# ADM-1A Maintenance Manual

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# **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

This manual contains a general description, installation and operating instructions, theory of operations and maintenance information for the Lear Siegler ADM-1A Interactive Display Terminal.

Additional information is contained in the ADM-1A Operator's Handbook. The maintenance technician should be thoroughly familiar with material in the Operator's Handbook before attempting to troubleshoot or repair the ADM-1A.

# 1.2 ADM-1A BASIC ORGANIZATION

The ADM-1A Data Display Terminal is designed to provide input/output access to an electronic computer. The terminal consists of three basic functional modules: CRT Display Monitor, Keyboard and logic board.

These modules are assembled in attractive lightweight housing, with power supply, hardware, cabling, switches etc, to complete the ADM-1A terminal system.

# 1.2.1 CRT Display Monitor

The ADM-1A features a cathode ray tube with a 12" screen for display of alphanumeric data. Solid State monitor circuitry and printed circuit board construction insure reliability, high quality and uniformity in the ADM-1A.

This solid state monitor circuitry with raster scan converts data from the ADM-1A memory into screen display format.

Displayed characters are represented by a 5x7 dot matrix on the CRT screen. Each character row contains nine raster lines, seven for the character displayed and two for interline spacing. Horizontal intercharacter spacing is assured by reserving two dot columns between characters. Reverse image display is used to indicate the dursor position superimposed over data. Protected fields on the display are distinguished by reduced luminance.

A complete field of characters in the standard ADM-1A consists of 960 characters organized in 12 rows of 80 characters each.

The optional display contains 1920 character positions organized in 24 rows of 80 characters.

The display is refreshed at 60 Hz (50 Hz, optional) providing flicker-free illuminance and high contrast even in high ambient illumination.

# 1.2.2 Keyboard

The ADM-1A is available with a choice of 2 keyboards for entry of data. The standard keyboard contains 60 keys. The optional keyboard contains 81 keys. Both keyboards provide a wide range of data and control functions. Both boards are illustrated in figures 1-1 and 1-2.

# 1.2.3 Logic Board

The central timing and control circuitry, the I/O interface and all data storage and handling circuitry is contained on the ADM-1A logic board. Circuitry is implemented on a single printed circuit board using TTL, MOS and MS1 solid state devices for hardware minimization and maximum reliability. The organization and theory of operation for the ADM-1A is discussed in Section 4.

# 1.3 ADM-1A CAPABILITIES

The ADM-1A has the following capabilities:

- a. Receives and transmits USASCII-coded data from/to a remote computer and displays it on the CRT screen. The standard ADM-1A is capable of displaying 960 characters. Two optional character sets are available. The first optional set (Option 23) includes lower case and a numeric key pad capable of generating 1920 characters.
- b. Through an optional extension port, permits interfacing with a hard-copy printer, magnetic tape or other terminals
- c. Allows the operator to change between fullduplex, half-duplex and block modes.
- d. While in half or full duplex operation, executes a line advance function from the bottom line of the screen, causing the entire display to move up one line, leaving a new blank line at the bottom (Roll Mode).
- e. Provides for manual or remote incremental movement of the cursor to all positions on the screen.

- f. Allows the operator or remote computer to position the cursor using an absolute address which contains the -x -y coordinates.
- g. Operates at 3 selectable data rates, 9600 baud and two of the following: 110, 300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400 or 4800 baud.
- h. Contains standard editing capability for character type-over; clear screen to nulls (with or without clearing protected spaces); partial send function. An optional editing package is available to add the following functions: character insert, character delete, line insert and delete, erase to end of line/ page/field, and backtab.
- i. Contains a field protection code to prevent inadvertant typeover; to prevent transmission of protected data; to transmit an FS code to the computer when the memory address is a protected field; and to prevent overwriting of protected data by the computer while in the PROTECT MODE.
- j. Contains a copy mode feature which automatically copies all received data to the printer, sending spaces when null codes or protected fields are encountered.

# 1.4 ADM-1A SPECIFICATION

#### **GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS**

#### **Display Specifications**

Screen Size, Diagonal/	
View Area	12"/5.5 x 8.0
Lines x Characters	12 x 80 (24 x 80)
Displayable Positions	960 (1920)
Displayable Character	
Set	64 (96) (128)
Display Technique	5 x 7 Dot Matrix
Character Size	.19" H x .125W
Dot Size	.014" Max.
Non Glare Screen,	
Bonded Etched Faceplate	
Cursor	Reverse Video
	Block, Non-Destruct
Brightness Controls	
Refresh Rate	60Hz/50Hz
Phosphor	P4 (white)

#### **Display Functions - Text Handling**

Dual Intensity Field Protect Mode Automatic Skip Protected Over Fields Skip to Unprotected Fields Overstrike Insert/Delete Character Insert/Delete Line Clear Screen Erase to End of Screen Erase Line/Field Cursor Wraparound Page/Roll, Mode Function Control ESC Sequence

#### Communications

Modes	Half/Full Duplex/Block
Operator Switchable	
Speeds	(3) from 110 to 9600
Maximum Rate	9600 bps
Block Transfer/ Character	
Transfer (TTY compatible)	,
Maximum Block Size	960 (1920)
RS232C or	
20ma Current Loop	
Transmit Data Only	
Polling/Addressing (optional	al)
Word Size	10 or 11 Bit
Computer Control of Block	c/Conversation Modes

# Off-Line Mode

Data Entry Data Edit Field Definition Program Mode (option)

#### Keyboard

Keyboard Roll Over	2 Key
Cursor Control Keys	
Data Edit Controls	
Numeric Pad (Built in)	(option)
Numeric Key Pad	
(External)	(option)
Enable/Disable Keyboard	
Character Repeat	
Break Key	
Escape Key	
Generate Lower Case	(option)

#### **Special Features**

Absolute Cursor Addressing by Computer Cursor Position Read by Computer Audible Alarm Storage & Display of Control Character from Keyboard or Computer

# **Options1**

24 Line Display	Numeric Key Pad
Editing	(external) Numeric Key Pad
Printer Port	(Built in)
	Polling
<b>RS232</b> Extension Port	Buzzer

**Logic:** The ADM-1A is a hybrid of sequential logic and ROM controlled processor which supplies the high speed and versatility required for a modern video display computer terminal.

The single logic board, P/N129338, contains all logic for the display refresh and function control of the terminal.

#### Subassemblies to the logic are:

- a. Power supply P/N129312 interconnected by a 6 pin connector.
- b. 60-key keyboard P/N128301 (129591 for numeric pad) interconnected by a 16 pin DIP socket.
- c. Optional 81 key keyboard P/N128591 18 pin.
- d. Monitor P/N129302 interconnected by a 9 pin Molex connector.

The logic of the ADM-1A is divided into two major funcitonal areas, they are: refresh timing and control.

The refresh timing logic provides the timing signals for operation of the terminal, and provides the drive signals for the CRT monitor.



FIGURE 1-1. ADM-1A STANDARD KEYBOARD (PART NO. 129301-11)



FIGURE 1-2. ADM-1A EXTENDED NUMERIC KEYBOARD (PART NO. 129591)

The control logic exercises control over the input/ output and management of the data in the refresh memory. Character set is specified by ROM.

The control logic is a specially designed microprogrammed controller, which determines functions and abilities of the terminal by use of a ROM (Read Only Memory).

**Configuration switches:** The hardware configuration of various areas are selected by means of switches mounted on the P.C. Board. Switch selections are:

I/O word configuration Aux interface word configuration Interface control I/O of secondary channel Interface control to printer Enable/Disable of break Blinking cursor Method of display of control character Upper case only select 12/24 row display enable 50/60Hz refresh Program sensible switches for option control

These switches are not operator accessible, but are set at the factory in accordance with the required operating characteristics of the terminal.



FIGURE 1-3. ADM-1A SWITCH LOCATIONS

# FIGURE 1-4. ADM-1A SWITCH SETTINGS

The logic board switches listed below are used for configuring your ADM-1A terminal.

	SWI	ITCH FUNCTION
		Off On
S1	<b>(</b> 1 )	Even parity
	2	8-bit word $\ldots$
I/O	3	2 stop
Primary	] 4	No Parity $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ Parity $\mathcal{O}$
Channel	5	Enable RFE sense (Receive Frame Error) Disable RFE sense 🕴
	C <sub>6</sub>	Enable ROE sense (Receive Overrun Error) Disable ROE sense
	7	Receive data normal Receive data blocked w/RTS ${\cal O}$
	8	Transmit null code
I/O	9	Bit 8 = 1
<i>"</i> c	10	Bit 8 = 1
S2	$\dot{\boldsymbol{\ell}}_1$	Noparity bit
	2	2 stop
Printer	13	8-bit word
	4	Even parity
	5	RTS normal $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ RTS inhibit with CTS (Clear to Send) $\dot{\Diamond}$
	6	RTS normal $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ RTS inhibit with CF (Carrier Detect) $\leq 2$
	7	RTS turnoff delay (4.5 msec)
	8	RTS always high ............................... RTS normal )
Primary Config.	9	Secondary channel enable Secondary channel disable
Input	10	Rec'v priority error enable
S3	<b>(</b> 1	J3 pin 6 open
	2	J3 pin 8 open
Printer	3	Disable internal loopback
	4	Long printer delay
	5	Ready "true" select
S4	<b>(</b> 1	Option 1 = true $\ldots$
Polling &	2	Option 2 = true
Editing	3	Option 3 = true
Options	4	Online = true $\ldots$
	5	Option 4 = true $\ldots$ Option 4 = false $\bigcirc$
S5	Γ <sub>1</sub>	Break enabled
0.0	2	Upper case only
Operational	3	Blinking cursor.
Features	4	No clear to protect
	5	24-line enable
	6	Special display
	7	60 Hz
	l l	

# DISPLAY

**CRT** Display Specifications

Keyboard is powered by 5 volts ( $\pm 2$  volts) supplied from the terminal power supply.

Input/Output specification:

Diagonal Measurement – 12 inches Phosphor – P4 Standard	Keyboard	Pin
Resolution (TV Lines) Center – P4 900 at 40 fl; Corner – P4 800 at 40 fl; Resolution measured in accordance with EIA RS- 375, except Burst Modulations, or Depth of Modu- lations, is adjusted for 100 percent.	Level ASCII coded data strobe control function shift function "send" function repeat function	9-15 6 3 2 5 7
<b>KEYBOARD</b> Uppercase 60 key as specified by drawing 129301- 11.	break function +5 volts common *-12V	4 1 8 16

Uppercase/Lowercase with numeric pad. Drawing 129591.

# \*NOT USED ON 129301 KEYBOARD.

Input Impedance	Min. Shunt	Max. Shunt
	Resistance	Capacitance
Video Input	3.3K ohms	40pF
Vertical Drive Input	3.3K ohms	40pF
Horizontal Drive Input	470 ohms	40pF
Video Amplifier		
Bandwidth	12 MHZ (-3dB)	
Rise and Fall Times	(10-90% amplitude) (3	35 nsec, linear mode
Storage Time	15 nsec Maximu, linea	r mode
Retrace and Delay Times		
Vertical	900µsec retrace, maxi	mum
Horizontal		µsec delay, maximum

# DATA DISPLAY SPECIFICATIONS

#### **INTERFACES**

The ADM-1A provides three external interface connections.

The interface to the "HOST" system is made through this connector. The interface may take the form of an EIA (RS232C) type, or a 20ma current loop.

#### **EIA Interface (RS232)**

This interface is compatible with 103 and 202 type modems, as well as direct EIA connection.

An optional accessory unit (129511) may be attached to the ADM-1A permitting bi-directional half duplex transmission over a single pair of wires.

