATUS. COMPLETE SYSTEM INITIALIZATION THEN PASS CONTROL TO THE BOOT LOADER PROGRAM.

MFG ERR CODES: 2601 RESET TO DISKETTE CONTROLLER CD. FAILED  
2602 RECALIBRATE TO DISKETTE DRIVE FAILED  
2603 WATCHDOG TIMER FAILED  
-----

```

0806 EB E6DB R          CALL    MFG_UP          ; MFG ROUTINE = ED
0809 EB 138B R          CALL    D05            ; POINT TO DATA AREA
080C B0 FF             MOV     AL,OFFH
080E A2 0074 R         MOV     TRACK0,AL      ; INIT DISKETTE SCRATCHPADS
0811 A2 0075 R         MOV     TRACK1,AL
0814 A2 0076 R         MOV     TRACK2,AL
0817 E4 62            IN     AL,PORT_C      ; DISKETTE PRESENT?
0819 24 04            AND    AL,00000100B
081B 74 03            JZ     F10_0
081D E9 08A3 R        JMP     F15            ; NO - BYPASS DISKETTE TEST
0820 80 0E 0010 R 01  F10_0:  MOV     BYTE PTR EQUIP_FLAG,01H ; SET IPL DISKETTE
                                ; INDICATOR IN EQUIP. FLAG
0825 83 3E 0072 R 00  CMP     RESET_FLAG,0   ; RUNNING FROM POWER-ON STATE?
082A 75 0E            JNE    F10            ; BYPASS WATCHDOG TEST
082C B0 0A            MOV     AL,00001010B  ; READ INT. REQUEST REGISTER CMD
082E E6 20            OUT    INTA00,AL
0830 E4 20            IN     AL,INTA00
0832 24 40            AND    AL,01000000B  ; HAS WATCHDOG GONE OFF?
0834 75 04            JNZ    F10            ; PROCEED IF IT HAS
0836 B3 03            MOV     BL,03H        ; SET ERROR CODE
0838 EB 33            JMP     SHORT F13
083A B0 80            F10:   MOV     AL,FDC_RESET
083C E6 F2            MOV     AH,0          ; DISABLE WATCHDOG TIMER
083E B4 00            MOV     DL,AH         ; SET FOR DRIVE 0
0840 8A D4            MOV     DL,AH         ; SET FOR DRIVE 0
0842 CD 13            INT    13H           ; VERIFY STATUS AFTER RESET
0844 F6 C4 FF         TEST   AH,OFFH        ; STATUS OK?
0847 B3 01            MOV     BL,01H        ; SET UP POSSIBLE ERROR CODE
0849 75 22            JNZ    F13            ; NO - FDC FAILED
----- TURN DRIVE 0 MOTOR ON
084B B0 81            MOV     AL,DRIVE_ENABLE+FDC_RESET ; TURN MOTOR ON,DRIVE 0
084D E6 F2            OUT    OF2H,AL        ; WRITE FDC CONTROL REG
084F 2B C9            SUB    CX,CX
0851 E2 FE            F11:   LOOP   F11           ; WAIT FOR 1 SECOND
0853 E2 FE            F12:   LOOP   F12
0855 33 D2            XOR    DX,DX          ; SELECT DRIVE 0
0857 B5 01            MOV    CH,1           ; SELECT TRACK 1
0859 B8 16 003E R     MOV    SEEK_STATUS,DL
085D EB E9FB R        CALL   SEEK           ; RECALIBRATE DISKETTE
0860 B3 02            MOV    BL,02H         ; ERROR CODE
0862 72 09            JC     F13            ; GO TO ERR SUBROUTINE IF ERR
0864 B5 22            MOV    CH,34          ; SELECT TRACK 34
0866 EB E9FB R        CALL   SEEK           ; SEEK TO TRACK 34
0869 73 0A            JNC    F14            ; OK, TURN MOTOR OFF
086B B3 02            MOV    BL,02H
086D B7 26            F13:   MOV    BH,26H         ; DSK_ERR (26XX)
086F BE 003C R        MOV    SI,OFFSET_DISK_ERR ; GET ADDR OF MSG
0872 EB 09BC R        CALL   E_MSG          ; GO PRINT ERROR MSG
0875 B0 82            F14:   MOV    AL,FDC_RESET+02H
0877 E6 F2            OUT    OF2H,AL
0879 E4 E2            IN     AL,0E2H
087B 24 06            AND    AL,00000110B
087D 3C 02            CMP    AL,00000010B
087F 75 1E            JNE    F14_1
0881 B0 84            MOV    AL,FDC_RESET+04H
0883 E6 F2            OUT    OF2H,AL
0885 E4 E2            IN     AL,0E2H
0887 24 06            AND    AL,00000110B
0889 3C 04            CMP    AL,00000100B
088B 75 12            JNE    F14_1
088D E4 E2            IN     AL,0E2H
088F 24 30            AND    AL,00110000B
0891 74 0C            JZ     F14_1
0893 3C 10            CMP    AL,00010000B
0895 B4 40            MOV    AH,01000000B
0897 74 02            JE     F14_2
0899 B4 80            MOV    AH,10000000B
089B 08 26 0010 R     F14_2: OR     BYTE PTR EQUIP_FLAG,AH
----- TURN DRIVE 0 MOTOR OFF
089F B0 80            F14_1: MOV    AL,FDC_RESET ; TURN DRIVE 0 MOTOR OFF
08A1 E6 F2            OUT    OF2H,AL
08A3 C6 06 0084 R 00  F15:   MOV    INTR_FLAG,00H ; SET STRAY INTERRUPT FLAG = 00
08A8 BF 0078 R        MOV    DI,OFFSET_PRINT_TIM_OUT ; SET DEFAULT PRT TIMEOUT
08AB 1E             PUSH   DS
08AC 07             POP    DS
08AD B8 1414         MOV    AX,1414H      ; DEFAULT=20
08B0 AB             STOSW
08B1 AB             STOSW
08B2 B8 0101         MOV    AX,0101H      ; RS232 DEFAULT=01
08B5 AB             STOSW
08B6 AB             STOSW
08B7 E4 21            IN     AL,INTA01
08B9 24 FE            AND    AL,0FEH        ; ENABLE TIMER INT. (LVL 0)
08BB E6 21            OUT    INTA01,AL
08BD             ASSUME DS:XXDATA
08BD 1E             PUSH   DS
08BE B8 ----- R   MOV    AX,XXDATA
08C1 8E DB            MOV    DS,AX

```

```

08C3 80 3E 0018 R 00          CMP     POST_ERR,00H      ; CHECK FOR "POST_ERR" NON-ZERO
                                ASSUME   DS:DATA
08C8 1F                          POP     DS
08C9 74 10                       JE      F15A_0           ; CONTINUE IF NO ERROR
08CB B2 02                       MOV     DL,2             ; 2 SHORT BEEPS (ERROR)
08CD E8 1A0C R                    CALL    ERR_BEEP
                                ERR_WAIT
08D0 B4 00                       MOV     AH,00
08D2 CD 16                       INT     16H             ; WAIT FOR "ENTER" KEY
08D4 80 FC 1C                    CMP     AH,1CH
08D7 75 F7                       JNE     ERR_WAIT
08D9 EB 05                       JMP     SHORT F15C
08DB B2 01                       F15A_0: MOV     DL,1       ; 1 SHORT BEEP (NO ERRORS)
08DD E8 1A0C R                    CALL    ERR_BEEP
;----- SETUP PRINTER AND RS232 BASE ADDRESSES IF DEVICE ATTACHED
08E0 B0 003D R                   F15C:  MOV     BP,OFFSET F4 ; PRT_SRC_TBL
08E3 33 F6                       XOR     SI,SI
                                F16:
08E5 2E: 8B 56 00                MOV     DX,CS:[BP]      ; GET PRINTER BASE ADDR
08E9 B0 AA                       MOV     AL,AAAH         ; WRITE DATA TO PORT A
08EB EE                          OUT     DX,AL
08EC 1E                          PUSH    DS              ; BUS SETTLING
08ED FC                          IN      AL,DX          ; READ PORT A
08EE 1F                          POP     DS
08EF 3C AA                       CMP     AL,AAAH        ; DATA PATTERN SAME
08F1 75 06                       JNE     F17            ; NO - CHECK NEXT PRT CD
08F3 89 94 0008 R               MOV     PRINTER_BASE[SI],DX ; YES - STORE PRT BASE ADDR
08F7 46                          INC     SI              ; INCREMENT TO NEXT WORD
08F8 46                          INC     SI
08F9 45                          F17:  INC     BP          ; POINT TO NEXT BASE ADDR
08FA 45                          INC     BP
08FB 83 FD 41                   CMP     BP,OFFSET F4E  ; ALL POSSIBLE ADDRS CHECKED?
08FE 75 E5                       JNE     F16           ; PRT_BASE
0900 33 DB                       XOR     BX,BX          ; SET ADDRESS BASE
0902 BA 03FA                    MOV     DX,03FAH       ; POINT TO INT ID REGISTER
0905 EC                          IN      AL,DX          ; READ PORT
0906 AB F8                     TEST    AL,0FBH        ; SEEM TO BE AN 8250
0908 75 08                       JNZ     F18
090A C7 B7 0000 R 03FB         MOV     RS232_BASE[BX],3FBH ; SETUP RS232 CD #1 ADDR
0910 43                          INC     BX
0911 43                          INC     BX
0912 C7 B7 0000 R 02FB         F18:  MOV     RS232_BASE[BX],2FBH ; SETUP RS232 #2
0918 43                          INC     BX              ; (ALWAYS PRESENT)
0919 43                          INC     BX
;----- SET UP EQUIP FLAG TO INDICATE NUMBER OF PRINTERS AND RS232
; CARDS
091A 8B C6                       MOV     AX,SI          ; SI HAS 2* NUMBER OF PRINTERS
091C B1 03                       MOV     CL,3          ; SHIFT COUNT
091E D2 CB                       ROR     AL,CL         ; ROTATE RIGHT 3 POSITIONS
0920 0A C3                       OR      AL,BL          ; OR IN THE RS232 COUNT
0922 08 06 0011 R               OR      BYTE PTR EQUIP_FLAG+1,AL ; STORE AS SECOND BYTE
;----- SET EQUIP. FLAG TO INDICATE PRESENCE OF SERIAL PRINTER
; ATTACHED TO ON BOARD RS232 PORT. ---ASSUMPTION---"RTS" IS TIED TO
; "CARRIER DETECT" IN THE CABLE PLUG FOR THIS SPECIFIC PRINTER.
0926 8B C8                       MOV     CX,AX
0928 8B 02FE                    MOV     BX,2FEH       ; SET POINTER TO MODEM STATUS REG
092A 0A 02FC                    OR      DX,2FCH       ; POINT TO MODEM CONTROL REG
092E 2A C0                       SUB     AL,AL
0930 EE                          OUT     DX,AL          ; CLEAR IT
0931 EB 00                       JMP     $+2            ; DELAY
0933 87 D3                       XCHG   DX,BX          ; POINT TO MODEM STATUS REG
0935 EC                          IN      AL,DX          ; CLEAR IT
0936 EB 00                       JMP     $+2            ; DELAY
0938 B0 02                       MOV     AL,02H        ; BRING UP RTS
093A 87 D3                       XCHG   DX,BX          ; POINT TO MODEM CONTROL REG
093C EE                          OUT     DX,AL
093F EB 00                       JMP     $+2            ; DELAY
0941 EC                          XCHG   DX,BX          ; POINT TO MODEM STATUS REG
0942 AB 08                       IN      AL,DX          ; GET CONTENTS
0944 74 23                       TEST    AL,00001000B  ; HAS CARRIER DETECT CHANGED?
0946 AA 01                       JZ      F19_A          ; NO, THEN NO PRINTER
                                F19_A:
0948 75 1F                       JNZ    F19_A          ; DID CTS CHANGE? (AS WITH WRAP
                                SUB     AL,AL          ; CONNECTOR INSTALLED)
094A 2A C0                       SUB     AL,AL          ; WRAP CONNECTOR ON IF IT DID
094C 87 D3                       XCHG   DX,BX          ; SET RTS OFF
094E EE                          OUT     DX,AL          ; POINT TO MODEM CONTROL REG
094F EB 00                       JMP     $+2            ; DROP RTS
0951 87 D3                       XCHG   DX,BX          ; DELAY
0953 EC                          IN      AL,DX          ; MODEM STATUS REG
0954 24 08                       AND     AL,00001000B  ; GET STATUS
0956 74 11                       JZ      F19_A          ; HAS CARRIER DETECT CHANGED?
                                F19_A:
0958 80 C9 20                   JZ      F19_A          ; NO, THEN NO PRINTER
                                ; CARRIER DETECT IS FOLLOWING RTS--INDICATE SERIAL PRINTER ATTACHED
                                OR      CL,00100000B
095B F6 C1 CO                   TEST    CL,11000000B  ; CHECK FOR NO PARALLEL PRINTERS
095E 75 09                       JNZ    F19_A          ; DO NOTHING IF PARALLEL PRINTER
                                ATTACHED
0960 80 C9 40                   OR      CL,01000000B  ; INDICATE 1 PRINTER ATTACHED
0963 C7 06 0008 R 02FB         MOV     PRINTER_BASE,2FBH ; STORE ON-BOARD RS232 BASE IN
                                PRINTER_BASE
0969 08 0E 0011 R               F19_A: OR      BYTE PTR EQUIP_FLAG+1,CL ; STORE AS SECOND BYTE
096B 33 D2                       XOR     DX,DX          ; POINT TO FIRST SERIAL PORT
096F F6 C1 40                   TEST    CL,040H       ; SERIAL PRINTER ATTACHED?
0972 74 18                       JZ      F19_C          ; NO, SKIP INIT
0974 81 3E 0000 R 02FB         CMP     RS232_BASE,02FBH ; PRINTER IN FIRST SERIAL PORT
097A 74 01                       JE      F19_B          ; YES, JUMP
097C 42                          INC     DX              ; NO POINT TO SECOND SERIAL PORT
097D B8 0087                    F19_B: MOV     AX,87H     ; INIT SERIAL PRINTER
0980 CD 14                       INT     14H
0985 F6 C4 1E                   TEST    AH,1EH        ; ERROR?
0988 75 05                       JNZ    F19_C          ; YES, JUMP
0987 8B 0118                   MOV     AX,0118H      ; SEND CANCEL COMMAND TO
098A CD 14                       INT     14H          ; ..SERIAL PRINTER

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```

098C BA 0201          F19_C: MOV    DX,0201H
098F EC              IN     AL,DX
0990 24 F0           AND     AL,0FOH
0992 75 03           JNZ    F19_1
0994 E9 0043 R      F19_0: JMP    START
0997 3C 20           F19_1: CMP    AL,00100000B
0999 74 F9           JE     F19_0
099B 81 3E 0072 R 4321 CMP    RESET_FLAG,4321H
09A1 74 0C           JE     F19_3
09A3 3C 10           CMP    AL,00010000B
09A5 74 08           JE     F19_3
09A7 C7 06 0072 R 1234 MOV    RESET_FLAG,1234H
                                ; SET WARM START INDICATOR IN CASE
                                ; OF CARTRIDGE RESET
09AD CD 19           INT    19H
                                ASSUME DS:ABS0
                                ; GO TO THE BOOT LOADER
09AF FA             F19_3: CLI
09B0 2B C0           SUB    AX,AX
09B2 BE D8           MOV    DS,AX
09B4 C7 06 0020 R FEAS R MOV    INT_PTR,OFFSET TIMER_INT
09BA CD 80           INT    80H
                                ; ENTER DCP THROUGH INT. 80H
-----
                                THIS SUBROUTINE IS THE GENERAL ERROR HANDLER FOR THE POST
-----
; ENTRY
; SI = OFFSET(ADDRESS) OF MESSAGE BUFFER
; BX= ERROR CODE FOR MANUFACTURING OR SERVICE MODE
; REGISTERS ARE NOT PRESERVED
; LOCATION "POST_ERR" IS SET NON-ZERO IF AN ERROR OCCURS IN
; CUSTOMER MODE
; SERVICE/MANUFACTURING FLAGS AS FOLLOWS: (HIGH NIBBLE OF
; PORT 201)
; 0000 = MANUFACTURING (BURN-IN) MODE
; 0001 = MANUFACTURING (SYSTEM TEST) MODE
; 0010 = SERVICE MODE (LOOP POST)
; 0100 = SERVICE MODE (SYSTEM TEST)
-----
09BC BA 0201          E_MSG PROC NEAR
09BC BA 0201          MOV    DX,201H
09BF EC              IN     AL,DX
09C0 24 F0           AND     AL,0FOH
09C2 75 03           JNZ    EMO
09C4 E9 0A61 R      EMO:  JMP    MFG_OUT
09C7 3C 10           CMP    AL,00010000B
09C9 75 03           JNE    EM1
09CB E9 0A61 R      EMO:  JMP    MFG_OUT
09CE 8A F0           EM1:  MOV    DH,AL
09D0 80 FF 0A       CMP    BH,0AH
                                ; ERROR CODE ABOVE 0AH (CRT STARTED
                                ; DISPLAY POSSIBLE)?
09D3 7C 63           JL     BEEPS
09D5 53             PUSH   BX
09D6 56             PUSH   SI
09D7 52             PUSH   DX
09D8 B4 02           MOV    AH,2
09DA BA 1521        MOV    DX,1521H
09DD B7 07           MOV    BH,7
09DF CD 10           INT    10H
09E1 BE 0030 R      MOV    SI,OFFSET ERROR_ERR
09E4 B9 0005        MOV    CX,5
09E7 2E: 8A 04     EM_0: MOV    AL,CS:[SI]
09EA 46             INC    SI
09EB E8 18BA R      CALL   PRT_HEX
09EE E2 F7           LOOP  EM_0
                                ; LOOK FOR A BLANK SPACE TO POSSIBLY PUT CUSTOMER LEVEL ERRORS (IN
                                ; CASE OF MULTI ERROR)
09F0 B6 16          EM_1:  MOV    DH,16H
09F2 B4 02          MOV    AH,2
09F4 CD 10          INT    10H
                                ; SET CURSOR
                                ; ROW 22, COL33 (OR ABOVE, IF
                                ; MULTIPLE ERRS)
09F6 B4 08          MOV    AH,8
09F8 CD 10          INT    10H
                                ; READ CHARACTER THIS POSITION
09FA FE C2          INC    DL
                                ; POINT TO NEXT POSITION
09FC 3C 20          CMP    AL,' '
                                ; BLANK?
09FE 75 F2          JNE    EM_1
0A00 5A             POP    DX
0A01 5E             POP    SI
0A02 5B             POP    BX
0A03 80 FE 20       CMP    DH,00100000B
0A06 74 21          JE     SERV_OUT
0A08 80 FE 40       CMP    DH,01000000B
0A0B 74 1C          JE     SERV_OUT
0A0D 2E: 8A 04     MOV    AL,CS:[SI]
0A10 E9 18BA R      CALL   PRT_HEX
0A13 80 FF 20       CMP    BH,20H
0A16 7D 03          JNL   EM_2
0A18 E9 0A8B R      JMP    TOTLTPO
                                ; HALT SYSTEM IF S0.
0A1B 1E             ASSUME DS:XXDATA
0A1C 50             PUSH   DS
0A1D B8 ---- R     MOV    AX,XXDATA
0A20 BE D8           MOV    DS,AX
0A22 B6 3E 0018 R  MOV    POST_ERR,BH
0A26 5B             POP    AX
0A27 1F             POP    DS
                                ASSUME DS:NOTHING
0A28 C3             RET
                                ; RETURN TO CALLER

```

```

0A29
0A29 8A C7
0A2B 53
0A2C EB 18A9 R
0A2F 5B
0A30 8A C3
0A32 EB 18A9 R
0A35 E9 0ABB R
0A38 FA
0A39 8C C8
0A3B 8E 0B
0A3D B2 02
0A3F BC 002B R
0A42 B3 01
0A44 E9 FF31 R
0A47 E2 FE
0A49 FE CA
0A4B 75 F5
0A4D 80 FF 05
0A50 75 69
0A52 80 FE 20
0A55 74 05
0A57 80 FE 40
0A5A 75 5F
0A5C B3 01
0A5E E9 FF31 R
0A61
0A61 FA
0A62 E4 61
0A64 24 FC
0A66 E6 61
0A68 BA 0011
0A6B 8A C7
0A6D EE
0A6E 42
0A6F 8A C3
0A71 EE
0A72 BB ---- R
0A75 BE DB
0A77 8C C8
0A79 BE 0D
0A7B BC 002E R
0A7E BA 02FB
0A81 E9 08B5 R
0A84 8B CA
0A86 BA 02FC
0A89 2A C0
0A8B EE
0A8C BA 02FE
0A8F EC
0A90 24 10
0A92 74 FB
0A94 4A
0A95 87 D1
0A97 A0 0005 R
0A9A EE
0A9B EB 00
0A9D 87 D1
0A9F EC
0AA0 24 20
0AA2 EB 00
0AA4 74 F9
0AA6 87 D1
0AA8 8A C7
0AAA EE
0AAB EB 00
0AAD 87 D1
0AAF EC
0AB0 24 20
0AB2 EB 00
0AB4 74 F9
0AB6 8A C3
0ABB 87 D1
0ABA EE
0ABB FA
0ABC 2A C0
0ABE E6 F2
0AC0 E6 A0
0AC2 F4
0AC3 C3
0AC4
SERV_OUT:
MOV AL,BH ; PRINT MSB
PUSH BX
CALL XPC_BYTE ; DISPLAY IT
POP BX
MOV AL,BL ; PRINT LSB
CALL XPC_BYTE
JMP TOTLTPO
BEEPS:
CLI
MOV AX,CS ; SET CODE SEG= STACK SEG
MOV SS,AX ; (STACK IS LOST, BUT THINGS ARE
; OVER, ANYWAY)
MOV DL,2 ; 2 BEEPS
MOV SP,OFFSET EX_0 ; SET DUMMY RETURN
EB: MOV BL,1 ; SHORT BEEP
JMP BEEP
EB0: LOOP EB0 ; WAIT (BEEPER OFF)
DEC DL ; DONE YET?
JNZ EB ; LOOP IF NOT
CMP BH,05H ; 64K CARD ERROR?
JNE TOTLTPO ; END IF NOT
CMP DH,00100000B ; SERVICE MODE?
JE EB1
CMP DH,01000000B ;
JNE TOTLTPO
EB1: MOV BL,1 ; END IF NOT
JMP BEEP ; ONE MORE BEEP FOR 64K ERROR IF IN
; SERVICE MODE
MFG_OUT:
CLI
IN AL,PORT_B
AND AL,0FCH
OUT PORT_B,AL
MOV DX,11H ; SEND DATA TO ADDRESSES 11,12
MOV AL,BH ;
OUT DX,AL ; SEND HIGH BYTE
INC DX
MOV AL,BL ;
OUT DX,AL ; SEND LOW BYTE
; INIT: ON-BOARD RS232 PORT FOR COMMUNICATIONS W/MFG MONITOR
ASSUME DS:XXDATA
MOV AX,XXDATA
MOV DS,AX ; POINT TO DATA SEGMENT CONTAINING
; CHECKPOINT #
MOV AX,CS
MOV SS,AX ; SET STACK FOR RTN
MOV SP,OFFSET EX1
MOV DX,02FBH ; LINE CONTROL REG. ADDRESS
JMP SB250 ; GO SET UP FOR 9600, 00D, 2 STOP
; BITS, 8 BITS
M01: MOV CX,DX ; DX CAME BACK WITH XMIT REG
; ADDRESS IN IT
MOV DX,02FCH ; MODEM CONTROL REG
SUB AL,AL ; SET DTR AND RTS LOW SO POSSIBLE
; WRAP PLUG WON'T CONFUSE THINGS
MOV DX,AL
MOV DX,02FEH ; MODEM STATUS REG
M02: IN AL,DX
AND AL,00010000B ; CTS UP YET?
JZ M02 ; LOOP TILL IT IS
DEC DX ; SET DX=2FD (LINE STATUS REG)
XCHG DX,CX ; POINT TO XMIT. DATA REG
MOV AL,MFG_TST ; GET MFG ROUTINE ERROR INDICATOR
OUT DX,AL ; (MAY BE WRONG FOR EARLY ERRORS)
JMP *+2 ; DELAY
XCHG DX,CX ; POINT DX=2FD
M03: IN AL,DX ; TRANSMIT EMPTY?
AND AL,00100000B
JMP *+2 ; DELAY
JZ M03 ; LOOP TILL IT IS
XCHG DX,CX
MOV AL,BH ; GET MSB OF ERROR WORD
OUT DX,AL
JMP *+2 ; DELAY
XCHG DX,CX
M04: IN AL,DX ; WAIT FOR XMIT EMPTY
AND AL,00100000B
JMP *+2 ; DELAY
JZ M04
MOV AL,BL ; GET LSB OF ERROR WORD
XCHG DX,CX
OUT DX,AL
TOTLTPO:
CLI ; DISABLE INTS.
SUB AL,AL ;
OUT OF2H,AL ; STOP DISKETTE MOTOR
OUT 0A0H,AL ; DISABLE NMI
HLT ; HALT
RET
E_MSG ENDP

```

```

SUBROUTINE TO INITIALIZE INS8250 PORTS TO THE MASTER RESET
STATUS. THIS ROUTINE ALSO TESTS THE PORTS' PERMANENT
ZERO BITS.
EXPECTS TO BE PASSED:
(DX) = ADDRESS OF THE 8250 TRANSMIT/RECEIVE BUFFER
UPON RETURN:
(CF) = 1 IF ONE OF THE PORTS' PERMANENT ZERO BITS WAS NOT
ZERO (ERR)
(DX) = PORT ADDRESS THAT FAILED TEST
(AL) = MEANINGLESS
(BL) = 2 INTR ENBL REG BITS NOT 0
3 INTR ID REG BITS NOT 0
4 MODEM CTRL REG BITS NOT 0
5 LINE STAT REG BITS NOT 0
0 IF ALL PORTS' PERMANENT ZERO BITS WERE ZERO
(DX) = TRANSMIT/RECEIVE BUFFER ADDRESS
(AL) = LAST VALUE READ FROM RECEIVER BUFFER
(BL) = 5 (MEANINGLESS)
PORTS SET UP AS FOLLOWS ON ERROR-FREE RETURN:
XF9 - INTR ENBL REG = 0 ALL INTERRUPTS DISABLED
XFA - INTR ID REG = 0000001B NO INTERRUPTS PENDING
XFB - LINE CTRL REG = 0 ALL BITS LOW
XFC - MODEM CTRL REG = 0 ALL BITS LOW
XFD - LINE STAT REG = 0110000B TRANSMITTER HOLDING
REGISTER AND TRANSMITTER EMPTY ON
XFE - MODEM STAT REG = XXXX0000B WHERE X 'S REPRESENT
INPUT SIGNALS
REGISTERS DX, AL, AND BL ARE ALTERED. NO OTHER REGISTERS USED.

```

|      |           |       |      |              |                                     |
|------|-----------|-------|------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| OAC4 |           | 18250 | PROC | NEAR         |                                     |
| OAC4 | EC        |       | IN   | AL,DX        | ; READ RECV BUFFER BUT IGNORE       |
| OAC5 | 83 02     |       | MOV  | BL,2         | ; CONTENTS                          |
| OAC7 | E8 FE9F R |       | CALL | RR2          | ; ERROR INDICATOR                   |
| OACA | 24 F0     |       | AND  | AL,11110000B | ; READ INTR ENBL REG                |
| OACC | 75 28     |       | JNE  | AT20         | ; BITS 4-7 OFF?                     |
| OACE | E8 FE9A R |       | CALL | RR1          | ; NO - ERROR                        |
| OAD1 | 24 F8     |       | AND  | AL,11111000B | ; READ INTR ID REG                  |
| OAD3 | 75 21     |       | JNE  | AT20         | ; BITS 3-7 OFF?                     |
| OAD5 | 42        |       | INC  | DX           | ; NO                                |
| OAD6 | E8 FE9A R |       | CALL | RR1          | ; LINE CTRL REG                     |
| OAD9 | 24 E0     |       | AND  | AL,11100000B | ; READ MODEM CTRL REG               |
| OADB | 75 19     |       | JNE  | AT20         | ; BITS 5-7 OFF?                     |
| OADD | E8 FE9A R |       | CALL | RR1          | ; NO                                |
| OAE0 | 24 80     |       | AND  | AL,10000000B | ; READ LINE STAT REG                |
| OAE2 | 75 12     |       | JNE  | AT20         | ; BIT 7 OFF?                        |
| OAE4 | 80 60     |       | MOV  | AL,60H       | ; NO                                |
| OAE6 | EE        |       | OUT  | DX,AL        |                                     |
| OAE7 | EB 00     |       | JMP  | \$+2         | ; I/O DELAY                         |
| OAE9 | 42        |       | INC  | DX           | ; MODEM STAT REG                    |
| OAEA | 32 C0     |       | XOR  | AL,AL        |                                     |
| OAEC | EE        |       | OUT  | DX,AL        | ; WIRED BITS WILL BE HIGH           |
| OAE8 | E8 FEA0 R |       | CALL | RR3          | ; CLEAR BITS 0-3 IN CASE THEY'RE ON |
| OAF0 | 83 EA 06  |       | SUB  | DX,6         | ; AFTER WRITING TO STATUS REG       |
| OAF3 | EC        |       | IN   | AL,DX        | ; RECEIVER BUFFER                   |
| OAF4 | F8        |       | CLC  |              | ; IN CASE WRITING TO PORTS CAUSED   |
| OAF5 | C3        |       | RET  |              | ; DATA READY TO GO HIGH!            |
| OAF6 | F9        |       | RET  |              |                                     |
| OAF7 | C3        | AT20: | STC  |              | ; ERROR RETURN                      |
| OAF8 |           | 18250 | ENDP |              |                                     |

```

SUBROUTINE TO TEST A PARTICULAR 8250 INTERRUPT. PASS IT THE
(BIT # + 1) OF THE STATUS REGISTER THAT IS TO BE TESTED.
THIS ROUTINE SETS THAT BIT AND CHECKS TO SEE IF THE CORRECT
8250 INTERRUPT IS GENERATED.
IT EXPECTS TO BE PASSED:
(AH) = BIT # TO BE TESTED
(BL) = INTERRUPT IDENTIFIER
(0) = RECEIVED DATA AVAILABLE OR TRANSMITTER HOLDING
REGISTER EMPTY INTERRUPT TEST
(1) = RECEIVER LINE STATUS OR MODEM STATUS INTERRUPT
TEST
(BH) = BITS WHICH DETERMINE WHICH INTERRUPT IS TO BE
CHECKED
(0) = MODEM STATUS
(2) = TRANSMITTER HOLDING REGISTER EMPTY
(4) = RECEIVED DATA AVAILABLE
(6) = RECEIVER LINE STATUS
(CX) = VALUE TO SUBTRACT AND ADD IN ORDER TO REFERENCE THE
INTERRUPT IDENTIFICATION REGISTER
(3) = RECEIVED DATA AVAILABLE, TRANSMITTER HOLDING
REGISTER AND RECEIVER LINE STATUS INTERRUPTS
(4) = MODEM STATUS INTERRUPT
(DX) = ADDRESS OF THE LINE STATUS OR MODEM STATUS REGISTER
IT RETURNS:
(AL) = 0FFH IF TEST FAILS - EITHER NO INTERRUPT OCCURRED OR
THE WRONG INTERRUPT OCCURRED
OR
(AL) = CONTENTS OF THE INTERRUPT ID REGISTER FOR RECEIVED
DATA AVAILABLE AND TRANSMITTER HOLDING REGISTER
EMPTY INTERRUPTS
-OR-
CONTENTS OF THE LINE STATUS OR MODEM STATUS REGISTER
DEPENDING ON WHICH ONE WAS TESTED.
(DX) = ADDRESS OF INTERRUPT ID REGISTER FOR RECEIVED DATA
AVAILABLE OR TRANSMITTER HOLDING REGISTER EMPTY
INTERRUPTS
OR
(DX) = ADDRESS OF THE LINE STATUS OR DATA SET STATUS
REGISTER (DEPENDING ON WHICH INTERRUPT WAS TESTED)
NO OTHER REGISTERS ARE ALTERED.

```

```

OAF8      ICT PROC NEAR
OAF8 EC   IN AL,DX           ; READ STATUS REGISTER
OAF9 EB 00 JUMP $+2             ; I/O DELAY
OAF9 OA C4 OR AL,AH             ; SET TEST BIT
OAF9 EE   OUT DX,AL        ; WRITE IT TO THE STATUS REGISTER
OAFE 2B D1 SUB DX,CX           ; POINT TO INTERRUPT ID REGISTER
OB00 51   PUSH CX
OB01 2B C9 SUB CX,CX           ; WAIT FOR 8250 INTERRUPT TO OCCUR
OB03 EC   AT21: IN AL,DX           ; READ INTR ID REG
OB04 AB 01 TEST AL,1           ; INTERRUPT PENDING?
OB06 74 02 JE AT22           ; YES -RETURN W/ INTERRUPT ID IN AL
OB08 E2 F9 LOOP AT21          ; NO - TRY AGAIN
OB0A 59   AT22: POP CX           ; AL = 1 IF NO INTERRUPT OCCURRED
OB0B 3A C7 CMP AL,BH        ; INTERRUPT WE'RE LOOKING FOR?
OB0D 75 09 JNE AT23          ; NO
OB0F 0A 0B OR BL,BL           ; DONE WITH TEST FOR THIS INTERRUPT
OB11 74 07 JE AT24           ; RETURN W/ CONTENTS OF INTR ID REG
OB13 03 D1 ADD DX,CX           ; READ STATUS REGISTER TO CLEAR THE
OB15 EC   IN AL,DX           ; INTERRUPT (WHEN BL=1)
OB16 EB 02 JMP SHORT AT24       ; RETURN CONTENTS OF STATUS REG
OB18 B0 FF AT23: MOV AL,OFFH        ; SET ERROR INDICATOR
OB1A C3   AT24: RET
OB1B      ICT ENDP
;-----
; INT 19
;-----
; BOOT STRAP LOADER
; TRACK 0, SECTOR 1 IS READ INTO THE
; BOOT LOCATION (SEGMENT 0, OFFSET 7C00)
; AND CONTROL IS TRANSFERRED THERE.
;
; IF THE DISKETTE IS NOT PRESENT OR HAS A
; PROBLEM LOADING (E.G. NOT READY), AN INT.
; 19H IS EXECUTED. IF A CARTRIDGE HAS VECTORED
; INT. 19H TO ITSELF, CONTROL WILL BE PASSED TO
; THE CARTRIDGE.
;-----
; ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:ABS0
OBF8      BOOT_STRAP PROC NEAR
OBF8 FB   STI             ; ENABLE INTERRUPTS
OBF9 2B C0 SUB AX,AX        ; SET 40X25 B8W MODE ON CRT
OBF9 CD 10 INT 10H         ;
OBF9 2B C0 SUB AX,AX        ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING
OBF9 BE D8 MOV DS,AX
;----- SEE IF DISKETTE PRESENT
OBF9 E4 62 IN AL,PORT_C      ; GET CONFIG BITS
OBF9 24 04 AND AL,0000100BH    ; IS DISKETTE PRESENT?
OBF9 75 28 JNZ H3             ; NO, THEN ATTEMPT TO GO TO CART.
;----- RESET THE DISK PARAMETER TABLE VECTOR
OBF9 C7 06 0078 R EFC7 R MOV WORD PTR DISK_POINTER, OFFSET DISK_BASE
OBF9 BC 0E 007A R MOV WORD PTR DISK_POINTER+2, CS
;----- LOAD SYSTEM FROM DISKETTE -- CX HAS RETRY COUNT
OBF9 B9 0004 MOV CX,4           ; SET RETRY COUNT
OBF9 51   H1: PUSH CX           ; SAVE RETRY COUNT
OBF9 B4 00 MOV AH,0           ; RESET THE DISKETTE SYSTEM
OBF9 CD 13 INT 13H           ; DISKETTE_IO
OBF9 72 0F JC H2             ; IF ERROR - TRY AGAIN
OBF9 B8 0201 MOV AX,201H        ; READ IN THE SINGLE SECTOR
OBF9 2B 02 SUB DX,DX        ; TO THE BOOT LOCATION
OBF9 BE C2 MOV ES,DX
OBF9 B7 C0 MOV BX,OFFSET BOOT_LOCN
; DRIVE 0, HEAD 0
OBF9 B9 0001 MOV CX,1           ; SECTOR 1, TRACK 0
OBF9 CD 13 INT 13H           ; DISKETTE_IO
OBF9 59   H2: POP CX           ; RECOVER RETRY COUNT
OBF9 73 04 JNC H3A          ; CF SET BY UNSUCCESSFUL READ
OBF9 E2 E5 LOOP H1           ; DO IT FOR RETRY TIMES
;----- UNABLE TO IPL FROM THE DISKETTE
OBF9 C0 18 H3: INT 18H         ; GO TO BASIC OR CARTRIDGE
;----- IPL WAS SUCCESSFUL
OBF9 EA 7C00 ---- R H3A: JMP BOOT_LOCN
OBF9      BOOT_STRAP ENDP
;-----
; THIS ROUTINE PERFORMS A READ/WRITE TEST ON A BLOCK OF
; STORAGE (MAX. SIZE = 32KB) IF "WARM START", FILL
; BLOCK WITH 0000 AND RETURN.
; DATA PATTERNS USED:
; 0->FF ON ONE BYTE TO TEST DATA BUS
; AAAA,5555,00FF,FF00 FOR ALL WORDS
; FILL WITH 0000 BEFORE EXIT
; ON ENTRY:
; ES = ADDRESS OF STORAGE TO BE TESTED
; DS = ADDRESS OF STORAGE TO BE TESTED
; CX = WORD COUNT OF STORAGE BLOCK TO BE TESTED
; (MAX. = 8000H (32K WORDS))
; ON EXIT:
; ZERO FLAG = OFF IF STORAGE ERROR
; IF ZERO FLAG = OFF, THEN CX = XOR'ED BIT PATTERN
; OF THE EXPECTED DATA PATTERN VS. THE ACTUAL DATA
; READ. (I.E., A BIT "ON" IN AL IS THE BIT IN ERROR)
; AH=03 IF BOTH BYTES OF WORD HAVE ERRORS
; AH=02 IF LOW (EVEN) BYTE HAS ERROR
; AH=01 IF HI (ODD) BYTE HAS ERROR
; AX,BX,CX,DX,D1,S1 ARE ALL DESTROYED.
;-----

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0B59                                PODSTG  PROC      NEAR
                                ASSUME   DS: ABS0
0B59 FC                                CLD                                ; SET DIRECTION TO INCREMENT
0B5A 2B FF                            SUB      DI, DI                    ; SET DI=0000 REL. TO START OF SEG
0B5C 2B C0                            SUB      AX, AX                    ; INITIAL DATA PATTERN FOR 00-FF
                                ; TEST
0B5E 8E D8                            MOV      DS, AX                    ; SET DS TO ABS0
0B60 8B 1E 0472 R                      MOV      BX, DATA_WORD[RESET_FLAG-DATA]; WARM START?
0B64 81 BF 1234                        CMP      BX, 1234H
0B68 8C C2                            MOV      DX, ES                    ; RESTORE DS
0B6A 8E DA                            MOV      DS, DX
0B6C 75 0B                            JNE      P1
0B6E F3/ AB                            P12:  REP      STOSW                ; SIMPLE FILL WITH 0 ON WARM-START
0B70 8E D8                            MOV      DS, AX
0B72 89 1E 0472 R                      MOV      DATA_WORD[RESET_FLAG-DATA], BX
0B76 8E DA                            MOV      DS, DX                    ; RESTORE DS
0B78 C3                                RET                                ; AND EXIT
0B79 81 BF 4321                        P1:   CMP      BX, 4321H            ; DIAG. RESTART?
0B7D 74 EF                            JE       P12                       ; DO FILL WITH ZEROS
0B7F 8B 05                            P2:   MOV      [DI], AL             ; WRITE TEST DATA
0B81 8A 05                            MOV      AL, [DI]                 ; GET IT BACK
0B83 32 C4                            XOR      AL, AH                    ; COMPARE TO EXPECTED
0B85 74 03                            JZ       PY                        ;
0B87 E9 0C0C R                        JMP      P8                        ; ERROR EXIT IF MISCOMPARE
0B8A FE C4                            PY:   INC      AH                    ; FORM NEW DATA PATTERN
0B8C 8A C4                            MOV      AL, AH
0B8E 75 EF                            JNZ     P2                        ; LOOP TILL ALL 256 DATA PATTERNS
                                ; DONE
0B90 8B E9                            MOV      BP, CX                    ; SAVE WORD COUNT
0B92 BB AAAA                            MOV      AX, 0AAAAH              ; LOAD DATA PATTERN
0B95 8B D8                            MOV      BX, AX
0B97 BA 5555                            MOV      DX, 05555H              ; LOAD OTHER DATA PATTERN
0B9A F3/ AB                            REP      STOSW                    ; FILL WORDS FROM LOW TO HIGH
                                ; WITH AAAA
                                ; POINT TO LAST WORD WRITTEN
0B9C 4F                                DEC      DI                        ;
0B9D 4F                                DEC      DI                        ;
0B9E FD                                STD      ; SET DIRECTION FLAG TO GO DOWN
0B9F 8B F7                            MOV      SI, DI                   ; SET INDEX REGS. EQUAL
0BA1 8B CD                            MOV      CX, BP                   ; RECOVER WORD COUNT
0BA3                                P3:   ; GO FROM HIGH TO LOW
0BA3 AD                                LODSW   ; GET WORD FROM MEMORY
0BA4 33 C3                            XOR      AX, BX                   ; EQUAL WHAT S/B THERE?
0BA6 75 64                            JNZ     P8                        ; GO ERROR EXIT IF NOT
0BA8 8B C2                            MOV      AX, DX                   ; GET S5 DATA PATTERN
0BAA AB                                STOSW   ; STORE IT IN LOCATION JUST READ
0BAB E2 F6                            LOOP    P3                        ; LOOP TILL ALL BYTES DONE
0BAD 8B CD                            MOV      CX, BP                   ; RECOVER WORD COUNT
0BAF FC                                CLD      ; BACK TO INCREMENT
0BB0 46                            INC      SI                        ; ADJUST PTRS
0BB1 46                            INC      SI                        ;
0BB2 8B FE                            MOV      DI, SI
0BB4 8B DA                            MOV      BX, DX                    ; S/B DATA PATTERN TO BX
0BB6 BA 00FF                            MOV      DX, 00FFH               ; DATA FOR CHECKERBOARD PATTERN
0BB9 AD                                LODSW   ; GET WORD FROM MEMORY
0BBA 33 C3                            XOR      AX, BX                   ; EQUAL WHAT S/B THERE?
0BBC 75 4E                            JNZ     P8                        ; GO ERROR EXIT IF NOT
0BBE 8B C2                            MOV      AX, DX                   ; GET OTHER PATTERN
0BC0 AB                                STOSW   ; STORE IT IN LOCATION JUST READ
0BC1 E2 F6                            LOOP    PX                        ; LOOP TILL ALL BYTES DONE
0BC3 8B CD                            MOV      CX, BP                   ; RECOVER WORD COUNT
0BC5 FD                                STD      ; DECREMENT
0BC6 4E                            DEC      SI                        ; ADJUST PTRS
0BC7 4E                            DEC      SI                        ;
0BC8 8B FE                            MOV      DI, SI
0BCA 8B DA                            MOV      BX, DX                    ; S/B DATA PATTERN TO BX
0BCC F7 D2                            NOT      DX                        ; MAKE PATTERN FFOO
0BCE 0A D2                            OR       DL, DL                    ; FIRST PASS?
0BD0 74 E7                            JZ       PX                        ;
0BD2 FC                                CLD      ; INCREMENT
0BD3 83 C6 04                          ADD      SI, 4
0BD6 F7 D2                            NOT      DX
0BD8 8B FE                            MOV      DI, SI
0BDA 8B CD                            MOV      CX, BP
0BDC                                P4:   ; LOW TO HIGH
0BDC AD                                LODSW   ; GET A WORD
0BD0 33 C2                            XOR      AX, DX                    ; SHOULD COMPARE TO DX
0BDF 75 2B                            JNZ     P8                        ; GO ERROR IF NOT
0BE1 AB                                STOSW   ; WRITE 0000 BACK TO LOCATION
                                ; JUST READ
0BE2 E2 F8                            LOOP    P4                        ; LOOP TILL DONE
0BE4 FD                                STD      ; BACK TO DECREMENT
0BE5 4E                            DEC      SI                        ; ADJUST POINTER DOWN TO LAST WORD
0BE6 4E                            DEC      SI                        ; WRITTEN
                                ; CHECK IF IN SERVICE/MFG MODES, IF SO, PERFORM REFRESH CHECK
0BE7 BA 0201                            MOV      DX, 201H
0BEA EC                                IN      AL, DX                    ; GET OPTION BITS
0BEB 24 F0                            AND      AL, 0F0H
0BED 3C F0                            CMP      AL, 0F0H
0BEF 74 10                            JE       P6                        ; ALL BITS HIGH=NORMAL MODE
0BF1 8C C9                            JNE     MOV      CX, CS
0BF3 8C D3                            MOV      BX, SS
0BF5 3B CB                            CMP      CX, BX                    ; SEE IF IN PRE-STACK MODE
0BF7 74 08                            JE       P6                        ; BYPASS RETENTION TEST IF SO
0BF9 80 18                            MOV      AL, 24                    ; SET OUTER LOOP COUNT
                                ; WAIT ABOUT 6-8 SECONDS WITHOUT ACCESSING MEMORY
                                ; IF REFRESH IS NOT WORKING PROPERLY, THIS SHOULD
                                ; BE ENOUGH TIME FOR SOME DATA TO GO SOUR.

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```

0BFB E2 FE          P5:    LOOP    P5
0BFD FE C8          DEC     AL
0BFF 75 FA          JNZ    P5
OC01 8B CD          MOV     CX, BP          ; RECOVER WORD COUNT
OC03 AD             LODSW  ; GET WORD
OC04 0B C0          OR     AX, AX          ; = TO 0000
OC06 75 04          JNZ    P8              ; ERROR IF NOT
OC08 E2 F9          LOOP   P7              ; LOOP TILL DONE
OC0A EB 13          JMP    SHORT P11       ; THEN EXIT
OC0C 8B C8          MOV     CX, AX          ; SAVE BITS IN ERROR
OC0E 32 E4          XOR     AH, AH
OC10 0A ED          OR     CH, CH          ; HIGH BYTE ERROR?
OC12 74 02          JZ     P9
OC14 FE C4          INC     AH              ; SET HIGH BYTE ERROR
OC16 0A C9          OR     CL, CL          ; LOW BYTE ERROR?
OC18 74 03          JZ     P10
OC1A 80 C4 02       ADD     AH, 2
OC1D 0A E4          OR     AH, AH          ; SET ZERO FLAG=0 (ERROR INDICATION)
OC1F FC             CLD                    ; SET DIR FLAG BACK TO INCREMENT
OC20 C3             RET                     ; RETURN TO CALLER
OC21

PODSTG ENDP
;*****
; PUT_LOGO PROCEDURE
; THIS PROC SETS UP POINTERS AND CALLS THE SCREEN
; OUTPUT ROUTINE SO THAT THE IBM LOGO, A MESSAGE,
; AND A COLOR BAR ARE PUT UP ON THE SCREEN.
; AX, BX, AND DX ARE DESTROYED. ALL OTHERS ARE SAVED
;*****
PUT_LOGO PROC NEAR
    PUSH DS
    PUSH BP
    PUSH AX
    PUSH BX
    PUSH CX
    PUSH DX
    MOV BP, OFFSET LOGO ; POINT DH DL AT ROW, COLUMN 0,0
    MOV DX, 8000H        ; ATTRIBUTE OF CHARACTERS TO BE
    MOV BL, 000111111B ; WRITTEN
    INT 92H              ; CALL OUTPUT ROUTINE
    MOV BL, 00000000B   ; INITIALIZE ATTRIBUTE
    MOV DL, 0           ; INITIALIZE COLUMN
    AGAIN: MOV DH, 94H  ; SET LINE
    MOV BP, OFFSET COLOR ; OUTPUT GIVEN COLOR BAR
    INT 82H              ; CALL OUTPUT ROUTINE
    INC BL               ; INCREMENT ATTRIBUTE
    CMP DL, 32           ; IS THE COLUMN COUNTER POINTING
    ; PAST 40?
    ; IF NOT, DO IT AGAIN
    JL AGAIN
    POP DX
    POP CX
    POP BX
    POP AX
    POP BP               ; RESTORE BP
    POP DS               ; RESTORE DS
    RET
PUT_LOGO ENDP
LOGO DB LOGO_E - LOGO
      DB ' ', 220
LOGO_E = $
      DB 40, -5
      DB 40, -5
      DB 2, 7, 1, 9, 3, 4, 9, 4, 1, -5
      DB 2, 7, 1, 10, 2, 5, 7, 5, 1, -5
      DB 2, 7, 1, 11, 1, 6, 5, 6, 1, -5
      DB 4, 3, 5, 3, 3, 3, 3, 5, 3, 5, -5
      DB 4, 3, 5, 3, 3, 3, 3, 6, 1, 6, 3, -5
      DB 4, 3, 5, 8, 4, 13, 3, -5
      DB 4, 3, 5, 7, 5, 13, 3, -5
      DB 4, 3, 5, 8, 4, 13, 3, -5
      DB 4, 3, 5, 3, 3, 3, 3, 13, 3, -5
      DB 4, 3, 5, 3, 3, 3, 3, 1, 5, 1, 3, 3, -5
      DB 2, 7, 1, 11, 1, 5, 2, 3, 2, 5, 1, -5
      DB 2, 7, 1, 10, 2, 5, 3, 1, 3, 5, 1, -5
      DB 2, 7, 1, 9, 3, 5, 7, 5, 1, -5
      DB 40, -5
      DB 40, -4
COLOR DB COLOR_E - COLOR
      DB 219
COLOR_E = $
      DB 2, 121-2, 2, 121-2, 2, 121-2, 2, 121-2, 2, -4
ASSUME DS: DATA

```

--- INT 10  
VIDEO\_10

THESE ROUTINES PROVIDE THE CRT INTERFACE

THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS ARE PROVIDED:

(AH)=0 SET MODE (AL) CONTAINS MODE VALUE  
(AL)=0 40X25 BW (POWER ON DEFAULT)  
(AL)=1 40X25 COLOR  
(AL)=2 80X25 BW  
(AL)=3 80X25 COLOR  
GRAPHICS MODES  
(AL)=4 320X200 4 COLOR  
(AL)=5 320X200 BW 4 SHADES  
(AL)=6 640X200 BW 2 SHADES  
(AL)=7 NOT VALID  
\*\*\*\* EXTENDED MODES \*\*\*\*  
(AL)=8 160X200 16 COLOR  
(AL)=9 320X200 16 COLOR  
(AL)=A 640X200 4 COLOR  
\*\*\* NOTE BW MODES OPERATE SAME AS COLOR MODES, BUT  
COLOR BURST IS NOT ENABLED  
\*\*\* NOTE IF HIGH ORDER BIT IN AL IS SET, THE REGEN  
BUFFER IS NOT CLEARED.  
(AH)=1 SET CURSOR TYPE  
(CH) = BITS 4-0 = START LINE FOR CURSOR  
\*\* HARDWARE WILL ALWAYS CAUSE BLINK  
\*\* SETTING BIT 5 OR 6 WILL CAUSE ERRATIC  
BLINKING OR NO CURSOR AT ALL  
\*\* IN GRAPHICS MODES, BIT 5 IS FORCED ON TO  
DISABLE THE CURSOR  
(CL) = BITS 4-0 = END LINE FOR CURSOR  
(AH)=2 SET CURSOR POSITION  
(DH,DL) = ROW,COLUMN (0,0) IS UPPER LEFT  
(BH) = PAGE NUMBER (MUST BE 0 FOR GRAPHICS MODES)  
(AH)=3 READ CURSOR POSITION  
(BH) = PAGE NUMBER (MUST BE 0 FOR GRAPHICS MODES)  
ON EXIT (DH,DL) = ROW,COLUMN OF CURRENT CURSOR  
(CH,CL) = CURSOR MODE CURRENTLY SET  
(AH)=4 READ LIGHT PEN POSITION  
ON EXIT:  
(AH) = 0 -- LIGHT PEN SWITCH NOT DOWN/NOT TRIGGERED  
(AH) = 1 -- VALID LIGHT PEN VALUE IN REGISTERS  
(DH,DL) = ROW,COLUMN OF CHARACTER LP POSN  
(CH) = RASTER LINE (0-199)  
(BX) = PIXEL COLUMN (0-319,639)  
(AH)=5 SELECT ACTIVE DISPLAY PAGE (VALID ONLY FOR  
ALPHA MODES)  
(AL)=NEW PAGE VALUE (0-7 FOR MODES 0&1, 0-3 FOR  
MODES 2&3)  
IF BIT 7 (80H) OF AL=1  
READ/WRITE CRT/CPU PAGE REGISTERS  
(AL) = 80H READ CRT/CPU PAGE REGISTERS  
(AL) = 81H SET CPU PAGE REGISTER  
(BL) = VALUE TO SET  
(AL) = 82H SET CRT PAGE REGISTER  
(BH) = VALUE TO SET  
(AL) = 83H SET BOTH CRT AND CPU PAGE REGISTERS  
(BL) = VALUE TO SET IN CPU PAGE REGISTER  
(BH) = VALUE TO SET IN CRT PAGE REGISTER  
IF BIT 7 (80H) OF AL=1  
ALWAYS RETURNS (BH) = CONTENTS OF CRT PAGE REG  
(BL) = CONTENTS OF CPU PAGE REG  
(AH)=6 SCROLL ACTIVE PAGE UP  
(AL) = NUMBER OF LINES, INPUT LINES BLANKED AT  
BOTTOM OF WINDOW, AL = 0 MEANS BLANK  
ENTIRE WINDOW  
(CH,CL) = ROW,COLUMN OF UPPER LEFT CORNER OF  
SCROLL  
(DH,DL) = ROW,COLUMN OF LOWER RIGHT CORNER OF  
SCROLL  
(BH) = ATTRIBUTE TO BE USED ON BLANK LINE  
(AH)=7 SCROLL ACTIVE PAGE DOWN  
(AL) = NUMBER OF LINES, INPUT LINES BLANKED AT TOP  
OF WINDOW, AL=0 MEANS BLANK ENTIRE WINDOW  
(CH,CL) = ROW,COLUMN OF UPPER LEFT CORNER OF  
SCROLL  
(DH,DL) = ROW,COLUMN OF LOWER RIGHT CORNER OF  
SCROLL  
(BH) = ATTRIBUTE TO BE USED ON BLANK LINE  
CHARACTER HANDLING ROUTINES  
(AH) = 8 READ ATTRIBUTE/CHARACTER AT CURRENT CURSOR POSITION  
(BH) = DISPLAY PAGE (VALID FOR ALPHA MODES ONLY)  
ON EXIT:  
(AL) = CHAR READ  
(AH) = ATTRIBUTE OF CHARACTER READ (ALPHA MODES  
ONLY)  
(AH) = 9 WRITE ATTRIBUTE/CHARACTER AT CURRENT CURSOR  
POSITION  
(BH) = DISPLAY PAGE (VALID FOR ALPHA MODES ONLY)  
(CX) = COUNT OF CHARACTERS TO WRITE  
(AL) = CHAR TO WRITE  
(BL) = ATTRIBUTE OF CHARACTER (ALPHA)/COLOR OF  
CHARACTER (GRAPHICS). SEE NOTE ON WRITE  
DOT FOR BIT 7 OF BL = 1.  
(AH) = 10 (0AH) WRITE CHARACTER ONLY AT CURRENT CURSOR  
POSITION  
(BH) = DISPLAY PAGE (VALID FOR ALPHA MODES ONLY)  
(CX) = COUNT OF CHARACTERS TO WRITE  
(AL) = CHAR TO WRITE  
(BL) = COLOR OF CHAR (GRAPHICS)  
SEE NOTE ON WRITE DOT FOR BIT 7 OF BL = 1.

```

FOR READ/WRITE CHARACTER INTERFACE WHILE IN GRAPHICS MODE,
THE CHARACTERS ARE FORMED FROM A CHARACTER
GENERATOR IMAGE MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM ROM.
INTERRUPT 44H (LOCATION 0010H) IS USED TO
POINT TO THE 1K BYTE TABLE CONTAINING THE
FIRST 128 CHARS (0-127).
INTERRUPT 1FH (LOCATION 0007CH) IS USED TO
POINT TO THE 1K BYTE TABLE CONTAINING THE SECOND
128 CHARS (128-255).
FOR WRITE CHARACTER INTERFACE IN GRAPHICS MODE, THE
REPLICATION FACTOR CONTAINED IN (CX) ON ENTRY WILL
PRODUCE VALID RESULTS ONLY FOR CHARACTERS
CONTAINED ON THE SAME ROW. CONTINUATION TO
SUCCEEDING LINES WILL NOT PRODUCE CORRECTLY.

GRAPHICS INTERFACE
(AH) = 11 (0BH) SET COLOR PALETTE
      (BH) = PALETTE COLOR ID BEING SET (0-127)
      (BL) = COLOR VALUE TO BE USED WITH THAT COLOR ID
            COLOR ID = 0 SELECTS THE BACKGROUND
                    COLOR (0-15)
            COLOR ID = 1 SELECTS THE PALETTE TO BE
            USED:
            2 COLOR MODES:
              0 = WHITE FOR COLOR 1
              1 = BLACK FOR COLOR 1
            4 COLOR MODES:
              0 = GREEN, RED, BROWN FOR
                COLORS 1,2,3
              1 = CYAN, MAGENTA, WHITE FOR
                COLORS 1,2,3
            16 COLOR MODES:
              ALWAYS SETS UP PALETTE AS:
              BLUE FOR COLOR 1
              GREEN FOR COLOR 2
              CYAN FOR COLOR 3
              RED FOR COLOR 4
              MAGENTA FOR COLOR 5
              BROWN FOR COLOR 6
              LIGHT GRAY FOR COLOR 7
              DARK GRAY FOR COLOR 8
              LIGHT BLUE FOR COLOR 9
              LIGHT GREEN FOR COLOR 10
              LIGHT CYAN FOR COLOR 11
              LIGHT RED FOR COLOR 12
              LIGHT MAGENTA FOR COLOR 13
              YELLOW FOR COLOR 14
              WHITE FOR COLOR 15
            IN 40X25 OR 80X25 ALPHA MODES, THE VALUE SET
            FOR PALETTE COLOR 0 INDICATES THE BORDER
            COLOR TO BE USED. IN GRAPHIC MODES, IT
            INDICATES THE BORDER COLOR AND THE
            BACKGROUND COLOR.
(AH) = 12 (0CH) WRITE DOT
      (DX) = ROW NUMBER
      (CX) = COLUMN NUMBER
      (AL) = COLOR VALUE
            IF BIT 7 OF AL = 1, THEN THE COLOR VALUE IS
            EXCLUSIVE OR'D WITH THE CURRENT CONTENTS OF
            THE DOT
(AH) = 13 (0DH) READ DOT
      (DX) = ROW NUMBER
      (CX) = COLUMN NUMBER
      (AL) RETURNS THE DOT READ

ASCII TELETYPE ROUTINE FOR OUTPUT
(AH) = 14 (0EH) WRITE TELETYPE TO ACTIVE PAGE
      (AL) = CHAR TO WRITE
      (BL) = FOREGROUND COLOR IN GRAPHICS MODE
      NOTE -- SCREEN WIDTH IS CONTROLLED BY PREVIOUS
            MODE SET
(AH) = 15 (0FH) CURRENT VIDEO STATE
      RETURNS THE CURRENT VIDEO STATE
      (AL) = MODE CURRENTLY SET (SEE AH=0 FOR
            EXPLANATION)
      (AH) = NUMBER OF CHARACTER COLUMNS ON SCREEN
      (BH) = CURRENT ACTIVE DISPLAY PAGE
(AH) = 16 (10H) SET PALETTE REGISTERS
      (AL) = 0 SET PALETTE REGISTER
            (BL) = PALETTE REGISTER TO SET (00H - 0FH)
            (BH) = VALUE TO SET
      (AL) = 1 SET BORDER COLOR REGISTER
            (BH) = VALUE TO SET
      (AL) = 2 SET ALL PALETTE REGISTERS AND BORDER
            REGISTER
            ES:DX POINTS TO A 17 BYTE LIST
            BYTES 0 THRU 15 ARE VALUES FOR PALETTE
            REGISTERS 0 THRU 15
            BYTE 16 IS THE VALUE FOR THE BORDER
            REGISTER

NOTE:
IN MODES USING A 32K REGEN (9 AND A), ACCESS THROUGH THE CPU
REGISTER BY USE OF B800H SEGMENT VALUE ONLY REACHES THE
FIRST 16K. BIOS USES THE CONTENTS OF THE CPU PAGE REG
(BITS 3,4, & 5 OF PAGDAT IN BIOS DATA AREA) TO DERIVE THE
PROPER SEGMENT VALUE.

CS,SS,DS,ES,BX,CX,DX PRESERVED DURING CALL
ALL OTHERS DESTROYED