The ADM-1A provides secondary channel turn around control via a 202 C/type modem using secondary channel. In this mode the host controls the transmit receive status at the terminal as follows:

INP	UT	OUTPU	JT	
CF(8)	SB(12)	CA(4)	SA(11)	
OFF ON OFF	ON OFF ON	OFF OFF ON	OFF ON OFF	Idle Receive Send

#### **Current Loop Interface**

The ADM-1A current loop interface is in connector J-1. Switch accessible from the rear of the terminal selects the EIA or current loop connection. This selects either secondary channel or current loop on specified pin as identified in EIA interface.

Voltage sources for current loop operation are provided at pins 9 and 14 on connector J1. These are +22 volts with a 910 ohm series resistor. See below.

When the ADM-1A is arranged for "DC-1 box" operation pins 9 and 14 provide +22 and -22 volts to power the adapter box logic.

#### EIA Extension (optional)

Connector J-2 provides extension of the EIA interface to other terminals. Send and Receive as well as control signals are provided.

The pins 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, and 20 are redriven from J1 through to J2.

J2	J1		EIA	Current Loop
	Pin	Signal	Function	Function
AA	1	AA	Chassis Ground	Chassis Ground
BA	2	BA	Send Data	Chassis Ground
BB	3	BB	Receive Data	Chassis Ground
CA	4	CA	Request to send	Chassis Ground
СВ	5	СВ	Clear to send	Chassis Ground
CC	6	CC	Data set ready	Chassis Ground
AB	7	AB	Signal to Ground	Signal Ground
CF	8	CF	Revd line sig. det.	Signal Ground
-	9		*+20V to DC1 box	Current loop source
				+20V, through 910 $\Omega$
-	10	-		+Current loop receive**
SA	11	SA		-Current loop receive
SB	12	SB		+Current loop transmit**
-	13	-		-Current loop transmit
-	14	-	*-20V to DC1 box	Current loop transmit
	14		Current loop source	+20V through 910 $\Omega$
	20	CD	Data terminal ready	207 through 210 32







# **Auxiliary Printer Interface**

J-3 provides an interface to an auxiliary device such as a printer. This interface supports an RS232 compatible device with serial interface.

The signals provided are:

Chassis Ground Data from Device Data to Device Data Ready Signal Common Data Ready Device Ready (or busy)

Data transmitted to the printer is formatted with carriage return line feed codes in standard mode. Unformatted print mode allows any and all codes to be provided by the user.

Printer control options

Select built in delay after each line. Select ready or busy control from printer or pin 20.

# **1.4.3 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Dimemsions	12" H x 16" W x 21" D.
Weight	45 pounds
Material	
Chassis	Clear Iridite
Cover	Standard, Prolane 1 <sup>®</sup>
	Polyurethane enamel, two colors
	F63WW28 light blue
	F63L17 nitro blue

Logo

Special: Polyurethane enamel colors per customer color specifications. Standard Lear Siegler ADM logo, or special logo per customers specifications.

# **1.4.4 POWER REQUIREMENTS**

115 Vac, 60 Hz, 130 Watts; Optional 230 Vac, 50 Hz.

# **1.4.5 ENVIRONMENT**

#### Temperature

Operating Range  $-+5^{\circ}$  to  $+55^{\circ}$  ( $+41^{\circ}$  to  $122^{\circ}$ F). Storage Range  $--40^{\circ}$  to  $65^{\circ}$ C ( $-40^{\circ}$ F -  $150^{\circ}$ F) Relative Humidity -5 to 95% noncondensing. Altitude - Up to 10,000 feet.

# **1.4.6 HUMAN FACTORS**

Units comply with DHEW Rules 42-CFR-Part 78, (For X-ray radiation).

Monitor viewing surface sloped at  $15^{\circ}$  angle from vertical.

Keyboard sloped at 11° from horizontal.

Standard keyboard layout similar to teletypewriter. Operational key provided for selected operations.



# FIGURE 1-6. POWER OPTIONS

# DATA DISPLAY SPECIFICATIONS

#### Input Impedance

	Minimum Shunt Resistance	Maximum Shunt Capacitance
<ul> <li>(a) Video Input:</li> <li>(b) Vertical Drive Input:</li> <li>(c) Horizontal Drive Input:</li> </ul>	3.3k ohms 3.3k ohms 470 ohms	40pF 40pF 40pF

#### Video Amplifier

(a)	Bandwidth:	12 MHz (-3dB)
(b)	Rise and Fall Times	Less than 35 nsec
	(10% to 90% amplitude):	(linear mode)
(c)	Storage Time:	15nsec, maximum (linear mode)

#### **Retrace and Delay Times**

- (a) Vertical:
- (b) Horizontal:

900µsec retrace, maximum 7µsec retrace plus 4µsec delay, maximum

# CATHODE RAY TUBE DISPLAY SPECIFICATIONS

Nominal Diagonal		*Resolution (TV Lines)		
Measurement (Inches)	Phosphor	Center	Corner	
12 12	P4 P31	900 at 40 fL 900 at 20 fL	800 at 40 fL 800 at 20 fL	

\*Resolution is measured in accordance with EIA RS-375 except Burst Modulation (or Depth of Modulation) is adjusted for 100 percent.

# **Geometric Distortion**

The perimeter of a full field of characters shall approach an ideal rectangle to within  $\pm 1.5\%$  of the rectangle height.

#### **Power Requirements**

Input Connector	Receptacle, Molex No. 03- 06-1041 Supplied with Unit Mating Plug, Molex No. 03- 06-2041 – Necessary Acces- sory (Available)
Input Voltage	105V to 130V rms (120V nominal); 50/60Hz

Input Power	24W (Nominal)
Output Voltages	+15V DC (short circuit pro- tected) +12kV DC; 12.6V rms

#### ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

#### Temperature (Chassis or Custom Unit)

Operating Range: 5°C to 55°C Ambient Storage Rante: -40°C to 65°C

# Humidity

5 to 80 percent (Noncondensing)

# Altitude

Operating Range: Up to 10,000 feet

#### HUMAN FACTORS SPECIFICATIONS

# X-Ray Radiation

These units comply with DHEW Rules-42-CFR-Part 78.

# CONTROLS

Contrast, 500 ohm potentiometer carbon composition > 1/8 Watt

Brightness, 100 kilohm potentiometer > 1/8 Watt Optional: The Brightness Control can be mounted on the printed circuit board as an internal set up control.

#### **Internal Set Up Controls**

Height Vertical Linearity Vertical Hold Focus Width Low Voltage Adjust



#### SYNCHRONIZATION AND BLANKING GENERATOR WAVEFORMS

#### NOTES:

- 1. The leading edges of Drive and Blanking waveforms must start at time t<sub>1</sub>. Nominal Blanking times should be observed.
- 2. H = time from start of one line to start of next line.
- 3. V = time from start of one field to start of next field.
- 4. Video pulse width should be equal to or greater than 100 nsec.

#### 1.5 OPTIONS

The ADM-1A terminal may be obtained with a wide variety of options designed to increase its adaptability to a variety of applications. A complete description of all options currently available is given in Section 7 of this manual.

# 2.1 GENERAL

This section contains information to aid in installing the ADM-1A and preparing it for use. Included are instructions and information for inspecting the ADM-1A, installing it in a suitable environment, setting internal switches, connecting power cables and turning on power.

# 2.2 VISUAL INSPECTION

It is recommended that the original shipping carton and all packing material be saved to prevent damage should the terminal need to be shipped or transported later.

Upon receipt, the ADM-1A should be carefully inspected for any signs of damage during shipping. The terminal has undergone stringent quality inspection and operational testing prior to shipping, and left the factory in perfect operating condition.

If the shipping container appears to be damaged, the carrier should be notified immediately, and damages noted on the bill of lading. Any concealed damages discovered after opening must be reported to the carrier as well. Only the consignee may register a claim with the carrier for damages during shipment. Lear Siegler will cooperate fully with the customer should such action prove necessary.

# 2.3 INSTALLATION

Prior to installing the ADM-1A, be sure that the ON/OFF switch is in the OFF position, then complete the following steps:

1. Referring to figure 2-2, connect the data interface cable to the terminal at point A with a 25-pin connector, using the appropriate pins designated in figure 2-1 below, depending on whether the installation is a 20 ma current loop interface or the standard RS-232-C.

# NOTE

If the data interface in use does not supply a clear to send (CB) signal on pin 5, then jumper pins 4 and 5.

Pin No.	Signal Function	Code
1	Equipment Ground	AA
2	Transmit Data	BA
3	Receive Data	BB
4	Request to Send	CA
5	Clear to Send	СВ
6	Data Set Ready	СС
7	Signal Ground	AB
8	Received Line Signal Detector	CF
9	Current Loop Power	
*10	Current Loop OLITPUT +	
*11	Current Loop RETURN – Current Loop RETURN	SA
*12	Current Loop INPLIT +	SB
*13	Current Loop RETURN – Transmit	
14	Current Loop Source	
15	Transmitter Signal Element Timing	
17	Receiver Signal Element Timing	
20	Data Terminal Ready	CD

# FIGURE 2-1. INTERFACE CONNECTOR SIGNAL/PIN LIST

- 2. Plug the ADM-1A into a grounded AC outlet of the proper voltage and frequency.
- 3. Turn the ON/OFF rocker switch to ON.

The ADM-1A is designed to operate in a wide range of environmental conditions:  $5^{\circ}-55^{\circ}C$  (41<sup>°</sup> - 122°F); 5-95% noncondensing relative humidity.

The unit is designed to be set on a table, desk top or other suitable, hard flat surface.

# CAUTION

In cold climates, care should be taken to allow the temperature of the terminal to equalize with room temperature before removing the unit from the shipping carton. This will prevent moisture from condensing on a cold terminal exposed to warm air. Avoid operating the unit on a soft surface, which may obstruct the flow of cooling air up through the bottom of the chassis. This can result in overheating and damage to the unit.

# 2.4 EXTERNAL CONTROLS

The external switches and adjustments may be found on the rear panel of the ADM-1A assembly, as shown in figure 2-2.

# **ON/OFF** Switch

This is a two-position switch located in the upper right of the terminal's back panel. It controls the AC power to the unit and certain power-up and power-down sequences. Setting the switch to the ON position resets the circuitry within the ADM-1A, positions the cursor at HOME and clears the display memory to unprotected spaces.

# Baud Rate

The Baud Rate Selector Switch selects the desired baud rate as specified on the equipment order. The HIGH position is normally set at the higher of the two user selected rates. The center position is the test position which is factory-set at 9600 baud. Baud rates may be changed by turning the rotary switches located inside the unit directly behind the baud rate selector.



FIGURE 2-2. REAR PANEL ADM-1A

# Mode Selector Switch

This 3-position switch selects the mode of operation of the ADM-1A.

- a. Conversation Mode (Half-Duplex). In this mode, the ADM-1A can send and receive information to and from the remote computer, but only in one direction at a time. Characters are displayed and simultaneously transmitted, one character at a time, as they are typed at the keyboard. Received characters are displayed as they are received.
- b. Conversation Mode (Full-Duplex). The ADM-1A can transmit and receive information in both directions simultaneously in full-duplex operation. Characters are transmitted as they are typed, but are displayed only upon reception. Display of characters typed in full-duplex is usually accomplished by remote computer or modem echoing the characters back to ADM-1A.
- c. Block Mode. In the block mode, information is transmitted and received as complete messages or blocks of data. The operator enters the complete message, up to a full screen in

length. The characters are stored and displayed, but not automatically transmitted. After entering the message, the operator can edit the information and then type a special control code which causes all or part of the message to be transmitted.

In addition to the editing capability, the block mode provides a faster transmission of large blocks of data than does the conversation mode. It also permits more efficient utilization of the remote computer and data transmission lines for many applications.