```

```

-----
; VIDEO GATE ARRAY REGISTERS
;
; PORT 3DA OUTPUT
;
; REG 0 MODE CONTROL 1 REGISTER
; 01H +HI BANDWIDTH/-LOW BANDWIDTH
; 02H +GRAPHICS/-ALPHA
; 04H +B&W
; 08H +VIDEO ENABLE
; 10H +16 COLOR GRAPHICS
;
; REG 1 PALETTE MASK REGISTER
; 01H PALETTE MASK 0
; 02H PALETTE MASK 1
; 04H PALETTE MASK 2
; 08H PALETTE MASK 3
;
; REG 2 BORDER COLOR REGISTER
; 01H BLUE
; 02H GREEN
; 04H RED
; 08H INTENSITY
;
; REG 3 MODE CONTROL 2 REGISTER
; 01H RESERVED -- MUST BE ZERO
; 02H +ENABLE BLINK
; 04H RESERVED -- MUST BE ZERO
; 08H +2 COLOR GRAPHICS (640X200 2 COLOR ONLY)
;
; REG 4 RESET REGISTER
; 01H +ASYNCHRONOUS RESET
; 02H +SYNCHRONOUS RESET
;
; REGS 10 TO 1F PALETTE REGISTERS
; 01H BLUE
; 02H GREEN
; 04H RED
; 08H INTENSITY
;
; VIDEO GATE ARRAY STATUS
; PORT 3DA INPUT
; 01H +DISPLAY ENABLE
; 02H +LIGHT PEN TRIGGER SET
; 04H -LIGHT PEN SWITCH MADE
; 08H +VERTICAL RETRACE
; 10H +VIDEO DOTS
;
; ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA,ES:VIDEO_RAM
OCE9 M0010 LABEL WORD ; TABLE OF ROUTINES WITHIN VIDEO I/O
OCE9 ODA5 R DW OFFSET SET_MODE
OCEB E45E R DW OFFSET SET_CTYPE
OCED E488 R DW OFFSET SET_CPDS
OCEF E520 R DW OFFSET READ_CURSOR
OCF1 F751 R DW OFFSET READ_LPEN
OCF3 E4B3 R DW OFFSET ACT_DISP_PAGE
OCF5 E503 R DW OFFSET SCROLL_UP
OCF7 E63F R DW OFFSET SCROLL_DOWN
OCF9 F0E4 R DW OFFSET READ_AC_CURRENT
OCFB F113 R DW OFFSET WRITE_AC_CURRENT
OCFD F12C R DW OFFSET WRITE_C_CURRENT
OCFF E543 R DW OFFSET SET_COLOR
OD01 F187 R DW OFFSET WRITE_DOT
OD03 F146 R DW OFFSET READ_DOT
OD05 1992 R DW OFFSET WRITE_TTY
OD07 E5B1 R DW OFFSET VIDEO_STATE
OD09 E685 R DW OFFSET SET_PALETTE
= 0022 M0010 EQU %-M0010

;
; VIDEO_IO PROC NEAR
;
; STI CLD ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
; ODC FC ; SET DIRECTION FORWARD
; ODD 06 PUSH ES
; ODE 1E PUSH DS ; SAVE SEGMENT REGISTERS
; ODF 52 PUSH DX
; OD1 51 PUSH CX
; OD11 53 PUSH BX
; OD12 56 PUSH SI
; OD13 57 PUSH DI
; OD14 50 PUSH AX
; OD15 9A C4 MOV AL,AH ; SAVE AX VALUE
; OD17 32 E4 XOR AH,AH ; GET INTO LOW BYTE
; OD19 D1 E0 SAL AX,1 ; ZERO TO HIGH BYTE
; OD18 8B F0 MOV SI,AX ; *2 FOR TABLE LOOKUP
; OD1D 3D 0022 CMP AX,M0010L ; PUT INTO SI FOR BRANCH
; OD20 72 04 JB C1 ; TEST FOR WITHIN RANGE
; OD22 58 POP AX ; BRANCH AROUND BRANCH
; OD23 E9 F70 R POP AX ; THROW AWAY THE PARAMETER
; OD25 E9 138B R JMP VIDEO_RETURN ; DO NOTHING IF NOT IN RANGE
; OD29 B8 B800 C1: MOV AX,0B800H ; SEGMENT FOR COLOR CARD
; OD2C 80 3E 0049 R 09 CMP CRT_MODE,9 ; IN MODE USING 32K REGEN
; OD31 72 09 JC C2 ; NO_JUMP
; OD33 8A 26 00BA R MOV AH,PAGDAT ; GET COPY OF PAGE REGS
; OD37 80 E4 38 AND AH,CPUREG ; ISOLATE CPU REG
; OD3A D0 EC SHR AH,1 ; SHIFT TO MAKE INTO SEGMENT VALUE
; OD3C BE C0 C2: MOV AX,CX ; SET UP TO POINT AT VIDEO RAM AREA
; OD3E 58 POP AX ; RECOVER VALUE
; OD3F 9A 26 0049 R MOV AH,CRT_MODE ; GET CURRENT MODE INTO AH
; OD43 2E: FF A4 OCE9 R JMP WORD PTR CS:[SI+OFFSET M0010]
; OD48 VIDEO_IO ENDP

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;-----
; SET_MODE
; THIS ROUTINE INITIALIZES THE ATTACHMENT TO
; THE SELECTED MODE. THE SCREEN IS BLANKED.
; INPUT
; (AL) = MODE SELECTED (RANGE 0-B)
; OUTPUT
; NONE
;-----
0D48                                M0050 LABEL WORD ; TABLE OF REGEN LENGTHS
0D48 0800 DW 2048 ; MODE 0 40X25 BW
0D4A 0800 DW 2048 ; MODE 1 40X25 COLOR
0D4C 1000 DW 4096 ; MODE 2 80X25 BW
0D4E 1000 DW 4096 ; MODE 3 80X25 COLOR
0D50 4000 DW 16384 ; MODE 4 320X200 4 COLOR
0D52 4000 DW 16384 ; MODE 5 320X200 4 COLOR
0D54 4000 DW 16384 ; MODE 6 640X200 BW
0D56 0000 DW 0 ; MODE 7 INVALID
0D58 4000 DW 16384 ; MODE 8 160X200 16 COLOR
0D5A 8000 DW 32768 ; MODE 9 320X200 16 COLOR
0D5C 8000 DW 32768 ; MODE A 640X200 4 COLOR
;-----
;----- COLUMNS
0D5E M0060 LABEL BYTE
0D5E 28 28 50 50 28 28 DB 40,40,80,80,40,40,80,0,20,40,80
;-----
;----- TABLE OF GATE ARRAY PARAMATERS FOR MODE SETTING
0D69 M0070 LABEL BYTE
0D69 0C 0F 00 02 ; SET UP FOR 40X25 BW MODE 0
= 0004 DB 0CH,0FH,0,2 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
M0070L EQU $-M0070
;-----
0D6D 08 0F 00 02 ; SET UP FOR 40X25 COLOR MODE 1
;----- DB 08H,0FH,0,2 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
0D71 0D 0F 00 02 ; SET UP FOR 80X25 BW MODE 2
;----- DB 0DH,0FH,0,2 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
0D75 09 0F 00 02 ; SET UP FOR 80X25 COLOR MODE 3
;----- DB 09H,0FH,0,2 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
0D79 0A 03 00 00 ; SET UP FOR 320X200 4 COLOR MODE 4
;----- DB 0AH,03H,0,0 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
0D7D 0E 03 00 00 ; SET UP FOR 320X200 BW MODE 5
;----- DB 0EH,03H,0,0 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
0D81 0E 01 00 08 ; SET UP FOR 640X200 BW MODE 6
;----- DB 0EH,01H,0,8 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
0D85 00 00 00 00 ; SET UP FOR INVALID MODE 7
;----- DB 00H,00H,0,0 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
0D89 1A 0F 00 00 ; SET UP FOR 160X200 16 COLOR MODE 8
;----- DB 1AH,0FH,0,0 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
0D8D 1B 0F 00 00 ; SET UP FOR 320X200 16 COLOR MODE 9
;----- DB 1BH,0FH,0,0 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
0D91 0B 03 00 00 ; SET UP FOR 640X200 4 COLOR MODE A
;----- DB 0BH,03H,0,0 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
;-----
;----- TABLES OF PALETTE COLORS FOR 2 AND 4 COLOR MODES
0D95 M0072 LABEL BYTE
0D95 00 0F 00 00 ; 2 COLOR, SET 0
= 0004 DB 0,0FH,0,0
M0072L EQU $-M0072 ; ENTRY LENGTH
;----- DB 0FH,0,0,0
0D99 0F 00 00 00 ; 4 COLOR, SET 0
;----- DB 0,2,4,6
0D9D M0074 LABEL BYTE
0D9D 00 02 04 06 ; 4 COLOR, SET 1
;----- DB 0,3,5,0FH
0DA1 SET_MODE LABEL BYTE
0DA1 00 03 05 0F ; PROC NEAR
0DA5 50 PUSH AX ; SAVE INPUT MODE ON STACK
0DA6 24 7F AND AL,7FH ; REMOVE CLEAR REGEN SWITCH
0DA8 3C 07 CMP AL,7 ; CHECK FOR VALID MODES
0DAA 74 04 JE C3 ; MODE 7 IS INVALID
0DAC 3C 08 CMP AL,08H
0DAE 72 02 JC C4 ; GREATER THAN A IS INVALID
0DB0 80 00 MOV AL,0 ; DEFAULT TO MODE 0
0DB2 3C 02 C4: CMP AL,2 ; CHECK FOR MODES NEEDING 128K
0DB4 74 08 JE C5
0DB6 3C 03 CMP AL,3
0DB8 74 04 JE C5
0DBA 3C 09 CMP AL,09H
0DBC 72 0A JC C6
0DBE 81 3E 0015 R 0080 C5: CMP TRUE_MEM,128 ; DO WE HAVE 128K?
0DC4 73 02 JNC C6 ; YES, JUMP
0DC6 80 00 MOV AL,0 ; NO, DEFAULT TO MODE 0
0DC8 BA 03D4 C6: MOV DX,03D4H ; ADDRESS OF COLOR CARD
0DCB 8A E0 MOV AH,AL ; SAVE MODE IN AH
0DCD A2 0049 R MOV CRT_MODE,AL ; SAVE IN GLOBAL VARIABLE
0DD0 89 16 0063 R MOV ADDR_6845,DX ; SAVE ADDRESS OF BASE
0DD4 8B F8 MOV DI,AX ; SAVE MODE IN DI
0DD6 BA 03DA MOV DX,VGA_CTL ; POINT TO CONTROL REGISTER
0DD9 EC IN AL,DX ; SYNC CONTROL REG TO ADDRESS
0DDA 32 C0 XOR AL,AL ; SET VGA REG 0
0DDC EE OUT DX,AL ; SELECT IT
0DDD A0 0065 R MOV AL,CRT_MODE_SET ; GET LAST MODE SET
0DE0 24 F7 AND AL,0F7H ; TURN OFF VIDEO
0DE2 EE OUT DX,AL ; SET IN GATE ARRAY

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;----- SET DEFAULT PALETTES
0DE3 8B C7      MOV     AX,D1      GET MODE
0DE5 84 10      MOV     AH,10H     SET PALETTE REG 0
0DE7 8B 0095 R  MOV     BX,OFFSET M0072 POINT TO TABLE ENTRY
0DEA 3C 06      CMP     AL,6       2 COLOR MODE?
0DEC 74 0F      JE      C7         YES, JUMP
0DEE 8B 00A1 R  MOV     BX,OFFSET M0075 POINT TO TABLE ENTRY
0DF1 3C 05      CMP     AL,5       CHECK FOR 4 COLOR MODE
0DF3 74 08      JE      C7         YES, JUMP
0DF5 3C 04      CMP     AL,4       CHECK FOR 4 COLOR MODE
0DF7 74 04      JE      C7         YES JUMP
0DF9 3C 04      CMP     AL,0AH     CHECK FOR 4 COLOR MODE
0DFB 75 11      JNE     C9         NO JUMP
0DFD 89 0004    C7:    MOV     CX,4     NUMBER OF REGS TO SET
0E00 8A C4      CB:    MOV     AL,AH    GET REG NUMBER
0E02 EE        OUT     DX,AL      SELECT IT
0E03 2E: BA 07  MOV     AL,CS: [BX1] GET DATA
0E06 EE        OUT     DX,AL      SET IT
0E07 FE C4     INC     AH         NEXT REG
0E09 43        INC     BX         NEXT TABLE VALUE
0E0A E2 F4     LDDP   CB
0E0C EB 08     JMP     SHORT C11

;----- SET PALETTES FOR DEFAULT 16 COLOR
0E0E 89 0010    C9:    MOV     CX,16     NUMBER OF PALETTES, AH IS REG
                                COUNTER
0E11 8A C4     C10:   MOV     AL,AH     GET REG NUMBER
0E13 EE        OUT     DX,AL     SELECT IT
0E14 EE        OUT     DX,AL     SET PALETTE VALUE
0E15 FE C4     INC     AH         NEXT REG
0E17 E2 FB     LOOP   C10

;----- SET UP MO & MI IN PAGREG
0E19 8B C7     C11:   MOV     AX,D1     GET CURRENT MODE
0E1B 32 DB     XOR     BL,BL     SET UP FOR ALPHA MODE
0E1D 3C 04     CMP     AL,4     IN ALPHA MODE
0E1F 72 08     JC      C12      YES, JUMP
0E21 83 40     MOV     BL,40H   SET UP FOR 16K REGEN
0E23 3C 09     CMP     AL,09H   MODE USE 16K
0E25 72 02     JC      C12      YES, JUMP
0E27 83 C0     MOV     BL,0COH SET UP FOR 32K REGEN
0E29 BA 03DF  C12:   MOV     DX,PAGREG SET PORT ADDRESS OF PAGREG
0E2C A0 008A R MOV     AL,PAGDAT GET LAST DATA OUTPUT
0E2F 24 3F     AND     AL,3FH   CLEAR MO & MI BITS
0E31 0A C3     OR      AL,BL    SET NEW BITS
0E33 EE        OUT     DX,AL    STUFF BACK IN PORT
0E34 A2 008A R MOV     PAGDAT,AL SAVE COPY IN RAM

;----- ENABLE VIDEO AND CORRECT PORT SETTING
0E37 8B C7     MOV     AX,D1     GET CURRENT MODE
0E39 32 E4     XOR     AH,AH    INTO AX REG
0E3B 89 0004   MOV     CX,M0070L SET TABLE ENTRY LENGTH
0E3E F7 E1     MUL    CX        TIMES MODE FOR OFFSET INTO TABLE
0E40 8B 08     MOV     BX,AX    TABLE OFFSET IN BX
0E42 81 C3 0D69 R ADD     BX,OFFSET M0070 ADD TABLE START TO OFFSET
0E46 2E: BA 27  MOV     AH,CS: [BX1] SAVE MODE SET AND PALETTE
0E49 2E: BA 47 02 MOV     AL,CS: [BX + 2] TILL WE CAN PUT THEM IN RAM
0E4D 8B F0     MOV     SI,AX
0E4F FA        CLI:
0E50 EB E675 R CALL   MODE_ALIVE KEEP MEMORY DATA VALID
0E53 80 10     MOV     AL,10H  DISABLE NMI AND HOLD REQUEST
0E55 E6 A0     OUT     NMI_PORT,AL
0E57 BA 03DA   MOV     DX,VGA_CTL
0E5A 80 04     MOV     AL,4    POINT TO RESET REG
0E5C EE        OUT     DX,AL  SEND TO GATE ARRAY
0E5D 80 02     MOV     AL,2    SET SYNCHRONOUS RESET
0E5F EE        OUT     DX,AL  DO IT

; WHILE THE GATE ARRAY IS IN RESET STATE, WE CANNOT ACCESS RAM
0E60 8B C6     MOV     AX,SI    RESTORE NEW MODE SET
0E62 80 E4 F7 AND     AH,OF7H  TURN OFF VIDEO ENABLE
0E65 32 C0     XOR     AL,AL    SET UP TO SELECT VGA REG 0
0E67 EE        OUT     DX,AL   SELECT IT
0E68 86 E0     XCHG  AH,AL     AH IS VGA REG COUNTER
0E6A EE        OUT     DX,AL   SET MODE
0E6B 80 04     MOV     AL,4    SET UP TO SELECT VGA REG 4
0E6D EE        OUT     DX,AL   SELECT IT
0E6E 32 C0     XOR     AL,AL    SELECT IT
0E70 EE        OUT     DX,AL   REMOVE RESET FROM VGA

; NOW OKAY TO ACCESS RAM AGAIN
0E71 80 80     MOV     AL,80H  ENABLE NMI AGAIN
0E73 E6 A0     OUT     NMI_PORT,AL
0E75 EB E675 R CALL   MODE_ALIVE KEEP MEMORY DATA VALID
0E78 FB        STI     ENABLE INTERRUPTS
0E79 EB 07     JMP     SHORT C14
0E7B 8A C4     C13:   MOV     AL,AH   GET VGA REG NUMBER
0E7D EE        OUT     DX,AL   SELECT REG
0E7E 2E: BA 07  MOV     AL,CS: [BX1] GET TABLE VALUE
0E81 EE        OUT     DX,AL   PUT IN VGA REG
0E82 43        INC     BX       NEXT IN TABLE
0E83 FE C4     INC     AH       NEXT REG
0E85 E2 F4     LOOP   C13      DO ENTIRE ENTRY

;----- SET UP CRT AND CPU PAGE REGS ACCORDING TO MODE & MEMORY SIZE
0E87 BA 03DF  C14:   MOV     DX,PAGREG SET IO ADDRESS OF PAGREG
0E8A A0 008A R MOV     AL,PAGDAT GET LAST DATA OUTPUT
0E8D 24 C0     AND     AL,0COH CLEAR REG BITS
0E8F 83 36     MOV     BL,36H  SET UP FOR GRAPHICS MODE WITH 32K
                                REGEN
0E91 AB 80     TEST   AL,80H   IN THIS MODE?
0E93 75 0C     JNZ    C15      YES, JUMP
0E95 83 3F     MOV     BL,3FH  SET UP FOR 16K REGEN AND 128K
                                MEMORY
0E97 81 3E 0015 R 0080 CMP     TRUE_MEM,12B DO WE HAVE 128K?
0E9D 73 02     JNC    C15      YES, JUMP
0E9F 83 1B     MOV     BL,1BH  SET UP FOR 16K REGEN AND 64K
                                MEMORY

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OEA1 0A C3          C15:  OR    AL, BL          ; COMBINE MODE BITS AND REG VALUES
OEA3 EE            OUT    DX, AL          ; SET PORT
OEA4 A2 00BA R     MOV    PAGDATA, AL       ; SAVE COPY IN RAM
OEA7 8B C6         MOV    AX, SI           ; PUT MODE SET & PALETTE IN RAM
OEA9 8B 26 0065 R  MOV    CRT_MODE_SET, AH
OEA0 A2 0066 R     MOV    CRT_PALETTE, AL
OEB0 E4 61        IN     AL, PORT_B       ; GET CURRENT VALUE OF 8255 PORT B
OEB4 24 FB        AND    AL, 0FBH      ; SET UP GRAPHICS MODE
OEB6 F6 C4 02     TEST   AH, 2           ; JUST SET ALPHA MODE IN VGA?
OEB7 75 02        JNZ   C16           ; YES, JUMP
OEB9 0C 04        OR     AL, 4           ; SET UP ALPHA MODE
OEBB E6 61        C16:  OUT    PORT_B, AL      ; STUFF BACK IN 8255
;----- SET UP 6845
OEBD 1E           PUSH   DS           ; SAVE DATA SEGMENT VALUE
OEBE 33 C0        XOR    AX, AX        ; SET UP FOR A850 SEGMENT
OECO 8E D8        MOV    DS, AX        ; ESTABLISH VECTOR TABLE ADDRESSING
OEC2 C5 1E 0074 R LDS    BX, PARM_PTR  ; GET POINTER TO VIDEO PARMS
OEC3             ASSUME  DS: CODE
OEC6 8B C7        MOV    AX, DI        ; GET CURRENT MODE IN AX
OEC8 B9 0010 90   MOV    CX, 0040     ; LENGTH OF EACH ROW OF TABLE
OEC9 80 FC 02     CMP    AH, 2        ; DETERMINE WHICH TO USE
OECF 72 10        JC     C17          ; MODE IS 0 OR 1
OED1 03 D9        ADD    BX, CX        ; MOVE TO NEXT ROW OF INIT TABLE
OED3 80 FC 04     CMP    AH, 4        ;
OED4 72 03        JC     C17          ; MODE IS 2 OR 3
OED8 03 D9        ADD    BX, CX        ; MOVE TO GRAPHICS ROW OF
; INIT_TABLE
OEDA 80 FC 09     CMP    AH, 9        ;
OEDD 72 02        JC     C17          ; MODE IS 4, 5, 6, 8, OR 9
OEDF 03 D9        ADD    BX, CX        ; MOVE TO NEXT GRAPHICS ROW OF
; INIT_TABLE
;----- BX POINTS TO CORRECT ROW OF INITIALIZATION TABLE
OEE1 50           C17:  PUSH   AX           ; SAVE MODE IN AH
OEE2 8A 47 02     MOV    AL, DS:[BX+2] ; GET HORZ. SYNC POSITION
OEE5 8B 7F 0A     MOV    DI, WORD PTR DS:[BX+10] ; GET CURSOR TYPE
OEE8 1E           PUSH   DS
OEE9 EB 13BB R     CALL  DDS
OEEC A2 00B9 R     ASSUME  DS: DATA
OEEF 89 3E 0060 R MOV    HORZ_POS, AL  ; SAVE HORZ. SYNC POSITION VARIABLE
OEF3 50           MOV    CURSOR_MODE, DI ; SAVE CURSOR MODE
OEF4 A0 00B6 R     MOV    AL, VAR_DELAY ; SET DEFAULT OFFSET
OEF7 24 0F        AND    AL, 0FH
OEF9 A2 00B6 R     MOV    VAR_DELAY, AL
OEF0 58           POP    AX
OEFD 1F           ASSUME  DS: CODE
OEFE 32 E4        POP    DS
OEF0 BA 03D4      XOR    AH, AH        ; AH WILL SERVE AS REGISTER NUMBER
OEF0             MOV    DX, 03D4H    ; DURING LOOP
OEF0             ; LOOP THROUGH TABLE, OUTPUTTING REG ADDRESS, THEN VALUE FROM TABLE
OEF0             ; POINT TO 6845
OEF3 8A C4        C18:  MOV    AL, AH        ; GET 6845 REGISTER NUMBER
OEF5 EE            OUT    DX, AL
OEF6 42           INC    DX            ; POINT TO DATA PORT
OEF7 FE C4       INC    AH            ; NEXT REGISTER VALUE
OEF9 8A 07       MOV    AL, [BX]     ; GET TABLE VALUE
OEF0 E8           OUT    DX, AL        ; OUT TO CHIP
OEF0 43           INC    BX            ; NEXT IN TABLE
OEF0 4A           DEC    DX            ; BACK TO POINTER REGISTER
OEF0 E2 F3       LOOP  C18           ; DO THE WHOLE TABLE
OEF1 5B           POP    AX            ; GET MODE BACK
OEF1 1F           POP    DS            ; RECOVER SEGMENT VALUE
OEF1             ASSUME  DS: DATA
OEF1             ;----- FILL REGEN AREA WITH BLANK
OEF12 33 FF       XOR    DI, DI        ; SET UP POINTER FOR REGEN
OEF14 89 3E 004E R MOV    CRT_START, DI ; START ADDRESS SAVED IN GLOBAL
OEF18 C6 06 0062 R 00 MOV    ACTIVE_PAGE, 0 ; SET PAGE VALUE
OEF1A 5A           POP    DX            ; GET ORIGINAL INPUT BACK
OEF1E 80 E2 80   AND    DL, 80H      ; NO CLEAR OF REGISTER ?
OEF21 75 1C      JNZ   C21           ; SKIP CLEARING REGEN
OEF23 BA B800    MOV    DX, 0B800H   ; SET UP SEGMENT FOR 16K REGEN AREA
OEF26 B9 2000    MOV    CX, B192     ; NUMBER OF WORDS TO CLEAR
OEF29 3C 09      CMP    AL, 09H      ; REQUIRE 32K BYTE REGEN ?
OEF2B 72 05      JCL   C19           ; NO, JUMP
OEF2D D1 E1      SHL   CX, 1         ; SET 16K WORDS TO CLEAR
OEF2F BA 1800    MOV    DX, 1800H   ; SET UP SEGMENT FOR 32K REGEN AREA
OEF32 8E C2      C19:  MOV    ES, DX        ; SET REGEN SEGMENT
OEF34 3C 04      CMP    AL, 4        ; TEST FOR GRAPHICS
OEF36 B8 0F20    MOV    AX, ' '+15*256 ; FILL CHAR FOR ALPHA
OEF39 72 02      JC     C20          ; NO_GRAPHICS_INIT
OEF3B 33 C0      XOR    AX, AX        ; FILL FOR GRAPHICS MODE
OEF3D F3/ AB     C20:  REP    STOSW        ; FILL THE REGEN BUFFER WITH BLANKS
OEF3D             ;----- ENABLE VIDEO
OEF3D BA 03DA   C21:  MOV    DX, VGA_CTL  ; SET PORT ADDRESS OF VGA
OEF42 32 C0      XOR    AL, AL        ;
OEF44 EE            OUT    DX, AL        ;
OEF45 A0 0065 R   MOV    AL, CRT_MODE_SET ; SELECT VGA REG 0
OEF48 EE            OUT    DX, AL        ; GET MODE SET VALUE
;----- DETERMINE NUMBER OF COLUMNS, BOTH FOR ENTIRE DISPLAY
;----- AND THE NUMBER TO BE USED FOR TTY INTERFACE
OEF49 32 FF       XOR    BH, BH
OEF4B 8A 1E 0049 R MOV    BL, CRT_MODE
OEF4F 2E BA 87 0D5E R MOV    AL, CS:[BX + OFFSET M0060]
OEF54 32 E4      XOR    AH, AH
OEF56 A3 004A R   MOV    CRT_COLS, AX ; NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN THIS SCREEN

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OF59 D1 E3          ;----- SET CURSOR POSITIONS
                   SHL   BX,1          ; WORD OFFSET INTO CLEAR LENGTH
OF5B 2E: 8B 8F OD48 R ; TABLE
OF60 89 0E 004C R   MOV   CX,CS:[BX + OFFSET MO050J] ; LENGTH TO CLEAR
OF64 B9 0008        MOV   CRT_LEN,CX          ; SAVE LENGTH OF CRT
OF67 BF 0050 R     MOV   CX,8              ; CLEAR ALL CURSOR POSITIONS
OF6A 1E            MOV   D1,OFFSET CURSOR_POSN
OF6B 07            PUSH  DS          ; ESTABLISH SEGMENT
OF6C 33 C0         POP   ES          ; ADDRESSING
OF6E F3/ AB       REP   STOSW        ; FILL WITH ZEROES
OF70              ;----- NORMAL RETURN FROM ALL VIDEO RETURNS
VIDEO_RETURN:
OF70 5F            POP   D1
OF71 5E            POP   S1
OF72 5B            POP   BX
OF73 59            C22:  POP   CX
OF74 5A            POP   DX
OF75 1F            POP   DS
OF76 07            POP   ES          ; RECOVER SEGMENTS
OF77 CF            IRET          ; ALL DONE
OF78              SET_MODE      ENDP
;-----
;
; KBDNMI - KEYBOARD NMI INTERRUPT ROUTINE
;
; THIS ROUTINE OBTAINS CONTROL UPON AN NMI INTERRUPT, WHICH
; OCCURS UPON A KEYSTROKE FROM THE KEYBOARD.
;
; THIS ROUTINE WILL DE-SERIALIZE THE BIT STREAM IN ORDER TO
; GET THE KEYBOARD SCAN CODE ENTERED. IT THEN ISSUES INT 41
; PASSING THE SCAN CODE IN AL TO THE KEY PROCESSOR. UPON RETURN
; IT RE-ENABLES NMI AND RETURNS TO SYSTEM (IRET).
;-----
; ASSUME CS: CODE, DS: DATA
KBDNMI PROC FAR
;-----DISABLE INTERRUPTS
OF78 FA            CLI
;-----SAVE REGS & DISABLE NMI
OF79 56            PUSH  SI
OF7A 57            PUSH  D1
OF7B 50            PUSH  AX          ; SAVE REGS
OF7C 53            PUSH  BX
OF7D 51            PUSH  CX
OF7E 52            PUSH  DX
OF7F 1E            PUSH  DS
OF80 06            PUSH  ES
;-----INIT COUNTERS
OF81 8E 000B       MOV   SI,8              ; SET UP # OF DATA BITS
OF84 32 DB         XOR   BL,BL          ; INIT. PARITY COUNTER
;-----SAMPLE 5 TIMES TO VALIDATE START BIT
OF86 32 E4         XOR   AH,AH
OF88 B9 0005       MOV   CX,5              ; SET COUNTER
OF8B E4 62         I1:  IN   AL,PORT_C    ; GET SAMPLE
OF8D AB 40         TEST  AL,40H           ; TEST IF 1
OF8F 74 02         JZ    I2              ; JMP IF 0
OF91 FE C4         INC   AH              ; KEEP COUNT OF 1'S
OF93 E2 F6         I2:  LOOP I1           ; KEEP SAMPLING
OF95 80 FC 03      CMP   AH,3             ; VALID START BIT ?
OF98 73 03         JNB  I25            ; JMP IF OK
OF9A EB 5D 90      JMP   I8              ; INVALID (SYNC ERROR) NO AUDIO
;-----VALID START BIT, LOOK FOR TRAILING EDGE
OF9D B9 0032       I25: MOV   CX,50           ; SET UP WATCHDOG TIMEOUT
OFA0 E4 62         I3:  IN   AL,PORT_C    ; GET SAMPLE
OFA2 AB 40         TEST  AL,40H           ; TEST IF 0
OFA4 74 05         JZ    I5              ; JMP IF TRAILING EDGE FOUND
OFA6 E2 F8         LOOP I3              ; KEEP LOOKING FOR TRAILING EDGE
OFA8 EB 4F 90      JMP   I8              ; SYNC ERROR (STUCK ON 1'S)
;-----READ CLOCK TO SET START OF BIT TIME
OFAB 80 40         I5:  MOV   AL,40H           ; READ CLOCK
OFAD E6 43         OUT   TIM_CTL,AL      ; *
OFAF 90            NOP                    ; *
OFB0 90            NOP                    ; *
OFB1 E4 41         IN    AL,TIMER+1      ; *
OFB3 8A E0         MOV   AH,AL           ; *
OFB5 E4 41         IN    AL,TIMER+1      ; *
OFB7 86 E0         AH,AL           ; *
OFB9 8B F8         MOV   DI,AX           ; SAVE CLOCK TIME IN DI
;-----VERIFY VALID TRANSITION
OFBB B9 0004       MOV   CX,4              ; SET COUNTER
OFBE E4 62         I6:  IN   AL,PORT_C    ; GET SAMPLE
OFC0 AB 40         TEST  AL,40H           ; TEST IF 0
OFC2 75 35         JNZ  I8              ; JMP IF INVALID TRANSITION (SYNC)
OFC4 E2 F8         LOOP I6              ; KEEP LOOKING FOR VALID TRANSITION
;-----SET UP DISTANCE TO MIDDLE OF 1ST DATA BIT
OFC6 BA 0220       MOV   DX,544           ; 310 USEC AWAY (.833 US / CT)
;-----START LOOKING FOR TIME TO READ DATA BITS AND ASSEMBLE BYTE
OFC9 E8 1031 R     I7:  CALL  130
OFCB BA 020E       MOV   DX,526           ; SET NEW DISTANCE TO NEXT HALF BIT
OFCF 50            PUSH  AX          ; SAVE 1ST HALF BIT
OFD0 E8 1031 R     CALL  130
OFD3 8A CB        MOV   CL,AL          ; PUT 2ND HALF BIT IN CL
OFD5 58           POP   AX          ; RESTORE 1ST HALF BIT
OFD6 3A CB        CMP   CL,AL          ; ARE THEY OPPOSITES ?
OFD8 74 2A        JE    I9              ; NO, PHASE ERROR

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;-----VALID DATA BIT, PLACE IN SCAN BYTE
OFDA D0 EF          SHR  BH,1          ; SHIFT PREVIOUS BITS
OFDC 0A F8          OR   BH,AL         ; OR IN NEW DATA BIT
OFDE 4E             DEC  SI          ; DECREMENT DATA BIT COUNTER
OFDF 75 F8          JNZ  I7          ; CONTINUE FOR MORE DATA BITS
;-----WAIT FOR TIME TO SAMPLE PARITY BIT
OFE1 E8 1031 R     CALL  I30         ;
OFE4 50            PUSH  AX          ; SAVE 1ST HALF BIT
OFE5 E8 1031 R     CALL  I30         ;
OFE8 8A C8         MOV   CL,AL        ; PUT 2ND HALF BIT IN CL
OFEA 58           POP   AX          ; RESTORE 1ST HALF BIT
OFEF 3A C8         CMP   CL,AL        ; ARE THEY OPPOSITES ?
OFED 74 15         JE    I9          ; NO, PHASE ERROR
;-----VALID PARITY BIT, CHECK PARITY
OFFE 80 E3 01     AND   BL,1         ; CHECK IF ODD PARITY
OFF2 74 10         JZ    I9          ; JMP IF PARITY ERROR
;-----VALID CHARACTER, SEND TO CHARACTER PROCESSING
OFF4 F8           STI   ES          ; ENABLE INTERRUPTS
OFF5 8A C7         MOV   AL,BH        ; PLACE SCAN CODE IN AL
OFF7 C0 4B         INT   4BH        ; CHARACTER PROCESSING
;-----RESTORE REGS AND RE-ENABLE NMI
OFF9 07           IB:  POP  ES          ; RESTORE REGS
OFFA 1F           POP  DS          ;
OFFB 5A           POP  DX          ;
OFFC 59           POP  CX          ;
OFFD 5B           POP  BX          ;
OFFE E4 A0        IN   AL,0A0H      ; ENABLE NMI
1000 58           POP  AX          ;
1001 5F           POP  DI          ;
1002 5E           POP  SI          ;
1003 CF           IRET         ; RETURN TO SYSTEM
;-----PARITY, SYNCH OR PHASE ERROR. OUTPUT MISSED KEY BEEP
1004 E8 138B R     IB:  CALL  D05         ; SETUP ADDRESSING
1007 83 FE 08     CMP   SI,B         ; ARE WE ON THE FIRST DATA BIT?
100A 74 ED         JE    I8          ; NO AUDIO FEEDBACK (MIGHT BE A
; . . . GLITCH)
100C F6 06 0018 R 01 TEST  KB_FLAG_1,01H ; CHECK IF TRANSMISSION ERRORS
; . . . ARE TO BE REPORTED
1011 75 18        JNZ  I10         ; I=DO NOT BEEP, O=BEEP
1013 8B 0080      MOV   BX,080H      ; DURATION OF ERROR BEEP
1016 B9 0048      MOV   CX,048H      ; FREQUENCY OF ERROR BEEP
1019 E8 E035 R     CALL  KB_NOISE     ; AUDIO FEEDBACK
101C 80 26 0017 R F0 AND   KB_FLAG,0F0H ; CLEAR ALT, CLR_L, LEFT AND RIGHT
; SHIFTS
1021 80 26 0018 R OF AND   KB_FLAG_1,0FH ; CLEAR POTENTIAL BREAK OF INS,CAPS
; NUM AND SCROLL SHIFT
1026 80 26 008B R IF AND   KB_FLAG_2,1FH ; CLEAR FUNCTION STATES
102B FE 06 0012 R 110: INC  KBD_ERR        ; KEEP TRACK OF KEYBOARD ERRORS
102F EB C8        JMP  SHORT IB      ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT
;-----KBDNMI
1031             KBDNMI ENDP
1031 80 40        130: PROC  NEAR
1033 E6 43        131: MOV  AL,40H        ; READ CLOCK
1035 90          OUT  TIM_CTL,AL ; *
1036 90          NOP          ; *
1037 E4 41        IN   AL,TIMER+1 ; *
1039 8A E0        MOV  AH,AL        ; *
103B E4 41        IN   AL,TIMER+1 ; *
103D 86 E0        XCHG AH,AL        ; *
103F 8B CF        MOV  CX,DI        ; GET LAST CLOCK TIME
1041 2B C8        SUB  CX,AX        ; SUB CURRENT TIME
1043 7B CA        CMP  CX,DX        ; IS IT TIME TO SAMPLE ?
1045 32 EA        JC   I31         ; NO, KEEP LOOKING AT TIME
1047 2B CA        SUB  CX,DX        ; UPDATE # OF COUNTS OFF
1049 8B F8        MOV  DI,AX        ; SAVE CURRENT TIME AS LAST TIME
104B 03 F9        ADD  DI,CX        ; ADD DIFFERENCE FOR NEXT TIME
;-----START SAMPLING DATA BIT (5 SAMPLES)
104D B9 0005      MOV  CX,5         ; SET COUNTER
;-----
; SAMPLE LINE
;
; PORT_C IS SAMPLED CX TIMES AND IF THERE ARE 3 OR MORE 1'S
; THEN 80H IS RETURNED IN AL, ELSE 00H IS RETURNED IN AL.
; PARITY COUNTER IS MAINTAINED IN ES.
;-----
1050 32 E4        XOR  AH,AH        ; CLEAR COUNTER
1052 E4 62        132: IN   AL,PORT_C    ; GET SAMPLE
1054 A8 40        TEST  AL,40H      ; TEST IF 1
1056 74 02        JZ   I33         ; JMP IF 0
1058 FE C4        INC  AH          ; KEEP COUNT OF 1'S
105A E2 F6        133: LOOP I32        ; KEEP SAMPLING
105C 80 FC 03     CMP  AH,3        ; VALID 1 ?
105F 72 05        JB   I34         ; JMP IF NOT VALID 1
1061 80 80        MOV  AL,080H     ; RETURN 80H IN AL (1)
1063 FE C3        INC  BL          ; INCREMENT PARITY COUNTER
1065 C3           RET           ; RETURN TO CALLER
1066 32 C0        134: XOR  AL,AL       ; RETURN 0 IN AL (0)
1068 C3           RET           ; RETURN TO CALLER
1069             130: ENDP

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;-----
;KEY62_INT
; THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO TRANSLATE SCAN CODES AND
; SCAN CODE COMBINATIONS FROM THE 62 KEY KEYBOARD TO THEIR
; EQUIVALENTS ON THE 83 KEY KEYBOARD. THE SCAN CODE IS
; PASSED IN AL. EACH SCAN CODE PASSED EITHER TRIGGERS ONE OR
; MORE CALLS TO INTERRUPT 9 OR SETS FLAGS TO RETAIN KEYBOARD
; STATUS. WHEN INTERRUPT 9 IS CALLED THE TRANSLATED SCAN
; CODES ARE PASSED TO IT IN AL. THE INTENT OF THIS CODE WAS
; TO KEEP INTERRUPT 9 INTACT FROM ITS ORIGIN IN THE PC FAMILY
; THIS ROUTINE IS IN THE FRONT END OF INTERRUPT 9 AND
; TRANSFORMS A 62 KEY KEYBOARD TO LOOK AS IF IT WERE AN 83
; KEY VERSION.
; IT IS ASSUMED THAT THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED FROM THE NMI
; DESERIALIZATION ROUTINE AND THAT ALL REGISTERS WERE SAVED
; IN THE CALLING ROUTINE. AS A CONSEQUENCE ALL REGISTERS ARE
; DESTROYED.
;-----
;EQUATES
BREAK_BIT EQU 80H
= 0054 FN_KEY EQU 54H
= 0055 PHK EQU FN_KEY+1
= 0056 EXT_SCAN EQU PHK+1 ; BASE CODE FOR SCAN CODES
; EXTENDING BEYOND 83
= 00FF AND_MASK EQU OFFH ; USED TO SELECTIVELY REMOVE BITS
= 001F CLEAR_FLAGS EQU AND_MASK - (FN_FLAG+FN_BREAK+FN_PENDING)
; SCAN CODES
= 0030 B_KEY EQU 48
= 0010 Q_KEY EQU 16
= 0019 P_KEY EQU 25
= 0012 E_KEY EQU 18
= 001F S_KEY EQU 31
= 0031 N_KEY EQU 49
= 004B UP_ARROW EQU 72
= 0050 DOWN_ARROW EQU 80
= 004B LEFT_ARROW EQU 75
= 004D RIGHT_ARROW EQU 77
= 000C MINUS EQU 12
= 000D EQUALS EQU 13
= 000B NUM_0 EQU 11
; NEW TRANSLATED SCAN CODES
;-----
;NOTE:
; BREAK, PAUSE, ECHO, AND PRT_SCREEN ARE USED AS OFFSETS
; INTO THE TABLE 'SCAN'. OFFSET = TABLE POSITION + 1.
;-----
= 0001 ECHO EQU 01
= 0002 BREAK EQU 02
= 0003 PAUSE EQU 03
= 0004 PRT_SCREEN EQU 04
= 0046 SCROLL_LOCK EQU 70
= 0045 NUM_LOCK EQU 69
= 0047 HOME EQU 71
= 004F END_KEY EQU 79
= 0049 PAGE_UP EQU 73
= 0051 PAGE_DOWN EQU 81
= 004A KEYPAD_MINUS EQU 74
= 004E KEYPAD_PLUS EQU 78
; ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
;----TABLE OF VALID SCAN CODES
KBO LABEL BYTE
1069 30 10 12 19 1F 31
106F 4B 50 48 4D 0C
1074 0D
= 000C DB B_KEY, Q_KEY, E_KEY, P_KEY, S_KEY, N_KEY
; DB UP_ARROW, DOWN_ARROW, LEFT_ARROW, RIGHT_ARROW, MINUS
; DB EQUALS
KBOLEN EQU % - KBO
;----TABLE OF NEW SCAN CODES
KB1 LABEL BYTE
1075 02 03 01 04 46 45
107B 47 4F 49 51 4A 4E
; DB BREAK, PAUSE, ECHO, PRT_SCREEN, SCROLL_LOCK, NUM_LOCK
; DB HOME, END_KEY, PAGE_UP, PAGE_DOWN, KEYPAD_MINUS, KEYPAD_PLUS
;-----
;NOTE: THERE IS A ONE TO ONE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN
; THE SIZE OF KBO AND KB1.
;-----
;TABLE OF NUMERIC KEYPAD SCAN CODES
; THESE SCAN CODES WERE NUMERIC KEYPAD CODES ON
; THE 83 KEY KEYBOARD.
;-----
1081 NUM_CODES LABEL BYTE
1081 4F 50 51 4B 4C 4D
; DB 79,80,81,75,76,77,71,72,73,82
;-----
;TABLE OF SIMULATED KEYSTROKES
; THIS TABLE REPRESENTS A 4*2 ARRAY. EACH ROW
; CONSISTS OF A SEQUENCE OF SCAN CODES WHICH
; WOULD HAVE BEEN GENERATED ON AN 83 KEY KEYBOARD
; TO CAUSE THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS:
; ROW 1=ECHO CRT OUTPUT TO THE PRINTER
; ROW 2=BREAK
; THE TABLE HAS BOTH MAKE AND BREAK SCAN CODES.
;-----
SCAN LABEL BYTE
108B 1D 37 B7 9D ; CTRL + PRNESC
108F 1D 46 C6 9D ; CTRL + SCROLL-LOCK

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;-----
;TABLE OF VALID ALT SHIFT SCAN CODES
; THIS TABLE CONTAINS SCAN CODES FOR KEYS ON THE
; 62 KEY KEYBOARD. THESE CODES ARE USED IN
; COMBINATION WITH THE ALT KEY TO PRODUCE SCAN CODES
; FOR KEYS NOT FOUND ON THE 62 KEY KEYBOARD.
;-----
1093          ALT_TABLE LABEL BYTE
1093 35 28 34 1A 1B      DB 53,40,52,26,27
= 0005          ALT_LEN EQU $ - ALT_TABLE
;-----
;TABLE OF TRANSLATED SCAN CODES WITH ALT SHIFT
; THIS TABLE CONTAINS THE SCAN CODES FOR THE
; KEYS WHICH ARE NOT ON THE 62 KEY KEYBOARD AND
; WILL BE TRANSLATED WITH ALT SHIFT. THERE IS A
; ONE TO ONE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SIZES
; OF ALT_TABLE AND NEW_ALT.
; THE FOLLOWING TRANSLATIONS ARE MADE:
;
; ALT+ / = \
; ALT+ ' = `
; ALT+ [ = {
; ALT+ ] = }
; ALT+ . = *
;-----
1098          NEW_ALT LABEL BYTE
1098 28 29 37 2B 29      DB 43,41,55,43,41
;-----
;EXTAB
;TABLE OF SCAN CODES FOR MAPPING EXTENDED SET
; OF SCAN CODES (SCAN CODES > 85). THIS TABLE
; ALLOWS OTHER DEVICES TO USE THE KEYBOARD INTERFACE.
; IF THE DEVICE GENERATES A SCAN CODE > 85 THIS TABLE
; CAN BE USED TO MAP THE DEVICE TO THE KEYBOARD. THE
; DEVICE ALSO HAS THE OPTION OF HAVING A UNIQUE SCAN
; CODE PUT IN THE KEYBOARD BUFFER (INSTEAD OF MAPPING
; TO THE KEYBOARD). THE EXTENDED SCAN CODE PUT IN THE
; BUFFER WILL BE CONTINUOUS BEGINNING AT 150. A ZERO
; WILL BE USED IN PLACE OF AN ASCII CODE. (E.G. A
; DEVICE GENERATING SCAN CODE 86 AND NOT MAPPING 86
; TO THE KEYBOARD WILL HAVE A [150,0] PUT IN THE
; KEYBOARD BUFFER)
; TABLE FORMAT:
; THE FIRST BYTE IS A LENGTH INDICATING THE NUMBER
; OF SCAN CODES MAPPED TO THE KEYBOARD. THE REMAINING
; ENTRIES ARE WORDS. THE FIRST BYTE (LOW BYTE) IS A
; SCAN CODE AND THE SECOND BYTE (HIGH BYTE) IS ZERO.
; A DEVICE GENERATING N SCAN CODES IS ASSUMED TO GENERATE THE
; FOLLOWING STREAM 86,87,88,...,86+(N-1). THE SCAN CODE BYTES
; IN THE TABLE CORRESPOND TO THIS SET WITH THE FIRST DATA
; BYTE MATCHING 86, THE SECOND MATCHING 87 ETC.
;
; NOTES:
; (1) IF A DEVICE GENERATES A BREAK CODE, NOTHING IS
; PUT IN THE BUFFER.
; (2) A LENGTH OF 0 INDICATES THAT ZERO SCAN CODES HAVE BEEN
; MAPPED TO THE KEYBOARD AND ALL EXTENDED SCAN CODES WILL
; BE USED.
; (3) A DEVICE CAN MAP SOME OF ITS SCAN CODES TO THE KEYBOARD
; AND HAVE SOME ITS SCAN CODES IN THE EXTENDED SET.
;-----
109D          EXTAB LABEL BYTE
109D 14                DB 20 ; LENGTH OF TABLE
109E 0048 0049 0040 0051 0050 004F 004B 0047
0039 001C
10B2 0011 0012 001F 0020 002C 002B 001E 0010
000F 0001                DW 17,18,31,45,44,43,30,16,15,1
;-----
KEY62_INT PROC FAR
STI
CALL DDS ; FORWARD DIRECTION
CALL CALL ; SET UP ADDRESSING
MOV AH,AL ; SAVE SCAN CODE
CALL TPM ; ADJUST OUTPUT FOR USER
; MODIFICATION
JNC KBX0 ; JUMP IF OK TO CONTINUE
IRET ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT.
;----EXTENDED SCAN CODE CHECK
KBX0: CMP AL,OFFH ; IS THIS AN OVERRUN CHAR?
JE KBO_1 ; PASS IT TO INTERRUPT 9
AND AL,AND_MASK-BREAK_BIT ; TURN OFF BREAK BIT
CMP AL,EXT_SCAN ; IS THIS A SCAN CODE > 83
JL KBX4 ; REPLACE BREAK BIT
;----SCAN CODE IS IN EXTENDED SET
PUSH DS
XOR SI,SI
MOV DS,SI
ASSUME DS:ABS0
LES DI,DWORD PTR EXST ; GET THE POINTER TO THE EXTENDED
SET
MOV CL,BYTE PTR ES:[DI] ; GET LENGTH BYTE
POP DS
ASSUME DS:DATA
;----DOES SCAN CODE GET MAPPED TO KEYBOARD OR TO NEW EXTENDED SCAN
CODES?
SUB AL,EXT_SCAN ; CONVERT TO BASE OF NEW SET
DEC AL ; LENGTH - 1
CMP AL,CL ; IS CODE IN TABLE?
JG KBX1 ; JUMP IF SCAN CODE IS NOT IN TABLE

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;----GET SCAN CODE FROM TABLE
10F2 47 INC DI ; POINT DI PAST LENGTH BYTE
10F3 8B DB MOV BX,AX
10F5 32 FF XOR BH,BH ; PREPARE FOR ADDING TO 16 BIT REGISTER

10F7 01 E3 SHL BX,1
10F9 03 FB ADD DI,BX ; OFFSET TO CORRECT TABLE ENTRY
10FB 26: 8A 05 MOV AL,BYTE PTR ES:[DI] ; TRANSLATED SCAN CODE IN AL
10FE 3C 56 CMP AL,EXT_SCAN ; IS CODE IN KEYBOARD SET?
1100 7C 3A JL KBX4 ; IN KEYBOARD SET, CHECK FOR BREAK

;----SCAN CODE GETS MAPPED TO EXTENDED SCAN CODES
1102 F6 C4 80 KBX1: TEST AH,BREAK_BIT ; IS THIS A BREAK CODE?
1105 74 01 JZ KBX2 ; MAKE CODE PUT IN BUFFER
1107 CF IRET ; BREAK CODE, RETURN FROM INTERRUPT
1108 80 C4 40 KBX2: ADD AH,64 ; EXTENDED SET CODES BEGIN AT 150
110B 32 C0 XOR AL,AL ; ZERO OUT ASCII VALUE (NULL)
110D 8B 1E 001C R MOV BX,BUFFER_TAIL ; GET TAIL POINTER
1111 8B F3 MOV SI,BX ; SAVE POINTER TO TAIL
1113 E8 144F R CALL K4 ; INCREMENT TAIL VALUE
1116 3B 1E 001A R CMP BX,BUFFER_HEAD ; IS BUFFER FULL?
111A 75 19 JNE KBX3 ; PUT CONTENTS OF AX IN BUFFER

;----BUFFER IS FULL, BEEP AND CLEAR FLAGS
111C 8B 0080 MOV BX,80H ; FREQUENCY OF BEEP
111F 89 0048 MOV CX,48H ; DURATION OF BEEP
1122 E8 E035 R CALL KB_NOISE ; BUFFER FULL BEEP
1125 80 26 0017 R FO AND KB_FLAG,OF0H ; CLEAR ALT, CTRL, LEFT AND RIGHT SHIFTS

112A 80 26 0018 R OF AND KB_FLAG_1,0FH ; CLEAR MAKE OF INS,CAPS_LOCK,NUM AND SCROLL

112F 80 26 0088 R 1F AND KB_FLAG_2,1FH ; CLEAR FUNCTION STATES
1134 CF IRET ; DONE WITH INTERRUPT
1135 89 04 KBX3: MOV [SI],AX ; PUT CONTENTS OF AX IN BUFFER
1137 89 1E 001C R MOV BUFFER_TAIL,BX ; ADVANCE BUFFER TAIL
113B CF IRET ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT
113C 80 E4 80 KBX4: AND AH,BREAK_BIT ; MASK BREAK BIT ON ORIGINAL SCAN
113F 0A C4 OR AL,AH ; UPDATE NEW SCAN CODE
1141 8A E0 MOV AH,AL ; SAVE AL IN AH AGAIN

;----B3 KEY KEYBOARD FUNCTIONS SHIFT+PRTSC AND CTRL+NUMLOCK
1143 3C 45 KBO_1: CMP AL,NUM_KEY ; IS THIS A NUMLOCK?
1145 75 14 JNE KBO_3 ; CHECK FOR PRTSC
1147 F6 06 0017 R 04 TEST KB_FLAG,CTL_SHIFT ; IS CTRL KEY BEING HELD DOWN?
114C 74 0A JZ KBO_2 ; NUMLOCK WITHOUT CTRL, CONTINUE
114E F6 06 0017 R 08 TEST KB_FLAG,ALT_SHIFT ; IS ALT KEY HELD CONCURRENTLY?
1153 75 03 JNZ KBO_2 ; PASS IT ON
1155 E9 12EB R KBO_2: JMP KB16_1 ; PUT KEYBOARD IN HOLD STATE
1158 E9 125C R KBO_2: CONT_INT ; CONTINUE WITH INTERRUPT 4BH

;----CHECK FOR PRTSC
115B 3C 37 KBO_3: CMP AL,55 ; IS THIS A PRTSC KEY?
115D 75 11 JNZ KB1_1 ; NOT A PRTSC KEY
115F F6 06 0017 R 03 TEST KB_FLAG,LEFT_SHIFT+RIGHT_SHIFT ; EITHER SHIFT ACTIVE?

1164 74 F2 JZ KBO_2 ; PROCESS SCAN IN INT9
1166 F6 06 0017 R 04 TEST KB_FLAG,CTL_SHIFT ; IS THE CTRL KEY PRESSED?
1168 75 EB JNZ KBO_2 ; NOT A VALID PRTSC (PC COMPATIBLE)
116D E9 1301 R JMP PRTSC ; HANDLE THE PRINT SCREEN FUNCTION

;----ALTERNATE SHIFT TRANSLATIONS
1170 8A E0 KB1_1: MOV AH,AL ; SAVE CHARACTER
1172 24 7F AND AL,AND_MASK - BREAK_BIT ; MASK BREAK BIT
1174 F6 06 0017 R 08 TEST KB_FLAG,ALT_SHIFT ; IS THIS A POTENTIAL TRANSLATION
1179 74 39 JZ KB2

;----TABLE LOOK UP
117B 0E PUSH CS
117C 0F POP ES ; INITIALIZE SEGMENT FOR TABLE LOOK UP

117D 8F 1093 R MOV DI,OFFSET ALT_TABLE
1180 89 0005 MOV CX,ALT_LEN ; GET READY FOR TABLE LOOK UP
1183 F2/ AE REPNE SCASB ; SEARCH TABLE
1185 75 2D JNE KB2 ; JUMP IF MATCH IS NOT FOUND
1187 89 1094 R MOV CX,OFFSET ALT_TABLE + 1
118A 2B F9 SUB DI,CX ; UPDATE DI TO INDEX SCAN CODE
118C 2E: 8A 85 1098 R MOV AL,CS-NEW_ALT[DI] ; TRANSLATE SCAN CODE

;----CHECK FOR BREAK CODE
1191 8A 1E 0017 R MOV BL,KB_FLAG ; SAVE KB_FLAG STATUS
1195 80 36 0017 R 08 XOR KB_FLAG,ALT_SHIFT ; MASK OFF ALT SHIFT
119A F6 C4 80 TEST AH,BREAK_BIT ; IS THIS A BREAK CHARACTER?
119D 74 02 JZ KB1_2 ; JUMP IF SCAN IS A MAKE
119F 0C 80 OR AL,BREAK_BIT ; SET BREAK BIT

;----MAKE CODE, CHECK FOR SHIFT SEQUENCE
11A1 83 FF 03 KB1_2: CMP DI,3 ; IS THIS A SHIFT SEQUENCE
11A4 7C 05 JL KB1_3 ; JUMP IF NOT SHIFT SEQUENCE
11A6 89 0E 0017 R 02 OR KB_FLAG,LEFT_SHIFT ; TURN ON SHIFT FLAG
11AB E6 50 KB1_3: OUT KBPOR,AL
11AD CD 09 INT 9H ; ISSUE INT TO PROCESS SCAN CODE
11AF 8B 1E 0017 R MOV KB_FLAG,BL ; RESTORE ORIGINAL FLAG STATES
11B3 CF IRET

;----FUNCTION KEY HANDLER
11B4 3C 54 KB2: CMP AL, FN_KEY ; CHECK FOR FUNCTION KEY
11B6 75 23 JNZ KB4 ; JUMP IF NOT FUNCTION KEY
11B8 F6 C4 80 TEST AH, BREAK_BIT ; IS THIS A FUNCTION BREAK
11B9 75 08 JNZ KB3 ; JUMP IF FUNCTION BREAK
11BD 80 26 0088 R 1F AND KB_FLAG_2,CLEAR_FLAGS ; CLEAR ALL PREVIOUS FUNCTIONS

11C2 80 0E 0088 R A0 OR KB_FLAG_2, FN_FLAG + FN_PENDING
11C7 CF IRET ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT

;----FUNCTION BREAK
11C8 F6 06 0088 R 20 KB3: TEST KB_FLAG_2, FN_PENDING
11CD 75 06 JNZ KB3_1 ; JUMP IF FUNCTION IS PENDING
11CF 80 26 0088 R 1F AND KB_FLAG_2,CLEAR_FLAGS ; CLEAR ALL FLAGS
11D4 CF IRET
11D5 80 0E 0088 R 40 KB3_1: OR KB_FLAG_2, FN_BREAK ; SET BREAK FLAG
11DA CF IRET KB3_2: IRET ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT

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;----CHECK IF FUNCTION FLAG ALREADY SET
110B 3C 55          KB4:  CMP    AL,PHK          ; IS THIS A PHANTOM KEY?
110D 74 FB          JZ     KB3_2            ; JUMP IF PHANTOM SEQUENCE
110F F6 06 008B R 90 KB4_0: TEST   KB_FLAG_2, FN_FLAG+FN_LOCK ; ARE WE IN FUNCTION
; STATE?
;
11E4 75 21          JNZ    KB5
;----CHECK IF NUM_STATE IS ACTIVE
11E6 F6 06 0017 R 20 TEST   KB_FLAG_NUM_STATE
11E8 74 16          JZ     KB4_1            ; JUMP IF NOT IN NUM_STATE
11ED 3C 0B          CMP    AL,NUM_0        ; ARE WE IN NUMERIC KEYPAD REGION?
11EF 37 12          JA     KB4_1            ; JUMP IF NOT IN KEYPAD
11F1 FE C8          DEC    AL              ; CHECK LOWER BOUND OF RANGE
11F3 74 0E          JZ     KB4_1            ; JUMP IF NOT IN RANGE (ESC KEY)
;----TRANSLATE SCAN CODE TO NUMERIC KEYPAD
11F5 FE C8          DEC    AL              ; AL IS OFFSET INTO TABLE
11F7 BB 10B1 R      MOV    BX,OFFSET NUM_CODES
11FA 2E: D7         XLAT   CS:NUM_CODES    ; NEW SCAN CODE IS IN AL
11FC 80 E4 80       AND    AH,BREAK_BIT    ; ISOLATE BREAK BIT ON ORIGINAL
; SCAN CODE
11FF 0A C4          OR     AL,AH           ; UPDATE KEYPAD SCAN CODE
1201 EB 59          JMP    SHORT CONT_INT  ; CONTINUE WITH INTERRUPT
1203 9A C4          MOV    AL,AH           ; GET BACK BREAK BIT IF SET
1205 EB 55          JMP    SHORT CONT_INT
;----CHECK FOR VALID FUNCTION KEY
1207 3C 0B          KB5:  CMP    AL, NUM_0    ; CHECK FOR RANGE OF INTEGERS
1209 77 2D          JA     KB7             ; JUMP IF NOT IN RANGE
120B FE C8          DEC    AL              ; CHECK FOR ESC KEY (=1)
120D 75 25          JNZ    KB6            ; NOT ESCAPE KEY, RANGE OF INTEGERS
;----ESCAPE KEY, LOCK KEYBOARD IN FUNCTION LOCK
120F F6 C4 80       TEST   AH,BREAK_BIT    ; IS THIS A BREAK CODE?
1212 75 30          JNZ    KB8            ; NO PROCESSING FOR ESCAPE BREAK
1214 F6 06 008B R 80 TEST   KB_FLAG_2, FN_FLAG ; TOGGLES ONLY WHEN FN HELD
; CONCURRENTLY
1219 74 29          JZ     KB8            ; NOT HELD CONCURRENTLY
121B F6 06 008B R 40 TEST   KB_FLAG_2, FN_BREAK ; HAS THE FUNCTION KEY BEEN
; RELEASED?
1220 75 22          JNZ    KB8            ; CONTINUE IF RELEASED. PROCESS AS
; ESC
1222 F6 06 0017 R 03 TEST   KB_FLAG_LEFT_SHIFT+RIGHT_SHIFT ; EITHER SHIFT?
1227 74 1B          JZ     KB8            ; NOT HELD DOWN
1229 80 36 008B R 10 XOR    KB_FLAG_2, FN_LOCK ; TOGGLE STATE
122E 80 26 008B R 1F AND    KB_FLAG_2,CLEAR_FLAGS ; TURN OFF OTHER STATES
1233 CF             IRET   ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT
;----SCAN CODE IN RANGE 1 -> 0
1234 04 3A          KB6:  ADD    AL, 58         ; GENERATE CORRECT SCAN CODE
1236 EB 3E          JMP    SHORT KB12      ; CLEAN-UP BEFORE RETURN TO KB_INT
;----CHECK TABLE FOR OTHER VALID SCAN CODES
1238 0E             KB7:  PUSH   CS
1239 07             POP    ES              ; ESTABLISH ADDRESS OF TABLE
123A BF 1069 R      MOV    DI, OFFSET KBO  ; BASE OF TABLE
123D B9 000C        MOV    CX, KBOLEN     ; LENGTH OF TABLE
1240 F2/ AE         REPNE  SCASB          ; SEARCH TABLE FOR A MATCH
1242 74 1D          JE     KB10           ; JUMP IF MATCH
;----ILLEGAL CHARACTER
1244 F6 06 008B R 40 KB8:  TEST   KB_FLAG_2, FN_BREAK ; HAS BREAK OCCURED?
1249 74 0F          JZ     KB9            ; FUNCTION KEY HAS NOT BEEN
; RELEASED
124B F6 C4 80       TEST   AH,BREAK_BIT    ; IS THIS A BREAK OF AN ILLEGAL
124E 75 0A          JNZ    KB9            ; DON'T RESET FLAGS ON ILLEGAL
; BREAK
1250 80 26 008B R 1F KB85: AND    KB_FLAG_2,CLEAR_FLAGS ; NORMAL STATE
1255 C6 06 0087 R 00 MOV    CUR_FUNC,0      ; RETRIEVE ORIGINAL SCAN CODE
;----FUNCTION BREAK IS NOT SET
125A BA C4          KB9:  MOV    AL,AH         ; RETRIEVE ORIGINAL SCAN CODE
125C             CON_INT:
125E E6 60          OUT    KBPORT,AL      ;
125F CD 09          INT    9H             ; ISSUE KEYBOARD INTERRUPT
1260 CF             RET_INT:
;----BEFORE TRANSLATION CHECK FOR ALT+FN+N_KEY AS NUM LOCK
1261 3C 31          KB10: CMP    AL,N_KEY     ; IS THIS A POTENTIAL NUMLOCK?
1263 75 07          JNE    KB10_1         ; NOT A NUMKEY, TRANSLATE IT
1265 F6 06 0017 R 0B TEST   KB_FLAG,ALT_SHIFT ; ALT HELD DOWN ALSO?
126A 74 D8          JZ     KB8            ; TREAT AS ILLEGAL COMBINATION
126C B9 106A R      KB10_1: MOV   CX, OFFSET KBO + 1 ; GET OFFSET TO TABLE
126F 2B F9          SUB    DI, CX          ; UPDATE INDEX TO NEW SCAN CODE
; TABLE
1271 2E: 8A 85 1075 R MOV    AL, CS:KB1DI1 ; MOV NEW SCAN CODE INTO REGISTER
;----TRANSLATED
1276 F6 C4 80       KB12: TEST   AH,BREAK_BIT ; IS THIS A BREAK CHAR?
1279 74 35          JZ     KB12           ; JUMP IF MAKE CODE
;----CHECK FOR TOGGLE KEY
127B 3C 45          CMP    AL,NUM_LOCK    ; IS THIS A NUM LOCK?
127D 74 04          JZ     KB12_1         ; JUMP IF TOGGLE KEY
127F 3C 46          CMP    AL,SCROLL_LOCK ; IS THIS A SCROLL LOCK?
1281 75 08          JNZ    KB12_2         ; JUMP IF NOT A TOGGLE KEY
1283 0C 80          KB12_1: OR     AL,80H     ; TURN ON BREAK BIT
1285 E6 60          OUT    KBPORT,AL      ;
1287 CD 09          INT    9H             ; TOGGLE STATE
1289 24 7F          AND    AL,AND_MASK-BREAK_BIT ; TURN OFF BREAK BIT
128B F6 06 008B R 40 KB12_2: TEST   KB_FLAG_2, FN_BREAK ; HAS FUNCTION BREAK OCCURED?
1290 74 11          JZ     KB12_3         ; JUMP IF BREAK HAS NOT OCCURED
1292 3A 06 0087 R  CMP    AL,CUR_FUNC    ; IS THIS A BREAK OF OLD VALID
; FUNCTION
1296 75 C8          JNE    RET_INT        ; ALLOW FURTHER CURRENT FUNCTIONS
1298 80 26 008B R 1F AND    KB_FLAG_2,CLEAR_FLAGS
129D             KB12_20:
129F C6 06 0087 R 00 MOV    CUR_FUNC,0      ; CLEAR CURRENT FUNCTION
12A2 CF             IRET   ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT

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12A3 3A 06 00B7 R      KB12_3: CMP     AL,CUR_FUNC      ; IS THIS BREAK OF FIRST FUNCTION?
12A7 75 B7              JNE     RET_INT              ; IGNORE
12A9 80 26 00B8 R DF   AND     KB_FLAG_2,AND_MASK-FN_PENDING ; TURN OFF PENDING
                                ; FUNCTION
12AE EB ED              JMP     KB12_20              ; CLEAR CURRENT FUNCTION AND RETURN
                                ;----VALID MAKE KEY HAS BEEN PRESSED
12B0 F6 06 00B8 R 40   KB13: TEST    KB_FLAG_2,FN_BREAK ; CHECK IF FUNCTION KEY HAS BEEN
                                ; PRESSED
12B5 74 0D              JZ      KB14_1              ; JUMP IF NOT SET
                                ;----FUNCTION BREAK HAS ALREADY OCCURED
12B7 80 3E 00B7 R 00   CMP     CUR_FUNC,0          ; IS THIS A NEW FUNCTION?
12BC 74 06              JZ      KB14_1              ; INITIALIZE NEW FUNCTION
12BE 38 06 00B7 R      CMP     CUR_FUNC,AL         ; IS THIS NON-CURRENT FUNCTION
12C2 75 8C              JNZ     KBB5                ; JUMP IF NO FUNCTION IS PENDING
                                ; TO RETRIEVE ORIGINAL SCAN CODE
                                ;----CHECK FOR SCAN CODE GENERATION SEQUENCE
12C4 A2 00B7 R          KB14_1: MOV    CUR_FUNC,AL     ; INITIALIZE CURRENT FN
12C7 3C 04              KB16:  CMP    AL,PRT_SCREEN  ; IS THIS A SIMULATED SEQUENCE?
12C9 7F 91              JG      CONT_INT           ; JUMP IF THIS IS A SIMPLE
                                ; TRANSLATION
12CB 74 34              JZ      PRTSC              ; DO THE PRINT SCREEN FUNCTION
12CD 3C 03              CMP    AL,PAUSE            ; IS THIS THE HOLD FUNCTION?
12CF 74 1A              JZ      KB16_1             ; DO THE PAUSE FUNCTION
                                ;----BREAK OR ECHO
12D1 FE C8              DEC     AL                  ; POINT AT BASE
12D3 D0 E0              SHL    AL,1                ;
12D5 D0 E0              SHL    AL,1                ; MULTIPLY BY 4
12D7 98                CBW                           ;
12D8 2E: 8D 36 10B8 R  LEA    SI,SCAN              ; ADDRESS SEQUENCE OF SIMULATED
                                ; KEYSTROKES
12DD 03 F0              ADD    SI,AX                ; UPDATE TO POINT AT CORRECT SET
12DF B9 0004            MOV    CX,4                ; LOOP COUNTER
12E2                      GENERATE:
12E2 2E: AC              LODS   SCAN                 ; GET SCAN CODE FROM TABLE
12E4 E6 60              OUT    KBPORT,AL           ;
12E6 CD 09              INT    9H                  ; PROCESS IT
12E8 E2 F8              LOOP   GENERATE            ; GET NEXT
12EA CF                IRET
                                ;----PUT KEYBOARD IN HOLD STATE
12EB F6 06 0018 R 08   KB16_1: TEST   KB_FLAG_1,HOLD_STATE ; CANNOT GO IN HOLD STATE IF
                                ; ITS ACTIVE
12FD 75 0E              JNZ    KB16_2              ; DONE WITH INTERRUPT
12FE 80 0E 0018 R 08   OR     KB_FLAG_1,HOLD_STATE ; TURN ON HOLD FLAG
12F7 E4 A0              IN     AL,NMI_PORT         ; RESET KEYBOARD LATCH
12F9 F6 06 0018 R 08   HOLD:  TEST   KB_FLAG_1,HOLD_STATE ; STILL IN HOLD STATE?
12FB 75 F9              JNZ    HOLD                ; CONTINUE LOOPING UNTIL KEY IS
                                ; PRESSED
1300 CF                IRET                        ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT 48H
                                ;----PRINT SCREEN FUNCTION
1301 F6 06 0018 R 08   PRTSC: TEST   KB_FLAG_1,HOLD_STATE ; IS HOLD STATE IN PROGRESS?
1306 74 06              JZ     KB16_3              ; OK TO CONTINUE WITH PRTSC
1308 80 26 0018 R F7   AND    KB_FLAG_1,OFFH-HOLD_STATE ; TURN OFF FLAG
130D CF                IRET
130E 83 C4 06          KB16_3: ADD    SP,3*2        ; GET RID OF CALL TO INTERRUPT 48H
1311 07              POP    POP                 ; POP REGISTERS THAT AREN'T
                                ; MODIFIED IN INTS
1312 1F                POP    DS
1313 5A                POP    DX
1314 59                POP    CX
1315 5B                POP    BX
1316 E4 A0              IN     AL,NMI_PORT         ; RESET KEYBOARD LATCH
1318 CD 05              INT    SH                  ; ISSUE INTERRUPT
131A 5B                POP    AX
131B 5F                POP    DI
131C 5E                POP    SI                  ; POP THE REST
131D CF                IRET
131E                      KEY62_INT ENDP
                                -----
                                ;TYPAMATIC
                                ;
                                ; THIS ROUTINE WILL CHECK KEYBOARD STATUS BITS IN KB_FLAG_2
                                ; AND DETERMINE WHAT STATE THE KEYBOARD IS IN. APPROPRIATE
                                ; ACTION WILL BE TAKEN.
                                ; INPUT
                                ; AL= SCAN CODE OF KEY WHICH TRIGGERED NON-MASKABLE INTERRUPT
                                ; OUTPUT
                                ; CARRY BIT = 1 IF NO ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN.
                                ; CARRY BIT = 0 MEANS SCAN CODE IN AL SHOULD BE PROCESSED
                                ; FURTHER.
                                ;
                                ; MODIFICATIONS TO THE VARIABLES CUR_CHAR AND VAR_DELAY ARE
                                ; MADE ALSO THE PUTCHAR BIT IN KB_FLAG_2 IS TOGGLED WHEN
                                ; THE KEYBOARD IS IN HALF RATE MODE.
                                -----
131E                      TPM      PROC     NEAR
131E 53                PUSH   BX
131F 38 06 00B5 R      CMP    CUR_CHAR,AL         ; IS THIS A NEW CHARACTER?
1323 74 31              JZ     TP2                 ; JUMP IF SAME CHARACTER
                                ;----NEW CHARACTER CHECK FOR BREAK SEQUENCES
1325 A8 80              TEST   AL,BREAK_BIT       ; IS THE NEW KEY A BREAK KEY?
1327 74 12              JZ     TPO                 ; JUMP IF NOT A BREAK
1329 24 7F              AND    AL,07FH            ; CLEAR BREAK BIT
132B 38 06 00B5 R      CMP    CUR_CHAR,AL         ; IS NEW CHARACTER THE BREAK OF
                                ; LAST MAKE?
132F 8A C4              MOV    AL,AH              ; RETRIEVE ORIGINAL CHARACTER
1331 75 05              JNZ    TP                 ; JUMP IF NOT THE SAME CHARACTER
1333 C6 06 00B5 R 00   MOV    CUR_CHAR,00        ; CLEAR CURRENT CHARACTER
1338 F8                CLC                           ; CLEAR CARRY BIT
1339 5B                POP    BX
133A C3                RET                           ; RETURN

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1338 A2 0085 R          ;----INITIALIZE A NEW CHARACTER
133E 80 26 0086 R FO   TPO:  MOV    CUR_CHAR,AL          ; SAVE NEW CHARACTER
1343 80 26 008B R FE   AND    VAR_DELAY,0FOH      ; CLEAR VARIABLE DELAY
1348 F6 06 008B R 02   AND    KB_FLAG_2,0FEH     ; INITIAL PUTCHAR BIT AS ZERO
                                TEST   KB_FLAG_2,INIT_DELAY_1 ; ARE WE INCREASING THE
                                ; INITIAL DELAY?
134D 74 E9             JZ     TP                ; DEFAULT DELAY
134F 80 0E 0086 R OF   OR     VAR_DELAY,DELAY_RATE ; INCREASE DELAY BY 2X
1354 EB E2             JMP    SHORT TP
                                ;----CHECK IF WE ARE IN TYPAMATIC MODE AND IF DELAY IS OVER
1356 F6 06 008B R 08   TP2:  TEST   KB_FLAG_2,TYPE_OFF ; IS TYPAMATIC TURNED OFF?
1358 75 2B             JNZ   TP4                ; JUMP IF TYPAMATIC RATE IS OFF
135D 8A 1E 0086 R     MOV    BL,VAR_DELAY        ; GET VAR_DELAY
1361 80 E3 0F         AND    BL,OFH             ; MASK OFF HIGH ORDER(SCREEN RANGE)
1364 0A DB           OR     BL,BL              ; IS INITIAL DELAY OVER?
1366 74 0D           JZ     TP3                ; JUMP IF DELAY IS OVER
1368 FE CB           DEC    BL                ; DECREASE DELAY WAIT BY ANOTHER
                                ; CHARACTER
136A 80 26 0086 R FO   AND    VAR_DELAY,0FOH      ;
136F 80 1E 0086 R     OR     VAR_DELAY,BL        ;
1373 EB 13           JMP    SHORT TP4
                                ;----CHECK IF TIME TO OUTPUT CHAR
1375 F6 06 008B R 04   TP3:  TEST   KB_FLAG_2,HALF_RATE ; ARE WE IN HALF RATE MODE
137A 74 BC           JZ     TP                ; JUMP IF WE ARE IN NORMAL MODE
137C 80 36 008B R 01   XOR    KB_FLAG_2,PUTCHAR  ; TOGGLE BIT
1381 F6 06 008B R 01   TEST   KB_FLAG_2,PUTCHAR  ; IS IT TIME TO PUT OUT A CHAR
1386 75 B0           JNZ   TP                ; NOT TIME TO OUTPUT CHARACTER
1388                 TP4:  STC                    ; SKIP THIS CHARACTER
1389 5B                 POP     BX                ; SET CARRY FLAG
138A C3                 RET
138B                 TPM  ENDP
;-----
; THIS SUBROUTINE SETS DS TO POINT TO THE BIOS DATA AREA
; INPUT: NONE
; OUTPUT: DS IS SET
;-----
138B                 DDS  PROC    NEAR
138B 50                 PUSH   AX
138C B8 0040          MOV    AX,40H
138F 8E D8           MOV    DS,AX
1391 58                 POP    AX
1392 C3                 RET
1393                 DDS  ENDP
;-----
; INT 1A
; TIME_OF_DAY/SOUND SOURCE SELECT
; THIS ROUTINE ALLOWS THE CLOCK TO BE SET/READ.
; AN INTERFACE FOR SETTING THE MULTIPLEXER FOR
; AUDIO SOURCE IS ALSO PROVIDED
;-----
; INPUT
; (AH) = 0   READ THE CURRENT CLOCK SETTING
;           RETURNS CX = HIGH PORTION OF COUNT
;           DX = LOW PORTION OF COUNT
;           AL = 0 IF TIMER HAS NOT PASSED 24 HOURS
;           SINCE LAST READ. <> 0 IF ON ANOTHER DAY
; (AH) = 1   SET THE CURRENT CLOCK
;           CX = HIGH PORTION OF COUNT
;           DX = LOW PORTION OF COUNT
; (AH) = 80H SET UP SOUND MULTIPLEXER
;           AL = (SOURCE OF SOUND) --> "AUDIO OUT" OR RF MODULATOR
;           00 = 8253 CHANNEL 2
;           01 = CASSETTE INPUT
;           02 = "AUDIO IN" LINE ON I/O CHANNEL
;           03 = COMPLEX SOUND GENERATOR CHIP
;-----
; NOTE: COUNTS OCCUR AT THE RATE OF 1193180/65536 COUNTS/SEC
; (OR ABOUT 18.2 PER SECOND -- SEE EQUATES BELOW)
;-----
; ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
1393                 TIME_OF_DAY PROC FAR
1393 FB                 STI                    ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
1394 1E                 PUSH   DS                ; SAVE SEGMENT
1395 EB 138B R         CALL   DDS
1398 80 FC 80          CMP    AH,80H            ; AH=80
1399 74 2E             JE     T4A              ; MUX_SET-UP
139D 0A E4            OR     AH,AH            ; AH=0
139F 74 07            JZ     T2               ; READ_TIME
13A1 FE CC           DEC    AH                ; AH=1
13A3 74 16           JZ     T3               ; SET_TIME
13A5 FB                 STI                    ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
13A6 1F                 POP    DS                ; RECOVER SEGMENT
13A7 CF                 IRET                   ; RETURN TO CALLER
13A8 FA                 CLI                    ; NO TIMER INTERRUPTS WHILE READING
13A9 A0 0070 R        MOV    AL,TIMER_OFL      ;
13AC C6 06 0070 R 00 MOV    TIMER_OFL,0      ; GET OVERFLOW, AND RESET THE FLAG
13B1 8B 0E 006E R     MOV    CX,TIMER_HIGH    ;
13B5 8B 16 006C R     MOV    DX,TIMER_LOW     ;
13B9 EB EA           JMP    T1                ; TOD_RETURN
13BB FA                 CLI                    ; NO INTERRUPTS WHILE WRITING
13BC 89 16 006C R     MOV    TIMER_LOW,DX     ;
13C0 89 0E 006E R     MOV    TIMER_HIGH,CX    ; SET THE TIME
13C4 C6 06 0070 R 00 MOV    TIMER_OFL,0      ; RESET OVERFLOW
13C9 EB DA           JMP    T1                ; TOD_RETURN

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13CB 51          T4A:  PUSH    CX          ;
13CC B1 05      MOV     CL,5          ;
13CE D2 E0      SAL     AL,CL        ; SHIFT PARM BITS LEFT 5 POSITIONS
13D0 B6 C4      XCHG   AL,AH        ; SAVE PARM
13D2 E4 61      IN      AL,PORT_B     ; GET CURRENT PORT SETTINGS
13D4 24 9F      AND     AL,10011111B    ; ISOLATE MUX BITS
13D6 0A C4      OR      AL,AH          ; COMBINE PORT BITS/PARM BITS
13D8 E6 61      OUT     PORT_B,AL     ; SET PORT TO NEW VALUE
13DA 59         POP     CX          ;
13DB EB C8      JMP     T1            ; TOD_RETURN
13DD          TIME_OF_DAY  INT 16  ENDP
;----- INT 16 -----
; KEYBOARD I/O
; THESE ROUTINES PROVIDE KEYBOARD SUPPORT
; INPUT
; (AH)=0  READ THE NEXT ASCII CHARACTER STRUCK FROM THE
;         KEYBOARD, RETURN THE RESULT IN (AL), SCAN CODE IN
;         (AH)
; (AH)=1  SET THE Z FLAG TO INDICATE IF AN ASCII CHARACTER IS
;         AVAILABLE TO BE READ.
;         (ZF)=1 -- NO CODE AVAILABLE
;         (ZF)=0 -- CODE IS AVAILABLE
;         IF ZF = 0, THE NEXT CHARACTER IN THE BUFFER TO BE
;         READ IS IN AX, AND THE ENTRY REMAINS IN THE BUFFER
; (AH)=2  RETURN THE CURRENT SHIFT STATUS IN AL REGISTER
;         THE BIT SETTINGS FOR THIS CODE ARE INDICATED IN THE
;         EQUATES FOR KB_FLAG
; (AH)=3  SET TYPAMATIC RATES. THE TYPAMATIC RATE CAN BE
;         CHANGED USING THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS:
;         (AL)=0  RETURN TO DEFAULT RESTORES ORIGINAL
;         STATE. I.E. TYPAMATIC ON, NORMAL INITIAL
;         DELAY, AND NORMAL TYPAMATIC RATE.
;         (AL)=1  INCREASE INITIAL DELAY. THIS IS THE
;         DELAY BETWEEN THE FIRST CHARACTER AND
;         THE BURST OF TYPAMATIC CHARS.
;         (AL)=2  HALF_RATE. SLOWS TYPAMATIC CHARACTERS
;         BY ONE HALF.
;         (AL)=3  COMBINES AL=1 AND AL=2. INCREASES
;         INITIAL DELAY AND SLOWS TYPAMATIC
;         CHARACTERS BY ONE HALF.
;         (AL)=4  TURN OFF TYPAMATIC CHARACTERS. ONLY THE
;         FIRST CHARACTER IS HONORED. ALL OTHERS
;         ARE IGNORED.
;         AL IS RANGE CHECKED. IF AL<0 OR AL>4 THE STATE
;         REMAINS THE SAME.
;         ***NOTE*** EACH TIME THE TYPAMATIC RATES ARE
;         CHANGED ALL PREVIOUS STATES ARE REMOVED I.E. IF
;         THE KEYBOARD IS IN THE HALF RATE MODE AND YOU WANT
;         TO ADD AN INCREASE IN TYPAMATIC DELAY, YOU MUST
;         CALL THIS ROUTINE WITH AH=3 AND AL=3.
; (AH)=4  ADJUST KEYBOARD BY THE VALUE IN AL AS FOLLOWS:
;         (AL)=0  TURN OFF KEYBOARD CLICK.
;         (AL)=1  TURN ON KEYBOARD CLICK.
;         AL IS RANGE CHECKED. THE STATE IS UNALTERED IF
;         AL <> 1,0.
; OUTPUT
; AS NOTED ABOVE, ONLY AX AND FLAGS CHANGED
; ALL REGISTERS RETAINED
;-----
13DD          KEYBOARD_IO  PROC  FAR
ASSUME  CS:CODE,DS:DATA
13DD  FB      STI          ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
13DE  IE      PUSH   DS    ; SAVE CURRENT DS
13DF  53      PUSH   BX    ; SAVE BX TEMPORARILY
13E0  EB 13BB R CALL   DDS    ; POINT DS AT BIOS DATA SEGMENT
13E3  0A E4   OR      AH,AH    ; AH=0
13E5  74 0A   JZ      K1      ; ASCII_READ
13E7  FE CC   DEC     AH      ; AH=1
13E9  74 1E   JZ      K2      ; ASCII_STATUS
13EB  FE CC   DEC     AH      ; AH=2
13ED  74 2B   JZ      K3      ; SHIFT_STATUS
13EF  EB 2E   JMP     SHORT K3_1
;----- READ THE KEY TO FIGURE OUT WHAT TO DO
13F1          K1:
13F1  FB      STI          ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON DURING LOOP
13F2  90      NOP          ; ALLOW AN INTERRUPT TO OCCUR
13F3  FA      CLI          ; INTERRUPTS BACK OFF
13F4  8B 1E 001A R MOV    BX,BUFFER_HEAD ; GET POINTER TO HEAD OF BUFFER
13F8  3B 1E 001C R CMP    BX,BUFFER_TAIL ; TEST END OF BUFFER
13FC  74 F3   JZ      K1      ; LOOP UNTIL SOMETHING IN BUFFER
13FE  8B 07   MOV    AX,[BX]      ; GET SCAN CODE AND ASCII CODE
1400  EB 144F R CALL   K4          ; MOVE POINTER TO NEXT POSITION
1403  89 1E 001A R MOV    BUFFER_HEAD,BX ; STORE VALUE IN VARIABLE
1407  EB 43   JMP     SHORT RET_INT16
;----- ASCII STATUS
1409  FA      CLI          ; INTERRUPTS OFF
140A  8B 1E 001A R MOV    BX,BUFFER_HEAD ; GET HEAD POINTER
140E  3B 1E 001C R CMP    BX,BUFFER_TAIL ; IF EQUAL (Z=1) THEN NOTHING THERE
1412  8B 07   MOV    AX,[BX]
1414  FB      STI          ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
1415  5B      POP     BX      ; RECOVER REGISTER
1416  1F      POP     DS      ; RECOVER SEGMENT
1417  CA 0002 RET     2            ; THROW AWAY FLAGS
;----- SHIFT STATUS
141A  A0 0017 R MOV    AL,KB_FLAG    ; GET THE SHIFT STATUS FLAGS
141D  EB 2D   JMP     SHORT RET_INT16

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;----- ADJUST KEY CLICK
141F FE CC      K3_1: DEC AH
1421 74 1A      JZ K3_3      ; AH=3, ADJUST TYPAMATIC
1423 FE CC      DEC AH      ; RANGE CHECK FOR AH=4
1425 75 25      JNZ RET_INT16 ; ILLEGAL FUNCTION CALL
1427 0A C0      OR AL,AL     ; TURN OFF KEYBOARD CLICK?
1429 75 07      JNZ K3_2      ; JUMP FOR RANGE CHECK
142B 80 26 0018 R FB AND KB_FLAG_1,AND_MASK-CLICK_ON ; TURN OFF CLICK
1430 EB 1A      JMP SHORT RET_INT16
1432 3C 01      K3_2: CMP AL,1      ; RANGE CHECK
1434 75 16      JNE RET_INT16 ; NOT IN RANGE, RETURN
1436 80 0E 0018 R 04 OR KB_FLAG_1,CLICK_ON ; TURN ON KEYBOARD CLICK
143B EB 0F      JMP SHORT RET_INT16
;-----
143D 3C 04      K3_3: CMP AL,4      ; CHECK FOR CORRECT RANGE
143F 7F 0B      JG RET_INT16  ; IF ILLEGAL VALUE IN AL IGNORE
1441 80 26 00BB R F1 AND KB_FLAG_2,0F1H ; MASK OFF ANY OLD TYPAMATIC STATES
1446 D0 E0      SHL AL,1     ; SHIFT TO PROPER POSITION
1448 0B 06 00BB R OR KB_FLAG_2,AL
144C
RET_INT16:
144C 5B      POP BX      ; RECOVER REGISTER
144D 1F      POP DS     ; RECOVER REGISTER
144E CF      IRET     ; RETURN TO CALLER
144F
KEYBOARD_IO ENDP
;----- INCREMENT A BUFFER POINTER
144F K4: PROC NEAR
144F 43      INC BX     ; MOVE TO NEXT WORD IN LIST
1450 43      INC BX
1451 3B 1E 00B2 R CMP BX,BUFFER_END ; AT END OF BUFFER?
1455 75 04      JNE K5    ; NO, CONTINUE
1457 8B 1E 00B0 R MOV BX,BUFFER_START ; YES, RESET TO BUFFER BEGINNING
145B C3      RET
145C
K5: ENDP
;----- TABLE OF SHIFT KEYS AND MASK VALUES
145C K6: LABEL BYTE
145C DB INS_KEY ; INSERT KEY
145D 3A 45 46 38 1D DB CAPS_KEY,NUM_KEY,SCROLL_KEY,ALT_KEY,CTL_KEY
1462 2A 36      DB LEFT_KEY,RIGHT_KEY
= 000B
K6L EQU $-K6
;----- SHIFT_MASK_TABLE
1464 K7: LABEL BYTE
1464 DB INS_SHIFT ; INSERT MODE SHIFT
1465 40 20 10 0B 04 DB CAPS_SHIFT,NUM_SHIFT,SCROLL_SHIFT,ALT_SHIFT,CTL_SHIFT
146A 02 01      DB LEFT_SHIFT,RIGHT_SHIFT
;----- SCAN CODE TABLES
146C K8: LABEL DB
146C DB 27,-1,0,-1,-1,-1,30,-1
1474 FF FF FF 1F FF 7F DB -1,-1,-1,31,-1,127,-1,17
147C FF 11      DB 23,5,18,20,25,21,9,15
147E 09 0F      DB 16,27,29,10,-1,1,19
1484 10 1B 1D 0A FF 01 DB 4,6,7,8,10,11,12,-1,-1
148B 04 06 07 0B 0A 0B DB -1,-1,28,26,24,3,22,2
1494 0C FF FF DB 14,13,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1
149A FF FF 1C 1A 1B 03 DB ' ','-1
149C 0E 0D FF FF FF FF DB ' ','-1
14A4 20 FF      ;----- CTL TABLE SCAN
14A6 K9: LABEL BYTE
14A6 DB 94,95,96,97,98,99,100,101
14AE 64 65      DB 102,103,-1,-1,119,-1,132,-1
14B6 66 67 FF FF 77 FF DB 115,-1,116,-1,117,-1,118,-1
14BE 84 FF      DB -1
14B8 73 FF 74 FF 75 FF ;----- LC TABLE
14BF K10: LABEL BYTE
14BF DB 018H,'1234567890='',0BH,09H
14C1 3D 08 09      DB 'qwertyuiop[]',0DH,-1,'asdfghjkl;',',027H
14CE 71 77 65 72 74 79 DB
14D0 75 69 6F 70 5B 50 DB
14D2 0D FF 61 73 64 66 DB
14D4 67 6B 6A 6B 6C 3B DB
14D6 27      DB
14E7 60 FF 5C 7A 7B 63 DB 60H,-1,5CH,'zxcvbnm<?>','-',1,'*',-1,' '
14E9 76 62 6E 6D 2C 2E DB
14EB 2F FF 2A FF 20      DB
14F8 FF      ;----- UC TABLE
14F9 K11: LABEL BYTE
14F9 DB 27,'!@#$',37,05EH,'&*()_+',0BH,0
14FB 2B 0B 00      DB
1508 51 57 45 52 54 59 DB 'QWERTYUIOP{}',0DH,-1,'ASDFGHJKL:":"'
150A 55 49 4F 50 7B 7D DB
150C 0D FF 41 53 44 46 DB
150E 47 4B 4A 4B 4C 3A DB
1510 22      DB
1521 7E FF 7C 5A 5B 43 DB 07EH,-1,':ZXCVBNM<?>','-',1,0,-1,' ','-1
1523 56 42 4E 4D 3C 3E DB
1525 3F FF 00 FF 20 FF DB

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;----- UC TABLE SCAN
1533      54 55 56 57 58 59
1534      5A
1535      5B 5C 5D
1536      DB 91,92,93
;----- ALT TABLE SCAN
1537      68 69 6A 6B 6C
1538      6D 6E 6F 70 71
1539      DB 104,105,106,107,108
1540      DB 109,110,111,112,113
;----- NUM STATE TABLE
1541      37 38 39 20 34 35
1542      36 2B 31 32 33 30
1543      2E
1544      DB '789-456+1230.'
;----- BASE CASE TABLE
1545      47 48 49 FF 4B FF
1546      4D
1547      DB -1,79,80,81,82,83
1548      DB -1,79,80,81,82,83
;----- KEYBOARD INTERRUPT ROUTINE
1549      KB_INT PROC FAR
1550      STI
1551      PUSH AX
1552      PUSH BX
1553      PUSH CX
1554      PUSH DX
1555      PUSH SI
1556      PUSH DI
1557      PUSH DS
1558      PUSH ES
1559      CLD
1560      CALL DBS
1561      MOV AH,AL
1562      ; ALLOW FURTHER INTERRUPTS
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;----- BREAK SHIFT FOUND
1600                                K23:                                ; BREAK-SHIFT-FOUND
1600 80 FC 10                       CMP     AH, SCROLL_SHIFT ; IS THIS A TOGGLE KEY
1603 73 1A                           JAE    K24                ; YES, HANDLE BREAK TOGGLE
1605 F6 D4                           NOT     AH                 ; INVERT MASK
1607 20 26 0017 R                   AND     KB_FLAG, AH       ; TURN OFF SHIFT BIT
1608 3C 88                           CMP     AL, ALT_KEY+80H   ; IS THIS ALTERNATE SHIFT RELEASE
160D 75 3B                           JNE    K26                ; INTERRUPT_RETURN
;----- ALTERNATE SHIFT KEY RELEASED, GET THE VALUE INTO BUFFER
160F A0 0019 R                       MOV     AL, ALT_INPUT
1612 32 E4                           XOR     AH, AH            ; SCAN CODE OF 0
1614 8B 26 0019 R                   MOV     ALT_INPUT, AH    ; ZERO OUT THE FIELD
1618 0A C0                           OR     AL, AL             ; WAS THE INPUT-0?
1614 74 2E                           JZ     K26                ; INTERRUPT_RETURN
161C E9 17F5 R                       JMP     K58               ; IT WASN'T, SO PUT IN BUFFER
161F                                K24:                                ; BREAK-TOGGLE
161F 3C BA                           CMP     AL, CAPS_KEY+BREAK_BIT ; SPECIAL CASE OF TOGGLE KEY
1621 75 0F                           JNE    K24_1             ; JUMP AROUND POTENTIAL UPDATE
1623 F6 06 0018 R 02                TEST   KB_FLAG_1, CLICK_SEQUENCE
1628 74 08                           JZ     K24_1             ; JUMP IF NOT SPECIAL CASE
162A 80 26 0018 R FD                AND     KB_FLAG_1, AND_MASK-CLICK_SEQUENCE ; MASK OFF MAKE
;-----
162F EB 19 90                       JMP     K26               ; INTERRUPT IS OVER
;----- BREAK OF NORMAL TOGGLE
1632 F6 D4                           K24_1: NOT     AH                ; INVERT MASK
1634 20 26 0018 R                   AND     KB_FLAG_1, AH    ; INDICATE NO LONGER DEPRESSED
1638 EB 10                           JMP     SHORT K26        ; INTERRUPT_RETURN
;----- TEST FOR HOLD STATE
163A                                K25:                                ; NO-SHIFT-FOUND
163A 3C 80                           CMP     AL, 80H          ; TEST FOR BREAK KEY
163C 73 0C                           JAE    K26               ; NOTHING FOR BREAK CHARS FROM HERE
;-----
163E F6 06 0018 R 08                TEST   KB_FLAG_1, HOLD_STATE ; ARE WE IN HOLD STATE?
1643 74 0E                           JZ     K28               ; BRANCH AROUND TEST IF NOT
1645 80 26 0018 R F7                AND     KB_FLAG_1, NOT_HOLD_STATE ; TURN OFF THE HOLD STATE
;-----
164A                                K26:                                ; INTERRUPT-RETURN
164A 07                                POP     ES                ; RESTORE STATE
164B 1F                                POP     DS                ; RETURN, INTERRUPTS BACK ON WITH
164C 5F                                POP     DI                ; FLAG CHANGE
164D 5E                                POP     SI                ; FOR SPECIAL CHARS
164E 5A                                POP     DX                ; NO-HOLD-STATE
164F 59                                POP     CX                ; ARE WE IN ALTERNATE SHIFT
1650 5B                                POP     BX                ; JUMP IF ALTERNATE SHIFT
1651 58                                POP     AX                ; JUMP IF NOT ALTERNATE
1652 CF                                IRET                    ; TEST FOR ALT+CTRL KEY SEQUENCES
;----- NOT IN HOLD STATE, TEST FOR SPECIAL CHARS
1653                                K28:                                ; TEST-RESET
1653 F6 06 0017 R 08                TEST   KB_FLAG, ALT_SHIFT ; ARE WE IN ALTERNATE SHIFT
1659 75 03                           JNZ    K29               ; ARE WE IN ALTERNATE SHIFT
165A E9 1749 R                       JMP     K38               ; JUMP IF ALTERNATE SHIFT
;----- TEST FOR ALT+CTRL KEY SEQUENCES
165D                                K29:                                ; TEST-RESET
165D F6 06 0017 R 04                TEST   KB_FLAG, CTL_SHIFT ; ARE WE IN CONTROL SHIFT ALSO
1662 74 69                           JZ     K31               ; NO RESET
1664 3C 53                           CMP     AL, DEL_KEY      ; SHIFT STATE IS THERE, TEST KEY
1666 75 09                           JNE    K29_1            ; NO RESET
;----- CTL-ALT-DEL HAS BEEN FOUND, DO I/O CLEANUP
1668 C7 06 0072 R 1234             MOV     RESET_FLAG, 1234H ; SET FLAG FOR RESET FUNCTION
166E E9 0043 R                       JMP     NEAR PTR RESET   ; JUMP TO POWER ON DIAGNOSTICS
1671 3C 52                           K29_1: CMP     AL, INS_KEY   ; CHECK FOR RESET WITH DIAGNOSTICS
1673 75 09                           JNE    K29_2            ; CHECK FOR OTHER
;----- ALT-CTRL-INS HAS BEEN FOUND
1675 C7 06 0072 R 4321             MOV     RESET_FLAG, 4321H ; SET FLAG FOR DIAGNOSTICS
167B E9 0043 R                       JMP     NEAR PTR RESET   ; LEVEL 1 DIAGNOSTICS
167E 3C 3A                           K29_2: CMP     AL, CAPS_KEY   ; CHECK FOR KEYBOARD CLICK TOGGLE
1680 75 13                           JNE    K29_3            ; CHECK FOR SCREEN ADJUSTMENT
;----- ALT+CTRL+CAPSLOCK HAS BEEN FOUND
1682 F6 06 0018 R 02                TEST   KB_FLAG_1, CLICK_SEQUENCE
1687 75 C1                           JNZ    K26               ; JUMP IF SEQUENCE HAS ALREADY
;----- OCCURED
1689 80 36 0018 R 04                XOR     KB_FLAG_1, CLICK_ON ; TOGGLE BIT FOR AUDIO KEYSTROKE
;-----
168E 80 0E 0018 R 02                OR     KB_FLAG_1, CLICK_SEQUENCE ; SET CLICK_SEQUENCE STATE
1693 EB B5                           JMP     SHORT K26        ; INTERRUPT IS OVER
1695 3C 4D                           K29_3: CMP     AL, RIGHT_ARROW ; ADJUST SCREEN TO THE RIGHT?
1697 75 12                           JNE    K29_4            ; LOOK FOR RIGHT ADJUSTMENT
1699 E8 186E R                       CALL    GET_POS          ; GET THE # OF POSITIONS SCREEN IS
;----- SHIFTED
169C 3C FC                           CMP     AL, 0-RANGE     ; IS SCREEN SHIFTED AS FAR AS
;----- POSSIBLE?
169E 7C AA                           JL     K26               ; OUT OF RANGE
16A0 FE 0E 0089 R                   DEC     HORZ_POS         ; SHIFT VALUE TO THE RIGHT
16A4 FE CB                           DEC     AL                ; DECREASE RANGE VALUE
16A6 EB 187A R                       CALL    PUT_POS          ; RESTORE STORAGE LOCATION
16A9 EB 14                           JMP     SHORT K29_5     ; ADJUST
16AB 3C 4B                           K29_4: CMP     AL, LEFT_ARROW ; ADJUST SCREEN TO THE LEFT?
16AD 75 1E                           JNE    K31               ; NOT AN ALT_CTRL SEQUENCE
16AF EB 186E R                       CALL    GET_POS          ; GET NUMBER OF POSITIONS SCREEN IS
;----- SHIFTED
16B2 3C 04                           CMP     AL, RANGE       ; IS SCREEN SHIFTED AS FAR AS
;----- POSSIBLE?
16B4 7F 94                           JG     K26               ; SHIFT SCREEN TO THE LEFT
16B6 FE 0E 0089 R                   INC     HORZ_POS         ; INCREASE NUMBER OF POSITIONS
16BA FE C0                           INC     AL                ; SCREEN IS SHIFTED
;-----
16BC E8 187A R                       CALL    PUT_POS          ; PUT POSITION BACK IN STORAGE

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16BF B0 02          K29_5: MOV AL, 2          ; ADJUST
16C1 BA 03D4       MOV DX, 3D4H      ; ADDRESS TO CRT CONTROLLER
16C4 EE           OUT DX, AL
16C5 AD 0089 R     MOV AL, HORZ_POS  ; COLUMN POSITION
16C9 42           INC DX           ; POINT AT DATA REGISTER
16C9 EE           OUT DX, AL       ; MOV POSITION
16CA E9 164A R     JMP K26
;----- IN ALTERNATE SHIFT, RESET NOT FOUND
16CD              K31: ; NO-RESET
16CD 3C 39         CMP AL, 57       ; TEST FOR SPACE KEY
16CF 75 29         JNE K32         ; NOT THERE
16D1 B0 20         MOV AL, ' '     ; SET SPACE CHAR
16D3 E9 17EC R     JMP K57        ; BUFFER_FILL
;----- ALT-INPUT-TABLE
16D6              K30 LABEL BYTE
16D6 52 4F 50 51 4B 4C DB 82, 79, 80, 81, 75, 76, 77
4D
16DD 47 48 49     DB 71, 72, 73   ; 10 NUMBERS ON KEYPAD
;----- SUPER-SHIFT-TABLE
16E0 10 11 12 13 14 15 DB 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 ; A-Z TYPEWRITER CHARS
16 17
16E8 18 19 1E 1F 20 21 DB 24, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35
22 23
16F0 24 25 26 2C 2D 2E DB 36, 37, 38, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48
2F 30
16F8 31 32         DB 49, 50
;----- LOOK FOR KEY PAD ENTRY
16FA              K32: ; ALT-KEY-PAD
16FA BF 16D6 R     MOV DI, OFFSET K30 ; ALT-INPUT-TABLE
16FB B9 000A       MOV CX, 10       ; LOOK FOR ENTRY USING KEYPAD
1700 F2/ AE        REPNE SCASB     ; LOOK FOR MATCH
1702 75 13         JNE K33         ; NO ALT-KEYPAD
1704 B1 EF 16D7 R SUB DI, OFFSET K30+1 ; DI NOW HAS ENTRY VALUE
1708 A0 0019 R     MOV AL, ALT_INPUT ; GET THE CURRENT BYTE
170B B4 0A         MOV AH, 10      ; MULTIPLY BY 10
170D F6 E4         MUL AH
170F 03 C7         ADD AX, DI      ; ADD IN THE LATEST ENTRY
1711 A2 0019 R     MOV ALT_INPUT, AL ; STORE IT AWAY
1714 E9 164A R     JMP K26        ; THROW AWAY THAT KEYSTROKE
;----- LOOK FOR SUPERSHIFT ENTRY
1717              K33: ; NO-ALT-KEYPAD
1717 C6 06 0019 R 00 MOV ALT_INPUT, 0 ; ZERO ANY PREVIOUS ENTRY INTO
; INPUT
171C B9 001A       MOV CX, 26      ; DI, ES ALREADY POINTING
171F F2/ AE        REPNE SCASB     ; LOOK FOR MATCH IN ALPHABET
1721 75 05         JNE K34         ; NOT FOUND, FUNCTION KEY OR OTHER
1723 32 C0         XOR AL, AL     ; ASCII CODE OF ZERO
1725 E9 17EC R     JMP K57        ; PUT IT IN THE BUFFER
;----- LOOK FOR TOP ROW OF ALTERNATE SHIFT
1728              K34: ; ALT-TOP-ROW
1728 3C 02         CMP AL, 2      ; KEY WITH '1' ON IT
172A 72 0C         JB K35         ; NOT ONE OF INTERESTING KEYS
172C 3C 0E         CMP AL, 14     ; IS IT IN THE REGION?
172E 73 08         JAE K35       ; ALT-FUNCTION
1730 80 C4 76     ADD AH, 118   ; CONVERT PSEUDO SCAN CODE TO
; RANGE
1733 32 C0         XOR AL, AL     ; INDICATE AS SUCH
1735 E9 17EC R     JMP K57        ; BUFFER_FILL
;----- TRANSLATE ALTERNATE SHIFT PSEUDO SCAN CODES
1738              K35: ; ALT-FUNCTION
1738 3C 3B         CMP AL, 59     ; TEST FOR IN TABLE
173A 73 03         JAE K37       ; ALT-CONTINUE
173C              K36: ; CLOSE-RETURN
173C E9 164A R     JMP K26       ; IGNORE THE KEY
173F              K37: ; ALT-CONTINUE
173F 3C 47         CMP AL, 71     ; IN KEYPAD REGION
1741 73 F9         JAE K36       ; IF SO, IGNORE
1743 BB 153D R     MOV BX, OFFSET K13 ; ALT SHIFT PSEUDO SCAN TABLE
1746 E9 1863 R     JMP K63       ; TRANSLATE THAT
;----- NOT IN ALTERNATE SHIFT
1749              K38: ; NOT-ALT-SHIFT
1749 F6 06 0017 R 04 TEST KB_FLAG, CTL_SHIFT ; ARE WE IN CONTROL SHIFT?
174E 74 34         JZ K44        ; NOT-CTL-SHIFT
;----- CONTROL SHIFT, TEST SPECIAL CHARACTERS
;----- TEST FOR BREAK AND PAUSE KEYS
1750 3C 46         CMP AL, SCROLL_KEY ; TEST FOR BREAK
1752 75 19         JNE K41       ; NO-BREAK
1754 8B 1E 001A R  MOV BX, BUFFER_HEAD ; GET CURRENT BUFFER HEAD
1758 C6 06 0071 R 80 MOV BIOS_BREAK, BOH ; TURN ON BIOS_BREAK BIT
175D CD 1B         INT 1BH      ; BREAK INTERRUPT VECTOR
175F 2B C0         SUB AX, AX    ; PUT OUT DUMMY CHARACTER
1761 B9 07         MOV EBX, AX   ; PUT DUMMY CHAR AT BUFFER HEAD
1763 E8 144F R     CALL K4      ; UPDATE BUFFER POINTER
1766 89 1E 001C R  MOV BUFFER_TAIL, BX ; UPDATE TAIL
176A E9 164A R     JMP K26       ; DONE WITH INTERRUPT
176D              K41: ; NO-PAUSE
;----- TEST SPECIAL CASE KEY 55
176D 3C 37         CMP AL, 55
176F 75 06         JNE K42
1771 B8 7200       MOV AX, 114*256 ; NOT-KEY-55
1774 E8 76 90     JMP K57       ; START/STOP PRINTING SWITCH
; BUFFER_FILL

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;----- SET UP TO TRANSLATE CONTROL SHIFT
1777 K42: NOT-KEY-55
1777 BB 146C R MOV BX, OFFSET K8 ; SET UP TO TRANSLATE CTL
177A 3C 3B CMP AL, 59 ; IS IT IN TABLE?
177C 72 6A JB K56 ; YES, GO TRANSLATE CHAR
;----- CTL-TABLE-TRANSLATE
177E BB 14A6 R MOV BX, OFFSET K9 ; CTL-TABLE-SCAN
1781 E9 1863 R JMP K63 ; TRANSLATE_SCAN
;----- NOT IN CONTROL SHIFT
1784 K44: NOT-CTL-SHIFT
1784 3C 47 CMP AL, 71 ; TEST FOR KEYPAD REGION
1786 73 1F JAE K48 ; HANDLE KEYPAD REGION
1788 F6 06 0017 R 03 TEST KB_FLAG, LEFT_SHIFT+RIGHT_SHIFT
178D 74 4E JZ K54 ; TEST FOR SHIFT STATE
;----- UPPER CASE, HANDLE SPECIAL CASES
178F 3C 0F CMP AL, 15 ; BACK TAB KEY
1791 75 05 JNE K46 ; NOT-BACK-TAB
1793 8B 0F00 MOV AX, 15*256 ; SET PSEUDO SCAN CODE
1796 EB 54 JMP SHORT K57 ; BUFFER_FILL
1798 K46: NOT-PRINT-SCREEN
1798 3C 3B CMP AL, 59 ; FUNCTION KEYS
179A 72 06 JB K47 ; NOT-UPPER-FUNCTION
179C BB 1533 R MOV BX, OFFSET K12 ; UPPER CASE PSEUDO SCAN CODES
179F E9 1863 R JMP K63 ; TRANSLATE_SCAN
17A2 K47: NOT-UPPER-FUNCTION
17A2 BB 14F9 R MOV BX, OFFSET K11 ; POINT TO UPPER CASE TABLE
17A5 EB 41 JMP SHORT K56 ; OK, TRANSLATE THE CHAR
;----- KEYPAD KEYS, MUST TEST NUM LOCK FOR DETERMINATION
17A7 K48: KEYPAD-REGION
17A7 F6 06 0017 R 20 TEST KB_FLAG, NUM_STATE ; ARE WE IN NUM_LOCK?
17AC 75 21 JNZ K52 ; TEST FOR SURE
17AE F6 06 0017 R 03 TEST KB_FLAG, LEFT_SHIFT+RIGHT_SHIFT ; ARE WE IN SHIFT STATE
17B3 75 21 JNZ K53 ; IF SHIFTED, REALLY NUM STATE
;----- BASE CASE FOR KEYPAD
17B5 K49: BASE-CASE
17B5 3C 4A CMP AL, 74 ; SPECIAL CASE FOR A COUPLE OF KEYS
17B7 74 0C JE K50 ; MINUS
17B9 3C 4E CMP AL, 78
17BB 74 00 JE K51
17BD 2C 47 SUB AL, 71 ; CONVERT ORIGIN
17BF BB 1554 R MOV BX, OFFSET K15 ; BASE CASE TABLE
17C2 E9 1865 R JMP K64 ; CONVERT TO PSEUDO SCAN
17C5 BB 4A2D K50: MOV AX, 74*256+'-' ; MINUS
17C8 EB 22 JMP SHORT K57 ; BUFFER_FILL
17CA BB 4E2B K51: MOV AX, 78*256+'+' ; PLUS
17CD EB 10 JMP SHORT K57 ; BUFFER_FILL
;----- MIGHT BE NUM LOCK, TEST SHIFT STATUS
17CF K52: ALMOST-NUM-STATE
17CF F6 06 0017 R 03 TEST KB_FLAG, LEFT_SHIFT+RIGHT_SHIFT
17D4 75 DF JNZ K49 ; SHIFTED TEMP OUT OF NUM STATE
17D6 K53: REALLY_NUM_STATE
17D6 2C 46 SUB AL, 70 ; CONVERT ORIGIN
17D8 BB 1547 R MOV BX, OFFSET K14 ; NUM STATE TABLE
17DB EB 08 JMP SHORT K56 ; TRANSLATE_CHAR
;----- PLAIN OLD LOWER CASE
17DD K54: NOT-SHIFT
17DD 3C 3B CMP AL, 59 ; TEST FOR FUNCTION KEYS
17DF 72 04 JB K55 ; NOT-LOWER-FUNCTION
17E1 32 C0 XOR AL, AL ; SCAN CODE IN AH ALREADY
17E3 EB 07 JMP SHORT K57 ; BUFFER_FILL
17E5 K55: NOT-LOWER-FUNCTION
17E5 BB 14BF R MOV BX, OFFSET K10 ; LC TABLE
;----- TRANSLATE THE CHARACTER
17EB K56: TRANSLATE-CHAR
17EB FE C8 DEC AL ; CONVERT ORIGIN
17EA 2E: D7 XLAT CS: K11 ; CONVERT THE SCAN CODE TO ASCII
;----- PUT CHARACTER INTO BUFFER
17EC K57: BUFFER-FILL
17EC 3C FF CMP AL, -1 ; IS THIS AN IGNORE CHAR?
17EE 74 1F JE K59 ; YES, DO NOTHING WITH IT
17F0 80 FC FF CMP AH, -1 ; LOOK FOR -1 PSEUDO SCAN
17F3 74 1A JE K59 ; NEAR_INTERRUPT_RETURN
;----- HANDLE THE CAPS LOCK PROBLEM
17F5 K58: BUFFER-FILL-NOTEST
17F5 F6 06 0017 R 40 TEST KB_FLAG, CAPS_STATE ; ARE WE IN CAPS LOCK STATE?
17FA 74 20 JZ K61 ; SKIP IF NOT
;----- IN CAPS LOCK STATE
17FC F6 06 0017 R 03 TEST KB_FLAG, LEFT_SHIFT+RIGHT_SHIFT ; TEST FOR SHIFT STATE
1801 74 0F JZ K60 ; IF NOT SHIFT, CONVERT LOWER TO UPPER
;----- CONVERT ANY UPPER CASE TO LOWER CASE
1803 CMP AL, 'A' ; FIND OUT IF ALPHABETIC
1805 72 15 JB K61 ; NOT_CAPS_STATE
1807 3C 5A CMP AL, 'Z'
1809 77 11 JA K61 ; NOT_CAPS_STATE
180B 04 20 ADD AL, 'a'-'A' ; CONVERT TO LOWER CASE
180D EB 00 JMP SHORT K61 ; NOT_CAPS_STATE
180F K59: NEAR_INTERRUPT_RETURN
180F E9 164A R JMP K26 ; INTERRUPT_RETURN
;----- CONVERT ANY LOWER CASE TO UPPER CASE
1812 K60: LOWER-TO-UPPER
1812 3C 61 CMP AL, 'a' ; FIND OUT IF ALPHABETIC
1814 72 06 JB K61 ; NOT_CAPS_STATE
1816 3C 7A CMP AL, 'z'
1818 77 02 JA K61 ; NOT_CAPS_STATE
181A 2C 20 SUB AL, 'a'-'A' ; CONVERT TO UPPER CASE

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181C
181C 8B 1E 001C R
1820 8B F3
1822 EB 144F R
1825 3B 1E 001A R
1829 75 1D
182B 53
182C 8B 0080
182F 89 0048
1832 E8 E035 R
1835 80 26 0017 R F0

183A 80 26 0018 R 0F

183F 80 26 008B R 1F
1844 5B
1845 E9 164A R
1848 F6 0E 0018 R 04
184D 74 0B
184F 53
1850 8B 0001
1853 89 0010
1856 E8 E035 R

1859 5B
185A 89 04
185C 89 1E 001C R
1860 E9 164A R

1863
1863 2C 3B
1865
1865 2E: D7
1867 8A E0
1869 32 C0
186B E9 17EC R
186E

K61:
MOV BX,BUFFER_TAIL ; NOT-CAPS-STATE
MOV SI,BX ; GET THE END POINTER TO THE BUFFER
CALL K4 ; SAVE THE VALUE
; ADVANCE THE TAIL
CMP BX,BUFFER_HEAD ; HAS THE BUFFER WRAPPED AROUND?
JNE K61_1 ; BUFFER_FULL_BEEP
BX ; SAVE BUFFER_TAIL
MOV BX,080H ; DURATION OF ERROR BEEP
MOV CX,4BH ; FREQUENCY OF ERROR BEEP HALF TONE
CALL KB_NOISE ; OUTPUT NOISE
AND KB_FLAG,0F0H ; CLEAR ALT,CLRL,LEFT AND RIGHT
; SHIFTS
AND KB_FLAG_1,0FH ; CLEAR POTENTIAL BREAK OF INS,CAPS
; NOW AND SCROLL SHIFT
AND KB_FLAG_2,1FH ; CLEAR FUNCTION STATES
POP BX ; RETRIEVE BUFFER TAIL
JMP K26 ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT
K61_1: TEST KB_FLAG_1,CLICK_ON ; IS AUDIO FEEDBACK ENABLED?
JZ ; NO, JUST PUT IN BUFFER
PUSH BX ; SAVE BUFFER_TAIL VALUE
MOV BX,1H ; DURATION OF CLICK
MOV CX,10H ; FREQUENCY OF CLICK
CALL KB_NOISE ; OUTPUT AUDIO FEEDBACK OF KEY
; STROKE
POP BX ; RETRIEVE BUFFER_TAIL VALUE
K61_2: MOV [SI],AX ; STORE THE VALUE
MOV BUFFER_TAIL,BX ; MOVE THE POINTER UP
JMP K26 ; INTERRUPT_RETURN
;----- TRANSLATE_SCAN FOR PSEUDO SCAN CODES
K63: SUB AL,59 ; TRANSLATE-SCAN
; CONVERT ORIGIN TO FUNCTION KEYS
K64: XLAT CS:K9 ; TRANSLATE-SCAN-ORGD
MOV AH,AL ; CTL TABLE SCAN
XOR AL,AL ; PUT VALUE INTO AH
JMP K57 ; ZERO ASCII CODE
; PUT IT INTO THE BUFFER
KB_INT ENDP

;-----
; GET_POS
; THIS ROUTINE WILL SHIFT THE VALUE STORED IN THE HIGH NIBBLE
; OF THE VARIABLE VAR_DELAY TO THE LOW NIBBLE.
; INPUT
; NONE. IT IS ASSUMED THAT DS POINTS AT THE BIOS DATA AREA
; OUTPUT
; AL CONTAINS THE SHIFTED VALUE.
;-----
186E
186E 51
186F A0 0086 R
1872 24 F0
1874 B1 04
1876 D2 F8
1878 59
1879 C3
187A

GET_POS PROC NEAR
PUSH CX ; SAVE SHIFT REGISTER
MOV AL,BYTE PTR VAR_DELAY ; GET STORAGE LOCATION
AND AL,0F0H ; MASK OFF LOW NIBBLE
MOV CL,4 ; SHIFT OF FOUR BIT POSITIONS
SAR AL,CL ; SHIFT THE VALUE SIGN EXTENDED
POP CX ; RESTORE THE VALUE
RET
GET_POS ENDP

;-----
; PUT_POS
; THIS ROUTINE WILL TAKE THE VALUE IN LOW ORDER NIBBLE IN
; AL AND STORE IT IN THE HIGH ORDER OF VAR_DELAY
; INPUT
; AL CONTAINS THE VALUE FOR STORAGE
; OUTPUT
; NONE.
;-----
187A
187A 51
187B B1 04
187D D2 E0
187F BA 0E 0086 R
1883 80 E1 0F
1886 0A C1
1888 A2 0086 R
188B 59
188C C3
188D

PUT_POS PROC NEAR
PUSH CX ; SAVE REGISTER
MOV CL,4 ; SHIFT COUNT
SHL AL,CL ; PUT IN HIGH ORDER NIBBLE
MOV CL,BYTE PTR VAR_DELAY ; GET DATA BYTE
AND CL,0FH ; CLEAR OLD VALUE IN HIGH NIBBLE
OR AL,CL ; COMBINE HIGH AND LOW NIBBLES
MOV BYTE PTR VAR_DELAY,AL ; PUT IN POSITION
POP CX ; RESTORE REGISTER
RET
PUT_POS ENDP

;-----
; MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY SIGNAL ROUTINE - INVOKED THROUGH THE TIMER
; TICK ROUTINE DURING MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES . (ACCESSED THROUGH
; INT 1CH)
;-----
188D
188D 50
188E 2B C0

MFG_TICK PROC FAR
PUSH AX
SUB AX,AX ; SEND A 00 TO PORT 13 AS A
; ACTIVITY SIGNAL
OUT 13H,AL
IN AL,PORT_B ; FLIP SPEAKER DATA TO OPPOSITE
; SENSE
MOV AH,AL ; SAVE ORIG SETTING
AND AH,10011101B ; MAKE SURE MUX IS -> RIGHT AND
; ISOLATE SPEAKER BIT
1899 F6 D0 NOT AL ; FLIP ALL BITS
189B 24 02 AND AL,00000010B ; ISOLATE SPEAKER DATA BIT (NOW IN
; OPPOSITE SENSE)
189D 0A C4 OR AL,AH ; COMBINE WITH ORIG. DATA FROM
; PORT B
189F 0C 10 OR AL,00010000B ; AND DISABLE INTERNAL SPEAKER
18A1 E6 61 OUT PORT_B,AL ;
18A3 80 20 MOV AL,20H ; E01 TO INTR. CHIP
18A5 E6 20 OUT 20H,AL
18A7 5B POP AX
18A8 CF IRET
18A9 MFG_TICK ENDP