# **Brightness Control**

The brightness control is a potentiometer which controls the overall brightness of the CRT display. Brightness is usually adjusted so that the display raster (background) is barely visible or just below the point of visibility.

# **Contrast Control**

The contrast adjustment potentiometer controls the brightness of the character relative to the background. Contrast should be adjusted after adjusting for brightness.

# 3.1 GENERAL

This section contains information and instructions for using the ADM-1A keyboard and for programming control functions at the computer. The keyboard allows the operator to generate and transmit to the computer or auxiliary device all USASCII character codes.

# 3.2 DISPLAY CHARACTERS

In the standard ADM-1A, 64 characters are displayed on the screen (upper case alpha, numeric, most symbols and punctuation). When a nondisplayable lower case character is typed, the proper lower case code is transmitted, but the character is displayed as upper case.

If the terminal contains the upper/lower case display feature, 95 characters will be displayed, (Upper and lower case alpha, numeric, all symbols and punctuation).

# 3.3 SPECIAL FUNCTION KEYS

The ADM-1A is equipped with an extended TTYtype keyboard. It contains seven additional keys for increased ease in performing cursor movements and functions.

#### HOME Key

This key causes the cursor to return immediately to the first character position of the first line (HOME position). If the ADM-1A is in the protect mode, and the HOME position is a protected character, the cursor will be sent to the first unprotected position on the screen.

# **RETURN Key**

This key causes the cursor to move to the first character position of the line it is on, when the ADM-1A is in the PROTECT MODE. The return function also prevents storing or displaying space codes until the character or downline key is depressed. In the conversation mode a CR code (CTRL/M) is sent.

# LINE FEED Key

If the ADM-1A is not in the Protect Mode, this key moves the cursor down one line. In the Protect Mode. It moves the cursor to the first unprotected position of the next line. In Conversation Mode an LF code (CTRL/J) is sent.



FIGURE 3-1. ADM-1A STANDARD KEYBOARD (60 KEY)

# FIGURE 3-2. ADM-1 KEYBOARD OPERATIONS (60 KEY)

			Keys Used	
			Standard Keyboard	Extended Keyboard
А.	СН	ARACTER DISPLAY		
	1.	Alphabetic Upper Case	A to Z	A to Z
	2.	Numeric	0 to 9	0 to 9
	3.	Special Characters	: - ; , . /	: -;,./
	4.	Special Characters with SHIFT key	! '' # \$ % & / () * = @ _ [ \+ ^ ] <> ?	! '' # \$ % & / ( ) * = @ _ [ \+ ∧ ] <> ?
	5.	No Display – USASCII SP	SPACE	SPACE
	6.	No Display – USASCII DEL	RUBOUT	RUBOUT
B.	CUI	RSOR CONTROL	CLR	
	1.	Position Home	SHIFT/HOME, BRK	HOME
			CTRL/SHIFT/N	
	2.	Position New Line (first char. pos.) Position New Line (same char. pos.)	CTRL/SHIFT/O LINE FEED & RTN.	CTRL/SHIFT/O LINE FEED & RTN.
	3.	Position First Char. Pos. (same line)	RETURN	RETURN
	4.	Position New Field	CTRL/I	ТАВ
	5.	Suppress Character Type-over	Consecutive SPACES after RETURN	Consecutive SPACES after RETURN
	6.	Increment Up	CTRL/K	<b>↑</b>
		Down	CTRL/J	↓ ↓
		Right	CTRL/L	$\rightarrow$
		Left	CTRL/H	<b>←</b>
C.	TE	RMINAL CONTROL	CLR	CLR
	1.	Break –USASCII	HOME BRK	HOME BRK
	2.	Clear Screen	CLR CTRL/HOME BRK	
	3.	Audible Tone (Bel)	CTRL/G	CTRL/G
	4.	Send Line Unprotected	SHIFT/SEND	SHIFT/SEND
	5.	Send Page Unprotected	SHIFT/CTRL/SEND	SHIFT/CTRL/SEND
	6.	Keyboard Unlock	CLR CTRL/SHIFT/HOME BRK	CLR CTRL/SHIFT/HOME BRK

# ⇒ Keys

These keys move the cursor one character position in the direction of the arrow. If the ADM-1A is in the Protect Mode, and the adjacent position in the direction of the arrow is protected, the cursor will skip the entire protected field and stop at the first unprotected position. The forespace and backspace functions may also be accomplished with the CTRL/L and CTRL/H functions.

↑ Key. This key moves the cursor straight up one line. If the ADM-1A is in the protect mode and the position directly above the cursor is protected, the cursor will move up and then to the left to the first unprotected position. This function may also be accomplished through the use of the CTRL/K keys.

**Rept Key** (Standard Keyboard only). This key may be held down while depressing a displayable character key or the  $\neq$  or  $\uparrow \downarrow$  keys to repeat at a character or cursor rate of 15 per second. On extended keyboard models, this function is accomplished by holding down the key for the character to be repeated.

**Space Bar.** Pressing the space bar causes the ASCII code for a space to be stored in the memory and a blank space to appear on the screen.

**Shift Key.** This key is used to type the upper case character shown on the key. It may also be used in conjunction with a CTRL sequence to perform various special functions.

**Rub Out Key.** This key is used in the Conversation Mode to transmit the ASCII code, DEL RUBOUT to the computer.

**CLR/HOME/BRK Key.** This key is used to perform the following functions:

- a. To transmit a standard TTY break code, type only the CLR/HOME/BRK Key.
- b. To perform the HOME function, type the CLR/HOME/BRK key while depressing the SHIFT key. If terminal is equipped with an extended keyboard this function is accomplished by depressing the HOME key.

- c. To perform the clear to unprotected spaces function, type the CLR/HOME/BRK key while depressing the CTRL key.
- d. To reset the keyboard lockout function (set only from the remote computer), type the CLR/HOME/BRK key while depressing the CTRL and SHIFT keys.
- e. To reset ADM-1A operation, type the CLR/ HOME/BRK key while depressing the CTRL, SHIFT and REPT keys. On terminals equipped with an extended keyboard, this function is accomplished by typing CLR/ HOME/BRK while depressing CTRL, SHIFT and any displayable character. This terminates any operation that the ADM-1A is executing, clears the screen to spaces, homes the cursor, and sets the unprotected mode.

# CTRL Key

This key, when depressed while typing another key, causes the bit pattern of the character code to be modified. The control character is transmitted in the Conversation Mode. Certain ADM-1A control functions are generated locally by typing a key while depressing the CTRL key.

- a. New Line (CTRL/SHIFT/0). Positions the cursor to the first character position of the next line (or the first unprotected position in the next line if in the PROTECT MODE).
- b. **BEEP**. (CTRL/G) Sounds an audible beep in the ADM-1A.
- c. Upline (CTRL/K). This sequence causes the cursor to move up one line. On terminals equipped with an extended keyboard, this function may also be accomplished by the  $\uparrow$  key.
- d. **Downline** (CTRL/J). This sequence causes the cursor to move down one line. The extended keyboard contains  $a \downarrow key$  which performs the same function.
- e. **Backspace** (CTRL/H). This sequence causes the cursor to move back one space. This function may be accomplished by the ← key on extended keyboards.
- f. Forespace (CTRL/L). This sequence moves the cursor forward one space. This function may be accomplished by the  $\rightarrow$  key on extended keyboard models.

- g. Tab (CTRL/I). This sequence positions the cursor at a preset position on the line. This function may also be accomplished by the Tab key on terminals equipped with the extended keyboard.
- h. Home (CTRL/SHIFT/N). The function of this sequence is the same as that which is accomplished by the SHIFT/BRK sequence. On terminals equipped with the extended keyboard this function may also be accomplished by the HOME key.

Any remaining CTRL key combinations are not interpreted by the ADM-1A. They are normally only used when recognizable by the remote computer.

# ESC key

Typing the ESC key generates a code which causes the ADM-1A to interpret the next character typed differently than it normally would. This escape sequence is used to perform the field protect, send, display clear and edit functions. (See section 3.4)

Code	ASCII Mnemonic	Function
CTRL/@ CTRL/A CTRL/B CTRL/C CTRL/D CTRL/E CTRL/F CTRL/G CTRL/H CTRL/I CTRL/I CTRL/J CTRL/K CTRL/J CTRL/K CTRL/S/O CTRL/S/O CTRL/P CTRL/S/O CTRL/P CTRL/Q CTRL/R CTRL/S CTRL/T CTRL/U CTRL/V CTRL/V CTRL/V CTRL/V CTRL/X CTRL/Y CTRL/Z CTRL/I CTRL/Z CTRL/I CTRL/Z CTRL/I CTR	NUL SOH STX ETX EOT ENQ ACK BEL BS HT LF VT FF CR SO SI DLE DC1 DC2 DC3 DC4 NAK SYN ETB CAN ETB CAN EM SUB ESC FS GS RS	Sounds audible beep Backspace Tab Line Feed Up Line Forespace Home New Line

# FIGURE 3-3. ADM-1A CONTROL CODES

# 3.4 ESCAPE SEQUENCES

Escape sequences are initiated using the ESC key to generate an internal USASCII Escape Code which conditions the ADM-1A under program control to interpret the following character or string of characters as special control instructions. These sequences are used for:

- Keyboard Enabling/Disabling
- Display clearing to spaces/nulls
- Field protection control
- Message transmission control
- Absolute cursor address Read/Positioning
- Data Editing

See figure 3-4 for a graphic illustration of specific sequences explained below.

# ENABLE/DISABLE KEYBOARD

This function is normally used when the ADM-1A is connected on-line to a computer which transmits the following sequences:

- ESC # Disables all keyboard functions except keyboard unlock
- ESC " Restores keyboard control.

Since the ESC # may be accidentally initiated manually, the keyboard may be enabled manually by simultaneously depressing:

# CLR CTRL/SHIFT/HOME BRK

# **CLEAR DISPLAY**

The ADM-1A screen may be cleared in several ways:

• The operator can clear unprotected characters to spaces by the use of

# CLR CTRL/HOME BRK

(or CTRL/CLR on the extended keyboard).

• The entire display may be cleared to nulls by operator or computer control using the following ESC codes:

- ESC ; clears foreground to spaces
- ESC + clears entire display to spaces
- ESC : clears entire display to nulls
- ESC \* clears entire display to nulls
- ESC K (optional feature) clears foreground to nulls
- ESC J (optional feature) Resets the protect mode and clears memory to protected spaces.

Upon completion of the clear sequences, the cursor will be in the first unprotected position on the screen.

# FIELD PROTECTION CONTROL

Writing unprotected characters is accomplished by sending or typing various ESC sequences.

- ESC) Sets WRITE PROTECT MODE
- ESC ( Resets WRITE PROTECT MODE
- ESC & Sets PROTECT MODE
- ESC ' Resets PROTECT MODE

When in the PROTECT MODE, protected characters cannot be overwritten. The PROTECT MODE may also be reset by CLEAR operations, ESC\* and ESC +. The PROTECT MODE is also reset by the following CLEAR operations: ESC;, ESC+, ESC:, ESC\* or by initiation of a SEND operation:

- SHIFT/SEND Send line unprotected
- SHIFT/CTRL/SEND Send page unprotected

When the edit and print options are provided, the WRITE PROJECT mode will terminate when any of the following operations are performed:

- ESC Q Character Insert
- ESC W Character Delete
- ESC E Line Insert
- ESC R Line Delete
- ESC T Line Erase
- ESC Y Page Erase
- ESC P Print
- \* ESC J Clear to Protected Spaces

The cursor will not reside in a protected position. Following any cursor motion operation, the content of the position indicated by the cursor is tested for protected status. If that position is protected, the cursor moves forward or backward (depending on the operation) until an unprotected position is located.