```

-----  
 CONVERT AND PRINT ASCII CODE  
 -----

AL MUST CONTAIN NUMBER TO BE CONVERTED.  
 AX AND BX DESTROYED.

```

18A9          XPC_BYTE PROC NEAR
18A9 50      PUSH AX          ; SAVE FOR LOW NIBBLE DISPLAY
18AA B1 04   MOV CL,4         ; SHIFT COUNT
18AC D2 EB   SHR AL,CL       ; NIBBLE SWAP
18AE E8 18B4 R CALL XLAT_PR      ; DO THE HIGH NIBBLE DISPLAY
18B1 58      POP AX         ; RECOVER THE NIBBLE
18B2 24 0F   AND AL,0FH        ; ISOLATE TO LOW NIBBLE
; FALL INTO LOW NIBBLE CONVERSION
18B4          XLAT_PR PROC NEAR
18B4 04 90   ADD AL,090H      ; CONVERT 00-OF TO ASCII CHARACTER
18B6 27      DAA           ; ADD FIRST CONVERSION FACTOR
; ADJUST FOR NUMERIC AND ALPHA
; RANGE
18B7 14 40   ADC AL,040H    ; ADD CONVERSION AND ADJUST LOW
; NIBBLE
; ADJUST HIGH NIBBLE TO ASCII RANGE
18B9 27      DAA           ;
18BA          PRT_HEX PROC NEAR
18BA 53      PUSH BX
18BB B4 0E   MOV AH,14        ; DISPLAY CHARACTER IN AL
18BD 87 00   MOV BH,0         ;
18BF CD 10   INT 10H       ; CALL VIDEO_IO
18C1 5B      POP BX
18C2 C3      RET
18C3          PRT_HEX ENDP
18C3          XLAT_PR ENDP
18C3          XPC_BYTE ENDP
; CONTROL IS PASSED HERE WHEN THERE ARE NO PARALLEL PRINTERS
; ATTACHED. CX HAS EQUIPMENT FLAG,DS POINTS AT DATA (40H)
; DETERMINE WHICH RS232 CARD (0,1) TO USE
18C3          REPRINT PROC NEAR
18C3 2B D2   SUB DX,DX         ; ASSUME TO USE CARD 0
18C5 F6 C5 04 TEST CH,00000100B ; UNLESS THERE ARE TWO CARDS
18C8 74 01   JE B10_1        ; IN WHICH CASE,
18CA 42      INC DX         ; USE CARD 1
; DETERMINE WHICH FUNCTION IS BEING CALLED
18CB 0A E4   OR AH,AH         ; TEST FOR AH = 0
18CD 74 41   JZ B12         ; GO PRINT CHAR
18CF FE CC   DEC AH         ; TEST FOR AH = 1
18D1 74 1D   JZ B11         ; GO DO INIT
18D3 FE CC   DEC AH         ; TEST FOR AH = 2
18D5 75 16   JNZ SHORT B10_3 ; IF NOT VALID, RETURN
; ELSE...
; GET STATUS FROM RS232 PORT
18D7 50      PUSH AX         ; SAVE AL
18D8 B4 03   MOV AH,03H      ; USE THE GET COMMO PORT
18DA CD 14   INT 014H     ; STATUS FUNCTION OF INT14
18DC E8 1925 R CALL FAKE       ; FAKE WILL MAP ERROR BITS FROM
; RS232 TO CORRESPONDING ONES
; FOR THE PRINTER
18DF 58      POP AX         ; RESTORE AL
18E0 0A F6   OR DH,DH        ; CHECK IF ANY FLAGS WERE SET
18E2 74 07   JZ B10_2        ;
18E4 8A E6   MOV AH,DH       ; MOVE FAKED ERROR CONDITION TO AH
18E6 80 E4 FE AND AH,0FEH    ;
18E9 EB 02   JMP SHORT B10_3 ; THEN RETURN
18EB B4 90   MOV AH,090H    ; MOVE IN STATUS FOR 'CORRECT'
; RETURN
18ED E9 F0D0 R B10_3: JMP B1
; INIT COMMO PORT ---- DX HAS WHICH CARD TO INIT
; MOVE TIME OUT VALUE FROM PRINTER TO RS232 TIME OUT VALUE
18F0 BB F2     MOV SI,DX      ; SI GETS OFFSET INTO THE TABLE
18F2 A0 0078 R MOV AL,PRINT_TIM_OUT
18F5 04 0A   ADD AL,0AH     ; INCREASE DELAY
18F7 8B 84 007C R MOV RS232_TIM_OUTESI,AL
18FB 50      PUSH AX         ; SAVE AL
18FC 80 87   MOV AL,087H   ; SET INIT FOR: 1200 BAUD
; 8 BIT WRD LNG
; NO PARITY
; 2 STOP BITS
;
18FE 2A E4   SUB AH,AH     ; AH=0 IS COMMO INIT FUNCTION
1900 CD 14   INT 014H     ; DO INIT
1902 E8 1925 R CALL FAKE     ; FAKE WILL MAP ERROR BITS FROM
; RS232 TO CORRESPONDING ONES
; FOR THE PRINTER
1905 58      POP AX         ; RESTORE AL
1906 8A E6   MOV AH,DH     ; IF DH IS RETURNED ZERO, MEANING
1908 0A E4   OR AH,AH     ; NO ERRORS RETURN IT FOR THAT'S THE
; 'CORRECT' RETURN FROM AN ERROR
; FREE INIT
190A 74 E1   JE B10_3     ;
190C B4 AB   MOV AH,0ABH ;
190E EB DD   JMP SHORT B10_3 ; THEN RETURN

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```

;PRINT CHAR TO SERIAL PORT
;DX = RS232 CARD TO BE USED: AL HAS CHAR TO BE PRINTED
1910 50 B12: PUSH AX ;SAVE AL
1911 B4 01 MOV AH,01 ;I IS SEND A CHAR DOWN COMMO LINE
1913 CD 14 INT 014H ;SEND THE CHAR
1915 E8 1925 R CALL FAKE ;FAKE WILL MAP ERROR BITS FROM
;RS232 TO CORRESPONDING ONES
;FOR THE PRINTER
;RESTORE AL
1918 58 POP AX ;RESTORE AL
1919 0A F6 OR DH,DH ;SEE IF NO ERRORS WERE RETURNED
191B 74 04 JZ B12_1
191D 8A E6 MOV AH,DH ;IF THERE WERE ERRORS, RETURN THEM
191F EB CC JMP SHORT B10_3 ;AND RETURN
1921 84 10 B12_1: MOV AH,010H ;PUT 'CORRECT' RETURN STATUS IN AH
1923 C0 08 JMP SHORT B10_3 ;AND RETURN
1925 EB CB REPRINT ENDP
;THIS PROC MAPS THE ERRORS RETURNED FROM A BIOS INT14 CALL
;TO THOSE 'LIKE THAT' OF AN INT17 CALL
;BREAK,FRAMING,PARITY,OVERRUN ERRORS ARE LOGGED AS I/O
;ERRORS AND A TIME OUT IS MOVED TO THE APPROPRIATE BIT
1925 FAKE PROC NEAR
1925 32 F6 XOR DH,DH ;CLEAR FAKED STATUS FLAGS
1927 F6 C4 IE TEST AH,011110B ;CHECK FOR BREAK,FRAMING,PARITY
;OVERRUN
192A 74 03 JZ B13_1 ;ERRORS. IF NOT THEN CHECK FOR
;TIME OUT.
192C 86 08 MOV DH,01000B ;SET BIT 3 TO INDICATE 'I/O ERROR'
192E C3 RET ;AND RETURN
192F F6 C4 80 B13_1: TEST AH,080H ;TEST FOR TIME OUT ERROR RETURNED
1932 74 02 JZ B13_2 ;IF NOT TIME OUT, RETURN
1934 86 09 MOV DH,09H ;IF TIME OUT
1936 C3 RET
1937 FAKE ENDP
-----
;NEW_INT9
; THIS ROUTINE IS THE INTERRUPT 9 HANDLER WHEN THE MACHINE IS
; FIRST POWERED ON AND CASSETTE BASIC IS GIVEN CONTROL. IT
; HANDLES THE FIRST KEYSTROKES ENTERED FROM THE KEYBOARD AND
; PERFORMS "SPECIAL" ACTIONS AS FOLLOWS:
; IF ESC IS THE FIRST KEY ENTERED MINI-WELCOME IS
; EXECUTED
; IF CTRL-ESC IS THE FIRST SEQUENCE "LOAD CAS1.R" IS
; EXECUTED GIVING THE USER THE ABILITY TO BOOT
; FROM CASSETTE
; AFTER THESE KEYSTROKES OR AFTER ANY OTHER KEYSTROKES THE
; INTERRUPT 9 VECTOR IS CHANGED TO POINT AT THE REAL
; INTERRUPT 9 ROUTINE.
-----
1937 NEW_INT_9 PROC FAR
1937 3C 01 CMP AL,1 ; IS THIS AN ESCAPE KEY?
1939 74 10 JE ESC_KEY ; JUMP IF AL=ESCAPE KEY
193B 3C 1D CMP AL,29 ; ELSE, IS THIS A CONTROL KEY?
193D 74 06 JE CTRL_KEY ; JUMP IF AL=CONTROL KEY
193F E8 E01B R CALL REAL_VECTOR_SETUP ; OTHERWISE, INITIALIZE REAL
; INT 9 VECTOR
1942 CD 09 INT 9H ; PASS THE SCAN CODE IN AL
1944 CF IRET ; RETURN TO INTERRUPT 4BH
1945 80 0E 0017 R 04 CTRL_KEY: OR KB_FLAG,04H ; TURN ON CTRL SHIFT IN KB_FLAG
194A CF IRET ; RETURN TO INTERRUPT
194B ESC_KEY:
194B F6 06 0017 R 04 TEST KB_FLAG,04H ; HAS CONTROL SHIFT OCCURED?
1950 74 29 JE ESC_ONLY ; NO. ESCAPE ONLY
;CONTROL ESCAPE HAS OCCURED, PUT MESSAGE IN BUFFER FOR CASSETTE
; LOAD
1952 C6 06 0017 R 00 MOV KB_FLAG,0 ; ZERO OUT CONTROL STATE
1957 IE PUSH DS
1958 07 POP ES ; INITIALIZE ES FOR BIOS DATA
1959 IE PUSH DS ; SAVE OLD DS
195A 0E PUSH CS ; POINT DS AT CODE SEGMENT
195B 1F POP DS
195C BE 1983 R MOV SI,OFFSET CAS_LOAD ; GET MESSAGE
195F BF 001E R MOV DI,OFFSET KB_BUFFER ; POINT AT KEYBOARD BUFFER
1962 89 000F 90 MOV CX,CAS_LENGTH ; LENGTH OF CASSETTE MESSAGE
1966 AC T_LOOP: LODSB ; GET ASCII CHARACTER FROM MESSAGE
1967 AB STOSW ; PUT IN KEYBOARD BUFFER
1968 E2 FC LOOP T_LOOP
196A 1F POP DS ; RETRIEVE BIOS DATA SEGMENT
;----- INITIALIZE QUEUE SO MESSAGE WILL BE REMOVED FROM BUFFER
196B C7 06 001A R 001E R MOV BUFFER_HEAD,OFFSET KB_BUFFER
1971 C7 06 001C R 003C R MOV BUFFER_TAIL,OFFSET KB_BUFFER+(CAS_LENGTH*2)
-----
;*****
; IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE LENGTH OF THE CASSETTE MESSAGE IS
; LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE LENGTH OF THE BUFFER. IF THIS IS
; NOT THE CASE THE BUFFER WILL EVENTUALLY CONSUME MEMORY.
-----
1977 E8 E01B R CALL REAL_VECTOR_SETUP
197A CF IRET
197B ESC_ONLY:
197B E8 E01B R CALL REAL_VECTOR_SETUP
197E B9 2000 MOV CX,MINI
1981 FF E1 JMP CX ; ENTER THE WORLD OF KEYBOARD CAPER
;----- MESSAGE FOR OUTPUT WHEN CONTROL-ESCAPE IS ENTERED AS FIRST
; KEY SEQUENCE
1983 CAS_LOAD LABEL BYTE
1983 4C 4F 41 44 20 22 DB 'LOAD "CAS1:",R'
43 41 53 31 3A 22
2C 52
1991 0D DB 13
= 000F
1992 CAS_LENGTH EQU $ - CAS_LOAD
NEW_INT_9 ENDP

```

```

;-----
; WRITE_TTY
; THIS INTERFACE PROVIDES A TELETYPE LIKE INTERFACE TO THE
; VIDEO CARD. THE INPUT CHARACTER IS WRITTEN TO THE CURRENT
; CURSOR POSITION, AND THE CURSOR IS MOVED TO THE NEXT POSITION.
; IF THE CURSOR LEAVES THE LAST COLUMN OF THE FIELD, THE COLUMN
; IS SET TO ZERO, AND THE ROW VALUE IS INCREMENTED. IF THE ROW
; ROW VALUE LEAVES THE FIELD, THE CURSOR IS PLACED ON THE LAST
; ROW, FIRST COLUMN, AND THE ENTIRE SCREEN IS SCROLLED UP ONE
; LINE. WHEN THE SCREEN IS SCROLLED UP, THE ATTRIBUTE FOR FILLING
; THE NEWLY BLANKED LINE IS READ FROM THE CURSOR POSITION ON THE
; PREVIOUS LINE BEFORE THE SCROLL, IN CHARACTER MODE. IN
; GRAPHICS MODE, THE 0 COLOR IS USED.
; ENTRY
; (AH) = CURRENT CRT MODE
; (AL) = CHARACTER TO BE WRITTEN
; NOTE THAT BACK SPACE, CAR RET, BELL AND LINE FEED ARE
; HANDLED AS COMMANDS RATHER THAN AS DISPLAYABLE GRAPHICS
; (BL) = FOREGROUND COLOR FOR CHAR WRITE IF CURRENTLY IN A
; GRAPHICS MODE
; EXIT --
; ALL REGISTERS SAVED
;-----

```

```

;-----
; ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
WRITE_TTY PROC NEAR
;-----
1992          PUSH AX          ; SAVE REGISTERS
1993 50        PUSH AX          ; SAVE CHAR TO WRITE
1994 8A 3E 0062 R MOV BH,ACTIVE_PAGE ; GET CURRENT PAGE SETTING
1998 53        PUSH BX          ; SAVE IT
1999 8A DF      MOV BL,BH       ; IN BL
199B 32 FF     XOR BH,BH       ;
199D D1 E3     SAL BX,1        ; CONVERT TO WORD OFFSET
199F 8B 97 0050 R MOV DX,[BX+OFFSET CURSOR_POSN] ; GET CURSOR POSITION
1A03 5B        POP BX          ; RECOVER CURRENT PAGE
1A04 58        POP AX          ; RECOVER CHAR
;----- DX NOW HAS THE CURRENT CURSOR POSITION
1A05 3C 08     CMP AL,8        ; IS IT A BACKSPACE?
1A07 74 50     JE UB          ; BACK_SPACE
1A09 3C 0D     CMP AL,0DH      ; IS IT A CARRIAGE RETURN?
1A0B 74 54     JE UB          ; CAR_RET
1A0D 3C 0A     CMP AL,0AH      ; IS IT A LINE FEED
1A0F 74 15     JE U10         ; LINE_FEED
1B01 3C 07     CMP AL,07H     ; IS IT A BELL
1B03 74 50     JE U11         ; BELL
;----- WRITE THE CHAR TO THE SCREEN
1B05 B4 0A     MOV AH,10       ; WRITE CHAR ONLY
1B07 B9 0001    MOV CX,1        ; ONLY ONE CHAR
1B0A CD 10     INT 10H        ; WRITE THE CHAR
;----- POSITION THE CURSOR FOR NEXT CHAR
1B0C FE C2     INC DL        ;
1B0E 3A 16 004A R CMP DL,BYTE PTR CRT_COLS ; TEST FOR COLUMN OVERFLOW
1B0C 75 31     JNZ U7        ; SET_CURSOR
1B04 32 D2     XOR DL,DL      ; COLUMN FOR CURSOR
;----- LINE FEED
U10:
1B06 80 FE 18   CMP DH,24      ;
1B09 75 28     JNZ U6        ; SET_CURSOR_INC
;----- SCROLL REQUIRED
1B0B B4 02     MOV AH,2       ;
1B0D CD 10     INT 10H        ; SET THE CURSOR
;----- DETERMINE VALUE TO FILL WITH DURING SCROLL
1B0F A0 0049 R  MOV AL,CRT_MODE ; GET THE CURRENT MODE
1B02 3C 04     CMP AL,4       ;
1B04 72 04     JC U2          ; READ-CURSOR
1B06 32 FF     XOR BH,BH      ; FILL WITH BACKGROUND
1B08 EB 06     JMP SHORT U3   ; SCROLL-UP
U2:
1B0A B4 08     MOV AH,8       ;
1B0C CD 10     INT 10H        ; READ CHAR/ATTR AT CURRENT CURSOR
1B0E 8A FC     MOV BH,AH      ; STORE IN BH
1B08 B8 0601    MOV AX,601H    ; SCROLL ONE LINE
1B02 2B C9     SUB CX,CX      ; UPPER LEFT CORNER
1B04 B6 18     MOV DH,24      ; LOWER RIGHT ROW
1B06 8A 16 004A R MOV DL,BYTE PTR CRT_COLS ; LOWER RIGHT COLUMN
1B08 FE CA     DEC DL        ;
U4:
1B0A INT 10H     ; SCROLL UP THE SCREEN
U5:
1B0C POP AX     ; RESTORE THE CHARACTER
U6:
1B0E JMP VIDEO_RETURN ; RETURN TO CALLER
U7:
1B08 INC DH     ; NEXT ROW
U7:
1B0A MOV AH,2    ;
1B0C JMP U4     ; ESTABLISH THE NEW CURSOR
;----- BACK SPACE FOUND
U8:
1B08 OR DL,DL   ; ALREADY AT END OF LINE
1B0A U7        ; SET_CURSOR
1B0C DEC DL    ; NO -- JUST MOVE IT BACK
1B0E U7        ; SET_CURSOR
;----- CARRIAGE RETURN FOUND
U9:
1B08 XOR DL,DL   ; MOVE TO FIRST COLUMN
1B0A JMP U7      ; SET_CURSOR
;----- BELL FOUND
U11:
1A05 MOV BL,2    ; SET UP COUNT FOR BEEP
1A07 CALL BEEP   ; SOUND THE POD BELL
1A0A US        ;
1A0C WRITE_TTY ENDP
;-----

```

```

;-----
; THIS PROCEDURE WILL ISSUE SHORT TONES TO INDICATE FAILURES
; THAT 1: OCCUR BEFORE THE CRT IS STARTED, 2: TO CALL THE
; OPERATORS ATTENTION TO AN ERROR AT THE END OF POST, OR
; 3: TO SIGNAL THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF POST
; ENTRY
; PARAMETERS:
; DL = NUMBER OF APPROX. 1/2 SEC TONES TO SOUND
;-----

```

```

IA0C
IA0C 9C
IA0D 53
IA0E FA
IA0F
IA0F B3 01
IA11 E8 FF31 R
IA14 E2 FE
IA16 FE CA
IA18 75 F5
IA1A E2 FE
IA1C E2 FE
IA1E 5B
IA1F 9D
IA20 C3
IA21

ERR_BEEP PROC NEAR
; PUSHF
; PUSH BX ; SAVE FLAGS
; CLI ; DISABLE SYSTEM INTERRUPTS
; SHORT_BEEP:
; MOV BL, 1 ; COUNTER FOR A SHORT BEEP
; CALL BEEP ; DO THE SOUND
; LOOP G4 ; DELAY BETWEEN BEEPS
; DEC DL ; DONE WITH SHORTS
; JNZ G3 ; DO SOME MORE
; LOOP G5 ; LONG DELAY BEFORE RETURN
; POP BX ; RESTORE ORIG CONTENTS OF BX
; POPF ; RESTORE FLAGS TO ORIG SETTINGS
; RET ; RETURN TO CALLER

ERR_BEEP ENDP

```

```

E000
E000 31 35 30 34 30 33
      37 20 43 4F 50 52
      2E 20 49 42 4D 20
      31 39 38 31 2C 31
      39 38 33

ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
ORG 0E000H
DB '1504037 COPR. IBM 1981, 1983' ; COPYRIGHT NOTICE

```

```

;-----
; REAL_VECTOR_SETUP
; THIS ROUTINE WILL INITIALIZE THE INTERRUPT 9 VECTOR TO
; POINT AT THE REAL INTERRUPT ROUTINE.
;-----

```

```

E01B REAL_VECTOR_SETUP PROC NEAR
E01B 50 PUSH AX ; SAVE THE SCAN CODE
E01C 53 PUSH BX
E01D 06 PUSH ES
E01E 33 C0 XOR AX,AX ; INITIALIZE TO POINT AT VECTOR
; SECTOR(0)
E020 8E C0 MOV ES,AX
E022 BB 0024 MOV BX,9HW4H ; POINT AT INTERRUPT 9
E025 26 C7 07 1561 R MOV WORD PTR ES:[BX],OFFSETOFSET KB_INT ; MOVE IN OFFSET OF
; ROUTINE
E02A 43 INC BX ; ADD 2 TO BX
E02B 43 INC BX
E02C 0E PUSH CS ; GET CODE SEGMENT OF BIOS (SEGMENT
; RELOCATEABLE)
E02D 58 POP AX
E02E 26 89 07 MOV WORD PTR ES:[BX],AX ; MOVE IN SEGMENT OF ROUTINE
E031 07 POP ES
E032 58 POP BX
E033 58 POP AX
E034 C3 RET
E035

REAL_VECTOR_SETUP ENDP

```

```

;-----
; KB_NOISE
; THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN GENERAL BEEPS ARE REQUIRED FROM
; THE SYSTEM.
; INPUT
; BX=LENGTH OF THE TONE
; CX=CONTAINS THE FREQUENCY
; OUTPUT
; ALL REGISTERS ARE MAINTAINED.
; HINTS
; AS CX GETS LARGER THE TONE PRODUCED GETS LOWER IN PITCH.
;-----

```

```

E035 KB_NOISE PROC NEAR
E035 FB STI
E036 50 PUSH AX
E037 53 PUSH BX
E038 51 PUSH CX
E039 E4 61 IN AL,061H ; GET CONTROL INFO
E03B 50 PUSH AX ; SAVE
E03C
E03C 24 FC LOOP01: AND AL,0FCH ; TURN OFF TIMER GATE AND SPEAKER
; DATA
E03E E6 61 OUT 061H,AL ; OUTPUT TO CONTROL
E040 51 PUSH CX ; HALF CYCLE TIME FOR TONE
E041 E2 FE LOOP02: LOOP LOOP02 ; SPEAKER OFF
E043 0C 02 OR AL,2 ; TURN ON SPEAKER BIT
E045 E6 61 OUT 061H,AL ; OUTPUT TO CONTROL
E047 59 POP CX
E048 51 PUSH CX ; RETRIEVE FREQUENCY
E049 E2 FE LOOP03: LOOP LOOP03 ; ANOTHER HALF CYCLE
E04B 48 DEC BX ; TOTAL TIME COUNT
E04C 59 POP CX ; RETRIEVE FREQ.
E04D 75 ED JNZ LOOP01 ; DO ANOTHER CYCLE
E04F 58 POP AX ; RECOVER CONTROL
E050 E6 61 OUT 061H,AL ; OUTPUT THE CONTROL
E052 59 POP CX
E053 5B POP BX
E054 58 POP AX
E055 C3 RET
E056
E056 KB_NOISE ENDP
E058 ORG 0E05BH
E058 E9 0043 R JMP NEAR PTR RESET

```



|      |                            |    |                                                  |      |
|------|----------------------------|----|--------------------------------------------------|------|
| E10E | 22 88 22 88 22 88<br>22 88 | DB | 022H, 088H, 022H, 088H, 022H, 088H, 022H, 088H ; | D_B0 |
| E1E6 | 55 AA 55 AA 55 AA<br>55 AA | DB | 055H, 0AAH, 055H, 0AAH, 055H, 0AAH, 055H, 0AAH ; | D_B1 |
| E1EE | DB 77 DB EE DB 77<br>DB EE | DB | 0DBH, 077H, 0DBH, 0EEH, 0DBH, 077H, 0DBH, 0EEH ; | D_B2 |
| E1F6 | 18 18 18 18 18 18<br>18 18 | DB | 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H ; | D_B3 |
| E1FE | 18 18 18 18 F8 18<br>18 18 | DB | 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 0F8H, 018H, 018H, 018H ; | D_B4 |
| E206 | 18 18 F8 18 F8 18<br>18 18 | DB | 018H, 018H, 0F8H, 018H, 0F8H, 018H, 018H, 018H ; | D_B5 |
| E20E | 36 36 36 36 F6 36<br>36 36 | DB | 036H, 036H, 036H, 036H, 0F6H, 036H, 036H, 036H ; | D_B6 |
| E216 | 00 00 00 00 FE 36<br>36 36 | DB | 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 0FEH, 036H, 036H, 036H ; | D_B7 |
| E21E | 00 00 F8 18 F8 18<br>18 18 | DB | 000H, 000H, 0F8H, 018H, 0F8H, 018H, 018H, 018H ; | D_B8 |
| E226 | 36 36 F6 06 F6 36<br>36 36 | DB | 036H, 036H, 0F6H, 006H, 0F6H, 036H, 036H, 036H ; | D_B9 |
| E22E | 36 36 36 36 36 36<br>36 36 | DB | 036H, 036H, 036H, 036H, 036H, 036H, 036H, 036H ; | D_BA |
| E236 | 00 00 FE 06 F6 36<br>36 36 | DB | 000H, 000H, 0FEH, 006H, 0F6H, 036H, 036H, 036H ; | D_BB |
| E23E | 36 36 F6 06 FE 00<br>00 00 | DB | 036H, 036H, 0F6H, 006H, 0FEH, 000H, 000H, 000H ; | D_BC |
| E246 | 36 36 36 36 FE 00<br>00 00 | DB | 036H, 036H, 036H, 036H, 0FEH, 000H, 000H, 000H ; | D_BD |
| E24E | 18 18 F8 18 F8 00<br>00 00 | DB | 018H, 018H, 0F8H, 018H, 0F8H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; | D_BE |
| E256 | 00 00 00 00 F8 18<br>18 18 | DB | 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 0F8H, 018H, 018H, 018H ; | D_BF |
| E25E | 18 18 18 18 1F 00<br>00 00 | DB | 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 01FH, 000H, 000H, 000H ; | D_C0 |
| E266 | 18 18 18 18 FF 00<br>00 00 | DB | 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 0FFH, 000H, 000H, 000H ; | D_C1 |
| E26E | 00 00 00 00 FF 18<br>18 18 | DB | 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 0FFH, 018H, 018H, 018H ; | D_C2 |
| E276 | 18 18 18 18 1F 18<br>18 18 | DB | 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 01FH, 018H, 018H, 018H ; | D_C3 |
| E27E | 00 00 00 00 FF 00<br>00 00 | DB | 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 0FFH, 000H, 000H, 000H ; | D_C4 |
| E286 | 18 18 18 18 FF 18<br>18 18 | DB | 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 0FFH, 018H, 018H, 018H ; | D_C5 |
| E28E | 18 18 1F 18 1F 18<br>18 18 | DB | 018H, 018H, 01FH, 018H, 01FH, 018H, 018H, 018H ; | D_C6 |
| E296 | 36 36 36 36 37 36<br>36 36 | DB | 036H, 036H, 036H, 036H, 037H, 036H, 036H, 036H ; | D_C7 |
| E29E | 36 36 37 30 3F 00<br>00 00 | DB | 036H, 036H, 037H, 030H, 03FH, 000H, 000H, 000H ; | D_CB |
| E2A6 | 00 00 3F 30 37 36<br>36 36 | DB | 000H, 000H, 03FH, 030H, 037H, 036H, 036H, 036H ; | D_C9 |
| E2AE | 36 36 F7 00 FF 00<br>00 00 | DB | 036H, 036H, 0F7H, 000H, 0FFH, 000H, 000H, 000H ; | D_CA |
| E2B6 | 00 00 FF 00 F7 36<br>36 36 | DB | 000H, 000H, 0FFH, 000H, 0F7H, 036H, 036H, 036H ; | D_CB |
| E2BE | 36 36 37 30 37 36<br>36 36 | DB | 036H, 036H, 037H, 030H, 037H, 036H, 036H, 036H ; | D_CC |
| E2C6 | 00 00 FF 00 FF 00<br>00 00 | DB | 000H, 000H, 0FFH, 000H, 0FFH, 000H, 000H, 000H ; | D_CD |
| E2CE | 36 36 F7 00 F7 36<br>36 36 | DB | 036H, 036H, 0F7H, 000H, 0F7H, 036H, 036H, 036H ; | D_CE |
| E2D6 | 18 18 FF 00 FF 00<br>00 00 | DB | 018H, 018H, 0FFH, 000H, 0FFH, 000H, 000H, 000H ; | D_CF |
| E2DE | 36 36 36 36 FF 00<br>00 00 | DB | 036H, 036H, 036H, 036H, 0FFH, 000H, 000H, 000H ; | D_D0 |
| E2E6 | 00 00 FF 00 FF 18<br>18 18 | DB | 000H, 000H, 0FFH, 000H, 0FFH, 018H, 018H, 018H ; | D_D1 |
| E2EE | 00 00 00 00 FF 36<br>36 36 | DB | 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 0FFH, 036H, 036H, 036H ; | D_D2 |
| E2F6 | 36 36 36 36 3F 00<br>00 00 | DB | 036H, 036H, 036H, 036H, 03FH, 000H, 000H, 000H ; | D_D3 |
| E2FE | 18 18 1F 18 1F 00<br>00 00 | DB | 018H, 018H, 01FH, 018H, 01FH, 000H, 000H, 000H ; | D_D4 |
| E306 | 00 00 1F 18 1F 18<br>18 18 | DB | 000H, 000H, 01FH, 018H, 01FH, 018H, 018H, 018H ; | D_D5 |
| E30E | 00 00 00 00 3F 36<br>36 36 | DB | 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 03FH, 036H, 036H, 036H ; | D_D6 |
| E316 | 36 36 36 36 FF 36<br>36 36 | DB | 036H, 036H, 036H, 036H, 0FFH, 036H, 036H, 036H ; | D_D7 |
| E31E | 18 18 FF 18 FF 18<br>18 18 | DB | 018H, 018H, 0FFH, 018H, 0FFH, 018H, 018H, 018H ; | D_D8 |
| E326 | 18 18 18 18 F8 00<br>00 00 | DB | 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 0F8H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; | D_D9 |
| E32E | 00 00 00 00 1F 18<br>18 18 | DB | 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 01FH, 018H, 018H, 018H ; | D_DA |
| E336 | FF FF FF FF FF FF<br>FF FF | DB | 0FFH, 0FFH, 0FFH, 0FFH, 0FFH, 0FFH, 0FFH, 0FFH ; | D_DB |
| E33E | 00 00 00 00 FF FF<br>FF FF | DB | 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 0FFH, 0FFH, 0FFH, 0FFH ; | D_DC |
| E346 | F0 F0 F0 F0 F0 F0<br>F0 F0 | DB | 0F0H, 0F0H, 0F0H, 0F0H, 0F0H, 0F0H, 0F0H, 0F0H ; | D_DD |
| E34E | 0F 0F 0F 0F 0F 0F<br>0F 0F | DB | 00FH, 00FH, 00FH, 00FH, 00FH, 00FH, 00FH, 00FH ; | D_DE |
| E356 | FF FF FF FF 00 00<br>00 00 | DB | 0FFH, 0FFH, 0FFH, 0FFH, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; | D_DF |

|      |                   |    |                                                |        |
|------|-------------------|----|------------------------------------------------|--------|
| E35E | 00 00 76 DC C8 DC | DB | 000H, 000H, 076H, 0DCH, 0CBH, 0DCH, 076H, 000H | ; D_E0 |
| E366 | 00 78 CC FB CC F8 | DB | 000H, 078H, 0CCH, 0FBH, 0CCH, 0FBH, 0CCH, 0CCH | ; D_E1 |
| E36E | 00 FC CC CO CO CO | DB | 000H, 0FCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 000H | ; D_E2 |
| E376 | 00 FE 6C 6C 6C 6C | DB | 000H, 0FEH, 06CH, 06CH, 06CH, 06CH, 06CH, 000H | ; D_E3 |
| E37E | FC CC 60 30 60 CC | DB | 0FCH, 0CCH, 060H, 030H, 060H, 0CCH, 0FCH, 000H | ; D_E4 |
| E386 | 00 00 7E DB DB DB | DB | 000H, 000H, 07EH, 0DBH, 0DBH, 0DBH, 070H, 000H | ; D_E5 |
| E38E | 00 66 66 66 7C    | DB | 000H, 066H, 066H, 066H, 066H, 07CH, 060H, 0CCH | ; D_E6 |
| E396 | 00 76 DC 1B 1B 1B | DB | 000H, 076H, 0DCH, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 000H | ; D_E7 |
| E39E | FC 30 7B CC CC 7B | DB | 0FCH, 030H, 078H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 030H, 0FCH | ; D_E8 |
| E3A6 | 38 6C C6 FE C6 6C | DB | 038H, 06CH, 0C6H, 0FEH, 0C6H, 06CH, 038H, 000H | ; D_E9 |
| E3AE | 38 6C C6 C6 6C 6C | DB | 038H, 06CH, 0C6H, 0C6H, 06CH, 06CH, 0EEH, 000H | ; D_EA |
| E3B6 | 1C 30 1B 7C CC CC | DB | 01CH, 030H, 018H, 07CH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H | ; D_EB |
| E3BE | 00 00 7E DB DB 7E | DB | 000H, 000H, 07EH, 0DBH, 0DBH, 07EH, 000H, 000H | ; D_EC |
| E3CE | 06 0C 7E DB DB 7E | DB | 006H, 00CH, 07EH, 0DBH, 0DBH, 07EH, 060H, 0CCH | ; D_ED |
| E3D6 | 38 60 CO FB CO 60 | DB | 038H, 060H, 0CCH, 0FBH, 0CCH, 060H, 038H, 000H | ; D_EE |
| E3DE | 78 CC CC CC CC CC | DB | 078H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 000H | ; D_EF |
| E3DE | 00 FC 00 FC 00 FC | DB | 000H, 0FCH, 000H, 0FCH, 000H, 0FCH, 000H, 000H | ; D_F0 |
| E3E6 | 30 30 FC 30 30 00 | DB | 030H, 030H, 0FCH, 030H, 030H, 000H, 0FCH, 000H | ; D_F1 |
| E3EE | 60 30 1B 30 60 00 | DB | 060H, 030H, 018H, 030H, 060H, 000H, 0FCH, 000H | ; D_F2 |
| E3F6 | 1B 30 60 30 1B 00 | DB | 018H, 030H, 060H, 030H, 018H, 000H, 0FCH, 000H | ; D_F3 |
| E3FE | 0E 1B 1B 1B 1B 1B | DB | 00EH, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H | ; D_F4 |
| E406 | 1B 1B 1B 1B 1B DB | DB | 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 0DBH, 0DBH, 070H | ; D_F5 |
| E40E | 30 30 00 FC 00 30 | DB | 030H, 030H, 000H, 0FCH, 000H, 030H, 030H, 000H | ; D_F6 |
| E416 | 00 76 DC 00 76 DC | DB | 000H, 076H, 0DCH, 000H, 076H, 0DCH, 000H, 000H | ; D_F7 |
| E41E | 38 6C 6C 3B 00 00 | DB | 038H, 06CH, 06CH, 038H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H | ; D_F8 |
| E426 | 00 00 00 1B 1B 00 | DB | 000H, 000H, 000H, 018H, 018H, 000H, 000H, 000H | ; D_F9 |
| E42E | 00 00 00 00 1B 00 | DB | 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 018H, 000H, 000H, 000H | ; D_FA |
| E436 | 0F 0C 0C 0C EC 6C | DB | 00FH, 00CH, 00CH, 00CH, 0ECH, 06CH, 03CH, 01CH | ; D_FB |
| E43E | 78 6C 6C 6C 6C 00 | DB | 078H, 06CH, 06CH, 06CH, 06CH, 000H, 000H, 000H | ; D_FC |
| E446 | 70 1B 30 60 7B 00 | DB | 070H, 018H, 030H, 060H, 078H, 000H, 000H, 000H | ; D_FD |
| E44E | 00 00 3C 3C 3C 3C | DB | 000H, 000H, 03CH, 03CH, 03CH, 03CH, 000H, 000H | ; D_FE |
| E456 | 00 00 00 00 00 00 | DB | 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H | ; D_FF |

ASSUME CS: CODE, DS: DATA

```

;-----
; SET_CTYPE
; THIS ROUTINE SETS THE CURSOR VALUE
; INPUT
; (CX) HAS CURSOR VALUE CH-START LINE, CL-STOP LINE
; OUTPUT
; NONE
;-----
E45E
E45E 80 FC 04          SET_CTYPE PROC NEAR
E461 72 03          JMP AH, 4 ; IN GRAPHICS MODE?
E463 80 CD 20          JC C23X ; NO, JUMP
E466 B4 0A          OR CH, 20H ; YES, DISABLE CURSOR
E468 89 0E 0060 R    C23X: MOV AH, 10 ; 6845 REGISTER FOR CURSOR SET
E46C EB E472 R      MOV CURSOR_MODE, CX ; SAVE IN DATA AREA
E46F E9 0F70 R      CALL C23 ; OUTPUT CX REG
E472 8B 16 0063 R    JMP VIDEO_RETURN
; THIS ROUTINE OUTPUTS THE CX REGISTER TO THE 6845 REGS NAMED IN AH
E472 8B 16 0063 R    C23: MOV DX, ADDR_6845 ; ADDRESS REGISTER
E476 9A C4          MOV AL, AH ; GET VALUE
E478 E8 00 00 00 00 OUT DX, AL ; REGISTER SET
E479 42            INC DX ; DATA REGISTER
E47A 8A C5          MOV AL, CH ; DATA
E47C EE            OUT DX, AL
E47D 4A            DEC DX
E47E 8A C4          MOV AL, AH
E480 FE C0          INC AL ; POINT TO OTHER DATA REGISTER
E482 EE            OUT DX, AL ; SET FOR SECOND REGISTER
E483 42            INC DX
E484 8A C1          MOV AL, CL ; SECOND DATA VALUE
E486 EE            OUT DX, AL
E487 C3            RET ; ALL DONE
E488 SET_CTYPE ENDP

```

```

;-----
; SET_CPOS
; THIS ROUTINE SETS THE CURRENT CURSOR POSITION TO THE
; NEW X-Y VALUES PASSED
; INPUT
; DX - ROW,COLUMN OF NEW CURSOR
; BH - DISPLAY PAGE OF CURSOR
; OUTPUT
; CURSOR IS SET AT 6845 IF DISPLAY PAGE IS CURRENT DISPLAY
;-----
E488      SET_CPOS      PROC    NEAR
E488      BA CF        MOV     CL,BH
E48A      32 ED        XOR     CH,CH          ; ESTABLISH LOOP COUNT
E48C      D1 E1        SAL     CX,1          ; WORD OFFSET
E48E      8B F1        MOV     SI,CX          ; USE INDEX REGISTER
E490      89 94 0050 R MOV     SI,OFFSET CURSOR_POSN1,DX ; SAVE THE POINTER
E494      3B 3E 0062 R CMP     ACTIVE_PAGE,BH
E498      75 05        JNZ     C24          ; SET_CPOS_RETURN
E49A      8B C2        MOV     AX,DX          ; GET ROW/COLUMN TO AX
E49C      EB E442 R    CALL    C25          ; CURSOR_SET
E49F      E9 0F70 R    JMP     VIDEO_RETURN
E4A2      SET_CPOS      ENDP

;-----
; SET_CPOS
;-----
E4A2      SET_CPOS      PROC    NEAR
E4A2      EB E5C2 R    CALL    POSITION          ; DETERMINE LOCATION IN REGEN
; BUFFER
E4A5      8B C8        MOV     CX,AX
E4A7      03 0E 004E R ADD     CX,CRT_START    ; ADD IN THE START ADDRESS FOR THIS
; PAGE
E4AB      D1 F9        SAR     CX,1          ; DIVIDE BY 2 FOR CHAR ONLY COUNT
E4AD      B4 0E        MOV     AH,14         ; REGISTER NUMBER FOR CURSOR
E4AF      EB E472 R    CALL    C23          ; OUTPUT THE VALUE TO THE 6845
E4B2      C3          RET
E4B3      SET_CPOS      ENDP

;-----
; ACT_DISP_PAGE
; THIS ROUTINE SETS THE ACTIVE DISPLAY PAGE, ALLOWING
; THE FULL USE OF THE RAM SET ASIDE FOR THE VIDEO ATTACHMENT
; INPUT
; AL HAS THE NEW ACTIVE DISPLAY PAGE
; OUTPUT
; THE 6845 IS RESET TO DISPLAY THAT PAGE
;-----
E4B3      ACT_DISP_PAGE PROC    NEAR
E4B3      AB 80        TEST    AL,080H        ; CRT/CPU PAGE REG FUNCTION
E4B5      75 24        JNZ     SET_CRTCPU     ; YES, GO HANDLE IT
E4B7      A2 0062 R    MOV     ACTIVE_PAGE,AL ; SAVE ACTIVE PAGE VALUE
E4BA      8B 0E 004C R MOV     CX,CRT_LEN     ; GET SAVED LENGTH OF REGEN BUFFER
E4BE      98          CBW          ; CONVERT AL TO WORD
E4BF      50          PUSH     AX          ; SAVE PAGE VALUE
E4C0      F7 E1        MUL     CX          ; DISPLAY PAGE TIMES REGEN LENGTH
E4C2      A3 004E R    MOV     CRT_START,AX  ; SAVE START ADDRESS FOR LATER USE
E4C5      8B C8        MOV     CX,AX
E4C7      D1 F9        SAR     CX,1          ; START ADDRESS TO CX
E4C9      B4 0C        MOV     AH,12         ; DIVIDE BY 2 FOR 6845 HANDLING
E4CB      EB E472 R    CALL    C23          ; 6845 REGISTER FOR START ADDRESS
E4CE      5B          POP      BX          ; RECOVER PAGE VALUE
E4CF      D1 E3        MOV     BX,1          ; *2 FOR WORD OFFSET
E4D1      8B 87 0050 R SAL     AX,IBX + OFFSET CURSOR_POSN1 ; GET CURSOR FOR THIS
; PAGE
E4D5      EB E442 R    CALL    C25          ; SET THE CURSOR POSITION
E4D8      E9 0F70 R    JMP     VIDEO_RETURN
;-----
; SET_CRTCPU
; THIS ROUTINE READS OR WRITES THE CRT/CPU PAGE REGISTERS
; INPUT
; (AL) = 83H SET BOTH CRT AND CPU PAGE REGS
; (BH) = VALUE TO SET IN CRT PAGE REG
; (BL) = VALUE TO SET IN CPU PAGE REG
; (AL) = 82H SET CRT PAGE REG
; (BH) = VALUE TO SET IN CRT PAGE REG
; (AL) = 81H SET CPU PAGE REG
; (BL) = VALUE TO SET IN CPU PAGE REG
; (AL) = 80H READ CURRENT VALUE OF CRT/CPU PAGE REGS
; OUTPUT
; ALL FUNCTIONS RETURN
; (BH) = CURRENT CONTENTS OF CRT PAGE REG
; (BL) = CURRENT CONTENTS OF CPU PAGE REG
;-----
E4DB      SET_CRTCPU:
E4DB      8A E0        MOV     AH,AL          ; SAVE REQUEST IN AH
E4DD      BA 03DA     MOV     DX,VGA_CTL     ; SET ADDRESS OF GATE ARRAY
E4E0      EC          IN      AL,DX          ; GET STATUS
E4E1      24 08        AND     AL,08H         ; VERTICAL RETRACE?
E4E3      74 FB        JZ     C26            ; NO, WAIT FOR IT
E4E5      BA 03DF     MOV     DX,PAGREG      ; SET IO ADDRESS OF PAGE REG
E4E9      A0 00BA R    MOV     AL,PAGDAT     ; GET DATA LAST OUTPUT TO REG
E4EB      80 FC 80    CMP     AH,80H         ; READ FUNCTION REQUESTED?
E4ED      74 27        JZ     C29            ; YES, DON'T SET ANYTHING
E4F0      80 FC 84    CMP     AH,84H         ; VALID REQUEST?
E4F3      73 22        JNC     C29           ; NO, PRETEND IT WAS A READ REQUEST
E4F5      F6 C4 01    TEST    AH,1          ; SET CPU REG?
E4F8      74 0D        JZ     C27            ; NO, GO SEE ABOUT CRT REG
E4FA      D0 E3        SHL     BL,1          ; SHIFT VALUE TO RIGHT BIT POSITION
E4FC      D0 E3        SHL     BL,1
E4FE      D0 E3        SHL     BL,1
E500      24 C7        AND     AL,NOT CPUREG  ; CLEAR OLD CPU VALUE
E502      80 E3 38    AND     BL,CPUREG     ; BE SURE UNRELATED BITS ARE ZERO
E505      0A C3        OR      AL,BL          ; OR IN NEW VALUE

```

```

E507 F6 C4 02      C27:  TEST    AH,2          ; SET CRT REG7
E50A 74 07         JZ     C28           ; NO, GO RETURN CURRENT SETTINGS
E50C 24 FB         AND    AL,NOT CRTREG ; CLEAR OLD CRT VALUE
E50E 80 E7 07     AND    BH,CRTREG    ; BE SURE UNRELATED BITS ARE ZERO
E511 0A C7         OR     AL,BH        ; OR IN NEW VALUE
E513 EE           OUT    DX,AL        ; SET NEW VALUES
E514 A2 008A R    MOV    PAGDAT,AL   ; SAVE COPY IN RAM
E517 8A D8         MOV    BL,AL        ; GET CPU REG VALUE
E519 80 E3 38     AND    BL,CPUREG   ; CLEAR EXTRA BITS
E51C D0 FB         SAR    BL,1         ; RIGHT JUSTIFY IN BL
E51E D0 FB         SAR    BL,1
E520 D0 FB         SAR    BL,1
E522 8A FB         MOV    BH,AL        ; GET CRT REG VALUE
E524 80 E7 07     AND    BH,CRTREG   ; CLEAR EXTRA BITS
E527 5F           POP    DI           ; RESTORE SOME REGS
E528 5E           POP    SI
E529 58           POP    AX           ; DISCARD SAVED BX
E52A E9 0F73 R    JMP    C22         ; RETURN
E52D

```

```
ACT_DISP_PAGE ENDP
```

```

-----
; READ_CURSOR
; THIS ROUTINE READS THE CURRENT CURSOR VALUE FROM THE
; 6845, FORMATS IT, AND SENDS IT BACK TO THE CALLER
; INPUT
; BH - PAGE OF CURSOR
; OUTPUT
; DX - ROW, COLUMN OF THE CURRENT CURSOR POSITION
; CX - CURRENT CURSOR MODE
-----

```

```

E520
E520 8A DF         MOV    BL,BH       NEAR
E52F 32 FF         XOR    BH,BH
E531 D1 E3         SAL    BX,1        ; WORD OFFSET
E533 8B 97 0050 R  MOV    DX,[BX+OFFSET CURSOR_POSN]
E537 8B 0E 0060 R  MOV    CX,CURSOR_MODE
E538 5F           POP    DI
E53C 5E           POP    SI
E53D 5B           POP    BX
E53E 58           POP    AX        ; DISCARD SAVED CX AND DX
E53F 58           POP    AX
E540 1F           POP    DS
E541 07           POP    ES
E542 CF           IRET
E543

```

```
READ_CURSOR ENDP
```

```

-----
; SET COLOR
; THIS ROUTINE WILL ESTABLISH THE BACKGROUND COLOR, THE
; OVERSCAN COLOR, AND THE FOREGROUND COLOR SET FOR GRAPHICS
; INPUT
; (BH) HAS COLOR ID
; IF BH=0, THE BACKGROUND COLOR VALUE IS SET
; FROM THE LOW BITS OF BL (0-31)
; IN GRAPHIC MODES, BOTH THE BACKGROUND AND
; BORDER ARE SET. IN ALPHA MODES, ONLY THE
; BORDER IS SET.
; IF BH=1, THE PALETTE SELECTION IS MADE
; BASED ON THE LOW BIT OF BL:
; 2 COLOR MODE:
; 0 = WHITE FOR COLOR 1
; 1 = BLACK FOR COLOR 1
; 4 COLOR MODES:
; 0 = GREEN, RED, YELLOW FOR
; COLORS 1,2,3
; 1 = BLUE, CYAN, MAGENTA FOR
; COLORS 1,2,3
; 16 COLOR MODES:
; ALWAYS SETS UP PALETTE AS:
; BLUE FOR COLOR 1
; GREEN FOR COLOR 2
; CYAN FOR COLOR 3
; RED FOR COLOR 4
; MAGENTA FOR COLOR 5
; BROWN FOR COLOR 6
; LIGHT GRAY FOR COLOR 7
; DARK GRAY FOR COLOR 8
; LIGHT BLUE FOR COLOR 9
; LIGHT GREEN FOR COLOR 10
; LIGHT CYAN FOR COLOR 11
; LIGHT RED FOR COLOR 12
; LIGHT MAGENTA FOR COLOR 13
; YELLOW FOR COLOR 14
; WHITE FOR COLOR 15
; (BL) HAS THE COLOR VALUE TO BE USED
; OUTPUT
; THE COLOR SELECTION IS UPDATED
-----

```

```

E543
E543 8A 03DA      SET_COLOR PROC NEAR
E546 EC         MOV    DX,VGA_CTL ; I/O PORT FOR PALETTE
E547 A8 0B         C30:  IN     AL,DX      ; SYNC UP VGA FOR REG ADDRESS
E549 74 FB         TEST   AL,8        ; IS VERTICAL RETRACE ON?
E54B 0A FF         JZ     C30         ; NO, WAIT UNTIL IT IS
E54D 75 19         OR     BH,BH      ; IS THIS COLOR 0?
E54E 75 19         JNZ   C31         ; OUTPUT COLOR 1

```

```

;----- HANDLE COLOR 0 BY SETTING THE BACKGROUND COLOR
; AND BORDER COLOR
E54F 80 3E 0049 R 04      ; CMP CRT_MODE, 4      ; IN ALPHA MODE?
E554 72 06                ; JC C305              ; YES, JUST SET BORDER REG
E556 80 10                ; MOV AL, 10H         ; SET PALETTE REG 0
E558 EE                  ; OUT DX, AL          ; SELECT VGA REG
E559 8A C3                ; MOV AL, BL          ; GET COLOR
E55B EE                  ; OUT DX, AL          ; SET IT
E55C B0 02                ; MOV AL, 2           ; SET BORDER REG
E55E EE                  ; OUT DX, AL          ; SELECT VGA BORDER REG
E55F 8A C3                ; MOV AL, BL          ; GET COLOR
E561 EE                  ; OUT DX, AL          ; SET IT
E562 A2 0066 R           ; MOV CRT_PALETTE, AL ; SAVE THE COLOR VALUE
E565 E9 0F70 R           ; JMP VIDEO_RETURN

;----- HANDLE COLOR 1 BY CHANGING PALETTE REGISTERS
C31: MOV AL, CRT_MODE      ; GET CURRENT MODE
      MOV CX, OFFSET M0072 ; POINT TO 2 COLOR TABLE ENTRY
      CMP AL, 6           ; 2 COLOR MODE?
      JE C33              ; YES, JUMP
      CMP AL, 4           ; 4 COLOR MODE?
      JE C32              ; YES, JUMP
      CMP AL, 5           ; 4 COLOR MODE?
      JE C32              ; YES, JUMP
      CMP AL, 0AH        ; 4 COLOR MODE?
      JNE C36             ; NO, GO TO 16 COLOR SET UP
      MOV CX, OFFSET M0074 ; POINT TO 4 COLOR TABLE ENTRY
C32: MOV BL, 1           ; SELECT ALTERNATE SET?
C33: JNC C34             ; NO, JUMP
      ADD CX, M0072L      ; POINT TO NEXT ENTRY
C34: MOV BX, CX          ; TABLE ADDRESS IN BX
      INC BX              ; SKIP OVER BACKGROUND COLOR
      MOV CX, M0072L-1    ; SET NUMBER OF REGS TO FILL
      MOV AH, 11H         ; AH IS REGISTER COUNTER
C35: MOV AL, AH          ; GET REG NUMBER
      OUT DX, AL          ; SELECT IT
      MOV AL, CS: [BX]    ; GET DATA
      OUT DX, AL          ; SET IT
      INC AH              ; NEXT REG
      INC BX              ; NEXT TABLE VALUE
      LOOP C35
      JMP SHORT C38
C36: MOV AH, 11H         ; AH IS REGISTER COUNTER
      MOV CX, 15          ; NUMBER OF PALETTES
C37: MOV AL, AH          ; GET REG NUMBER
      OUT DX, AL          ; SELECT IT
      OUT DX, AL          ; SET PALETTE VALUE
      INC AH              ; NEXT REG
      LOOP C37
C38: XOR AL, AL          ; SELECT LOW REG TO ENABLE VIDEO
      ; AGAIN
      OUT DX, AL
      JMP VIDEO_RETURN

SET_COLOR ENDP

;-----
; VIDEO STATE
; RETURNS THE CURRENT VIDEO STATE IN AX
; AH = NUMBER OF COLUMNS ON THE SCREEN
; AL = CURRENT VIDEO MODE
; BH = CURRENT ACTIVE PAGE
;-----
E5B1 8A 26 004A R       ; MOV AH, BYTE PTR CRT_COLS ; GET NUMBER OF COLUMNS
E5B5 A0 0049 R           ; MOV AL, CRT_MODE          ; CURRENT MODE
E5B9 8A 3E 0062 R       ; MOV BH, ACTIVE_PAGE       ; GET CURRENT ACTIVE PAGE
E5BC 5F                  ; POP DI                    ; RECOVER REGISTERS
E5BD 5E                  ; POP SI
E5BE 59                  ; POP CX                    ; DISCARD SAVED BX
E5BF E9 0F73 R           ; JMP C22                   ; RETURN TO CALLER
ESC2: VIDEO_STATE ENDP

;-----
; POSITION
; THIS SERVICE ROUTINE CALCULATES THE REGEN BUFFER ADDRESS
; OF A CHARACTER IN THE ALPHA MODE
; INPUT
; AX = ROW, COLUMN POSITION
; OUTPUT
; AX = OFFSET OF CHAR POSITION IN REGEN BUFFER
;-----
ESC2: POSITION PROC NEAR
      PUSH BX              ; SAVE REGISTER
      MOV BX, AX
      MOV AL, AH           ; ROWS TO AL
      MUL BYTE PTR CRT_COLS ; ; DETERMINE BYTES TO ROW
      XOR BH, BH
      ADD AX, BX           ; ADD IN COLUMN VALUE
      SAL AX, 1           ; * 2 FOR ATTRIBUTE BYTES
      POP BX
      RET
POSITION ENDP

;-----
; SCROLL UP
; THIS ROUTINE MOVES A BLOCK OF CHARACTERS UP
; ON THE SCREEN
; INPUT
; (AH) = CURRENT CRT MODE
; (AL) = NUMBER OF ROWS TO SCROLL
; (CX) = ROW/COLUMN OF UPPER LEFT CORNER
; (DX) = ROW/COLUMN OF LOWER RIGHT CORNER
; (BH) = ATTRIBUTE TO BE USED ON BLANKED LINE
; (DS) = DATA SEGMENT
; (ES) = REGEN BUFFER SEGMENT
; OUTPUT
; NONE -- THE REGEN BUFFER IS MODIFIED
;-----

```

```

ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA,ES:DATA
E5D3 SCROLL_UP PROC NEAR
E5D3 8A D8 MOV BL,AL ; SAVE LINE COUNT IN BL
E5D5 80 FC 04 CMP AH,4 ; TEST FOR GRAPHICS MODE
E5D8 72 03 JC C39 ; HANDLE SEPARATELY
E5DA E9 F259 R JMP GRAPHICS_UP
E5DD C39: UP_CONTINUE
E5DD 53 PUSH BX ; SAVE FILL ATTRIBUTE IN BH
E5DE 8B C1 MOV AX,CX ; UPPER LEFT POSITION
E5E0 E8 E609 R CALL SCROLL_POSITION ; DO SETUP FOR SCROLL
E5E3 74 20 JZ C44 ; BLANK FIELD
E5E5 03 F0 ADD SI,AX ; FROM ADDRESS
E5E7 8A E6 MOV AH,DH ; # ROWS IN BLOCK
E5E9 2A E3 SUB AH,BL ; # ROWS TO BE MOVED
E5EB E8 E62F R CALL C45 ; MOVE ONE ROW
E5EE 03 F5 ADD SI,BP
E5F0 03 FD ADD DI,BP ; POINT TO NEXT LINE IN BLOCK
E5F2 FE CC DEC AH ; COUNT OF LINES TO MOVE
E5F4 75 F5 JNZ C40 ; ROW_LOOP
E5F6 58 POP AX ; RECOVER ATTRIBUTE IN AH
E5F7 80 20 MOV AL, ; FILL WITH BLANKS
E5F9 E8 E63B R CALL C42 ; CLEAR THE ROW
E5FC 03 FD ADD DI,BP ; POINT TO NEXT LINE
E5FE FE C8 DEC BL ; COUNTER OF LINES TO SCROLL
E600 75 F7 JNZ C42 ; CLEAR_LOOP
E602 E9 0F70 R C43: JMP VIDEO_RETURN
E605 8A DE MOV BL,DH ; GET ROW COUNT
E607 EB ED JMP C41 ; GO CLEAR THAT AREA
E609 SCROLL_UP ENDP
----- HANDLE COMMON SCROLL SET UP HERE
E609 SCROLL_POSITION PROC NEAR
E609 E8 E5C2 R CALL POSITION ; CONVERT TO REGEN POINTER
E60C 03 06 004E R ADD AX,CRT_START ; OFFSET OF ACTIVE PAGE
E610 8B F8 MOV DI,AX ; TO ADDRESS FOR SCROLL
E612 8B F0 MOV SI,AX ; FROM ADDRESS FOR SCROLL
E614 2B D1 SUB DX,CX ; DX = #ROWS, #COLS IN BLOCK
E616 FE C6 INC DH ; INCREMENT FOR 0 ORIGIN
E618 FE C2 INC DL ; SET HIGH BYTE OF COUNT TO ZERO
E61A 32 E0 XOR CH,CH ;
E61C 8B 2E 004A R MOV BP,CRT_COLS ; GET NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN DISPLAY
E620 03 ED ADD BP,BP ; TIMES 2 FOR ATTRIBUTE BYTE
E622 8A C3 MOV AL,BL ; GET LINE COUNT
E624 F6 26 004A R MUL BYTE PTR CRT_COLS ; DETERMINE OFFSET TO FROM
; ADDRESS
E628 03 C0 ADD AX,AX ; #2 FOR ATTRIBUTE BYTE
E62A 06 PUSH ES ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING TO REGEN
; BUFFER
E62B 1F POP DS ; FOR BOTH POINTERS
E62C 0A DB OR BL,BL ; 0 SCROLL MEANS BLANK FIELD
E62E C3 RET ; RETURN WITH FLAGS SET
E62F SCROLL_POSITION ENDP
;----- MOVE_ROW
E62F C45: PROC NEAR
E62F 8A CA MOV OV,CL,DL ; GET # OF COLS TO MOVE
E631 56 PUSH SI
E632 57 PUSH DI ; SAVE START ADDRESS
E633 F3/ A5 REP MOVSW ; MOVE THAT LINE ON SCREEN
E635 5F POP DI
E636 5E POP SI ; RECOVER ADDRESSES
E637 C3 RET
E638 C45: ENDP
;----- CLEAR_ROW
E638 C46: PROC NEAR
E638 8A CA MOV OV,CL,DL ; GET # COLUMNS TO CLEAR
E63A 57 PUSH DI
E63B F3/ AB REP STOSW ; STORE THE FILL CHARACTER
E63D 5F POP DI
E63E C3 RET
E63F C46: ENDP
-----
; SCROLL_DOWN
; THIS ROUTINE MOVES THE CHARACTERS WITHIN A DEFINED
; BLOCK DOWN ON THE SCREEN, FILLING THE TOP LINES
; WITH A DEFINED CHARACTER
; INPUT
; (AH) = CURRENT CRT MODE
; (AL) = NUMBER OF LINES TO SCROLL
; (CX) = UPPER LEFT CORNER OF REGION
; (DX) = LOWER RIGHT CORNER OF REGION
; (BH) = FILL CHARACTER
; (DS) = DATA SEGMENT
; (ES) = REGEN SEGMENT
; OUTPUT
; NONE -- SCREEN IS SCROLLED
-----
E63F SCROLL_DOWN PROC NEAR
E63F FD STD ; DIRECTION FOR SCROLL DOWN
E640 8A D8 MOV BL,AL ; LINE COUNT TO BL
E642 80 FC 04 CMP AH,4 ; TEST FOR GRAPHICS
E645 72 03 JC C47
E647 E9 F305 R JMP GRAPHICS_DOWN
E64A 53 PUSH BX ; SAVE ATTRIBUTE IN BH
E64B 8B C2 MOV AX,DX ; LOWER RIGHT CORNER
E64D EB E609 R CALL SCROLL_POSITION ; GET REGEN LOCATION
E650 74 1F JZ C51
E652 2B F0 SUB SI,AX ; SI IS FROM ADDRESS
E654 8A E6 MOV AH,DH ; GET TOTAL # ROWS
E656 2A E3 SUB AH,BL ; COUNT TO MOVE IN SCROLL

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E6D4 EE          OUT      DX,AL          ; PUT IN VGA REG
E6D5 E9 0F70 R   C59:    JMP      VIDEO_RETURN ; ALL DONE
E6D8          SET_PALLETTE  ENDP
E6D8          MFG_UP   PROC      NEAR
E6D8 50          PUSH     AX
E6D9 1E          PUSH     DS
                ASSUME    DS:XXDATA
E6DA B8 ---- R   MOV      AX,XXDATA
E6DD 8E DB       MOV      DS,AX
E6DF A0 0005 R   MOV      AL,MFG_TST ; GET MFG CHECKPOINT
E6E2 E6 10       OUT      10H,AL      ; OUTPUT IT TO TESTER
E6E4 FE C8       DEC      AL          ; DROP IT BY 1 FOR THE NEXT TEST
E6E6 A2 0005 R   MOV      MFG_TST,AL
                ASSUME    DS:ABS0
E6E9 1F          POP      DS
E6EA 58          POP      AX
E6EB C3          RET
E6EC          MFG_UP   ENDP
                ASSUME    CS:CODE,DS:DATA
E6F2          ORG      0E6F2H
E6F2 E9 0B1B R   JMP      NEAR PTR BOOT_STRAP
-----
;
; SUBROUTINE TO SET UP CONDITIONS FOR THE TESTING OF 8250 AND
; 8259 INTERRUPTS. ENABLES MASKABLE EXTERNAL INTERRUPTS,
; CLEARS THE 8259 INTR RECEIVED FLAG BIT, AND ENABLES THE
; DEVICE'S 8259 INTR (WHICHEVER IS BEING TESTED).
; IT EXPECTS TO BE PASSED:
; (DS) = ADDRESS OF SEGMENT WHERE INTR_FLAG IS DEFINED
; (DI) = OFFSET OF THE INTERRUPT BIT MASK
; UPON RETURN:
; INTR_FLAG BIT FOR THE DEVICE = 0
; NO REGISTERS ARE ALTERED.
-----
E6F5          SUI     PROC      NEAR
E6F5 50          PUSH     AX
E6F6 FB          STI          ; ENABLE MASKABLE EXTERNAL
                ; INTERRUPTS
E6F7 2E: 8A 25   MOV      AH,CS:[DI] ; GET INTERRUPT BIT MASK
E6FA 20 26 0084 R AND     INTR_FLAG,AH ; CLEAR 8259 INTERRUPT REC'D FLAG
                ; BIT
E6FE E4 21       IN      AL,INTA01    ; CURRENT INTERRUPTS
E700 22 C4       AND     AL,AH        ; ENABLE THIS INTERRUPT, TOO
E702 E6 21       OUT     INTA01,AL    ; WRITE TO 8259 (INTERRUPT
                ; CONTROLLER)
E704 58          POP      AX
E705 C3          RET
E706          SUI     ENDP
-----
;
; SUBROUTINE WHICH CHECKS IF A 8259 INTERRUPT IS GENERATED BY THE
; 8250 INTERRUPT.
; IT EXPECTS TO BE PASSED:
; (DI) = OFFSET OF INTERRUPT BIT MASK
; (DS) = ADDRESS OF SEGMENT WHERE INTR_FLAG IS DEFINED.
; IT RETURNS:
; (CF) = 1 IF NO INTERRUPT IS GENERATED
;         0 IF THE INTERRUPT OCCURRED
; (AL) = COMPLEMENT OF THE INTERRUPT MASK
; NO OTHER REGISTERS ARE ALTERED.
-----
E706          C5059  PROC     NEAR
E706 51          PUSH     CX
E707 2B C9       SUB     CX,CX        ; SET PROGRAM LOOP COUNT
E709 2E: 8A 05   MOV     AL,CS:[DI]  ; GET INTERRUPT MASK
E70C 34 FF       XOR     AL,OFFH     ; COMPLEMENT MASK SO ONLY THE INTR
                ; TEST BIT IS ON
E70E 84 06 0084 R AT25:  TEST  INTR_FLAG,AL ; 8259 INTERRUPT OCCUR?
E712 75 03       JNE     AT27        ; YES - CONTINUE
E714 E2 F8       LOOP   AT25        ; WAIT SOME MORE
E716 F9          STC          ; TIME'S UP - FAILED
E717 59          POP      CX
E718 C3          RET
E719          C5059  ENDP
-----
;
; SUBROUTINE TO WAIT FOR ALL ENABLED 8250 INTERRUPTS TO CLEAR (SO
; NO INTRs WILL BE PENDING). EACH INTERRUPT COULD TAKE UP TO
; 1 MILLISECOND TO CLEAR. THE INTERRUPT IDENTIFICATION
; REGISTER WILL BE CHECKED UNTIL THE INTERRUPT(S) IS CLEARED
; OR A TIMEOUT OCCURS.
; EXPECTS TO BE PASSED:
; (DX) = ADDRESS OF THE INTERRUPT ID REGISTER
; RETURNS:
; (AL) = CONTENTS OF THE INTR ID REGISTER
; (CF) = 1 IF INTERRUPTS ARE STILL PENDING
;         0 IF NO INTERRUPTS ARE PENDING (ALL CLEAR)
; NO OTHER REGISTERS ARE ALTERED.
-----
E719          W8250C  PROC     NEAR
E719 51          PUSH     CX
E71A 2B C9       SUB     CX,CX
E71C EC          IN      AL,DX ; READ INTR ID REG
E71D 3C 01       CMP     AL,1        ; INTERRUPTS STILL PENDING?
E71F 74 05       JE      AT29        ; NO - GOOD FINISH
E721 E2 F9       LOOP   AT28        ; KEEP TRYING
E723 F9          STC          ; TIME'S UP - ERROR
E724 EB 01       JMP     SHORT AT30
E726 FB          AT29:  CLC
E727 59          AT30:  POP      CX
E728 C3          RET
E729          W8250C  ENDP

```

```

-----INT 14-----
RS232_10
THIS ROUTINE PROVIDES BYTE STREAM I/O TO THE COMMUNICATIONS
PORT ACCORDING TO THE PARAMETERS:
(AH)=0 INITIALIZE THE COMMUNICATIONS PORT
(AL) HAS PARMS FOR INITIALIZATION
-----7-----6-----5-----4-----3-----2-----1-----0-----
BAUD RATE -----PARITY-----STOPBIT-----WORD LENGTH-----
000 - 110          XO - NONE          0 - 1          10 - 7 BITS
001 - 150          01 - ODD           1 - 2          11 - 8 BITS
010 - 300          11 - EVEN
011 - 600
100 - 1200
101 - 2400
110 - 4800
111 - 4800

ON RETURN, THE RS232 INTERRUPTS ARE DISABLED AND
CONDITIONS ARE SET AS IN CALL TO COMMO
STATUS (AH=3)
(AH)=1 SEND THE CHARACTER IN (AL) OVER THE COMMO LINE
(AL) REGISTER IS PRESERVED
ON EXIT, BIT 7 OF AH IS SET IF THE ROUTINE WAS
UNABLE TO TRANSMIT THE BYTE OF DATA OVER
THE LINE. IF BIT 7 OF AH IS NOT SET, THE
REMAINDER OF AH IS SET AS IN A STATUS
REQUEST, REFLECTING THE CURRENT STATUS OF
THE LINE.
(AH)=2 RECEIVE A CHARACTER IN (AL) FROM COMMO LINE BEFORE
RETURNING TO CALLER
ON EXIT, AH HAS THE CURRENT LINE STATUS, AS SET BY
THE STATUS ROUTINE, EXCEPT THAT THE ONLY
BITS LEFT ON, ARE THE ERROR BITS
(7,4,3,2,1). IN THIS CASE, THE TIME OUT BIT
INDICATES DATA SET READY WAS NOT RECEIVED.
THUS, AH IS NON ZERO ONLY WHEN AN ERROR
OCCURRED. (NOTE: IF THE TIME-OUT BIT IS SET,
OTHER BITS IN AH MAY NOT BE RELIABLE.)
(AH)=3 RETURN THE COMMO PORT STATUS IN (AX)
AH CONTAINS THE LINE CONTROL STATUS
BIT 7 = TIME OUT
BIT 6 = TRANS SHIFT REGISTER EMPTY
BIT 5 = TRAN HOLDING REGISTER EMPTY
BIT 4 = BREAK DETECT
BIT 3 = FRAMING ERROR
BIT 2 = PARITY ERROR
BIT 1 = OVERRUN ERROR
BIT 0 = DATA READY
AL CONTAINS THE MODEM STATUS
BIT 7 = RECEIVED LINE SIGNAL DETECT
BIT 6 = RING INDICATOR
BIT 5 = DATA SET READY
BIT 4 = CLEAR TO SEND
BIT 3 = DELTA RECEIVE LINE SIGNAL DETECT
BIT 2 = TRAILING EDGE RING DETECTOR
BIT 1 = DELTA DATA SET READY
BIT 0 = DELTA CLEAR TO SEND
(DX) = PARAMETER INDICATING WHICH RS232 CARD (0,1 ALLOWED)
DATA AREA RS232_BASE CONTAINS THE BASE ADDRESS OF THE 8250 ON THE
CARD. LOCATION 400H CONTAINS UP TO 4 RS232 ADDRESSES POSSIBLE
DATA AREA RS232_TIM_OUT (BYTE) CONTAINS OUTER LOOP COUNT
VALUE FOR TIMEOUT (DEFAULT=1)
OUTPUT AX MODIFIED ACCORDING TO PARMS OF CALL
ALL OTHERS UNCHANGED
-----

```

```

E729 ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
E729 ORG 0E729H
A1 LABEL WORD
E729 03F9 DW 1017 ; 110 BAUD ; TABLE OF INIT VALUE
E72B 02EA DW 746 ; 150
E72D 0175 DW 373 ; 300
E72F 00BA DW 186 ; 600
E731 005D DW 93 ; 1200
E733 002F DW 47 ; 2400
E735 0017 DW 23 ; 4800
E737 0017 DW 23 ; 4800
E739 RS232_10 PROC FAR
;----- VECTOR TO APPROPRIATE ROUTINE
E739 FB STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
E73A 1E PUSH DS ; SAVE SEGMENT
E73B 52 PUSH DX
E73C 56 PUSH SI
E73D 57 PUSH DI
E73E 51 PUSH CX
E73F 53 PUSH BX
E740 8B F2 MOV SI,DX ; RS232 VALUE TO SI
E742 8B FA MOV DI,DX ; AND TO DI (FOR TIMEOUTS)
E744 D1 E6 SHL SI,1 ; WORD OFFSET
E746 E8 13BB R CALL DDS ; POINT TO BIOS DATA SEGMENT
E749 8B 94 0000 R MOV DX,RS232_BASE[SI] ; GET BASE ADDRESS
E74D 0B D2 OR DX,DX ; TEST FOR 0 BASE ADDRESS
E74F 74 13 JZ A3 ; RETURN
E751 0A E4 OR AH,AH ; TEST FOR (AH)=0
E753 74 16 JZ A4 ; COMMUN INIT
E755 FE CC DEC AH ; TEST FOR (AH)=1
E757 74 47 JZ A5 ; SEND AL
E759 FE CC DEC AH ; TEST FOR (AH)=2
E75B 74 6C JZ A12 ; RECEIVE INTO AL
E75D FE CC DEC AH ; TEST FOR (AH)=3
E75F 75 03 JNZ A3
E761 E9 E7F3 R JMP A18 ; COMMUNICATION STATUS

```

```

E764
E764 5B
E765 59
E766 5F
E767 5E
E768 5A
E769 1F
E76A CF
;----- RETURN FROM R5232
A3: POP BX
POP CX
POP DI
POP SI
POP DX
POP DS
IRET
;----- INITIALIZE THE COMMUNICATIONS PORT
E76B 9A E0
E76D 83 C2 03
E770 80 B0
E772 EE
A4: MOV AH,AL
ADD DX,3
MOV AL,80H
OUT DX,AL
;----- DETERMINE BAUD RATE DIVISOR
;----- GET PARMS TO DL
E773 8A D4
E775 B1 04
E777 D2 C2
E779 81 E2 000E
E77D BF E729 R
E780 03 FA
E782 8B 94 0000 R
E786 42
E787 2E: 8A 45 01
E788 EE
E78C 4A
E78D 2E: 8A 05
E790 EE
E791 83 C2 03
E794 8A C4
E796 24 1F
E798 EE
E799 4A
E79A 4A
E79B 80 00
E79D EE
E79E EB 53
;----- SEND CHARACTER IN (AL) OVER COMMO LINE
A5: PUSH AX
ADD DX,4
MOV AL,3
OUT DX,AL
;----- MODEM CONTROL REGISTER
;----- DTR AND RTS
;----- DATA TERMINAL READY, REQUEST TO
;----- SEND
;----- MODEM STATUS REGISTER
E7A7 42
E7AB 42
E7A9 B7 30
E7AB E9 E802 R
E7AE 74 08
E7B0 59
E7B1 8A C1
E7B3 80 CC 80
E7B6 EB AC
E7B8 4A
E7B9 B7 20
E7BB E8 E802 R
E7BE 75 F0
E7C0 83 EA 05
E7C3 59
E7C4 8A C1
;----- CLEAR TO SEND
;----- LINE STATUS REGISTER
;----- IS TRANSMITTER READY
;----- TEST FOR TRANSMITTER READY
;----- RETURN WITH TIME OUT SET
;----- DATA PORT
;----- RECOVER IN CX TEMPORARILY
;----- MOVE CHAR TO AL FOR OUT, STATUS
;----- IN AH
;----- OUTPUT CHARACTER
;----- RETURN
E7C6 EE
E7C7 EB 9B
;----- RECEIVE CHARACTER FROM COMMO LINE
A12: ADD DX,4
MOV AL,1
OUT DX,AL
;----- MODEM CONTROL REGISTER
;----- DATA TERMINAL READY
;----- MODEM STATUS REGISTER
;----- DATA SET READY
;----- TEST FOR DSR
;----- RETURN WITH ERROR
;----- LINE STATUS REGISTER
E7C9 83 C2 04
E7CC 80 01
E7CE EE
E7CF 42
E7D0 42
E7D1 B7 20
E7D3 E8 E802 R
E7D6 75 DB
E7D8 4A
E7D9 EC
E7DA AB 01
E7DC 75 09
E7DE F6 06 0071 R 80
E7E3 74 F4
E7E5 EB CC
E7E7 24 1E
A16: IN AL,DX
TEST AL,1
JNZ A17
TEST BIOS_BREAK,80H
JZ A16
JMP AB
A17: AND AL,00011100B
;----- RECEIVE BUFFER FULL
;----- TEST FOR REC. BUFF. FULL
;----- TEST FOR BREAK KEY
;----- LOOP IF NO BREAK KEY
;----- SET TIME OUT ERROR
;----- TEST FOR ERROR CONDITIONS ON REC
;----- CHAR
E7E9 8A E0
E7EB 8B 94 0000 R
E7EF EC
E7F0 E9 E764 R
;----- COMMO PORT STATUS ROUTINE
A18: MOV DX,R5232_BASE[SI]
ADD DX,5
IN AL,DX
MOV AH,AL
INC DX
IN AL,DX
JMP A3
;----- WAIT FOR STATUS ROUTINE
;----- ENTRY: BH=STATUS BIT(S) TO LOOK FOR,
;----- DX=ADDR. OF STATUS REG
;----- EXIT: ZERO FLAG ON = STATUS FOUND
;----- ZERO FLAG OFF = TIMEOUT.
;----- AH=LAST STATUS READ
;-----

```

```

EB02
EB02 8A 90 007C R
EB06 2B C9
EB08 EC
EB09 8A E0
EB08 22 C7
EB0D 3A C7
EB0F 74 0B
EB11 E2 F5
EB13 FE CB
EB15 75 EF
EB17 0A FF
EB19
EB19 C3
EB1A
EB1A

```

```

WAIT_FOR_STATUS PROC NEAR
MOV BL,RS232_TIM_OUT[D1],LOAD OUTER LOOP COUNT
WFS0: SUB CX,CX
WFS1: IN AL,DX ;GET STATUS
MOV AH,AL ;MOVE TO AH
AND AL,BH ;ISOLATE BITS TO TEST
CMP AL,BH ;EXACTLY = TO MASK
JE WFS_END ;RETURN WITH ZERO FLAG ON
LOOP WFS1 ;TRY AGAIN
DEC BL
JNZ WFS0
OR BH,BH ;SET ZERO FLAG OFF
WFS_END:
RET
WAIT_FOR_STATUS ENDP
RS232_10 ENDP

```

-----  
THIS ROUTINE WILL READ TIMER1. THE VALUE READ IS RETURNED IN AX.  
-----

```

EB1A
EB1A 80 40
EB1C E6 43
EB1E 50
EB1F 58
EB20 E4 41
EB22 8A E0
EB24 50
EB25 58
EB26 E4 41
EB28 86 C4
EB2A C3
EB2B
EB2E
EB2E E9 13DD R

```

```

READ_TIME PROC NEAR
MOV AL,40H ; LATCH TIMER1
OUT TIM_CTL,AL
PUSH AX ; WAIT FOR 8253 TO INIT ITSELF
POP AX
IN AL,TIMER+1 ; READ LSB
MOV AH,AL ; SAVE IT IN HIGH BYTE
PUSH AX ; WAIT FOR 8253 TO INIT ITSELF
POP AX
IN AL,TIMER+1 ; READ MSB
XCHG AL,AH ; PUT BYTES IN PROPER ORDER
RET
READ_TIME ENDP
ORG 0EB2EH
NEAR PTR KEYBOARD_I0
JMP

```

-----  
ASYNCHRONOUS COMMUNICATIONS ADAPTER POWER ON DIAGNOSTIC TEST  
DESCRIPTION:  
THIS SUBROUTINE PERFORMS A THOROUGH CHECK OUT OF AN INSB250 LSI  
CHIP.  
THE TEST INCLUDES:  
1) INITIALIZATION OF THE CHIP TO ASSUME ITS MASTER RESET STATE.  
2) READING REGISTERS FOR KNOWN PERMANENT ZERO BITS.  
3) TESTING THE INSB250 INTERRUPT SYSTEM AND THAT THE 8250  
INTERRUPTS TRIGGER AN 8259 (INTERRUPT CONTROLLER) INTERRUPT.  
4) PERFORMING THE LOOP BACK TEST:  
A) TESTING WHAT WAS WRITTEN/READ AND THAT THE TRANSMITTER  
HOLDING REG EMPTY BIT AND THE RECEIVER INTERRUPT WORK  
PROPERLY.  
B) TESTING IF CERTAIN BITS OF THE DATA SET CONTROL REGISTER  
ARE 'LOOPED BACK' TO THOSE IN THE DATA SET STATUS  
REGISTER.  
C) TESTING THAT THE TRANSMITTER IS IDLE WHEN TRANSMISSION  
TEST IS FINISHED.  
THIS SUBROUTINE EXPECTS TO HAVE THE FOLLOWING PARAMETER PASSED:  
(DX)= ADDRESS OF THE INSB250 CARD TO TEST.  
NOTE: THE ASSUMPTION HAS BEEN MADE THAT THE MODEM ADAPTER IS  
---- LOCATED AT 03FBH; THE SERIAL PRINTER AT 02FBH.  
IT RETURNS:  
(CF) = 1 IF ANY PORTION OF THE TEST FAILED  
= 0 IF TEST PASSED  
(BX) = FAILURE KEY FOR ERROR MESSAGE (ONLY VALID IF TEST FAILED)  
(BH) = 23H SERIAL PRINTER ADAPTER TEST FAILURE  
= 24H MODEM ADAPTER TEST FAILURE  
(BL) = 2 PERMANENT ZERO BITS IN INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER  
WERE INCORRECT  
3 PERMANENT ZERO BITS IN INTERRUPT IDENTIFICATION  
REGISTER WERE INCORRECT  
4 PERMANENT ZERO BITS IN DATA SET CONTROL REGISTER  
WERE INCORRECT  
5 PERMANENT ZERO BITS IN THE LINE STATUS REGISTER  
WERE INCORRECT  
6 RECEIVED DATA AVAILABLE INTERRUPT TEST FAILED  
(THE INTERRUPT WAS NOT GENERATED)  
16H RECEIVED DATA AVAILABLE INTERRUPT FAILED TO CLEAR  
7 RESERVED FOR REPORTING THE TRANSMITTER HOLDING  
REGISTER EMPTY INTERRUPT TEST FAILED  
(NOT USED AT THIS TIME BECAUSE OF THE DIFFERENCES  
BETWEEN THE 8250'S WHICH WILL BE USED)  
17H TRANSMITTER HOLDING REG EMPTY INTR FAILED TO CLEAR  
8-B RECEIVER LINE STATUS INTERRUPT TEST FAILED  
(THE INTERRUPT WAS NOT GENERATED)  
8 - OVERRUN ERROR  
9 - PARITY ERROR  
A - FRAMING ERROR  
B - BREAK INTERRUPT ERROR  
18-1B RECEIVER LINE STATUS INTERRUPT FAILED TO CLEAR  
C-F MODEM STATUS INTERRUPT TEST FAILED  
(THE INTERRUPT WAS NOT GENERATED)  
C - DELTA CLEAR TO SEND ERROR  
D - DELTA DATA SET READY ERROR  
E - TRAILING EDGE RING INDICATOR ERROR  
F - DELTA RECEIVE LINE SIGNAL DETECT ERROR  
-----

```

1C-1F MODEM STATUS INTERRUPT FAILED TO CLEAR
10H AN 8250 INTERRUPT OCCURRED AS EXPECTED, BUT NO
      8259 (INTR CONTROLLER) INTERRUPT WAS GENERATED
11H DURING THE TRANSMISSION TEST, THE TRANSMITTER
      HOLDING REGISTER WAS NOT EMPTY WHEN IT SHOULD
      HAVE BEEN
12H DURING THE TRANSMISSION TEST, THE RECEIVED DATA
      AVAILABLE INTERRUPT DIDN'T OCCUR.
13H TRANSMISSION ERROR - THE CHARACTER RECEIVED
      DURING LOOP MODE WAS NOT THE SAME AS THE ONE
      TRANSMITTED
14H DURING TRANSMISSION TEST, THE 4 DATA SET CONTROL
      OUTPUTS WERE NOT THE SAME AS THE 4 DATA SET
      CONTROL INPUTS.
15H THE TRANSMITTER WAS NOT IDLE AFTER THE TRANS-
      MISSION TEST COMPLETED.

```

```

ON EXIT:
- THE MODEM OR SERIAL PRINTER'S 8259 INTERRUPT (WHICHEVER
  DEVICE WAS TESTED) IS DISABLED.
- THE 8250 IS IN THE MASTER RESET STATE.
ONLY THE DS REGISTER IS PRESERVED - ALL OTHERS ARE ALTERED.

```

= 0084

```

WRAP EQU 84H ; LOOP BACK TRANSMISSION TEST
; INTERRUPT VECTOR ADDRESS
; (IN DIAGNOSTICS)
ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
UART PROC NEAR
PUSH DS
IN AL,INTA01 ; CURRENT ENABLED INTERRUPTS
PUSH AX ; SAVE FOR EXIT
OR AL,00000001B ; DISABLE TIMER INTR DURING THIS
; TEST
OUT INTA01,AL
E839 EC PUSHF ; SAVE CALLER'S FLAGS (SAVE INTR
; FLAG)
E83A 52 PUSH DX ; SAVE BASE ADDRESS OF ADAPTER CARD
E83B EB 138B R CALL DDS ; SET UP 'DATA' AS DATA SEGMENT
; ADDRESS

```

-----  
INITIALIZE PORTS FOR MASTER RESET STATES AND TEST PERMANENT  
ZERO DATA BITS FOR CERTAIN PORTS.  
-----

```

E83E EB 0AC4 R CALL I8250
E841 73 03 JNC AT1 ; ALL OK
E843 E9 E94B R JMP AT14 ; A PORT'S ZERO BITS WERE NOT ZERO!

```

-----  
INS8250 INTERRUPT SYSTEM TEST  
ONLY THE INTERRUPT BEING TESTED WILL BE ENABLED.  
-----

```

E846 BF 0041 R AT1: MOV DI,OFFSET IMASKS ; BASE ADDRESS OF INTERRUPT MASKS
E849 33 F6 XOR SI,S1 ; MODEM INDEX
E84B 80 FE 02 CMP DH,2 ; OR SERIAL?
E84E 75 02 JNE AT2 ; NO - IT'S MODEM
E850 46 INC SI ; IT'S SERIAL PRINTER
E851 47 INC DI ; SERIAL PRINTER 8259 MASK ADDRESS
E852 EB E6F5 R AT2: CALL SUI ; SET UP FOR INTERRUPTS
E855 FE C3 INC BL ; ERROR REPORTER (INIT. IN I8250)
E857 42 INC DX ; POINT TO INTERRUPT ENABLE
; REGISTER
E858 B0 01 MOV AL,1 ; ENABLE RECEIVED DATA AVAILABLE
; INTR
E85A EE OUT DX,AL
E85B 53 PUSH BX ; SAVE ERROR REPORTER
E85C 83 C2 04 ADD DX,4 ; POINT TO LINE STATUS REGISTER
E85F B4 01 MOV AH,1 ; SET RECEIVER DATA READY BIT
E861 B8 0400 MOV BX,0400H ; INTR TO CHECK, INTR IDENTIFIER
E864 B9 0003 MOV CX,3 ; INTERRUPT ID REG 'INDEX'
E867 E8 0AF8 R CALL ICT ; PERFORM TEST FOR INTERRUPT
E86A 5B POP BX ; RESTORE ERROR INDICATOR
E86B 3C FF CMP AL,OFFH ; INTERRUPT ERROR OCCUR?
E86D 74 36 JE AT4 ; YES
E86F E8 E706 R CALL CS059 ; GENERATE 8259 INTERRUPT?
E872 72 33 JC AT5 ; NO
E874 4A DEC DX
E875 4A DEC DX ; RESET INTR BY READING RECR BUF
E876 EC IN AL,DX ; DON'T CARE ABOUT THE CONTENTS!
E877 42 INC DX
E878 42 INC DX ; INTR ID REG
E879 EB E719 R CALL W8250C ; WAIT FOR INTR TO CLEAR
E87C 73 03 JNC AT3 ; OK
E87E E9 E948 R JMP AT13 ; DIDN'T CLEAR

```

-----  
TRANSMITTER HOLDING REGISTER EMPTY INTERRUPT TEST  
THIS TEST HAS BEEN MODIFIED BECAUSE THE DIFFERENT 8250'S  
THAT MAY BE USED IN PRODUCING THIS PRODUCT DO NOT FUNCTION  
THE SAME DURING THE STANDARD TEST OF THIS INTERRUPT  
(STANDARD BEING THE SAME METHOD FOR TESTING THE OTHER  
POSSIBLE 8250 INTERRUPTS). IT IS STILL VALID FOR TESTING  
IF AN 8259 INTERRUPT IS GENERATED IN RESPONSE TO THE 8250  
INTERRUPT AND THAT THE 8250 INTERRUPT CLEARS AS IT SHOULD.  
-----

IF THE TRANSMITTER HOLDING REGISTER EMPTY INTERRUPT IS NOT  
GENERATED WHEN THAT INTERRUPT IS ENABLED, IT IS NOT TREATED  
AS AN ERROR. HOWEVER, IF THE INTERRUPT IS GENERATED, IT  
MUST GENERATE AN 8259 INTERRUPT AND CLEAR PROPERLY TO PASS  
THIS TEST.  
-----

```

E881 EB E6F5 R      AT3:  CALL    SUI          ; SET UP FOR INTERRUPTS
E884 FE C3          INC    BL            ; BUMP ERROR REPORTER
E886 4A            DEC    DX            ; POINT TO INTERRUPT ENABLE
                                REGISTER
E887 B0 02          MOV    AL,2         ; ENABLE XMITTER HOLDING REG EMPTY
                                INTR
E889 EE            OUT    DX,AL        ; I/O DELAY
E88A EB 00          JMP    $+2          ; INTR IDENTIFICATION REG
E88C 42            INC    DX
E88D 2B C9          SUB    CX,CX
E88F EC            AT31: IN    AL,DX       ; READ IT
E890 3C 02          CMP    AL,2        ; XMITTER HOLDING REG EMPTY INTR?
E892 74 04          JE     AT32        ; YES
E894 E2 F9          LOOP  AT31
E896 EB 11          JMP    SHORT AT6   ; THE INTR DIDN'T OCCUR - TRY NEXT
                                TEST
E898              AT32:              ; THE INTR DID OCCUR
E898 EB E706 R      CALL   C5059       ; GENERATE 8259 INTERRUPT?
E898 72 0A          JC     AT5         ; NO
E89D EB E719 R      CALL   W8250C      ; WAIT FOR THE INTERRUPT TO CLEAR
                                (IT SHOULD ALREADY BE CLEAR
                                BECAUSE 'ICT' READ THE INTR ID
                                REG)
E8A0 73 07          JNC   AT6         ; IT CLEARED
E8A2 E9 E948 R      JMP    AT13        ; ERROR
E8A5 EB 7E          AT4:  JMP    SHORT AT11 ; AVOID OUT OF RANGE JUMPS
E8A7 EB 7A          AT5:  JMP    SHORT AT10

```

```

-----
; RECEIVER LINE STATUS INTERRUPT TEST
; THERE ARE 4 BITS WHICH COULD GENERATE THIS INTERRUPT.
; EACH ONE IS TESTED INDIVIDUALLY.
; WHEN:  AH  TESTING
;        --  -----
;        2  OVERRUN
;        4  PARITY
;        8  FRAMING
;       10H BREAK INTR
-----

```

```

E8A9 4A            AT6:  DEC    DX          ; POINT TO INTERRUPT ENABLE
                                REGISTER
E8AA B0 04          MOV    AL,4        ; ENABLE RECEIVER LINE STATUS INTR
E8AC EE            OUT    DX,AL
E8AD 83 C2 04       ADD    DX,4        ; POINT TO LINE STATUS REGISTER
E8B0 B9 0003       MOV    CX,3        ; INTR ID REG 'INDEX'
E8B3 BD 0004       MOV    BP,4        ; LOOP COUNTER
E8B6 B4 02          MOV    AH,2        ; INITIAL BIT TO BE TESTED
E8BB EB E6F5 R      AT7:  CALL   SUI          ; SET UP FOR INTERRUPTS
E8BB FE C3          INC    BL            ; BUMP ERROR REPORTER
E8BD 53            PUSH   BX           ; SAVE IT
E8BE BB 0601       MOV    BX,0601H    ; INTR TO CHECK, INTR IDENTIFIER
E8C1 EB 0AF8 R      CALL   ICT         ; PERFORM TEST FOR INTERRUPT
E8C4 5B            POP    BX
E8C5 24 1E         AND    AL,00011110B ; MASK OUT BITS THAT DON'T MATTER
E8C7 3A C4         CMP    AL,AH       ; TEST BIT ON?
E8C9 75 5A         JNE   AT11        ; NO
E8CB EB E706 R      CALL   C5059       ; GENERATE 8259 INTERRUPT?
E8CC 72 53         JC     AT10        ; NO
E8CD 83 EA 03       SUB    DX,3        ; INTR ID REG
E8D3 EB E719 R      CALL   W8250C      ; WAIT FOR THE INTR TO CLEAR
E8D6 72 70         JC     AT13        ; IT DIDN'T
E8DB 4D            DEC    BP          ; ALL FOUR BITS TESTED?
E8D9 74 07         JE     AT8         ; YES - GO ON TO NEXT TEST
E8DB D0 E4         SHL   AH,1        ; GET READY FOR NEXT BIT
E8DD 83 C2 03       ADD    DX,3        ; LINE STATUS REGISTER
E8E0 EB D6         JMP    AT7         ; TEST NEXT BIT

```

```

-----
; MODEM STATUS INTERRUPT TEST
; THERE ARE 4 BITS WHICH COULD GENERATE THIS INTERRUPT.
; THEY ARE TESTED INDIVIDUALLY.
; WHEN:  AH  TESTING
;        --  -----
;        1  DELTA CLEAR TO SEND
;        2  DELTA DATA SET READY
;        4  TRAILING EDGE RING INDICATOR
;        8  DELTA RECEIVE LINE SIGNAL DETECT
-----

```

```

E8E2 83 C2 04       AT8:  ADD    DX,4        ; MODEM STATUS REGISTER
E8E5 EC            IN    AL,DX       ; CLEAR DELTA BITS THAT MAY BE ON
                                BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES AMONG
                                8250'S.
E8E6 EB 00          JMP    $+2          ; I/O DELAY
E8E8 83 EA 05       SUB    DX,5        ; INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER
E8EB B0 08          MOV    AL,8        ; ENABLE MODEM STATUS INTERRUPT
E8ED EE            OUT    DX,AL
E8EE 83 C2 05       ADD    DX,5        ; POINT TO MODEM STATUS REGISTER
E8F1 B9 0004       MOV    CX,4        ; INTR ID REG 'INDEX'
E8F4 BD 0004       MOV    BP,4        ; LOOP COUNTER
E8F7 B4 01          MOV    AH,1        ; INITIAL BIT TO BE TESTED
E8F9 EB E6F5 R      AT9:  CALL   SUI          ; SET UP FOR INTERRUPTS
E8FC FE C3          INC    BL            ; BUMP ERROR INDICATOR
E8FE 53            PUSH   BX           ; SAVE IT
E8FF BB 0001       MOV    BX,0001H    ; INTR TO CHECK, INTR IDENTIFIER
E902 EB 0AF8 R      CALL   ICT         ; PERFORM TEST FOR INTERRUPT
E905 5B            POP    BX
E906 24 0F         AND    AL,00001111B ; MASK OUT BITS THAT DON'T MATTER
E908 3A C4         CMP    AL,AH       ; TEST BIT ON?
E90A 75 19         JNE   AT11        ; NO
E90C EB E706 R      CALL   C5059       ; GENERATE 8259 INTERRUPT?
E90F 72 12         JC     AT10        ; NO
E911 83 EA 04       SUB    DX,4        ; INTR ID REG

```

```

E914 EB E719 R CALL W8250C ; WAIT FOR INTERRUPT TO CLEAR
E917 72 2F JC AT13 ; IT DIDN'T
E919 4D DEC, BP
E91A 74 0B JE AT12 ; ALL FOUR BITS TESTED - GO ON
E91C D0 E4 SHL AH, 1 ; GET READY FOR NEXT BIT
E91E 83 C2 04 ADD DX, 4 ; MODEM STATUS REGISTER
E921 EB D6 JMP AT9 ; TEST NEXT BIT
;-----
; POSSIBLE 8259 INTERRUPT CONTROLLER PROBLEM
;-----
E923 83 10 AT10: MOV BL, 10H ; SET ERROR REPORTER
E925 EB 24 AT11: JMP SHORT AT14
;-----
; SET 9600 BAUD RATE AND DEFINE DATA WORD AS HAVING 8
; BITS/WORD, 2 STOP BITS, AND ODD PARITY.
;-----
E927 42 AT12: INC DX ; LINE CONTROL REGISTER
E928 EB F085 R CALL SB250
;-----
; SET DATA SET CONTROL WORD TO BE IN LOOP MODE
;-----
E928 83 C2 04 ADD DX, 4
E92E EC IN AL, DX ; CURRENT STATE
E92F EB 00 JMP $+2 ; I/O DELAY
E931 0C 10 OR AL, 00010000B ; SET BIT 4 OF DATA SET CONTROL REG
E933 EE OUT DX, AL
E934 EB 00 JMP $+2 ; I/O DELAY
E936 42 INC DX
E937 42 INC DX ; MODEM STATUS REG
E938 EC IN AL, DX ; CLEAR POSSIBLE MODEM STATUS
; INTERRUPT WHICH COULD BE CAUSED
; BY THE OUTPUT BITS BEING LOOPED
; TO THE INPUT BITS
E939 EB 00 JMP $+2 ; I/O DELAY
E93B 83 EA 06 SUB DX, 6 ; RECEIVER BUFFER
E93E EC IN AL, DX ; DUMMY READ TO CLEAR DATA READY
; BIT IF IT WENT HIGH ON WRITE TO
; MCR
;-----
; PERFORM THE LOOP BACK TEST
;-----
E93F 42 INC DX ; INTR ENBL REG
E940 80 00 MOV AL, 0 ; SET FOR INTERNAL WRAP TEST
E942 CD 84 INT WRAP ; DO LOOP BACK TRANSMISSION TEST
E944 81 00 MOV CL, 0 ; ASSUME NO ERRORS
E946 73 05 JNC AT15 ; WRAP TEST PASSED
E948 80 C3 10 AT13: ADD BL, 10H ; ERROR INDICATOR
;-----
; AN ERROR WAS ENCOUNTERED SOMEWHERE DURING THE TEST
;-----
E94B 81 01 AT14: MOV CL, 1 ; SET FAIL INDICATOR
;-----
; HOUSEKEEPING: RE-INITIALIZE THE 8250 PORTS (THE LOOP BIT
; WILL BE RESET), DISABLE THIS DEVICE INTERRUPT, SET UP
; REGISTER BH IF AN ERROR OCCURRED, AND SET OR RESET THE
; CARRY FLAG.
;-----
E94D 5A AT15: POP DX ; GET BASE ADDRESS OF 8250 ADAPTER
E94E 53 PUSH BX ; SAVE ERROR CODE
E94F EB 0AC4 R CALL 18250 ; RE-INITIALIZE 8250 PORTS
E952 5B POP BX
E953 2E: BA 25 MOV AH, CS: [DI] ; GET DEVICE INTERRUPT MASK
E956 20 26 0084 R AND INTR_FLAG, AH ; CLEAR DEVICE'S INTERRUPT FLAG BIT
E95A 80 F4 FF XOR AH, 0FFH ; FLIP BITS
E95D E4 21 IN AL, INTA01 ; GET CURRENT INTERRUPT PORT
E95F 0A C4 OR AL, AH ; DISABLE THIS DEVICE INTERRUPT
E961 E6 21 OUT INTA01, AL
E963 9D POPF ; RE-ESTABLISH CALLER'S INTERRUPT
; FLAG
E964 0A C9 OR CL, CL ; ANY ERRORS?
E966 74 0C JE AT17 ; NO
E968 87 24 MOV BH, 24H ; ASSUME MODEM ERROR
E96A 80 FE 02 CMP DH, 2 ; OR IS IT SERIAL?
E96D 75 02 JNE AT16 ; IT'S MODEM
E96F 87 23 MOV BH, 23H ; IT'S SERIAL PRINTER
E971 F9 AT16: STC ; SET CARRY FLAG TO INDICATE ERROR
E972 EB 01 JMP SHORT AT18
E974 FB AT17: CLC ; RESET CARRY FLAG - NO ERRORS
E975 58 AT18: POP AX ; RESTORE ENTRY ENABLED INTERRUPTS
E976 FE 21 OUT INTA01, AL ; DEVICE INTRs RE-ESTABLISHED
E978 1F POP DS ; RESTORE REGISTER
E979 C3 RET
E97A UART ENDP
E987 ORG 0E987H
E987 E9 1561 R JMP NEAR PTR KB_INT
;-----
; NEC_OUTPUT
; THIS ROUTINE SENDS A BYTE TO THE NEC CONTROLLER
; AFTER TESTING FOR CORRECT DIRECTION AND CONTROLLER READY
; THIS ROUTINE WILL TIME OUT IF THE BYTE IS NOT ACCEPTED
; WITHIN A REASONABLE AMOUNT OF TIME, SETTING THE DISKETTE
; STATUS ON COMPLETION
; INPUT
; (AH) BYTE TO BE OUTPUT
; OUTPUT
; CY = 0 SUCCESS
; CY = 1 FAILURE --- DISKETTE STATUS UPDATED
; IF A FAILURE HAS OCCURRED, THE RETURN IS MADE ONE
; LEVEL HIGHER THAN THE CALLER OF NEC_OUTPUT
; THIS REMOVES THE REQUIREMENT OF TESTING AFTER EVERY
; CALL OF NEC_OUTPUT
; (AL) DESTROYED
;-----

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E98A          NEC_OUTPUT      PROC   NEAR
E98A 52        PUSH           DX           ; SAVE REGISTERS
E98B 51        PUSH           CX
E98C BA 00F4   MOV            DX,NEC_STAT ; STATUS PORT
E98F 33 C9     XOR            CX,CX       ; COUNT FOR TIME OUT
E991 EC        IN             AL,DX      ; GET STATUS
E992 AB 40     TEST           AL,DIO      ; TEST DIRECTION BIT
E994 74 0C     JZ            J25          ; DIRECTION OK
E996 E2 F9     LOOP          J23
E998          J24:
E998 80 0E 0041 R 80 OR            DISKETTE_STATUS,TIME_OUT ; TIME_ERROR
E99D 59        POP            CX
E99E 5A        POP            DX           ; SET ERROR CODE AND RESTORE REGS
E99F 5B        POP            AX           ; DISCARD THE RETURN ADDRESS
E9A0 F9        STC            ; INDICATE ERROR TO CALLER
E9A1 C3        RET
E9A2 33 C9     J25: XOR            CX,CX       ; RESET THE COUNT
E9A4 EC        J26: IN             AL,DX      ; GET THE STATUS
E9A5 AB 80     TEST           AL,RQM      ; IS IT READY?
E9A7 75 04     JNZ           J27         ; YES, GO OUTPUT
E9A9 E2 F9     LOOP          J26         ; COUNT DOWN AND TRY AGAIN
E9AB EB EB     JMP            J24         ; ERROR CONDITION
E9AD          J27:
E9AD 8A C4     MOV            AH,AH        ; GET BYTE TO OUTPUT
E9AF 42        INC            DX           ; DATA PORT IS 1 GREATER THAN
E9B0 EE        OUT            DX,AL        ; STATUS PORT
E9B1 59        POP            CX           ; OUTPUT THE BYTE
E9B2 5A        POP            DX           ; RECOVER REGISTERS
E9B3 C3        RET
E9B4          NEC_OUTPUT      ENDP
;-----
; GET_PARM
; THIS ROUTINE FETCHES THE INDEXED POINTER FROM
; THE DISK_BASE BLOCK POINTED AT BY THE DATA
; VARIABLE DISK_POINTER
; A BYTE FROM THAT TABLE IS THEN MOVED INTO AH,
; THE INDEX OF THAT BYTE BEING THE PARM IN BX
; ENTRY --
; BL = INDEX OF BYTE TO BE FETCHED * 2
; IF THE LOW BIT OF BL IS ON, THE BYTE IS IMMEDIATELY
; OUTPUT TO THE NEC CONTROLLER
; EXIT --
; AH = THAT BYTE FROM BLOCK
; BX = DESTROYED
;-----
E984          GET_PARM        PROC   NEAR
E984 1E        PUSH           DS           ; SAVE SEGMENT
E985 56        PUSH           SI           ; SAVE REGISTER
E986 2B C0     SUB            AX,AX       ; ZERO TO AX
E988 32 FF     XOR            BH,BH       ; ZERO BH
E98A BE D8     MOV            DS,AX
E98C C5 36 0078 R LDS           SI,DISK_POINTER ; POINT TO BLOCK
E990 D1 EB     SHR            BX,1        ; DIVIDE BX BY 2, AND SET FLAG FOR
; EXIT
E9C2 9C        PUSHF
E9C3 BA 20     MOV            AH,[SI+BX] ; SAVE OUTPUT BIT
E9C5 83 FB 01  CMP            BX,1        ; GET THE BYTE
; IS THIS THE PARM WITH DMA
; INDICATOR
E9C8 75 05     JNZ            J27_1
E9CA 80 CC 01 OR            AH,1         ; TURN ON NO DMA BIT
E9CD EB 0C     JMP            SHORT J27_2
E9CF 83 FB 0A  J27_1: CMP            BX,10      ; MOTOR STARTUP DELAY?
E9D2 75 07     JNE            J27_2
E9D4 80 FC 04  CMP            AH,4        ; GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 1/2 SEC?
E9D7 7D 02     JGE            J27_2
E9D9 B4 04     MOV            AH,4        ; YES, OKAY
E9DB 9D        J27_2: POPF           ; NO, FORCE 1/2 SECOND DELAY
E9DC 5E        POP            SI           ; GET OUTPUT BIT
E9DD 1F        POP            DS         ; RESTORE REGISTER
; RESTORE SEGMENT
E9DE 72 AA     ASSUME        DS:DATA
E9E0 C3        JC            NEC_OUTPUT ; IF FLAG SET, OUTPUT TO CONTROLLER
E9E1          RET            ; RETURN TO CALLER
GET_PARM      ENDP
;-----
; BOUND_SETUP
; THIS ROUTINE SETS UP BUFFER ADDRESSING FOR READ/WRITE/VERIFY
; OPERATIONS.
; INPUT
; ES HAS ORIGINAL BUFFER SEGMENT VALUE
; BP POINTS AT BASE OF SAVED PARAMETERS ON STACK
; OUTPUT
; ES HAS SEGMENT WHICH WILL ALLOW 64K ACCESS. THE
; COMBINATION ES:DI AND DS:SI POINT TO THE BUFFER. THIS
; CALCULATED ADDRESS WILL ALWAYS ACCESS 64K OF MEMORY.
; BX DESTROYED
;-----

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E9E1          BOUND_SETUP      PROC      NEAR
E9E1  51          PUSH      CX          ; SAVE REGISTERS
E9E2  8B 5E 0C    MOV      BX,[BP+12J] ; GET OFFSET OF BUFFER FROM STACK
E9E5  53          PUSH      BX          ; SAVE OFFSET TEMPORARILY
E9E6  81 04      MOV      CL,4        ; SHIFT COUNT
E9E8  03 EB      SHR      BX,CL      ; SHIFT OFFSET FOR NEW SEGMENT
; VALUE
E9EA  8C C1      MOV      CX,ES      ; PUT ES IN REGISTER SUITABLE FOR
; ADDING TO
E9EC  03 CB      ADD      CX,BX      ; GET NEW VALUE FOR ES
E9EE  8E C1      MOV      ES,CX      ; UPDATE THE ES REGISTER
E9F0  5B          POP      BX          ; RECOVER ORIGINAL OFFSET
E9F1  81 E3 000F    AND      BX,0000FH  ; NEW OFFSET
E9F5  8B F3      MOV      SI,BX      ; DS:SI POINT AT BUFFER
E9F7  8B FB      MOV      DI,BX      ; ES:DI POINT AT BUFFER
E9F9  59          POP      CX
E9FA  C3          RET
E9FB

BOUND_SETUP      ENDP
;-----
; SEEK
; THIS ROUTINE WILL MOVE THE HEAD ON THE NAMED DRIVE
; TO THE NAMED TRACK. IF THE DRIVE HAS NOT BEEN ACCESSED
; SINCE THE DRIVE RESET COMMAND WAS ISSUED, THE DRIVE WILL BE
; RECALIBRATED.
; INPUT
; (DL) = DRIVE TO SEEK ON
; (CH) = TRACK TO SEEK TO
; OUTPUT
; CY = 0 SUCCESS
; CY = 1 FAILURE -- DISKETTE_STATUS SET ACCORDINGLY
; (AX) DESTROYED
;-----
E9FB          SEEK          PROC      NEAR
E9FB  56          PUSH      SI          ; SAVE REGISTER
E9FC  53          PUSH      BX          ; SAVE REGISTER
E9FD  51          PUSH      CX
E9FE  BE 0074 R    MOV      SI,OFFSET TRACK0 ; BASE OF CURRENT HEAD POSITIONS
EA01  80 01      MOV      AL,1        ; ESTABLISH MASK FOR RECAL
EA03  8A CA      MOV      DL,DL      ; USE DRIVE AS A SHIFT COUNT
EA05  81 E1 00FF  AND      CX,0FFH    ; MASK OFF HIGH BYTE
EA08  03 F1      ADD      SI,CX      ; POINT SI AT CORRECT DRIVE
EA09  02 C0      ROL      AL,CL      ; GET MASK FOR DRIVE
;----- SI CONTAINS OFFSET FOR CORRECT DRIVE, AL CONTAINS BIT MASK
; IN POSITION 0,1 OR 2
EA0D  59          POP      CX          ; RESTORE PARAMETER REGISTER
EA0E  BB EA66 R    MOV      BX,OFFSET J32 ; SET UP ERROR RECOVERY ADDRESS
EA11  53          PUSH      BX          ; NEEDED FOR ROUTINE NEC_OUTPUT
EA12  84 06 003E R TEST     SEEK_STATUS,AL ; TEST DRIVE FOR RECAL
EA16  75 1B      JNZ      J2B        ; NO_RECAL
EA18  08 06 003E R OR      SEEK_STATUS,AL ; TURN ON THE NO RECAL BIT IN FLAG
EA1C  80 3C 00    CMP      BYTE PTR[SI],0 ; LAST REFERENCED TRACK=0?
EA1F  74 12      JZ       J2B        ; YES IGNORE RECAL
EA21  84 07      MOV      AH,07H    ; RECALIBRATE COMMAND
EA23  EB E98A R    CALL    NEC_OUTPUT
EA26  8A E2      MOV      AH,DL      ; RECAL REQUIRED ON DRIVE IN DL
EA28  EB E98A R    CALL    NEC_OUTPUT ; OUTPUT THE DRIVE NUMBER
;----- HEAD IS MOVING TO CORRECT TRACK
EA2B  EB EA6F R    CALL    CHK_STAT_2 ; GET THE STATUS OF RECALIBRATE
EA2E  72 39      JC      J32_2      ; SEEK_ERROR
EA30  C6 04 00    MOV      BYTE PTR[SI],0
;----- DRIVE IS IN SYNCH WITH CONTROLLER, SEEK TO TRACK
J2B:  MOV      AL,BYTE PTR[SI] ; GET THE PCN
EA33  2A C5      SUB      AL,CH      ; GET SEEK_WAIT VALUE
EA37  74 2C      JZ       J31_1     ; ALREADY ON CORRECT TRACK
EA39  84 0F      MOV      AH,0FH    ; SEEK COMMAND TO NEC
EA3B  EB E98A R    CALL    NEC_OUTPUT
EA3E  8A E2      MOV      AH,DL      ; DRIVE NUMBER
EA40  EB E98A R    CALL    NEC_OUTPUT
EA43  8A E5      MOV      AH,CH      ; TRACK NUMBER
EA45  EB E98A R    CALL    NEC_OUTPUT
EA48  EB EA6F R    CALL    CHK_STAT_2 ; GET ENDING INTERRUPT AND SENSE
; STATUS
;----- WAIT FOR HEAD SETTLE
EA4B  9C          PUSHF
EA4C  51          PUSH      CX          ; SAVE STATUS FLAGS
EA4D  83 12      MOV      BL,1B     ; SAVE REGISTER
EA4F  EB E984 R    CALL    GET_PARM    ; HEAD SETTLE PARAMETER
EA52          J29:          CALL    HEAD_SETTLE ; HEAD_SETTLE
EA52  B9 0226    MOV      CX,550    ; 1 MS LOOP
EA55  0A E4      OR      AH,AH      ; TEST FOR TIME EXPIRED
EA57  74 06      JZ       J31       ;
EA59  E2 FE      LOOP    J30        ; DELAY FOR 1 MS
EA5B  FE CC      DEC     AH          ; DECREMENT THE COUNT
EA5D  EB F3      JMP     J29        ; DO IT SOME MORE
EA5F  59          POP      CX          ; RESTORE REGISTER
EA60  9D          POPF
EA61  72 06      JC      J32_2      ;
EA63  8B 2C      MOV      BYTE PTR[SI],CH
EA65  5B          J31_1:  POP      BX          ; GET RID OF DUMMY RETURN
EA66          J32:          ; SEEK_ERROR
EA66  5B          POP      BX          ; RESTORE REGISTER
EA67  5E          POP      SI          ; UPDATE CORRECT
EA68  C3          RET              ; RETURN TO CALLER
EA69  C6 04 FF    MOV      BYTE PTR[SI],OFFH ; UNKNOWN STATUS ABOUT SEEK
; OPERATION
EA6C  5B          POP      BX          ; GET RID OF DUMMY RETURN
EA6D  EB F7      JMP     SHORT J32
EA6F          SEEK          ENDP

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;-----
CHK_STAT_2
; THIS ROUTINE HANDLES THE INTERRUPT RECEIVED AFTER
; A RECALIBRATE, SEEK, OR RESET TO THE ADAPTER.
; THE INTERRUPT IS WAITED FOR, THE INTERRUPT STATUS SENSED,
; AND THE RESULT RETURNED TO THE CALLER.
; INPUT
; NONE
; OUTPUT
; CY = 0 SUCCESS
; CY = 1 FAILURE --- ERROR IS IN DISKETTE_STATUS
; (AX) DESTROYED
;-----
EA6F 53          CHK_STAT_2   PROC   NEAR
EA6F 53          PUSH    BX           ; SAVE REGISTERS
EA70 56          PUSH    SI           ;
EA71 33 DB      XOR     BX,BX       ; NUMBER OF SENSE INTERRUPTS TO
; ISSUE
EA73 BE EA8B R   MOV     SI,OFFSET J33_3 ; SET UP DUMMY RETURN FROM
EA76 56          PUSH    SI           ; PUT ON STACK
EA77 B4 0B      MOV     AH,0BH        ; SENSE INTERRUPT STATUS
EA79 E8 E9BA R   CALL   NEC_OUTPUT    ; ISSUE SENSE INTERRUPT STATUS
EA7C E8 EAA0 R   CALL   RESULTS      ;
EA7F 72 10      JC     J35          ; NEC TIME OUT, FLAGS SET IN
; RESULTS
EA81 A0 0042 R   MOV     AL,NEC_STATUS ; GET STATUS
EA84 A8 20      TEST    AL,SEEK_END   ; IS SEEK OR RECAL OPERATION DONE?
EA86 75 0D      JNZ    J35_1       ; JUMP IF EXECUTION OF SEEK OR
; RECAL DONE
EA8B 4B          J33_3:  DEC    BX           ; DEC LOOP COUNTER
EA89 75 EC      JNZ    J33_2       ; DO ANOTHER LOOP
EA8B 80 0E 0041 R 80 OR     DISKETTE_STATUS,TIME_OUT
EA90 F9          J34:   STC           ; RETURN ERROR INDICATION FOR
; CALLER
EA91 5E          J35:   POP     SI           ; RESTORE REGISTERS
EA92 5E          POP     SI
EA93 5B          POP     BX
EA94 C3          RET
;-----SEEK END HAS OCCURED, CHECK FOR NORMAL TERMINATION
EA95 24 C0      J35_1: AND    AL,0COH    ; MASK NORMAL TERMINATION BITS
EA97 74 FB      JZ     J35          ; JUMP IF NORMAL TERMINATION
EA99 80 0E 0041 R 40 OR     DISKETTE_STATUS,BAD_SEEK
EA9E EB F0      JMP     J34
EAA0           CHK_STAT_2   ENDP
;-----
; RESULTS
; THIS ROUTINE WILL READ ANYTHING THAT THE NEC CONTROLLER
; HAS TO SAY FOLLOWING AN INTERRUPT.
; IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE NEC DATA PORT = NEC STATUS PORT + 1.
; INPUT
; NONE
; OUTPUT
; CY = 0 SUCCESSFUL TRANSFER
; CY = 1 FAILURE --- TIME OUT IN WAITING FOR STATUS
; NEC_STATUS AREA HAS STATUS BYTE LOADED INTO IT
; (AH) DESTROYED
;-----
EAA0 FC          RESULTS PROC   NEAR
EAA0 FC          CLD
EAA1 BF 0042 R   MOV     DI,OFFSET NEC_STATUS ; POINTER TO DATA AREA
EAA4 51          PUSH    CX           ; SAVE COUNTER
EAA5 52          PUSH    DX           ;
EAA6 53          PUSH    BX           ;
EAA7 B3 07      MOV     BL,7         ; MAX STATUS BYTES
;----- WAIT FOR REQUEST FOR MASTER
EAA9 33 C9      J3B:   INPUT_LOOP
EAA9 33 C9      XOR     CX,CX        ; COUNTER
EAAB BA 00F4    MOV     DX,NEC_STAT  ; STATUS PORT
EAAE EC          J39:   WAIT_FOR_MASTER
EAAF A8 80      IN     AL,DX         ; GET STATUS
EAB1 75 0C      TEST   AL,080H      ; MASTER READY
EAB3 E2 F9      JNZ    J40A        ; TEST_DIR
EAB5 80 0E 0041 R 80 LOOP   J39          ; WAIT_MASTER
EABA F9          J40:   OR     DISKETTE_STATUS,TIME_OUT
; RESULTS_ERROR
EAB8 5B          STC           ; SET ERROR RETURN
;----- RESULT OPERATION IS DONE
EAB8 5B          J44:   POP     BX
EABC 5A          POP     DX
EABD 59          POP     CX
EABE C3          RET
;----- TEST THE DIRECTION BIT
EABF EC          J40A:  IN     AL,DX         ; GET STATUS REG AGAIN
EAC0 A8 40      TEST   AL,040H     ; TEST DIRECTION BIT
EAC2 75 07      JNZ    J41         ; OK TO READ STATUS
EAC4           J41:   OR     DISKETTE_STATUS,BAD_NEC
EAC4 80 0E 0041 R 20 JMP     J40         ; RESULTS_ERROR
EAC9 EB EF      ;----- READ IN THE STATUS
EACB           J42:   INPUT_STAT
EACB 42          INC     DX           ; POINT AT DATA PORT
EACC EC          IN     AL,DX        ; GET THE DATA
EACD 8B 05      MOV     [DI],AL     ; STORE THE BYTE
EACF 47          INC     DI           ; INCREMENT THE POINTER
EAD0 B9 000A    MOV     CX,10        ; LOOP TO KILL TIME FOR NEC
EAD3 E2 FE      J43:   LOOP   J43
EAD5 4A          DEC     DX           ; POINT AT STATUS PORT
EAD6 EC          IN     AL,DX        ; GET STATUS
EAD7 A8 10      TEST   AL,010H     ; TEST FOR NEC STILL BUSY
EAD9 74 E0      JZ     J44         ; RESULTS DONE
EADB FE CB      DEC     BL         ; DECREMENT THE STATUS COUNTER
EADD 75 CA      JNZ    J38         ; GO BACK FOR MORE
EADF EB E3      JMP     J41        ; CHIP HAS FAILED

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-----
;CLOCK_WAIT
; THIS PROCEDURE IS CALLED WHEN THE TIME OF DAY
; IS BEING UPDATED. IT WAITS IF TIMER0 IS ALMOST
; READY TO WRAP UNTIL IT IS SAFE TO READ AN ACCURATE
; TIMER1.
; INPUT
; NONE.
; OUTPUT
; NONE. AX IS DESTROYED.
-----
EB31          CLOCK_WAIT      PROC    NEAR
EB31 32 C0      AL,AL
EB33 E6 43      OUT     TIM_CTL,AL    ; READ MODE TIMER0 FOR 8253
EB35 50         PUSH    AX           ; OUTPUT TO THE 8253
EB36 58         POP     AX           ; WAIT FOR 8253 TO INITIALIZE
;                                     ; ITSELF
EB37 E4 40      IN     AL,TIMER0    ; READ 8253 SIGNIFICANT BYTE
EB39 86 C4      XCHG   AL,AH           ; SAVE IT
EB3B E4 40      IN     AL,TIMER0    ; READ MOST SIGNIFICANT BYTE
EB3D 86 C4      XCHG   AL,AH           ; REARRANGE FOR PROPER ORDER
EB3F 3D 012C    CMP     AX,THRESHOLD ; IS TIMER0 CLOSE TO WRAPPING?
EB42 72 ED      JC     CLOCK_WAIT    ; JUMP IF CLOCK IS WITHIN THRESHOLD
EB44 C3         RET
EB45          CLOCK_WAIT      ENDP
-----
;GET_DRIVE
; THIS ROUTINE WILL CALCULATE A BIT MASK FOR THE DRIVE WHICH
; IS SELECTED BY THE CURRENT INT 13 CALL. THE DRIVE SELECTED
; CORRESPONDS TO THE BIT IN THE MASK, I.E. DRIVE ZERO
; CORRESPONDS TO BIT ZERO AND A 01H IS RETURNED. THE BIT IS
; CALCULATED BY ACCESSING THE PARAMETERS PASSED TO INT 13
; WHICH WERE SAVED ON THE STACK.
; INPUT
; BYTE PTR(BPJ) MUST POINT TO DRIVE FOR SELECTION.
; OUTPUT
; AL CONTAINS THE BIT MASK. ALL OTHER REGISTERS ARE INTACT
-----
EB45          GET_DRIVE       PROC    NEAR
EB45 51         PUSH    CX           ; SAVE REGISTER.
EB46 8A 4E 00    MOV     CL,BYTE PTR(BPJ) ; GET DRIVE NUMBER
EB49 80 01      MOV     AL,1           ; INITIALIZE AL WITH VALUE FOR
;                                     ; SHIFTING
EB4B D2 E0      SHL     AL,CL         ; SHIFT BIT POSITION BY DRIVE
EB4D 24 07      AND     AL,07H        ; NUMBER (DRIVE IN RANGE 0-2)
;                                     ; ONLY THREE DRIVES ARE SUPPORTED.
EB4F 59         POP     CX           ; RANGE CHECK
EB50 C3         RET
EB51          GET_DRIVE       ENDP
-----
; THIS ROUTINE CHECKS OPTIONAL ROM MODULES (CHECKSUM
; FOR MODULES FROM C0000->D0000, CRC CHECK FOR CARTRIDGES
; (D0000->F0000)
; IF CHECK IS OK, CALLS INIT/TEST CODE IN MODULE
; MFG ERROR CODE= 25XH (XX=MSB OF SEGMENT IN ERROR)
-----
EB51          ROM_CHECK      PROC    NEAR
EB51 2B F6      SUB     SI,SI         ; SET SI TO POINT TO BEGINNING
;                                     ; (REL. TO DS)
EB53 2A C0      SUB     AL,AL         ; ZERO OUT AL
EB55 8A 67 02    MOV     AH,[BX+2]     ; GET LENGTH INDICATOR
EB58 D1 E0      SHL     AX,1          ; FORM COUNT
EB5A 50         PUSH    AX           ; SAVE COUNT
EB5B 81 FA D000  CMP     DX,0D000H    ; SEE IF POINTER IS BELOW D000
EB5F 9C         PUSHF
EB60 81 04      MOV     CL,4          ; SAVE RESULTS
EB62 03 E8      SHR     AX,CL         ; ADJUST
EB64 03 D0      ADD     DX,AX         ; SET POINTER TO NEXT MODULE
EB66 9D         POPFD
;                                     ; RECOVER FLAGS FROM POINTER RANGE
EB67 59         POP     CX           ; CHECK
EB68 52         PUSH    DX           ; RECOVER COUNT IN CX REGISTER
EB69 7C 07      JL     ROM_1         ; SAVE POINTER
;                                     ; DO ARITHMETIC CHECKSUM IF BELOW
;                                     ; D0000
EB6B E8 FE71 R   CALL    CRC_CHECK    ; DO CRC CHECK
EB6E 74 2B      JZ     ROM_CHECK_1   ; PROCEED IF OK
EB70 EB 05      JMP     SHORT ROM_2  ; ELSE POST ERROR
EB72 E8 FEEB R   CALL    ROM_1        ; DO ARITHMETIC CHECKSUM
EB75 74 24      JZ     ROM_CHECK_1   ; PROCEED IF OK
EB77 BA 1626    MOV     DX,1626H     ; POSITION CURSOR, ROW 22, COL 38
EB7A B4 02      MOV     AH,2
EB7C B7 07      MOV     BH,7
EB7E CD 10      INT     10H
EB80 8C DA      MOV     DX,DS
EB82 8A C6      MOV     AL,DH
EB84 E8 18A9 R   CALL    XPC_BYTE     ; DISPLAY MSB OF DATA SEG
EB87 BA DE      MOV     BL,DH
EB89 B7 25      MOV     BH,25H
EB8B 80 FE D0    CMP     DH,0D0H     ; IN CARTRIDGE SPACE?
EB8E 7E 003B R   MOV     SI,OFFSET CART_ERR
EB91 7D 03      JGE    ROM_CHECK_0
EB93 7E 003A R   MOV     SI,OFFSET ROM_ERR
EB96          ROM_CHECK_0:   CALL    E_MSG        ; GO ERROR ROUTINE
EB99 EB 16      JMP     SHORT ROM_CHECK_END ; AND EXIT
EB9B          ROM_CHECK_1:   MOV     AX,XXDATA    ; SET ES TO POINT TO XXDATA AREA
EB9E 8E C0      MOV     ES,AX
EBA0 26: C7 06 0014 R 0003 MOV     ES:10_ROM_INIT,0003H ; LOAD OFFSET
EBA7 26: 8C 1E 0016 R   MOV     ES:10_ROM_SEG,DS ; LOAD SEGMENT
EBA9 26: FF 1E 0014 R   CALL    DWORD PTR ES:10_ROM_INIT ; CALL INIT./TEST ROUTINE

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EBB1
EBB1 5A
EBB2 C3
EBB3

ROM_CHECK_END:
POP DX ; RECOVER POINTER
RET ; RETURN TO CALLER
ROM_CHECK ENDP
----- INT 13 -----
DISKETTE I/O
; THIS INTERFACE PROVIDES ACCESS TO THE 5 1/4" DISKETTE DRIVES
; INPUT
(AH)=0 RESET DISKETTE SYSTEM
; HARD RESET TO NEC, PREPARE COMMAND, RECAL REGD ON
; ALL DRIVES
(AH)=1 READ THE STATUS OF THE SYSTEM INTO (AL)
; DISKETTE_STATUS FROM LAST OP'N IS USED
; REGISTERS FOR READ/WRITE/VERIFY/FORMAT
; (DL) - DRIVE NUMBER (0-3 ALLOWED, VALUE CHECKED)
; (DH) - HEAD NUMBER (0-1 ALLOWED, NOT VALUE CHECKED)
; (CH) - TRACK NUMBER (0-39, NOT VALUE CHECKED)
; (CL) - SECTOR NUMBER (1-8, NOT VALUE CHECKED, NOT USED FOR
; FORMAT)
; (AL) - NUMBER OF SECTORS ( MAX = 8, NOT VALUE CHECKED, NOT
; USED FOR FORMAT, HOWEVER, CANNOT BE ZERO!!!)
; (ES:BX) - ADDRESS OF BUFFER ( NOT REQUIRED FOR VERIFY)
;
; (AH)=2 READ THE DESIRED SECTORS INTO MEMORY
; (AH)=3 WRITE THE DESIRED SECTORS FROM MEMORY
; (AH)=4 VERIFY THE DESIRED SECTORS
; (AH)=5 FORMAT THE DESIRED TRACK
; FOR THE FORMAT OPERATION, THE BUFFER POINTER
; (ES:BX) MUST POINT TO THE COLLECTION OF DESIRED
; ADDRESS FIELDS FOR THE TRACK. EACH FIELD IS
; COMPOSED OF 4 BYTES, (C,H,R,N), WHERE
; C = TRACK NUMBER, H=HEAD NUMBER, R = SECTOR NUMBER,
; N= NUMBER OF BYTES PER SECTOR (00=128, 01=256,
; 02=512, 03=1024, ). THERE MUST BE ONE ENTRY FOR
; EVERY SECTOR ON THE TRACK. THIS INFORMATION IS USED
; TO FIND THE REQUESTED SECTOR DURING READ/WRITE
; ACCESS.
DATA VARIABLE -- DISK_POINTER
DOUBLE WORD POINTER TO THE CURRENT SET OF DISKETTE PARAMETERS
OUTPUT
AH = STATUS OF OPERATION
; STATUS BITS ARE DEFINED IN THE EQUATES FOR
; DISKETTE_STATUS VARIABLE IN THE DATA SEGMENT OF
; THIS MODULE
CY = 0 SUCCESSFUL OPERATION (AH=0 ON RETURN)
CY = 1 FAILED OPERATION (AH HAS ERROR REASON)
FOR READ/WRITE/VERIFY
; DS,BX,DX,CH,CL PRESERVED
AL = NUMBER OF SECTORS ACTUALLY READ
**** AL MAY NOT BE CORRECT IF TIME OUT ERROR OCCURS
NOTE: IF AN ERROR IS REPORTED BY THE DISKETTE CODE, THE
APPROPRIATE ACTION IS TO RESET THE DISKETTE, THEN
RETRY THE OPERATION. ON READ ACCESSES, NO MOTOR
START DELAY IS TAKEN, SO THAT THREE RETRIES ARE
REQUIRED ON READS TO ENSURE THAT THE PROBLEM IS NOT
DUE TO MOTOR START-UP.
-----
ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA,ES:DATA
ORG 0EC59H
DISKETTE_IO PROC FAR
; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
STI ES ; SAVE ES
PUSH AX ; ALLOCATE ONE WORD OF STORAGE FOR
; TIMER1 INITIAL VALUE
PUSH AX ; ALLOCATE ONE WORD ON STACK FOR
; USE IN PROCS ENABLE AND DISABLE.
; WILL HOLD 8259 MASK.
PUSH AX ; SAVE COMMAND AND N_SECTORS
PUSH BX ; SAVE ADDRESS
PUSH CX
PUSH DS ; SAVE SEGMENT REGISTER VALUE
PUSH SI ; SAVE ALL REGISTERS DURING
; OPERATION
PUSH DI
PUSH BP
PUSH DX
MOV BP,SP ; SET UP POINTER TO HEAD PARM
CALL DDS ; SET DS=DATA
CALL J1 ; CALL THE REST TO ENSURE DS
; RESTORED
; GET THE MOTOR WAIT PARAMETER
MOV BL,4
CALL GET_PARM
MOV MOTOR_COUNT,AH ; SET THE TIMER COUNT FOR THE MOTOR
MOV AH,DISKETTE_STATUS ; GET STATUS OF OPERATION
MOV [BP+15],AH ; RETURN STATUS IN AL
POP DX ; RESTORE ALL REGISTERS
POP BP
POP DI
POP SI
POP DS
POP CX
POP BX ; RECOVER OFFSET
POP AX
ADD SP,4 ; DISCARD DUMMY SPACE FOR 8259 MASK
POP ES ; RECOVER SEGMENT
ECB9 80 FC 01 CMP AH,1 ; SET THE CARRY FLAG TO INDICATE
EC8C F5 CMC ; SUCCESS OR FAILURE
EC8D CA 0002 RET 2 ; THROW AWAY SAVED FLAGS

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EC90          DISKETTE_IO  ENDP
EC90          J1          PROC
EC90          BA F0          MOV          DH,AL          ; SAVE # SECTORS IN DH
EC92          80 26 003F R 7F AND          MOTOR_STATUS,07FH ; INDICATE A READ OPERATION
EC97          0A E4          OR           AH,AH          ; AH=0
EC99          74 27          JZ           DISK_RESET
EC9B          FE CC          DEC          AH          ; AH=1
EC9D          74 74          JZ           DISK_STATUS
EC9F          C6 06 0041 R 00 MOV          DISKETTE_STATUS,0 ; RESET THE STATUS INDICATOR
ECA4          80 74 02          CMP          DL,2          ; TEST FOR DRIVE IN 0-2 RANGE
ECA7          77 13          JA           J3          ; ERROR IF ABOVE
ECA9          FE CC          DEC          AH          ; AH=2
ECAB          74 60          JZ           DISK_READ
ECAD          FE CC          DEC          AH          ; AH=3
ECAE          75 03          JNZ          J2          ; TEST_DISK_VERF
ECB1          E9 ED3D R      J2:          JMP          DISK_WRITE
ECB4          EC84          J2:          DEC          AH          ; TEST_DISK_VERF
ECB6          74 82          JZ           DISK_VERF          ; AH=4
ECB8          FE CC          DEC          AH          ; AH=5
ECBA          74 62          JZ           DISK_FORMAT
ECBC          C6 06 0041 R 01 J3:          MOV          DISKETTE_STATUS,BAD_CMD ; BAD_COMMAND
; TRANSFERRED ; ERROR CODE, NO SECTORS
; UNDEFINED OPERATION
ECC1          C3          RET
ECC2          J1          ENDP
;----- RESET THE DISKETTE SYSTEM
ECC2          DISK_RESET PROC NEAR
ECC5          BA 00F2        MOV          DX,NEC_CTL          ; ADAPTER CONTROL PORT
ECC5          FA          CLI          ; NO INTERRUPTS
ECC6          A0 003F R      MOV          AL,MOTOR_STATUS ; FIND OUT IF MOTOR IS RUNNING
ECC9          24 07          AND          AL,07H          ; DRIVE BITS
ECCB          EE          OUT          DX,AL          ; RESET THE ADAPTER
ECCC          C6 06 003E R 00 MOV          SEEK_STATUS,0 ; SET RECAL REQUIRED ON ALL DRIVES
ECD1          C6 06 0041 R 00 MOV          DISKETTE_STATUS,0 ; SET OK STATUS FOR DISKETTE
ECD6          0C 80          OR           AL,FDC_RESET      ; TURN OFF RESET
ECD8          EE          OUT          DX,AL          ; TURN OFF THE RESET
ECD9          FB          STI          ; REENABLE THE INTERRUPTS
ECDA          BE ECFA R      MOV          SI,OFFSET J4_2 ; DUMMY RETURN FOR
ECDD          56          PUSH         SI          ; PUSH RETURN IF ERROR
; IN NEC_OUTPUT
ECDE          B9 0010        MOV          CX,10H          ; NUMBER OF SENSE INTERRUPTS TO
; ISSUE
ECE1          B4 08          J4_0:      MOV          AH,08H          ; COMMAND FOR SENSE INTERRUPT
; STATUS
ECE3          EB E98A R      CALL         NEC_OUTPUT      ; OUTPUT THE SENSE INTERRUPT
; STATUS
ECE6          EB EAA0 R      CALL         RESULTS        ; GET STATUS FOLLOWING COMPLETION
; OF RESET
ECE9          A0 0042 R      MOV          AL,NEC_STATUS ; IGNORE ERROR RETURN AND DO OWN
; TEST
ECC2          3C 00          CMP          AL,0COH          ; TEST
ECEE          74 12          JZ           J7          ; EVERYTHING OK
ECF0          E2 EF          LOOP        J4_0            ; RETRY THE COMMAND
ECF2          80 0E 0041 R 20 J4_1:      OR           DISKETTE_STATUS,BAD_NEC ; SET ERROR CODE
ECF7          5E          POP          SI
ECF8          EB 18          JMP          SHORT J8
ECFA          BE ECFA R      J4_2:      MOV          SI,OFFSET J4_2 ; NEC_OUTPUT FAILED, RETRY THE
; SENSE INTERRUPT
ECFD          56          PUSH         SI          ; OFFSET OF BAD RETURN IN
; NEC_OUTPUT
ECFE          E2 E1          LOOP        J4_0            ; RETRY
ED00          EB F0          JMP          SHORT J4_1
;----- SEND SPECIFY COMMAND TO NEC
ED02          5E          J7:          POP          SI          ; GET RID OF DUMMY ARGUMENT
ED03          B4 03          MOV          AH,03H          ; SPECIFY COMMAND
ED05          EB E98A R      CALL         NEC_OUTPUT      ; OUTPUT THE COMMAND
ED08          B3 01          MOV          BL,1          ; STEP RATE TIME AND HEAD UNLOAD
ED0A          EB E984 R      CALL         GET_PARM        ; OUTPUT TO THE NEC CONTROLLER
ED0D          B3 03          MOV          BL,3          ; PARM1 HEAD LOAD AND NO DMA
ED0F          EB E984 R      CALL         GET_PARM        ; TO THE NEC CONTROLLER
ED12          JB:          RESET_RET
ED12          C3          RET          ; RETURN TO CALLER
ED13          DISK_RESET  ENDP
;----- DISKETTE STATUS ROUTINE
ED13          DISK_STATUS PROC NEAR
ED13          A0 0041 R      MOV          AL,DISKETTE_STATUS
ED16          B8 46 0E          MOV          BYTE PTR[BP+14],AL ; PUT STATUS ON STACK, IT WILL
; POP IN AL
ED19          C3          RET
ED1A          DISK_STATUS ENDP
;----- DISKETTE VERIFY
ED1A          DISK_VERF LABEL NEAR
;----- DISKETTE READ
ED1A          DISK_READ PROC NEAR
ED1A          J9:          MOV          AH,046H          ; DISK_READ_CONT
ED1A          EB 46          ; SET UP READ COMMAND FOR NEC
; CONTROLLER
ED1C          EB 26          JMP          SHORT RW_OPN ; GO DO THE OPERATION
ED1E          ENDP
;----- DISKETTE FORMAT
ED1E          DISK_FORMAT PROC NEAR
ED1E          OR           MOTOR_STATUS,80H ; INDICATE A WRITE OPERATION
ED23          B4 40          MOV          AH,04DH          ; ESTABLISH THE FORMAT COMMAND
ED25          EB 1D          JMP          SHORT RW_OPN ; DO THE OPERATION

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ED27
ED27 B3 07 J10: MOV BL,7 ; CONTINUATION OF RW_OPN FOR FMT
ED29 E8 E9B4 R CALL GET_PARM ; GET THE
; BYTES/SECTOR VALUE TO NEC
ED2C B3 09 MOV BL,9 ; GET THE
ED2E E8 E9B4 R CALL GET_PARM ; SECTORS/TRACK VALUE TO NEC
ED31 B3 0F MOV BL,15 ; GET THE
ED33 E8 E9B4 R CALL GET_PARM ; GAP LENGTH VALUE TO NEC
ED36 BB 0011 MOV BX,17 ; GET THE FILLER BYTE
ED39 53 PUSH BX ; SAVE PARAMETER INDEX ON STACK
ED3A E9 EDCD R JMP J16 ; TO THE CONTROLLER
ED3D
ED3D 80 0E 003F R 80 DISK_FORMAT ENDP
;----- DISKETTE WRITE ROUTINE
DISK_WRITE PROC NEAR
ED42 B4 45 OR MOTOR_STATUS,80H ; INDICATE A WRITE OPERATION
ED44 MOV AH,045H ; NEC COMMAND TO WRITE TO DISKETTE
DISK_WRITE ENDP
;----- ALLOW WRITE ROUTINE TO FALL INTO RW_OPN
;-----
; RW_OPN
; THIS ROUTINE PERFORMS THE READ/WRITE/VERIFY OPERATION
;-----
RW_OPN PROC NEAR
ED44 50 PUSH AX ; SAVE THE COMMAND
;----- TURN ON THE MOTOR AND SELECT THE DRIVE
ED45 51 PUSH CX ; SAVE THE I/S PARMS
ED46 FA CLI ; NO INTERRUPTS WHILE DETERMINING
; MOTOR STATUS
ED47 C6 06 0040 R FF MOV MOTOR_COUNT,OFFH ; SET LARGE COUNT DURING OPERATION
ED48 E8 EB45 R CALL GET_DRIVE ; GET THE DRIVE PARAMETER FROM THE
; STACK
ED4F 84 06 003F R TEST MOTOR_STATUS,AL ; TEST MOTOR FOR OPERATING
ED53 75 1F JNZ J14 ; IF RUNNING, SKIP THE WAIT
ED55 80 26 003F R F0 AND MOTOR_STATUS,OF0H ; TURN OFF RUNNING DRIVE
ED5A 08 06 003F R OR MOTOR_STATUS,AF0H ; TURN ON THE CURRENT MOTOR
ED5E FB STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
ED5F 0C 80 OR AL,FDC_RESET ; NO RESET. TURN ON MOTOR
ED61 E6 F2 OUT NEC_CTL,AL
;----- WAIT FOR MOTOR BOTH READ AND WRITE
ED63 B3 14 MOV BL,20 ; GET MOTOR START TIME
ED65 E8 E9B4 R CALL GET_PARM
ED68 0A E4 OR AH,AH ; TEST FOR NO WAIT
ED6A J12: JZ J14 ; TEST_WAIT_TIME
ED6E 2B C9 SUB CX,CX ; EXIT WITH TIME EXPIRED
ED6E E2 FE J13: LOOP J13 ; SET UP 1/8 SECOND LOOP TIME
ED70 FE CC DEC AH ; WAIT FOR THE REQUIRED TIME
ED72 EB F6 JMP J12 ; DECREMENT TIME VALUE
ED74 J14: STI ; ARE WE DONE YET
ED74 FB ; MOTOR RUNNING
; INTERRUPTS BACK ON FOR BYPASS
; WAIT
ED75 59 POP CX
;----- DO THE SEEK OPERATION
ED76 E8 E9FB R CALL SEEK ; MOVE TO CORRECT TRACK
ED79 58 POP AX ; RECOVER COMMAND
ED7A 8A FC MOV BH,AH ; SAVE COMMAND IN BH
ED7C B6 00 MOV DH,0 ; SET NO SECTORS READ IN CASE OF
; ERROR
ED7E 73 03 JNC J14_1 ; IF NO ERROR CONTINUE, JUMP AROUND
; JMP
ED80 E9 EED7 R JMP J17 ; CARRY SET JUMP TO MOTOR WAIT
ED83 BE EED7 R J14_1: MOV SI,OFFSET J17 ; DUMMY RETURN ON STACK FOR
; NEC_OUTPUT
ED86 56 PUSH SI ; SO THAT IT WILL RETURN TO MOTOR
; OFF LOCATION
;----- SEND OUT THE PARAMETERS
CALL NEC_OUTPUT ; TO THE CONTROLLER
ED87 E8 E98A R CALL NEC_OUTPUT ; OUTPUT THE OPERATION COMMAND
ED8A 8A 66 01 MOV AH,[BP+1] ; GET THE CURRENT HEAD NUMBER
ED8D 00 E4 SAL AH,1 ; MOVE IT TO BIT 2
ED8F 00 E4 SAL AH,1
ED91 80 E4 04 AND AH,4 ; ISOLATE THAT BIT
ED94 0A E2 OR AH,DL ; OR IN THE DRIVE NUMBER
ED96 E8 E98A R CALL NEC_OUTPUT
;----- TEST FOR FORMAT COMMAND
ED99 80 FF 4D CMP BH,04DH ; IS THIS A FORMAT OPERATION?
ED9C 75 02 JNE J15 ; NO. CONTINUE WITH R/W/V
ED9E E8 B7 JMP J10 ; IF SO, HANDLE SPECIAL
EDA0 8A E5 MOV AH,CH ; CYLINDER NUMBER
EDA2 E8 E98A R CALL NEC_OUTPUT
EDA5 8A 66 01 MOV AH,[BP+1] ; HEAD NUMBER FROM STACK
EDA8 E8 E98A R CALL NEC_OUTPUT
EDAB 8A E1 MOV AH,CL ; SECTOR NUMBER
EDAD E8 E98A R CALL NEC_OUTPUT
EDB0 B3 07 MOV BL,7 ; BYTES/SECTOR PARM FROM BLOCK
EDB2 E8 E9B4 R CALL GET_PARM ; TO THE NEC
EDB5 B3 08 MOV BL,8 ; EOT PARM FROM BLOCK
EDB7 E8 E9B4 R CALL GET_PARM ; RETURNED IN AH
EDBA 02 4E 0E ADD CL,[BP+14] ; ADD CURRENT SECTOR TO NUMBER IN
; TRANSFER
EDBD FE C9 DEC CL ; CURRENT_SECTOR + N_SECTORS - 1
EDBF 8A E1 MOV AH,CL ; EOT PARAMETER IS THE CALCULATED
; ONE
EDC1 E8 E98A R CALL NEC_OUTPUT
EDC4 B3 0B MOV BL,11 ; GAP LENGTH PARM FROM BLOCK
EDC6 E8 E9B4 R CALL GET_PARM ; TO THE NEC
EDC9 BB 000D MOV BX,13 ; DTL PARM FROM BLOCK
EDCC 53 PUSH BX ; SAVE INDEX TO DISK PARAMETER ON
; STACK

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EDCD FC          J16: CLD          ; FORWARD DIRECTION
;----- START TIMER1 WITH INITIAL VALUE OF FFFF
EDCE 80 70      MOV AL,01110000B ; SELECT TIMER1,LSB-MSB, MODE 0,
; BINARY COUNTER
EDD0 E6 43      OUT TIM_CTL,AL ; INITIALIZE THE COUNTER
EDD2 50         PUSH AX
EDD3 58         POP AX
; ALLOW ENOUGH TIME FOR THE 8253 TO
; INITIALIZE ITSELF
EDD4 80 FF      MOV AL,OFFH ; INITIAL COUNT VALUE FOR THE 8253
EDD6 E6 41      OUT TIMER+1,AL ; OUTPUT LEAST SIGNIFICANT BYTE
EDD8 50         PUSH AX
EDD9 58         POP AX ; WAIT
EDDA E6 41      OUT TIMER+1,AL ; OUTPUT MOST SIGNIFACNT BYTE
;-----INITIALIZE CX FOR JUMP AFTER LAST PARAMETER IS PASSED TO NEC
EDDC 8A 46 0F   MOV AL,[BP+15] ; RETRIEVE COMMAND PARAMETER
EDDF AB 01      TEST AL,01H ; IS THIS AN ODD NUMBERED FUNCTION?
EDDE 74 05      JZ J16_1 ; JUMP IF NOT ODD NUMBERED
EDE3 89 EE4E R  MOV CX,OFFSET WRITE_LOOP
EDE6 EB 0C      JMP SHORT J16_3
EDE8 3C 02      J16_1: CMP AL,2 ; IS THIS A NOT?
EDEA 75 05      JNZ J16_2 ; JUMP IF VERIFY
EDEC 89 EE3A R  MOV CX,OFFSET READ_LOOP
EDF0 EF 03      JMP SHORT J16_3
EDF1 89 EE20 R  J16_2: MOV CX,OFFSET VERIFY_LOOP
EDF4            ;-----FINISH INITIALIZATION
J16_3:
;-----
;*****
; ALL INTERRUPTS ARE ABOUT TO BE DISABLED. THERE IS A POTENTIAL
; THAT THIS TIME PERIOD WILL BE LONG ENOUGH TO MISS TIME OF
; DAY INTERRUPTS. FOR THIS REASON, TIMER1 WILL BE USED TO
; KEEP TRACK OF THE NUMBER OF TIME OF DAY INTERRUPTS WHICH
; WILL BE MISSED. THIS INFORMATION IS USED AFTER THE DISKETTE
; OPERATION TO UPDATE THE TIME OF DAY.
;-----
EDF4 80 10      MOV AL,10H ; DISABLE NMI
EDF6 E6 A0      OUT NMI_PORT,AL ; NO KEYBOARD INTERRUPT
EDF8 EB EB31 R  CALL CLOCK_WAIT ; WAIT IF TIMERO IS ABOUT TO
; INTERRUPT
;-----
;----- ENABLE WATCHDOG TIMER
;-----
;*****
; GIVEN THE CURRENT SYSTEM CONFIGURATION A METHOD IS NEEDED
; TO PULL THE NEC OUT OF "FATAL ERROR" SITUATIONS. A TIMER
; ON THE ADAPTER CARD IS PROVIDED WHICH WILL PERFORM THIS
; FUNCTION. THE WATCHDOG TIMER ON THE ADAPTER CARD IS ENABLED
; AND STROBED BEFORE THE 8259 INTERRUPT 6 LINE IS ENABLED.
; THIS IS BECAUSE OF A GLITCH ON THE LINE LARGE ENOUGH TO
; TRIGGER AN INTERRUPT.
;-----
EDFB EB EB45 R  CALL GET_DRIVE ; GET BIT MASK FOR DRIVE
EDFE BA 00F2    MOV DX,NEC_CTL ; CONTROL PORT TO NEC
EE01 0C 0E      OR AL,FDC_RESET+WD_ENABLE+WD_STROBE
EE03 EE        OUT DX,AL ; OUTPUT CONTROL INFO FOR
; WATCHDOG(WD) ENABLE
EE04 24 A7      AND AL,FDC_RESET+WD_ENABLE+7H
EE06 EE        OUT DX,AL ; OUTPUT CONTROL INFO TO STROBE
; WATCHDOG
EE07 BA 00F4    MOV DX,NEC_STAT ; PORT TO NEC STATUS
EE0A 80 20      MOV AL,20H ; SELECT TIMER1 INPUT FROM TIMERO
; OUTPUT
EE0C E6 A0      OUT NMI_PORT,AL
;----- READ TIMER1 NOW AND SAVE THE INITIAL VALUE
EE0E EB EB1A R  CALL READ_TIME ; GET TIMER1 VALUE
EE11 89 46 12   MOV [BP+18],AX ; SAVE INITIAL VALUE FOR CLOCK
; UPDATE IN TEMPORAY STORAGE
EE14 EB EAF8 R  CALL DISABLE ; DISABLE ALL INTERRUPTS
;----- NEC BEGINS OPERATION WHEN NEC RECEIVES LAST PARAMETER
EE17 58         POP BX ; GET PARAMETER FROM STACK
EE18 EB E9B4 R  CALL GET_PARM ; OUTPUT LAST PARAMETER TO THE NEC
EE1B 58         POP AX ; CAN NOW DISCARD THAT DUMMY RETURN
; ADDRESS
EE1C 06         PUSH ES
EE1D 1F         POP DS ; INITIALIZE DS FOR WRITE
EE1E FF E1      JMP CX ; JUMP TO APPROPRIATE R/W/V LOOP
;-----
;*****
; DATA IS TRANSFERRED USING POLLING ALGORITHMS. THESE LOOPS
; TRANSFER A DATA BYTE AT A TIME WHILE POLLING THE NEC FOR
; NEXT DATA BYTE AND COMPLETION STATUS.
;-----
;-----VERIFY OPERATION
EE20 VERIFY_LOOP:
EE20 EC        IN AL,DX ; READ STATUS
EE21 A8 20      TEST AL,BUSY_BIT ; HAS NEC ENTERED EXECUTION PHASE
; YET?
EE23 74 F8      JZ VERIFY_LOOP ; NO, CONTINUE SAMPLING
EE25 J22_2:
EE25 AB 80      TEST AL,RQM ; IS DATA READY?
EE27 75 07      JNZ J22_4 ; JUMP IF DATA TRANSFER IS READY
EE29 EC        IN AL,DX ; READ STATUS PORT
EE2A AB 20      TEST AL,BUSY_BIT ; ARE WE DONE?
EE2C 75 F7      JNZ J22_2 ; JUMP IF MORE TRANSFERS
EE2E EB 35      JMP SHORT OP_END ; TRANSFER DONE
EE30 42        INC DX ; POINT AT NEC DATA REGISTER
EE31 EC        IN AL,DX ; READ DATA
EE32 4A        DEC DX ; POINT AT NEC STATUS REGISTER
EE33 EC        IN AL,DX ; READ STATUS PORT
EE34 AB 20      TEST AL,BUSY_BIT ; ARE WE DONE?
EE36 75 ED      JNZ J22_2 ; CONTINUE
EE38 EB 28      JMP SHORT OP_END ; WE ARE DONE
;-----

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;-----READ OPERATION
EE3A          READ_LOOP:
EE3A          IN          AL,DX          ; READ STATUS REGISTER
EE3B          EC          TEST         AL,BUSY_BIT      ; HAS NEC STARTED THE EXECUTION
;                                     ; PHASE?
EE3D          74 FB      JZ          READ_LOOP ; HAS NOT STARTED YET
EE3F          EC          IN          AL,DX          ; READ STATUS PORT
EE40          AB 20      TEST         AL,BUSY_BIT      ; HAS NEC COMPLETED EXECUTION
;                                     ; PHASE?
EE42          74 21      JZ          OP_END       ; JUMP IF EXECUTION PHASE IS OVER
EE44          AB 80      TEST         AL,RQM       ; IS DATA READY?
EE46          74 F7      JZ          J22_5        ; READ THE DATA
EE48          42          INC          DX          ; POINT AT NEC_DATA
EE49          EC          IN          AL,DX          ; READ DATA
EE4A          AA          STOSB        ; TRANSFER DATA
EE4B          4A          DEC          DX          ; POINT AT NEC_STATUS
EE4C          EB F1      JMP         J22_5        ; CONTINUE WITH READ OPERATION

;-----WRITE AND FORMAT OPERATION
EE4E          WRITE_LOOP:
EE4E          EC          IN          AL,DX          ; READ NEC STATUS PORT
EE4F          AB 20      TEST         AL,BUSY_BIT      ; HAS THE NEC ENTERED EXECUTION
;                                     ; PHASE YET?
EE51          74 FB      JZ          WRITE_LOOP ; NO, CONTINUE LOOPING
EE53          B9 2080    MOV         CX,BUSY_BIT*256+RQM
EE56          EC          IN          AL,DX          ; READ STATUS PORT
EE57          84 C5      TEST         AL,CH          ; IS THE FEC STILL IN THE EXECUTION
;                                     ; PHASE?
EE59          74 0A      JZ          OP_END       ; JUMP IF EXECUTION PHASE IS DONE.
EE5B          84 C1      TEST         AL,CL          ; IS THE DATA PORT READY FOR THE
;                                     ; TRANSFER?
EE5D          74 F7      JZ          J22_7        ; JUMP TO WRITE DATA
EE5F          42          INC          DX          ; POINT AT DATA REGISTER
EE60          AC          LODSB        ; TRANSFER BYTE
EE61          EE          OUT         DX,AL        ; WRITE THE BYTE ON THE DISKETTE
EE62          4A          DEC          DX          ; POINT AT THE STATUS REGISTER
EE63          EB F1      JMP         J22_7        ; CONTINUE WITH WRITE OR FORMAT

;-----TRANSFER PROCESS IS OVER
EE65          9C          OP_END: PUSHF        ; SAVE THE CARRY BIT SET IN
;                                     ; DISK_INT
EE66          EB EB45 R  CALL        GET_DRIVE     ; GET BIT MASK FOR DRIVE SELECTION
EE69          0C 80      OR          AL,FDC_RESET ; NO RESET, KEEP DRIVE SPINNING
EE6B          BA 00F2    MOV         DX,NEC_CTL   ;
EE6E          EE          OUT         DX,AL        ; DISABLE WATCHDOG

;-----UPDATE TIME OF DAY
EE6F          EB 138B R  CALL        DDS          ; POINT DS AT BIOS DATA SEGMENT
EE72          EB EB31 R  CALL        CLOCK_WAIT  ; WAIT IF TIMER0 IS CLOSE TO
;                                     ; WRAPPING
EE75          EB EB1A R  CALL        READ_TIME   ;
EE78          8B 5E 12  MOV         BX,[BP+1B]  ; GET THE INITIAL VALUE OF TIMER1
EE7B          2B C3      SUB         AX,BX        ; UPDATE NUMBER OF INTERRUPTS
;                                     ; MISSED
EE7D          F7 D8      NEG         AX           ; PUT IT IN AX
EE7F          50          PUSH        AX           ; SAVE IT FOR REUSE IN ISSUING USER
;                                     ; TIMER INTERRUPTS
EE80          01 06 006C R ADD         TIMER_LOW,AX ; ADD NUMBER OF TIMER INTERRUPTS TO
;                                     ; TIME
EE84          73 04      JNC         J16_4        ; JUMP IF TIMER_LOW DID NOT SPILL
;                                     ; OVER TO TIMER_HI
EE86          FF 06 006E R INC         TIMER_HIGH   ;
EE8A          83 3E 006E R 18 CMP         TIMER_HIGH,018H ; TEST FOR COUNT TOTALING 24 HOURS
EE8F          75 19      JNZ         J16_5        ; JUMP IF NOT 24 HOURS
EE91          81 3E 006C R 00B0 CMP         TIMER_LOW,0B0H ; LOW VALUE = 24 HOUR VALUE?
EE97          7C 11      JL          J16_5        ; NOT 24 HOUR VALUE?

;-----TIMER HAS GONE 24 HOURS
EE99          C7 06 006E R 0000 MOV         TIMER_HIGH,0 ; ZERO OUT TIMER_HIGH VALUE
EE9F          81 2E 006C R 00B0 SUB         TIMER_LOW,0B0H ; VALUE REFLECTS CORRECT TICKS PAST
;                                     ; 00B0H
EEA5          C6 06 0070 R 01 MOV         TIMER_OFL,1 ; INDICATES 24 HOUR THRESHOLD
EEAA          EB EB0B R  CALL        ENABLE     ; ENABLE ALL INTERRUPTS
EEAD          59          POP         CX          ; CX:=AX, COUNT FOR NUMBER OF USER
;                                     ; TIME INTERRUPTS
EEAE          E3 26      JCXZ        J16_7        ; IF ZERO DO NOT ISSUE ANY
;                                     ; INTERRUPTS
EEB0          1E          PUSH        DS           ; SAVE ALL REGISTERS SAVED PRIOR TO
;                                     ; INT 1C CALL FROM TIMERINT
EEB1          50          PUSH        AX           ; THIS PROVIDES A COMPATIBLE
;                                     ; INTERFACE TO 1C
EEB2          52          PUSH        DX           ;
EEB3          CD 1C      INT         1CH          ; TRANSFER CONTROL TO USER
;                                     ; INTERRUPT
EEB5          E2 FC      LOOP        J16_6        ; DO ALL USER TIMER INTERRUPTS
EEB7          5A          POP         DX          ;
EEB8          5B          POP         AX          ;
EEB9          1F          POP         DS          ; RESTORE REGISTERS
;-----CLOCK IS UPDATED AND USER INTERRUPTS 1C HAVE BEEN ISSUED.
EEBA          0A C0      OR          AL,AL        ;
EEBC          74 18      JR          J16_7        ; AL WAS SET DURING CALL TO ENABLE
;                                     ; NO KEY WAS PRESSED WHILE SYSTEM
;                                     ; WAS MASKED
EEBE          BB 00B0    MOV         BX,0B0H     ; DURATION OF TONE
EEC1          B9 004B    MOV         CX,04BH     ; FREQUENCY OF TONE
EEC4          EB E035 R  CALL        KB_NOISE    ; NOTIFY USER OF MISSED KEYBOARD
;                                     ; INPUT

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;-----CLEAR SHIFT STATES DONT LEAVE POSSIBILTY OF DANGLING STATES
; OF MISSED BREAKS
EEC7 80 26 0017 R F0          AND   KB_FLAG,0F0H      ; CLEAR ALT,CLRL,LEFT AND RIGHT
;                               ; SHIFTS
EECC 80 26 0018 R OF          AND   KB_FLAG_1,0FH      ; CLEAR POTENTIAL BREAK OF INS,CAPS
;                               ; NUM AND SCROLL SHIFT
EED1 80 26 00B8 R 1F          AND   KB_FLAG_2,1FH      ; CLEAR FUNCTION STATES
EED6 9D                      J16_7: POPF          ; GET THE FLAGS
EED7                          J17:
EED7 72 40                    JC      J20
EED9 EB EAA0 R                CALL   RESULTS        ; GET THE NEC STATUS
EEDC 72 3B                    JC      J20          ; LOOK FOR ERROR
;-----CHECK THE RESULTS RETURNED BY THE CONTROLLER
EEDC FC                        CLD          ; SET THE CORRECT DIRECTION
EEDF BE 0042 R                MOV    SI,OFFSET NEC_STATUS ; POINT TO STATUS FIELD
EEE2 AC                        LODS       NEC_STATUS    ; GET STO
EEE3 24 C0                    AND    AL,0COH        ; TEST FOR NORMAL TERMINATION
EEE5 74 58                    JZ     J22           ; OPN_OK
EEE7 3C 40                    CMP    AL,040H       ; TEST FOR ABNORMAL TERMINATION
EEE9 75 25                    JNZ    J1B          ; NOT ABNORMAL, BAD NEC
;-----
;***NOTE***
; THE CURRENT SYSTEM CONFIGURATION HAS NO DMA. IN ORDER TO
; STOP THE NEC AN EOT MUST BE PASSED TO FORCE THE NEC TO HALT
; THEREFORE, THE STATUS RETURNED BY THE NEC WILL ALWAYS SHOW
; AN EOT ERROR. IF THIS IS THE ONLY ERROR RETURNED AND THE
; NUMBER OF SECTORS TRANSFERRED EQUALS THE NUMBER SECTORS
; REQUESTED IN THIS INTERRUPT CALL THEN THE OPERATION HAS
; COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY. IF AN EOT ERROR IS RETURNED AND THE
; REQUESTED NUMBER OF SECTORS IS NOT THE NUMBER OF SECTORS
; TRANSFERRED THEN THE ERROR IS LEGITIMATE. WHEN THE EOT
; ERROR IS INVALID THE STATUS BYTES RETURNED ARE UPDATED TO
; REFLECT THE STATUS OF THE OPERATION IF DMA HAD BEEN PRESENT
;-----
EEEE AC                        LODS       NEC_STATUS    ; GET ST1
EEEE 3C 80                    CMP    AL,80H        ; IS THIS THE ONLY ERROR?
EEEE 74 2A                    JE     J21_1         ; NORMAL TERMINATION, NO ERROR
EEF0 D0 E0                    SAL    AL,1          ; NOT EOT ERROR, BYPASS ERROR BITS
EEF2 D0 E0                    SAL    AL,1
EEF4 D0 E0                    SAL    AL,1          ; TEST FOR CRC ERROR
EEF6 B4 10                    MOV    AH,BAD_CRC
EEF8 72 18                    JC     J19           ; RW_FAIL
EEFA D0 E0                    SAL    AL,1          ; TEST FOR DMA OVERRUN
EEFC B4 08                    MOV    AH,BAD_DMA
EEFE 72 12                    JC     J19           ; RW_FAIL
EF00 D0 E0                    SAL    AL,1
EF02 D0 E0                    SAL    AL,1          ; TEST FOR RECORD NOT FOUND
EF04 B4 04                    MOV    AH,RECORD_NOT_FND
EF06 72 0A                    JC     J19           ; RW_FAIL
EF08 D0 E0                    SAL    AL,1
EF0A D0 E0                    SAL    AL,1          ; TEST MISSING ADDRESS MARK
EF0C B4 02                    MOV    AH,BAD_ADDR_MARK
EF0E 72 02                    JC     J19           ; RW_FAIL
;-----
EF10                          J18:
EF10 B4 20                    MOV    AH,BAD_NEC    ; RW-NEC-FAIL
EF12                          J19:
EF12 08 26 0041 R            OR     DISKETTE_STATUS,AH ; RW-FAIL
EF16 EB EAE1 R              CALL   NUM_TRANS     ; HOW MANY WERE REALLY TRANSFERRED
EF19                          J20:
EF19 C3                      RET                ; RETURN TO CALLER
;-----
EF1A                          J21_1:
EF1A BA 5E 0E                MOV    BL,[BP+14]    ; GET NUMBER OF SECTORS PASSED
;                               ; FROM STACK
EF1D EB EAE1 R              CALL   NUM_TRANS     ; HOW MANY GOT MOVED, AL CONTAINS
;                               ; NUM OF SECTORS
EF20 3A D8                    CMP    BL,AL         ; NUMBER REQUESTED=NUMBER ACTUALLY
EF22 74 0C                    JE     J21_2         ; TRANSFERRED?
;                               ; TRANSFER SUCCESSFUL
;-----OPERATION ATTEMPTED TO ACCESS DATA PAST REAL EOT. THIS IS
; A REAL ERROR
EF24 80 0E 0041 R 04        OR     DISKETTE_STATUS,RECORD_NOT_FND
EF29 C6 06 0043 R 80        MOV    NEC_STATUS+1,80H ; ST1 GETS CORRECT VALUE
EF2E F9                      STC
EF2F C3                      RET
EF30 33 C0                    J21_2: XOR    AX,AX        ; CLEAR AX FOR NEC_STATUS UPDATE
EF32 33 F6                    XOR    SI,SI         ; INDEX TO NEC_STATUS ARRAY
EF34 B8 84 0042 R            MOV    NEC_STATUS[SI],AL ; ZERO OUT BYTE, STO
EF38 46                      INC    SI            ; POINT INDEX AT SECOND BYTE
EF39 B8 84 0042 R            MOV    NEC_STATUS[SI],AL ; ZERO OUT BUYE, ST1
EF3D EB 03                    JMP    SHORT J21_3   ; OPN_OK
EF3F EB EAE1 R              J22: CALL   NUM_TRANS
EF42 32 E4                    J21_3: XOR    AH,AH      ; NO ERRORS
EF44 C3                      RET
EF45                          RW_OPN  ENDP
;-----
; DISK_INT
; THIS ROUTINE HANDLES THE DISKETTE INTERRUPT. AN INTERRUPT
; WILL OCCUR ONLY WHEN THE ONE-SHOT TIMER IS FIRED. THIS
; OCCURS IN AN ERROR SITUATION. THIS ROUTINE SETS ERRORS IN
; THE DISKETTE STATUS BYTE AND DISABLES THE ONE-SHOT TIMER.
; THEN THE RETURN ADDRESS ON THE STACK IS CHANGED TO RETURN
; TO THE OP_END LABEL.
; INPUT
; NONE.
; OUTPUT
; NONE. DS POINTS AT BIOS DATA AREA. CARRY FLAG IS SET SO
; THAT ERROR WILL BE CAUGHT IN THE ENVIRONMENT RETURNED TO.
;-----

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EF57          ORG      0EF57H
EF57          DISK_INT PROC   FAR
EF57 1E          PUSH   DS
EF58 50          PUSH   AX
EF59 52          PUSH   DX          ; SAVE REGISTER
EFA5 55          PUSH   BP          ; SAVE THE BP REGISTER
EF5B EB 13B8 R   CALL    DDS          ; SETUP DS TO POINT AT BIOS DATA
;----- CHECK IF INTERRUPT OCCURED IN INT13 OR WHETHER IT IS A
; SPURIOUS INTERRUPT
EF5E 8B EC       MOV    BP,SP          ; POINT BP AT STACK
EF60 0E          PUSH   CS          ; WAS IT IN THE BIOS AREA
EF61 58          POP    AX
EF62 3B 46 0A    CMP    AX,WORD PTR[BP+10] ; GET INTERRUPTED SEGMENT
EF65 75 48       JNE    D13          ; NOT IN BIOS, ERROR CONDITION
EF67 8B 46 0B    MOV    AX,WORD PTR[BP+8]  ; GET IP ON THE STACK
EF6A 3D EE20 R   CMP    AX,OFFSET VERIFY_LOOP ; RANGE CHECK IP FOR DISK
;----- TRANSFER
EF6D 7C 40       JL     D13          ; BELOW TRANSFER CODE
EF6F 3D EE66 R   CMP    AX,OFFSET OP_END+1 ; UPPER RANGE OF TRANSFER CODE
EF72 7D 38       JGE    D13          ; ABOVE RANGE OF WATCHDOG TERRAIN
;----- VALID DISKETTE INTERRUPT CHANGE RETURN ADDRESS ON STACK TO
; PULL OUT OF LOOP
EF74 C7 46 0B EE65 R MOV    WORD PTR[BP+8],OFFSET OP_END
EF79 B1 4E 0C 0001 OR     WORD PTR[BP+12],1 ; TURN ON CARRY FLAG IN FLAGS ON
;----- STACK
;-----
;***NOTE***
; A WRITE PROTECTED DISKETTE WILL ALWAYS GET STUCK IN WRITE LOOP
; WAITING FOR BEGINNING OF EXECUTION PHASE. WHEN THE WATCHDOG
; FIRES AND THE STATUS IN PORT NEC_STAT = DXH (X MEANS DON'T CARE)
; STATUS FROM THE RESULT PHASE IS AVAILABLE. THE STATUS IS READ
; AND WRITE PROTECT IS CHECKED FOR
;-----
EF7E BA 00F4       MOV    DX,NEC_STAT
EF81 EC          IN     AL,DX          ; GET NEC STATUS BYTE
EF82 24 F0       AND    AL,0FOH        ; MASK HIGH NIBBLE
EF84 3C D0       CMP    AL,0D0H        ; IS EXECUTION PHASE DONE
EF86 75 14       JNE    D11          ; STUCK IN LOOP
EF88 E9 EAA0 R    CALL   RESULTS      ; GET STATUS OF OPERATION
EF8B BE 0042 R    MOV    SI,OFFSET NEC_STATUS ; ADDRESS OF BYTES RETURNED BY
;----- NEC
EF8E 8A 44 01     MOV    AL,[SI+1]      ; GET ST1
EF91 A8 02       TEST   AL,02H        ; WRITE PROTECT SIGNAL ACTIVE?
EF93 74 07       JZ     D11          ; TIME OUT ERROR
EF95 80 0E 0041 R 03 OR     DISKETTE_STATUS,WRITE_PROTECT
EF9A EB 13       JMP    SHORT D13
;----- TIME OUT ERROR
EF9C 80 0E 0041 R 80 D11: OR     DISKETTE_STATUS,TIME_OUT
EFA1 C6 06 003E R 00 MOV    SEEK_STATUS,0 ; SET REGAL ON DRIVES
;----- RESET THE NEC AND DISABLE WATCHDOG
EFA6 BA 00F2     MOV    DX,NEC_CTL    ; ADDRESS TO NEC CONTROL PORT
EFA9 5D          POP    BP          ; POINT BP AT BASE OF STACKED
;----- PARAMETERS
EFAA EB EB45 R    CALL   GET_DRIVE    ; RESET ADAPTER AND DISABLE WD
EFAD 55          PUSH   BP          ; RESTORE FOR RETURNED CALL
EFAE EE          OUT    DX,AL
EFAF 80 20     D13: MOV    AL,E01      ; GIVE E01 TO B259
EFB1 E6 20     OUT    INTA00,AL
EFB3 5D       POP    BP
EFB4 5A       POP    DX
EFB5 58       POP    AX
EFB6 1F       POP    DS
EFB7 1F       IRET          ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT
EFB8          DISK_INT ENDP
;-----
; DISK_BASE
; THIS IS THE SET OF PARAMETERS REQUIRED FOR
; DISKETTE OPERATION. THEY ARE POINTED AT BY THE
; DATA VARIABLE DISK_POINTER. TO MODIFY THE PARAMETERS,
; BUILD ANOTHER PARAMETER BLOCK AND POINT AT IT
;-----
EFC7          ORG      0EFC7H
EFC7 CF       DISK_BASE LABEL BYTE
EFC8 03       DB      11001111B ; SRT=C, HD UNLOAD=OF - 1ST SPECIFY
;----- BYTE
EFC9 25       DB      3          ; HD LOAD=1, MODE=NO DMA - 2ND
EFCB 02       DB      3          ; SPECIFY BYTE
EFCB 08       DB      MOTOR_WAIT ; WAIT AFTER OPN TIL MOTOR OFF
EFCB 2A       DB      2          ; 512 BYTES/SECTOR
EFCB FF       DB      8          ; EOT ( LAST SECTOR ON TRACK)
EFCD 0F       DB      02AH        ; GAP LENGTH
EFCF 56       DB      OFFH        ; DTL
EFCF 19       DB      050H        ; GAP LENGTH FOR FORMAT
EFCF 04       DB      0F6H        ; FILL BYTE FOR FORMAT
EFD0 19       DB      25         ; HEAD SETTLE TIME (MILLISECONDS)
EFD1 04       DB      4          ; MOTOR START TIME (1/8 SECONDS)

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-----
INT 17
PRINTER_10
THIS ROUTINE PROVIDES COMMUNICATION WITH THE PRINTER
(AH)=0 PRINT THE CHARACTER IN (AL)
ON RETURN, AH=1 IF CHARACTER COULD NOT BE PRINTED
(TIME OUT), OTHER BITS SET AS ON NORMAL STATUS CALL
(AH)=1 INITIALIZE THE PRINTER PORT
RETURNS WITH (AH) SET WITH PRINTER STATUS
(AH)=2 READ THE PRINTER STATUS INTO (AH)
7 6 5 4 3 2-1 0
: : : : : : : : TIME OUT
: : : : : : : : UNUSED
: : : : : : : : _ 1 = I/O ERROR
: : : : : : : : _ 1 = SELECTED
: : : : : : : : _ 1 = OUT OF PAPER
: : : : : : : : _ 1 = ACKNOWLEDGE
: : : : : : : : _ 1 = NOT BUSY
:
: (DX) = PRINTER TO BE USED (0,1,2) CORRESPONDING TO ACTUAL
: VALUES IN PRINTER_BASE AREA
: DATA AREA PRINTER_BASE CONTAINS THE BASE ADDRESS OF THE PRINTER
: CARD(S) AVAILABLE (LOCATED AT BEGINNING OF DATA SEGMENT, 40H
: ABSOLUTE, 3 WORDS), UNLESS THERE IS ONLY A SERIAL PRINTER
: ATTACHED, IN WHICH CASE THE WORD AT 40:8 WILL CONTAIN A 02F8H.
: REGISTERS AH IS MODIFIED
: ALL OTHERS UNCHANGED
-----
ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
PRINTER_10 ORG 0EFD2H
PROC FAR
STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
PUSH DS ; SAVE SEGMENT
PUSH SI
PUSH CX
PUSH BX
CALL DDS
; REDIRECT TO SERIAL ONLY IF:
; 1> SERIAL PRINTER IS ATTACHED, AND...
; 2> WORD AT PRINTER_BASE = 02F8H.
; POWER ON5 WILL ONLY PUT A 02F8H IN THE PRINTER_BASE IF THERE'S
; NO PARALLEL PRINTER ATTACHED.
MOV CX,EQUIP_FLAG ; GET FLAG IN CX
TEST CH,00100000B ; SERIAL ATTACHED?
JZ B0 ; NO -HANDLE NORMALLY
MOV BX,PRINTER_BASE ; SEE IF THERE'S AN RS232
CMP BX,02F8H ; BASE IN THE PRINTER_BASE.
JNE B0
B00: JMP B1_A ; IF THERE IS REDIRECT
; ELSE -HANDLE AS PARALLEL
; CONTROL IS PASSED TO THIS POINT IF THERE IS A PARALLEL OR
; THERE'S NO SERIAL PRINTER ATTACHED.
MOV SI,DX ; GET PRINTER PARM
MOV BL,PRINT_TIM_OUT5I1 ; LOAD TIMEOUT VALUE
SHL SI,1 ; WORD OFFSET INTO TABLE
MOV DX,PRINTER_BASE5I1 ; GET BASE ADDRESS FOR PRINTER
OR DX,DX ; CARD
; TEST DX FOR ZERO, INDICATING NO
; PRINTER
JZ B1 ; IF NO PARALLEL, RETURN
OR AH,AH ; TEST FOR (AH)=0
JZ B2 ; PRINT_AL
DEC AH ; TEST FOR (AH)=1
JZ B1 ; INIT_PRT
DEC AH ; TEST FOR (AH)=2
JZ B5 ; PRINTER STATUS
B1: ; RETURN
POP BX
POP CX
POP SI ; RECOVER REGISTERS
POP DX ; RECOVER REGISTERS
POP DS
IRET
;-----PRINT THE CHARACTER IN (AL)
B2: PUSH AX ; SAVE VALUE TO PRINT
OUT DX,AL ; OUTPUT CHAR TO PORT
INC DX ; POINT TO STATUS PORT
;
;-----WAIT BUSY
B3: SUB CX,CX ; INNER LOOP (64K)
B3_1: MOV AH,DX ; GET STATUS
MOV AH,AL ; STATUS TO AH ALSO
TEST AL,80H ; IS THE PRINTER CURRENTLY BUSY
JNZ B4 ; OUT_STROBE
LOOP B3_1 ; LOOP IF NOT
DEC BL ; DROP OUTER LOOP COUNT
JNZ B3 ; MAKE ANOTHER PASS IF NOT ZERO
OR AH,1 ; SET ERROR FLAG
AND AH,0F9H ; TURN OFF THE UNUSED BITS
JMP SHORT B7 ; RETURN WITH ERROR FLAG SET
; OUT_STROBE
B4: MOV AL,0DH ; SET THE STROBE HIGH
INC DX
OUT DX,AL
MOV AL,0CH ; SET THE STROBE LOW
OUT DX,AL
POP AX ; RECOVER THE OUTPUT CHAR

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;----- PRINTER STATUS
F035 50 B5: PUSH AX ; SAVE AL REG
F036 8B 94 0008 R B6: MOV DX,PRINTER_BASE[SI]
F03A 42 INC DX
F03B EC IN AL,DX ; GET PRINTER STATUS
F03C 8A E0 MOV AH,AL
F03E 80 E4 FB AND AH,0F8H ; TURN OFF UNUSED BITS
F041 F041 B7: POP DX ; STATUS_SET
F041 5A DX ; RECOVER AL REG
F042 8A C2 MOV AL,DL ; GET CHARACTER INTO AL
F044 80 F4 4B XOR AH,4BH ; FLIP A COUPLE OF BITS
F047 EB C4 JMP B1 ; RETURN FROM ROUTINE
;----- INITIALIZE THE PRINTER PORT
F049 50 B8: PUSH AX ; SAVE AL
F04A 42 INC DX ; POINT TO OUTPUT PORT
F04B 42 INC DX
F04C 80 0B MOV AL,8 ; SET INIT LINE LOW
F04E EE OUT DX,AL
F04F 8B 03EB MOV AX,1000
F052 B9: ; INIT_LOOP
F052 4B DEC AX ; LOOP FOR RESET TO TAKE
F053 75 FD JNZ B9 ; INIT_LOOP
F055 80 0C MOV AL,0CH ; NO INTERRUPTS, NON AUTO LF, INIT
; HIGH
F057 EE OUT DX,AL
F058 EB DC JMP B6 ; PRT_STATUS_1
F05A PRINTER_IO ENDP
F065 ORG 0F065H
F065 E9 0D0B R JMP NEAR PTR VIDEO_IO
;-----
; SUBROUTINE TO SAVE ANY SCAN CODE RECEIVED
; BY THE NMI ROUTINE (PASSED IN AL)
; DURING POST IN THE KEYBOARD BUFFER
; CALLED THROUGH INT 4BH
;-----
F068 KEY_SCAN_SAVE PROC FAR
ASSUME DS:DATA
F068 E8 13BB R CALL DDS ; POINT DS TO DATA AREA
F06B BE 001E R MOV SI,OFFSET KB_BUFFER ; POINT TO FIRST LOC. IN BUFFER
F06E 8B 04 MOV [SI],AL ; SAVE SCAN CODE
F070 8B C4 MOV AX,SP ; CHECK FOR STACK UNDERFLOW
F072 80 E4 E0 AND AH,11100000H ; (THESE BITS WILL BE 1111 IF
; UNDERFLOW HAPPEND)
F075 74 0D JZ KS_1
F077 32 C0 XOR AL,AL
F079 E6 A0 OUT 0A0H,AL ; SHUT OFF NMI
F07B BB 2000 MOV BX,2000H ; ERROR CODE 2000H
F07E BE 003B R MOV SI,OFFSET KEY_ERR ; POST MESSAGE
F081 E8 09BC R CALL E_MSG ; AND HALT SYSTEM
F084 CF IRET ; RETURN TO CALLER
F085 KEY_SCAN_SAVE ENDP
;-----
; SUBROUTINE TO SET AN INSB250 CHIP'S BAUD RATE TO 9600 BPS AND
; DEFINE IT'S DATA WORD AS HAVING 8 BITS/WORD, 2 STOP BITS, AND
; ODD PARITY.
;
; EXPECTS TO BE PASSED:
; (DX) = LINE CONTROL REGISTER
;
; UPON RETURN:
; (DX) = TRANSMIT/RECEIVE BUFFER ADDRESS
;
; ALSO, ALTERS REGISTER AL. ALL OTHERS REMAIN INTACT.
;-----
F085 SB250 PROC NEAR
F085 B0 B0 MOV AL,80H ; SET DLAB = 1
F087 EE OUT DX,AL
F08B EB 00 JMP $+2 ; I/O DELAY
F08A 83 EA 03 SUB DX,3 ; LSB OF DIVISOR LATCH
F08D B0 0C MOV AL,12 ; DIVISOR = 12 PRODUCES 9600 BPS
F08F EE OUT DX,AL ; SET LSB
F090 EB 00 JMP $+2 ; I/O DELAY
F092 42 INC DX ; MSB OF DIVISOR LATCH
F093 B0 00 MOV AL,0 ; HIGH ORDER OF DIVISORS
F095 EE OUT DX,AL ; SET MSB
F096 EB 00 JMP $+2 ; I/O DELAY
F098 42 INC DX
F099 42 INC DX ; LINE CONTROL REGISTER
F09A B0 0F MOV AL,00001111B ; 8 BITS/WORD, 2 STOP BITS, ODD
; PARITY
F09C EE OUT DX,AL
F09D EB 00 JMP $+2 ; I/O DELAY
F09F 83 EA 03 SUB DX,3 ; RECEIVER BUFFER
FOA2 EC IN AL,DX ; IN CASE WRITING TO PORT LCR
; CAUSED DATA READY TO GO HIGH!
FOA3 C3 RET
FOA4 SB250 ENDP
;----- TABLES FOR USE IN SETTING OF CRT MODE
FOA4 ORG 0F0A4H
FOA4 VIDEO_PARAMS LABEL BYTE
;----- INIT_TABLE
FOA4 38 2B 2C 06 1F 06 DB 38H,2BH,2CH,06H,1FH,6,19H ; SETUP FOR 40X25
19
FOA8 1C 02 07 06 07 DB 1CH,2,7,6,7
FO80 00 00 00 00 DB 0,0,0,0

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= 0010
FOB4 71 50 5A 0C 1F 06 DB 71H,50H,5AH,0CH,1FH,6,19H ; SETUP FOR 80X25
19
FOBB 1C 02 07 06 07 DB 1CH,2,7,6,7
FOC0 00 00 00 00 DB 0,0,0,0
FOC4 38 28 2B 06 7F 06 DB 38H,28H,2BH,06H,7FH,6,64H ; SET UP FOR GRAPHICS
64
FOCB 70 02 01 26 07 DB 70H,2,1,26H,7
F0D0 00 00 00 00 DB 0,0,0,0
F0D4 71 50 56 0C 3F 06 DB 71H,50H,56H,0CH,3FH,6,32H ; SET UP FOR GRAPHICS
32
F0DB 38 02 03 26 07 DB 38H,2,3,26H,7 ; USING 32K OF MEMORY
F0E0 00 00 00 00 DB 0,0,0,0 ; (MODES 9 & A)
-----
; READ_AC_CURRENT
; THIS ROUTINE READS THE ATTRIBUTE AND CHARACTER AT THE
; CURRENT CURSOR POSITION AND RETURNS THEM TO THE CALLER
; INPUT
; (AH) = CURRENT CRT MODE
; (BH) = DISPLAY PAGE ( ALPHA MODES ONLY )
; (DS) = DATA SEGMENT
; (ES) = REGEN SEGMENT
; OUTPUT
; (AL) = CHAR READ
; (AH) = ATTRIBUTE READ
-----
ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA,ES:DATA
FOE4 READ_AC_CURRENT PROC NEAR
FOE4 80 FC 04 CMP AH,4 ; IS THIS GRAPHICS?
FOE7 72 03 JC C60
FOE9 E9 F531 R JMP GRAPHICS_READ
FOEC C60: ; READ_AC_CONTINUE
FOEC EB F0F7 R CALL FIND_POSITION
FOEF 8B F3 MOV SI,BX ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING IN SI
FOF1 06 F1 PUSH ES
FOF2 1F POP DS ; GET SEGMENT FOR QUICK ACCESS
FOF3 AD LODSW ; GET THE CHAR/ATTR
FOF4 E9 OF70 R JMP VIDEO_RETURN
FOF7 READ_AC_CURRENT ENDP
FOF7 FIND_POSITION PROC NEAR
FOF7 8A CF MOV CL,BH ; DISPLAY PAGE TO CX
FOF9 32 ED XOR CH,CH
FOFB 8B F1 MOV SI,CX ; MOVE TO SI FOR INDEX
FOFD 01 E6 SAL SI,1 ; * 2 FOR WORD OFFSET
FOFF 8B 84 0050 R MOV AX,[SI+ OFFSET CURSOR_POSN] ; GET ROW/COLUMN OF
; THAT PAGE
F103 33 DB XOR BX,BX ; SET START ADDRESS TO ZERO
F105 E3 06 JCXZ C62 ; NO_PAGE
F107 C61: ADD BX,CRT_LEN ; PAGE_LOOP
F107 03 1E 004C R LOOP C61 ; LENGTH OF BUFFER
F10B E2 FA C62: ; NO_PAGE
F10D E8 E5C2 R CALL POSITION ; DETERMINE LOCATION IN REGEN
F110 03 DB ADD BX,AX ; ADD TO START OF REGEN
F112 C3 RET
F113 FIND_POSITION ENDP
-----
; WRITE_AC_CURRENT
; THIS ROUTINE WRITES THE ATTRIBUTE AND CHARACTER AT
; THE CURRENT CURSOR POSITION
; INPUT
; (AH) = CURRENT CRT MODE
; (BH) = DISPLAY PAGE
; (CX) = COUNT OF CHARACTERS TO WRITE
; (AL) = CHAR TO WRITE
; (BL) = ATTRIBUTE OF CHAR TO WRITE
; (DS) = DATA SEGMENT
; (ES) = REGEN SEGMENT
; OUTPUT
; NONE
-----
F113 WRITE_AC_CURRENT PROC NEAR
F113 80 FC 04 CMP AH,4 ; IS THIS GRAPHICS?
F116 72 03 JC C63
F118 E9 F3F1 R JMP GRAPHICS_WRITE
F11B C63: ; WRITE_AC_CONTINUE
F11B 8A E3 MOV AH,BL ; GET ATTRIBUTE TO AH
F11D 50 PUSH AX ; SAVE ON STACK
F11E 51 PUSH CX ; SAVE WRITE COUNT
F11F E8 F0F7 R CALL FIND_POSITION
F122 8B FB MOV DI,BX ; ADDRESS TO DI REGISTER
F124 59 POP CX ; WRITE COUNT
F125 58 POP AX ; CHARACTER IN AX REG
F126 AB C64: STOSW ; WRITE_LOOP
F127 E2 FD LOOP C64 ; AS MANY TIMES AS REQUESTED
F129 E9 OF70 R JMP VIDEO_RETURN
F12C WRITE_AC_CURRENT ENDP

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-----
WRITE_C_CURRENT
; THIS ROUTINE WRITES THE CHARACTER AT
; THE CURRENT CURSOR POSITION, ATTRIBUTE UNCHANGED
; INPUT
; (AH) = CURRENT CRT MODE
; (BH) = DISPLAY PAGE
; (CX) = COUNT OF CHARACTERS TO WRITE
; (AL) = CHAR TO WRITE
; (DS) = DATA SEGMENT
; (ES) = REGEN SEGMENT
; OUTPUT
; NONE
-----
F12C WRITE_C_CURRENT PROC NEAR
F12C CMP AH,4 ; IS THIS GRAPHICS?
F12F JC C65
F131 JMP GRAPHICS_WRITE
F134 C65: PUSH AX ; SAVE ON STACK
F135 PUSH CX ; SAVE WRITE COUNT
F136 CALL FIND_POSITION
F139 MOV DI,BX ; ADDRESS TO DI
F13B POP CX ; WRITE COUNT
F13C POP BX ; BL HAS CHAR TO WRITE
F13D C66: WRITE LOOP
F13D MOV AL,BL ; RECOVER CHAR
F13F STOSB ; PUT THE CHAR/ATTR
F140 INC DI ; BUMP POINTER PAST ATTRIBUTE
F141 LOOP C66 ; AS MANY TIMES AS REQUESTED
F143 JMP VIDEO_RETURN
F146 WRITE_C_CURRENT ENDP
-----
; READ DOT -- WRITE DOT
; THESE ROUTINES WILL WRITE A DOT, OR READ THE
; DOT AT THE INDICATED LOCATION
; ENTRY --
; DX = ROW (0-199) (THE ACTUAL VALUE DEPENDS ON THE MODE)
; CX = COLUMN ( 0-639) ( THE VALUES ARE NOT RANGE CHECKED )
; AL = DOT VALUE TO WRITE ( 1,2 OR 4 BITS DEPENDING ON MODE,
; REQ'D FOR WRITE DOT ONLY, RIGHT JUSTIFIED)
; BIT 7 OF AL = 1 INDICATES XOR THE VALUE INTO THE LOCATION
; DS = DATA SEGMENT
; ES = REGEN SEGMENT
; EXIT
; AL = DOT VALUE READ, RIGHT JUSTIFIED, READ ONLY
-----
ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA,ES:DATA
F146 READ_DOT
F146 CMP CRT_MODE,OAH ; 640X200 4 COLOR?
F14B JE READ_ODD ; YES, HANDLE SEPARATELY
F14D CALL C72 ; DETERMINE BYTE POSITION OF DOT
F150 MOV AL,ES:[SI] ; GET THE BYTE
F153 AND AL,AH ; MASK OFF THE OTHER BITS IN THE
; BYTE
F155 SHL AL,CL ; LEFT JUSTIFY THE VALUE
F157 MOV CL,DH ; GET NUMBER OF BITS IN RESULT
F159 ROL AL,CL ; RIGHT JUSTIFY THE RESULT
F15B JMP VIDEO_RETURN ; RETURN FROM VIDEO IO
; IN 640X200 4 COLOR MODE, THE 2 COLOR BITS (C1,C0) ARE DIFFERENT
; THAN OTHER MODES. C0 IS IN THE EVEN BYTE, C1 IS IN THE FOLLOWING
; ODD BYTE - BOTH AT THE SAME BIT POSITION WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE
; BYTES.
F15E READ_ODD:
F15E CALL C72 ; DETERMINE POSITION OF DOT
F161 PUSH DX ; SAVE INFO
F162 PUSH CX
F163 PUSH AX
F164 MOV AL,ES:[SI+1] ; GET C1 COLOR BIT FROM ODD BYTE
F168 AND AL,AH ; MASK OFF OTHER BITS
F16A SHL AL,CL ; LEFT JUSTIFY THE VALUE
F16C MOV CL,DH ; GET NUMBER OF BITS IN RESULT
F16E INC CL
F170 ROL AL,CL ; RIGHT JUSTIFY THE RESULT
F172 MOV BX,AX ; SAVE IN BX REG
F174 POP AX ; RESTORE POSITION INFO
F175 POP CX
F176 POP DX
F177 MOV AL,ES:[SI] ; GET C0 COLOR BIT FROM EVEN BYTE
F17A AND AL,AH ; MASK OFF OTHER BITS
F17C SHL AL,CL ; LEFT JUSTIFY THE VALUE
F17E MOV CL,DH ; GET NUMBER OF BITS IN RESULT
F180 ROL AL,CL ; RIGHT JUSTIFY THE RESULT
F182 OR AL,BL ; COMBINE C1 & C0
F184 JMP VIDEO_RETURN

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F187          READ_DOT          ENDP
F187          WRITE_DOT        PROC    NEAR
F187 51          PUSH          CX          ; SAVE COL
F188 52          PUSH          DX          ; SAVE ROW
F189 50          PUSH          AX          ; SAVE DOT VALUE
F18A 50          PUSH          AX          ; TWICE
F18B EB F1D9 R   CALL          C72          ; DETERMINE BYTE POSITION OF THE
; DOT
F18E D2 EB          SHR          AL,CL     ; SHIFT TO SET UP THE BITS FOR
; OUTPUT
F190 22 C4          AND          AL,AH     ; STRIP OFF THE OTHER BITS
F192 26: 8A 0C      MOV          CL,ES:[SI]   ; GET THE CURRENT BYTE
F195 5B          POP           BX          ; RECOVER XOR FLAG
F196 F6 C3 80      TEST        BL,80H      ; IS IT ON
F199 75 36          JNZ         C70          ; YES, XOR THE DOT
F19B F6 D4          NOT           AH          ; SET THE MASK TO REMOVE THE
; INDICATED BITS
F19D 22 CC          AND          CL,AH     ;
F19F 0A C1          OR           AL,CL     ; OR IN THE NEW VALUE OF THOSE BITS
F1A1          C67:          FINISH_DOT
F1A1 26: 8B 04      MOV          ES:[SI],AL   ; RESTORE THE BYTE IN MEMORY
F1A4 5B          POP           AX          ;
F1A5 5A          POP           DX          ; RECOVER ROW
F1A6 59          POP           CX          ; RECOVER COL
F1A7 80 3E 0049 R 0A CMP          CRT_MODE,0AH ; 640X200 4 COLOR?
F1AC 75 20          JNE         C69          ; NO, JUMP
F1AE 50          PUSH          AX          ; SAVE DOT VALUE
F1AF 50          PUSH          AX          ; TWICE
F1B0 D0 EB          SHR          AL,1       ; SHIFT c1 BIT INTO c0 POSITION
F1B2 EB F1D9 R   CALL          C72          ; DETERMINE BYTE POSITION OF THE
; DOT
F1B5 D2 EB          SHR          AL,CL     ; SHIFT TO SET UP THE BITS FOR
; OUTPUT
F1B7 22 C4          AND          AL,AH     ; STRIP OFF THE OTHER BITS
F1B9 26: 8A 4C 01    MOV          CL,ES:[SI+1] ; GET THE CURRENT BYTE
F1BD 5B          POP           BX          ; RECOVER XOR FLAG
F1BE F6 C3 80      TEST        BL,80H      ; IS IT ON
F1C1 75 12          JNZ         C71          ; YES, XOR THE DOT
F1C3 F6 D4          NOT           AH          ; SET THE MASK TO REMOVE THE
; INDICATED BITS
F1C5 22 CC          AND          CL,AH     ;
F1C7 0A C1          OR           AL,CL     ; OR IN THE NEW VALUE OF THOSE BITS
F1C9          C68:          FINISH_DOT
F1C9 26: 8B 44 01    MOV          ES:[SI+1],AL ; RESTORE THE BYTE IN MEMORY
F1CD 5B          POP           AX          ;
F1CE E9 0F70 R     JMP          C69:VIDEO_RETURN ; RETURN FROM VIDEO IO
F1D1          C70:          XOR_DOT
F1D1 32 C1          XOR          AL,CL     ; EXCLUSIVE OR THE DOTS
F1D3 EB CC          JMP          C67          ; FINISH UP THE WRITING
F1D5          C71:          XOR_DOT
F1D5 32 C1          XOR          AL,CL     ; EXCLUSIVE OR THE DOTS
F1D7 EB F0          JMP          C68          ; FINISH UP THE WRITING
F1D9          WRITE_DOT        ENDP
;-----
; THIS SUBROUTINE DETERMINES THE REGEN BYTE LOCATION OF THE
; INDICATED ROW COLUMN VALUE IN GRAPHICS MODE.
; ENTRY --
; DX = ROW VALUE (0-199)
; CX = COLUMN VALUE (0-639)
; EXIT --
; SI = OFFSET INTO REGEN BUFFER FOR BYTE OF INTEREST
; AH = MASK TO STRIP OFF THE BITS OF INTEREST
; CL = BITS TO SHIFT TO RIGHT JUSTIFY THE MASK IN AH
; DH = # BITS IN RESULT
;-----
F1D9          C72:          PROC    NEAR
F1D9 53          PUSH          BX          ; SAVE BX DURING OPERATION
F1DA 50          PUSH          AX          ; WILL SAVE AL DURING OPERATION
;----- DETERMINE 1ST BYTE IN IDICATED ROW BY MULTIPLYING ROW VALUE
; BY 40( LOW BIT OF ROW DETERMINES EVEN/ODD, 80 BYTES/ROW
MOV          AL,40
F1DD 52          PUSH          DX          ; SAVE ROW VALUE
F1DE 80 E2 FE      AND          DL,0FEH    ; STRIP OFF ODD/EVEN BIT
F1E1 80 3E 0049 R 09 CMP          CRT_MODE,09H ; MODE USING 32K REGEN?
F1E6 72 03          JC          C73          ; NO, JUMP
F1E8 80 E2 FC      AND          DL,0FCH    ; STRIP OFF LOW 2 BITS
F1EB F6 E2          MUL          DL         ; AX HAS ADDRESS OF 1ST BYTE OF
; INDICATED ROW
F1ED 5A          POP           DX          ; RECOVER IT
F1EE F6 C2 01      TEST        DL,1       ; TEST FOR EVEN/ODD
F1F1 74 03          JZ          C74          ; JUMP IF EVEN ROW
F1F3 05 2000      ADD          AX,2000H   ; OFFSET TO LOCATION OF ODD ROWS
F1F6          C74:          EVEN_ROW
F1F6 80 3E 0049 R 09 CMP          CRT_MODE,09H ; MODE USING 32K REGEN?
F1FB 72 08          JC          C75          ; NO, JUMP
F1FD F6 C2 02      TEST        DL,2       ; TEST FOR ROW 2 OR ROW 3
F200 74 03          JZ          C75          ; JUMP IF ROW 0 OR 1
F202 05 4000      ADD          AX,4000H   ; OFFSET TO LOCATION OF ROW 2 OR 3
F205 8B F0          MOV          SI,AX      ; MOVE POINTER TO SI
F207 5B          POP           AX          ; RECOVER AL VALUE
F208 8B D1          MOV          DX,CX      ; COLUMN VALUE TO DX

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;----- DETERMINE GRAPHICS MODE CURRENTLY IN EFFECT
;SET UP THE REGISTERS ACCORDING TO THE MODE
;CH = MASK FOR LOW OF COLUMN ADDRESS ( 7/3/1 FOR HIGH/MED/LOW RES)
;CL = # OF ADDRESS BITS IN COLUMN VALUE ( 3/2/1 FOR H/M/L)
;BL = MASK TO SELECT BITS FROM POINTED BYTE (80H/COH/FOH FOR H/M/L)
;BH = NUMBER OF VALID BITS IN POINTED BYTE ( 1/2/4 FOR H/M/L)
F20A BB 02C0      MOV     BX,2C0H
F20D B9 0302      MOV     CX,302H      ; SET PARMs FOR MED RES
F210 80 3E 0049 R 04  CMP     CRT_MODE,4
F215 74 21        JE      C77          ; HANDLE IF MED RES
F217 80 3E 0049 R 05  CMP     CRT_MODE,5
F21C 74 1A        JE      C77          ; HANDLE IF MED RES
F21E BB 04F0      MOV     BX,4F0H
F221 B9 0101      MOV     CX,101H     ;SET PARMs FOR LOW RES
F224 80 3E 0049 R 0A  CMP     CRT_MODE,0AH
F229 74 07        JE      C76          ; HANDLE MODE A AS HIGH RES
F22B 80 3E 0049 R 06  CMP     CRT_MODE,6
F230 75 06        JNE     C77          ; HANDLE IF LOW RES
F232 BB 0180      MOV     BX,180H
F235 B9 0703      MOV     CX,703H     ; SET PARMs FOR HIGH RES
;----- DETERMINE BIT OFFSET IN BYTE FROM COLUMN MASK
C77: AND     CH,DL      ; ADDRESS OF PEL WITHIN BYTE TO CH
;----- DETERMINE BYTE OFFSET FOR THIS LOCATION IN COLUMN
SHR     DX,CL      ; SHIFT BY CORRECT AMOUNT
ADD     SI,DX      ; INCREMENT THE POINTER
C78: CMP     CRT_MODE,0AH ; 640X200 4 COLOR?
JNE     C78        ; NO, JUMP
ADD     SI,DX      ; INCREMENT THE POINTER
C78: MOV     DH,BH   ; GET THE # OF BITS IN RESULT TO DH
;----- MULTIPLY BH (VALID BITS IN BYTE) BY CH (BIT OFFSET)
SUB     CL,CH      ; ZERO INTO STORAGE LOCATION
C79: ROR     AL,1   ; LEFT JUSTIFY THE VALUE IN AL
; (FOR WRITE)
ADD     CL,CH      ; ADD IN THE BIT OFFSET VALUE
DEC     BH         ; LOOP CONTROL
JNZ     C79        ; ON EXIT, CL HAS SHIFT COUNT TO
; RESTORE BITS
MOV     AH,BL      ; GET MASK TO AH
SHR     AH,CL      ; MOVE THE MASK TO CORRECT
; LOCATION
POP     BX         ; RECOVER REG
RET                    ; RETURN WITH EVERYTHING SET UP
C72: ENDP
;-----
; SCROLL UP
; THIS ROUTINE SCROLLS UP THE INFORMATION ON THE CRT
; ENTRY
; CH,CL = UPPER LEFT CORNER OF REGION TO SCROLL
; DH,DL = LOWER RIGHT CORNER OF REGION TO SCROLL
; BOTH OF THE ABOVE ARE IN CHARACTER POSITIONS
; BH = FILL VALUE FOR BLANKED LINES
; AL = # LINES TO SCROLL (AL=0 MEANS BLANK THE ENTIRE FIELD)
; DS = DATA SEGMENT
; ES = REGEN SEGMENT
; EXIT
; NOTHING, THE SCREEN IS SCROLLED
;-----
F259 8A 0B      GRAPHICS_UP PROC NEAR
F259 BA 0B      MOV     BL,AL      ; SAVE LINE COUNT IN BL
F25B 8B C1      MOV     AX,CX      ; GET UPPER LEFT POSITION INTO AX REG
;----- USE CHARACTER SUBROUTINE FOR POSITIONING
;----- ADDRESS RETURNED IS MULTIPLIED BY 2 FROM CORRECT VALUE
F25D EB F72C R  CALL     GRAPH_POSN
F260 BB FB      MOV     DI,AX      ; SAVE RESULT AS DESTINATION
;----- ADDRESS
;----- DETERMINE SIZE OF WINDOW
F262 2B D1      SUB     DX,CX
F264 81 C2 0101 ADD     DX,101H   ; ADJUST VALUES
F268 D0 E6      SAL     DH,1      ; MULTIPLY # ROWS BY 4 SINCE 8 VERT
;----- DOTS/CHAR
;----- AND EVEN/ODD ROWS
F26A D0 E6      SAL     DH,1
;----- DETERMINE CRT MODE
F26C 80 3E 0049 R 06  CMP     CRT_MODE,6
F271 74 1D      JE      C80        ; TEST FOR HIGH RES
;----- FIND_SOURCE
;----- MEDIUM RES UP
F273 D0 E2      SAL     DL,1      ; # COLUMNS * 2, SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
F275 D1 E7      SAL     DI,1      ; OFFSET #2 SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
F277 80 3E 0049 R 04  CMP     CRT_MODE,4
F27C 74 12      JE      C80        ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RES
F27E 80 3E 0049 R 05  CMP     CRT_MODE,5
F283 74 09      JE      C80        ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RES
F285 80 3E 0049 R 0A  CMP     CRT_MODE,0AH
F28A 74 04      JE      C80        ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RES
;----- LOW RES UP
F28C D0 E2      SAL     DL,1      ; # COLUMNS * 2 AGAIN, SINCE 4
;----- BYTES/CHAR
F28E D1 E7      SAL     DI,1      ; OFFSET #2 AGAIN, SINCE 4
;----- BYTES/CHAR

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;----- DETERMINE THE SOURCE ADDRESS IN THE BUFFER
F290          C80:          FIND_SOURCE
F290 06          PUSH     ES          ; GET SEGMENTS BOTH POINTING TO
; REGEN

F291 1F          POP      DS
F292 2A ED       SUB      CH,CH          ; ZERO TO HIGH OF COUNT REG
F294 00 E3       SAL      BL,1          ; MULTIPLY NUMBER OF LINES BY 4
F296 00 E3       SAL      BL,1
F298 74 67       JZ      C86          ; IF ZERO, THEN BLANK ENTIRE FIELD
F29A 8A C3       MOV      AL,BL          ; GET NUMBER OF LINES IN AL
F29C 84 50       MOV      AH,80          ; 80 BYTES/ROW
F29E F6 E4       MUL      AH          ; DETERMINE OFFSET TO SOURCE
F2A0 8B F7       MOV      SI,D1          ; SET UP SOURCE
F2A2 03 F0       ADD      SI,AX          ; ADD IN OFFSET TO IT
F2A4 8A E6       MOV      AH,DH          ; NUMBER OF ROWS IN FIELD
F2A6 2A E3       SUB      AH,BL          ; DETERMINE NUMBER TO MOVE
;----- LOOP THROUGH, MOVING ONE ROW AT A TIME, BOTH EVEN AND ODD
; FIELDS
F2A8          C81:          ROW_LOOP
F2AB EB F3C7 R    CALL     C95          ; MOVE ONE ROW
F2AB 1E          PUSH     DS          ; SAVE DATA SEG
F2AC EB 138B R    CALL     D05          ; POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
F2AF 80 3E 0049 R 09 CMP     CRT_MODE,9    ; MODE USES 32K REGEN?
F2B4 1F          POP      DS          ; RESTORE DATA SEG
F2B5 72 15       JC      C82          ; NO, JUMP
F2B7 81 C6 2000  ADD     SI,2000H      ; ADJUST POINTERS
F2BB 81 C7 2000  ADD     DI,2000H
F2BF EB F3C7 R    CALL     C95          ; MOVE 2 MORE ROWS
F2C2 81 EE 3FB0  SUB     SI,4000H-80   ; BACK UP POINTERS
F2C6 81 EF 3FB0  SUB     DI,4000H-80
F2CA FE CC       DEC     AH          ; ADJUST COUNT
F2CC 81 EE 1FB0  SUB     SI,2000H-80   ; MOVE TO NEXT ROW
F2D0 81 EF 1FB0  SUB     DI,2000H-80
F2D4 FE CC       DEC     AH          ; NUMBER OF ROWS TO MOVE
F2D6 75 D0       JNZ    C81          ; CONTINUE TILL ALL MOVED
;----- FILL IN THE VACATED LINE(S)
F2D8          C83:          CLEAR_ENTRY
F2DB 8A C7       MOV     AL,BH          ; ATTRIBUTE TO FILL WITH
F2DA EB F3E0 R    CALL     C96          ; CLEAR THAT ROW
F2DD 1E          PUSH     DS          ; SAVE DATA SEG
F2DE EB 138B R    CALL     D05          ; POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
F2E1 80 3E 0049 R 09 CMP     CRT_MODE,9    ; MODE USES 32K REGEN?
F2E6 1F          POP      DS          ; RESTORE DATA SEG
F2E7 72 0D       JC      C85          ; NO, JUMP
F2E9 81 C7 2000  ADD     DI,2000H
F2ED EB F3E0 R    CALL     C96          ; CLEAR 2 MORE ROWS
F2F0 81 EF 3FB0  SUB     DI,4000H-80   ; BACK UP POINTERS
F2F4 FE CB       DEC     BL          ; ADJUST COUNT
F2F6 81 EF 1FB0  SUB     DI,2000H-80   ; POINT TO NEXT LINE
F2FA FE CB       DEC     BL          ; NUMBER OF LINES TO FILL
F2FC 75 DC       JNZ    C84          ; CLEAR_LOOP
F2FE E9 0F70 R    JMP     VIDEO_RETURN  ; EVERYTHING DONE
F301          C85:          BLANK_FIELD
F301 8A DE       MOV     BL,DH          ; SET BLANK COUNT TO EVERYTHING IN
; FIELD
F303 EB D3       JMP     C83          ; CLEAR THE FIELD
F305          C86:          GRAPHICS_UP
;-----
; SCROLL DOWN
; THIS ROUTINE SCROLLS DOWN THE INFORMATION ON THE CRT
; ENTRY --
; CH,CL = UPPER LEFT CORNER OF REGION TO SCROLL
; DH,DL = LOWER RIGHT CORNER OF REGION TO SCROLL
; BOTH OF THE ABOVE ARE IN CHARACTER POSITIONS
; BH = FILL VALUE FOR BLANKED LINES
; AL = # LINES TO SCROLL (AL=0 MEANS BLANK THE ENTIRE FIELD)
; DS = DATA SEGMENT
; ES = REGEN SEGMENT
; EXIT --
; NOTHING, THE SCREEN IS SCROLLED
;-----
F305          GRAPHICS_DOWN PROC NEAR
F305 FD          STD          ; SET DIRECTION
F306 8A D8       MOV     BL,AL          ; SAVE LINE COUNT IN BL
F308 8B C2       MOV     AX,DX          ; GET LOWER RIGHT POSITION INTO AX REG
;----- USE CHARACTER SUBROUTINE FOR POSITIONING
;----- ADDRESS RETURNED IS MULTIPLIED BY 2 FROM CORRECT VALUE
F30A EB F72C R    CALL     GRAPH_POSN
F30D 8B F8       MOV     DI,AX          ; SAVE RESULT AS DESTINATION
;----- ADDRESS
;----- DETERMINE SIZE OF WINDOW
F30F 2B D1       SUB     DX,CX          ; SET VALUES
F311 81 C2 0101 ADD     DX,0101H      ; ADJUST VALUES
F315 D0 E6       SAL     DH,1          ; MULTIPLY # ROWS BY 4 SINCE 8 VERT
;----- DOTS/CHAR
;----- AND EVEN/ODD ROWS
F317          SAL     DH,1          ; AND EVEN/ODD ROWS
;----- DETERMINE CRT MODE
F319 80 3E 0049 R 06 CMP     CRT_MODE,6    ; TEST FOR HIGH RES
F31E 74 22       JZ      C87          ; FIND_SOURCE_DOWN

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;----- MEDIUM RES DOWN
F320 D0 E2 SAL DL,1 ; # COLUMNS * 2, SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
; (OFFSET 0K)
F322 D1 E7 SAL D1,1 ; OFFSET #2 SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
F324 47 INC D1 ; POINT TO LAST BYTE
F325 80 3E 0049 R 04 CMP CRT_MODE,4 ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RES
F32A 74 16 JZ C87 ; FIND_SOURCE_DOWN
F32C 80 3E 0049 R 05 CMP CRT_MODE,5 ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RES
F331 74 0F JZ C87 ; FIND_SOURCE_DOWN
F333 80 3E 0049 R 0A CMP CRT_MODE,0AH ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RES
F337 74 08 JZ C87 ; FIND_SOURCE_DOWN
F33A 4F DEC C87
F33B D0 E2 SAL DL,1 ; # COLUMNS * 2 AGAIN, SINCE 4
; BYTES/CHAR (OFFSET 0K)
F33D D1 E7 SAL D1,1 ; OFFSET #2 AGAIN, SINCE 4
; BYTES/CHAR
F33F 83 C7 03 ADD D1,3 ; POINT TO LAST BYTE
;----- DETERMINE THE SOURCE ADDRESS IN THE BUFFER
F342 2A ED C87: SUB CH,CH ; FIND_SOURCE_DOWN
F344 8B 00F0 MOV AX,240 ; ZERO TO HIGH OF COUNT REG
; OFFSET TO LAST ROW OF PIXELS IF
; 16K REGEN
F347 80 3E 0049 R 09 CMP CRT_MODE,9 ; USING 32K REGEN?
F34C 72 03 JC C88 ; NO, JUMP
F34E 8B 00A0 MOV AX,160 ; OFFSET TO LAST ROW OF PIXELS IF
; 32K REGEN
F351 03 F8 C88: ADD DI,AX ; POINT TO LAST ROW OF PIXELS
F353 D0 E3 SAL BL,1 ; MULTIPLY NUMBER OF LINES BY 4
F355 D0 E3 SAL BL,1
F357 74 6A JZ C94 ; IF ZERO, THEN BLANK ENTIRE FIELD
F359 8A C3 MOV AL,BL ; GET NUMBER OF LINES IN AL
F35B 84 50 MOV AH,80 ; 80 BYTES/ROW
F35D F6 E4 MUL AH ; DETERMINE OFFSET TO SOURCE
F35F 8B F7 MOV SI,D1 ; SET UP SOURCE
F361 2B F0 SUB SI,AX ; SUBTRACT THE OFFSET
F363 8A E6 MOV AH,DH ; NUMBER OF ROWS IN FIELD
F365 2A E3 SUB AH,BL ; DETERMINE NUMBER TO MOVE
F367 06 PUSH ES ; BOTH SEGMENTS TO REGEN
F368 1F POP DS
;----- LOOP THROUGH, MOVING ONE ROW AT A TIME, BOTH EVEN AND ODD
; FIELDS
F369 C89: ; ROW_LOOP_DOWN
F369 EB F3C7 R CALL C95 ; MOVE ONE ROW
F36C 1E PUSH DS ; SAVE DATA SEG
F36D E9 138B R CALL D05 ; POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
F370 80 3E 0049 R 09 CMP CRT_MODE,9 ; MODE USES 32K REGEN?
F375 1F POP DS ; RESTORE DATA SEG
F376 72 15 JC C90 ; NO, JUMP
F378 81 C6 2000 ADD SI,2000H ; ADJUST POINTERS
F37C 81 C7 2000 ADD DI,2000H
F380 EB F3C7 R CALL C95 ; MOVE 2 MORE ROWS
F383 81 EE 4050 SUB SI,4000H+80 ; BACK UP POINTERS
F387 81 EF 4050 SUB DI,4000H+80
F38B FE CC DEC AH ; ADJUST COUNT
F38D 81 EE 2050 C90: SUB SI,2000H+80 ; MOVE TO NEXT ROW
F391 81 EF 2050 SUB DI,2000H+80
F395 FE CC DEC AH ; NUMBER OF ROWS TO MOVE
F397 75 D0 JNZ C89 ; CONTINUE TILL ALL MOVED
;----- FILL IN THE VACATED LINE(S)
F399 C91: ; CLEAR_ENTRY_DOWN
F399 8A C7 MOV AL,BH ; ATTRIBUTE TO FILL WITH
F39B C92: ; CLEAR_LOOP_DOWN
F39B E8 F3E0 R CALL C96 ; CLEAR A ROW
F39E 1E PUSH DS ; SAVE DATA SEG
F39F E9 138B R CALL D05 ; POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
F3A2 80 3E 0049 R 09 CMP CRT_MODE,9 ; MODE USES 32K REGEN?
F3A7 1F POP DS ; RESTORE DATA SEG
F3A8 72 0D JC C93 ; NO, JUMP
F3AA 81 C7 2000 ADD D1,2000H
F3AE E9 F3E0 R CALL C96 ; CLEAR 2 MORE ROWS
F3B1 81 EF 4050 SUB DI,4000H+80 ; BACK UP POINTERS
F3B5 FE CB DEC BL ; ADJUST COUNT
F3B7 81 EF 2050 C93: SUB DI,2000H+80 ; POINT TO NEXT LINE
F3BB FE CB DEC BL ; NUMBER OF LINES TO FILL
F3BD 75 DC JNZ C92 ; CLEAR_LOOP_DOWN
F3BF FC CLD ; RESET THE DIRECTION FLAG
F3C0 E9 0F70 R JMP VIDEO_RETURN ; EVERYTHING DONE
F3C3 C94: ; BLANK_FIELD_DOWN
F3C3 8A DE MOV BL,DH ; SET BLANK COUNT TO EVERYTHING IN
; FIELD
F3C5 EB D2 JMP C91 ; CLEAR THE FIELD
F3C7 GRAPHICS_DOWN ENDP
;----- ROUTINE TO MOVE ONE ROW OF INFORMATION
F3C7 C95: PROC NEAR
F3C7 8A CA MOV CL,DL ; NUMBER OF BYTES IN THE ROW
F3C9 56 PUSH SI
F3CA 57 PUSH DI ; SAVE POINTERS
F3CB F3 / A4 REP MOVSB ; MOVE THE EVEN FIELD
F3CD 5F POP DI
F3CE 5E POP SI
F3CF 81 C6 2000 ADD SI,2000H
F3D3 81 C7 2000 ADD DI,2000H ; POINT TO THE ODD FIELD
F3D7 56 PUSH SI
F3D8 57 PUSH DI ; SAVE THE POINTERS
F3D9 8A CA MOV CL,DL ; COUNT BACK
F3DB F3 / A4 REP MOVSB ; MOVE THE ODD FIELD
F3DD 5F POP DI
F3DE 5E POP SI ; POINTERS BACK
F3DF C3 RET ; RETURN TO CALLER
F3E0 C95: ENDP

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F456 E9 0F70 R      R705: JMP     VIDEO_RETURN
F459 26: 32 05      R8:   XOR     AL,ES:[DI]      ; EXCLUSIVE OR WITH CURRENT DATA
F45C AA             STOSB   ; STORE THE CODE POINT
F45D AC             LODSB   ; AGAIN FOR ODD FIELD
F45E 26: 32 85 1FFF  XOR     AL,ES:[DI+2000H-1]
F463 EB E0          JMP     R7      ; BACK TO MAINSTREAM
;----- MEDIUM RESOLUTION WRITE
F465              R9:   ; MED_RES_WRITE
F465 1F             POP     DS      ; RECOVER TABLE POINTER SEGMENT
F466 8A D3          MOV     DL,BL   ; SAVE HIGH COLOR BIT
F468 D1 E7          SAL     DI,1    ; OFFSET*2 SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
F46A EB F659 R      CALL    R40    ; EXPAND BL TO FULL WORD OF COLOR
F46D              R10:  ; MED_CHAR
F46D 57             PUSH   DI      ; SAVE REGEN POINTER
F46E 56             PUSH   SI      ; SAVE THE CODE POINTER
F46F B6 04          MOV     DH,4    ; NUMBER OF LOOPS
F471 EB F626 R      CALL    R35    ; DO FIRST 2 BYTES
F474 81 C7 2000    ADD     DI,2000H ; NEXT SPOT IN REGEN
F478 EB F626 R      CALL    R35    ; DO NEXT 2 BYTES
F47B 81 EF 1FB0    SUB     DI,2000H-80
F47F FE CE          DEC     DH
F481 75 EE          JNZ    R11     ; KEEP GOING
F483 5E             POP     SI      ; RECOVER CODE POINTER
F484 5F             POP     DI      ; RECOVER REGEN POINTER
F485 47             INC     DI      ; POINT TO NEXT CHAR POSITION
F486 47             INC     DI
F487 E2 E4          LOOP   R10     ; MORE TO WRITE
F489 EB CB          JMP     R705
;----- LOW RESOLUTION WRITE
F48B              R12:  ; LOW_RES_WRITE
F48B 1F             POP     DS      ; RECOVER TABLE POINTER SEGMENT
F48C 8A D3          MOV     DL,BL   ; SAVE HIGH COLOR BIT
F48E D1 E7          SAL     DI,1    ; OFFSET*4 SINCE 4 BYTES/CHAR
F490 D1 E7          SAL     DI,1
F492 EB F66E R      CALL    R42    ; EXPAND BL TO FULL WORD OF COLOR
F495              R13:  ; MED_CHAR
F495 57             PUSH   DI      ; SAVE REGEN POINTER
F496 56             PUSH   SI      ; SAVE THE CODE POINTER
F497 B6 04          MOV     DH,4    ; NUMBER OF LOOPS
F499 EB F645 R      CALL    R39    ; EXPAND DOT ROW IN REGEN
F49C 81 C7 2000    ADD     DI,2000H ; POINT TO NEXT REGEN ROW
F4A0 EB F645 R      CALL    R39    ; EXPAND DOT ROW IN REGEN
F4A3 1E             PUSH   DS      ; SAVE DS
F4A4 EB 138B R      CALL    DDS    ; POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
F4A7 80 3E 0049 R 09 CMP     CRT_MODE,09H ; USING 32K REGEN AREA?
F4AC 1F             POP     DS      ; RECOVER DS
F4AD 75 14          JNE    R15     ; JUMP IF 16K REGEN
F4AF 81 C7 2000    ADD     DI,2000H ; POINT TO NEXT REGEN ROW
F4B3 E9 F645 R      CALL    R39    ; EXPAND DOT ROW IN REGEN
F4B6 81 C7 2000    ADD     DI,2000H ; POINT TO NEXT REGEN ROW
F4BA EB F645 R      CALL    R39    ; EXPAND DOT ROW IN REGEN
F4BD 81 EF 3FB0    SUB     DI,4000H-80
F4C1 FE CE          DEC     DH
F4C3 81 EF 1FB0    SUB     DI,2000H-80 ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER TO NEXT ROW
F4C7 FE CE          DEC     DH
F4C9 75 CE          JNZ    R14     ; KEEP GOING
F4CB 5E             POP     SI      ; RECOVER CODE POINTER
F4CC 5F             POP     DI      ; RECOVER REGEN POINTER
F4CD 83 C7 04      ADD     DI,4    ; POINT TO NEXT CHAR POSITION
F4D0 E2 C3          LOOP   R13     ; MORE TO WRITE
F4D2 EB 82          JMP     R705
;----- 640X200 4 COLOR GRAPHICS WRITE
F4D4 1F             R16:  POP     DS      ; RECOVER TABLE SEGMENT POINTER
F4D5 8A D3          MOV     DL,BL   ; SAVE HIGH COLOR BIT
F4D7 D1 E7          SAL     DI,1    ; OFFSET*2 SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
; EXPAND LOW 2 COLOR BITS IN BL (c1c0)
; INTO BX (c0c0c0c0c0c0c0c1c1c1c1c1c1c1)
F4D9 33 C0          XOR     AX,AX
F4DB F6 C3 01      TEST   BL,1    ; c0 COLOR BIT ON?
F4DE 74 02          JZ     R17     ; NO, JUMP
F4E0 B4 FF          MOV     AH,OFFH ; YES, SET ALL c0 BITS ON
F4E2 F6 C3 02      TEST   BL,2    ; c1 COLOR BIT ON?
F4E5 74 02          JZ     R18     ; NO, JUMP
F4E7 B0 FF          MOV     AL,OFFH ; YES, SET ALL c1 BITS ON
F4E9 8B D8          MOV     BX,AX  ; COLOR MASK IN BX
F4EB              R17:  ;
F4EB 57             PUSH   DI      ; SAVE REGEN POINTER
F4EC 56             PUSH   SI      ; SAVE CODE POINT POINTER
F4ED B6 02          MOV     DH,2    ; SET LOOP COUNTER
F4EF EB F518 R      CALL    R21    ; DO FIRST DOT ROW
F4F2 81 C7 2000    ADD     DI,2000H ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER
F4F6 EB F518 R      CALL    R21    ; DO NEXT DOT ROW
F4F9 81 C7 2000    ADD     DI,2000H ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER
F4FD EB F518 R      CALL    R21    ; DO NEXT DOT ROW
F500 81 C7 2000    ADD     DI,2000H ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER
F504 EB F518 R      CALL    R21    ; DO NEXT DOT ROW
F507 81 EF 5F60    SUB     DI,6000H-160 ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER TO NEXT ROW
F50B FE CE          DEC     DH
F50D 75 E0          JNZ    R20     ; KEEP GOING
F50F 5E             POP     SI      ; RECOVER CODE POINT POINTER
F510 5F             POP     DI      ; RECOVER REGEN POINTER
F511 47             INC     DI      ; POINT TO NEXT CHARACTER
F512 47             INC     DI
F513 E2 D6          LOOP   R19     ; MORE TO WRITE
F515 E9 0F70 R      JMP     VIDEO_RETURN

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F518
F518 AC
F519 8A E0
F51B 23 C3
F51D F6 C2 80
F520 74 07
F522 26: 32 25
F525 26: 32 45 01
F529 26: 88 25
F52C 26: 88 45 01
F530 C3
F531
F531

R21 PROC NEAR
L005B
MOV AH, AL ; GET CODE POINT
AND AX, BX ; COPY INTO AH
TEST DI, 80H ; SET COLOR
JZ R22 ; XOR FUNCTION?
XOR AH, ES: [DI] ; NO. JUMP
XOR AL, ES: [DI+1] ; EXCLUSIVE OR WITH CURRENT DATA
R22: MOV ES: [DI], AH ; STORE IN REGEN BUFFER
MOV ES: [DI+1], AL
RET
R21 ENDP
GRAPHICS_WRITE ENDP
;-----
; GRAPHICS READ
;-----
GRAPHICS_READ PROC NEAR
CALL R59 ; CONVERTED TO OFFSET IN REGEN
MOV SI, AX ; SAVE IN SI
SUB SP, 8 ; ALLOCATE SPACE TO SAVE THE READ
; CODE POINT
MOV BP, SP ; POINTER TO SAVE AREA
;----- DETERMINE GRAPHICS MODES
PUSH ES
MOV DH, 4 ; NUMBER OF PASSES
CMP CRT_MODE, 6
JZ R23 ; HIGH RESOLUTION
CMP CRT_MODE, 4
JZ R28 ; MEDIUM RESOLUTION
CMP CRT_MODE, 5
JZ R29 ; MEDIUM RESOLUTION
CMP CRT_MODE, 0AH
JZ R28 ; MEDIUM RESOLUTION
JMP SHORT R25 ; LOW RESOLUTION
;----- HIGH RESOLUTION READ
;----- GET VALUES FROM REGEN BUFFER AND CONVERT TO CODE POINT
R23: POP DS ; POINT TO REGEN SEGMENT
R24: MOV AL, [SI] ; GET FIRST BYTE
MOV [BP], AL ; SAVE IN STORAGE AREA
INC BP ; NEXT LOCATION
MOV AL, [SI+2000H] ; GET LOWER REGION BYTE
MOV [BP], AL ; ADJUST AND STORE
INC BP
ADD SI, 80 ; POINTER INTO REGEN
DEC DH ; LOOP CONTROL
JNZ R24 ; DO IT SOME MORE
JMP SHORT R31 ; GO MATCH THE SAVED CODE POINTS
;----- LOW RESOLUTION READ
R25: POP DS ; POINT TO REGEN SEGMENT
SAL SI, 1 ; OFFSET*4 SINCE 4 BYTES/CHAR
SAL SI, 1
R26: CALL R55 ; GET 4 BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
; SINGLE SAVE
ADD SI, 2000H ; GOTO LOWER REGION
CALL R55 ; GET 4 BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
; SINGLE SAVE
;----- MEDIUM RESOLUTION READ
R28: POP DS ; MED_RES_READ
SAL SI, 1 ; POINT TO REGEN SEGMENT
CALL R50 ; OFFSET*2 SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
; GET PAIR BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
; SINGLE SAVE
ADD SI, 2000H ; GO TO LOWER REGION
CALL R50 ; GET THIS PAIR INTO SAVE
; SINGLE SAVE
PUSH DS ; SAVE DS
CALL DD5 ; POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
CMP CRT_MODE, 0AH ; DO WE HAVE A 32K REGEN AREA?
POP DS
JNE R27 ; NO, JUMP
ADD SI, 2000H ; GOTO LOWER REGION
CALL R55 ; GET 4 BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
; SINGLE SAVE
ADD SI, 2000H ; GOTO LOWER REGION
CALL R55 ; GET 4 BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
; SINGLE SAVE
SUB SI, 4000H-80 ; ADJUST POINTER
DEC DH
R27: SUB SI, 2000H-80 ; ADJUST POINTER BACK TO UPPER
DEC DH
R26: JNZ R26 ; DO IT SOME MORE
JMP SHORT R31 ; GO MATCH THE SAVED CODE POINTS
;----- MEDIUM RESOLUTION READ
R29: POP DS ; MED_RES_READ
SAL SI, 1 ; POINT TO REGEN SEGMENT
CALL R50 ; OFFSET*2 SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
; GET PAIR BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
; SINGLE SAVE
ADD SI, 2000H ; GO TO LOWER REGION
CALL R50 ; GET THIS PAIR INTO SAVE
; SINGLE SAVE
PUSH DS ; SAVE DS
CALL DD5 ; POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
CMP CRT_MODE, 0AH ; DO WE HAVE A 32K REGEN AREA?
POP DS
JNE R30 ; NO, JUMP
ADD SI, 2000H ; GOTO LOWER REGION
CALL R50 ; GET PAIR BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
; SINGLE SAVE
ADD SI, 2000H ; GOTO LOWER REGION
CALL R50 ; GET PAIR BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
; SINGLE SAVE
SUB SI, 4000H-80 ; ADJUST POINTER
DEC DH
R30: SUB SI, 2000H-80 ; ADJUST POINTER BACK INTO UPPER
DEC DH
JNZ R29 ; KEEP GOING UNTIL ALL 8 DONE

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;----- SAVE AREA HAS CHARACTER IN IT, MATCH IT
F5E2 33 C0 R31: XOR AX,AX ; FIND_CHAR
F5E2 33 C0 MOV DS,AX ;
F5E4 8E D8 ASSUME DS:ABS0 ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING TO VECTOR
F5E6 C4 3E 0110 R LES DI,CSET_PTR ; GET POINTER TO FIRST HALF
F5EA 83 ED 08 SUB BP,8 ; ADJUST POINTER TO BEGINNING OF
; SAVE AREA
F5ED 8B F5 MOV SI,BP ;
F5EF FC CLD ; ENSURE DIRECTION
F5F0 32 C0 XOR AL,AL ; CURRENT CODE POINT BEING MATCHED
F5F2 16 PUSH SS ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING TO STACK
F5F3 1F POP DS ; FOR THE STRING COMPARE
F5F4 BA 0080 MOV DX,128 ; NUMBER TO TEST AGAINST
F5F7 56 PUSH SI ; SAVE AREA POINTER
F5F8 57 PUSH DI ; SAVE CODE POINTER
F5F9 B9 0008 MOV CX,8 ; NUMBER OF BYTES TO MATCH
F5FC F3/ A6 REPE CMPSB ; COMPARE THE 8 BYTES
F5FE 5F POP DI ; RECOVER THE POINTERS
F5FF 5E POP SI ;
F600 74 1E JZ R34 ; IF ZERO FLAG SET, THEN MATCH
; OCCURRED
F602 FE C0 INC AL ; NO MATCH, MOVE ON TO NEXT
F604 83 C7 08 ADD DI,8 ; NEXT CODE POINT
F607 4A DEC DX ; LOOP CONTROL
F608 75 ED JNZ R33 ; DO ALL OF THEM
;----- CHAR NOT MATCHED, MIGHT BE IN SECOND HALF
F60A 0A C0 OR AL,AL ; AL<> 0 IF ONLY 1ST HALF SCANNED
F60C 74 12 JE R34 ; IF = 0, THEN ALL HAS BEEN SCANNED
F60E 2B C0 SUB AX,AX ;
F610 8E D8 MOV DS,AX ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING TO VECTOR
F612 C4 3E 007C R LES DI,EXT_PTR ; GET POINTER
F616 8C C0 MOV AX,ES ; SEE IF THE POINTER REALLY EXISTS
F618 0B C7 OR AX,DI ; IF ALL 0, THEN DOESN'T EXIST
F61A 74 04 JZ R34 ; NO SENSE LOOKING
F61C 80 80 MOV AL,128 ; ORIGIN FOR SECOND HALF
F61E EB D2 JMP R32 ; GO BACK AND TRY FOR IT
;----- ASSUME DS:DATA
F620 83 C4 08 ;----- CHARACTER IS FOUND ( AL=0 IF NOT FOUND )
R34: ADD SP,8 ; READJUST THE STACK, THROW AWAY
; WORK AREA
F623 E9 0F70 R JMP VIDEO_RETURN ; ALL DONE
F626 GRAPHICS_READ ENDP
;-----
F626 AC R35 PROC NEAR ;
F627 EB F67E R CALL LODSB ; GET CODE POINT
F62A 23 C3 AND AX,BX ; DOUBLE UP ALL THE BITS
; CONVERT THEM TO FOREGROUND COLOR
; ( 0 BACK )
F62C F6 C2 80 TEST DL,80H ; IS THIS XOR FUNCTION?
F627 74 07 JZ R37 ; NO, STORE IT IN AS IT IS
F631 26: 32 25 XOR AH,ES:[DI] ; DO FUNCTION WITH HALF
F634 26: 32 45 01 XOR AL,ES:[DI+1] ; AND WITH OTHER HALF
F638 26: 88 25 MOV ES:[DI],AH ; STORE FIRST BYTE
F63B 26: 88 45 01 MOV ES:[DI+1],AL ; STORE SECOND BYTE
F63F C3 RET ;
F640 R35 ENDP
;-----
F640 EB F6A0 R R38 PROC NEAR ;
F643 EB E5 CALL R45 ; QUAD UP THE LOW NIBBLE
F645 R38 JMP R36 ;
;-----
; EXPAND 1 DOT ROW OF A CHAR INTO 4 BYTES IN THE REGEN BUFFER
;-----
F645 AC R39 PROC NEAR ;
F646 50 LODSB ; GET CODE POINT
F647 51 PUSH AX ; SAVE
F648 B1 04 MOV CX,4 ;
F64A D2 E8 SHR AL,CL ; MOV HIGH NIBBLE TO LOW
F64C 59 POP CX ;
F64D EB F640 R CALL R38 ; EXPAND TO 2 BYTES & PUT IN REGEN
F650 58 POP AX ; RECOVER CODE POINT
F651 47 INC DI ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER
F652 47 INC DI ;
F653 EB F640 R CALL R38 ; EXPAND LOW NIBBLE & PUT IN REGEN
F656 4F DEC DI ; RESTORE REGEN POINTER
F657 4F DEC DI ;
F658 C3 RET ;
F659 R39 ENDP
;-----
; EXPAND_MED_COLOR
; THIS ROUTINE EXPANDS THE LOW 2 BITS IN BL TO
; FILL THE ENTIRE BX REGISTER
; ENTRY --
; BL = COLOR TO BE USED ( LOW 2 BITS )
; EXIT --
; BX = COLOR TO BE USED ( 8 REPLICATIONS OF THE 2 COLOR BITS )
;-----

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F659
F659 80 E3 03
F65C 8A C3
F65E 51
F65F 89 0003
F662 D0 E0
F664 D0 E0
F666 0A D8
F668 E2 F8
F66A 8A FB
F66C 59
F66D C3
F66E

R40 PROC NEAR
      AND BL,3 ; ISOLATE THE COLOR BITS
      MOV AL,BL ; COPY TO AL
      PUSH CX ; SAVE REGISTER
      MOV CX,3 ; NUMBER OF TIMES TO DO THIS
R41: SAL AL,1
      SAL AL,1 ; LEFT SHIFT BY 2
      OR BL,AL ; ANOTHER COLOR VERSION INTO BL
      LOOP R41 ; FILL ALL OF BL
      MOV BH,BL ; FILL UPPER PORTION
      POP CX ; REGISTER BACK
      RET ; ALL DONE
R40 ENDP
-----
; EXPAND_LOW_COLOR
; THIS ROUTINE EXPANDS THE LOW 4 BITS IN BL TO
; FILL THE ENTIRE BX REGISTER
; ENTRY --
; BL = COLOR TO BE USED ( LOW 4 BITS )
; EXIT --
; BX = COLOR TO BE USED ( 4 REPLICATIONS OF THE 4 COLOR BITS )
-----
F66E
F66E 51
F66F 80 E3 0F
F672 8A FB
F674 B1 04
F676 D2 E7
F678 0A FB

F67A 8A DF
F67C 59
F67D C3
F67E

R42 PROC NEAR
      PUSH CX
      AND BL,0FH ; ISOLATE THE COLOR BITS
      MOV BH,BL ; COPY TO BH
      MOV CL,4 ; MOVE TO HIGH NIBBLE
      SHL BH,CL ;
      OR BH,BL ; MAKE BYTE FROM HIGH AND LOW
      ; NIBBLES
      MOV BL,BH
      POP CX
      RET ; ALL DONE
R42 ENDP
-----
; EXPAND_BYTE
; THIS ROUTINE TAKES THE BYTE IN AL AND DOUBLES ALL
; OF THE BITS, TURNING THE 8 BITS INTO 16 BITS.
; THE RESULT IS LEFT IN AX
-----
F67E
F67E 52
F67F 51
F680 53
F681 28 D2
F683 89 0001
F685 8B D8
F688 23 D9
F68A 0B D3
F68C D1 E0
F68E D1 E1
F690 8B D8
F692 23 D9
F694 0B D3
F696 D1 E1

F698 73 EC

F69A 8B C2
F69C 58
F69D 59
F69E 5A
F69F C3
F6A0

R43 PROC NEAR
      PUSH DX ; SAVE REGISTERS
      PUSH CX
      PUSH BX
      SUB DX,DX ; RESULT REGISTER
      MOV CX,1 ; MASK REGISTER
      MOV AX,AX ; BASE INTO TEMP
R44: AND BX,CX ; USE MASK TO EXTRACT A BIT
      OR DX,BX ; PUT INTO RESULT REGISTER
      SHL AX,1
      SHL CX,1 ; SHIFT BASE AND MASK BY 1
      MOV BX,AX ; BASE TO TEMP
      AND BX,CX ; EXTRACT THE SAME BIT
      OR DX,BX ; PUT INTO RESULT
      SHL CX,1 ; SHIFT ONLY MASK NOW, MOVING TO
      ; NEXT BASE
      JNC R44 ; USE MASK BIT COMING OUT TO
      ; TERMINATE
      MOV AX,DX ; RESULT TO PARM REGISTER
      POP BX
      POP CX ; RECOVER REGISTERS
      POP DX
      RET ; ALL DONE
R43 ENDP
-----
; EXPAND_NIBBLE
; THIS ROUTINE TAKES THE LOW NIBBLE IN AL AND QUADS ALL
; OF THE BITS, TURNING THE 4 BITS INTO 16 BITS.
; THE RESULT IS LEFT IN AX
-----
F6A0
F6A0 52
F6A1 33 D2
F6A3 A8 08
F6A5 74 03
F6A7 80 CE F0
F6AA AB 04
F6AC 74 03
F6AE 80 CE 0F
F6B1 A8 02
F6B3 74 03
F6B5 80 CA F0
F6B8 AB 01
F6BA 74 03
F6BC 80 CA 0F
F6BF 8B C2
F6C1 5A
F6C2 C3
F6C3

R45 PROC NEAR
      PUSH DX ; SAVE REGISTERS
      XOR DX,DX ; RESULT REGISTER
      TEST AL,B
      JZ R46
      OR DH,OF0H
R46: TEST AL,4
      JZ R47
      OR DH,0FH
R47: TEST AL,2
      JZ R48
      OR DL,0F0H
R48: TEST AL,1
      JZ R49
      OR DL,0FH
R49: MOV AX,DX ; RESULT TO PARM REGISTER
      POP DX ; RECOVER REGISTERS
      RET ; ALL DONE
R45 ENDP