<sup>\*</sup>Optional function only.

# CAUTION

If the entire display area is protected, the cursor will have no place to stop. This will cause the terminal to lock up in search of an unprotected position. This search may be broken by the operator depressing the CLR/HOME/BRK keys.

#### Message Transmission Control

**ESC 4 (Send)** Line Unprotected - An ESC 4 (or shift/send key in Block Mode) causes the unprotected character positions, from the beginning of the current line to the original cursor position, to be transmitted to the remote computer. The last character position transmitted is followed by the transmission of a return code.

**ESC 5 (Send) Page Unprotected** – An ESC 5 sequence (or CTRL/SHIFT/SEND in Block mode) causes the unprotected character positions from the beginning of the page to the cursor position, to be transmitted to the remote computer. The last character position transmitted is followed by a (return code).

**ESC 6 Send line protected** – An ESC 6 sequence causes all character positions, from the beginning of the line through the cursor, to be transmitted to the remote computer. During transmission, ESC ( and ESC ) are inserted as protected fields, entered and exitted. The last character transmitted is followed by a (return code).

**ESC 7 Send Page Protected** – ESC 7 causes all character positions (protected and unprotected) from the beginning of the page to the cursor to be transmitted to the remote computer. During transmission, ESC ( and ESC ) are executed whenever protected fields are encountered. The last character transmitted is followed by a (return code).

**ESC S Partial Send** (Optional feature) – In the BLOCK MODE, the ESC S sequence causes an USASCII code to be stored in display memory at the cursor location. The cursor backspaces until a previous FS code is encountered, then advances to the 1st unprotected position and transmits through the next FS code. If there are no previous FS codes, transmission begins at the HOME position or the first unprotected position.

# CURSOR ADDRESSING

The computer can position the ADM-1A cursor to any position through a 4-character sequence: ESC = YX. X and Y represent the row and column coordinates of the desired cursor position. The HOME position is addressed by ESC = SPACESPACE. Successive positions are accessed by using ascending ASCII codes (see figure 3-6).

After the X coordinate is loaded, the position of the cursor is tested for protected status. If that position is protected, the cursor automatically skips to the first unprotected position. An ESC ? sequence causes the XY coordinates of the cursor followed by a CR code, to be transmitted to the computer.

#### EDIT OPTION

#### ESC Q Character Insert

- Resets Write Protect Mode
- Moves the character under the cursor and all following characters on that line or field one space to the right
- Writes a space at the original position of the cursor and leaves the cursor in that position

#### ESC W Character Delete

- Resets the Write Protect Mode
- Deletes the character under the cursor by moving all following characters on that line or field one space to the left
- Writes a space in the last position of the line or field
- Cursor does not move.

#### ESC E Line Delete

- Is not executed if Protect Mode is set
- Inserts a line of unprotected spaces at the line occupied by the cursor by moving the contents of that line and the lines below up one line
- Bottom line is lost.
- At completion, the cursor is at the first character position of the inserted line.

#### ESC R Line Delete

- Is not executed in the Protect Mode
- Resets the Write Protect Mode
- Deletes the line occupied by the cursor
- Moves lines below the cursor up one line
- Bottom line becomes unprotected spaces
- Cursor moves to the first position of the original line

# FIGURE 3-4. ADM-1A DATA DISPLAY ESC SEQUENCES

				Р	PRINT
!			A	٥	CHARACTER INSERT
	KEYBOARD ENABLE		В	R	LINE DELETE
#	KEYBOARD DISABLE		С	S	PARTIAL SEND
\$		4 SEND LINE (FOREGROUND	)		LINE ERASE
%		5 SEND PAGE (FOREGROUND	E LINE ) INSERT	U	FREE FORM ENTRY
&	SET PROTECT MODE	6 SEND LINE (ALL)	F	V	
/	RESET PROTECT MODE	7 SEND PAGE (ALL)	G	W	CHARACTER DELETE
(	END WRITE PROTECT		н	X	RESET FREE FORM ENTRY
)	START WRITE PROTECT		I BACK TAB	Y	PAGE ERASE
*	CLEAR ALL TO NULL	: CLR ALL TO NULL	J	Z	
+ .	CLEAR ALL TO SPACES	; CLR FOREGROUND TO SPACES	κ	[	
			L SPECIAL PRINT	\	
		= LOAD CURSOR	м	]	
			N	^	
		? READ CURSOR	0		

#### **ESC T Line Erase**

 Replaces the contents of unprotected positions with spaces, beginning with the cursor position and ending with the last position in the line or field

#### ESC Y Page Erase

- Resets Write Protect Mode
- Writes spaces in all unprotected positions, from the position of the cursor to the end of the screen
- Cursor does not move

# ESC I Back Tab Cursor

- Moves cursor to the first position of the last unprotected field.

#### PRINT OPTION

When received in text or entered from the keyboard, an ESC P sequence causes an EM code to be written at the cursor position. The cursor is moved to the HOME position and the print operation begins. Printing takes place in the following sequence:

- CR LF NUL
- Displayable line of text
- CR LF NUL

Transmission of trailing spaces is suppressed, reducing printing time. The Print operation terminates when the cursor reaches the EM code, at which time the final CR LF NUL is sent to the printer.

#### NOTE

On terminals equipped with the optional Copy Mode, all data received from the computer is copied to the printer. To reset this mode, ... ESC M is used.

FUNCTION	SEQUENCE
CURSOR ←	CTRL / H
CURSOR ↓	CTRL / J
CURSOR ↑	CTRL / K
CURSOR →	CTRL / L
HOME	CTRL/S/N
SKIP	CTRL / I
NEW LINE	CTRL/S/O
PROTECT ON PROTECT OFF START WRITE PROTECT END WRITE PROTECT CLEAR TO UNPROTECT SP SEND LINE UNPROTECT SEND PAGE UNPROTECT SEND PAGE PROTECT CLEAR SCREEN TO NULLS CLEAR SCREEN TO NULLS CLEAR UNPROT. TO SPACES CLEAR UNPROT. TO SPACES KEYBOARD ENABLE KEYBOARD DISABLE LOAD CURSOR READ CURSOR	ESC & ESC / ESC / ESC ( ESC + ESC 4 or S/SEND ESC 5 or CTRL/S/SEND ESC 6 ESC 7 ESC * ESC : ESC + ESC : ESC + ESC ; ESC / ESC /
(Optional Edit Package)	ESC Q
CHAR INSERT	ESC W
CHAR DELETE	ESC E
LINE INSERT	ESC R
LINE DELETE	ESC T
LINE ERASE	ESC T
ERASE PAGE	ESC Y
PARTIAL SEND	ESC S
BACK TAB	ESC I

#### **FIGURE 3-5. ESCAPE SEQUENCES**

X or Y	ASCII CODE	x	ASCII CODE	x	ASCII CODE
$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\\frac{24}{25}\\\\ 26\\ 27\\ \end{array} $	SPACE ! " # \$ % & * ( ) * + ; 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 :	28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54	; < = >?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU	55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80	V W X Y Z [ \ ] / _ \ a b c d e f g h i j k I m n o

\*Y May never be greater than 24.

# FIGURE 3-6. ABSOLUTE CURSOR POSITIONING

# FIGURE 3-7. USASCII CHARACTER CODES

	CONTROL			GRAPHIC CHARACTER SET					
BITS	BITS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4321	765	000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111
0000		NUL	DLE	(SP)	Ø	@	Р	,	р
0001		sон	DC1	!	1	А	Q	а	q
0010		STX	DC2	<i>,,</i>	2	В	R	b	r
0011		ETX	DC3	#	3	С	S	с	S
0100		EOT	DC4	\$	4	D	Т	d	t
0101		ENQ	. NAK	%	5	Е	U	е	u
0110		АСК	SYN	&	6	F	V	f	v
0111		BEEP	ЕТВ	,	7	G	W	g	w
1000		BS	CAN	(	8	н	x	h	×
1001		НТ	EM	)	9	I	Y	i	У
1010		LF	SUB	*	:	J	Z	j	z
1011		∨т	ESC	+	;	к	[	k	{
1100		FF	FS	,	<	L	λ	I	:
1101		CR	GS	<b>—</b> .	=	м	1.	m	}.
1110		so	RS		>	N	<b>^</b>	n	~
1111		SI	US	1	?	0	-	0	RUB

Control Codes

Displayable in standard ADM-1A

Displayable with ADM-1A Upper/Lower Case Display feature.

(Generated by holding CTRL key while typing the corresponding key shown in columns 4 and 5.)

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#### 3.5 DATA CHARACTER FORMAT

The ADM-1 uses USASCII (United States of America Standard Code for Information Interchange). USASCII is a 7-bit code. But because many of the computers and other devices to which the ADM-1 may be interfaced use 8-bit words (plus parity or without parity), the ADM-1 offers a wide choice of word formats selectable by the user.

The data character may be 7 bits in length, with or without an optional parity bit generated on transmission:



The data character may be 8 bits in length, with or without the optional parity bit. In the case of 8-bit characters, bit 8 is always forced to 1 or 0 as selected by the user.



#### 3.6 DATA TRANSMISSION FORMAT

The ADM-1 uses asynchronous transmission. This means each character is transmitted as a complete, self-contained message consisting of the data character with or without parity, preceded by a start bit and followed by one or two stop bits.



When the start bit is received, a clock signal is initiated to clock in the remainder of the word. The one or two stop bits are used to signify the end of the word and terminate the receive clock.

Generally, transmission rates of 110 baud and lower use two stop bits, and rates of 150 and higher use one stop bit.

The ADM-1 control codes and the USASCII code set are shown in figure 3-7.



FIGURE 3-8. LOGIC BOARD, BASIC BLOCK DIAGRAM

# FIGURE 3-9. LOGIC BOARD BLOCK DIAGRAM



# 4.1 GENERAL

This section describes the manner in which the ADM-1A performs its functions. The logic board and power supply are each described with reference to illustrations and diagrams.

Keyboard and monitor theory is to be found in the appendix.

# 4.2 GENERAL FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The general organization of the overall logic in the ADM-1A is shown in figure 3-8. This figure divides the ADM-1A logic into functional blocks and shows the relationship between the blocks.

# 4.3 LOGIC BOARD

The basic functional organization of the logic board is illustrated in figure 3-9.

The logic board is the principal element in the ADM-1A terminal. It is responsible for:

- Generating clock and timing signals for the terminal
- Receiving data and control information from the keyboard and remote computer
- Storing data for display and transmission
- Interpreting command controls and controlling the terminals' response to commands
- Generating cursor for display and maintaining cursor position
- Maintaining protected and unprotected status of data from display and transmission.
- Transmitting and receiving data from the remote computer
- Coordinating all transfers of data between the elements of the logic board.

# 4.3.1 Tri-State Bus

The various functional elements of the logic board are organized around the multi-directional Tri-State Bus (TSB) which provides a common data path between elements. The TSB is 8 bits wide. There are 3 possible states of its lines:

**State One** -- A logical '1' or True condition characterized by a +2.8V to a +5V level or pulse.

State Two -A logical zero or false condition of -V to +.4V.

State Three -A high impedance load offered by transmitters of elements not connected to the bus at a given time.

Sources and destinations for character transfers over the TSB are determined by gating signals originating in the control logic.

# 4.3.2 Control Processor (Schematic 19, 21)

All logic board operations are sequenced and controlled by the Control Processor consisting of: Control Memory Address Counter (CMA and CMAP); Control Memory ROM, Control Memory Decode Logic; Literal Buffer; Condition Decode Logic and Tri-State Bus Control Logic.

# 4.3.3 Control Memory (Schematic 20)

Information transfers are controlled by program instructions stored in the control memory ROM. The standard ADM-1A functions are provided by two pages of 256 eight-bit words. These functions may be extended through the use of optional additional ROM modules. Maximum ROM capacity is 8 pages (2048 words).