```

```

-----
; MED_READ_BYTE
; THIS ROUTINE WILL TAKE 2 BYTES FROM THE REGEN BUFFER,
; COMPARE AGAINST THE CURRENT FOREGROUND COLOR, AND PLACE
; THE CORRESPONDING ON/OFF BIT PATTERN INTO THE CURRENT
; POSITION IN THE SAVE AREA
; ENTRY --
; SI,DS = POINTER TO REGEN AREA OF INTEREST
; BX = EXPANDED FOREGROUND COLOR
; BP = POINTER TO SAVE AREA
; EXIT --
; BP IS INCREMENT AFTER SAVE
-----
F6C3          R50  PROC   NEAR
F6C3  BA 24      MOV   AH,[SI]      ; GET FIRST BYTE
F6C5  8A 44 01   MOV   AL,[SI+1]    ; GET SECOND BYTE
F6C8  1E         PUSH  DS      ; SAVE DS
F6C9  E8 13BB R  CALL  DDS      ; POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
F6CC  80 3E 0049 R 0A  CMP   CRT_MODE,0AH ; IN 640X200 4 COLOR MODE?
F6D1  1F        POP   DS      ; RESTORE REGEN SEG
F6D2  75 11      JNE   R52      ; NO, JUMP
; IN 640X200 4 COLOR MODE, ALL THE C0 BITS ARE IN ONE BYTE, AND ALL
; THE C1 BITS ARE IN THE NEXT BYTE. HERE WE CHANGE THEM BACK TO
; NORMAL c1c0 ADJACENT PAIRS.
F6D4  53        PUSH  BX      ; SAVE REG
F6D5  B9 0008    MOV   CX,8      ; SET LOOP COUNTER
F6D8  D0 FC      SAR   AH,1      ; C0 BIT INTO CARRY
F6DA  D1 DB      RCR   BX,1      ; AND INTO BX
F6DC  D0 F8      SAR   AL,1      ; c1 BIT INTO CARRY
F6DE  D1 DB      RCR   BX,1      ; AND INTO BX
F6E0  E2 F6     LOOP  R51      ; REPEAT
F6E2  8B C3     MOV   AX,BX     ; RESULT INTO AX
F6E4  5B        POP   BX      ; RESTORE BX
F6E5  B9 C000    MOV   CX,0C000H ; 2 BIT MASK TO TEST THE ENTRIES
F6E8  32 D2     XOR   DL,DL     ; RESULT REGISTER
F6EA  85 C1     TEST  AX,CX     ; IS THIS SECTION BACKGROUND?
F6EC  74 01     JZ    R54      ; IF ZERO, IT IS BACKGROUND
F6EE  F9       STC                    ; WASN'T, SO SET CARRY
F6EF  D0 D2     RCL   DL,1      ; MOVE THAT BIT INTO THE RESULT
F6F1  D1 E9     SHR   CX,1      ;
F6F3  D1 E9     SHR   CX,1      ; MOVE THE MASK TO THE RIGHT BY 2
; BITS
F6F5  73 F3     JNC   R53      ; DO IT AGAIN IF MASK DIDN'T FALL
; OUT
F6F7  8B 56 00   MOV   [BP],DL   ; STORE RESULT IN SAVE AREA
F6FA  45        INC   BP      ; ADJUST POINTER
F6FB  C3       RET                    ; ALL DONE
F6FC          R50  ENDP
-----
; LOW_READ_BYTE
; THIS ROUTINE WILL TAKE 4 BYTES FROM THE REGEN BUFFER,
; COMPARE FOR BACKGROUND COLOR, AND PLACE
; THE CORRESPONDING ON/OFF BIT PATTERN INTO THE CURRENT
; POSITION IN THE SAVE AREA
; ENTRY --
; SI,DS = POINTER TO REGEN AREA OF INTEREST
; BP = POINTER TO SAVE AREA
; EXIT --
; BP IS INCREMENT AFTER SAVE
-----
F6FC          R55  PROC   NEAR
F6FC  8A 24      MOV   AH,[SI]      ; GET FIRST 2 BYTES
F6FE  8A 44 01   MOV   AL,[SI+1]    ;
F701  32 D2     XOR   DL,DL
F703  E8 F714 R  CALL  R56      ; BUILD HIGH NIBBLE
F706  8A 64 02   MOV   AH,[SI+2]    ; GET SECOND 2 BYTES
F709  8A 44 03   MOV   AL,[SI+3]    ;
F70C  E8 F714 R  CALL  R56      ; BUILD LOW NIBBLE
F70F  8B 56 00   MOV   [BP],DL     ; STORE RESULT IN SAVE AREA
F712  45        INC   BP      ; ADJUST POINTER
F713  C3       RET                    ;
F714          R55  ENDP
F714          R56  PROC   NEAR
F714  B9 F000    MOV   CX,0F000H   ; 4 BIT MASK TO TEST THE ENTRIES
F717  85 C1     TEST  AX,CX     ; IS THIS SECTION BACKGROUND?
F719  74 01     JZ    R58      ; IF ZERO, IT IS BACKGROUND
F71B  F9       STC                    ; WASN'T, SO SET CARRY
F71C  D0 D2     RCL   DL,1      ; MOVE THAT BIT INTO RESULT
F71E  D1 E9     SHR   CX,1      ; MOVE MASK RIGH 4 BITS
F722  D1 E9     SHR   CX,1      ;
F724  D1 E9     SHR   CX,1      ;
F726  73 EF     JNC   R57      ; DO IT AGAIN IF MASK DID'T FALL OUT
F728  C3       RET                    ;
F729          R56  ENDP

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```

F729
F729 A1 0050 R
F72C
F72C 53
F72D 8B DB
F72F 8A C4
F731 F6 26 004A R
F735 80 3E 0049 R 09
F73A 73 02
F73C D1 E0
F73E D1 E0
F740 2A FF
F742 03 C3
F744 5B
F745 C3
F746

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```

;-----
; V4_POSITION
; THIS ROUTINE TAKES THE CURSOR POSITION CONTAINED IN
; THE MEMORY LOCATION, AND CONVERTS IT INTO AN OFFSET
; INTO THE REGEN BUFFER, ASSUMING ONE BYTE/CHAR
; FOR MEDIUM RESOLUTION GRAPHICS, THE NUMBER MUST
; BE DOUBLED
; ENTRY -- NO REGISTERS, MEMORY LOCATION CURSOR_POSN IS USED
; EXIT--
; AX CONTAINS OFFSET INTO REGEN BUFFER
;-----

```

```

R59 PROC NEAR
MOV AX, CURSOR_POSN ; GET CURRENT CURSOR
GRAPH_POSN LABEL NEAR
PUSH BX ; SAVE REGISTER
MOV BX, AX ; SAVE A COPY OF CURRENT CURSOR
MOV AL, AH ; GET ROWS TO AL
MUL BYTE PTR CRT_COLS ; MULTIPLY BY BYTES/COLUMN
CMP CRT_MODE, 9 ; MODE USING 32K REGEN?
JNC R60 ; YES, JUMP
SHL AX, 1 ; MULTIPLY * 4 SINCE 4 ROWS/BYTE
R60: SUB BH, BH ; ISOLATE COLUMN VALUE
ADD AX, BX ; DETERMINE OFFSET
POP BX ; RECOVER POINTER
RET ; ALL DONE
R59 ENDP

```

```

;-----
; LIGHT PEN
; THIS ROUTINE TESTS THE LIGHT PEN SWITCH AND THE LIGHT
; PEN TRIGGER. IF BOTH ARE SET, THE LOCATION OF THE LIGHT
; PEN IS DETERMINED. OTHERWISE, A RETURN WITH NO INFORMATION
; IS MADE.
; ON EXIT:
; (AH) = 0 IF NO LIGHT PEN INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE
; BX, CX, DX ARE DESTROYED
; (AH) = 1 IF LIGHT PEN IS AVAILABLE
; (DH, DL) = ROW, COLUMN OF CURRENT LIGHT PEN POSITION
; (CH) = RASTER POSITION
; (BX) = BEST GUESS AT PIXEL HORIZONTAL POSITION
;-----

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```

F746
F746 03 03 05 05 03 03
03 00 02 03 04

```

```

ASSUME CS:CODE, DS:DATA
;-----
SUBTRACT_TABLE
V1 LABEL BYTE
DB 3, 3, 5, 5, 3, 3, 3, 0, 2, 3, 4 ;

```

```

F751
F751 32 E4
F753 BA 03DA
F756 EC
F757 AB 04
F759 74 03
F75B E9 F803 R

```

```

READ_LPEN PROC NEAR
;----- WAIT FOR LIGHT PEN TO BE DEPRESSED
XOR AH, AH ; SET NO LIGHT PEN RETURN CODE
MOV DX, VGA_CTL ; GET ADDRESS OF VGA CONTROL REG
IN AL, DX ; GET STATUS REGISTER
TEST AL, 4 ; TEST LIGHT PEN SWITCH
JZ V7B ; NOT SET, RETURN
;----- NOW TEST FOR LIGHT PEN TRIGGER
V7B: TEST AL, 2 ; TEST LIGHT PEN TRIGGER
JNZ V7A ; RETURN WITHOUT RESETTING TRIGGER
JMP V7
;----- TRIGGER HAS BEEN SET, READ THE VALUE IN
V7A: MOV AH, 16 ; LIGHT PEN REGISTERS ON 6845
;----- INPUT REGS POINTED TO BY AH, AND CONVERT TO ROW COLUMN IN DX
MOV DX, ADDR_6845 ; ADDRESS REGISTER FOR 6845
MOV AL, AH ; REGISTER TO READ
OUT DX, AL ; SET IT UP
INC DX ; DATA REGISTER
IN AL, DX ; GET THE VALUE
MOV CH, AL ; SAVE IN CX
DEC DX ; ADDRESS REGISTER
INC AH
MOV AL, AH ; SECOND DATA REGISTER
OUT DX, AL
INC DX
IN AL, DX ; POINT TO DATA REGISTER
IN AL, DX ; GET SECOND DATA VALUE
MOV AH, CH ; AX HAS INPUT VALUE
;----- AX HAS THE VALUE READ IN FROM THE 6845

```

```

F765 B4 10
F767 8B 16 0063 R
F76B 8A C4
F76D EE
F76E 42
F76F EC
F770 8A E8
F772 4A
F773 FE C4
F775 8A C4
F777 EE
F778 42
F779 EC
F77A 8A E5
F77C 8A 1E 0049 R
F780 2A FF
F782 2E 8A 9F F746 R
F787 2B C3
F789 3D 0FA0
F78C 72 02
F78E 33 C0
F790 8B 1E 004E R
F794 D1 E0
F796 2B C3
F798 79 02
F79A 2B C0

```

```

MOV DX, ADDR_6845 ; ADDRESS REGISTER FOR 6845
MOV AL, AH ; REGISTER TO READ
OUT DX, AL ; SET IT UP
INC DX ; DATA REGISTER
IN AL, DX ; GET THE VALUE
MOV CH, AL ; SAVE IN CX
DEC DX ; ADDRESS REGISTER
INC AH
MOV AL, AH ; SECOND DATA REGISTER
OUT DX, AL
INC DX
IN AL, DX ; POINT TO DATA REGISTER
IN AL, DX ; GET SECOND DATA VALUE
MOV AH, CH ; AX HAS INPUT VALUE
;----- AX HAS THE VALUE READ IN FROM THE 6845
MOV BL, CRT_MODE
SUB BH, BH ; MODE VALUE TO BX
MOV BL, CS:V1[BX] ; DETERMINE AMOUNT TO SUBTRACT
SUB AX, BX ; TAKE IT AWAY
CMP AX, 4000 ; IN TOP OR BOTTOM BORDER?
JB V15 ; NO, OKAY
XOR AX, AX ; YES, SET TO ZERO
V15: MOV BX, CRT_START
SHR BX, 1
SUB AX, BX ; CONVERT TO CORRECT PAGE ORIGIN
JNS V2 ; IF POSITIVE, DETERMINE MODE
SUB AX, AX ; <0 PLAYS AS 0
;----- DETERMINE MODE OF OPERATION
V2: DETERMINE MODE
MOV CL, 3 ; SET #8 SHIFT COUNT
CMP CRT_MODE, 4 ; DETERMINE IF GRAPHICS OR ALPHA
JB V4 ; ALPHA_PEN
;----- GRAPHICS MODE
MOV DL, 40 ; DIVISOR FOR GRAPHICS
CMP CRT_MODE, 9 ; USING 32K REGEN?
JB V20 ; NO, JUMP
MOV DL, 80 ; YES, SET RIGHT DIVISOR
V20: DIV DL ; DETERMINE ROW(AL) AND COLUMN(AH)
; AL RANGE 0-99, AH RANGE 0-39

```

```

F79C
F79C B1 03
F79E 80 3E 0049 R 04
F7A3 72 4A
F7A5 B2 28
F7A7 80 3E 0049 R 09
F7AC 72 02
F7AE B2 50
F7B0 F6 F2

```

```

V2: DETERMINE MODE
MOV CL, 3 ; SET #8 SHIFT COUNT
CMP CRT_MODE, 4 ; DETERMINE IF GRAPHICS OR ALPHA
JB V4 ; ALPHA_PEN
;----- GRAPHICS MODE
MOV DL, 40 ; DIVISOR FOR GRAPHICS
CMP CRT_MODE, 9 ; USING 32K REGEN?
JB V20 ; NO, JUMP
MOV DL, 80 ; YES, SET RIGHT DIVISOR
V20: DIV DL ; DETERMINE ROW(AL) AND COLUMN(AH)
; AL RANGE 0-99, AH RANGE 0-39

```

```

;----- DETERMINE GRAPHIC ROW POSITION
F7B2 8A E8      MOV     CH,AL      ; SAVE ROW VALUE IN CH
F7B4 02 ED      ADD     CH,CH      ; *2 FOR EVEN/ODD FIELD
F7B6 80 3E 0049 R 09  CMP     CRT_MODE,9 ; USING 32K REGEN?
F7B8 72 06      JB      V21        ; NO, JUMP
F7BD 00 EC      SHR     AH,1      ; ADJUST ROW & COLUMN
F7BF 00 E0      SHL     AL,1
F7C1 02 ED      ADD     CH,CH      ; *4 FOR 4 SCAN LINES
F7C3 8A DC      MOV     BL,AH      ; COLUMN VALUE TO BX
F7C5 2A FF      SUB     BH,BH      ; MULTIPLY BY 8 FOR MEDIUM RES
F7C7 80 3E 0049 R 06  CMP     CRT_MODE,6 ; DETERMINE MEDIUM OR HIGH RES
F7CC 72 15      JB      V3         ; MODE 4 OR 5
F7CE 77 06      JA      V23        ; MODE 8, 9, OR A
F7D0 81 04      MOV     CL,4      ; SHIFT VALUE FOR HIGH RES
F7D2 00 E4      SAL     AH,1      ; COLUMN VALUE TIMES 2 FOR HIGH RES
F7D4 EB 0D      JMP     SHORT V3
F7D6 80 3E 0049 R 09  V23:  CMP     CRT_MODE,9 ; CHECK MODE
F7D8 77 F3      JA      V22        ; MODE A
F7DA 74 04      JE      V3         ; MODE 9
F7DF 81 02      MOV     CL,2      ; MODE 8 SHIFT VALUE
F7E1 00 EC      SHR     AH,1
F7E3
F7E3 03 E3      V3:    SHL     BX,CL      ; NOT_HIGH_RES
;----- DETERMINE ALPHA CHAR POSITION
;----- ALPHA MODE ON LIGHT PEN
F7E5 8A D4      MOV     DL,AH      ; COLUMN VALUE FOR RETURN
F7E7 8A F0      MOV     DH,AL      ; ROW VALUE
F7E9 00 EE      SHR     DH,1      ; DIVIDE BY 4
F7EB 00 EE      SHR     DH,1      ; FOR VALUE IN 0-24 RANGE
F7ED EB 12      JMP     SHORT V5
;----- ALPHA MODE ON LIGHT PEN
F7EF
F7EF F6 36 004A R   V4:    DIV     BYTE PTR CRT_COLS ; ALPHA_PEN
;----- DETERMINE ROW,COLUMN VALUE
F7F3 8A F0      MOV     DH,AL      ; ROWS TO DH
F7F5 8A D4      MOV     DH,AL      ; COLS TO DL
F7F7 D2 E0      SAL     AL,CL      ; MULTIPLY ROWS * 8
F7F9 8A EB      MOV     CH,AL      ; GET RASTER VALUE TO RETURN REG
F7FB 8A DC      MOV     BL,AH      ; COLUMN VALUE
F7FD 32 FF      XOR     BH,BH      ; TO BX
F7FF 03 E3      SAL     BX,CL
F801
F801 B4 01      V5:    MOV     AH,1
;----- INDICATE EVERYTHING SET
F803
F803 52      V6:    PUSH    DX          ; LIGHT_PEN_RETURN
F804 8B 16 0063 R  MOV     DX,ADDR_6845 ; GET BASE ADDRESS
F808 83 C2 07      ADD     DX,7         ; POINT TO RESET PARM
F80B EE      OUT     DX,AL        ; ADDRESS, NOT DATA, IS IMPORTANT
F80C 5A      POP     DX          ; RECOVER VALUE
F80D
F80D 5F      V7:    POP     D1
F80E 5E      POP     SI
F80F 1F      POP     DS          ; DISCARD SAVED BX,CX,DX
F810 1F      POP     DS
F811 1F      POP     DS
F812 1F      POP     DS
F813 07      POP     ES
F814 CF      IRET
F815
READ_LPEN      ENDP
;-----
; TEMPORARY INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE
; 1 THIS ROUTINE IS ALSO LEFT IN PLACE AFTER THE
; POWER ON DIAGNOSTICS TO SERVICE UNUSED
; INTERRUPT VECTORS. LOCATION 'INTR_FLAG' WILL
; CONTAIN EITHER: 1. LEVEL OF HARDWARE INT. THAT
; CAUSED CODE TO BE EXEC.
; 2. 'FF' FOR NON-HARDWARE INTERRUPTS THAT WERE
; EXECUTED ACCIDENTLY.
;-----
F815
D11  PROC    NEAR
      ASSUME DS:DATA
F815 1E      PUSH    DS
F816 50      PUSH    AX          ; SAVE REG AX CONTENTS
F817 EB 138B R  CALL    DDS
F81A 80 0B      MOV     AL,0BH      ; READ IN-SERVICE REG
F81C E6 20      OUT     INTA00,AL   ; (FIND OUT WHAT LEVEL BEING
F81E 90      NOP                    ; SERVICED)
F81F E4 20      IN     AL,INTA00    ; GET LEVEL
F821 8A E0      MOV     AH,AL      ; SAVE IT
F823 0A C4      OR     AL,AH        ; 0? (NO HARDWARE ISR ACTIVE)
F825 75 04      JNZ    HW_INT
F827 B4 FF      MOV     AH,OFFH
F829 EB 0A      JMP     SHORT SET_INTR_FLAG ; SET FLAG TO FF IF NON-HDWARE
F82B E4 21      HW_INT: IN     AL,INTA01 ; GET MASK VALUE
F82D 0A C4      OR     AL,AH        ; MASK OFF LVL BEING SERVICED
F82F E6 21      OUT     INTA01,AL
F831 80 20      MOV     AL,E0I
F833 E6 20      OUT     INTA00,AL
F835
SET_INTR_FLAG:
F835 88 26 0084 R  MOV     INTR_FLAG,AH ; SET FLAG
F839 58      POP     AX          ; RESTORE REG AX CONTENTS
F83A 1F      POP     DS
F83B FB      STI                    ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
F83C
DUMMY_RETURN:
F83C CF      IRET                ; NEED IRET FOR VECTOR TABLE
F83D
D11  ENDP

```

```

;--- INT 12 -----
; MEMORY_SIZE_DETERMINE
; INPUT
; NO REGISTERS
; THE MEMORY_SIZE VARIABLE IS SET DURING POWER ON DIAGNOSTICS
; OUTPUT
; (AX) = NUMBER OF CONTIGUOUS 1K BLOCKS OF MEMORY
;-----
; ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
; ORG OFB41H
F841
F841
F841 FB
F842 1E
F843 B8 ---- R
F846 BE DB
F848 A1 0013 R
F849 1F
F84C CF
F84D
MEMORY_SIZE_DETERMINE PROC FAR
; STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
; PUSH DS ; SAVE SEGMENT
; MOV AX,DATA ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING
; MOV DS,AX
; MOV AX,MEMORY_SIZE ; GET VALUE
; POP DS ; RECOVER SEGMENT
; IRET ; RETURN TO CALLER
MEMORY_SIZE_DETERMINE ENDP
;--- INT 11 -----
; EQUIPMENT_DETERMINATION
; THIS ROUTINE ATTEMPTS TO DETERMINE WHAT OPTIONAL
; DEVICES ARE ATTACHED TO THE SYSTEM.
; INPUT
; NO REGISTERS
; THE EQUIP_FLAG VARIABLE IS SET DURING THE POWER ON
; DIAGNOSTICS USING THE FOLLOWING HARDWARE ASSUMPTIONS:
; PORT 62 (0->3) = LOW ORDER BYTE OF EQUIPMENT
; PORT 3FA = INTERRUPT ID REGISTER OF 8250
; BITS 7-3 ARE ALWAYS 0
; PORT 37B = OUTPUT PORT OF PRINTER -- 8255 PORT THAT
; CAN BE READ AS WELL AS WRITTEN
; OUTPUT
; (AX) IS SET, BIT SIGNIFICANT, TO INDICATE ATTACHED I/O
; BIT 15,14 = NUMBER OF PRINTERS ATTACHED
; BIT 13 = 1 = SERIAL PRINTER ATTACHED
; BIT 12 = GAME I/O ATTACHED
; BIT 11,10,9 = NUMBER OF RS232 CARDS ATTACHED
; BIT 8 0 = DMA CHIP PRESENT ON SYSTEM, 1 = NO DMA ON SYSTEM
; BIT 7,6 = NUMBER OF DISKETTE DRIVES
; 00=1, 01=2, 10=3, 11=4 ONLY IF BIT 0 = 1
; BIT 5,4 = INITIAL VIDEO MODE
; 00 - UNUSED
; 01 - 40X25 BW USING COLOR CARD
; 10 - 80X25 BW USING COLOR CARD
; 11 - 80X25 BW USING BW CARD
; BIT 3,2 = PLANAR RAM SIZE (10=48K,11=64K)
; BIT 1 NOT USED
; BIT 0 = 1 (IPL DISKETTE INSTALLED)
; NO OTHER REGISTERS AFFECTED
;-----
; ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
; ORG OFB4DH
F84D
F84D
F84D FB
F84E 1E
F84F B8 ---- R
F852 BE DB
F854 A1 0010 R
F857 1F
F858 CF
F859
EQUIPMENT PROC FAR
; STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
; PUSH DS ; SAVE SEGMENT REGISTER
; MOV AX,DATA ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING
; MOV DS,AX
; MOV AX,EQUIP_FLAG ; GET THE CURRENT SETTINGS
; POP DS ; RECOVER SEGMENT
; IRET ; RETURN TO CALLER
EQUIPMENT ENDP
;--- INT 15 -----
; CASSETTE I/O
; (AH) = 0 TURN CASSETTE MOTOR ON
; (AH) = 1 TURN CASSETTE MOTOR OFF
; (AH) = 2 READ 1 OR MORE 256 BYTE BLOCKS FROM CASSETTE
; (ES,BX) = POINTER TO DATA BUFFER
; (CX) = COUNT OF BYTES TO READ
; ON EXIT
; (ES,BX) = POINTER TO LAST BYTE READ + 1
; (DX) = COUNT OF BYTES ACTUALLY READ
; (CY) = 0 IF NO ERROR OCCURRED
; = 1 IF ERROR OCCURRED
; (AH) = ERROR RETURN IF (CY)= 1
; = 01 IF CRC ERROR WAS DETECTED
; = 02 IF DATA TRANSITIONS ARE LOST
; = 04 IF NO DATA WAS FOUND
; (AH) = 3 WRITE 1 OR MORE 256 BYTE BLOCKS TO CASSETTE
; (ES,BX) = POINTER TO DATA BUFFER
; (CX) = COUNT OF BYTES TO WRITE
; ON EXIT
; (EX,BX) = POINTER TO LAST BYTE WRITTEN + 1
; (CX) = 0
; (AH) = ANY OTHER THAN ABOVE VALUES CAUSES (CY)= 1
; AND (AH)= 80 TO BE RETURNED (INVALID COMMAND).
;-----
; ASSUME DS:DATA, ES:NOTHING, SS:NOTHING, CS:CODE
; ORG OFB59H
F859
F859
F859 FB
F85A 1E
F85B E8 138B R
F85E 80 26 0071 R 7F
F863 EB F86A R
F866 1F
F867 CA 0002
F86A
F86A
CASSETTE_I0 PROC FAR
; STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
; PUSH DS ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING TO DATA
; CALL DDS
; AND BIOS_BREAK, 7FH ; MAKE SURE BREAK FLAG IS OFF
; CALL W1 ; CASSETTE_I0_COUNT
; POP DS
; RET 2 ; INTERRUPT RETURN
CASSETTE_I0 ENDP
W1 PROC NEAR

```

```

-----
PURPOSE:
; TO CALL APPROPRIATE ROUTINE DEPENDING ON REG AH
; AH          ROUTINE
-----
; 0          MOTOR_ON
; 1          MOTOR_OFF
; 2          READ CASSETTE_BLOCK
; 3          WRITE CASSETTE_BLOCK
-----
F86A 0A E4          OR      AH,AH          ; TURN ON MOTOR?
F86C 74 13          JZ      MOTOR_ON      ; YES, DO IT
F86E FE CC          DEC     AH            ; TURN OFF MOTOR?
F870 74 18          JZ      MOTOR_OFF     ; YES, DO IT
F872 FE CC          DEC     AH            ; READ CASSETTE BLOCK?
F874 74 1A          JZ      READ_BLOCK   ; YES, DO IT
F876 FE CC          DEC     AH            ; WRITE CASSETTE BLOCK?
F878 75 03          JNZ     W2           ; NOT DEFINED
F87A E9 F997 R     JMP     WRITE_BLOCK   ; YES, DO IT
F87D              W2:          MOV     AH,080H      ; COMMAND NOT DEFINED
F87D B4 80          MOV     AH,080H      ; ERROR, UNDEFINED OPERATION
F87F F9             STC                    ; ERROR FLAG
F880 C3            RET
F881              W1:          RET
F881              MOTOR_ON   PROC   NEAR
-----
PURPOSE:
; TO TURN ON CASSETTE MOTOR
-----
F881 E4 61          IN      AL,PORT_B     ; READ CASSETTE OUTPUT
F883 24 F7          AND     AL,NOT_08H    ; CLEAR BIT TO TURN ON MOTOR
F885 E6 61          OUT     PORT_B,AL     ; WRITE IT OUT
F887 2A E4          SUB     AH,AH         ; CLEAR AH
F889 C3            RET
F88A              MOTOR_ON   ENDP
F88A              MOTOR_OFF  PROC   NEAR
-----
PURPOSE:
; TO TURN CASSETTE MOTOR OFF
-----
F88A E4 61          IN      AL,PORT_B     ; READ CASSETTE OUTPUT
F88C 0C 08          OR      AL,08H       ; SET BIT TO TURN OFF
F88E EB F5          JMP     W3            ; WRITE IT, CLEAR ERROR, RETURN
F890              MOTOR_OFF  ENDP
F890              READ_BLOCK  PROC   NEAR
-----
PURPOSE:
; TO READ 1 OR MORE 256 BYTE BLOCKS FROM CASSETTE
; ON ENTRY:
; ES IS SEGMENT FOR MEMORY BUFFER (FOR COMPACT CODE)
; BX POINTS TO START OF MEMORY BUFFER
; CX CONTAINS NUMBER OF BYTES TO READ
; ON EXIT:
; BX POINTS 1 BYTE PAST LAST BYTE PUT IN MEM
; CX CONTAINS DECREMENTED BYTE COUNT
; DX CONTAINS NUMBER OF BYTES ACTUALLY READ
; CARRY FLAG IS CLEAR IF NO ERROR DETECTED
; CARRY FLAG IS SET IF CRC ERROR DETECTED
-----
F890 53             PUSH    BX            ; SAVE BX
F891 51             PUSH    CX            ; SAVE CX
F892 56             PUSH    SI            ; SAVE SI
F893 8E 0007       MOV     SI, 7         ; SET UP RETRY COUNT FOR LEADER
F896 EB FA50 R     CALL   BEGIN_OP     ; BEGIN BY STARTING MOTOR
F899              W4:          IN      AL,PORT_C     ; SEARCH FOR LEADER
F899 E4 62          AND     AL,010H      ; GET INITIAL VALUE
F89B 24 10          AND     AL,010H      ; MASK OFF EXTRANEIOUS BITS
F89D A2 006B R     MOV     LAST_VAL,AL  ; SAVE IN LOC LAST_VAL
F8A0 BA 3F7A       MOV     DX,16250     ; # OF TRANSITIONS TO LOOK FOR
F8A3              W5:          WAIT_FOR_EDGE
F8A3 F6 06 0071 R 80 TEST   BIOS_BREAK, 80H ; CHECK FOR BREAK KEY
F8A8 75 03          JNZ     W6A          ; JUMP IF NO BREAK KEY
; JUMP IF BREAK KEY HIT
F8AA 4A           DEC     DX            ;
F8AB 75 03          JNZ     W7           ; JUMP IF BEGINNING OF LEADER
F8AD E9 F92F R     JMP     W17          ; JUMP IF NO LEADER FOUND
F8B0 E8 F96F R     CALL   READ_HALF_BIT ; IGNORE FIRST EDGE
F8B3 E3 EE          JCXZ   W5            ; JUMP IF NO EDGE DETECTED
F8B5 BA 037B       MOV     DX,037BH     ; CHECK FOR HALF BITS
F8B8 B9 0200       MOV     CX,200H      ; MUST HAVE AT LEAST THIS MANY ONE
; SIZE PULSES BEFORE CHCKNG FOR
; SYNC BIT (0)
F8BB FA           CLI                    ; DISABLE INTERRUPTS
F8BC              W8:          SEARCH-LDR
F8BC F6 06 0071 R 80 TEST   BIOS_BREAK, 80H ; CHECK FOR BREAK KEY
F8C1 75 6C          JNZ     W17          ; JUMP IF BREAK KEY HIT
F8C3 51             PUSH    CX            ; SAVE REG CX
F8C4 E8 F96F R     CALL   READ_HALF_BIT ; GET PULSE WIDTH
F8C7 08 C9          OR      CX, CX        ; CHECK FOR TRANSITION
F8C9 59             POP     CX            ; RESTORE ONE BIT COUNTER
F8CA 74 CD          JZ      W4            ; JUMP IF NO TRANSITION
F8CC 3B D3          CMP     DX,BX         ; CHECK PULSE WIDTH
F8CE E3 04          JCXZ   W9            ; IF CX=0 THEN WE CAN LOOK
; FOR SYNC BIT (0)
F8D0 73 C7          JNC     W4            ; JUMP IF ZERO BIT (NOT GOOD
; LEADER)
F8D2 E2 E8          LOOP   W8            ; DEC CX AND READ ANOTHER HALF ONE
; BIT
F8D4              W9:          FIND-SYNC
F8D4 72 E6          JC      W8            ; JUMP IF ONE BIT (STILL LEADER)

```

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;----- A SYNCH BIT HAS BEEN FOUND.  READ SYN CHARACTER.
F8D6 E8 F96F R      CALL READ_HALF_BIT ; SKIP OTHER HALF OF SYNC BIT (0)
F8D9 E8 F941 R      CALL READ_BYTE ; READ SYNC BYTE
F8DC 3C 1E          CMP AL, 16H ; SYNCHRONIZATION CHARACTER
F8DE 75 49          JNE W16 ; JUMP IF BAD LEADER FOUND.
;----- GOOD CRC SO READ DATA BLOCK(S)
F8E0 5E            POP SI ; RESTORE REGS
F8E1 59            POP CX
F8E2 58            POP BX