# 4.3.4 Control Memory Address Counter (CMA and CMAP) (Schematic 19)

During control program execution, instructions are accessed through the address in the Control Memory Counter (CMA) whose function is identical to that of the program counter in the conventional computer.

The CMA is automatically incremented to the next sequential address after each instruction is accessed from the ROM. If the previous instruction was a jump command the CMA is forced to the jump destination address.

The CMA is an eight-bit counter capable of addressing any word of the 256 word page.

The Control Memory Address Page Register (CMAP) keeps track of the page selection. It is 4 bits wide and is loaded (during jump instructions) with the value of ROM via the Literal Buffer. The
MSB is not used for addressing since the eight-bit page maximum ROM capacity can be addressed using only 3 bits.

### 4.3.5 Literal Register (Schematic 22)

The Literal Register is an 8-bit holding register with its inputs connected to the ROM data outputs and its outputs gated onto the Tri-State Bus by TSB=LIT. This is a register used to transmit constants from the control program. The lower four bits are used as path to the page register (CMAP) during execution of a JMP instruction. It is used as a holding register for data transfers from the command memory to the Tri-State Bus.

#### 4.3.6 Control Memory Decode Logic (Schematic 21)

Program commands from memory are decoded by the Control Memory Decode Logic (CMD) into 20 primary control lines. These lines are used to direct information transfers throughout the logic board. This decoding function is disabled during the second half of a JUMP, JUMP ON CONDI-TION or LOA LIT instruction.

# 4.3.7 Condition Decode Logic (Schematics 21, 24, 25, 19)

The basic ADM-1A program contains routines which sense the status of the keyboard, the Read Data Register, the UART and other logic board elements. This is accomplished by sampling the multi-source status line, COND. Prior to sampling COND the micro-processor enables only the COND path from the desired source. If the condition is satisfied, the program jumps to the appropriate routine. (True or False conditions may be selected by JTC, or JFC)

## 4.3.8 Tri-State Bus Control Logic (Schematic 22)

The microprogram performs data transfers over the Tri State Bus, gating any one of ten possible sources onto the bus, then the bus contents into into the desired destination. The signals which gate data onto the bus are generated in the Tri-State Bus Control Logic by decoding the lower 4 bits (CM0-CM3) of the microprogram instructions. For each of the TSB control commands, corresponding TSB control signals are generated. Each control signal causes the contents of a source to be gated through the Tri-State Bus.

### 4.3.9 Status Register (Schematic 26)

The microprogram can set, sense and clear a variety of flags in the 8-bit Status Register, setting global conditions to control the microprogram actions. The flags are placed on the Tri-State Bus by the Status Register where they are tested individually by the program. Flag conditions are shown on figure 4-9.

### 4.4 KEYBOARD INPUT (Schematic 17)

Data entered at the keyboard is gated onto the Tri-State Bus by 8 TSB drivers. These drivers are gated on by the microprocessor at the desired time by TSB = KEY.

Input lines from the keyboard, other than data, include:

•	KEYSTROB	Keystrobe
•	KREPT	Character Repeat
•	KBREAK	Break Transmission
•	KHEREIS	Send Key
•	KCTRL	Control Key
•	KSHIFT	Shift

KSTROBE, KBREAK, KHEREIS, KCTRL and KSHIFT are tested by the microprogram via individual COND paths to the microprocessor.

# 4.5 EXTERNAL I/O INTERFACE (Schematic 13, 14, 15)

The standard ADM-1A has one serial interface channel for communication with the remote computer. A second I/O channel is added on terminals with the optional printer interface.

The transmitter/receiver is a Universal Asynchronous Transmitter/Receiver (UART). The receiver accepts serial characters from the external interface and transmits parallel words to the TSB. (In most models, a 40-character buffer holds the characters received from the UART until the microprocessor returns to an idle state.) The buffer then dumps the input character-by-character onto the Tri-State-Bus.

Character patterns are selectable to match the user's word structure. The transmitter takes parallel words from the control section and transmits the appropriate 9-, 10- or 11-bit serial pattern over the external interface.

TSB
-----

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ĺ	RDR	sh12	M6-6	M6-5	M6-4	M6-3	N6-6	N6-5	N6-4	N6-3
	KEY	sh17	K1-8	K1-6	K1-11	K1-3	J1-8	J1-6	J1-11	J1-3
	RCV	sh13	F7-8	F7-6	F7-11	F7-3	E7-8	E7-6	E7-11	E7-3
-	LIT	sh22	D15-6	D15-5	D15-4	D15-3	C15-6	C15-5	C15-4	C15-3
СНІР	CPC	sh23	F8-8	F8-6	F8-11	F8-3	E8-8	E8-6	E8-11	E8-3
OUTPUTS	CPR	sh23	F10-8	F10-6	F10-11	F10-3	E10-8	E10-6	E10-11	E10-3
	LRC	sh23	D12-8	D12-6	D12-11	D12-3	C11-8	C11-6	C11-11	C11-3
	XRS	sh13	F9-8	F9-6	F9-11	F9-3	E9-8	È9-6	E9-11	E9-3
	ADD	sh26	D14-8	D14-6	D14-11	D14-3	C14-8	C14-6	C14-11	C14-3
	STB	sh26	D13-8	D13-6	D13-11	D13-3	C13-8	C13-6	C13-11	C13-3

CHIP E6-UAR INPUTS NO LD E5-UAR LRC \$ COND	sh13	E6-26 D3-5 E5-26 D11-9 B15-4	E6-27 D10-5 E5-27 D11-5 B15-3	E6-28 D10-4 E5-28 D11-12 B15-2	E6-29 D10-3 E5-29 D11-2 B15-1	E6-30 D10-10 E5-30 C12-9 B15-15	E6-31 D10-9 E5-31 C12-5 B15-14	E6-32 D10-11 E5-32 C12-12 B15-13	E6-33 E5-33 B15-12
INPUTS NO LD	sh13 T sh16	D3-5 E5-26	D10-5 E5-27	D10-4 E5-28	D10-3 E5-29	D10-10 E5-30	D10-9 E5-31	D10-11 E5-32	
	sh13	D3-5	D10-5	D10-4	D10-3	D10-10	D10-9	D10-11	
<									E6-33
CHIP E6-UAR	T sh13.	E6-26	E6-27	E6-28	E6-29	E6-30	E6-31	E6-32	E6-33
E1-UAR	T sh13	E1-26	E1-27	E1-28	E1-29	E1-30	E1-31	E1-32	E1-33
MACC	sh7	К9-13	К9-3	K9-6	K9-10	K6-13	15-9 NA 12	N4-13	
WDR	sh12	M5-5	M5-12	M5-13	M5-4	N5-5	N5-12	N5-13	N5-4

# REF: 129338-7 ADM-1A LOGIC BOARD

# FIGURE 4-1. TRI-STATE BUS SIGNAL LOCATIONS





The user may select either a 20mA current loop or an RS232C interface. The ADM-1A interface contains a Send Turnoff delay and Data Terminal Ready for 202 Bell Modem compatibility.

Transmission rates are user-selectable from 110 to 9600 baud.

The desired word format is selected from a range of word length and parity combinations through switches. Switch configurations are illustrated on figure 1-4.

### 4.6 DISPLAY SECTION (Schematic 1, 3, 4, 10, 11)

The Display Section provides the horizontal and vertical deflection timing and video display to the CRT monitor. The video includes displayable data from the RAM display memory, reduced intensity for protected field data, and the cursor.

Data from the RAM is accessed one 80-character line at a time and stacked into an 8 bit x 80 character shift register, or row refresh buffer. Memory addressing during display data access is provided by CDC1-6 and CDR0-4 from the clock and timing logic. After the display section initiates a horizontal raster scan it shifts a line of characters out of the register, one at a time, through the character buffer to the Character Generator (CG). The five low order bits go directly to the CG. Bits 6 and 7 are decoded to provide a blanking signal for nondisplayable characters. Bit 8 contains the protected status of the character.

The Character Generator produces the displayable video pulses which comprise the 5 x 7 dot matrix illustrated in figure 4-3. To display each line of characters, the CG must receive all eighty characters seven times and generate seven lines of video pulses, one for each raster sweep. The raster count lines (CDL0-CDL2) tell the character generator which sweep is occurring.

The five bit video for each character is transferred to the shift register which serializes the data and clocks it out to the display monitor. If a character is protected (Bit 8 = TRUE) the video output level is lowered slightly, resulting in reduced intensity.

The character generator repeats the above line display sequence for each of the 12 or 24 lines, inserting the necessary blanked raster lines for vertical underline spacing. The entire screen is refreshed at 60 Hz (50 Hz optional). Cursor display is also generated in the Display Section. The cursor position (MACR0-3 and MACC0-6) is contained in the Memory Address Counter. It is compared with the Display Address lines (CDR0-3 and CDC0-6). When the display scan reaches the cursor position, the two addresses will be equal and a cursor video gate will be generated.

### 4.6.1 Display Memory (Schematic 9)

The Display Memory is a random access memory (RAM) of eight-bit words with a capacity of 960 words (Twelve rows of 80 characters). The twenty-four row by eighty character display option includes a 1920 word RAM.

### 4.6.2 Display Memory Addressing

The Display Memory Addressing section produces the memory address lines (MA0 - MA9 and CEEVEN, CEODD) which access the RAM for display and read/write operations.

Address lines for read and write operations originate in the Memory Address Counter (MACR4 and MACC6). For display, the logic board timing section generates the address lines CC0-CC7, RC0-RC4. An address multiplexer selects the proper set of lines based on demand from the display section.

### 4.6.3 Read Data Register (Schematic 12)

The eight bit Read Data Register (RDR) buffers and drives the display memory output onto the Tri-State Bus. The register output is enabled by TSB = RDR. Loading of the register takes place during a READ instruction. The READ loads the RDR with the content of the RAM location indicated by MACC and MACR.

### 4.6.4 Write Data Register (Schematic 12)

Data characters to be written into the display memory are transferred from the source (keyboard or UART) over the Tri-State Bus into the eight bit Write Data Register (WDR). Input to the Write Data Register is by the LOA WDR instruction.

#### 4.6.5 Cursor Position Comparator (Schematic 7)

Block mode transmissions start at the beginning of the page or line and continue to the cursor position. The function of the Cursor Position Comparator is to terminate the transfer. At the beginning of the block mode transfer, the cursor position register is



FIGURE 4-3. CRT DISPLAY MATRIX

loaded with the cursor position from the MAC. The MAC is then loaded with the transmission starting address and is incremented through the transmission. During the transfer, the MAC is compared to the Cursor Position Register. When they agree, the comparator generates CPR = MAC which is sensed by the program and terminates the transmission.

### 4.7 CLOCK AND TIMING (Schematic 2)

The ADM-1A master clock is a  $-11.3400 \pm 0.02\%$  MHz crystal-controlled oscillator. The oscillator output is applied as the clock pulse to a series of counters and gates to produce the basic timing signals for the ADM-1A. (See figure 4-4.)







FIGURE 4-4. ADM-1A BASIC TIMING (Continued)

### 4.8 MICROPROGRAMMING CONTROL

#### **Double – Byte Instruction**

#### 4.8.1 Instruction Set

ADM-1A microprogram instructions occupy either one or two eight-bit bytes. The values of these single or double byte commands are expressed in this manual as three or six octal digits, respectively.

Microprogram instruction word format is illustrated below:





Where  $D_{i,j}$  is the jth octal digit for the ith 8 bit byte.

Subfields of instructions will be indicated by only the high order and low order octal digits in parentheses, for example:



### FIGURE 4-5. DISPLAY MEMORY CONTROL

Mnemonic	(D <sub>1,2</sub> D <sub>1,0</sub> )	Description
READ	001	Transfers the contents of the RAM location indicated by the contents of MACR, MACC into the RDR
WRITE	003	Transfers the contents of the WDR into the RAM location indicated by the contents of MACR, MACC
LOA WDR	005	Replaces the contents of the WDR with the contents currently on the TSB
CLR WDR	004	Clears the WDR
TSB=RDR	160	Sets the contents on the TSB equal to the contents of the RDR
SET WPROT	006	Sets the write protect bit on all words subsequently written into the RAM
CLR WPROT	007	Clears the write protect bit on all words subsequently written into the RAM unless the data source provides that bit
SET PROTM	016	Set the PROTM. This status bit is used as a global condition by the program to disable the overwriting of any characters in the RAM for which the WPROT bit is set.
CLR PROTM	017	Clear the PROTM. This global condition enables the over- writing of write protect characters.

### FIGURE 4-6. JUMP COMMANDS

Mnemonic	(D <sub>1,2</sub> D <sub>2,0</sub> )	Description
JMP	10P LLL	Causes next instructions to be taken from the location indi- cated by LLL on page P.
MTC	3CC LLL	Causes next instructions to be taken from the location indi- cated by LLL on the local page if the condition indicated by CC is true. Instructions are taken in normal sequence other- wise. (See table of conditions for values of CC.)
JFC	2CC LLL	Causes next instructions to be taken from the location indi- cated by LLL on the local page if the condition indicated by CC is false. Instructions are taken in normal sequence other- wise. (See table of conditions for values of CC.)

# FIGURE 4-7. DISPLAY MEMORY ADDRESS CONTROL

Mne	Mnemonic (D <sub>1,2</sub> D <sub>1,0</sub> )		Description
CLR	MACC	020	Set character counter to left margin
CLR	MACR	030	Set row counter to top row
LOA	MACC	021	Set character counter to value on tri-state bus*
LOA	MACR	031	Set row counter to value on tri-state bus*
LOA	CPR	027	Sets contents of CPC and CPR equal to current contents of MACC and MACR respectively
SET	MACC	022	Set character counter to right margin
SET	MACR	032	Set row counter to bottom row
INC	MACC	023	Increment character counter (+1)†
INC	MACR	033	Increment row counter (+1)†
DEC	MACC	024	Decrement character counter (-1)†
DEC	MACR	034	Decrement row counter (-1)†

\*See cursor address value table, Figure 00.

<sup>†</sup>These operations will set OFLO if they cause character address to run off either margin or if they cause row address to run off top or bottom of page.

# **FIGURE 4-8. TABLE OF CONDITIONS**

Mnemonic	Condition Identifier	Description	
KEYSTR*	10	Key strobe	
KEYBRK*	11	Break key	
KEYHIS*	12	Send key	
KEYRES*	17		
OFLO	20	True if last operation on MACC or MACR passed edge of screen. This instruction resets the flag.	
CPR=MAC	21	True is (CPR) = (MAC) current cursor position is same as last cursor position saved by LOA CPR instruction	
OPT1	22	True is SW A15-3 Off	
OPT2	23	True is SW A15-1 Off	
OPT 3	24	True is SW A15-2 Off	
FUNKEY-	25	True is function key on keyboard 129 – not operated	
FUNKEY	26	Not used. Always True	
FUNKEY –	27	Not used. Always True	
PROTM	40	True if protect mode on	
PROT	41	True if Bit 8 of RDR = 1 and PROTM True	
KEYCTRL	42	True if control key operated	
KEYSHFT	43	True if shift key operated	
OPTS**	44	True if SW A15-4 Off	
CONV	45	True if rear panel switch in full or half position	
FULL DX	46	True if rear panel switch in full duplex position	
OPT 4	47	True if SW A15-5 Off	

\*This group is a "one shot test" once tested and found to be true cannot get another TRUE sense until condition has been removed. \*\*Also known as "ONLINE."

4.8.2 Flag Control	Mnemonic $(D_{1,2} D_{1,0})$	) Action
Flags are set or cleared by the microprogram to either control certain hardware functions or set	CLR CAA	Clears the indicated flag. (See table flags for values of CAA)
global conditions controlling the microprogram actions (see Table of flags below). General instruc- tions for flags are as follows:	SET CAA	Sets the indicated flag. (See table flags for value of CAA)

### FIGURE 4-9. TABLE OF FLAGS

Mnemonic	Set	CLR	Description	
WPROT	006	007	Write Protect	
PROTM	016	017	Protect Mode	
STB1	061	060	Program Flag	
STB2	063	062	Program Flag	
STB3	065	064	Program Flag	
STB4	067	066	Program Flag	
STB5	071	070	Program Flag	
STB6	073	072	Program Flag	
STB7	075	074	Program Flag	
STB8	077	076	Program Flag	
BEEP	037	(	Causes one BEEP	
		automatically)		
RTS0	121	122	Request to send (Mode-port)	
RTS1	131	132	RTS (Printer port)	

### 4.8.3 Literal Control

The literal register provides a means of entering a constant from the ROM onto the tri-state bus (TSB). This command is:

Mnemonic	$(D_{1,2} D_{1,0})$	$(D_{2,2} D_{2,0})$
LOA LIT	150	XXX

and causes the contents of LIT to be replaced by XXX.

#### 4.8.4 Receiver/Transmitter Control

In addition to the main transmitter/receiver interface normally associated with the computer, an additional transmitter/receiver interface is accommodated by the following instructions. This facilitates such optional devices as an auxiliary printer.

Name of Condition	Use or Action Resulting
WPROT	Write Protect bit copies into RAM each Write.
PROTM	Write Protect mode, disallows overwriting protected characters
BEEP	Causes beep
STB 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Status Bits set by microprogram for global control
RTSO	Request to send, Main ART (I/O)
RTS1	Request to send, Auxiliary ART (Printer)
TSB 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Tri-State Bus Bits
KEYSTR	Keyboard Strobe
KEYBRK	Keyboard Break Key
KEYHIS	Keyboard Send Key

# FIGURE 4-10. TABLE OF CONDITION SIGNIFICANCE

# FIGURE 4-11. ASYNCHRONOUS RECEIVER/TRANSMITTER CONTROL

Mnemonic	(D <sub>1,2</sub> D <sub>1,0</sub> )	Description
SEL ARTO	120	Selects main receiver transmitter interface
SEL ART1	130	Selects auxiliary receiver transmitter interface
LOA ARTO	123	Loads main transmitter from TSB
LOA ART1	133	Loads auxiliary transmitter from TSB
CLR ARTO	124	Clear main data ready flag
CLR ART1	134	Clear auxiliary data ready flag

### 4.8.5 LRC Register (Schematic 23)

A 7-bit modulo-2 adder, LRC, is provided for transmission checking as follows:

### 4.8.6 Tri State Bus Control

The Tri State Bus contents are set equal to any one of the following registers by the indicated command.

Mnemonic $(D_{1,2} D_{1,0})$	Description
CLR LRC 156	Clear LRC
CLK LRC 157	Replace each bit of the LRC with the Modulo 2 sum of its prior setting and the corresponding bit of the TSP.

#### of the TSB.

# FIGURE 4-12. TRI STATE BUS CONTROL (SCHEMATIC NO. 22)

Mnemonic	(D <sub>1,2</sub> D <sub>1,0</sub> )	Description	
TSB=RDR	160	Set the TSB contents equal to RDR	
TSB=KEY	161	Set the TSB contents equal to KEY	
TSB=REV	162	Set the TSB contents equal to REV	
TSB=LIT	163	Set the TSB contents equal to LIT	
TSB=CPC	164	Set the TSB contents equal to CPC	
TSB=CPR	165	Set the TSB contents equal to CPR	
TSB=LRC	166	Set the TSB contents equal to LRC	
TSB=XRS	167	Set the TSB contents equal to XRS	
TSB=ADD	170	Set the TSB contents equal to ADD	
TSB=STB	171	Set the TSB contents equal to STB	

### THE PROGRAM LISTING FOR THE BUFFERED ADM-1A IS AS FOLLOWS:

••••••••••••	2. *. ADM10. ADM	-1. STD. PAGE. 0. (10	-25-76)
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3 * PROM # 12	9313-05	
	4 * ADM-1	REWRITE	
		AGE	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		KEYBOARD LOCK IND	ICATOR
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		CHAR RECIEVED FRO	M_COMPUTER;
•••••		ALSO TEMP FLAG IN	SEND
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10 * GTR4 -	TEMP FLAG IN SEND	ERASE, PRINT
	11 * STR5 -	TEMP FLAG IN PRIN CONV MODE SET BY	
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	12 * STBA -T	EMP FLAG IN SEND,	INDICATES
	13 *	"ESC O" SEQUENCE	, 10010A1ED
	14 * STB7 -	INDICATES PROGRAM	MED CONTROL OF
	15 *	BLOCK/CONV IS ACT	TUE
0,000,124	16 RESET	CLR ARTO	
	1/	CIR PROTM	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
0,002,074,	. 18	CLR STB7	
0,003,320,005,	· 17		RESET1
0.005.100.070.	20 RESET1	JMP	CLEAR
0,007,303,315,	21 CD	JTC TSB4	CDOOXI
0,011,202,020	22	UFC ISB3	IDLE
0.013.201.020		UFC TSB2	IDLE
0.015.200.020		JFC TSB1	IDLE
0.017.037	25	SET BEEP	
	. <u>«C. 101</u> E	TSB=STB	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
0.023.124	. «. /	UPC ISB2	IDLE05
0 024 062	20 TN EAS	CLR ARTO	•••••••
0 025 066	30	CLR STB2 CLR STB4	•••••
0 026 120	31	SEL ARTO	••••••
0 027 167		TSB=XRS	•••••
0 030 300 176	39	JTC TSB1	RCVDAT
0 032 204 037	34	JFC TSB5	
0,034,206,037	35,	JFC TSB7	IDLEO
0 036 122	_ 36	CLR RTSO	
0 037 171	and the Arthread and a second second	198-918	
0 040 311 054	38	JTC KEYBRK	KBRK
0 045 300 020	(3 h)	JTC TSB1	
0,044,310,114	. 40	JTC KEYSTR	KEYST
$V$ , $V^{A}O$ , $\omega I \in U \in O$ .	. 4 I	JFC KEYHIS	IDLE
0 050 101 202 0 052 101 050		JMP	SEND
0,054,300,052	43 KBRKL1X	JMP	KBRKL
0.055.342.056	. 44. NBKN	JTC TSB1	KBRKL1X
0 060 243 020		JTC KEYCTRL	KBC
0,045,020	47 HIME	JFC KEYSHFT	, IDLE
0 033 030	49 HOMES	CLR MACC	
0 064 101 031	45 HOME I	JMP	GKTDD1
$\nabla$ VED DAD DED	- DU NBU	JIC KEVSHET	
0,070,100,040	DI CLEAR		40)
V V/8 103	17 m	TSB=  TT	
$\mathcal{M}$ , $\mathcal{M}$	Q.3	I NA WAR	
0,074,007	54 CLEARI	CLR WPROT	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