;-----
; READ 1 OR MORE 256 BYTE BLOCKS FROM CASSETTE
; ON ENTRY:
; ES IS SEGMENT FOR MEMORY BUFFER (FOR COMPACT CODE)
; BX POINTS TO START OF MEMORY BUFFER
; CX CONTAINS NUMBER OF BYTES TO READ
; ON EXIT:
; BX POINTS 1 BYTE PAST LAST BYTE PUT IN MEM
; CX CONTAINS DECREMENTED BYTE COUNT
; DX CONTAINS NUMBER OF BYTES ACTUALLY READ
;-----
F8E3 51            PUSH CX ; SAVE BYTE COUNT
F8E4 ; W10: ; COME HERE BEFORE EACH
; ; 256 BYTE BLOCK IS READ
F8E4 C7 06 0069 R FFFF MOV CRC_REG, 0FFFFH ; INIT CRC REG
F8EA BA 0100        MOV DX, 256 ; SET DX TO DATA BLOCK SIZE
F8ED ; W11: ; RD_BLK
F8ED F6 06 0071 R 80 TEST B105_BREAK, 80H ; CHECK FOR BREAK KEY
F8F2 75 23          JNZ W13 ; JUMP IF BREAK KEY HIT
F8F4 E8 F941 R      CALL READ_BYTE ; READ BYTE FROM CASSETTE
F8F7 72 1E          JC W13 ; CY SET INDICATES NO DATA
; ; TRANSITIONS
F8F9 E3 05          JCXZ W12 ; IF WE'VE ALREADY REACHED
; ; END OF MEMORY BUFFER
; ; SKIP REST OF BLOCK
F8FB 26 88 07        MOV ES:[BX], AL ; STORE DATA BYTE AT BYTE PTR
F8FE 43             INC BX ; INC BUFFER PTR
F8FF 49             DEC CX ; DEC BYTE COUNTER
F900 ; W12: ; LOOP UNTIL DATA
F900 4A             DEC DX ; DEC BLOCK CNT
F901 7F EA          JG W11 ; RD_BLK
F903 E8 F941 R      CALL READ_BYTE ; NOW READ TWO CRC BYTES
F906 E8 F941 R      CALL READ_BYTE
F909 2A E4          SUB AH, AH ; CLEAR AH
F90B 81 3E 0069 R 100F CMP CRC_REG, 100FH ; IS THE CRC CORRECT?
F911 75 06          JNE W14 ; IF NOT EQUAL CRC IS BAD
F913 E3 06          JCXZ W15 ; IF BYTE COUNT IS ZERO
; ; THEN WE HAVE READ ENOUGH
; ; SO WE WILL EXIT
F915 EB CD          JMP W10 ; STILL MORE, SO READ ANOTHER BLOCK
F917 ; W13: ; MISSING-DATA
; ; NO DATA TRANSITIONS SO
F917 B4 01          MOV AH, 01H ; SET AH=02 TO INDICATE
; ; DATA TIMEOUT
F919 ; W14: ; BAD-CRC
F919 FE C4          INC AH ; EXIT EARLY ON ERROR
; ; SET AH=01 TO INDICATE CRC ERROR
F91B ; W15: ; RD-BLK-EX
F91B 5A             POP DX ; CALCULATE COUNT OF
F91C 2B D1          SUB DX, CX ; DATA BYTES ACTUALLY READ
; ; RETURN COUNT IN REG DX
F91E 50             PUSH AX ; SAVE AX (RET CODE)
F91F F6 C4 90        TEST AH, 90H ; CHECK FOR ERRORS
F922 75 13          JNZ W18 ; JUMP IF ERROR DETECTED
F924 E8 F941 R      CALL READ_BYTE ; READ TRAILER
F927 EB 0E          JMP SHORT W18 ; SKIP TO TURN OFF MOTOR
F929 ; W16: ; BAD-LEADER
F929 4E             DEC SI ; CHECK RETRIES
F92A 74 03          JZ W17 ; JUMP IF TOO MANY RETRIES
F92C E9 F899 R      JMP W4 ; JUMP IF NOT TOO MANY RETRIES
F92F ; W17: ; NO VALID DATA FOUND
;----- NO DATA FROM CASSETTE ERROR. I.E. TIMEOUT
;-----
F92F 5E            POP SI ; RESTORE REGS
F930 59            POP CX ; RESTORE REGS
F931 5B            POP BX
F932 2B D2          SUB DX, DX ; ZERO NUMBER OF BYTES READ
F934 B4 04          MOV AH, 04H ; TIME OUT ERROR (NO LEADER)
F936 50            PUSH AX
F937 ; W18: ; MOT-OFF
F937 FB            STI ; REENABLE INTERRUPTS
F938 E8 F88A R      CALL MOTOR_OFF ; TURN OFF MOTOR
F93B 58            POP AX ; RESTORE RETURN CODE
F93C 80 FC 01        CMP AH, 01H ; SET CARRY IF ERROR (AH>0)
F93F F5            CMC
F940 C3            RET ; FINISHED
F941 READ_BLOCK END

```

```

;-----
; PURPOSE:
; TO READ A BYTE FROM CASSETTE
; ON EXIT
; REG AL CONTAINS READ DATA BYTE
;-----
F941          READ_BYTE   PROC    NEAR
F941 53          PUSH     BX          ; SAVE REGS BX,CX
F942 51          PUSH     CX
F943 B1 08      MOV      CL,BH          ; SET BIT COUNTER FOR 8 BITS
F945          W19:    PUSH     CX          ; BYTE-ASM
F945 51          ; SAVE CX
;-----
; READ DATA BIT FROM CASSETTE
;-----
F946 E8 F96F R  CALL     READ_HALF_BIT   ; READ ONE PULSE
F949 E3 20      JXZ      W21          ; IF CX=0 THEN TIMEOUT
; BECAUSE OF NO DATA TRANSITIONS
F948 53          PUSH     BX          ; SAVE 1ST HALF BIT'S
; PULSE WIDTH (IN BX)
F94C E8 F96F R  CALL     READ_HALF_BIT   ; READ COMPLEMENTARY PULSE
F94F 58          POP      AX          ; COMPUTE DATA BIT
F950 E3 19      JXZ      W21          ; IF CX=0 THEN TIMEOUT DUE TO
; NO DATA TRANSITIONS
F952 03 D8      ADD      BX,AX          ; PERIOD
F954 81 FB 06F0 CMP     BX, 06F0H      ; CHECK FOR ZERO BIT
F958 F5          CMC          ; CARRY IS SET IF ONE BIT
F959 9F          LAHF         ; SAVE CARRY IN AH
F95A 59          POP      CX          ; RESTORE CX
; NOTE:
; MS BIT OF BYTE IS READ FIRST.
; REG CH IS SHIFTED LEFT WITH
; CARRY BEING INSERTED INTO LS
; BIT OF CH.
; AFTER ALL 8 BITS HAVE BEEN
; READ, THE MS BIT OF THE DATA
; BYTE WILL BE IN THE MS BIT OF
; REG CH
F958 D0 05      RCL      CH,1          ; ROTATE REG CH LEFT WITH CARRY TO
; LS BIT OF REG CH
F95D 9E          SAHF         ; RESTORE CARRY FOR CRC ROUTINE
F95E E8 FA3C R  CALL     CRC_GEN        ; GENERATE CRC FOR BIT
F961 FE C9      DEC      CL          ; LOOP TILL ALL 8 BITS OF DATA
; ASSEMBLED IN REG CH
F963 75 E0      JNZ      W19          ; BYTE-ASM
F965 8A C5      MOV     AL,CH          ; RETURN DATA BYTE IN REG AL
F967 F8          CLC
F968          W20:    POP      CX          ; RD-BYT-EX
F968 59          POP     BX          ; RESTORE REGS CX,BX
F969 5B          RET
F96A C3          ; FINISHED
F96B          W21:    NO-DATA
F96B 59          POP     CX          ; RESTORE CX
F96C F9          STC          ; INDICATE ERROR
F96D E8 F9      JMP     W20          ; RD_BYT_EX
F96F          READ_BYTE   ENDP
;-----
; PURPOSE:
; TO COMPUTE TIME TILL NEXT DATA
; TRANSITION (EDGE)
; ON ENTRY:
; EDGE_CNT CONTAINS LAST EDGE COUNT
; ON EXIT:
; AX CONTAINS OLD LAST EDGE COUNT
; BX CONTAINS PULSE WIDTH (HALF BIT)
;-----
F96F          READ_HALF_BIT  PROC    NEAR
F96F B9 0064    MOV     CX, 100        ; SET TIME TO WAIT FOR BIT
F972 8A 26 006B R MOV     AH, LAST_VAL   ; GET PRESENT INPUT VALUE
F976          W22:    RD-H-BIT
F976 E4 E2      IN      AL,PORT_C     ; INPUT DATA BIT
F978 24 10      AND     AL,010H       ; MASK OFF EXTRANEIOUS BITS
F97A 3A C4      CMP     AL,AH          ; SAME AS BEFORE?
F97C E1 F8      LOOPE  W22           ; LOOP TILL IT CHANGES
F97E A2 006B R  MOV     LAST_VAL,AL    ; UPDATE LAST_VAL WITH NEW VALUE
F981 B0 40      MOV     AL,40H        ; READ TIMER'S COUNTER COMMAND
F983 E6 43      OUT     TIM_CTL,AL     ; LATCH COUNTER
F985 8B 1E 0067 R MOV     BX,EDGE_CNT    ; BX GETS LAST EDGE COUNT
F989 E4 41      IN      AL,TIMER+1    ; GET LS BYTE
F98B 8A E0      MOV     AH,AL          ; SAVE IN AH
F98D E4 41      IN      AL,TIMER+1    ; GET MS BYTE
F98F 86 C4      XCHG  AL,AH          ; XCHG AL,AH
F991 2B D8      SUB     BX,AX          ; SET BX EQUAL TO HALF BIT PERIOD
F993 A3 0067 R  MOV     EDGE_CNT,AX   ; UPDATE EDGE COUNT;
F996 C3          RET
F997          READ_HALF_BIT  ENDP

```

```

-----
PURPOSE
WRITE 1 OR MORE 256 BYTE BLOCKS TO CASSETTE.
THE DATA IS PADDED TO FILL OUT THE LAST 256 BYTE BLOCK.
ON ENTRY:
BX POINTS TO MEMORY BUFFER ADDRESS
CX CONTAINS NUMBER OF BYTES TO WRITE
ON EXIT:
BX POINTS 1 BYTE PAST LAST BYTE WRITTEN TO CASSETTE
CX IS ZERO
-----
F997 WRITE_BLOCK PROC NEAR
F997 53 PUSH BX
F998 51 PUSH CX
F999 E4 61 IN AL,PORT_B ; DISABLE SPEAKER
F99B 24 FD AND AL,NOT 02H
F99D 0C 01 OR AL,01H ; ENABLE TIMER
F99F E6 61 OUT PORT_B,AL
F9A1 80 B6 MOV AL,086H ; SET UP TIMER - MODE 3 SQUARE WAVE
F9A3 E6 43 OUT TIM_CTL,AL
F9A5 E8 FA50 R CALL BEGIN_OP ; START MOTOR AND DELAY
F9A8 8B 04A0 MOV AX,1184 ; SET NORMAL BIT SIZE
F9AB E8 FA35 R CALL W31 ; SET_TIMER
F9AE 8B 0800 MOV CX,0800H ; SET CX FOR LEADER BYTE COUNT
F9B1 W23: ; WRITE LEADER
F9B1 F9 STC ; WRITE ONE BITS
F9B2 E8 FA1F R CALL WRITE_BIT
F9B5 E2 FA LOOP W23 ; LOOP 'TIL LEADER IS WRITTEN
F9B7 FA CLI ; DISABLE INTS
F9B8 F8 CLC ; WRITE SYNC BIT (0)
F9B9 E8 FA1F R CALL WRITE_BIT
F9BC 59 POP CX ; RESTORE REGS CX,BX
F9BD 5B POP BX
F9BE 80 16 MOV AL,16H ; WRITE SYNC CHARACTER
F9C0 E8 FA0B R CALL WRITE_BYTE

```

```

-----
PURPOSE
WRITE 1 OR MORE 256 BYTE BLOCKS TO CASSETTE
ON ENTRY:
BX POINTS TO MEMORY BUFFER ADDRESS
CONTAINS NUMBER OF BYTES TO WRITE
ON EXIT:
BX POINTS 1 BYTE PAST LAST BYTE WRITTEN TO CASSETTE
CX IS ZERO
-----
F9C3 WR_BLOCK:
F9C3 C7 06 0069 R FFFF MOV CRC_REG,OFFFHH ; INIT CRC
F9C9 8A 0100 MOV DX,256 ; FOR 256 BYTES
F9CC W24: ; WR-BLK
F9CC 26: 8A 07 MOV AL,ES:[BX] ; READ BYTE FROM MEM
F9CF E8 FA0B R CALL WRITE_BYTE ; WRITE IT TO CASSETTE
F9D2 E3 02 JCXZ W25 ; UNLESS CX=0, ADVANCE PTRS & DEC
; COUNT
F9D4 43 INC BX ; INC BUFFER POINTER
F9D5 49 DEC CX ; DEC BYTE COUNTER
F9D6 W25: ; SKIP-ADV
F9D6 4A DEC DX ; DEC BLOCK CNT
F9D7 7F F3 JG W24 ; LOOP TILL 256 BYTE BLOCK
; IS WRITTEN TO TAPE

```

```

-----
WRITE CRC
WRITE 1'S COMPLEMENT OF CRC REG TO CASSETTE
WHICH IS CHECKED FOR CORRECTNESS WHEN THE BLOCK IS READ
REG AX IS MODIFIED
-----
F9D9 MOV AX,CRC_REG ; WRITE THE ONE'S COMPLEMENT OF THE
F9DC F7 D0 NOT AX ; TWO BYTE CRC TO TAPE
F9DE 50 PUSH AX ; FOR 1'S COMPLEMENT
F9DF 86 E0 XCHG AH,AL ; SAVE IT
F9E1 E8 FA0B R CALL WRITE_BYTE ; WRITE MS BYTE FIRST
F9E4 5B POP AX ; WRITE IT
F9E5 E8 FA0B R CALL WRITE_BYTE ; GET IT BACK
F9E8 0B C9 OR CX,CX ; NOW WRITE LS BYTE
F9EA 75 D7 JNZ WR_BLOCK ; IS BYTE COUNT EXHAUSTED?
F9EC 51 PUSH CX ; JUMP IF NOT DONE YET
F9ED F8 STI ; SAVE REG CX
F9EE B9 0020 MOV CX,32 ; RE-ENABLE INTERRUPTS
F9F1 W26: ; WRITE OUT TRAILER BITS
F9F1 F9 STC ; TRAIL-LOOP
F9F2 E8 FA1F R CALL WRITE_BIT
F9F5 E2 FA LOOP W26 ; WRITE UNTIL TRAILER WRITTEN
F9F7 59 POP CX ; RESTORE REG CX
F9F8 80 B0 MOV AL,0B0H ; TURN TIMER2 OFF
F9FA E6 43 OUT TIM_CTL,AL ; TURN TIMER OFF
F9FC B8 0001 MOV AX,1 ; NO ERRORS REPORTED ON WRITE OP
F9FF E8 FA35 R CALL W31 ; SET_TIMER
FA02 E8 F8BA R CALL MOTOR_OFF ; TURN MOTOR OFF
FA05 2B C0 SUB AX,AX ; FINISHED
FA07 C3 RET
FA08 WR_BLOCK ENDP

```

```

;-----
; WRITE A BYTE TO CASSETTE.
; BYTE TO WRITE IS IN REG AL.
;-----
FA08                                     WRITE_BYTE   PROC   NEAR
FA08 51                                     PUSH        CX           ; SAVE REGS CX,AX
FA09 50                                     PUSH        AX
FA0A 8A EB                                     MOV         CH,AL        ; AL=BYTE TO WRITE.
;                                     ; (MS BIT WRITTEN FIRST)
FA0C B1 08                                     MOV         CL,8         ; FOR 8 DATA BITS IN BYTE.
;                                     ; NOTE: TWO EDGES PER BIT
FA0E                                     W27: RCL     CH,1         ; DISASSEMBLE THE DATA BIT
FA0E 00 05                                     RCL        CH,1         ; ROTATE MS BIT INTO CARRY
FA10 9C                                     PUSHF        ; SAVE FLAGS.
;                                     ; NOTE: DATA BIT IS IN CARRY
FA11 EB FA1F R                               CALL        WRITE_BIT    ; WRITE DATA BIT
FA14 9D                                     POPF        ; RESTORE CARRY FOR CRC CALC
FA15 EB FA3C R                               CALL        CRC_GEN      ; COMPUTE CRC ON DATA BIT
FA18 FE C9                                     DEC         CL           ; LOOP TILL ALL 8 BITS DONE
FA1A 75 F2                                     JNZ        W27          ; JUMP IF NOT DONE YET
FA1C 5B                                     POP         AX           ; RESTORE REGS AX, CX
FA1D 59                                     POP         CX
FA1E C3                                     RET           ; WE ARE FINISHED
FA1F                                     WRITE_BYTE   ENDP
;-----
FA1F                                     WRITE_BIT   PROC   NEAR
; PURPOSE:
;
; TO WRITE A DATA BIT TO CASSETTE
; CARRY FLAG CONTAINS DATA BIT
; I.E. IF SET DATA BIT IS A ONE
; IF CLEAR DATA BIT IS A ZERO
;
; NOTE: TWO EDGES ARE WRITTEN PER BIT
; ONE BIT HAS 500 USEC BETWEEN EDGES
; FOR A 1000 USEC PERIOD (1 MILLISEC)
;
; ZERO BIT HAS 250 USEC BETWEEN EDGES
; FOR A 500 USEC PERIOD (.5 MILLISEC)
; CARRY FLAG IS DATA BIT
;-----
FA1F BB 04A0                                    MOV         AX,1184      ; ASSUME IT'S A '1'
FA22 72 03                                    JC          W28          ; SET AX TO NOMINAL ONE SIZE
FA24 B8 0250                                    MOV         AX,592      ; JUMP IF ONE BIT
FA27 50                                     W28: PUSH        AX      ; NO, SET TO NOMINAL ZERO SIZE
;                                     ; WRITE-BIT-AX
FA28 E4 62                                     W29: IN         AL,PORT_C ; WRITE BIT WITH PERIOD EQ TO VALUE
FA2A 24 20                                     AND        AL,020H      ; AX
FA2C 74 FA                                     JZ         W29          ; INPUT TIMER_0 OUTPUT
FA2E E4 62                                     W30: IN         AL,PORT_C ; LOOP TILL HIGH
;                                     ; NOW WAIT TILL TIMER'S OUTPUT IS
FA30 24 20                                     AND        AL,020H      ; LOW
FA32 75 FA                                     JNZ       W30          ;
;
FA34 5B                                     W31: POP         AX      ; RELOAD TIMER WITH PERIOD
FA35                                     ; SET NEXT DATA BIT
FA35 E6 42                                     OUT        042H,AL      ; RESTORE PERIOD COUNT
FA37 B8 C4                                     MOV        AL,AH        ; SET TIMER
FA39 E6 42                                     OUT        042H,AL      ; SET HIGH BYTE OF TIMER 2
FA3B C3                                     RET
FA3C                                     WRITE_BIT   ENDP
;-----
FA3C                                     CRC_GEN     PROC   NEAR
; UPDATE CRC REGISTER WITH NEXT DATA BIT
; CRC IS USED TO DETECT READ ERRORS
; ASSUMES DATA BIT IS IN CARRY
; REG AX IS MODIFIED
; FLAGS ARE MODIFIED
;-----
FA3C A1 0069 R                               MOV         AX,CRC_REG
;
; THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS
; WILL SET THE OVERFLOW FLAG
; IF CARRY AND MS BIT OF CRC
; ARE UNEQUAL
FA3F D1 DB                                     RCR        AX,1
FA41 D1 D0                                     RCL        AX,1
FA43 F8                                     CLC
FA44 71 04                                     JNO       W32          ; CLEAR CARRY
;
FA46 35 0B10                                    XOR        AX,0B10H    ; SKIP IF NO OVERFLOW
;                                     ; IF DATA BIT XORED WITH
FA49 F9                                     STC        ; CRC REG BIT 15 IS ONE
FA4A D1 D0                                     W32: RCL     AX,1       ; THEN XOR CRC REG WITH
;                                     ; 0B10H
FA4C A3 0069 R                               MOV        CRC_REG,AX  ; SET CARRY
FA4F C3                                     RET         ; ROTATE CARRY (DATA BIT)
;                                     ; INTO CRC REG
FA50                                     CRC_GEN     ENDP      ; UPDATE CRC_REG
;                                     ; FINISHED

```

```

FA50          BEGIN_OP      PROC      NEAR      ; START TAPE AND DELAY
FA50 EB F8B1 R CALL        MOTOR_ON ; TURN ON MOTOR
FA53 B3 42   MOV         BL, 42H      ; DELAY FOR TAPE DRIVE
; TO GET UP TO SPEED (1/2 SEC)
; INNER LOOP= APPROX. 10 MILLISEC
FA55 B9 0700 W33:      MOV         CX, 700H
FA5B E2 FE   W34:      LOOP        W34
FA5A FE CB   DEC         BL
FA5C 75 F7   JNZ        W33
FA5E C3      RET
FA5F          BEGIN_OP      ENDP
;----- CARRIAGE RETURN, LINE FEED SUBROUTINE
FA5F          CRLF         PROC      NEAR
FA5F 33 D2   XOR         DX, DX      ; PRINTER 0
FA61 32 E4   XOR         AH, AH      ; WILL NOW SEND INITIAL LF, CR TO
; PRINTER
FA63 B0 00   MOV         AL, 0DH      ; CR
FA65 CD 17   INT        17H         ; SEND THE LINE FEED
FA67 32 E4   XOR         AH, AH      ; NOW FOR THE CR
FA69 B0 0A   MOV         AL, 0AH      ; LF
FA6B CD 17   INT        17H         ; SEND THE CARRIAGE RETURN
FA6D C3      RET
FA6E          CRLF         ENDP

```

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;-----
; CHARACTER GENERATOR GRAPHICS FOR 320X200 AND 640X200
; GRAPHICS FOR CHARACTERS 00H THRU 7FH
;-----

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| FA6E                   | ORG          | 0F6EH                                                 |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| FA6E                   | CRT_CHAR_GEN | LABEL BYTE                                            |
| FA6E 00 00 00 00 00 00 | DB           | 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; D_00 |
| FA76 7E 81 A5 81 BD 99 | DB           | 07EH, 0B1H, 0A5H, 0B1H, 0BDH, 099H, 0B1H, 07EH ; D_01 |
| FA7E 7E FF DB FF C3 E7 | DB           | 07EH, 0FFH, 0DBH, 0FFH, 0C3H, 0E7H, 0FFH, 07EH ; D_02 |
| FA86 6C FE FE FE 7C 3B | DB           | 06CH, 0FEH, 0FEH, 0FEH, 07CH, 03BH, 010H, 000H ; D_03 |
| FA8E 10 38 7C FE 7C 3B | DB           | 010H, 03BH, 07CH, 0FEH, 07CH, 03BH, 010H, 000H ; D_04 |
| FA96 3B 7C 3B FE FE 7C | DB           | 03BH, 07CH, 03BH, 0FEH, 0FEH, 07CH, 03BH, 07CH ; D_05 |
| FA9E 10 10 38 7C FE 7C | DB           | 010H, 010H, 03BH, 07CH, 0FEH, 07CH, 03BH, 07CH ; D_06 |
| FAA6 00 00 18 3C 3C 18 | DB           | 000H, 000H, 018H, 03CH, 03CH, 018H, 000H, 000H ; D_07 |
| FAAE FF FF E7 C3 C3 E7 | DB           | 0FFH, 0FFH, 0E7H, 0C3H, 0C3H, 0E7H, 0FFH, 0FFH ; D_08 |
| FA86 00 3C 66 42 42 66 | DB           | 000H, 03CH, 066H, 042H, 042H, 066H, 03CH, 000H ; D_09 |
| FABE FF C3 99 BD BD 99 | DB           | 0FFH, 0C3H, 099H, 0BDH, 0BDH, 099H, 0C3H, 0FFH ; D_0A |
| FAC6 0F 07 0F 7D CC CC | DB           | 00FH, 007H, 00FH, 07DH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H ; D_0B |
| FACE 3C 66 66 66 3C 1B | DB           | 03CH, 066H, 066H, 066H, 03CH, 01BH, 07EH, 01BH ; D_0C |
| FAD6 3F 33 3F 30 30 70 | DB           | 03FH, 033H, 03FH, 030H, 030H, 070H, 0F0H, 0E0H ; D_0D |
| FADE 7F 63 7F 63 63 67 | DB           | 07FH, 063H, 07FH, 063H, 063H, 067H, 0E6H, 0C0H ; D_0E |
| FAE6 99 5A 3C E7 E7 3C | DB           | 099H, 05AH, 03CH, 0E7H, 0E7H, 03CH, 05AH, 099H ; D_0F |
| FAEE 80 E0 F8 FE F8 E0 | DB           | 080H, 0E0H, 0F8H, 0FEH, 0F8H, 0E0H, 080H, 000H ; D_10 |
| FAF6 02 0E 3E FE 3E 0E | DB           | 002H, 00EH, 03EH, 0FEH, 03EH, 00EH, 002H, 000H ; D_11 |
| FAFE 18 3C 7E 18 18 7E | DB           | 018H, 03CH, 07EH, 018H, 018H, 07EH, 03CH, 018H ; D_12 |
| FB06 6E 66 66 66 66 00 | DB           | 066H, 066H, 066H, 066H, 066H, 000H, 066H, 000H ; D_13 |
| FB0E 7F DB DB 7B 1B 1B | DB           | 07FH, 0DBH, 0DBH, 07BH, 01BH, 01BH, 01BH, 000H ; D_14 |
| FB16 3E 63 38 6C 6C 38 | DB           | 03EH, 063H, 038H, 06CH, 06CH, 038H, 0CCH, 078H ; D_15 |
| FB1E 00 00 00 00 7E 7E | DB           | 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 07EH, 07EH, 07EH, 000H ; D_16 |
| FB26 18 3C 7E 18 7E 3C | DB           | 018H, 03CH, 07EH, 018H, 07EH, 03CH, 018H, 0FFH ; D_17 |
| FB2E 18 3C 7E 18 18 18 | DB           | 018H, 03CH, 07EH, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 000H ; D_18 |
| FB36 18 18 18 18 7E 3C | DB           | 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 07EH, 03CH, 018H, 000H ; D_19 |
| FB3E 00 18 0C FE 0C 18 | DB           | 000H, 018H, 00CH, 0FEH, 00CH, 018H, 000H, 000H ; D_1A |
| FB46 00 30 60 FE 60 30 | DB           | 000H, 030H, 060H, 0FEH, 060H, 030H, 000H, 000H ; D_1B |
| FB4E 00 00 C0 C0 C0 FE | DB           | 000H, 000H, 0C0H, 0C0H, 0C0H, 0FEH, 000H, 000H ; D_1C |
| FB56 00 24 66 FF 66 24 | DB           | 000H, 024H, 066H, 0FFH, 066H, 024H, 000H, 000H ; D_1D |
| FB5E 00 18 3C 7E FF FF | DB           | 000H, 018H, 03CH, 07EH, 0FFH, 0FFH, 000H, 000H ; D_1E |
| FB66 00 FF FF 7E 3C 1B | DB           | 000H, 0FFH, 0FFH, 07EH, 03CH, 018H, 000H, 000H ; D_1F |

|      |                   |    |                                                               |
|------|-------------------|----|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| FB6E | 00 00 00 00 00 00 | DB | 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; SP D_20      |
|      | 00 00             |    |                                                               |
| FB76 | 30 78 78 30 30 00 | DB | 030H, 078H, 078H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 030H, 000H ; ! D_21       |
|      | 30 00             |    |                                                               |
| FB7E | 6C 6C 6C 00 00 00 | DB | 06CH, 06CH, 06CH, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; " D_22       |
|      | 00 00             |    |                                                               |
| FB86 | 6C 6C FE 6C FE 6C | DB | 06CH, 06CH, 0FEH, 06CH, 0FEH, 06CH, 06CH, 000H ; # D_23       |
|      | 6C 00             |    |                                                               |
| FB8E | 30 7C C0 78 0C F8 | DB | 030H, 07CH, 0C0H, 078H, 00CH, 0F8H, 030H, 000H ; \$ D_24      |
|      | 30 00             |    |                                                               |
| FB96 | 00 C6 CC 18 30 66 | DB | 000H, 0C6H, 0CCH, 018H, 030H, 066H, 0C6H, 000H ;              |
|      | C6 00             |    |                                                               |
|      |                   |    | ; PER CENT D_25                                               |
| FB9E | 38 6C 38 76 DC CC | DB | 038H, 06CH, 038H, 076H, 0DCH, 0CCH, 076H, 000H ; & D_26       |
|      | 76 00             |    |                                                               |
| FBA6 | 60 60 C0 00 00 00 | DB | 060H, 060H, 0C0H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; ' D_27       |
|      | 00 00             |    |                                                               |
| FBAE | 18 30 60 60 60 30 | DB | 018H, 030H, 060H, 060H, 060H, 030H, 018H, 000H ; ( D_28       |
|      | 18 00             |    |                                                               |
| FB86 | 60 30 18 18 18 30 | DB | 060H, 030H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 030H, 060H, 000H ; ) D_29       |
|      | 60 00             |    |                                                               |
| FBBE | 00 66 3C FF 3C 66 | DB | 000H, 066H, 03CH, 0FFH, 03CH, 066H, 000H, 000H ; * D_2A       |
|      | 00 00             |    |                                                               |
| FBCE | 00 30 30 FC 30 30 | DB | 000H, 030H, 030H, 0FCH, 030H, 030H, 030H, 000H ; + D_2B       |
|      | 00 00             |    |                                                               |
| FBCE | 00 00 00 00 00 30 | DB | 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 030H, 030H, 060H ; , D_2C       |
|      | 30 60             |    |                                                               |
| FB06 | 00 00 00 FC 00 00 | DB | 000H, 000H, 000H, 0FCH, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; - D_2D       |
|      | 00 00             |    |                                                               |
| FB0E | 00 00 00 00 00 30 | DB | 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 030H, 030H, 000H ; . D_2E       |
|      | 30 00             |    |                                                               |
| FBEE | 06 C0 18 30 60 C0 | DB | 006H, 00CH, 018H, 030H, 060H, 0C0H, 080H, 000H ; / D_2F       |
|      | 80 00             |    |                                                               |
|      |                   |    | ; 0 D_30                                                      |
| FBEE | 7C C6 CE DE F6 E6 | DB | 07CH, 0C6H, 0CEH, 0DEH, 0F6H, 0E6H, 07CH, 000H ; 0 D_30       |
|      | 7C 00             |    |                                                               |
| FBF6 | 30 70 30 30 30 30 | DB | 030H, 070H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 0FCH, 000H ; 1 D_31       |
|      | FC 00             |    |                                                               |
| FBFE | 78 CC 0C 38 60 CC | DB | 078H, 0CCH, 00CH, 038H, 060H, 0CCH, 0FCH, 000H ; 2 D_32       |
|      | FC 00             |    |                                                               |
| FC06 | 78 CC 0C 38 0C CC | DB | 078H, 0CCH, 00CH, 038H, 00CH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; 3 D_33       |
|      | 78 00             |    |                                                               |
| FC0E | 1C 3C 6C CC FE 0C | DB | 01CH, 03CH, 06CH, 0CCH, 0FEH, 00CH, 01EH, 000H ; 4 D_34       |
|      | 1E 00             |    |                                                               |
| FC16 | FC C0 FB 0C 0C CC | DB | 0FCH, 0C0H, 0FBH, 00CH, 00CH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; 5 D_35       |
|      | 78 00             |    |                                                               |
| FC1E | 38 60 C0 FB CC CC | DB | 038H, 060H, 0C0H, 0FBH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; 6 D_36       |
|      | 78 00             |    |                                                               |
| FC26 | FC CC 0C 18 30 30 | DB | 0FCH, 0CCH, 00CH, 018H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 000H ; 7 D_37       |
|      | 30 00             |    |                                                               |
| FC2E | 78 CC CC 78 CC CC | DB | 078H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; 8 D_38       |
|      | 78 00             |    |                                                               |
| FC36 | 78 CC CC 7C 0C 18 | DB | 078H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07CH, 00CH, 018H, 070H, 000H ; 9 D_39       |
|      | 70 00             |    |                                                               |
| FC3E | 00 30 30 00 00 30 | DB | 000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 030H, 030H, 000H ; : D_3A       |
|      | 30 00             |    |                                                               |
| FC46 | 00 30 30 00 00 30 | DB | 000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 030H, 030H, 060H ; ; D_3B       |
|      | 30 60             |    |                                                               |
| FC4E | 18 30 60 C0 60 30 | DB | 018H, 030H, 060H, 0C0H, 060H, 030H, 018H, 000H ; < D_3C       |
|      | 18 00             |    |                                                               |
| FC56 | 00 00 FC 00 00 FC | DB | 000H, 000H, 0FCH, 000H, 000H, 0FCH, 000H, 000H ; = D_3D       |
|      | 00 00             |    |                                                               |
| FC5E | 60 30 18 0C 18 30 | DB | 060H, 030H, 018H, 00CH, 018H, 030H, 060H, 000H ; > D_3E       |
|      | 60 00             |    |                                                               |
| FC66 | 78 CC 0C 18 30 00 | DB | 078H, 0CCH, 00CH, 018H, 030H, 000H, 030H, 000H ; ? D_3F       |
|      | 30 00             |    |                                                               |
|      |                   |    | ; @ D_40                                                      |
| FC6E | 7C C6 DE DE DE C0 | DB | 07CH, 0C6H, 0DEH, 0DEH, 0DEH, 0C0H, 078H, 000H ; @ D_40       |
|      | 78 00             |    |                                                               |
| FC76 | 30 78 CC CC FC CC | DB | 030H, 078H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0FCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 000H ; A D_41       |
|      | CC 00             |    |                                                               |
| FC7E | FC 66 66 7C 66 66 | DB | 0FCH, 066H, 066H, 07CH, 066H, 066H, 0FCH, 000H ; B D_42       |
|      | FC 00             |    |                                                               |
| FC86 | 3C 66 C0 C0 C0 66 | DB | 03CH, 066H, 0C0H, 0C0H, 0C0H, 066H, 03CH, 000H ; C D_43       |
|      | 3C 00             |    |                                                               |
| FC8E | F8 6C 66 66 66 6C | DB | 0F8H, 06CH, 066H, 066H, 066H, 06CH, 0F8H, 000H ; D D_44       |
|      | F8 00             |    |                                                               |
| FC96 | FE 62 68 78 68 62 | DB | 0FEH, 062H, 068H, 078H, 068H, 062H, 0FEH, 000H ; E D_45       |
|      | FE 00             |    |                                                               |
| FC9E | FE 62 68 78 68 60 | DB | 0FEH, 062H, 068H, 078H, 068H, 060H, 0F0H, 000H ; F D_46       |
|      | F0 00             |    |                                                               |
| FCAE | 3C 66 C0 C0 CE 66 | DB | 03CH, 066H, 0C0H, 0C0H, 0CEH, 066H, 03EH, 000H ; G D_47       |
|      | 3E 00             |    |                                                               |
| FCAE | CC CC CC FC CC CC | DB | 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0FCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 000H ; H D_48       |
|      | CC 00             |    |                                                               |
| FCBE | 78 30 30 30 30 30 | DB | 078H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 078H, 000H ; I D_49       |
|      | 78 00             |    |                                                               |
| FCBE | 1E 0C 0C 0C CC CC | DB | 01EH, 00CH, 00CH, 00CH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; J D_4A |
|      | 78 00             |    |                                                               |
| FCCE | E6 66 6C 78 6C 66 | DB | 0E6H, 066H, 06CH, 078H, 06CH, 066H, 0E6H, 000H ; K D_4B       |
|      | E6 00             |    |                                                               |
| FCC6 | F0 60 60 62 66 66 | DB | 0F0H, 060H, 060H, 060H, 062H, 066H, 0FEH, 000H ; L D_4C       |
|      | FE 00             |    |                                                               |
| FCD6 | C6 EE FE FE D6 C6 | DB | 0C6H, 0EEH, 0FEH, 0FEH, 0D6H, 0C6H, 0C6H, 000H ; M D_4D       |
|      | C6 00             |    |                                                               |
| FCD6 | C6 E6 F6 DE CE C6 | DB | 0C6H, 0E6H, 0F6H, 0DEH, 0CEH, 0C6H, 0C6H, 000H ; N D_4E       |
|      | C6 00             |    |                                                               |
| FCE6 | 38 6C C6 C6 C6 6C | DB | 038H, 06CH, 0C6H, 0C6H, 0C6H, 06CH, 038H, 000H ; O D_4F       |
|      | 38 00             |    |                                                               |

|       |                            |    |                                                                         |
|-------|----------------------------|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| FCEE  | FC 66 66 7C 60 60<br>FO 00 | DB | 0FCH, 066H, 066H, 07CH, 060H, 060H, 0F0H, 000H ; P D_50                 |
| FCF6  | 78 CC CC CC DC 78<br>1C 00 | DB | 07BH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0DCH, 07BH, 01CH, 000H ; Q D_51                 |
| FCFE  | FC 66 66 7C 6C 66<br>E6 00 | DB | 0FCH, 066H, 066H, 07CH, 06CH, 066H, 0E6H, 000H ; R D_52                 |
| FD06  | 78 CC E0 70 1C CC<br>78 00 | DB | 07BH, 0CCH, 0E0H, 070H, 01CH, 0CCH, 07BH, 000H ; S D_53                 |
| FD0E  | FC B4 30 30 30 30<br>78 00 | DB | 0FCH, 0B4H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 07BH, 000H ; T D_54                 |
| FD16  | CC CC CC CC CC CC<br>FC 00 | DB | 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0FCH, 000H ; U D_55                 |
| FD1E  | CC CC CC CC CC 78<br>30 00 | DB | 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07BH, 030H, 000H ; V D_56                 |
| FD26  | C6 C6 C6 D6 FE EE<br>C6 00 | DB | 0C6H, 0C6H, 0C6H, 0D6H, 0FEH, 0EEH, 0C6H, 000H ; W D_57                 |
| FD2E  | CC C6 6C 3B 3B 6C<br>C6 00 | DB | 0C6H, 0C6H, 06CH, 03BH, 03BH, 06CH, 0C6H, 000H ; X D_58                 |
| FD36  | CC CC CC 78 30 30<br>78 00 | DB | 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07BH, 030H, 030H, 07BH, 000H ; Y D_59                 |
| FD3E  | FE C6 8C 1B 32 66<br>FE 00 | DB | 0FEH, 0C6H, 08CH, 01BH, 032H, 066H, 0FEH, 000H ; Z D_5A                 |
| FD46  | 78 60 60 60 60 60<br>78 00 | DB | 07BH, 060H, 060H, 060H, 060H, 060H, 07BH, 000H ; [ D_5B                 |
| FD4E  | CO 60 30 1B OC 06<br>02 00 | DB | 0C0H, 060H, 030H, 01BH, 00CH, 006H, 002H, 000H ;<br>; BACKSLASH D_5C    |
| FD56  | 78 1B 1B 1B 1B 1B<br>78 00 | DB | 07BH, 01BH, 01BH, 01BH, 01BH, 01BH, 07BH, 000H ; J D_5D                 |
| FD5E  | 10 3B 6C C6 00 00<br>00 00 | DB | 010H, 03BH, 06CH, 0C6H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ;<br>; CIRCUMFLEX D_5E   |
| FD66  | 00 00 00 00 00 00<br>00 FF | DB | 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; _ D_5F                 |
| FD6E  | 30 30 1B 00 00 00<br>00 00 | DB | 030H, 030H, 01BH, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; ` D_60                 |
| FD76  | 00 00 7B OC 7C CC<br>76 00 | DB | 000H, 000H, 07BH, 00CH, 07CH, 0CCH, 076H, 000H ;<br>; LOWER CASE A D_61 |
| FD7E  | E0 60 60 7C 66 66<br>DC 00 | DB | 0E0H, 060H, 060H, 07CH, 066H, 066H, 0DCH, 000H ; LC B D_62              |
| FD86  | 00 00 7B CC C0 CC<br>78 00 | DB | 000H, 000H, 07BH, 0CCH, 0C0H, 0CCH, 07BH, 000H ; LC C D_63              |
| FD8E  | 1C OC OC 7C CC CC<br>76 00 | DB | 01CH, 00CH, 00CH, 07CH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 076H, 000H ; LC D D_64              |
| FD96  | 00 00 7B CC FC C0<br>78 00 | DB | 000H, 000H, 07BH, 0CCH, 0FCH, 0C0H, 07BH, 000H ; LC E D_65              |
| FD9E  | 3B 6C 60 FO 60 60<br>FO 00 | DB | 03BH, 06CH, 060H, 0F0H, 060H, 060H, 0F0H, 000H ; LC F D_66              |
| FDA6  | 00 00 76 CC CC 7C<br>OC FB | DB | 000H, 000H, 076H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07CH, 00CH, 0FBH ; LC G D_67              |
| FDAE  | E0 60 6C 76 66 66<br>E6 00 | DB | 0E0H, 060H, 06CH, 076H, 066H, 066H, 0E6H, 000H ; LC H D_68              |
| FDB6  | 30 00 70 30 30 30<br>78 00 | DB | 030H, 000H, 070H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 07BH, 000H ; LC I D_69              |
| FDBE  | 0C 00 0C 0C 0C CC<br>CC 78 | DB | 00CH, 000H, 00CH, 00CH, 00CH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07BH ; LC J D_6A              |
| FDC6  | E0 60 66 6C 78 6C<br>E6 00 | DB | 0E0H, 060H, 066H, 06CH, 07BH, 06CH, 0E6H, 000H ; LC K D_6B              |
| FDC E | 70 30 30 30 30 30<br>78 00 | DB | 070H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 07BH, 000H ; LC L D_6C              |
| FD0C  | 00 00 CC FE FE 06<br>C6 00 | DB | 000H, 000H, 0CCH, 0FEH, 0FEH, 0D6H, 0C6H, 000H ; LC M D_6D              |
| FDDE  | 00 00 FB CC CC CC<br>CC 00 | DB | 000H, 000H, 0FBH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 000H ; LC N D_6E              |
| FDE6  | 00 00 7B CC CC CC<br>78 00 | DB | 000H, 000H, 07BH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07BH, 000H ; LC O D_6F              |
| FDEE  | 00 00 DC 66 66 7C<br>60 FO | DB | 000H, 000H, 0DCH, 066H, 066H, 07CH, 060H, 0F0H ; LC P D_70              |
| FD F6 | 00 00 76 CC CC 7C<br>OC 1E | DB | 000H, 000H, 076H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07CH, 00CH, 01EH ; LC Q D_71              |
| FD FE | 00 00 DC 76 66 60<br>FO 00 | DB | 000H, 000H, 0DCH, 076H, 066H, 060H, 0F0H, 000H ; LC R D_72              |
| FE06  | 00 00 7C C0 78 OC<br>FB 00 | DB | 000H, 000H, 07CH, 0C0H, 07BH, 00CH, 0FBH, 000H ; LC S D_73              |
| FE0E  | 10 30 7C 30 30 34<br>18 00 | DB | 010H, 030H, 07CH, 030H, 030H, 034H, 01BH, 000H ; LC T D_74              |
| FE16  | 00 00 CC CC CC CC<br>76 00 | DB | 000H, 000H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 076H, 000H ; LC U D_75              |
| FE1E  | 00 00 CC CC CC 78<br>30 00 | DB | 000H, 000H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07BH, 030H, 000H ; LC V D_76              |
| FE26  | 00 00 C6 D6 FE FE<br>6C 00 | DB | 000H, 000H, 0C6H, 0D6H, 0FEH, 0FEH, 06CH, 000H ; LC W D_77              |
| FE2E  | 00 00 C6 C6 6C 6C<br>C6 00 | DB | 000H, 000H, 0C6H, 06CH, 03BH, 06CH, 0C6H, 000H ; LC X D_78              |
| FE36  | 00 00 CC CC CC 7C<br>OC FB | DB | 000H, 000H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07CH, 00CH, 0FBH ; LC Y D_79              |
| FE3E  | 00 00 FC 98 30 64<br>FC 00 | DB | 000H, 000H, 0FCH, 09BH, 030H, 064H, 0FCH, 000H ; LC Z D_7A              |
| FE46  | 1C 30 30 E0 30 30<br>1C 00 | DB | 01CH, 030H, 030H, 0E0H, 030H, 030H, 01CH, 000H ; [ D_7B                 |
| FE4E  | 1B 1B 1B 00 1B 1B<br>18 00 | DB | 01BH, 01BH, 01BH, 000H, 01BH, 01BH, 01BH, 000H ; ] D_7C                 |
| FE56  | E0 30 30 1C 30 30<br>E0 00 | DB | 0E0H, 030H, 030H, 01CH, 030H, 030H, 0E0H, 000H ; ^ D_7D                 |
| FE5E  | 76 DC 00 00 00 00<br>00 00 | DB | 076H, 0DCH, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; _ D_7E                 |
| FE66  | 00 10 3B 6C C6 C6<br>FE 00 | DB | 000H, 010H, 03BH, 06CH, 0C6H, 0C6H, 0FEH, 000H ;<br>; DELTA D_7F        |

FE6E  
FE6E E9 1393 R

ORG OFE6EH  
JMP NEAR PTR TIME\_OF\_DAY

-----  
CRC CHECK/GENERATION ROUTINE  
ROUTINE TO CHECK A ROM MODULE USING THE POLYNOMIAL:  
X16 + X12 + X5 + 1  
CALLING PARAMETERS:  
DS = DATA SEGMENT OF ROM SPACE TO BE CHECKED  
SI = INDEX OFFSET INTO DS POINTING TO 1ST BYTE  
CX = LENGTH OF SPACE TO BE CHECKED (INCLUDING CRC BYTES)  
ON EXIT:  
ZERO FLAG = SET = CRC CHECKED OK  
AH = 00  
AL = ??  
BX = 0000  
CL = 04  
DX = 0000 IF CRC CHECKED OK, ELSE, ACCUMULATED CRC  
SI = (SI+ENTRY)+BX/ENTRY  
NOTE: ROUTINE WILL RETURN IMMEDIATELY IF "RESET\_FLAG  
IS EQUAL TO "1234H" (WARM START)  
-----

FE71

CRC\_CHECK PROC NEAR  
ASSUME DS:NOTHING  
MOV BX,CX ; SAVE COUNT  
MOV DX,OFFFHH ; INIT. ENCODE REGISTER  
CLD ; SET DIR FLAG TO INCREMENT  
XOR AH,AH ; INIT. WORK REG HIGH  
MOV CL,4 ; SET ROTATE COUNT  
CRC\_1: LODSB ; GET A BYTE  
XOR DH,AL ; FORM AJ + CJ + 1  
MOV AL,DH  
ROL AX,CL ; SHIFT WORK REG BACK 4  
XOR DX,AX ; ADD INTO RESULT REG  
ROL AX,1 ; SHIFT WORK REG BACK 1  
XCHG DH,DL ; SWAP PARTIAL SUM INTO RESULT REG  
XOR DX,AX ; ADD WORK REG INTO RESULTS  
ROR AX,CL ; SHIFT WORK REG OVER 4  
AND AL,11100000BH ; CLEAR OFF (EFGH)  
XOR DX,AX ; ADD (ABCD) INTO RESULTS  
ROR AX,1 ; SHIFT WORK REG ON OVER (AH=0 FOR  
NEXT PASS)  
XOR DH,AL ; ADD (ABCD INTO RESULTS LOW)  
DEC BX ; DECREMENT COUNT  
JNZ CRC\_1 ; LOOP TILL COUNT = 0000  
OR DX,DX ; DX S/B = 0000 IF O.K.  
RET ; RETURN TO CALLER

FE92 32 F0  
FE94 4B  
FE95 75 E4  
FE97 0B D2  
FE99 C3  
FE9A

CRC\_CHECK ENDP

-----  
SUBROUTINE TO READ AN 8250 REGISTER. MAY ALSO BUMP ERROR  
REPORTER (BL) AND/OR REG DX (PORT ADDRESS) DEPENDING ON  
WHICH ENTRY POINT IS CHOSEN.  
THIS SUBROUTINE WAS WRITTEN TO AVOID MULTIPLE USE OF I/O TIME  
DELAYS FOR THE 8250. IT WAS THE MOST EFFICIENT WAY TO  
INCLUDE THE DELAYS.  
IN EVERY CASE, UPON RETURN, REG AL WILL CONTAIN THE CONTENTS OF  
PORT(DX)  
-----

FE9A  
FE9A 32 C0  
FE9C EE  
FE9D FE C3  
FE9F 42  
FEA0 EC  
FEA1 C3  
FEA2

RR1 PROC NEAR  
XOR AL,AL  
OUT DX,AL ; DISABLE ALL INTERRUPTS  
INC BL ; BUMP ERROR REPORTER  
RR2: INC DX ; INCR PORT ADDR  
RR3: IN AL,DX ; READ REGISTER  
RET  
RR1 ENDP

-----  
THIS ROUTINE HANDLES THE TIMER INTERRUPT FROM  
CHANNEL 0 OF THE 8253 TIMER INPUT FREQUENCY IS 1.19318 MHZ  
AND THE DIVISOR IS 65536, RESULTING IN APPROX. 18.2 INTERRUPTS  
EVERY SECOND.  
THE INTERRUPT HANDLER MAINTAINS A COUNT OF INTERRUPTS SINCE POWER  
ON TIME, WHICH MAY BE USED TO ESTABLISH TIME OF DAY.  
INTERRUPTS MISSED WHILE INTS. WERE DISABLED ARE TAKEN CARE OF  
BY THE USE OF TIMER 1 AS A OVERFLOW COUNTER  
THE INTERRUPT HANDLER ALSO DECREMENTS THE MOTOR CONTROL COUNT  
OF THE DISKETTE, AND WHEN IT EXPIRES, WILL TURN OFF THE DISKETTE  
MOTOR, AND RESET THE MOTOR RUNNING FLAGS  
THE INTERRUPT HANDLER WILL ALSO INVOKE A USER ROUTINE THROUGH  
INTERRUPT ICH AT EVERY TIME TICK. THE USER MUST CODE A ROUTINE  
AND PLACE THE CORRECT ADDRESS IN THE VECTOR TABLE.  
-----

FEA5

ORG OFE6A5H  
ASSUME DS:DATA  
TIMER\_INT PROC FAR

FEA5  
FEA5 FB  
FEA6 1E  
FEA7 50  
FEA8 52  
FEA9 E8 1388 R  
FEAC FF 06 006C R  
FEBO 75 04  
FEB2 FF 06 006E R  
FEB6  
FEB6 83 3E 006E R 18  
FEBB 75 15  
FEBD 81 3E 006C R 00B0  
FEC3 75 0D

STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON  
PUSH DS ; SAVE MACHINE STATE  
PUSH AX  
PUSH DX  
CALL DDS  
INC TIMER\_LOW ; INCREMENT TIME  
JNZ T4 ; TEST\_DAY  
INC TIMER\_HIGH ; INCREMENT HIGH WORD OF TIME  
JNZ T4 ; TEST\_DAY  
T4: CMP TIMER\_HIGH,018H ; TEST FOR COUNT EQUALLING 24 HOURS  
JNZ T5 ; DISKETTE\_CTL  
CMP TIMER\_LOW,0B0H  
JNZ T5 ; DISKETTE\_CTL

```

;----- TIMER HAS GONE 24 HOURS
FEC5 2B C0          SUB    AX,AX
FEC7 A3 006E R     MOV    TIMER_HIGH,AX
FECA A3 006C R     MOV    TIMER_LOW,AX
FECD C6 06 0070 R 01 MOV    TIMER_OFL,1

;----- TEST FOR DISKETTE TIME OUT
FED2              T5:      LOOP TILL ALL OVERFLOWS TAKEN
                        CARE OF
FED2 FE 0E 0040 R   DEC    MOTOR_COUNT
FED6 75 09         JNZ    T6                ; RETURN IF COUNT NOT OUT
FED8 80 26 003F R 01 AND    MOTOR_STATUS,OF0H ; TURN OFF MOTOR RUNNING BITS
FEDD 80 80         MOV    AL,FDC_RESET    ; TURN OFF MOTOR, DO NOT RESET FDC
FEDF E6 F2        OUT    NEC_CTL,AL ; TURN OFF THE MOTOR
FEE1 C0 1C        T6:      INT    ICH                ; TRANSFER CONTROL TO A USER
                        ROUTINE
FEE3 B0 20         MOV    AL,E01
FEE5 E6 20        OUT    020H,AL ; END OF INTERRUPT TO 8259
FEE7 5A           POP    DX
FEE8 58           POP    AX
FEE9 1F          POP    DS                ; RESET MACHINE STATE
FEEA CF          IRET   ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT
FEEB              TIMER_INT  ENDP

;----- ARITHMETIC CHECKSUM ROUTINE
;----- ENTRY
;----- DS = DATA SEGMENT OF ROM SPACE TO BE CHECKED
;----- SI = INDEX OFFSET INTO DS POINTING TO 1ST BYTE
;----- CX = LENGTH OF SPACE TO BE CHECKED
;----- EXIT: ZERO FLAG OFF=ERROR, ON= SPACE CHECKED OK
;-----
FEEB              ROS_CHECKSUM PROC NEAR
FEEB 02 04        RC_0:   ADD    AL,DS:[SI]
FEED 46           INC    SI
FEEE E2 FB        LOOP   LOOP   RC_0
FEF0 0A C0        OR     AL,AL
FEF2 C3          RET
FEF3              ROS_CHECKSUM ENDP

;----- THESE ARE THE VECTORS WHICH ARE MOVED INTO
;----- THE 8086 INTERRUPT AREA DURING POWER ON.
;----- ONLY THE OFFSETS ARE DISPLAYED HERE, CODE
;----- SEGMENT WILL BE ADDED FOR ALL OF THEM, EXCEPT
;----- WHERE NOTED.
;-----
FEF3              ASSUME CS:CODE
FEF3              ORG    OFEF3H
FEF3              VECTOR_TABLE LABEL WORD ; VECTOR TABLE FOR MOVE TO INTERRUPTS
FEF3 FE45 R      DW    OFFSET TIMER_INT ; INTERRUPT 8
FEF5 1561 R     DW    OFFSET KB_INT  ; INTERRUPT 9
FEF7 F815 R     DW    OFFSET D11   ; INTERRUPT A
FEF9 F815 R     DW    OFFSET D11   ; INTERRUPT B
FEFB F815 R     DW    OFFSET D11   ; INTERRUPT C
FEFD F815 R     DW    OFFSET D11   ; INTERRUPT D
FEFF EF57 R     DW    OFFSET DISK_INT ; INTERRUPT E
FF01 F815 R     DW    OFFSET D11   ; INTERRUPT F
FF03 0D0B R     DW    OFFSET VIDEO_IO ; INTERRUPT 10H
FF05 F84D R     DW    OFFSET EQUIPMENT ; INTERRUPT 11H
FF07 F841 R     DW    OFFSET MEMORY_SIZE_DETERMINE ; INTERRUPT 12H
FF09 EC59 R     DW    OFFSET DISKETTE_IO ; INTERRUPT 13H
FF0B F739 R     DW    OFFSET RS232_IO ; INTERRUPT 14H
FF0D F959 R     DW    CASSETTE_IO ; INTERRUPT 15H
FF0F 13DD R     DW    OFFSET KEYBOARD_IO ; INTERRUPT 16H
FF11 EF02 R     DW    OFFSET PRINTER_IO ; INTERRUPT 17H
FF13 0000       DW    00000H ; INTERRUPT 18H
                        ; MUST BE INSERTED INTO TABLE LATER
FF15 0B18 R     DW    OFFSET BOOT_STRAP ; INTERRUPT 19H
FF17 1393 R     DW    TIME_OF_DAY ; INTERRUPT 1AH -- TIME OF DAY
FF19 F83C R     DW    DUMMY_RETURN ; INTERRUPT 1BH -- KEYBD BREAK ADDR
FF1B F83C R     DW    DUMMY_RETURN ; INTERRUPT 1C -- TIMER BREAK ADDR
FF1D FO44 R     DW    VIDEO_PARMS ; INTERRUPT 1D -- VIDEO PARAMETERS
FF1F EC7 R      DW    OFFSET DISK_BASE ; INTERRUPT 1E -- DISK PARMS
FF21 E05E R     DW    CRT_CHARH ; INTERRUPT 1F -- VIDEO EXT
FF23              P_MSG PROC NEAR
FF23 2E 8A 04    G12A:  MOV    AL,CS:[SI] ; PUT CHAR IN AL
FF26 46         INC    SI ; POINT TO NEXT CHAR
FF27 50         PUSH   AX ; SAVE PRINT CHAR
FF28 EB 188A R   CALL  PRT_HEX ; CALL VIDEO_IO
FF2B 58         POP    AX ; RECOVER PRINT CHAR
FF2C 3C 0D      CMP    AL,13 ; WAS IT CARRAGE RETURN?
FF2E 75 F3      JNE    G12A ; NO,KEEP PRINTING STRING
FF30 C3        RET
FF31              P_MSG ENDP
                        ROUTINE TO SOUND BEEPER
FF31              BEEP PROC NEAR
FF31 B0 B6      MOV    AL,10110110B ; SEL TIM 2,LSB,MSB,BINARY
FF33 E6 43      OUT    TIMER+3,AL ; WRITE THE TIMER MODE REG
FF35 B8 053H    MOV    AX,533H ; DIVISOR FOR 1000 HZ
FF38 E6 42      OUT    TIMER+2,AL ; WRITE TIMER 2 CNT - LSB
FF3A 8A C4      MOV    AL,AH
FF3C E6 42      OUT    TIMER+2,AL ; WRITE TIMER 2 CNT - MSB
FF3E E4 61      IN    AL,PORT_B ; GET CURRENT SETTING OF PORT
FF40 8A F0      MOV    AH,AL ; SAVE THAT SETTING
FF42 0C 03      AL    03 ; TURN SPEAKER ON
FF44 E6 61      OUT    PORT_B,AL
FF46 B8 C9      SUB    CX,CX ; SET CNT TO WAIT 500 MS
FF48 E2 FE      LOOP   G7 ; DELAY BEFORE TURNING OFF
FF4A FE CB      DEC    BL ; DELAY CNT EXPIRED?
FF4C 75 FA      JNZ    G7 ; NO - CONTINUE BEEPING SPK
FF4E 8A C4      MOV    AH,AH ; RECOVER VALUE OF PORT
FF50 E6 61      OUT    PORT_B,AL ; RETURN TO CALLER
FF52 C3        RET
FF53              BEEP ENDP

```

DUMMY RETURN FOR ADDRESS COMPATIBILITY

```

FF53          ORG     0FF53H
FF53  CF      IRET
;-----INT 5-----
; THIS LOGIC WILL BE INVOKED BY INTERRUPT 05H TO PRINT
; THE SCREEN. THE CURSOR POSITION AT THE TIME THIS ROUTINE
; IS INVOKED WILL BE SAVED AND RESTORED UPON COMPLETION. THE
; ROUTINE IS INTENDED TO RUN WITH INTERRUPTS ENABLED.
; IF A SUBSEQUENT 'PRINT SCREEN KEY IS DEPRESSED DURING THE
; TIME THIS ROUTINE IS PRINTING IT WILL BE IGNORED.
; ADDRESS 50:0 CONTAINS THE STATUS OF THE PRINT SCREEN:
;
; 50:0  =0    EITHER PRINT SCREEN HAS NOT BEEN CALLED
;          OR UPON RETURN FROM A CALL THIS INDICATES
;          A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.
;
;          =1    PRINT SCREEN IS IN PROGRESS
;
;          =OFFH  ERROR ENCOUNTERED DURING PRINTING
;-----
;          ASSUME  CS:CODE,DS:XXDATA
FF54          ORG     0FF54H
FF54          PROC   FAR
FF54          STI
FF55          PUSH  DS
; MUST RUN WITH INTERRUPTS ENABLED
; MUST USE 50:0 FOR DATA AREA
; STORAGE
FF56          PUSH  AX
FF57          PUSH  BX
FF58          PUSH  CX
; WILL USE THIS LATER FOR CURSOR
; LIMITS
FF59          PUSH  DX
; WILL HOLD CURRENT CURSOR POSITION
FF5A          MOV   AX,XXDATA
; HEX 50
FF5F          MOV   SI,0000 R 01
; SEE IF PRINT ALREADY IN PROGRESS
FF64          JZ   EXIT
; JUMP IF PRINT ALREADY IN PROGRESS
FF66          MOV   SI,0000 R 01
; INDICATE PRINT NOW IN PROGRESS
FF6B          MOV   AH,15
; WILL REQUEST THE CURRENT SCREEN
; MODE
FF6D          INT   10H
; [AL]=MODE
; [AH]=NUMBER COLUMNS/LINE
; [BH]=VISUAL PAGE
; *****
; AT THIS POINT WE KNOW THE COLUMNS/LINE ARE IN
; [AX] AND THE PAGE IF APPLICABLE IS IN [BH]. THE STACK
; HAS DS,AX,BX,CX,DX PUSHED. [AL] HAS VIDEO MODE
; *****
FF6F          MOV   CL,AH
; WILL MAKE USE OF [CX] REGISTER TO
FF71          MOV   CH,25
; CONTROL ROW & COLUMNS
FF73          CALL  CRLF
; CARRIAGE RETURN LINE FEED ROUTINE
FF76          PUSH  CX
; SAVE SCREEN BOUNDS
FF77          MOV   AH,3
; WILL NOW READ THE CURSOR.
FF79          INT   10H
; AND PRESERVE THE POSITION
FF7B          POP   CX
; RECALL SCREEN BOUNDS
FF7C          PUSH  DX
; RECALL [BH]=VISUAL PAGE
FF7D          XOR   DX,DX
; WILL SET CURSOR POSITION TO [0,0]
; *****
; THE LOOP FROM PRI10 TO THE INSTRUCTION PRIOR TO PRI20
; IS THE LOOP TO READ EACH CURSOR POSITION FROM THE SCREEN
; AND PRINT.
; *****
FF7F          MOV   AH,2
; TO INDICATE CURSOR SET REQUEST
FF81          INT   10H
; NEW CURSOR POSITION ESTABLISHED
FF83          MOV   AH,8
; TO INDICATE READ CHARACTER
FF85          INT   10H
; CHARACTER NOW IN [AL]
FF87          OR    AL,AL
; SEE IF VALID CHAR
FF89          JNZ  PRI15
; JUMP IF VALID CHAR
FF8B          MOV   AL,' '
; MAKE A BLANK
FF8D          PUSH  DX
; SAVE CURSOR POSITION
FF8E          XOR   DX,DX
; INDICATE PRINTER 1
FF90          XOR   AH,AH
; TO INDICATE PRINT CHAR IN [AL]
FF92          INT   17H
; PRINT THE CHARACTER
FF94          POP   DX
; RECALL CURSOR POSITION
FF95          TEST  AH,029H
; TEST FOR PRINTER ERROR
FF98          JNZ  ERR10
; JUMP IF ERROR DETECTED
FF9A          INC  DI
; ADVANCE TO NEXT COLUMN
FF9C          CMP   CL,DL
; SEE IF AT END OF LINE
FF9E          JNZ  PRI10
; IF NOT PROCEED
FFA0          XOR   DL,DL
; BACK TO COLUMN 0
FFA2          MOV   AH,DL
; [AH]=0
FFA4          PUSH  DX
; SAVE NEW CURSOR POSITION
FFA5          CALL  CRLF
; LINE FEED CARRIAGE RETURN
FFA8          POP   DX
; RECALL CURSOR POSITION
FFA9          FE  C2
; ADVANCE TO NEXT LINE
FFAB          CMP   CH,DH
; FINISHED?
FFAD          JNZ  PRI10
; IF NOT CONTINUE
FFAF          POP   DX
; RECALL CURSOR POSITION
FFB0          MOV   AH,2
; TO INDICATE CURSOR SET REQUEST
FFB2          INT   10H
; CURSOR POSITION RESTORED
FFB4          MOV   STATUS_BYTE,0
; INDICATE FINISHED
FFB9          JMP   SHORT EXIT
; EXIT THE ROUTINE
FFBB          POP   DX
; GET CURSOR POSITION
FFBC          MOV   AH,2
; TO REQUEST CURSOR SET
FFBE          INT   10H
; CURSOR POSITION RESTORED
FFC0          MOV   STATUS_BYTE,OFFH
; INDICATE ERROR
FFC5          POP   DX
; RESTORE ALL THE REGISTERS USED
FFC6          POP   CX
FFC7          POP   BX
FFC8          POP   AX
FFC9          POP   DS
FFCA          IRET
FFCB          PRINT_SCREEN  ENDP

```

```

;-----;
; EASE OF USE REVECTOR ROUTINE - CALLED THROUGH ;
; INT 18H WHEN CASSETTE BASIC IS INVOKED (NO DISKETTE ;
; NO CARTRIDGES) ;
; KEYBOARD VECTOR IS RESET TO POINT TO "NEW_INT_9" ;
; BASIC VECTOR IS SET TO POINT TO F600:0 ;
;-----;
FFCB      BAS_ENT PROC FAR
FFCB      ASSUME DS:ABSO
FFCD      SUB AX,AX
FFCD      MOV DS,AX ;SET ADDRESSING
FFCF      MOV WORD PTR INT_PTR+4,OFFSET NEW_INT_9
FFD5      MOV BASIC_PTR,AX ;SET INT 18=F600:0
FFD8      MOV BASIC_PTR+2,OF600H
FFDE      INT 18H ; GO TO BASIC
FFFE      BAS_ENT ENDP

;-----;
; INITIALIZE TIMER SUBROUTINE - ASSUMES BOTH THE LSB AND MSB ;
; OF THE TIMER WILL BE USED. ;
; CALLING PARAMETERS: ;
; (AH) = TIMER # ;
; (AL) = BIT PATTERN OF INITIALIZATION WORD ;
; (BX) = INITIAL COUNT ;
; (BH) = MSB COUNT ;
; (BL) = LSB COUNT ;
; ALTERS REGISTERS DX AND AL. ;
;-----;
FFE0      INIT_TIMER PROC NEAR
FFE0      OUT TIM_CTL,AL ; OUTPUT INITIAL CONTROL WORD
FFE2      MOV DX,TIMER ; BASE PORT ADDR FOR TIMERS
FFE5      ADD DL,AH ; ADD IN THE TIMER #
FFE7      MOV AL,BL ; LOAD LSB
FFE9      OUT DX,AL
FFEA      PUSH DX ; PAUSE
FFEB      POP DX
FFEC      MOV AL,BH ; LOAD MSB
FFEE      OUT DX,AL
FFEF      RET
FFF0      INIT_TIMER ENDP

;-----;
; POWER ON RESET VECTOR ;
;-----;
FFF0      ORG OFFF0H

;----- POWER ON RESET ;
;-----;
FFF0      DB 0EAH ; JUMP FAR
FFF1      DW OFFSET RESET
FFF3      DW OF000H

FFF5      DB '06/01/83' ; RELEASE MARKER

FFF7      DB OFFH ; FILLER

FFF9      DB OFDH ; SYSTEM IDENTIFIER

FFF11     DB OFFH ; CHECKSUM
FFF12     CODE ENDS
FFF13     END

```

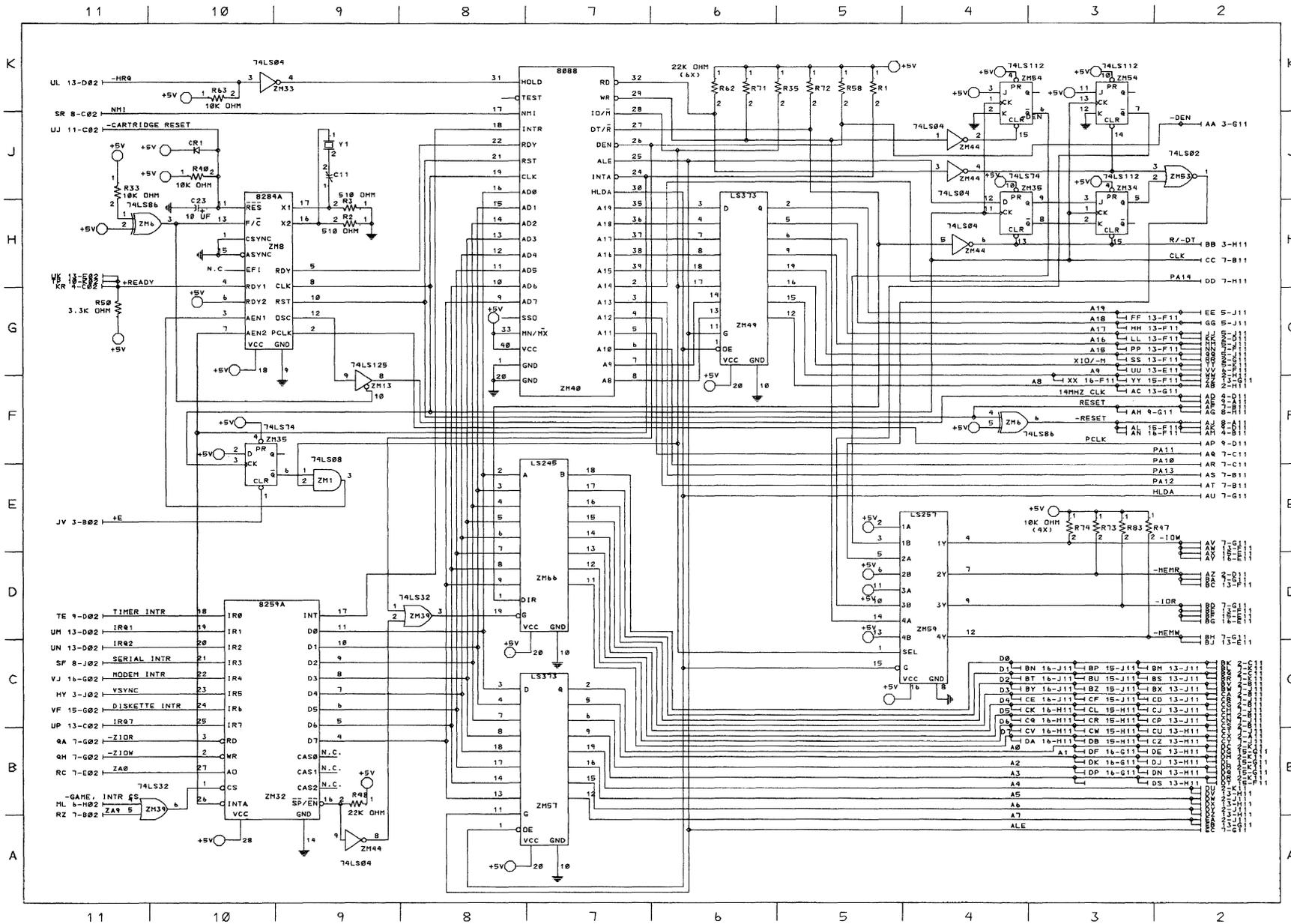
**Notes:**

# Appendix B. LOGIC DIAGRAMS

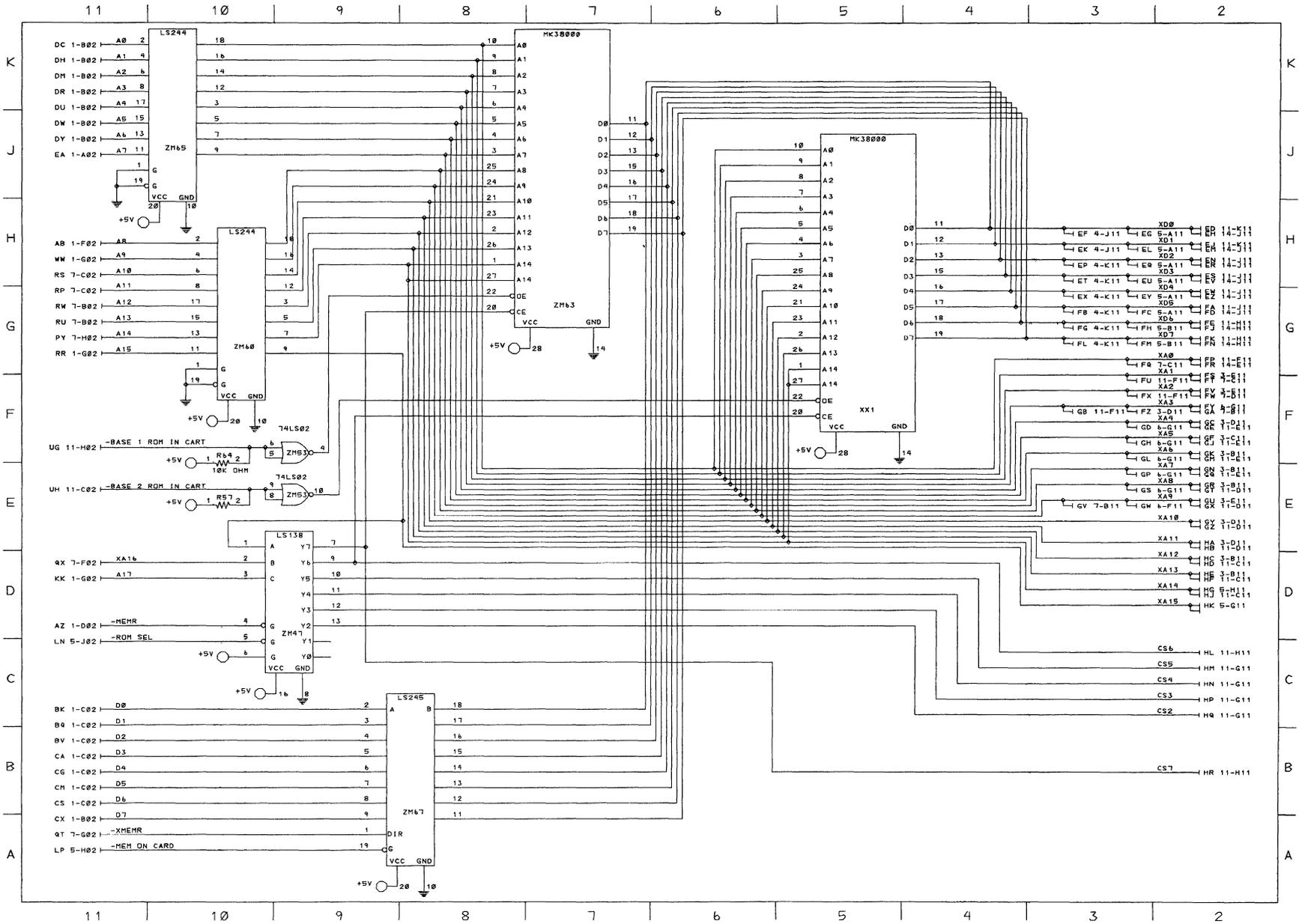
## Contents

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# Notes:

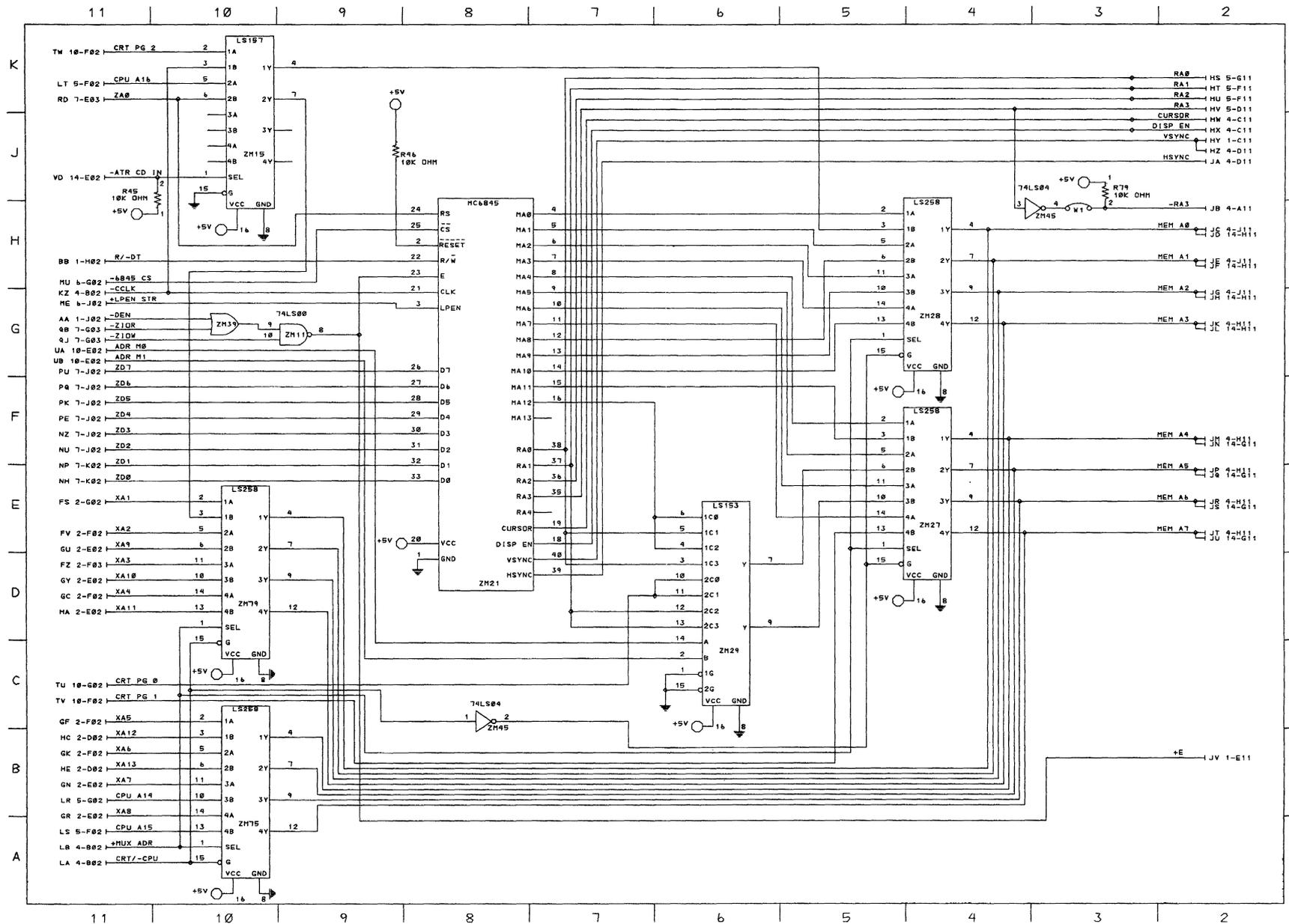


System Board (Sheet 1 of 17)

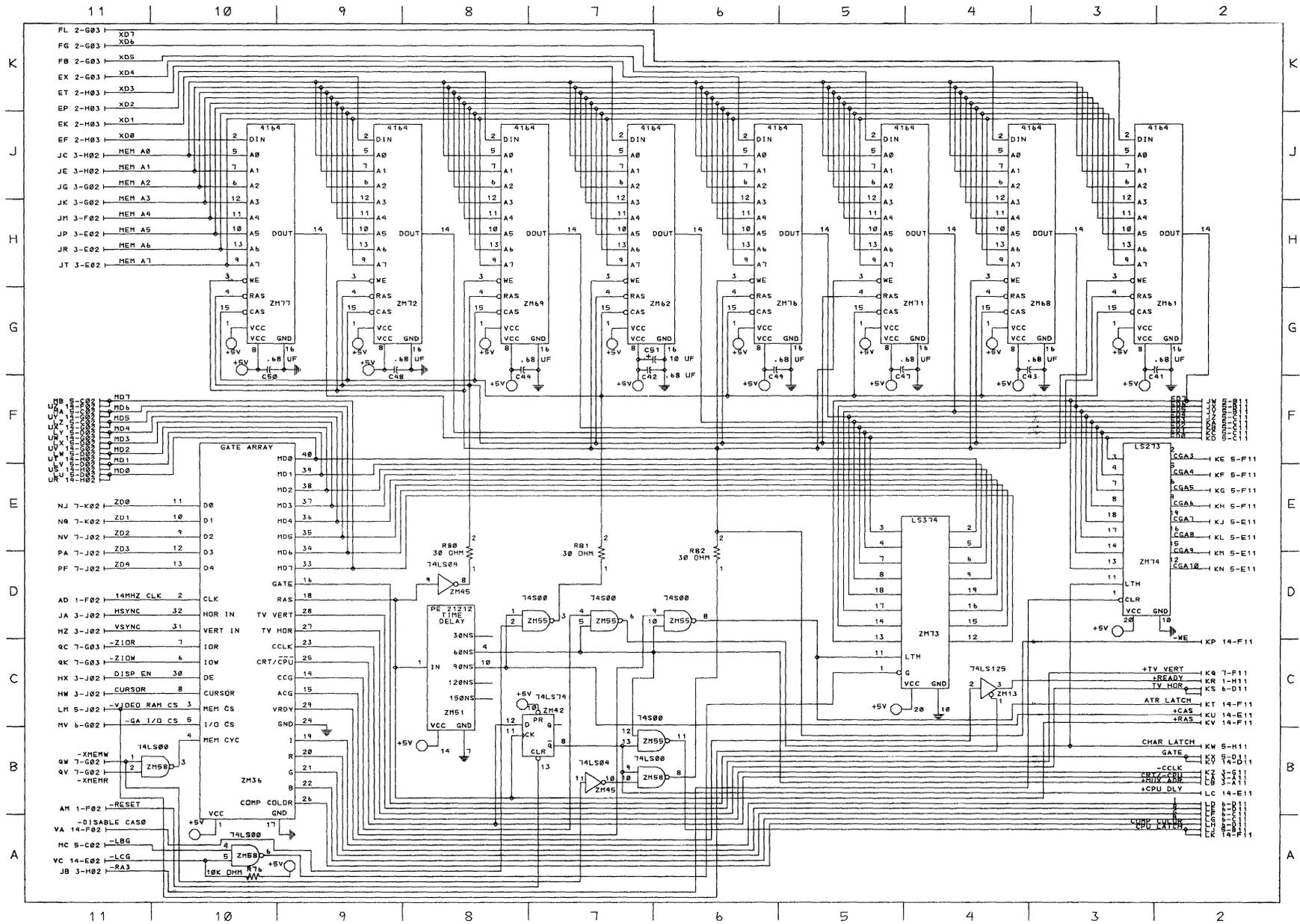


System Board (Sheet 2 of 17)

B-4 System Board

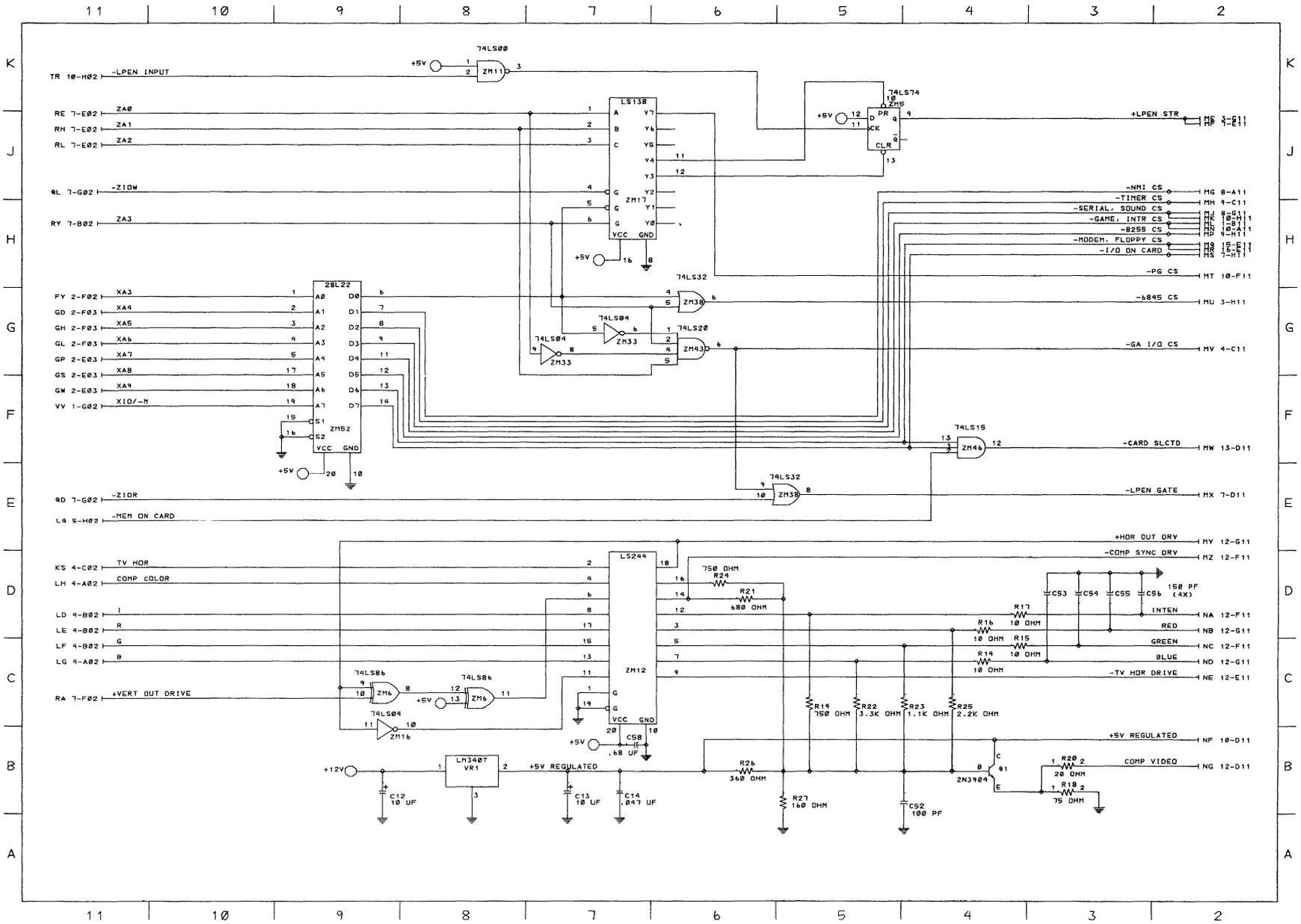


System Board (Sheet 3 of 17)



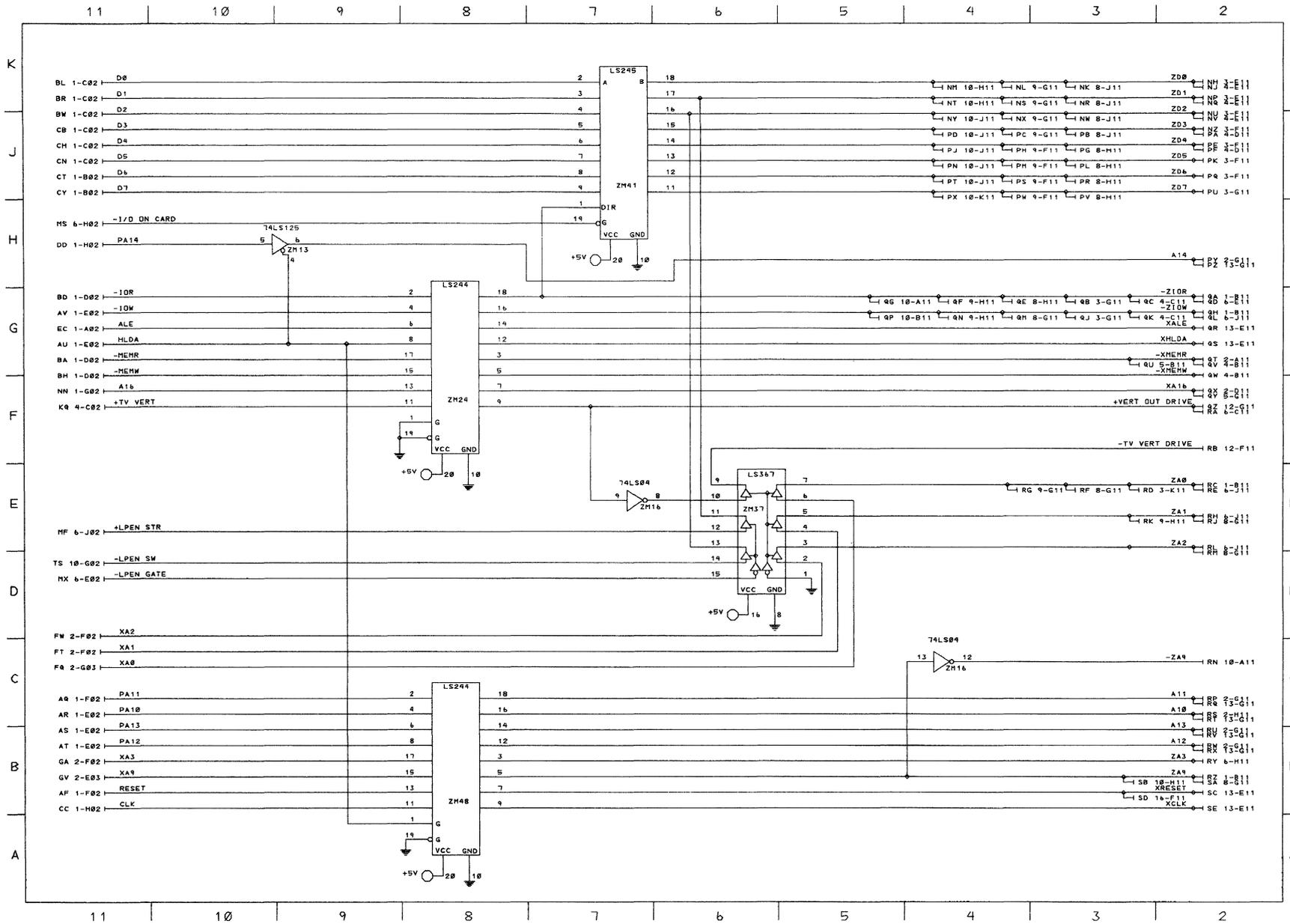
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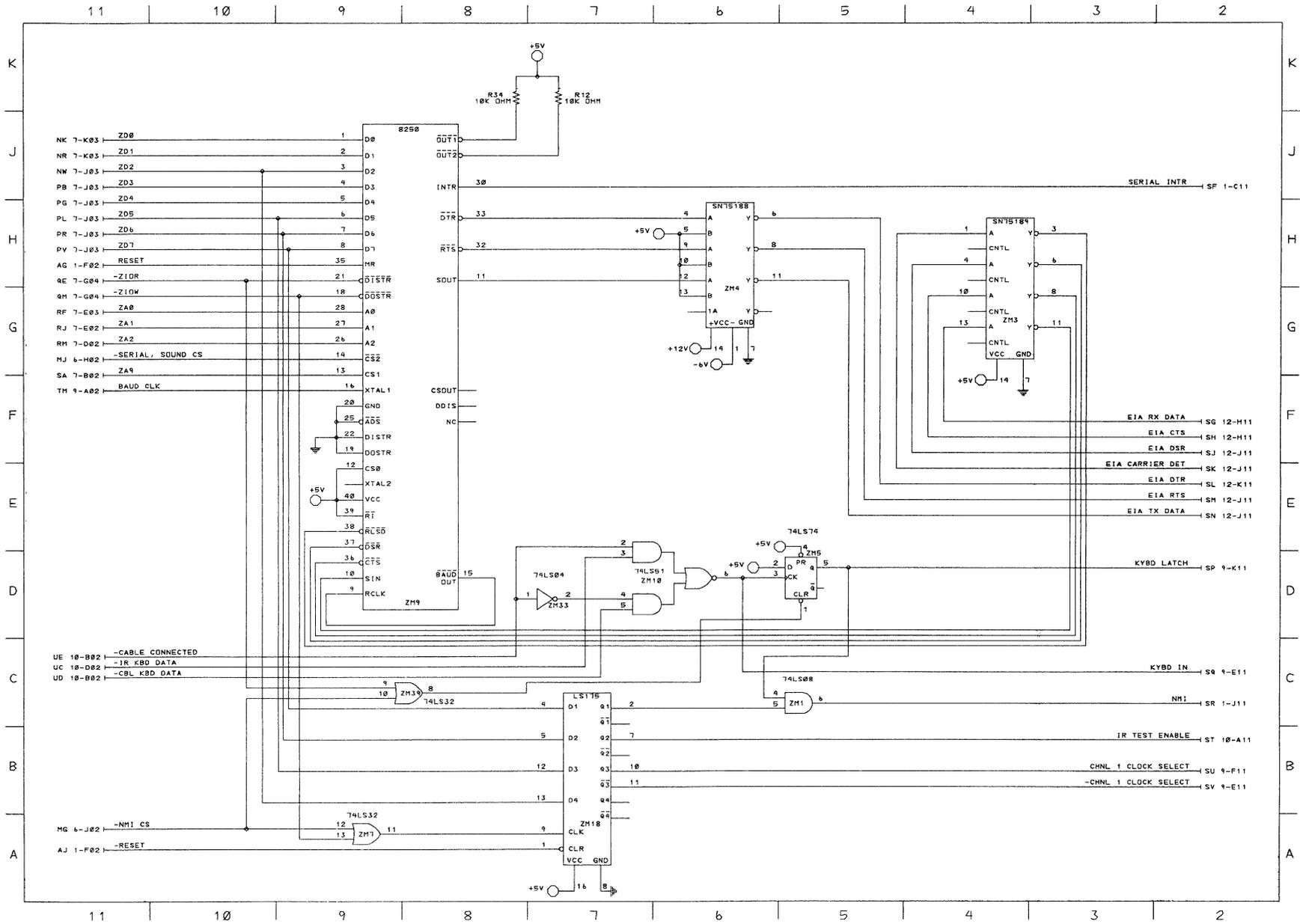




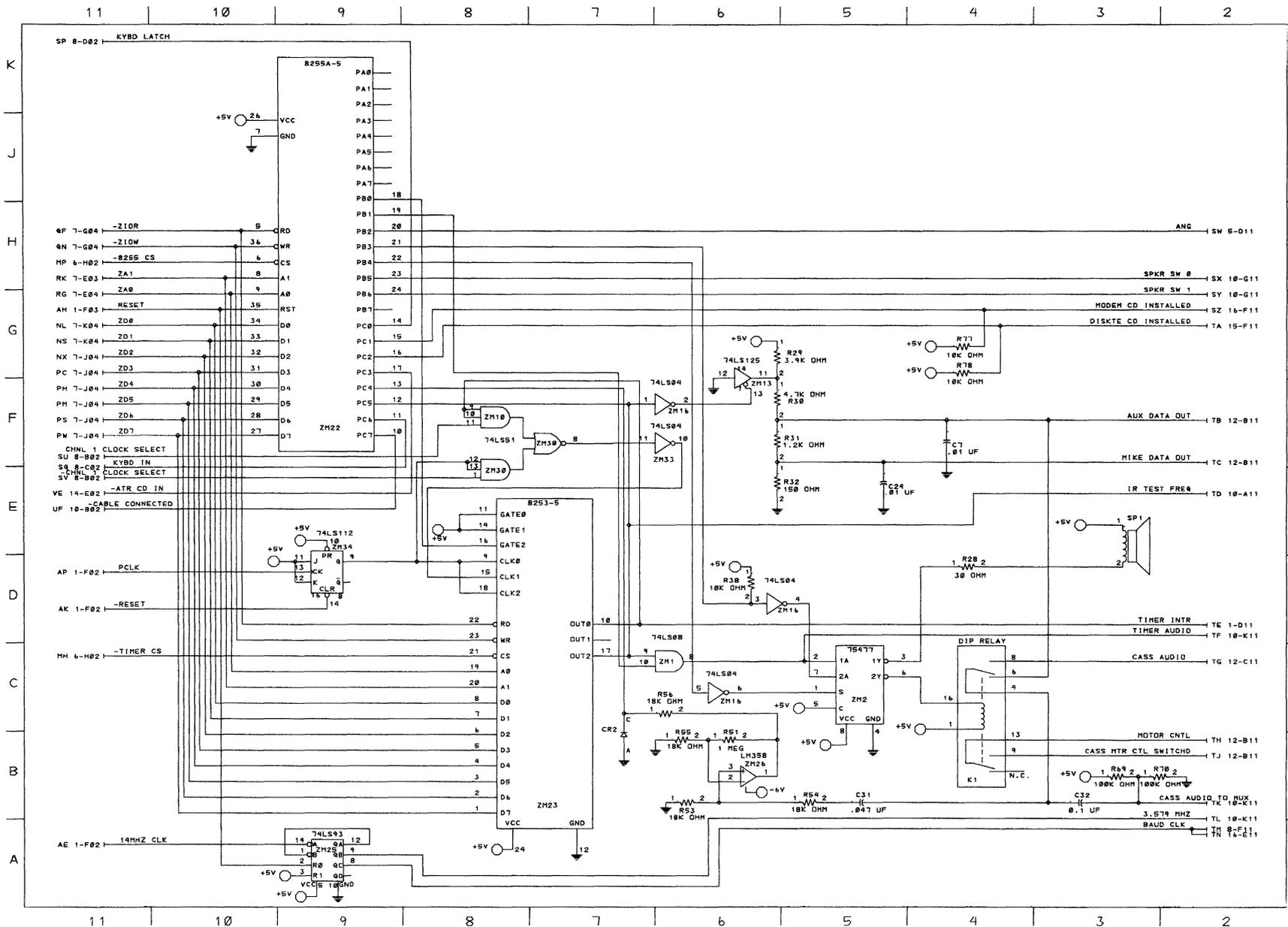
System Board (Sheet 6 of 17)

B-8 System Board



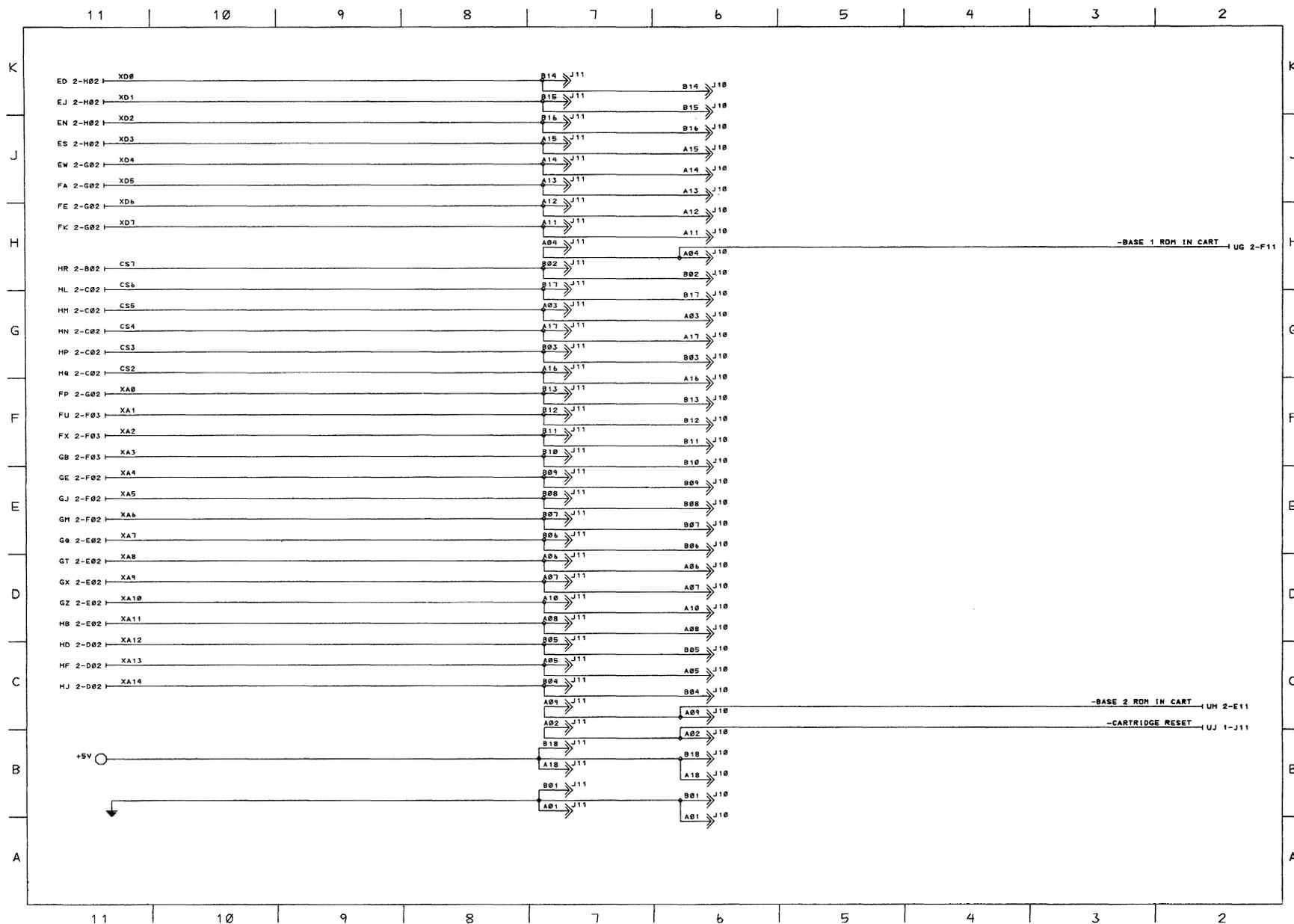


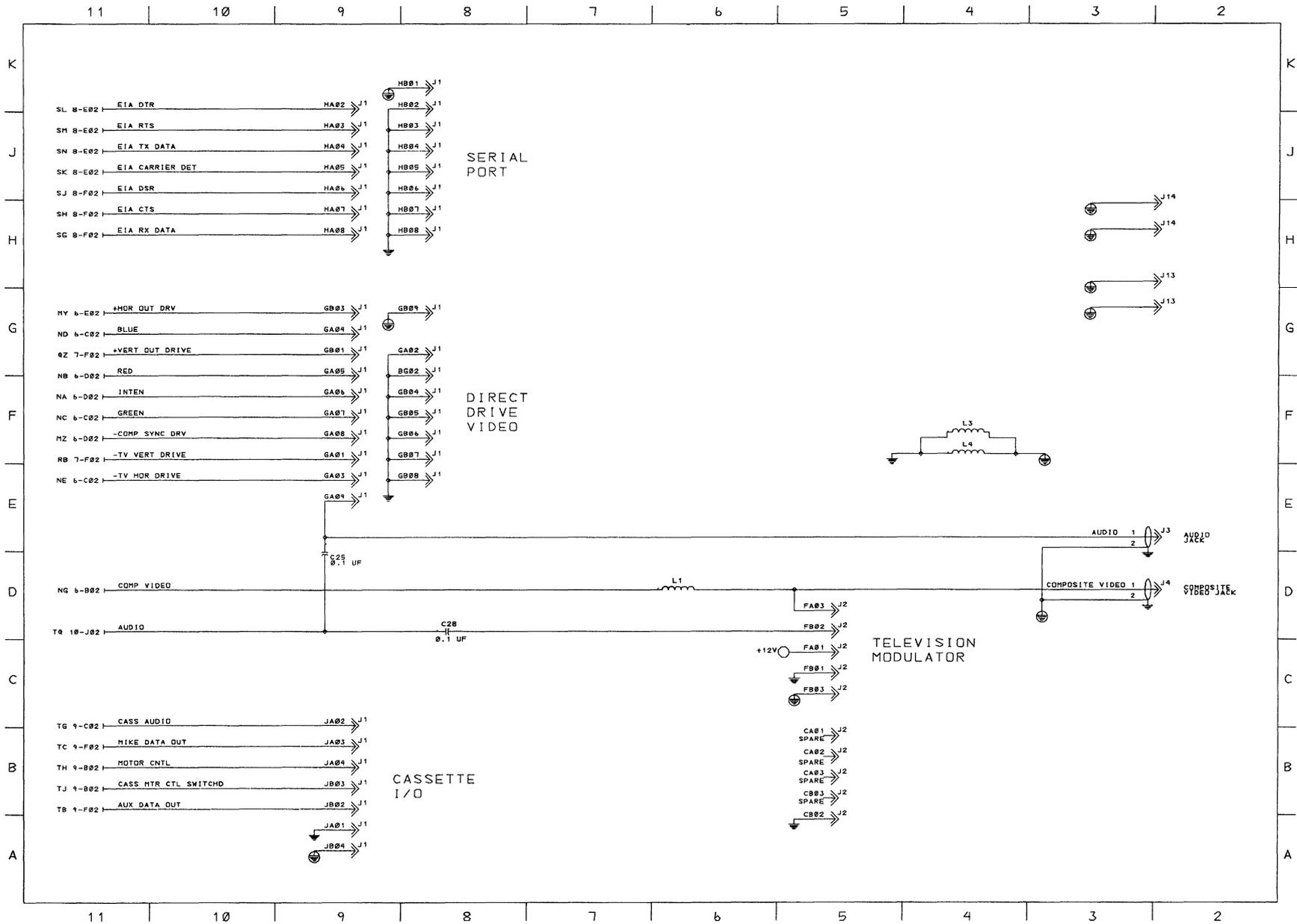
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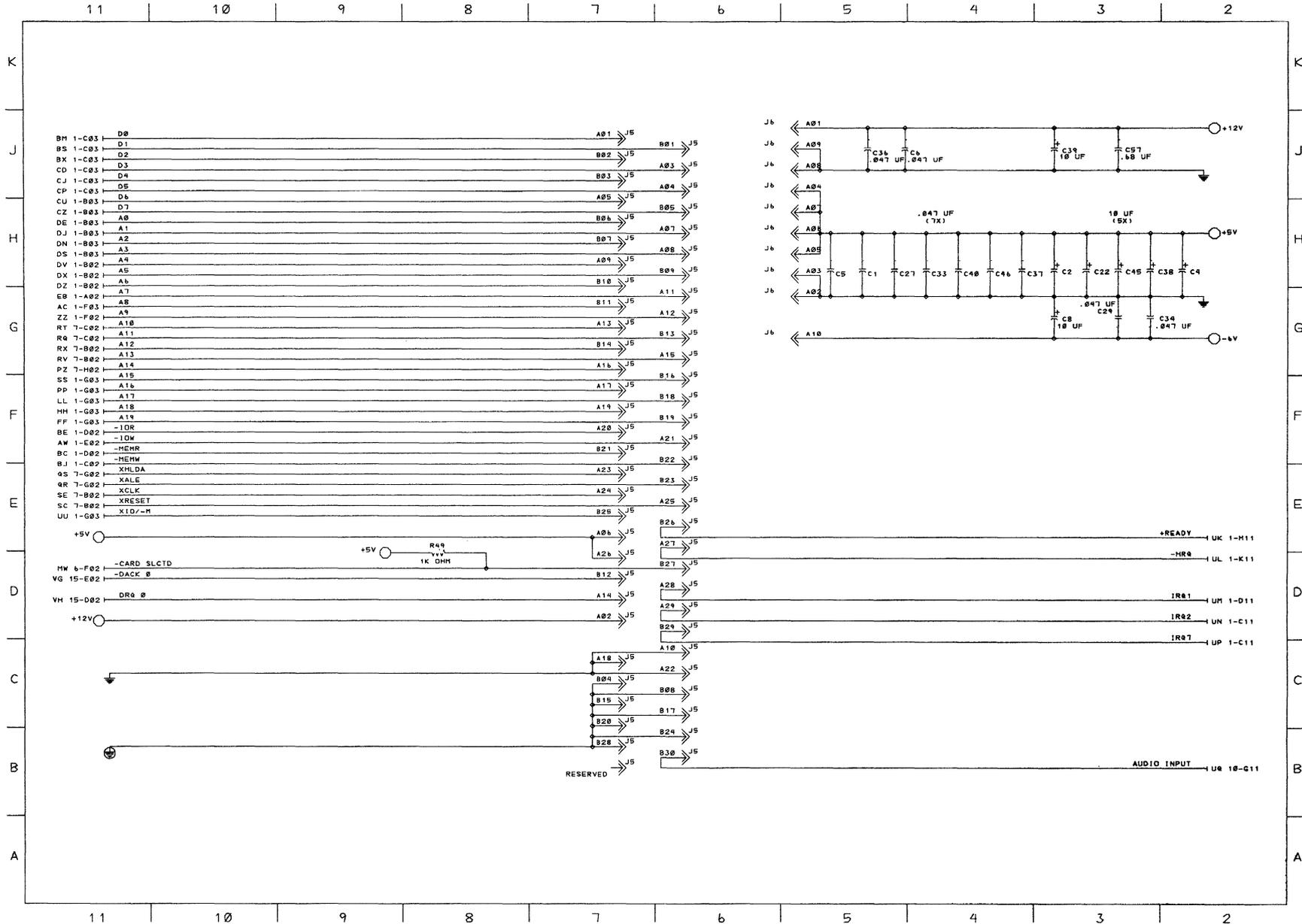
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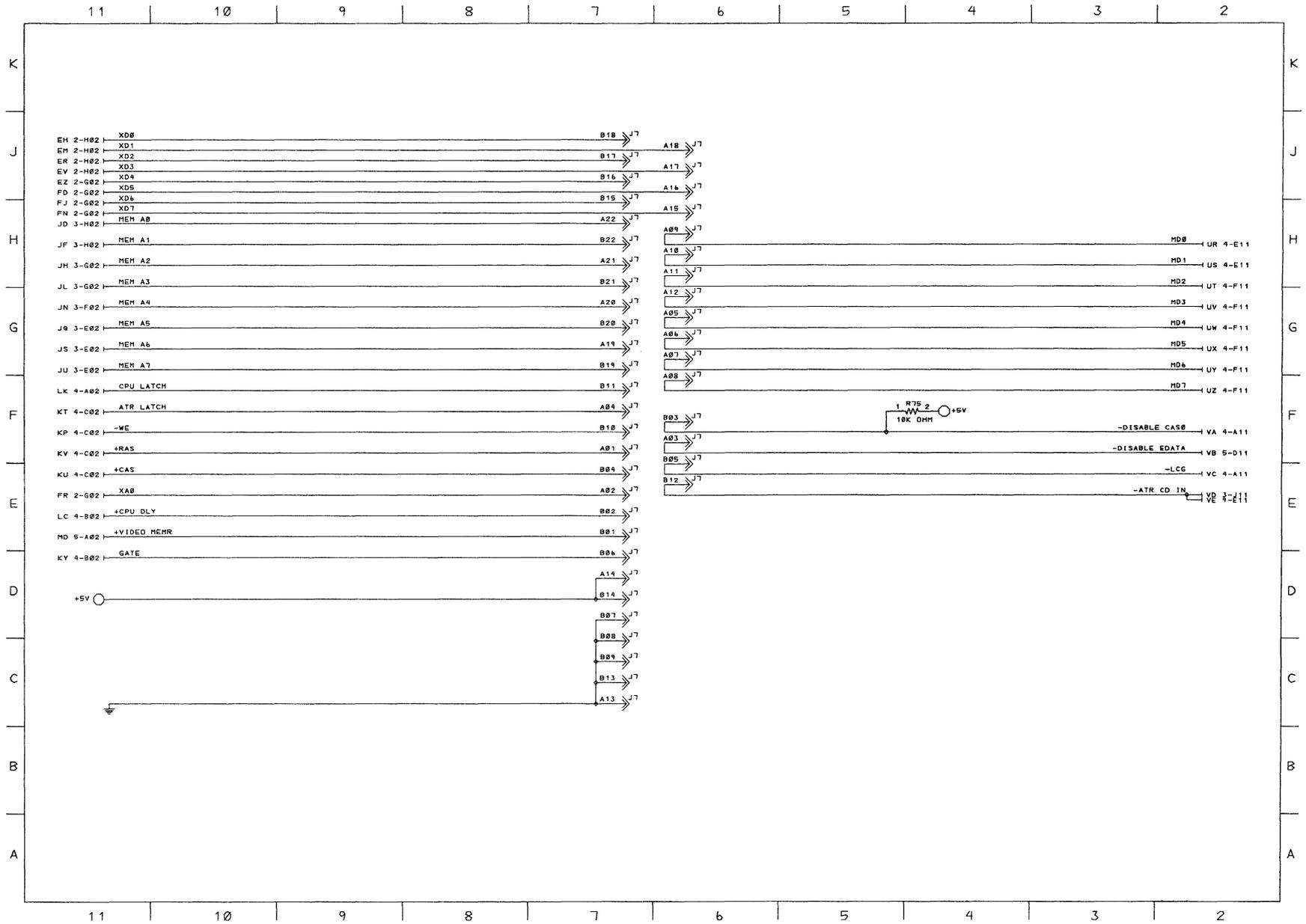


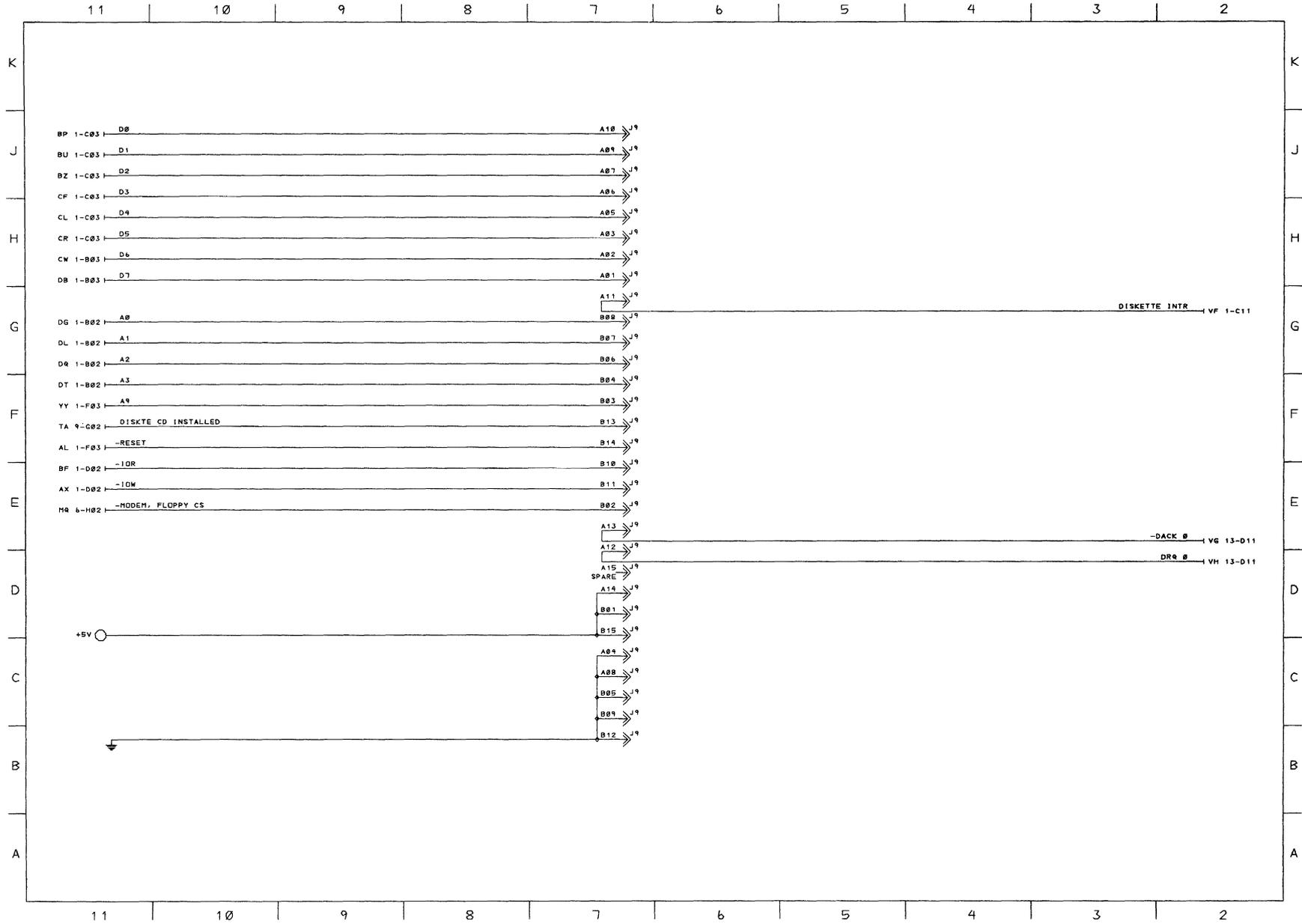


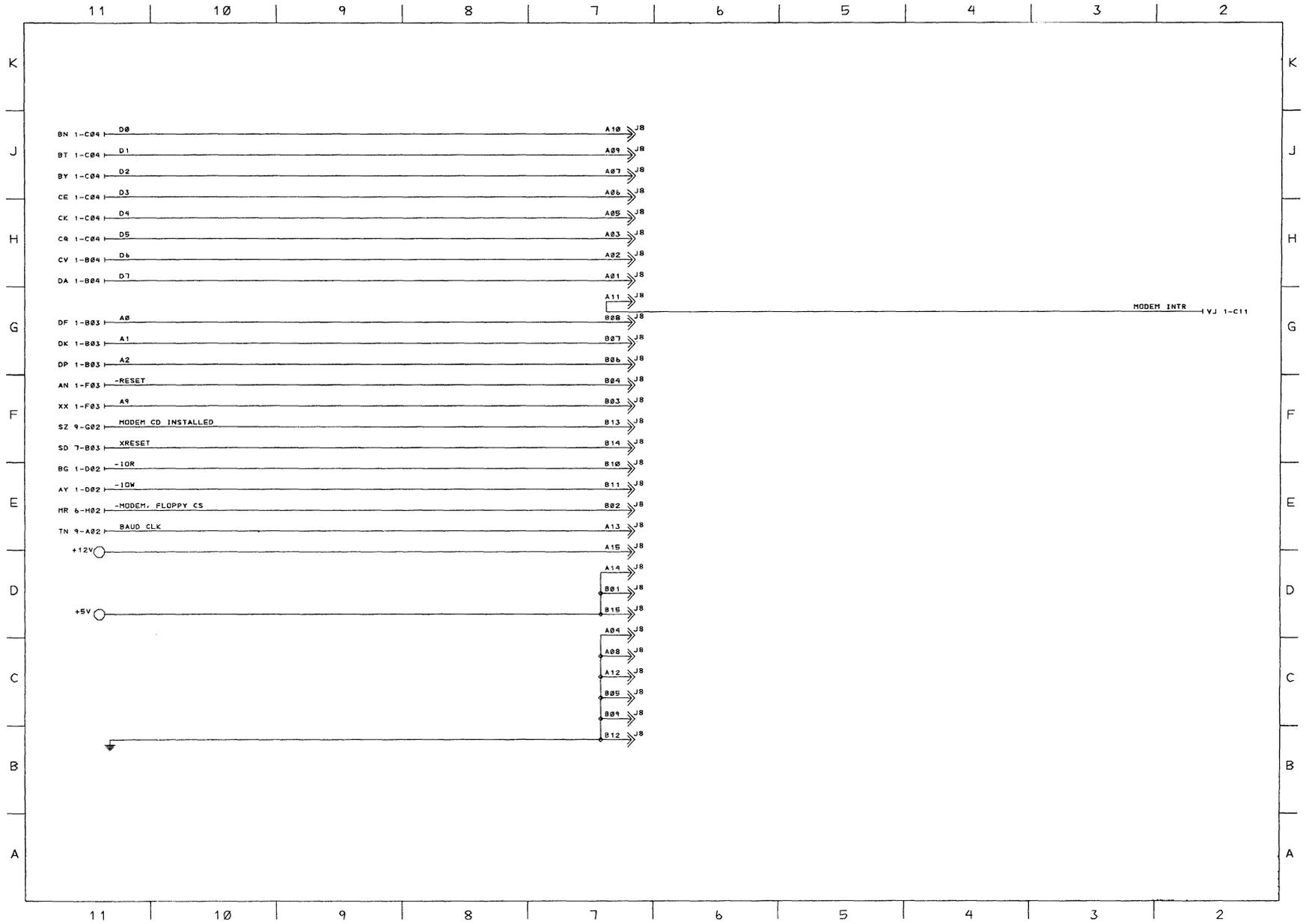
System Board (Sheet 12 of 17)



System Board (Sheet 13 of 17)

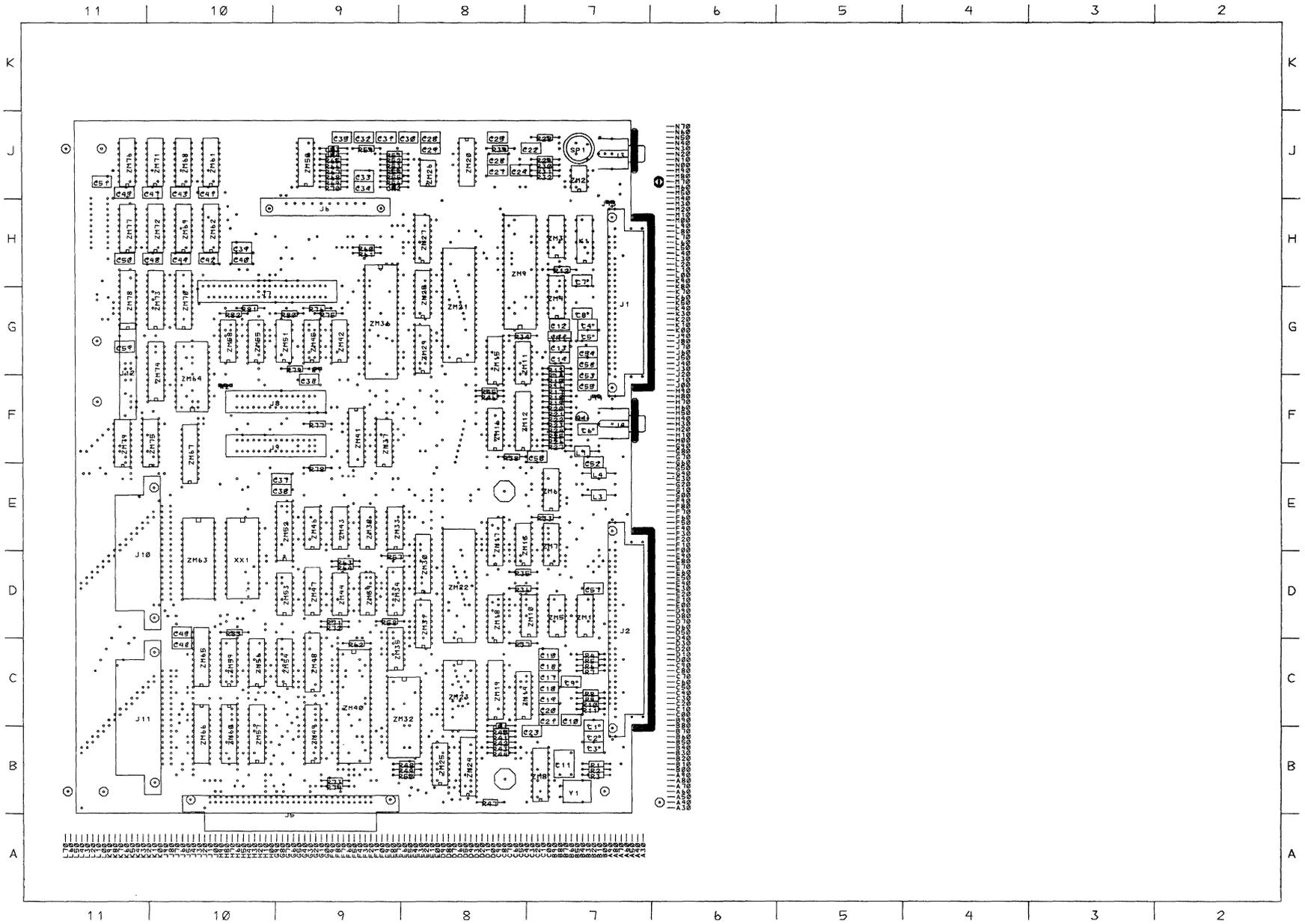


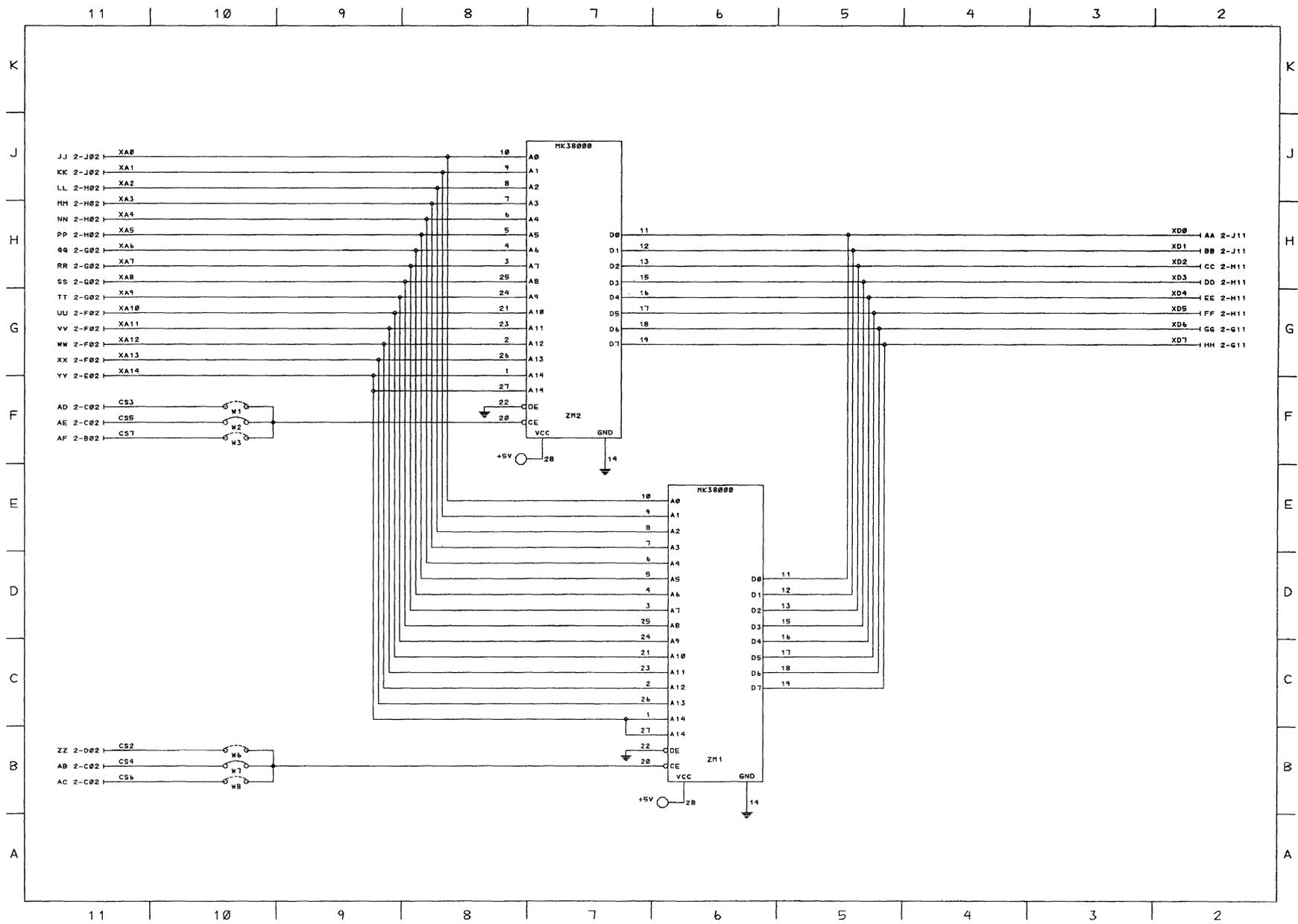




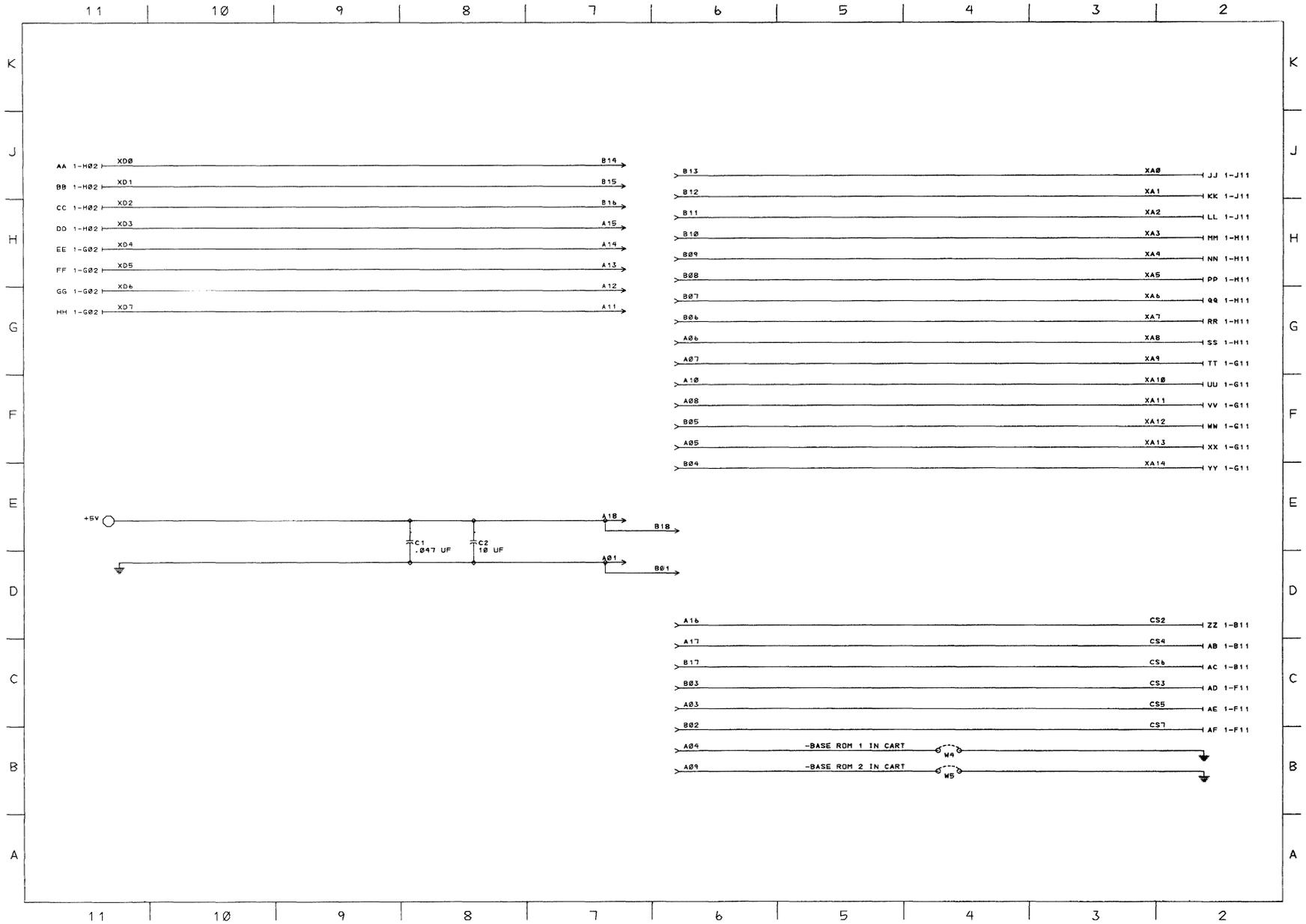
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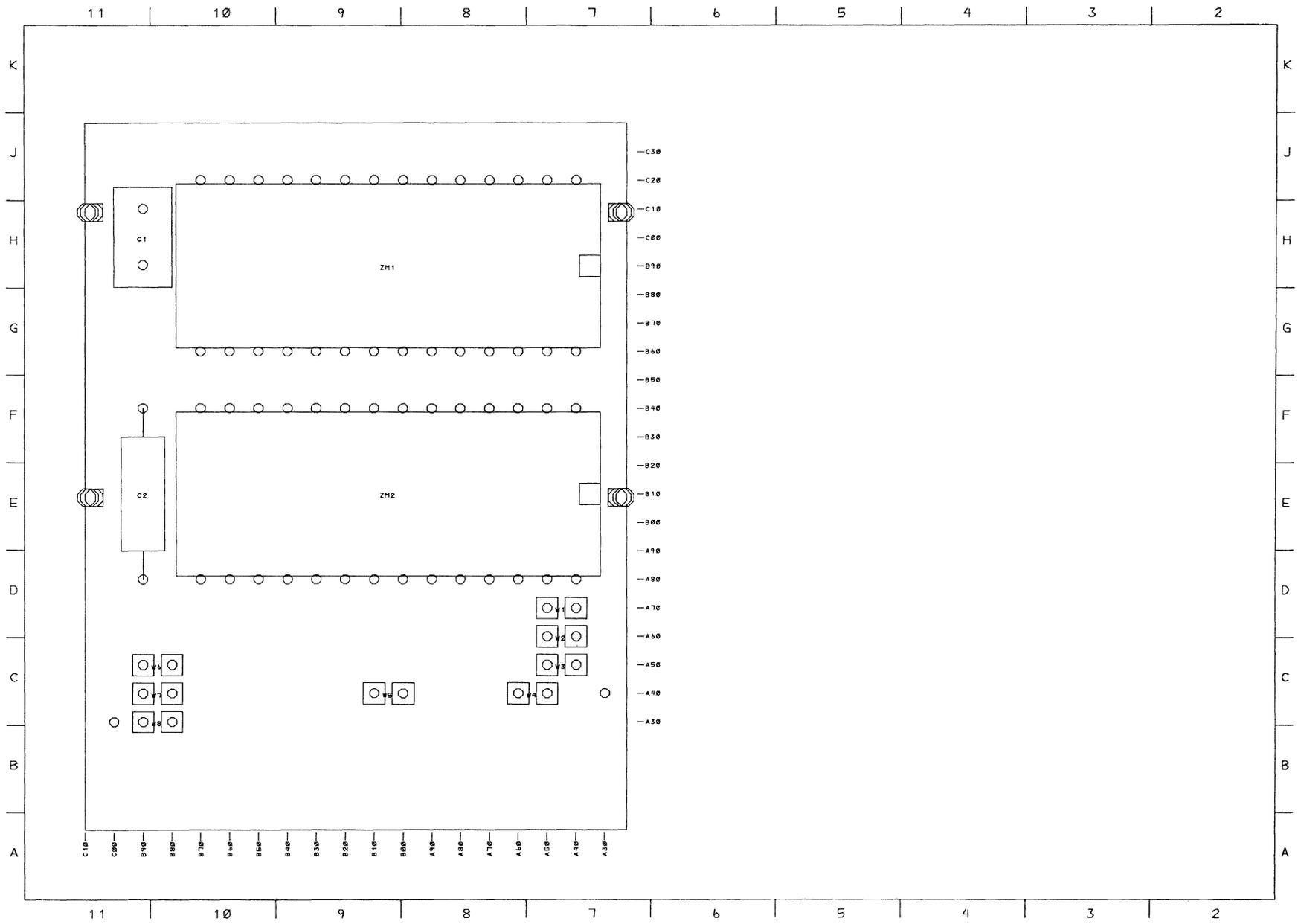
B-18 System Board

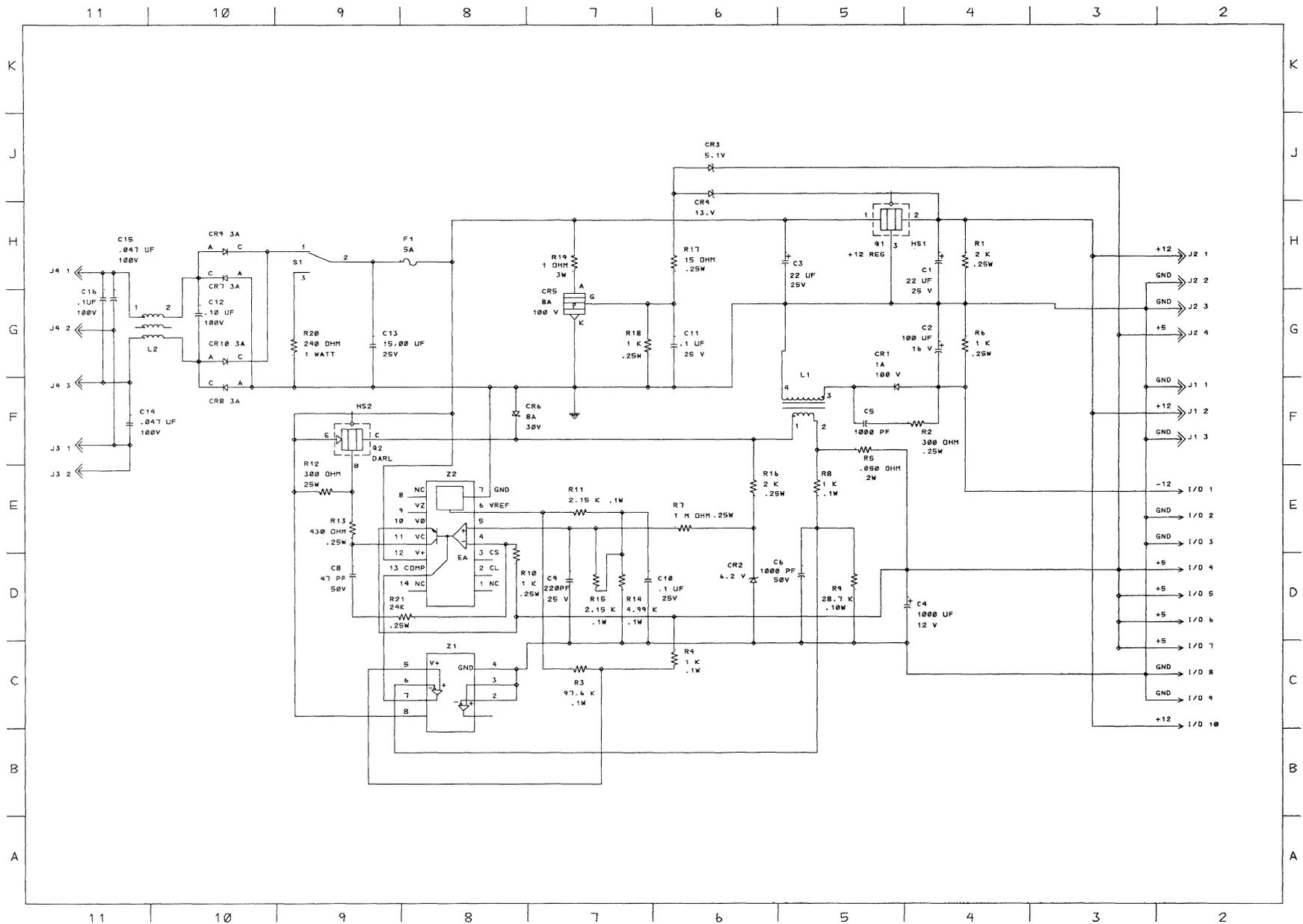




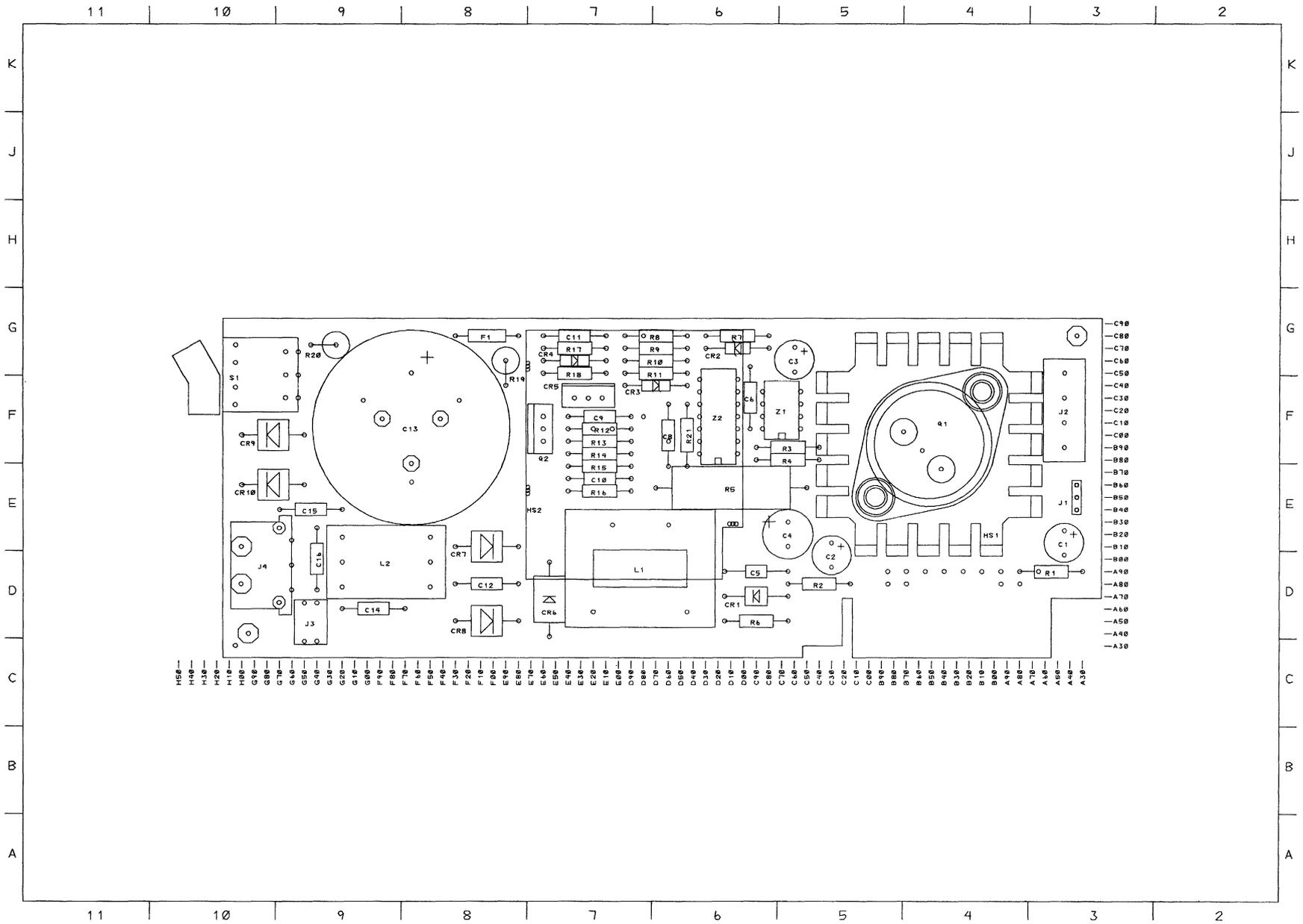
Program Cartridge (Sheet 1 of 3)



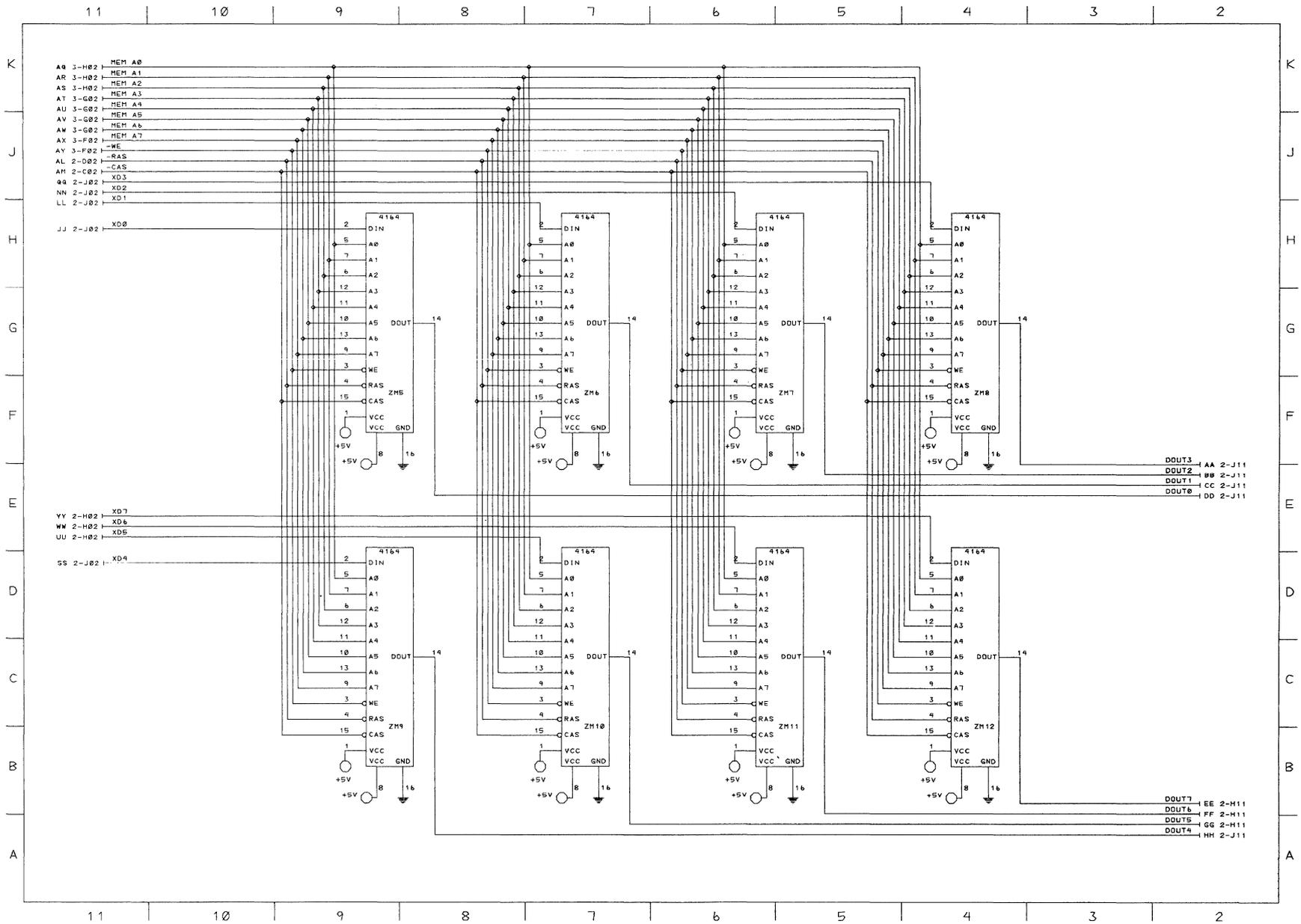




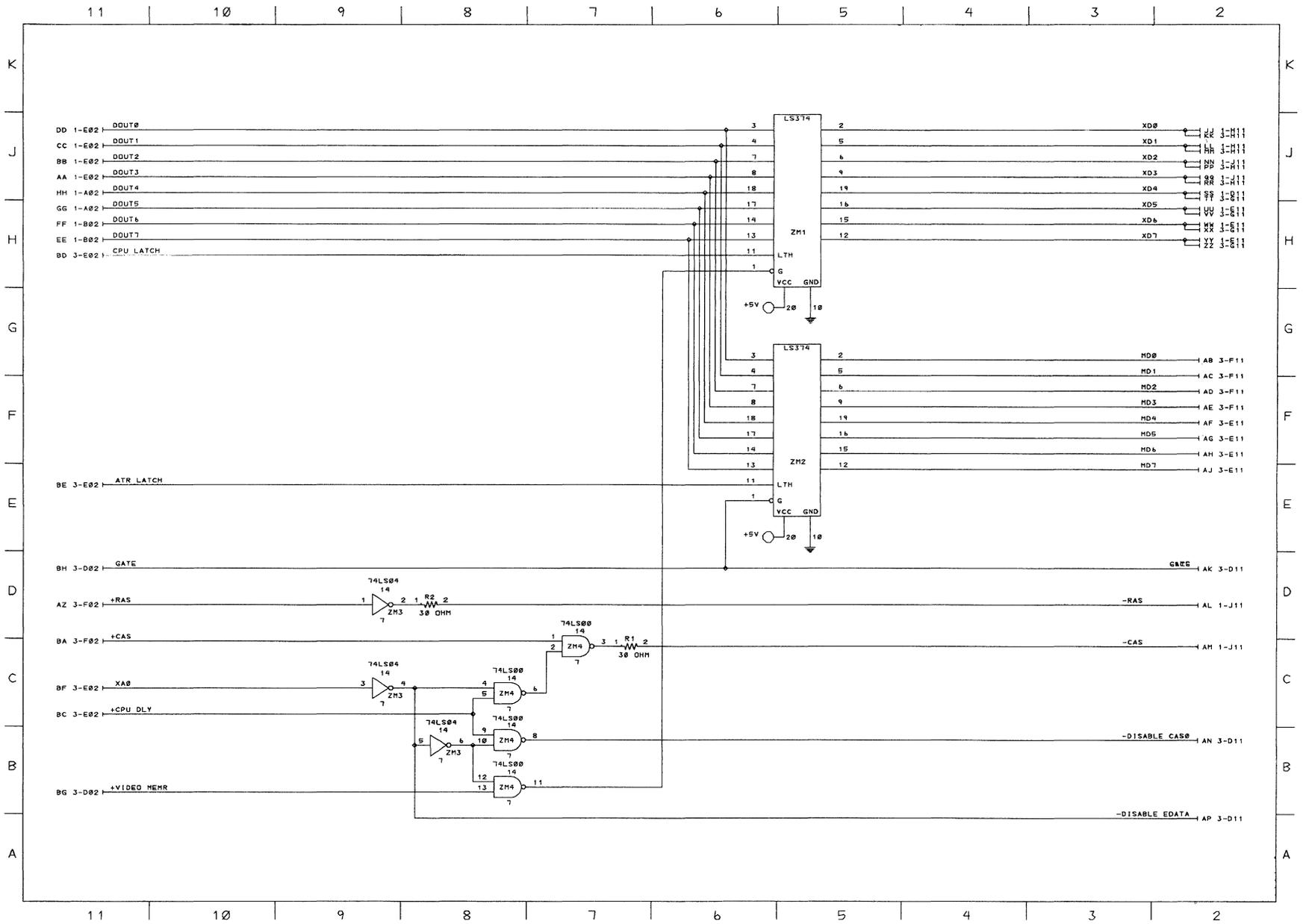
Power Supply Board (Sheet 1 of 2)



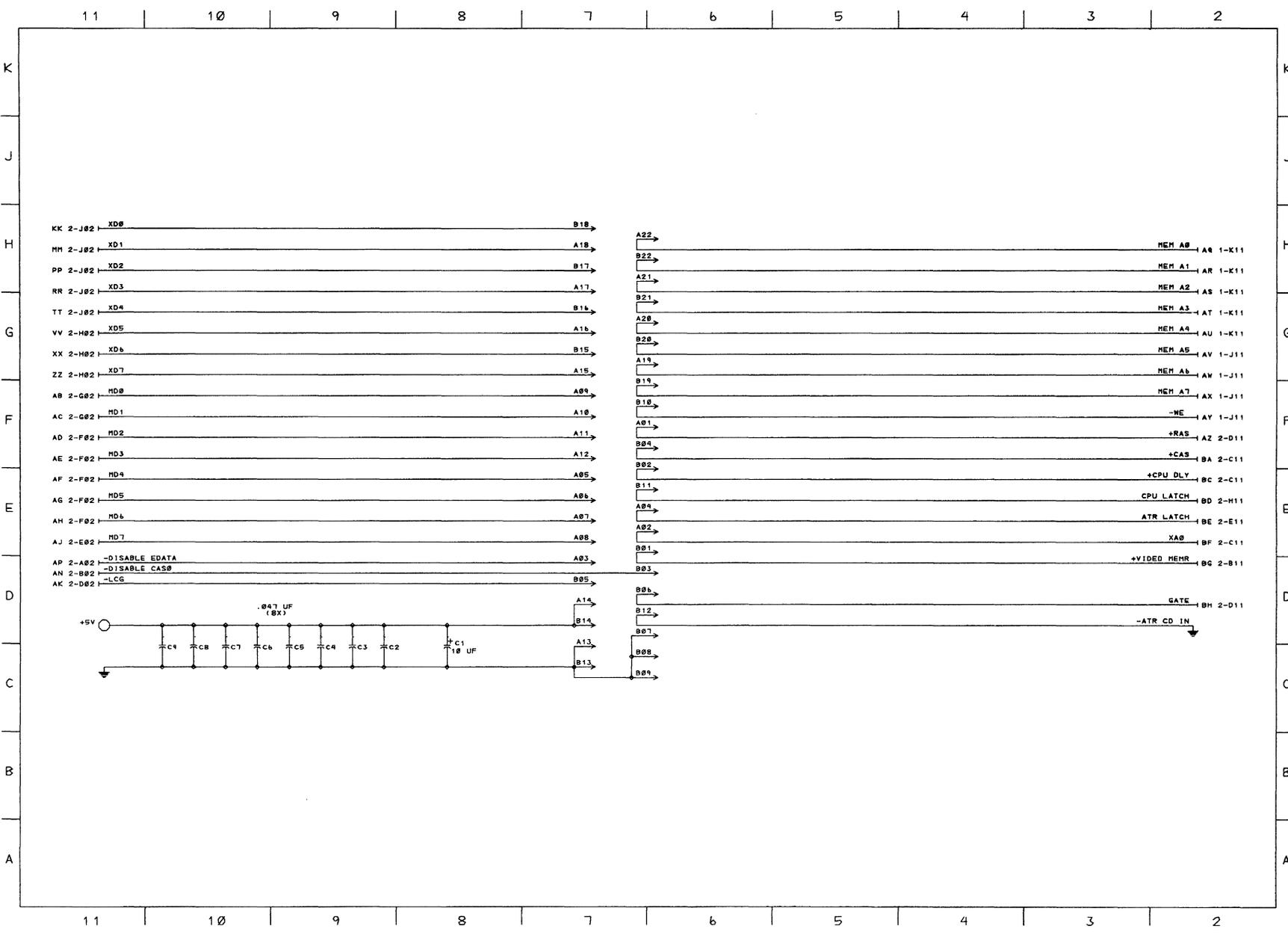
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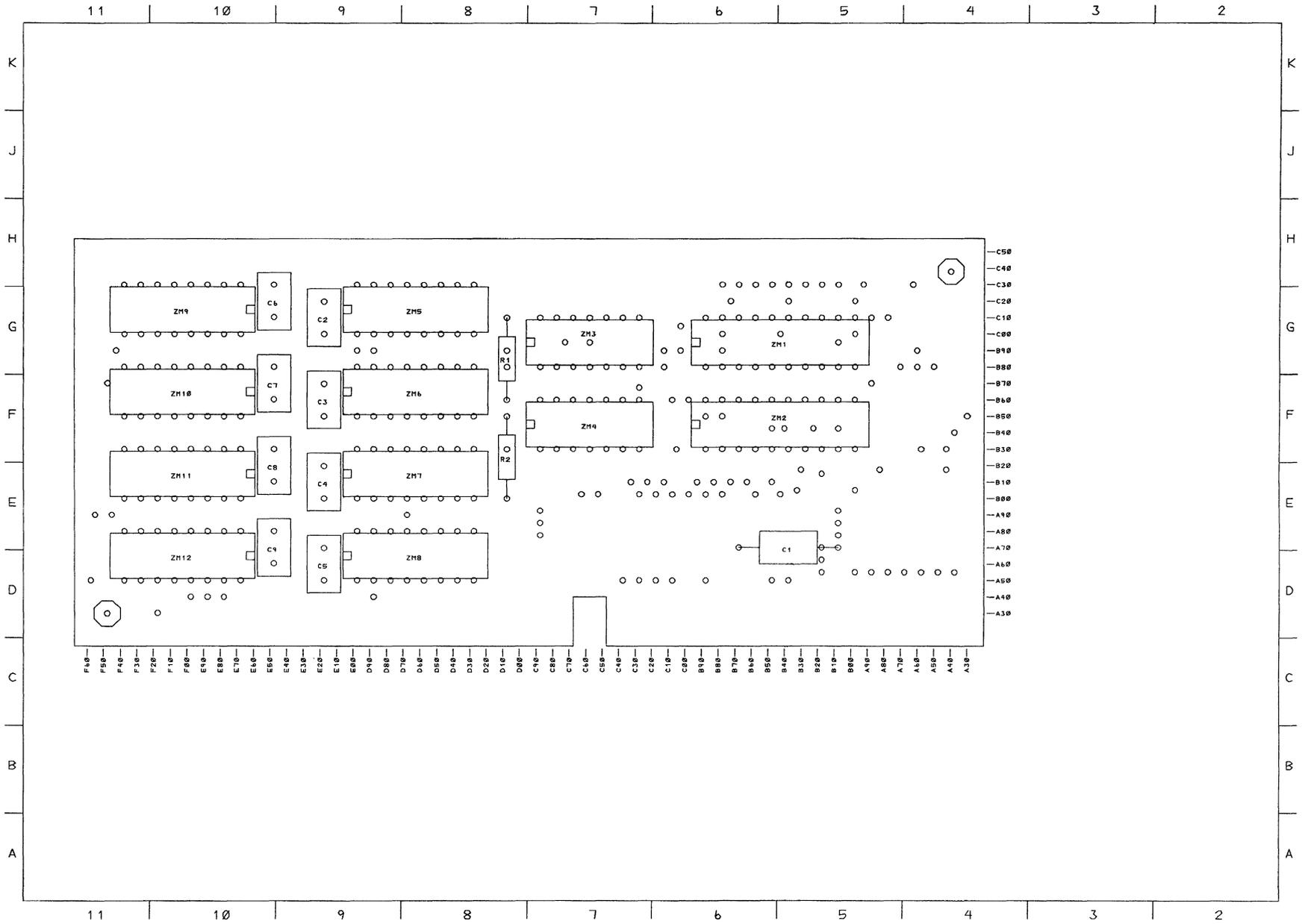
64KB Memory and Display Expansion (Sheet 1 of 4)



64KB Memory and Display Expansion (Sheet 2 of 4)

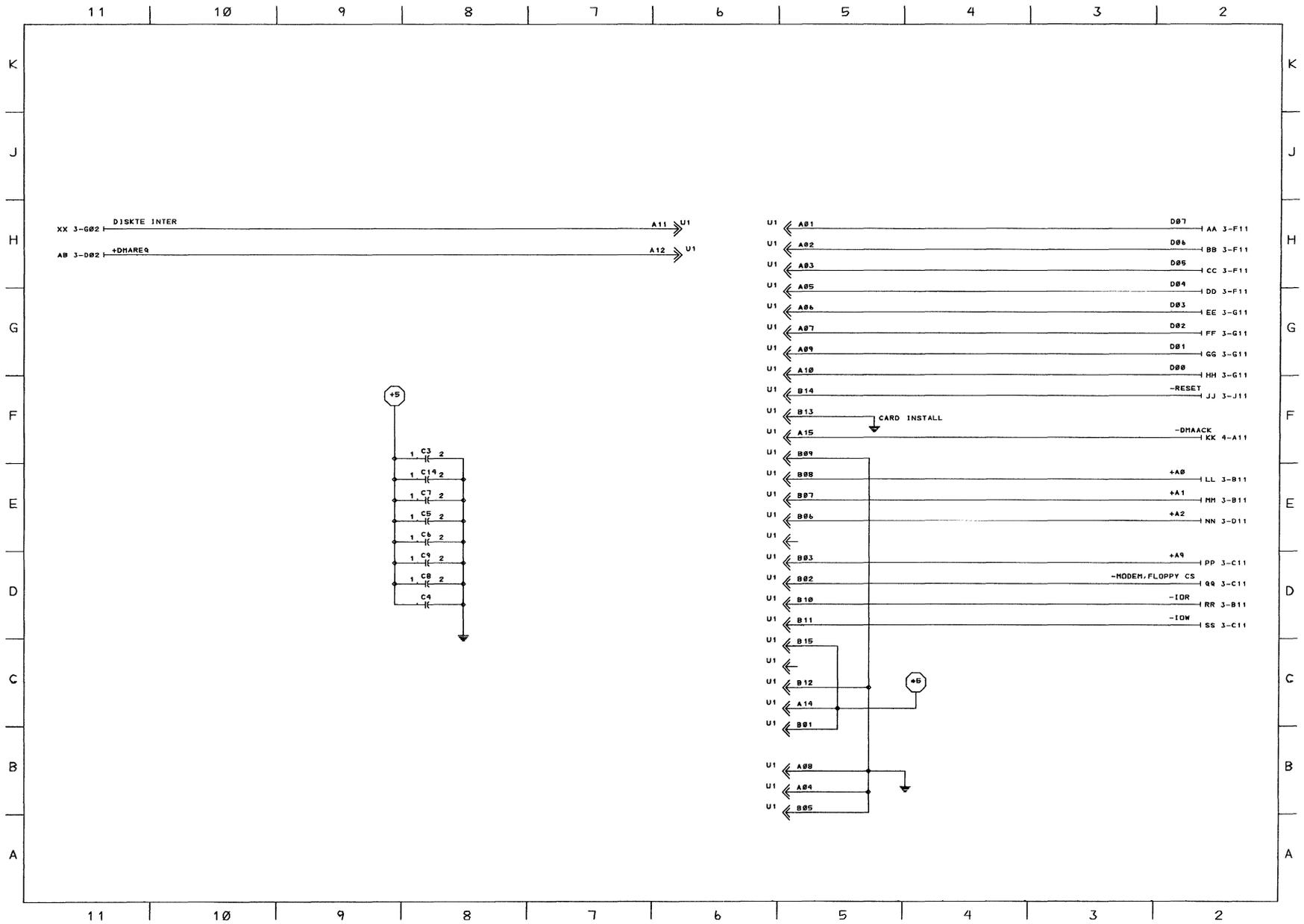


64KB Memory and Display Expansion (Sheet 3 of 4)

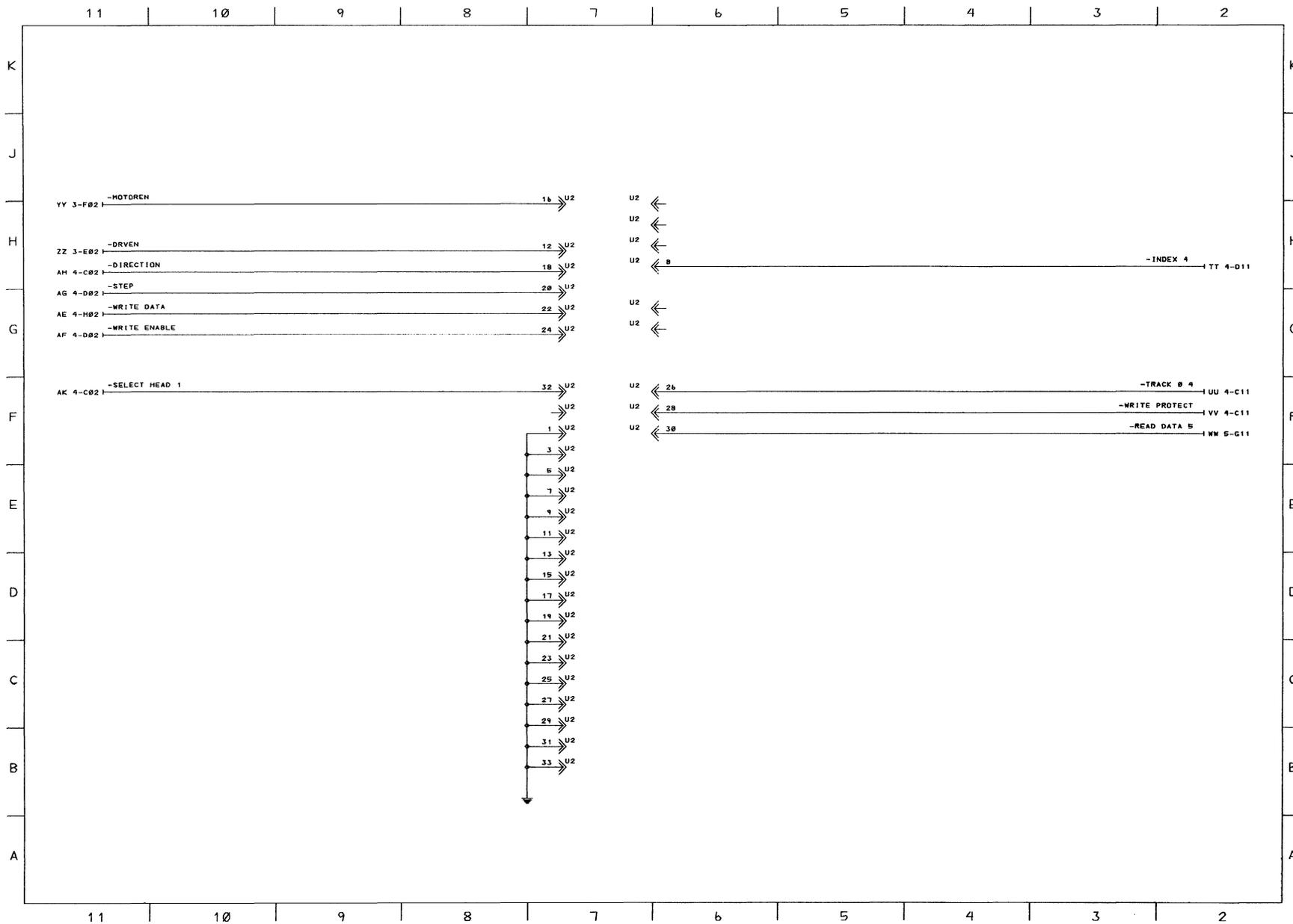


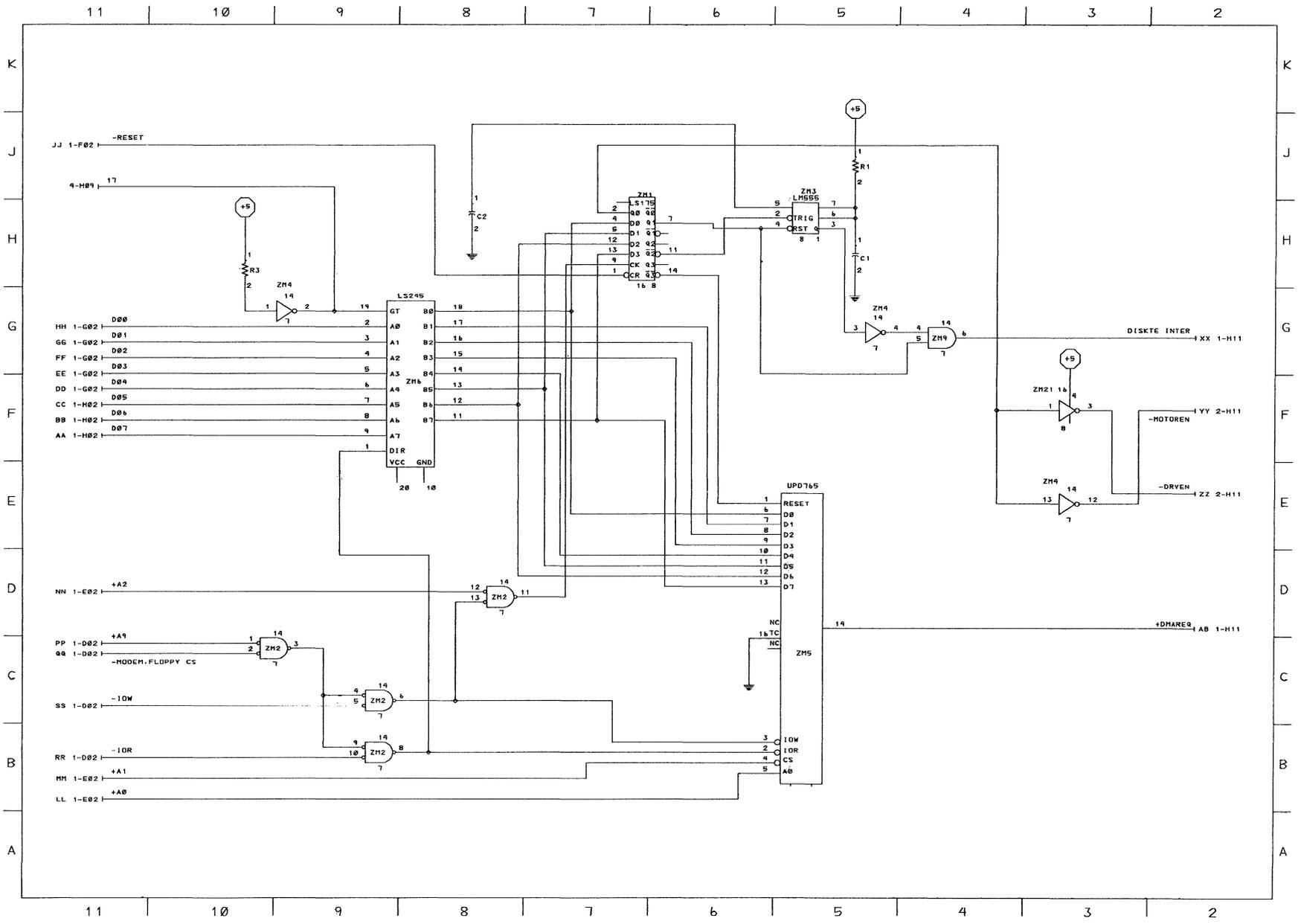
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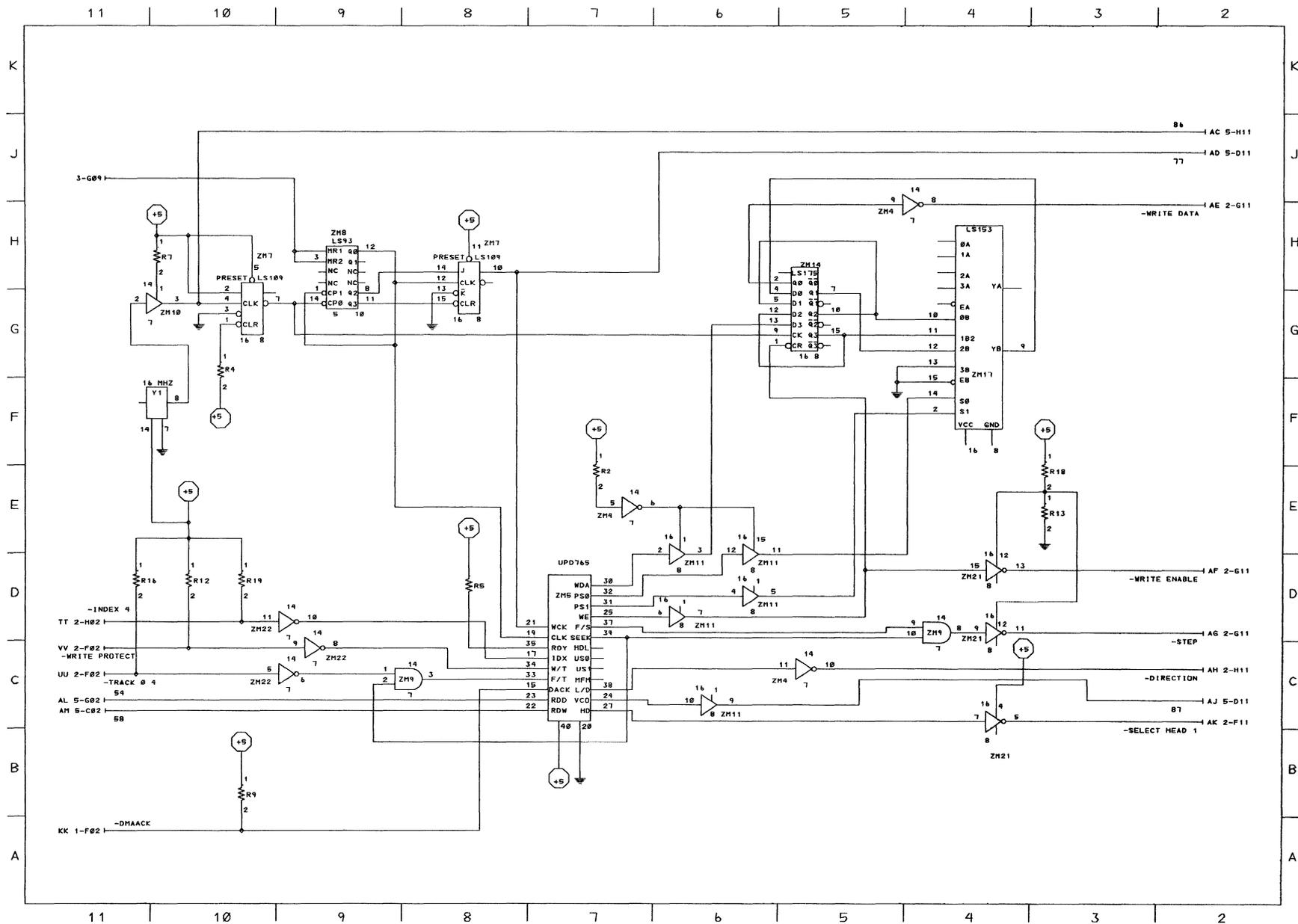


Diskette Drive Adapter (Sheet 1 of 6)

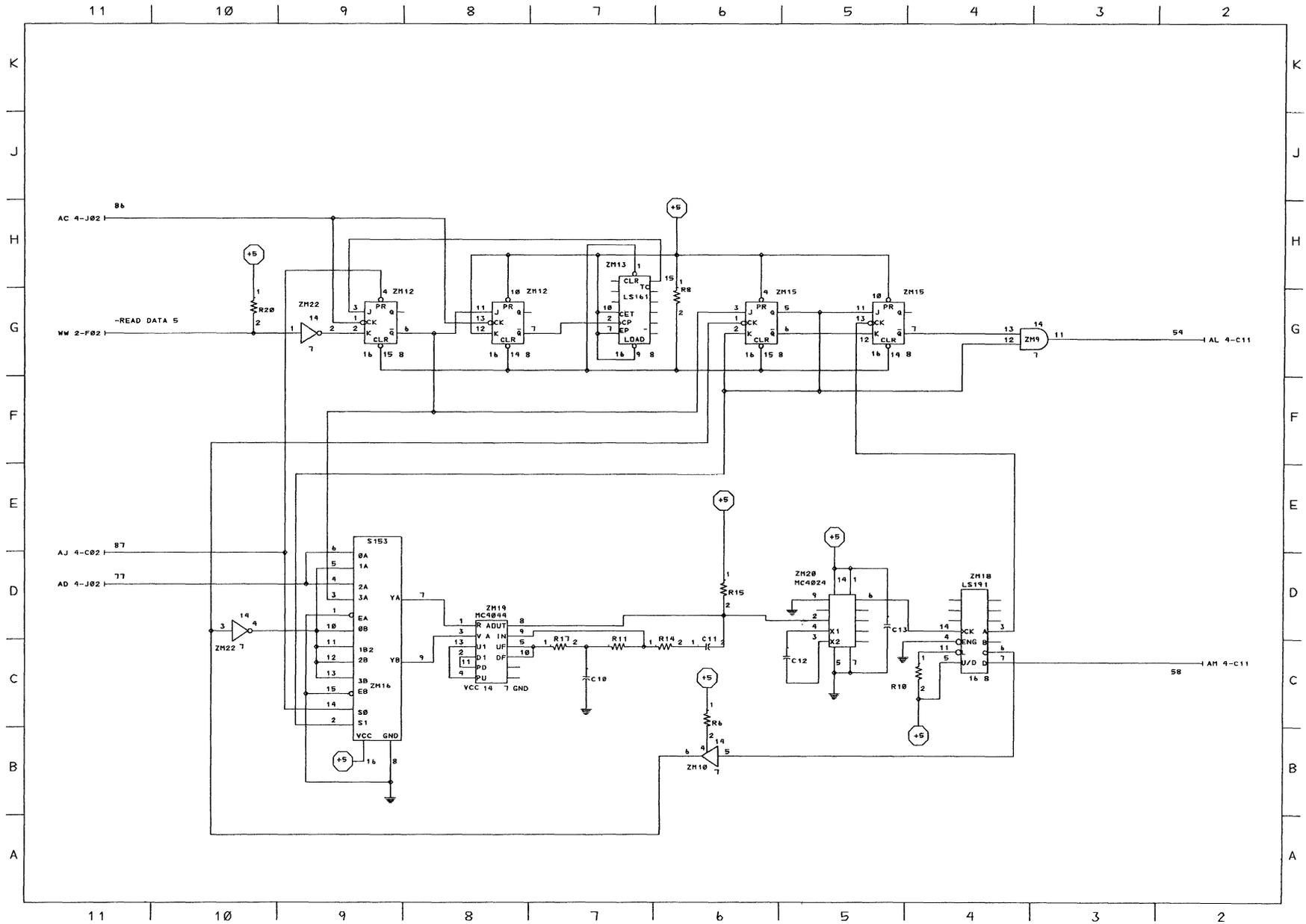




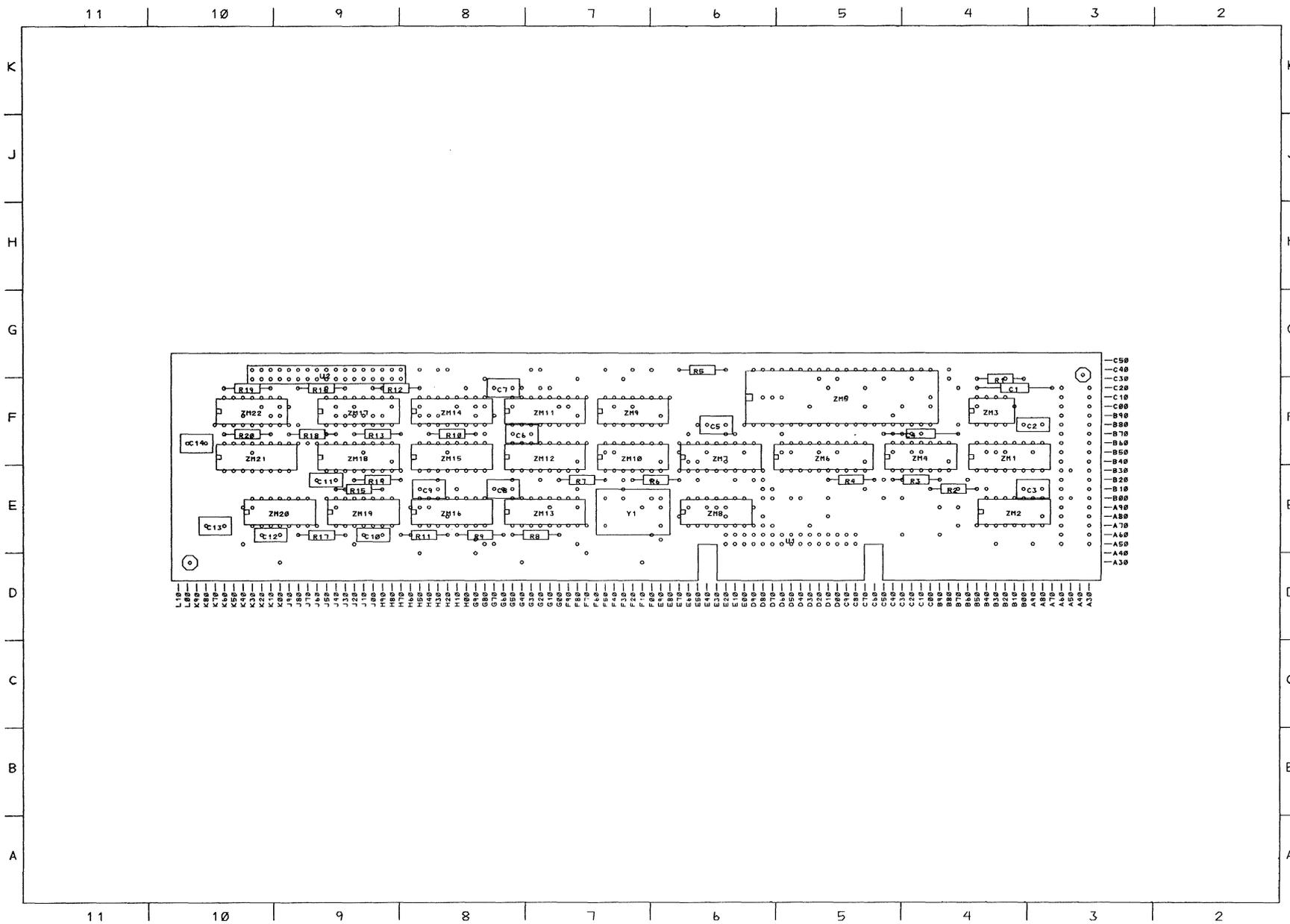
Diskette Drive Adapter (Sheet 3 of 6)



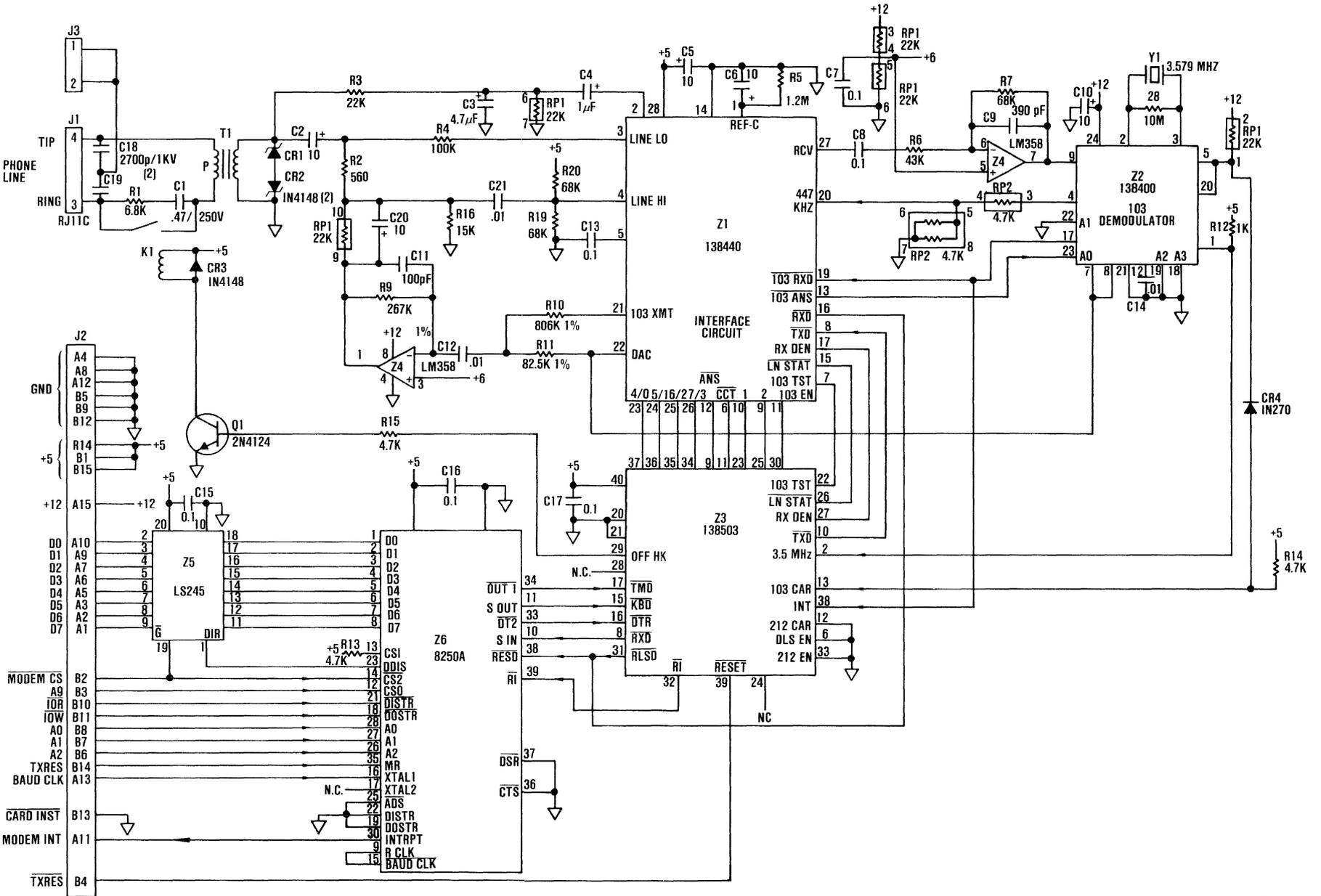
Diskette Drive Adapter (Sheet 4 of 6)



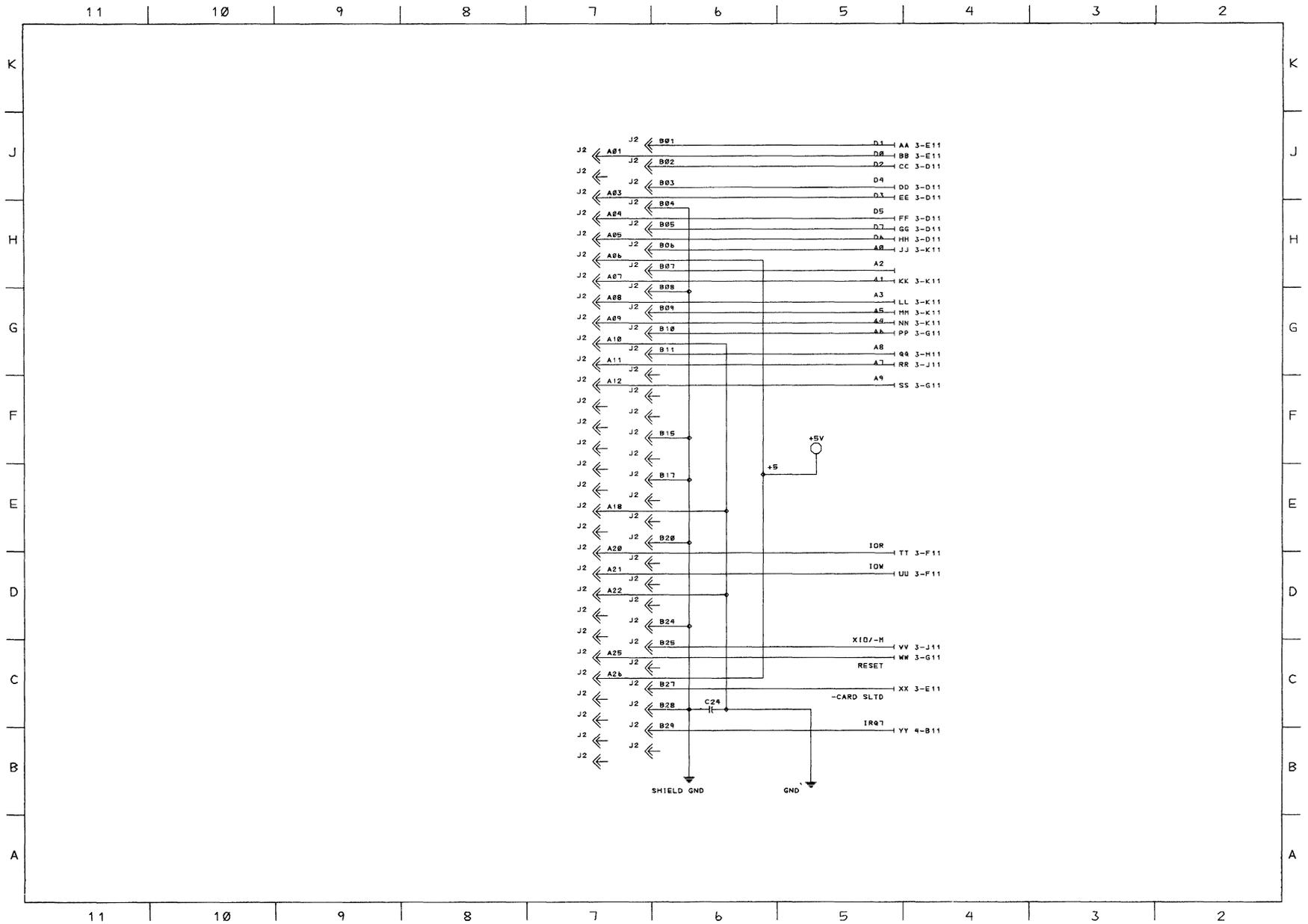
Diskette Drive Adapter (Sheet 5 of 6)

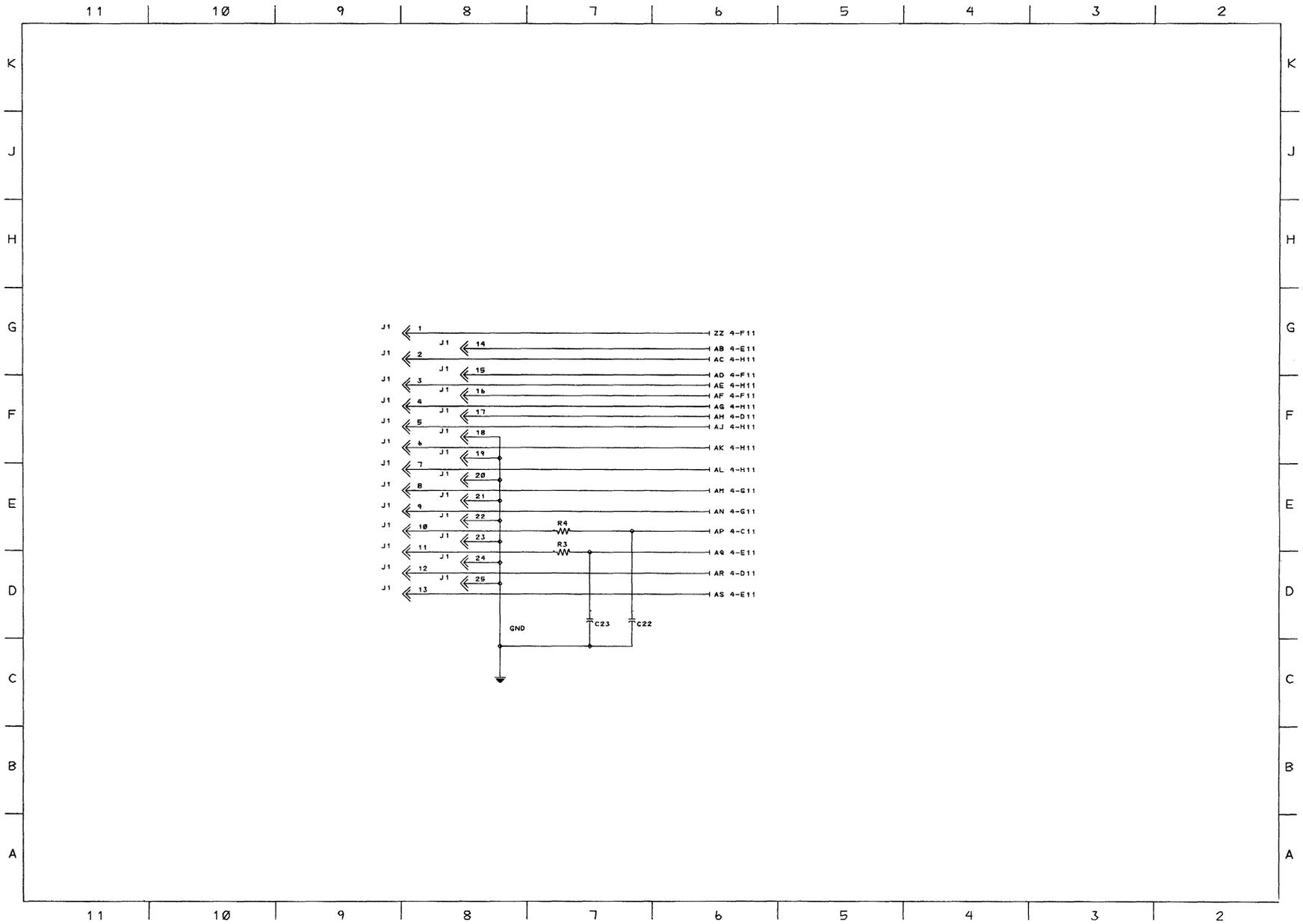


Diskette Drive Adapter (Sheet 6 of 6)

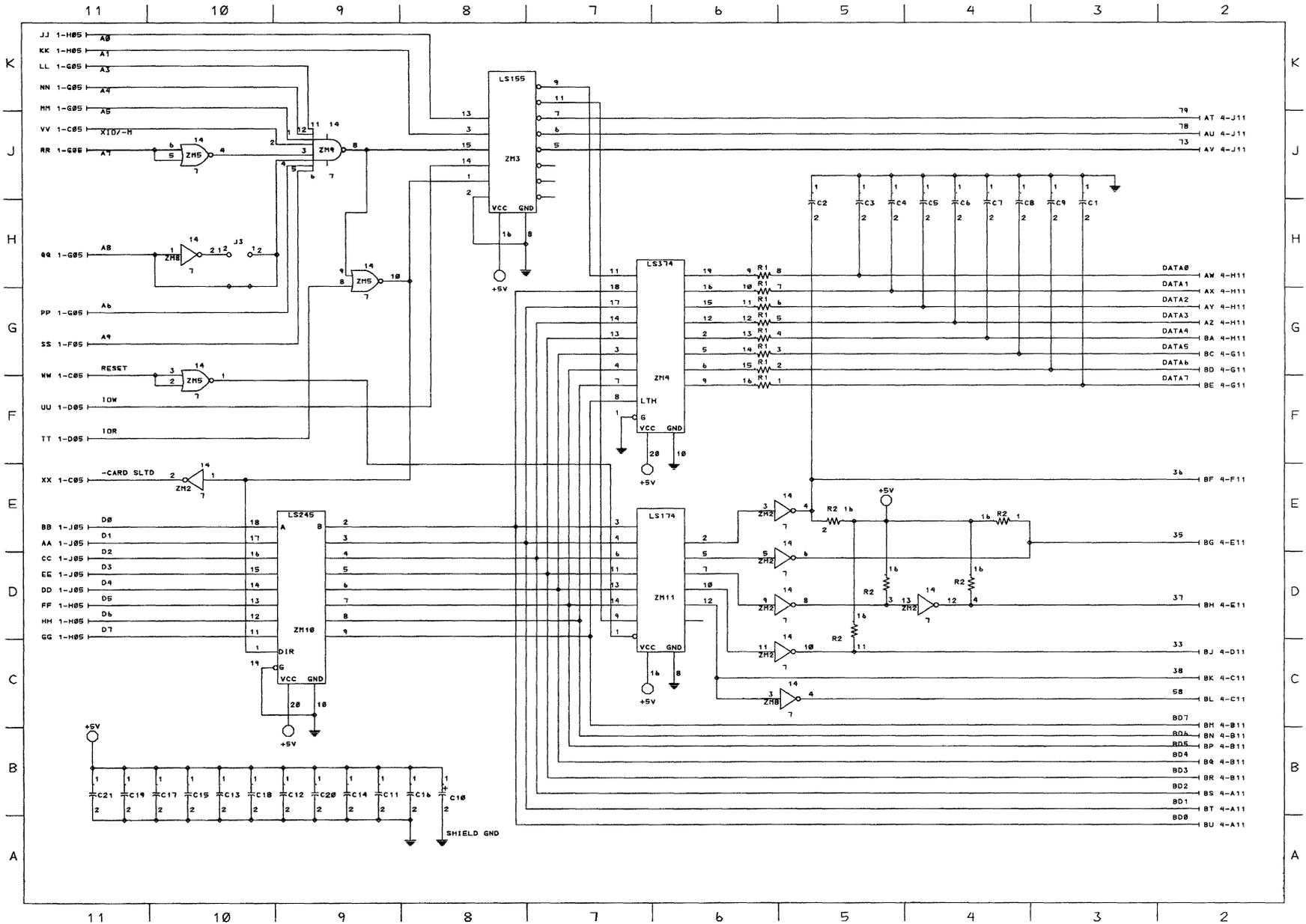


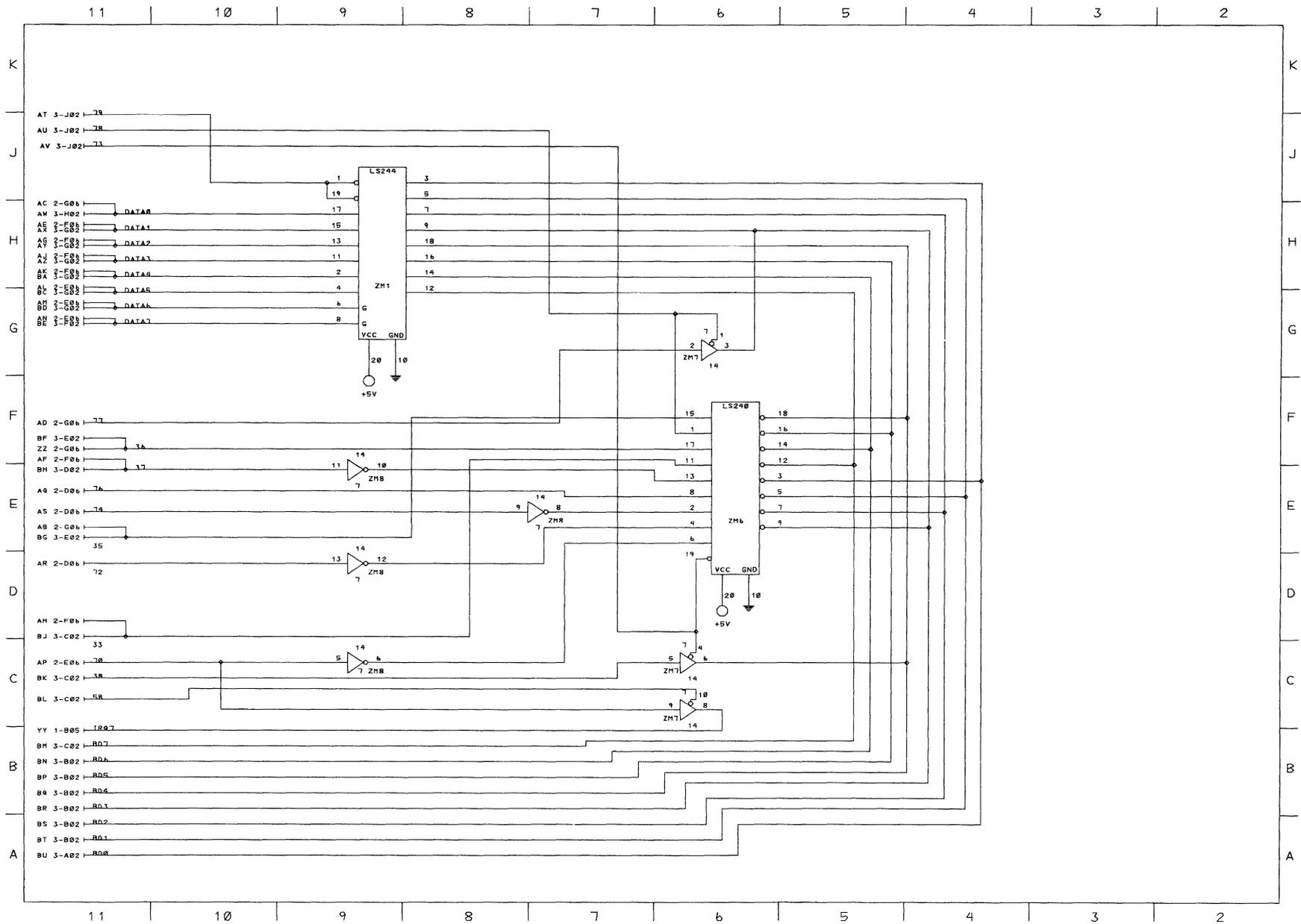
Internal Modem



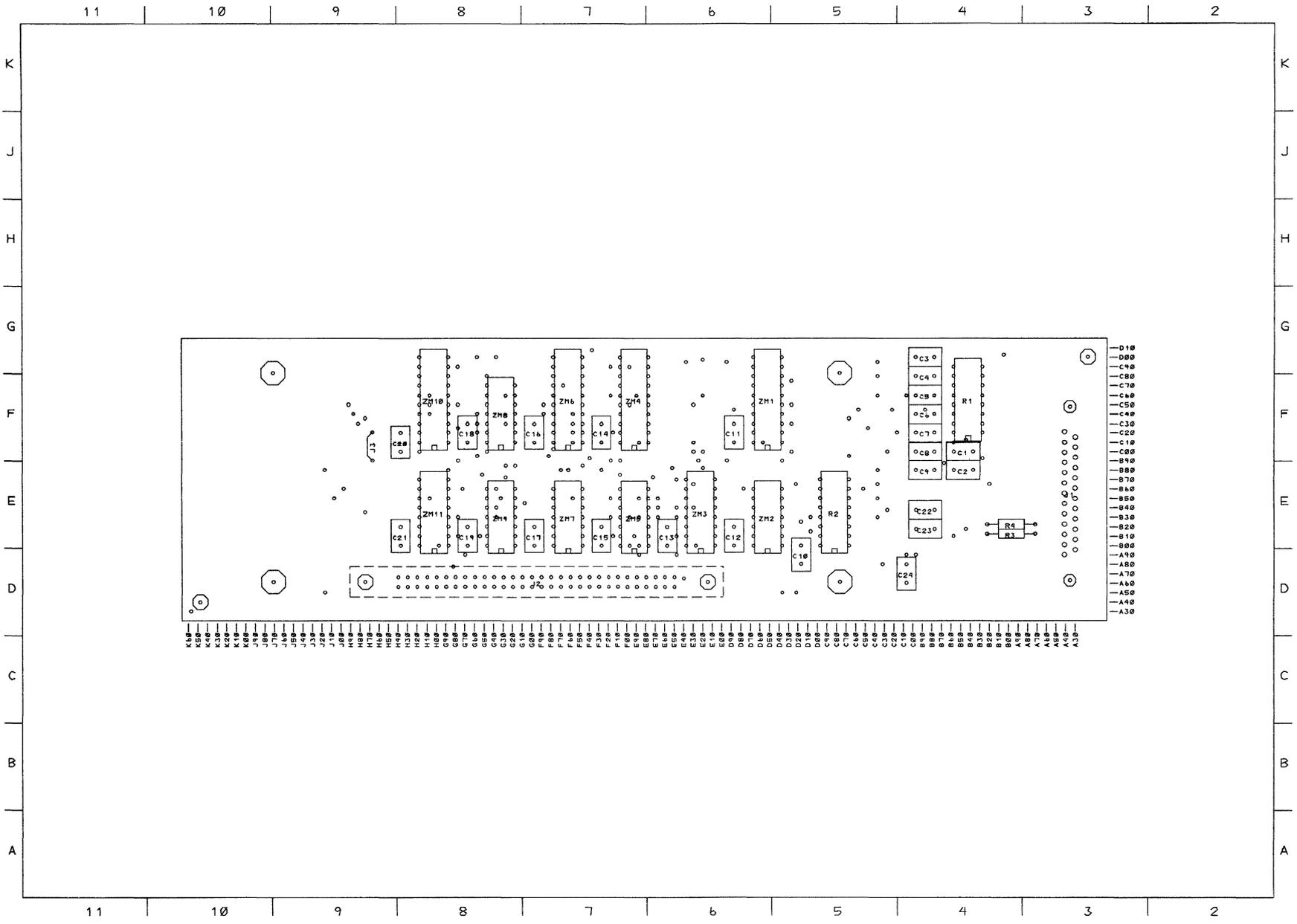


Parallel Printer Attachment (Sheet 2 of 5)

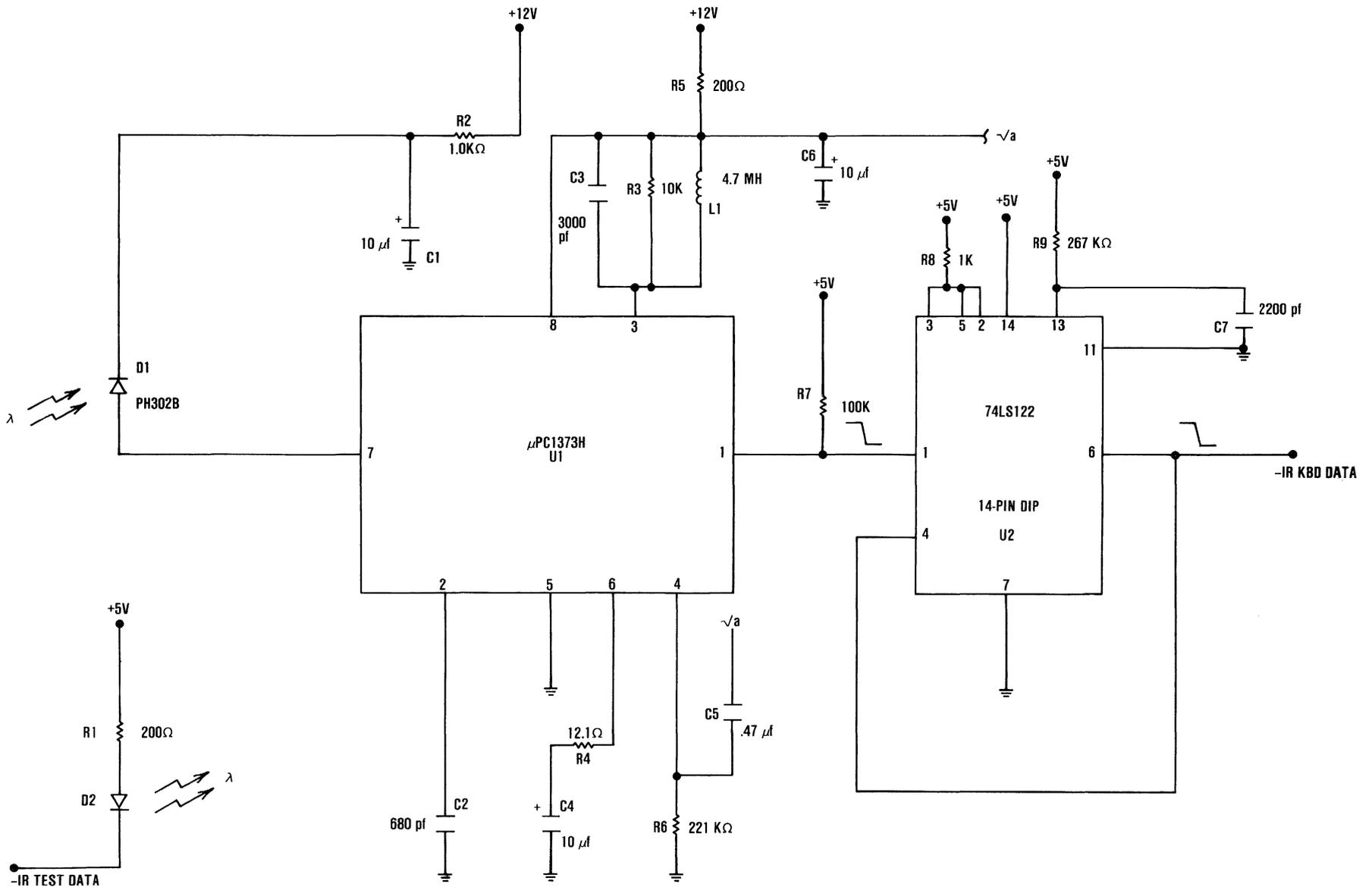




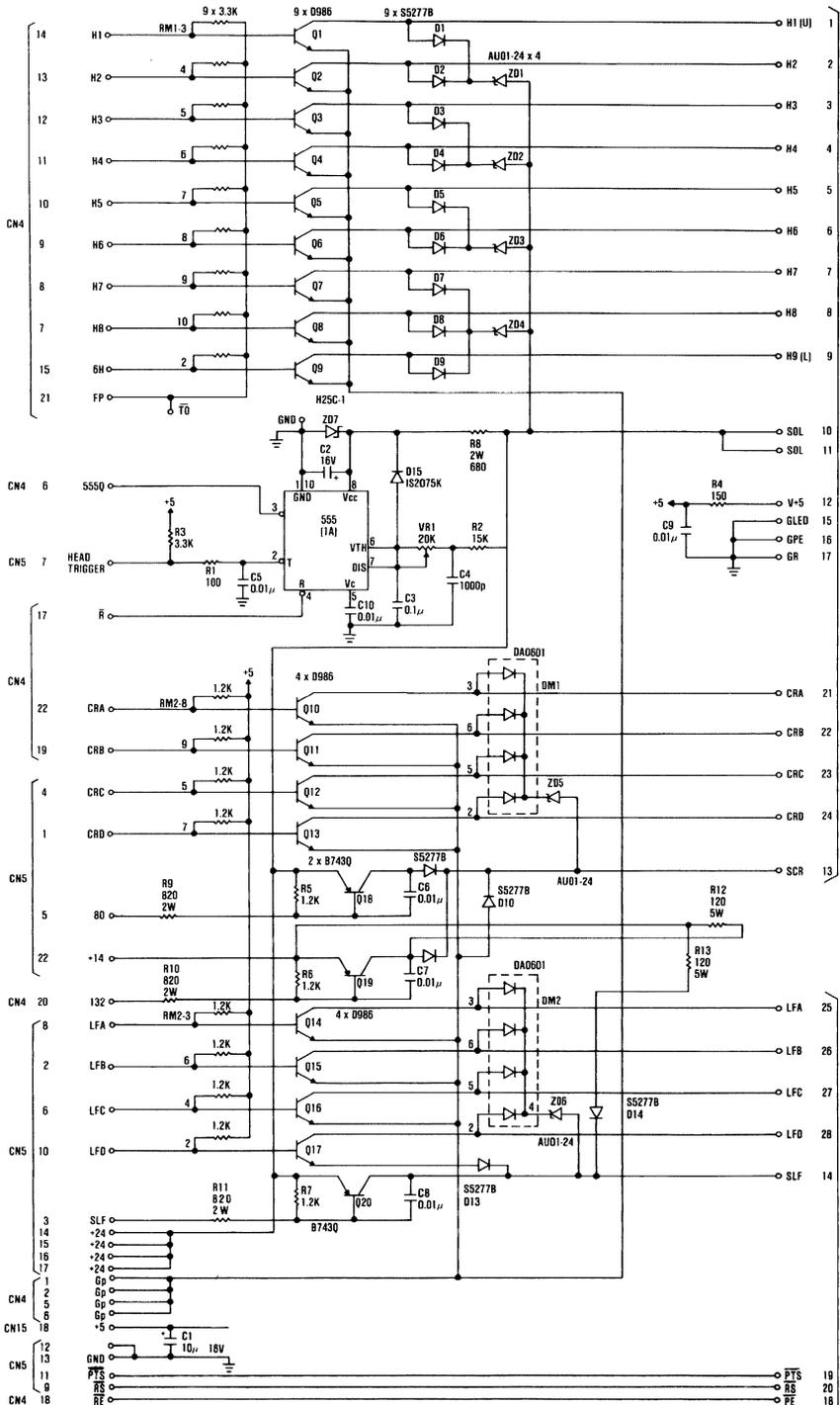
Parallel Printer Attachment (Sheet 4 of 5)



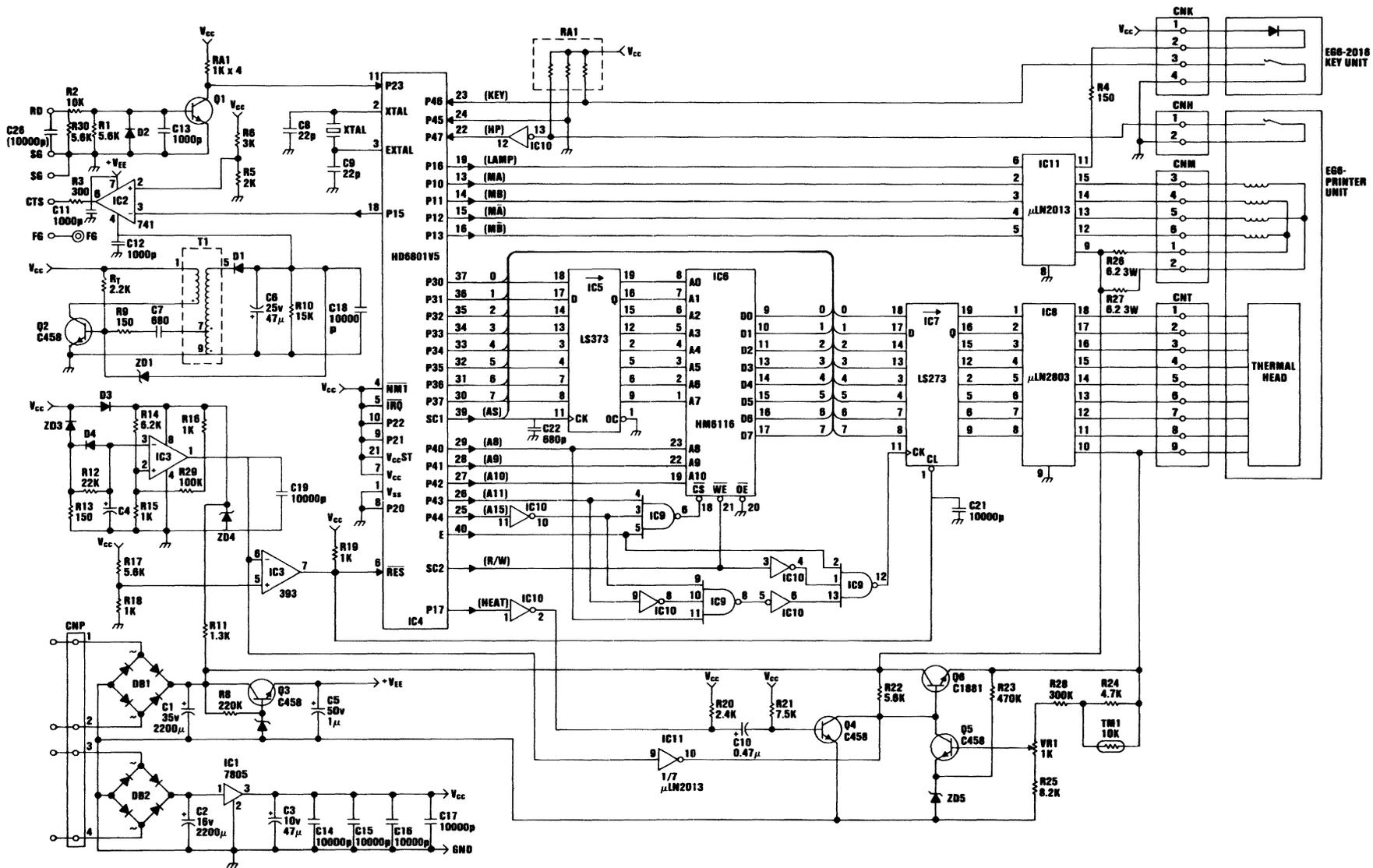
Parallel Printer Attachment (Sheet 5 of 5)



Infra-Red Receiver Board



Graphics Printer Driver Circuit



PC Compact Printer

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Intel Corporation. *Component Data Catalog* This book describes Intel components and their technical specifications.

Motorola, Inc. *The Complete Microcomputer Data Library*. This book describes Motorola components and their technical specifications.

National Semiconductor Corporation. *INS 8250 Asynchronous Communications Element*. This book documents Physical and operating characteristics of the INS 8250.

**Notes:**

**Bibliography-2**

# APPENDIX C: CHARACTERS, KEYSTROKES, AND COLOR

| Value |     | As Characters |                                             |       | Color/Graphics Text Attributes |               |
|-------|-----|---------------|---------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Hex   | Dec | Symbol        | Keystrokes                                  | Modes | Background                     | Foreground    |
| 00    | 0   | Blank (Null)  | Ctrl 2                                      |       | Black                          | Black         |
| 01    | 1   | ☺             | Ctrl A                                      |       | Black                          | Blue          |
| 02    | 2   | ☹             | Ctrl B                                      |       | Black                          | Green         |
| 03    | 3   | ♥             | Ctrl C                                      |       | Black                          | Cyan          |
| 04    | 4   | ♦             | Ctrl D                                      |       | Black                          | Red           |
| 05    | 5   | ♣             | Ctrl E                                      |       | Black                          | Magenta       |
| 06    | 6   | ♠             | Ctrl F                                      |       | Black                          | Brown         |
| 07    | 7   | •             | Ctrl G                                      |       | Black                          | Light Grey    |
| 08    | 8   | •             | Ctrl H,<br>Backspace,<br>Shift<br>Backspace |       | Black                          | Dark Grey     |
| 09    | 9   | ○             | Ctrl I                                      |       | Black                          | Light Blue    |
| 0A    | 10  | ○             | Ctrl J,<br>Ctrl ←                           |       | Black                          | Light Green   |
| 0B    | 11  | ♂             | Ctrl K                                      |       | Black                          | Light Green   |
| 0C    | 12  | ♀             | Ctrl L                                      |       | Black                          | Light Red     |
| 0D    | 13  | ♪             | Ctrl M,<br>Shift ←                          |       | Black                          | Light Magenta |
| 0E    | 14  | ♪             | Ctrl N                                      |       | Black                          | Yellow        |
| 0F    | 15  | ☀             | Ctrl O                                      |       | Black                          | White         |
| 10    | 16  | ▶             | Ctrl P                                      |       | Blue                           | Black         |
| 11    | 17  | ◀             | Ctrl Q                                      |       | Blue                           | Blue          |
| 12    | 18  | ↕             | Ctrl R                                      |       | Blue                           | Green         |
| 13    | 19  | !!            | Ctrl S                                      |       | Blue                           | Cyan          |
| 14    | 20  | ¶             | Ctrl T                                      |       | Blue                           | Red           |
| 15    | 21  | §             | Ctrl U                                      |       |                                | Magenta       |
| 16    | 22  | ■             | Ctrl V                                      |       | Blue                           | Brown         |
| 17    | 23  | ↕             | Ctrl W                                      |       | Blue                           | Light Grey    |

| Value |     | As Characters  |                                                            |        | Color/Graphics Text Attributes |               |
|-------|-----|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Hex   | Dec | Symbol         | Keystrokes                                                 | Modes  | Background                     | Foreground    |
| 18    | 24  | ↑              | Ctrl X                                                     |        | Blue                           | Dark Grey     |
| 19    | 25  | ↓              | Ctrl Y                                                     |        | Blue                           | Light Blue    |
| 1A    | 26  | →              | Ctrl Z                                                     |        | Blue                           | Light Green   |
| 1B    | 27  | ←              | Ctrl [,<br>Esc, Shift<br>Esc, Ctrl<br>Esc                  |        | Blue                           | Light Cyan    |
| 1C    | 28  | ⌞              | Ctrl \                                                     |        | Blue                           | Light Red     |
| 1D    | 29  | ↔              | Ctrl ]                                                     |        | Blue                           | Light Magenta |
| 1E    | 30  | ▲              | Ctrl 6                                                     |        | Blue                           | Yellow        |
| 1F    | 31  | ▼              | Ctrl —                                                     |        | Blue                           | White         |
| 20    | 32  | Blank<br>Space | Space Bar,<br>Shift,<br>Space,<br>Ctrl Space,<br>Alt Space |        | Green                          | Black         |
| 21    | 33  | !              | !                                                          | Shift  | Green                          | Blue          |
| 22    | 34  | “              | “                                                          | Shift  | Green                          | Green         |
| 23    | 35  | #              | #                                                          | Shift  | Green                          | Cyan          |
| 24    | 36  | \$             | \$                                                         | Shift  | Green                          | Red           |
| 25    | 37  | %              | %                                                          | Shift  | Green                          | Magenta       |
| 26    | 38  | &              | &                                                          | Shift  | Green                          | Brown         |
| 27    | 39  | ,              | ,                                                          |        | Green                          | Light Grey    |
| 28    | 40  | (              | (                                                          | Shift  | Green                          | Dark Grey     |
| 29    | 41  | )              | )                                                          | Shift  | Green                          | Light Blue    |
| 2A    | 42  | *              | *                                                          | Note 1 | Green                          | Light Green   |
| 28    | 43  | +              | +                                                          | Shift  | Green                          | Light Cyan    |
| 2C    | 44  | ,              | ,                                                          |        | Green                          | Light Red     |
| 2D    | 45  | —              | —                                                          |        | Green                          | Light Magenta |
| 2E    | 46  | .              | .                                                          | Note 2 | Green                          | Yellow        |
| 2F    | 47  | /              | /                                                          |        | Green                          | White         |
| 30    | 48  | 0              | 0                                                          | Note 3 | Cyan                           | Black         |
| 31    | 49  | 1              | 1                                                          | Note 3 | Cyan                           | Blue          |
| 32    | 50  | 2              | 2                                                          | Note 3 | Cyan                           | Green         |
| 33    | 51  | 3              | 3                                                          | Note 3 | Cyan                           | Cyan          |

## C-2 Characters, Keystrokes, and Color

| Value |     | As Characters |            |        | Color/Graphics Text Attributes |               |
|-------|-----|---------------|------------|--------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Hex   | Dec | Symbol        | Keystrokes | Modes  | Background                     | Foreground    |
| 34    | 52  | 4             | 4          | Note 3 | Cyan                           | Red           |
| 35    | 53  | 5             | 5          | Note 3 | Cyan                           | Magenta       |
| 36    | 54  | 6             | 6          | Note 3 | Cyan                           | Brown         |
| 37    | 55  | 7             | 7          | Note 3 | Cyan                           | Light Grey    |
| 38    | 56  | 8             | 8          | Note 3 | Cyan                           | Dark Grey     |
| 39    | 57  | 9             | 9          | Note 3 | Cyan                           | Light Blue    |
| 3A    | 58  | :             | :          | Shift  | Cyan                           | Light Green   |
| 3B    | 59  | ;             | ;          |        | Cyan                           | Light Cyan    |
| 3C    | 60  | <             | <          | Shift  | Cyan                           | Light Red     |
| 3D    | 61  | =             | =          |        | Cyan                           | Light Magenta |
| 3E    | 62  | >             | >          | Shift  | Cyan                           | Yellow        |
| 3F    | 63  | ?             | ?          | Shift  | Cyan                           | White         |
| 40    | 64  | @             | @          | Shift  | Red                            | Black         |
| 41    | 65  | A             | A          | Note 4 | Red                            | Blue          |
| 42    | 66  | B             | B          | Note 4 | Red                            | Green         |
| 43    | 67  | C             | C          | Note 4 | Red                            | Cyan          |
| 44    | 68  | D             | D          | Note 4 | Red                            | Red           |
| 45    | 69  | E             | E          | Note 4 | Red                            | Magenta       |
| 46    | 70  | F             | F          | Note 4 | Red                            | Brown         |
| 47    | 71  | G             | G          | Note 4 | Red                            | Light Grey    |
| 48    | 72  | H             | H          | Note 4 | Red                            | Dark Grey     |
| 49    | 73  | I             | I          | Note 4 | Red                            | Light Blue    |
| 4A    | 74  | J             | J          | Note 4 | Red                            | Light Green   |
| 4B    | 75  | K             | K          | Note 4 | Red                            | Light Cyan    |
| 4C    | 76  | L             | L          | Note 4 | Red                            | Light Red     |
| 4D    | 77  | M             | M          | Note 4 | Red                            | Light Magenta |
| 4E    | 78  | N             | N          | Note 4 | Red                            | Yellow        |
| 4F    | 79  | O             | O          | Note 4 | Red                            | White         |
| 50    | 80  | P             | P          | Note 4 | Magenta                        | Black         |
| 51    | 81  | Q             | Q          | Note 4 | Magenta                        | Blue          |
| 52    | 82  | R             | R          | Note 4 | Magenta                        | Green         |
| 53    | 83  | S             | S          | Note 4 | Magenta                        | Cyan          |
| 54    | 84  | T             | T          | Note 4 | Magenta                        | Red           |

| Value |     | As Characters |            |        | Color/Graphics Text Attributes |               |
|-------|-----|---------------|------------|--------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Hex   | Dec | Symbol        | Keystrokes | Modes  | Background                     | Foreground    |
| 55    | 85  | U             | U          | Note 4 | Magenta                        | Magenta       |
| 56    | 86  | V             | V          | Note 4 | Magenta                        | Brown         |
| 57    | 87  | W             | W          | Note 4 | Magenta                        | Light Grey    |
| 58    | 88  | X             | X          | Note 4 | Magenta                        | Dark Grey     |
| 59    | 89  | Y             | Y          | Note 4 | Magenta                        | Light Blue    |
| 5A    | 90  | Z             | Z          | Note 4 | Magenta                        | Light Green   |
| 5B    | 91  | [             | [          |        | Magenta                        | Light Cyan    |
| 5C    | 92  | \             | \          |        | Magenta                        | Light Red     |
| 5D    | 93  | ]             | ]          |        | Magenta                        | Light Magenta |
| 5E    | 94  | ^             | ^          | Shift  | Magenta                        | Yellow        |
| 5F    | 95  | —             | —          | Shift  | Magenta                        | White         |
| 60    | 96  | `             | `          |        | Yellow                         | Black         |
| 61    | 97  | a             | a          | Note 5 | Yellow                         | Blue          |
| 62    | 98  | b             | b          | Note 5 | Yellow                         | Green         |
| 63    | 99  | c             | c          | Note 5 | Yellow                         | Cyan          |
| 64    | 100 | d             | d          | Note 5 | Yellow                         | Red           |
| 65    | 101 | e             | e          | Note 5 | Yellow                         | Magenta       |
| 66    | 102 | f             | f          | Note 5 | Yellow                         | Brown         |
| 67    | 103 | g             | g          | Note 5 | Yellow                         | Light Grey    |
| 68    | 104 | h             | h          | Note 5 | Yellow                         | Dark Grey     |
| 69    | 105 | i             | i          | Note 5 | Yellow                         | Light Blue    |
| 6A    | 106 | j             | j          | Note 5 | Yellow                         | Light Green   |
| 6B    | 107 | k             | k          | Note 5 | Yellow                         | Light Cyan    |
| 6C    | 108 | l             | l          | Note 5 | Yellow                         | Light Red     |
| 6D    | 109 | m             | m          | Note 5 | Yellow                         | Light Magenta |
| 6E    | 110 | n             | n          | Note 5 | Yellow                         | Yellow        |
| 6F    | 111 | o             | o          | Note 5 | Yellow                         | White         |
| 70    | 112 | p             | p          | Note 5 | White                          | Black         |
| 71    | 113 | q             | q          | Note 5 | White                          | Blue          |
| 72    | 114 | r             | r          | Note 5 | White                          | Green         |
| 73    | 115 | s             | s          | Note 5 | White                          | Cyan          |
| 74    | 116 | f             | f          | Note 5 | White                          | Red           |
| 75    | 117 | u             | u          | Note 5 | White                          | Magenta       |
| 76    | 118 | v             | v          | Note 5 | White                          | Brown         |

## C-4 Characters, Keystrokes, and Color

| Value                                                         |     | As Characters |            |        | Color/Graphics Text Attributes |               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------|------------|--------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Hex                                                           | Dec | Symbol        | Keystrokes | Modes  | Background                     | Foreground    |
| 77                                                            | 119 | w             | w          | Note 5 | White                          | Light Grey    |
| 78                                                            | 120 | x             | x          | Note 5 | White                          | Dark Grey     |
| 79                                                            | 121 | y             | y          | Note 5 | White                          | Light Blue    |
| 7A                                                            | 122 | z             | z          | Note 5 | White                          | Light Green   |
| 7B                                                            | 123 | {             | {          | Shift  | White                          | Light Cyan    |
| 7C                                                            | 124 |               |            | Shift  | White                          | Light Red     |
| 7D                                                            | 125 | }             | }          | Shift  | White                          | Light Magenta |
| 7E                                                            | 126 | ~             | ~          | Shift  | White                          | Yellow        |
| 7F                                                            | 127 | Δ             | Ctrl ←     |        | White                          | White         |
| * * * * 80 to FF Hex are Flashing if Blink is Enabled * * * * |     |               |            |        |                                |               |
| 80                                                            | 128 | Ç             | Alt 128    | Note 6 | Black                          | Black         |
| 81                                                            | 129 | ü             | Alt 129    | Note 6 | Black                          | Blue          |
| 82                                                            | 130 | é             | Alt 130    | Note 6 | Black                          | Green         |
| 83                                                            | 131 | â             | Alt 131    | Note 6 | Black                          | Cyan          |
| 84                                                            | 132 | ä             | Alt 132    | Note 6 | Black                          | Red           |
| 85                                                            | 133 | à             | Alt 133    | Note 6 | Black                          | Magenta       |
| 86                                                            | 134 | å             | Alt 134    | Note 6 | Black                          | Brown         |
| 87                                                            | 135 | ç             | Alt 135    | Note 6 | Black                          | Light Grey    |
| 88                                                            | 136 | ê             | Alt 136    | Note 6 | Black                          | Dark Grey     |
| 89                                                            | 137 | ë             | Alt 137    | Note 6 | Black                          | Light Blue    |
| 8A                                                            | 138 | è             | Alt 138    | Note 6 | Black                          | Light Green   |
| 8B                                                            | 139 | ï             | Alt 139    | Note 6 | Black                          | Light Cyan    |
| 8C                                                            | 140 | î             | Alt 140    | Note 6 | Black                          | Light Red     |
| 8D                                                            | 141 | ì             | Alt 141    | Note 6 | Black                          | Light Magenta |
| 8E                                                            | 142 | Ä             | Alt 142    | Note 6 | Black                          | Yellow        |
| 8F                                                            | 143 | Å             | Alt 143    | Note 6 | Black                          | White         |
| 90                                                            | 144 | É             | Alt 144    | Note 6 | Blue                           | Black         |
| 91                                                            | 145 | æ             | Alt 145    | Note 6 | Blue                           | Blue          |
| 92                                                            | 146 | Æ             | Alt 146    | Note 6 | Blue                           | Green         |
| 93                                                            | 147 | ô             | Alt 147    | Note 6 | Blue                           | Cyan          |
| 94                                                            | 148 | ö             | Alt 148    | Note 6 | Blue                           | Red           |
| 95                                                            | 149 | ò             | Alt 149    | Note 6 | Blue                           | Magenta       |

| Value |     | As Characters |            |        | Color/Graphics Text Attributes |               |
|-------|-----|---------------|------------|--------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Hex   | Dec | Symbol        | Keystrokes | Modes  | Background                     | Foreground    |
| 96    | 150 | û             | Alt 150    | Note 6 | Blue                           | Brown         |
| 97    | 151 | ù             | Alt 151    | Note 6 | Blue                           | Light Grey    |
| 98    | 152 | ÿ             | Alt 152    | Note 6 | Blue                           | Dark Grey     |
| 99    | 153 | ó             | Alt 153    | Note 6 | Blue                           | Light Blue    |
| 9A    | 154 | ü             | Alt 154    | Note 6 | Blue                           | Light Green   |
| 9B    | 155 | ø             | Alt 155    | Note 6 | Blue                           | Light Cyan    |
| 9C    | 156 | £             | Alt 156    | Note 6 | Blue                           | Light Red     |
| 9D    | 157 | ¥             | Alt 157    | Note 6 | Blue                           | Light Magenta |
| 9E    | 158 | Pt            | Alt 158    | Note 6 | Blue                           | Yellow        |
| 9F    | 159 | ∫             | Alt 159    | Note 6 | Blue                           | White         |
| A0    | 160 | á             | Alt 160    | Note 6 | Green                          | Black         |
| A1    | 161 | í             | Alt 161    | Note 6 | Green                          | Blue          |
| A2    | 162 | ó             | Alt 162    | Note 6 | Green                          | Green         |
| A3    | 163 | ú             | Alt 163    | Note 6 | Green                          | Cyan          |
| A4    | 164 | ñ             | Alt 164    | Note 6 | Green                          | Red           |
| A5    | 165 | Ñ             | Alt 165    | Note 6 | Green                          | Magenta       |
| A6    | 166 | à             | Alt 166    | Note 6 | Green                          | Brown         |
| A7    | 167 | ò             | Alt 167    | Note 6 | Green                          | Light Grey    |
| A8    | 168 | ì             | Alt 168    | Note 6 | Green                          | Dark Grey     |
| A9    | 169 | ┌             | Alt 169    | Note 6 | Green                          | Light Blue    |
| AA    | 170 | └             | Alt 170    | Note 6 | Green                          | Light Green   |
| AB    | 171 | ½             | Alt 171    | Note 6 | Green                          | Light Cyan    |
| AC    | 172 | ¼             | Alt 172    | Note 6 | Green                          | Light Red     |
| AD    | 173 | ì             | Alt 173    | Note 6 | Green                          | Light Magenta |
| AE    | 174 | <<            | Alt 174    | Note 6 | Green                          | Yellow        |
| AF    | 175 | >>            | Alt 175    | Note 6 | Green                          | White         |
| B0    | 176 | ⋮             | Alt 176    | Note 6 | Cyan                           | Black         |
| B1    | 177 | ⋮             | Alt 177    | Note 6 | Cyan                           | Blue          |
| B2    | 178 | ⋮             | Alt 178    | Note 6 | Cyan                           | Green         |
| B3    | 179 |               | Alt 179    | Note 6 | Cyan                           | Cyan          |
| B4    | 180 |               | Alt 180    | Note 6 | Cyan                           | Red           |
| B5    | 181 |               | Alt 181    | Note 6 | Cyan                           | Magenta       |
| B6    | 182 |               | Alt 182    | Note 6 | Cyan                           | Brown         |

## C-6 Characters, Keystrokes, and Color

| Value |     | As Characters |            |        | Color/Graphics Text Attributes |               |
|-------|-----|---------------|------------|--------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Hex   | Dec | Symbol        | Keystrokes | Modes  | Background                     | Foreground    |
| B7    | 183 |               | Alt 183    | Note 6 | Cyan                           | Light Grey    |
| B8    | 184 |               | Alt 184    | Note 6 | Cyan                           | Dark Grey     |
| B9    | 185 |               | Alt 185    | Note 6 | Cyan                           | Light Blue    |
| BA    | 186 |               | Alt 186    | Note 6 | Cyan                           | Light Green   |
| BB    | 187 |               | Alt 187    | Note 6 | Cyan                           | Light Cyan    |
| BC    | 188 |               | Alt 188    | Note 6 | Cyan                           | Light Red     |
| BD    | 189 |               | Alt 189    | Note 6 | Cyan                           | Light Magenta |
| BE    | 190 |               | Alt 190    | Note 6 | Cyan                           | Yellow        |
| BF    | 191 |               | Alt 191    | Note 6 | Cyan                           | White         |
| C0    | 192 |               | Alt 192    | Note 6 | Red                            | Black         |
| C1    | 193 |               | Alt 193    | Note 6 | Red                            | Blue          |
| C2    | 194 |               | Alt 194    | Note 6 | Red                            | Green         |
| C3    | 195 |               | Alt 195    | Note 6 | Red                            | Cyan          |
| C4    | 196 |               | Alt 196    | Note 6 | Red                            | Red           |
| C5    | 197 |               | Alt 197    | Note 6 | Red                            | Magenta       |
| C6    | 198 |               | Alt 198    | Note 6 | Red                            | Brown         |
| C7    | 199 |               | Alt 199    | Note 6 | Red                            | Light Grey    |
| C8    | 200 |               | Alt 200    | Note 6 | Red                            | Dark Grey     |
| C9    | 201 |               | Alt 201    | Note 6 | Red                            | Light Blue    |
| CA    | 202 |               | Alt 202    | Note 6 | Red                            | Light Green   |
| CB    | 203 |               | Alt 203    | Note 6 | Red                            | Light Cyan    |
| CC    | 204 |               | Alt 204    | Note 6 | Red                            | Light Red     |
| CD    | 205 |               | Alt 205    | Note 6 | Red                            | Light Magenta |
| CE    | 206 |               | Alt 206    | Note 6 | Red                            | Yellow        |
| CF    | 207 |               | Alt 207    | Note 6 | Red                            | White         |
| D0    | 208 |               | Alt 208    | Note 6 | Magenta                        | Black         |
| D1    | 209 |               | Alt 209    | Note 6 | Magenta                        | Blue          |
| D2    | 210 |               | Alt 210    | Note 6 | Magenta                        | Green         |
| D3    | 211 |               | Alt 211    | Note 6 | Magenta                        | Cyan          |
| D4    | 212 |               | Alt 212    | Note 6 | Magenta                        | Red           |
| D5    | 213 |               | Alt 213    | Note 6 | Magenta                        | Magenta       |
| D6    | 214 |               | Alt 214    | Note 6 | Magenta                        | Brown         |
| D7    | 215 |               | Alt 215    | Note 6 | Magenta                        | Light Grey    |

| Value |     | As Characters |            |        | Color/Graphics Text Attributes |               |
|-------|-----|---------------|------------|--------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Hex   | Dec | Symbol        | Keystrokes | Modes  | Background                     | Foreground    |
| D8    | 216 |               | Alt 216    | Note 6 | Magenta                        | Dark Grey     |
| D9    | 217 |               | Alt 217    | Note 6 | Magenta                        | Light Blue    |
| DA    | 218 |               | Alt 218    | Note 6 | Magenta                        | Light Green   |
| DB    | 219 |               | Alt 219    | Note 6 | Magenta                        | Light Cyan    |
| DC    | 220 |               | Alt 220    | Note 6 | Magenta                        | Light Red     |
| DD    | 221 |               | Alt 221    | Note 6 | Magenta                        | Light Magenta |
| DE    | 222 |               | Alt 222    | Note 6 | Magenta                        | Yellow        |
| DF    | 223 |               | Alt 223    | Note 6 | Magenta                        | White         |
| E0    | 224 | $\alpha$      | Alt 224    | Note 6 | Yellow                         | Black         |
| E1    | 225 | $\beta$       | Alt 225    | Note 6 | Yellow                         | Blue          |
| E2    | 226 | $\Gamma$      | Alt 226    | Note 6 | Yellow                         | Green         |
| E3    | 227 | $\pi$         | Alt 227    | Note 6 | Yellow                         | Cyan          |
| E4    | 228 | $\Sigma$      | Alt 228    | Note 6 | Yellow                         | Red           |
| E5    | 229 | $\sigma$      | Alt 229    | Note 6 | Yellow                         | Magenta       |
| E6    | 230 | $\mu$         | Alt 230    | Note 6 | Yellow                         | Brown         |
| E7    | 231 | $\tau$        | Alt 231    | Note 6 | Yellow                         | Light Grey    |
| E8    | 232 | $\Phi$        | Alt 232    | Note 6 | Yellow                         | Dark Grey     |
| E9    | 233 | $\theta$      | Alt 233    | Note 6 | Yellow                         | Light Blue    |
| EA    | 234 | $\Omega$      | Alt 234    | Note 6 | Yellow                         | Light Green   |
| EB    | 235 | $\delta$      | Alt 235    | Note 6 | Yellow                         | Light Cyan    |
| EC    | 236 | $\infty$      | Alt 236    | Note 6 | Yellow                         | Light Red     |
| ED    | 237 | $\phi$        | Alt 237    | Note 6 | Yellow                         | Light Magenta |
| EE    | 238 | $\epsilon$    | Alt 238    | Note 6 | Yellow                         | Yellow        |
| EF    | 239 | $\cap$        | Alt 239    | Note 6 | Yellow                         | White         |
| F0    | 240 | $\equiv$      | Alt 240    | Note 6 | White                          | Black         |
| F1    | 241 | $\pm$         | Alt 241    | Note 6 | White                          | Blue          |
| F2    | 242 | $\ni$         | Alt 242    | Note 6 | White                          | Green         |
| F3    | 243 | $\leq$        | Alt 243    | Note 6 | White                          | Cyan          |
| F4    | 244 | $\int$        | Alt 244    | Note 6 | White                          | Red           |
| F5    | 245 | $\int$        | Alt 245    | Note 6 | White                          | Magenta       |
| F6    | 246 | $\div$        | Alt 246    | Note 6 | White                          | Brown         |
| F7    | 247 | $\approx$     | Alt 247    | Note 6 | White                          | Light Grey    |
| F8    | 248 | O             | Alt 248    | Note 6 | White                          | Dark Grey     |

## C-8 Characters, Keystrokes, and Color

| Value |     | As Characters |            |        | Color/Graphics Text Attributes |               |
|-------|-----|---------------|------------|--------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Hex   | Dec | Symbol        | Keystrokes | Modes  | Background                     | Foreground    |
| F9    | 249 | ●             | Alt 249    | Note 6 | White                          | Light Blue    |
| FA    | 250 | •             | Alt 250    | Note 6 | White                          | Light Green   |
| FB    | 251 | √             | Alt 251    | Note 6 | White                          | Light Cyan    |
| FC    | 252 | η             | Alt 252    | Note 6 | White                          | Light Red     |
| FD    | 253 | 2             | Alt 253    | Note 6 | White                          | Light Magenta |
| FE    | 254 | ■             | Alt 254    | Note 6 | White                          | Yellow        |
| FF    | 255 | <b>BLANK</b>  | Alt 255    | Note 6 | White                          | White         |

NOTE 1 On the 62-key keyboard the Asterisk (\*) can be keyed using two methods:

1) in the shift mode hit the  key or 2) hold Alt key and press the  key.

On the 83-key keyboard the Asterisk (\*) can be keyed using two methods:

1) hit the  key or 2) in the shift mode hit the  key.

NOTE 2 Period (.) can easily be keyed using two methods: 1) hit the  key or 2) in shift or Num Lock mode hit the  key.

NOTE 3 Numeric characters (0—9) can easily be keyed using two methods: 1) hit the numeric keys on the top row of the typewriter portion of the keyboard or 2) on the 83-key keyboard in shift or Num Lock mode hit the numeric keys in the 10—key pad portion of the keyboard.

NOTE 4 Upper case alphabetic characters (A—Z) can easily be keyed in two modes: 1) in shift mode the appropriate alphabetic key or 2) In Caps Lock mode hit the appropriate alphabetic key.

NOTE 5 Lower case alphabetic characters (a—z) can easily be keyed in two modes: 1) in "normal" mode hit the appropriate key or 2) In Caps Lock combined with shift mode hit the appropriate alphabetic key.