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PAGE O ADMIO

A 425 A3A	55	CLR MACR	
0.075.030			
0.076.020	56 57 CLEAR3		
	•		CLEAR4
0,100,341,103			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
0,102,003,	59	INC MACC	
0 103 023			CLEAR3
0 104 220 077	. 61		
0,106,020,	. 62		
0,107,033	63		CLEAR3
0 110 220 077		••••	HOME2
0 112 100 063	65	TSB=STB	
0,114,171			
0,115,206,123			
	. 68		
0,121,100,125			KEYST20
0 123 245 156			
0,125,161,	71 KEYST20		
	. 72		
	. 73		. KEYST30
0 132 204 144	74		KEYST30
0 134 203 144	75	. JFC TSB4	
0 136 302 144	76		KEYST30
0 140 201 144			KEYST30
0 142 300 352			ESC
0 144 167	79 KEYST30	the second second second second	
0 145 121	80		
0 146 204 144	81	JFC TSB5	KEYST30
0 150 205 144	82	JFC TSB6	KEYST30
		TSB=KFY	
0 153 123	. 84	I DA ARTO	
0 154 346 020		JTC FULLDX	
0 156 161	86 KEYST50		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
0 157 100 202	. 87		
0 161 024			
	. 88. BKSP	JFC OFLO	UPLIN1
0 162 220 171	87		OPLINI
0 164 022		SET MACC	
0 165 034	. 91 OPLIN	DEC MACR	
0 155 220 171	92		UPLIN1
0 170 032	93	SEI MACK	
0,171,001,	., 94. UPLIN1	READ	
0,172,341,161,	95	JTC PROT	BKSP
0,174,100,020,	96		, IDLE.
0,176,063,	97 RCVDAT	SET STB2	
0 177 301 226	98	JTC TSB2	RCVPE
0.201.162	99	TSB=RCV	
0,202,306,210,	100 CSD	JTC TSB7	CD7
0 204 205 007	101	JFC TSB6	. , CD
0 205 100 231	102	JMP	CHAR
0 210 205 231	103 CD7	JFC TSB6	CHAR
0 212 204 231	104	JEC TSB5	CHAR
	105		
	106		
0 220 201 231	107	JFC TSB2	CHAR
0 855 500 531		UFC TSB1	
	107		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		ah dai Grohov

0 226 150 177	110 RCVPE	ι παι ττ	177
0 230 163		The function of the second sec	State and the second second
		ISBALL	
0,231,005	112 CHAR	LOA WDR	
0 235 003	113 CHARO	WRITE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
0 233 023	114 FORSP	THE MACE	•••••
0 234 220 064			
	115	, UFC, UFCU,	HOME 1
0 236 020	116 NEWLIN	CLR MACC	
0 237 027	117 DNLIN	LOA CPR	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
0 240 033	118	TNC MACE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
0 241 220 044	119		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	· * * * * · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. JFC. UFLU	HOME1
0 243 030	120	CLR MACR	
0 244 171	121	TSB=STB	
0 245 206 253	122	JEC TSB7	ROLL4
0 247 304 355	123		
			ROLL5
0,701,100,084	124 125 ROLL4	_ JMP	HOME1
0,253,245,064	125 ROLL4	JFC CONV	HOME1
0 255 340 064	126 ROLL5	JTC PROTM	HAMET
ວ່າ 57 ດາດ	127		
0 040 007		·····	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
0,200,007	128	CLR WPROT	
0,281,180,	129	TCDDYD	
0,262,033	130 ROLL1	INC MACR	
0 243 320 300	131		ROLL2
	*****		
	132	READ	
0,236,034	133		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
0,267,005,	134		
0 270 003	135	WRITE	
0 971 093	136		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
		INC MACC	
0, 272, 220, 262, .	137	JEC BELD	
0,274,020,	138	CLR MACC	
0,275,033	139	TNC MACR	
0 276 100 262	140		
			ROLLI
0.300.130.040	141 ROLL2	LUALIT	40
0,308,163,	142	TSB=LIT	
0,303,005,	143	LOA WDR	
0 304 032	144	SET MACR	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
0 205 003		<ul> <li>Section 1 (1997) Section 1 (1997)</li> <li>E. 1997 Section 1 (1997) Section 1 (1997)</li> </ul>	•••••
	145 ROLL3	WRLIE	
0,306,023	146	INC MACC	
0,307,220,305,	147	JFC OFLO	ROLL3
0 311 164	148	TSB=CPC	
0 312 021	149	I DA MACC	••••••
0 313 100 020	150		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	150 151 CDOOX1		. IDLE
0. 310. 304. 344.	TET CHOOXI	JTC TSB5	CDOOII
0 31/ 302 333	102	JIC ISB3	CD00011
0 321 301 327	153	JTC TSB2	CD000101
0 323 200 141	154	JEC TODA	
0 000 101 000 101 0			. DNDF
	155		SKIP
0,327,300,165,	156 CD000101	JTC TSB1	UPLIN
0,331,340,236,	157	JTC PROTM	NEWLIN
0 333 100 237	158	JMP	TYKH TAL
0 105 201 020	150 000011	a sur e se a la calactería de la calactería Bright pris	, 47346
	159 CD00011	UIC IBBE	LULE.
0 337 200 233	160	JEC TSB1	50000
0.341.020	161	CLR MACC	
0 342 101 031	161	JMP	SKTPD1
0 344 201 020	163 CD0011		, wervale and , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
0,090,008,071,,	164	JIC ISB3	_CD001111

0 350 200 020	165	UFC TSB1	IDLE
0 352 171	166 ESC	TSB=STB	
0 353 301 362	167	JTC TSB2	ESCRCV
0 355 210 355	168 ESCKEY	JFC KEYSTR	ESCKEY
0 357 161	169	TSB=KEY	
	170		
0 362 124	171 ESCRCV	CLR ARTO	
	172		
0 364 200 364	173 ESCRCV1	JFC TSB1	ESCRCV1
	174		
0 357 101 036	175	_ JMP	DESC
0 371 300 236	176 CD001111	JTC TSB1	NEWLIN
0 373 100 062	177	_ JMP	HOME

. PAGE 1. ADM11	03/01	177	
	2 * ADM11 ADM-1	STD PAGE 1	(10-25-76)
1 000 240 034	3 SKIP	JEC PROTM	IDLE1
1 003 341 017	· · 4	ITC PDOT	
1 005 023	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	TNC MACC	BRIPZ
1 004 220 000			
1 010 020	8 8		SKIP
1 011 033	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1 015 550 000	10	. INC. MACK	
1 014 030	11		SKIP
1 015 101 031	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		SKIP21
	12 13 SKIP2		SK1P21
1.021.023	.13.0KIF2	. JIC KEYBRK	IDLE1
1 022 220 031	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	INC. MACC	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1,024,020	. 15	JEC. UELD	SKIP21
		. CLR MACC	
1 025 033	. 17		
1,026,220,031		JFC. OFLO	SKIP21
1,030,030	. 19	. CLR MACR	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1 031 001	20 SKIP21	READ	
1.032.341.017	21	. JTC PROT	SKIP2
1,034,100,020	22. IDLE1	JMP	IDLE
1,036,306,052	22 IDLE1 23 DESC	. JTC TSB7	DESC7
1,040,205,056,	. 24	JFC TSB6	CHAR1
1,042,304,123	25	JTC TSB5	DESC65
1.044.303.075		JTC TSB4	DESC64
1,046,302,170,	. 27	JTC TSB3	DESC63
1_050_301_065	28	JTC TSB2	DESCAR
1,052,322,034,	29 DESC7	JTC OPT1	IDLE1
1,054,102,000,,	30,	JMP	OPTION
1,056,100,231,	31 CHAR1	JMP	CHAR
1,060,242,034,	32 KBRKL	JEC KEYCTRL	IDLE1
1.062.243.034		JFC KEYSHFT	IDLE1
1,054,060,	34	CLR STB1	
1,065,300,072,		177 7 7 7 7 7 1	table, million and and and a care
1,067,060	36	CLR STB1	
1 070 100 020	37	JMP	TDIF
1 072 061	38 DESC2/3	SET STRI	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1 073 100 020	39	JMP	TDI E
1 075 302 052	40 DESC64	JTC TSB3	IDLE DESC7
1 077 301 113	41	JTC TSB2	ESCO1X101
		(TT / TT	The series of the second second
1 103 007	43 DESC2/8	CIR WPROT	
1 104 100 020	4.4	IMP	
1 106 006	45 DESC2/9	SET WERNT	
1 107 100 020	46		TTN E
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	47 * ESC *(01010	10) CIEAD COD	IDLE EEN TO NULLS
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1 111 201 052	SI ESCOLITO	LEC TODO	LGRND IU SPACES
1 113 004	50 ESCO1Y101		DEBUZ
1 114 200 120		ULK WUK	CLEAR1X
1 116 100 070			ULEARIX
an pananan antarang sarah sari p	, <sup>1</sup>		CLEAR

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1, 120, 017	55 CLEAR1X	CLR PROTM	
1 121 100 074	56	JMP	CLEAR1
1 123 303 140	57 DESC65		DESC654
1 125 202 052			DESC7
1 127 027	59 ESCSEND		
1 130 064	60	CLR STB3	
1 131 201 134	61	JFC TSB2	ESCSEND1
1 133 065	. 62	/ma and /ma mar and /ma	
1 134 300 215	63 ESCSEND1		SEND1
1 136 101 216	. 64		SEND11
1 140 202 111	65 DESC654	JFC TSB3	ESC01110
1 142 171	66		
1 143 201 034	. 67	JFC TSB2	IDLE1
1 145 162	68		
1 146 200 034	. 69		IDLE1
1 150 301 355			RCA
1,152,124	71 LCA		
J J 53 167	72		
1 154 200 154	73 LCA2		LCA2
1,156,162			
1,157,031	. 74		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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1 160 124	76		
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1,164,162,	. 79		
1,165,021	. 80		SKIP21
1,165,101,031	. 81	JFC TSB2	DESC7
1,170,201,052	_ 82, DESC63,		DESC2/7
1,172,300,177	. 83		
1,174,016	84		
1,175,100,062			
1 177 017			IDLE
1 200 100 020	. 87		
1 202 121		Alles ander Anian ante antes antes antes	
1 203 063	90		
1 205 150 033			33 SEND31.5
1,707,243,321,	92 93 SEND05		SENDOL D
	94		
1,213,242,210,	95 96 SEND1	CLD MACD	
	97 SEND11		
$1, 217, 124, \dots$	98	CLR ARIO	· • · <i>· · ·</i> · • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	. 99		
	100 101 SEND1.2	IEC TOPA	
1, <i>CCC</i> , 200, 2222,	101 SENDI 2	CLD CTDA	
1, 229, V/2, 1, 225, 070	102	, ULK, DIDO, O D OTRO	· · · <i>· · ·</i> · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	103		
	104 SEND2		
	105		с
	106		
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1, COO, VOE,	. 109		

1 222 155 055	110 SEND20	1. 2005 A. 4. 101 1000	
1 2/21 1/27	111 SEND21		.33
1 202 202 204	14 C		
1 940 149	112	JEC. 1885	SEND21
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a constant and a	114	LUA, ARTO	
1, #40, dU1, d01,	115	JFC, TSB2	SENDS
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1,252,171	117	TSB=STB	
1,203,301,241,	118	JTC TGBO	CENINGI
1,255,150,050	119	LOA, LIT,	50
	1. m. V	C Distant	SENDOI
1 261 167	121 SEND3	TSB=XRS	
1, 262, 204, 261	A. C. L.	JFC TSB5	SENDO
1 604 100		TSB=RDR	
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1, 100, 308, 303,	125	JTC TSB7	SEND3. 1
1, 267, 305, 303,	126	. JTC TSB6	SEND3.1
1, 271, 304, 303, .	127	JTC TSB5	SEND3. 1
1, 273, 303, 303,	128	JTC TSB4	SEND3 1
1,275,302,303,	129	JTC TSB3	SEND3. 1
1, 277, 301, 303,	130	JTC TSB2	SEND3. 1
1,301,200,304	131	JFC TSB1	SENDO
1,303,123	132 SEND3 1		
1, 304, 321, 316	133 SEND30	JTC MAC=CPR	SENDRO 5
1 305 023	134	INC MACC	
1 307 220 226	135		SEND2
1 311 020	136		OLINIZ.
1 317 033	137		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1 313 220 226	138		
1 315 030	4 (1)(1)		SEND2
1 316 062	140 SEND30 5		•••••
1 317 150 015	141 SEND31		
1 321 167	142 SEND31 5		
1 322 204 321	143		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1 324 205 321	144		SEND31. 5
1 326 163		JFC TSB6	
1 327 123			
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1 331 205 340	148		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1 333 150 040	140		SEND 22
1 335 072	149		. 60
1 234 205 321	150 151 152 SEND32		
1 120 340 034	150 055000		SEND31. 5
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	154		NEWLIN
1 2%0 204 304	155 SEND4	JFC TSB3	SEND30
- 1 0400, 001, 201, 1 - 1 0400, 040	156	JIC TSB2	SENDO
1 307 063	157	SET STB2	
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	159 RCA	TSB=XRS	
Y 000 TEA	160	CLR ARTO	
1,300,121	162 RCA1 163	SET RTSO	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •
1,361,205,360	163	JFC TSB6	RCA1
1,363,204,360, .	164	JFC TSB5	RCA1