NOTE 6 On the 62-key keyboard set Num Lock state using Alt/Fn/N then 3 digits after the Alt key must be typed from the numeric keys on the top row of the typematic portion of the keyboard. Character codes 000 through 255 can be entered in this fashion. (With Caps Lock activated, character codes 97 through 122 will display upper case rather than lower case alphabetic characters.)

On the 83-key keyboard the 3 digits after the Alt key must be typed from the numeric key pad (keys 71—73, 75—77, 79—82).

# Character Set (00-7F) Quick Reference

| DECIMAL VALUE | HEXA-DECIMAL VALUE | 0            | 16 | 32            | 48 | 64 | 80 | 96 | 112 |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------|----|---------------|----|----|----|----|-----|
|               |                    | 0            | 1  | 2             | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7   |
| 0             | 0                  | BLANK (NULL) | ▶  | BLANK (SPACE) | 0  | @  | P  | '  | p   |
| 1             | 1                  | ☺            | ◀  | !             | 1  | A  | Q  | a  | q   |
| 2             | 2                  | ☹            | ↕  | "             | 2  | B  | R  | b  | r   |
| 3             | 3                  | ♥            | !! | #             | 3  | C  | S  | c  | s   |
| 4             | 4                  | ♦            | π  | \$            | 4  | D  | T  | d  | t   |
| 5             | 5                  | ♣            | §  | %             | 5  | E  | U  | e  | u   |
| 6             | 6                  | ♠            | ▬  | &             | 6  | F  | V  | f  | v   |
| 7             | 7                  | •            | ↕  | '             | 7  | G  | W  | g  | w   |
| 8             | 8                  | ◦            | ↑  | (             | 8  | H  | X  | h  | x   |
| 9             | 9                  | ○            | ↓  | )             | 9  | I  | Y  | i  | y   |
| 10            | A                  | ●            | →  | *             | :  | J  | Z  | j  | z   |
| 11            | B                  | ♂            | ←  | +             | ;  | K  | [  | k  | {   |
| 12            | C                  | ♀            | └  | ,             | <  | L  | \  | l  | ;   |
| 13            | D                  | 🎵            | ↔  | —             | =  | M  | ]  | m  | }   |
| 14            | E                  | 🎵            | ▲  | .             | >  | N  | ^  | n  | ~   |
| 15            | F                  | ☀            | ▼  | /             | ?  | O  | _  | o  | Δ   |

# Character Set (80-FF) Quick Reference

| DECIMAL VALUE | ➡                  | 128 | 144 | 160 | 176 | 192 | 208 | 224 | 240           |
|---------------|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| ↙             | HEXA-DECIMAL VALUE | 8   | 9   | A   | B   | C   | D   | E   | F             |
| 0             | 0                  | Ç   | É   | á   |     |     |     | ∞   | ≡             |
| 1             | 1                  | ü   | æ   | í   |     |     |     | β   | ±             |
| 2             | 2                  | é   | Æ   | ó   |     |     |     | Γ   | ≥             |
| 3             | 3                  | â   | ô   | ú   |     |     |     | π   | ≤             |
| 4             | 4                  | ä   | ö   | ñ   |     |     |     | Σ   | ∫             |
| 5             | 5                  | à   | ò   | Ñ   |     |     |     | σ   | ∫             |
| 6             | 6                  | å   | û   | ä   |     |     |     | μ   | ÷             |
| 7             | 7                  | ç   | ù   | ó   |     |     |     | τ   | ≈             |
| 8             | 8                  | ê   | ÿ   | ¿   |     |     |     | Φ   | ◦             |
| 9             | 9                  | ë   | Ö   | ┌   |     |     |     | Θ   | ●             |
| 10            | A                  | è   | Ü   | ┐   |     |     |     | Ω   | •             |
| 11            | B                  | ï   | ç   | ½   |     |     |     | δ   | √             |
| 12            | C                  | î   | £   | ¼   |     |     |     | ∞   | n             |
| 13            | D                  | ì   | ¥   | ı   |     |     |     | φ   | 2             |
| 14            | E                  | Ä   | ŕ   | «   |     |     |     | €   | █             |
| 15            | F                  | Å   | ƒ   | »   |     |     |     | ∩   | BLANK<br>'FF' |

# Appendix D. UNIT SPECIFICATIONS

## System Unit

### Size:

|               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| <b>Length</b> | 354 mm (13.9 in.) |
| <b>Depth</b>  | 290 mm (11.4 in.) |
| <b>Height</b> | 97 mm (3.8 in.)   |

### Weight:

|                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>3.71 Kg (8lb 4oz)</b> | With Diskette Drive    |
| <b>2.61 Kg (5lb 8oz)</b> | Without Diskette Drive |

### Transformer:

#### Electrical:

|                         |                                             |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <b>Input</b>            | 110 Vac 60 Hz                               |
| <b>Output to System</b> | Pin 1 - 17 Vac, Pin 2 - GND, Pin 3 - 17 Vac |

#### Power Cords:

|                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Input Length</b>  | 1.86 meters (6.14 feet) |
| <b>Type</b>          | 18 AWG                  |
| <b>Output Length</b> | 1.22 meters (4.02 feet) |
| <b>Type</b>          | 18 AWG                  |

## Environment:

### Air Temperature

**System ON** 15.6 to 32.2 degrees C (60 to 90 degrees F)

**System Off** 10 to 43 degrees C (50 to 110 degrees F)

### Humidity

**System On** 8% to 80%

**System Off** 8% to 80%

**Noise Level** 45 dB

## Cordless Keyboard

### Size:

**Length** 341.5 mm (13.45 in.)

**Depth** 168 mm (6.61 in.)

**Height** 26 mm (1.02 in.)

### Weight:

**With Batteries** 616 grams (22 ounces)

**Without Batteries** 700 grams (25 ounces)

### Optional Cable:

6 feet, flat

## Diskette Drive

## Size:

|               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| <b>Height</b> | 41.6 mm (1.6 in.) |
| <b>Depth</b>  | 146 mm (5.8 in.)  |
| <b>Width</b>  | 208 mm (8.3 in.)  |

## Weight:

1.1 kilograms (2.2 pounds)

## Diskette Drive

### Power:

#### Supply

| <b>Voltage</b> | <b>+5 Vdc Input</b> | <b>+12 Vdc Input</b> |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Nominal        | +5 Vdc              | +12 Vdc              |

#### Ripple

|             | <b>+5 Vdc Input</b> | <b>+12 Vdc Input</b> |
|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 0 to 50 kHz | 100 mV              | 100 mV               |

#### Tolerance

|                  | <b>+5 Vdc Input</b> | <b>+12 Vdc Input</b> |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Including Ripple | +/- 5%              | +/- 5%               |

## Standby Current

|            | <b>+5 Vdc Input</b> | <b>+12 Vdc Input</b> |
|------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Nominal    | 600 mA              | 400 mA               |
| Worst Case | 700 mA              | 500 mA               |

## Operating Current

|            | <b>+5 Vdc Input</b> | <b>+12 Vdc Input</b> |
|------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Nominal    | 600 mA              | 900 mA               |
| Worst Case | 700 mA              | 2400 mA              |

## Mechanical and Electrical

|                               |                                            |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Media                         | Industry-compatible 5 1/4 inch<br>diskette |
| Media Life (Head Loaded)      | 3,000,000 revolutions/track                |
| Media Life (Insertions)       | 30,000                                     |
| Tracks Density                | 48 tracks/inch                             |
| Number of Tracks              | 40                                         |
| Motor Start Time              | 500 ms                                     |
| Instantaneous Speed Variation | +/- 3.0%                                   |
| Rotational Speed              | 300 rpm +/- 1.5% (long term)               |
| Nominal Transfer Rate (MFM)   | 250,000 pulses/second                      |
| MTBF (25% Operating)          | 8,000 POH                                  |
| Read Bit Shift                | +/- 800 ns maximum                         |
| Seek Time                     | 6 ms track-to-track maximum                |
| Head Life                     | 20,000 hours (normal use)                  |
| Head Load Time                | Not Applicable                             |
| Head Settling Time            | 21 ms maximum (from last step pulse)       |
| Error Rate                    |                                            |

|                                               |                            |                                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                               | Soft Error                 | 1 per 1,000,000,000 bits maximum<br>(recoverable within 10 retries)        |
|                                               | Hard Error                 | 1 per 1,000,000,000,000 bits maximum<br>(nonrecoverable within 10 retries) |
|                                               | Access Error               | 1 per 3,000,000 seeks maximum                                              |
| <b>Temperature (Exclusive of media)</b>       |                            |                                                                            |
|                                               | Operating                  | 50 to 122 degrees F<br>(10 to 44 degrees C)                                |
|                                               | Non-operating              | -40 to 140 degrees F (-40 to 60 degrees C)                                 |
| <b>Relative Humidity (Exclusive of media)</b> |                            |                                                                            |
|                                               | Operating                  | 20 to 80%<br>(noncondensing)                                               |
|                                               | Non-operating              | 5 to 95%<br>(noncondensing)                                                |
| Operating Altitude                            | 7,000 feet above sea level |                                                                            |
| Operating Vibration                           | 5 to 500 Hz 11G            |                                                                            |

## Color Display

### Size:

|               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| <b>Height</b> | 297 mm (11.7 in.) |
| <b>Depth</b>  | 407 mm (15.6 in.) |
| <b>Width</b>  | 392 mm (15.4 in.) |

**Weight:**

11.8 kilograms (26 pounds)

**Heat Output:**

240 BTU/hour

**Power Cables:**

**Length** 1.83 meters (6 feet)

**Size** 22 AWG

**Graphics Printer****Size:**

**Height** 110 mm (4.3 in.)

**Depth** 370 mm (14.5 in.)

**Width** 400 mm (15.7 in.)

**Weight:**

5.9 kilograms (12.9 pounds)

**Heat Output:**

341 BTU/hour

## **Power Cable:**

**Length** 1.83 meters (6 feet)  
**Size** 18 AWG

## **Signal Cable:**

**Length** 1.83 meters (6 feet)  
**Size** 22 AWG

## **Electrical:**

**Minimum** 104 Vac  
**Nominal** 120 Vac  
**Maximum** 127 Vac

## **Internal Modem**

### **Power:**

| <b>Parameter</b>       | <b>+ 5 Vdc Voltage</b> | <b>+ 12 Vdc Voltage</b> |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Tolerance</b>       | +/- 5%                 | +/- 10%                 |
| <b>Ripple</b>          | 50 mV, P-P             | 50 mV, P-P              |
| <b>Maximum Current</b> | 300 mA                 | 50 mA                   |
| <b>Current Nominal</b> | 150 mA                 | 25 mA                   |

### **Interface**

RS232C

# Compact Printer

## Size:

**Height** 88.9 mm (3.5 in)  
**Depth** 221 mm (8.7 in)  
**Width** 312.4 mm (12.3 in)

## Weight:

2.99 kg (6.6 lb)

## Heat Output:

54.6 Btu/hr

## Power Cable:

**Length** 1.89 m (6 ft)  
**Size** 28 AWG

## Signal Cable:

**Length** 1.89 m (6 ft)  
**Size** 3 by 18 AWG

## Electrical:

**Voltage** 110 Vac 60 Hz

# Glossary

$\mu$ s Microsecond.

**adapter.** An auxiliary system or unit used to extend the operation of another system.

**address bus.** One or more conductors used to carry the binary-coded address from the microprocessor throughout the rest of the system.

**all points addressable (APA).** A mode in which all points on a displayable image can be controlled by the user.

**alphanumeric (A/N).** Pertaining to a character set that contains letters, digits, and usually other characters, such as punctuation marks. Synonymous with alphameric.

**American Standard Code for Information Interchange. (ASCII)** The standard code, using a coded character set consisting of 7-bit coded characters (8 bits

including parity check), used for information interchange among data processing systems, data communication systems and associated equipment. The ASCII set consists of control characters and graphic characters.

**A/N.** Alphanumeric.

**analog.** (1) pertaining to data in the form of continuously variable physical quantities. (2) Contrast with digital.

**AND.** A logic operator having the property that if P is a statement, Q is a statement, R is a statement,..., then the AND of P, Q, R,...is true if all statements are true, false if any statement is false.

**APA.** All points addressable.

**ASCII.** American Standard Code for Information Interchange.

**assembler.** A computer program used to assemble. Synonymous with assembly program.

**asynchronous communications.** A communication mode in which each single byte of data is synchronized, usually by the addition of start/stop bits.

**BASIC.** Beginner's all-purpose symbolic instruction code.

**basic input/output system (BIOS).** Provides the device level control of the major I/O devices in a computer system, which provides an operational interface to the system and relieves the programmer from concern over hardware device characteristics.

**baud.** (1) A unit of signaling speed equal to the number of discrete conditions or signal events per second. For example, one baud equals one-half dot cycle per second in Morse code, one bit per second in a train of binary signals, and one 3-bit value per second in a train of signals each of which can assume one of eight different states. (2) In

asynchronous transmission, the unit of modulation rate corresponding to one unit of interval per second; that is, if the duration of the unit interval is 20 milliseconds, the modulation rate is 50 baud.

**BCC.** Block-check character.

**beginner's all-purpose symbolic instruction code (BASIC)** A programming language with a small repertoire of commands and a simple syntax, primarily designed for numerical application.

**binary.** (1) Pertaining to a selection, choice, or condition that has two possible values or states. (2) Pertaining to a fixed radix numeration system having a radix of two.

**binary digit.** (1) In binary notation, either of the characters 0 or 1. (2) Synonymous with bit. binary notation: Any notation that uses two different characters, usually the binary digits 0 and 1.

**BIOS.** Basic input/output system.

**bit.** In binary notation, either of the characters 0 or 1.

**bits per second (bps).** A unit of measurement representing the number of discrete binary digits which can be transmitted by a device in one second.

**block-check character (BCC).** In cyclic redundancy checking, a character that is transmitted by the sender after each message block and is compared with a block-check character computed by the receiver to determine if the transmission was successful.

**Boolean operation.** (1) Any operation in which each of the operands and the result take one of two values. (2) An operation that follows the rules of Boolean algebra.

**bootstrap.** A technique or device designed to bring itself into a desired state by means of its own action; that is, a machine routine whose first few instructions are sufficient to bring the rest of itself into the computer from an input device.

**bps.** Bits per second.

**buffer.** (1) An area of storage that is temporarily reserved for use in performing an input/output operation, into which data is read or from which data is written. Synonymous with I/O area. (2) A portion of storage for temporarily holding input or output data.

**bus.** One or more conductors used for transmitting signals or power.

**byte.** (1) A binary character operated upon as a unit and usually shorter than a computer word. (2) The representation of a character.

**CAS.** Column address strobe.

**cathode ray tube (CRT).** A vacuum tube display in which a beam of electrons can be controlled to form alphanumeric characters or symbols on a luminescent screen, for example by use of a dot matrix.

**cathode ray tube display (CRT display).** (1) A device that presents data in visual form by means of controlled electron

beams. (2) The data display produced by the device as in (1).

**CCITT.** Comite Consultatif International Telegrafique et Telephonique.

**central processing unit (CPU).** A functional unit that consists of one or more processors and all or part of internal storage.

**channel.** A path along which signals can be sent; for example, data channel or I/O channel.

**characters per second (cps).** A standard unit of measurement for printer output.

**code.** (1) A set of unambiguous rules specifying the manner in which data may be represented in a discrete form. Synonymous with coding scheme. (2) A set of items, such as abbreviations, representing the members of another set. (3) Loosely, one or more computer programs, or part of a computer program. (4) To represent data or a

computer program in a symbolic form that can be accepted by a data processor.

**column address strobe(CAS).** A signal that latches the column addresses in a memory chip.

**Comite Consultatif International.** Telegrafique et Telephonique (CCITT) Consultative Committee on International Telegraphy and Telephone.

**computer.** A functional unit that can perform substantial computation, including numerous arithmetic operations, or logic operations, without intervention by a human operator during the run.

**configuration.** (1) The arrangement of a computer system or network as defined by the nature, number, and the chief characteristics of its functional units. More specifically, the term configuration may refer to a hardware configuration or a software configuration. (2) The devices and programs that make up a system, subsystem, or network.

**conjunction.** (1) The Boolean operation whose result has the Boolean value 1 if, and only if, each operand has the Boolean value 1. (2) Synonymous with AND operation.

**contiguous.** (1) Touching or joining at the edge or boundary. (2) Adjacent.

**CPS.** Characters per second.

**CPU.** Central processing unit.

**CRC.** Cyclic redundancy check.

**CRT display.** Cathode ray tube display.

**CTS.** Clear to send.  
Associated with modem control.

**cyclic redundancy check (CRC).** (1) A redundancy check in which the check key is generated by a cyclic algorithm. (2) A system of error checking performed at both the sending and receiving station after a block-check character has been accumulated.

**cylinder.** (1) The set of all tracks with the same nominal

distance from the axis about which the disk rotates. (2) The tracks of a disk storage device that can be accessed without repositioning the access mechanism.

**daisy-chained cable.** A type of cable that has two or more connectors attached in series.

**data.** (1) A representation of facts, concepts, or instructions in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by humans or automatic means. (2) Any representations, such as characters or analog quantities, to which meaning is, or might be assigned.

**decibel (dB).** (1) A unit that expresses the ratio of two power levels on a logarithmic scale. (2) A unit for measuring relative power. The number of decibels is ten times the logarithm (base 10) of the ratio of the measured power levels; if the measured levels are voltages (across the same or equal resistance), the number of decibels is 20 times the log of the ratio.

**decoupling capacitor.** A capacitor that provides a

low-impedance path to ground to prevent common coupling between states of a circuit.

**Deutsche Industrie Norm (DIN).** (1) German Industrial Norm. (2) The committee that sets German dimension standards.

**digit.** (1) A graphic character that represents an integer, for example, one of the characters 0 to 9. (2) A symbol that represents one of the non-negative integers smaller than the radix. For example, in decimal notation, a digit is one of the characters from 0 to 9.

**digital.** (1) Pertaining to data in the form of digits. (2) Contrast with analog.

**DIN.** Deutsche Industrie Norm.

**DIN Connector.** One of the connectors specified by the DIN standardization committee.

**DIP.** Dual in-line package.

**direct memory access (DMA).** A method of transferring data between main storage and I/O devices that does not require processor intervention.

**disk.** Loosely, a magnetic disk unit:

**diskette.** A thin, flexible magnetic disk and a semi-rigid protective jacket, in which the disk is permanently enclosed. Synonymous with flexible disk.

**DMA.** Direct memory access.

**DSR.** Data set ready. Associated with modem control.

**DTR.** Data terminal ready. Associated with modem control.

**dual in-line package (DIP).** A widely used container for an integrated circuit. DIPs are pins usually in two parallel rows. These pins are spaced 1/10 inch apart and come in different configurations ranging from 14-pin to 40-pin configurations.

**EBCDIC.** Extended binary-coded decimal interchange code.

**ECC.** Error checking and correction.

**edge connector.** A terminal block with a number of contacts attached to the edge of a printed circuit board to facilitate plugging into a foundation circuit.

**EIA.** Electronic Industries Association.

**EIA/CCITT.** Electronic Industries Association/Consultative Committee on International Telegraphy and Telephone.

**end-of-text character (ETX).** A transmission control character used to terminate text.

**end-of-transmission character (EOT).** A transmission control character used to indicate the conclusion of a transmission, which may have included one or more texts and any associated message headings.

**EOT.** end-of-transmission character.

**EPROM.** Erasable programmable read-only memory

**erasable programmable read-only. memory (EPROM)**  
A storage device whose contents can be erased by ultraviolet means and new contents stored by electrical means. EPROM information is not destroyed when power is removed.

**error checking and correction (ECC).** The detection and correction of all single-bit, double-bit, and some multiple-bit errors.

**ETX.** End-of-text character.

**extended binary-coded decimal interchange code. (EBCDIC)**  
A set of 256 characters, each represented by eight bits.

**flexible disk.** Synonym for diskette.

**firmware.** Memory chips with integrated programs already incorporated on the chip.

**gate.** (1) A device or circuit that has no output until it is triggered into operation by one or more enable signals, or until an input signal exceeds a predetermined threshold amplitude. (2) A signal that triggers the passage of other signals through a circuit.

**graphic.** A symbol produced by a process such as handwriting, drawing, or printing.

**hertz (Hz).** A unit of frequency equal to one cycle per second.

**hex.** Abbreviation for hexadecimal.

**hexadecimal (Hex).** Pertaining to a selection, choice, or condition that has 16 possible values or states. These values or states usually contain 10 digits and 6 letters, A through F/ Hexadecimal digits are equivalent to a power of 16.

**high-order position.** The leftmost position in a string of characters.

**Hz.** Hertz.

**interface.** A device that alters or converts actual electrical signals between distinct devices, programs, or systems.

**k.** An abbreviation for the prefix kilo; that is, 1,000 decimal notation.

**K.** When referring to storage capacity, 2 to the tenth power; 1,024 in decimal notation.

**KB (Kilobyte).** 1,024 bytes.

**k byte.** 1,024 bytes.

**kHz.** A unit of frequency equal to 1,000 hertz.

**kilo(k).** One thousand.

**latch.** (1) A feedback loop in symmetrical digital circuits used to maintain a state. (2) A simple logic-circuit storage element comprising two gates as a unit.

**LED.** Light-emitting diode.

**light-emitting diode (LED).** A semi-conductor chip that gives off visible or infrared light when activated.

**low-order position.** The rightmost position in a string of characters.

**m.** (1) Milli; one thousand or thousandth part. (2) Meter.

**M (Mega).** 1,000,000 in decimal notation. When referring to storage capacity, 2 to the twentieth power; 1,048,576 in decimal notation.

**mA.** Milliampere.

**machine language.** (1) A language that is used directly by a machine. (2) Another term for computer instruction code.

**main storage.** A storage device in which the access time is effectively independent of the location of the data.

**MB.** Megabyte, 1,048,576 bytes.

**mega (M).** 10 to the sixth power, 1,000,000 in decimal notation. When referring to storage capacity, 2 to the twentieth power. 1,048,576 in decimal notation.

**megabyte (MB).** 1,048,576 bytes.

**megahertz (MHz).** A unit of measure of frequency. One megahertz equals 1,000,000 hertz.

**MFM.** Modified frequency modulation.

**MHz.** Megahertz.

**microprocessor.** An integrated circuit that accepts coded instructions for execution; the instructions may be entered, integrated, or stored internally.

**microsecond. ( $\mu$ s)** One-millionth of a second.

**milli(m).** One thousand or one thousandth.

**milliampere(mA).** One thousandth of an ampere.

**millisecond(ms).** One thousandth of a second.

**mnemonic.** A symbol chosen to assist the human memory; for example, an abbreviation such as “mpy” for “multiply.”

**mode.** (1) A method of operation; for example, the binary mode, the interpretive mode, the alphanumeric mode. (2) The most frequent value in the statistical sense.

**modem**

**(Modulator-Demodulator).** A device that converts serial (bit by bit) digital signals from a business machine (or data terminal equipment) to analog signals which are suitable for transmission in a telephone network. The inverse function is also performed by the modem on reception of analog signals.

**modified frequency modulation (MFM).** The process of varying the amplitude and frequency of the “write” signal. MFM pertains to the number of bytes of storage that can be stored on the recording media. The number of bytes is twice the number contained in the same unit area of recording media at single density.

**modulo check.** A calculation performed on values entered into a system. This calculation is designed to detect errors.

**monitor.** (1) A device that observes and verifies the operation of a data processing system and indicates any specific departure from the norm. (2) A television type display, such as the IBM Monochrome Display. (3) Software or hardware that observes, supervises, controls, or verifies the operations of a system.

**ms.** Millisecond; one thousandth of a second.

**multiplexer.** A device capable of distributing the events of an interleaved sequence to the respective activities.

**NAND.** A logic operator having the property that if P is a statement, Q is a statement, R is a statement, ... , then the NAND of P,Q,R,...is true if at least one statement is false, false if all statements are true.

**nanosecond.** (ns) One-billionth of a second.

**nonconjunction.** (1) The dyadic Boolean operation the result of which has the Boolean value 0 if, and only if, each operand has the Boolean value 1.

**non-return-to-zero inverted (NRZI).** A transmission encoding method in which the data terminal equipment changes the signal to the opposite state to send a binary 0 and leaves it in the same state to send a binary 1.

**NOR.** A logic operator having the property that if P is a statement, Q is a statement, R is a statement, ..., then the NOR of P,Q,R,... is true if all statements are false, false if at least one statement is true.

**NOT.** A logical operator having the property that if P is a statement, then the NOT of P is true if P is false, false if P is true.

**NRZI.** Non-return-to-zero inverted.

**ns.** Nanosecond; one-billionth of a second.

**operating system.** Software that controls the execution of programs; an operating system may provide services such as resource allocation, scheduling, input/output control, and data management.

**OR.** (1) A logic operator having the property that if P is a statement, Q is a statement, R is a statement, ..., then the OR of P,Q,R,... is true if at least one statement is true, false if all statements are false.

**output.** Pertaining to a device, process, or channel involved in an output process, or to the data or states involved in an output process.

**output process.** (1) The process that consists of the delivery of data from a data processing system, or from any part of it. (2) The return of information from a data processing system to an end user, including the translation of data from a machine language to a language that the end user can understand.

**overcurrent.** A current of higher than specified strength.

**overvoltage.** A voltage of higher than specified value.

**parallel.** (1) Pertaining to the concurrent or simultaneous operation of two or more devices, or to the concurrent performance of two or more activities. (2) Pertaining to the concurrent or simultaneous occurrence of two or more related activities in multiple devices or channels. (3) Pertaining to the simultaneity of two or more processes. (4) Pertaining to the simultaneous processing of the individual parts of a whole, such as the bits of a character and the characters of a word, using separate facilities for the various parts. (5) Contrast with serial.

**PEL.** Picture element.

**personal computer.** A small home or business computer that has a processor and keyboard and that can be connected to a television or some other monitor. An optional printer is usually available.

**picture element (PEL).** (1) The smallest displayable unit on a display. (2) Synonymous with pixel, PEL.

**pinout.** A diagram of functioning pins on a pinboard.

**pixel.** Picture element.

**polling.** (1) Interrogation of devices for purposes such as to avoid contention, to determine operational status, or to determine readiness to send or receive data. (2) The process whereby stations are invited, one at a time, to transmit.

**port.** An access point for data entry or exit.

**printed circuit board.** A piece of material, usually fiberglass, that contains a layer of conductive material, usually metal. Miniature electronic components on the fiberglass transmit electronic signals through the board by way of the metal layers.

**program.** (1) A series of actions designed to achieve a certain result. (2) A series of instructions telling the computer how to handle a

problem or task. (3) To design, write, and test computer programs.

**programmable read-only memory (PROM).** Non-erasable programable memory. PROM information is not destroyed when power is removed.

**programming language.** (1) An artificial language established for expressing computer programs. (2) A set of characters and rules, with meanings assigned prior to their use, for writing computer programs.

**PROM.** Programmable read-only memory.

**propagation delay.** The time necessary for a signal to travel from one point on a circuit to another.

**radix.** (1) In a radix numeration system, the positive integer by which the weight of the digit place is multiplied to obtain the weight of the digit place with the next higher weight; for example, in the decimal

numeration system, the radix of each digit place is 10.

(2) Another term for base.

**radix numeration system.** A positional representation system in which the ratio of the weight of any one digit place to the weight of the digit place with the next lower weight is a positive integer. The permissible values of the character in any digit place range from zero to one less than the radix of the digit place.

**RAS.** Row address strobe.

**RGBI.** Red-green-blue-intensity.

**read-only memory (ROM).** A storage device whose contents cannot be modified, except by a particular user, or when operating under particular conditions; for example, a storage device in which writing is prevented by a lockout.

**read/write memory.** A storage device whose contents can be modified.

**red-green-blue-intensity (RGBI).** The description of a direct-drive

color monitor which accepts red, green, blue, and intensity signal inputs.

**register.** (1) A storage device, having a specified storage capacity such as a bit, a byte, or a computer word, and usually intended for a special purpose. (2) On a calculator, a storage device in which specific data is stored.

**RF modulator.** The device used to convert the composite video signal to the antenna level input of a home TV.

**ROM.** Read-only memory.

**ROM/BIOS.** The basic input/output system resident in ROM, which provides the device level control of the major I/O devices in the computer system.

**row address strobe (RAS).** A signal that latches the row addresses in a memory chip.

**RS-232C.** The standards set by the EIA for communications between computers and external equipment.

**RTS.** Request to send. Associated with modem control.

**run.** A single continuous performance of a computer program or routine.

**scan line.** The use of a cathode beam to test the cathode ray tube of a display used with a personal computer.

**schematic.** The description, usually in diagram form, of the logical and physical structure of an entire data base according to a conceptual model.

**sector.** That part of a track or band on a magnetic drum, a magnetic disk, or a disk pack that can be accessed by the magnetic heads in the course of a predetermined rotational displacement of the particular device.

**serdes.** Serializer/deserializer.

**serial.** (1) Pertaining to the sequential performance of two or more activities in a single device. In English, the modifiers serial and parallel usually refer to devices, as opposed to sequential and

consecutive, which refer to processes. (2) Pertaining to the sequential or consecutive occurrence of two or more related activities in a single device or channel.

(3) Pertaining to the sequential processing of the individual parts of a whole, such as the bits of a character or the characters of a word, using the same facilities for successive parts. (4) Contrast with parallel.

**sink.** A device or circuit into which current drains.

**software.** (1) Computer programs, procedures, rules, and possible associated documentation concerned with the operation of a data processing system. (2) Contrast with hardware.

**source.** The origin of a signal or electrical energy.

**source circuit.** (1) Generator circuit. (2) Control with sink.

**SS.** Start-stop transmission.

**start bit.** Synonym for start signal.

**start-of-text character (STX).** A transmission control character that precedes a test and may be used to terminate the message heading.

**start signal.** (1) A signal to a receiving mechanism to get ready to receive data or perform a function. (2) In a start-stop system, a signal preceding a character or block that prepares the receiving device for the reception of the code elements. Synonymous with start bit.

**start-stop (SS)**

**transmission.** (1) A synchronous transmission such that a group of signals representing a character is preceded by a start signal and followed by a stop signal. (2) Asynchronous transmission in which a group of bits is preceded by a start bit that prepares the receiving mechanism for the reception and registration of a character and is followed by at least one stop bit that enables the receiving mechanism for the reception and registration of a character and is followed by at least one stop bit that enables the receiving mechanism to come to an idle condition pending the reception of the next character.

**stop bit.** Synonym for stop signal.

**stop signal.** (1) A signal to a receiving mechanism to wait for the next signal. (2) In a start-stop system, a signal following a character or block that prepares the receiving device for the reception of a subsequent character or block. Synonymous with stop bit.

**strobe.** (1) An instrument used to determine the exact speed of circular or cyclic movement. (2) A flashing signal displaying an exact event.

**STX.** Start-of-text character.

**synchronous transmission.** Data transmission in which the sending and receiving devices are operating continuously at the same frequency and are maintained, by means of correction, in a desired phase relationship.

**text.** In ASCII and data communication, a sequence of characters treated as an entity if preceded and terminated by

one STX and one ETX transmission control, respectively.

**track.** The path or one of the set of paths, parallel to the reference edge on a data medium, associated with a single reading or writing component as the data medium moves past the component. (2) The portion of a moving data medium such as a drum, tape, or disk, that is accessible to a given reading head position.

**transistor-transistor logic (TTL).** A circuit in which the multiple-diode cluster of the diode-transistor logic circuit has been replaced by a multiple-emitter transistor.

**TTL.** Transistor-transistor logic.

**TX Data.** Transmit data. Associated with modem control. External connections of the RS-232C asynchronous communications adapter interface.

**video.** Computer data or displayed on a cathode ray tube monitor or display.

**write precompensation.** The varying of the timing of the head current from the outer

tracks to the inner tracks of the diskette to keep a constant write signal.

# Notes:

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