1 365 165	165	TSB=CPR	
1 366 123	166	LOA ARTO	
1 367 167	167 RCA2	TSB=XRS	,
1 370 204 367	168	JFC TSB5	RCA2
1 :172 164	167	TSB=CPC	
1 3/3 123	170	LOA ARTO	
1 374 063	171	SET STB2	
1 375 161 317	172	JMP	SEND31

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2 000 306 010	4 OPTION	JTC TSB7	DOPT7
5 005 353 006	5 OPTION1	JTC OPT2	
2 004 103 000	<u>6</u> .	JMP	OPTIONS
2,006,100,020	7 IDLE2	JMP	IDLE
2 010 305 002	.8.DOPT7	JTC TSB6	OPTION1
2,012,304,107	. 9	JTC TSB5	DOPT75
2 014 303 053 2 016 202 364	10		
2,010,202,384	11	JFC ISB3	_ DOPT10000
5 055 500 005	12		OPTION1
2 024 340 006	13 14 LININS	UTC PROTM	OPTION1
2 026 020	15		
2 027 027	16	LOA CPR	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2,030,007	17	CLR WPROT	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
5.031.035	18	SET MACR	
2 032 160	19	TSB=RDR	
2 033 034		DEC MACK	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2,034,001	att	READ	
	22	TC DELD	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	23 24 LININS3	JTC MAC=CPP	LININS3
	25		. LINER
2,043,003	26	WRITE	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
2.044.023	27	INC MACC	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
8,045,220,033,	28	JFC OFLO	LININS2
5.047.050	29	CLR MACC	
C. 000, 004	30	DEC MACR	
2 051 240 033 2 053 302 002	31	JFC PROTM	LININS2
	32. DOPT74		OPTION1
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	36	TSB=STB	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
2.063.024	37 BAKTAB1	DEC MACC	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2,064,220,075	38	JFC OFLO	BAKTAB2
5.099.055	39	SET MACC	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2.067.034	40	DEC MACR	
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2 0/2 100 171	42		
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2 076 341 103	45	JTC PROT	ВАКТАВЗ
2 100 065	46	SET STB3	, <i></i>
2,101,241,063	4/	JFC PROT	BAKTABI
K 103 202 003 -	48 BAKTAB3	JEC TSB3	BAKTAB1
2, 105, 101, 017	49 50 DOPT75	JMP	SKIP2
2,107,303,251	50 DOPT75	JTC TSB4	DOPT754
0 110 002 207	5.1	UTC TSB3	DOPT753
2 115 200 002	52		DUP1752
2 117 027	54 CHARI	1060, 1881, 106 (88	UP110N1
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5 100 <b>5</b> 57	E. E.	CLP WPPDT	
2,120,007	. 55		
2 121 150 040	<u>. 56 </u>		. 40 <u></u>
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2,124,005,	. 58		
5,125,160,	. 59		
5,156,001,	_ 60_ CHARI1	READ	
2,127,341,136	. 61		CHARI2
5 131 003	. 62	WRITE	
2 132 005	. 63	LOA WDR	
2 133 023	64	INC MACC	
2 134 220 126		JFC OFLO	CHARIL
2 136 164	66 CHARI2	TSB=CPC	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2 137 021	. 67		
2 140 100 020	. 68		IDLE
2 142 300 316			SENDS
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2, 146, 020,		CLR MACC	
2. 147. 027			
2,150,007			
2,151,160,	74	TSB=RDR	
2,152,033	75 LINDEL1	INC_MACR	
2 153 320 170	76	JTC OFLO	LINDEL2
2 155 001			
2 156 034	78	DEC MACR	
2 157 005	79		
2 160 003			
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2 151 023	81		
2 162 220 152			LINDEL1
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2,165,033,	. 84		
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2,170,150,040	86 LINDEL2		. 40
- 2, 172, 163,	. 87	TSB=LIT	
2,173,005	88	LDA WDR	
2 174 032	87		
2 175 003	90 LINDEL3	A A MARA AND AND ADDRESS	
2 176 023	91		
9 177 220 175	92	JEC OFLO	LINDEL3
5 501 1A5	93	TSB=CPR	
	94	LOA MACP	
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5,504,051	96 97 LINDEL4	LUA MACO	
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2,207,301,216	98 DOPT753	. JTC TSB2	DOP17532
5,511,300,005	79	JTC. TSB1	OPTION1
2,213,054,	100 LINER	CLR STB3	
2 214 222 260	101	JFC OPT1	ERASE
5 516 200 002	102 DOPT7532	JFC TSB1	OPTION1
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5 (1914 MM)	106 CHARD1	INC MACC	
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2 231 024	110	DEC MACC	
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2,237,024	115 CHARD2		_ CHARD1
2 240 150 040			40
2,242,163		TSB=LIT	. 40
2,243,005			••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
2,244,003		WRITE	
	119		
2 246 021	(1.659),		
			IDLE
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	123 DOPT754		OPTIONI
	124	. JIC. 1982	OPTION1
2,255,200,002,		JFC TSB1	OPTION1
2,257,065			
2,260,027	127 ERASE	LOA CPR	
2,261,007	128	CLR WPROT	
2,262,150,040		LOA LIT	40
2,264,163,	130	TSB=LIT	
2.265.005	131	LOA WDR	
2,266,171,	132	TSB=STB	
2,267,001	133 ERASE1		
2 270 341 312	134	JTC PROT	ERASE2
2 272 003	135	WRITE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2 273 023	136 ERASE11	INC MACC	
2 274 220 267	137	JEC OFLO	ERASE1
2 276 202 304	138	JEC TSB3	ERASE12
2 300 020	139		
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2,324,005	154	LUA WDR	
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2,326,160,	156	ISB=RDR	
2.327.024	157 SENDS1	DEC MACC	
2, 330, 220, 340,	158	JFC OFLO	SENDS2
5.335.055	. 159	SET MACC	
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2,336,101,215,	. 162	_ JMP	SEND1
2.340.001	163. SENDS2	READ	
2,341,341,327	. 164	JTC PROT	SENDS1

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2,351,203,327,	168	JFC TSB4	SENDS1
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2,355,301,327,	170	JTC TSB2	SENDS1
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2 362 101 216	173	_ JMP	SEND11
2 364 201 002	174 DOPT10000	JEC TSB2	OPTION1
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2,367,071	176	SET STB5	
2,370,300,006	177	JTC TSB1	IDLE2
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3 002 324 247	5 OPTION31	JTC OPT3	IDLE3
3,004,100,***,	6	JMP	OPTION4
3 006 305 002	7. DOPT3-7	JTC TSB6	OPTION31
3 010 301 002	8		OPTION31
3 012 300 230	9	JTC TSB1	OPTION32
3 014 204 347	. 10	JFC TSB5	OPTION33
3,016,303,002	. 11	JTC TSB4	OPTION31
3,050,305,005	. 12	ЈЈТС ТВВЗ	OPTION31
3 022 150 035	13 PRINT09		35
3,024,163,	14	TSB=LIT	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3,025,005,	15	LOA WDR	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3,026,003,	. 16	WRITE	
3,027,020,	1/	CLR MACC	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
- <u>9, 030, 030,</u> .	. 18	CLR MACR	
3.031.064	_ 19_ PRINT9. 5	. CLR STB3	
3,032,130,	. 20	SEL ART1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3 033 131	21	SET RTS1	
3,034,171,	22, PRINT10	TSB=STB	
3,035,303,072	. 23	JTC TSB4	PRINT14
3,037,147,	_ 24_ PRINT11	TSB=XRS	
3 040 205 037	_ 25,	JFC TSB6	PRINT11
3,042,204,037,	26	JFC TSB5	PRINT11
3,044,150,015,	. 27	LOA LIT	15
3, 045, 163,	28	TSB=LIT	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
3,047,133,	. 29	LOA ART1	
3 050 167	_ 30 PRINT12	7" ("\ Y) \/ I") ("\	
3,051,204,050	31,	JFC TSB5	PRINT12
3,053,205,050, .	. 32	JFC TSB6	PRINT12
3,055,150,012,.	. 33	LOA LIT	
3,057,163,	. 34	TSB=LIT	
3,060,133	. 35	LOA ART1	
3.051.167	36 PRINT13	TSB=XRS	
3 062 204 061	. 37	JFC TSB5	
3.064.205.061.	. 38	JFC TSB6	PRINT13
3,066,150,000	39	LOA, LIT.	00
3, 070, 163,	40	TCD-1 TT	
3,071,133,	. 41	LOA ART1	PRINT14
3,072,167	42. PRINT14	TSB=XRS	
3, 673, 204, 072,	. 43	JFC TSB5	PRINT14
1 4/0 LJE	64 64		
3,076,171	45	TSB≕STB	
5 0/7 30£ 1/7	40	C ISBR	PRIMTON
3,101,131	. 47	SET RTS1	
3, 102, 001,	47 48 PRINT15	READ	
3,103,160	. 49 . 50	TSB=RDR	
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3, 100, 301, 104,	51	JTC TSB2	PRINT18
3,110,205,210	. 52	JFC TSB6	PRINT20
3, 112, 304, 154, .	. 53	JTC TSB5	PRINT18
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3,120,300,154	56,		PRINT18
3, 122, 171	57	19B=91B	•••••••••
3, 123, 303, 154, .	58	JTC. TSB4	PRINT18
3,125,027,	57	LOA CPR	
3,126,023	60 PRINT16	INC MACC	PRINT19
3, 127, 320, 166, ,	61	JTC, OFLO,	PRINT19
3 131 001		READ	
3 132 160	63	TSB=RDR	
3 133 306 151	. 64	JTC TSB7	PRINT17
3 135 205 151	65		PRINT17
2 127 204 151	. 66	UTC TSB5	DDTNT17
0 107 004 101	. 67		PRINT17
0,140,000,101,	07		
		JTC. TSB3	PRINTIZ
3,145,301,151,	69	JIC 1982	
3,147,200,126,	70		PRINT16
3,151,164		TSB=CPC	
3,152,021,	72	LDA MACC	<i>.</i>
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	74 PRINT18	TSB=XRS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3 155 204 154	75	JEC TSB5	PRINT18
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3,143,023	79	INC. MACC	
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3 170 220 034	. 83	JFC OFLO	PRINT10
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(170.032	. 85	SET MACR	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
0 174 065	86		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
2 175 220 034	87	JFC OFLO	PRINT10
3, 177, 132,			
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0.700.085		SET STB3	
3,201,066	90	CLR STB4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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3, 204, <b>120</b> ,	92	SEL ARTO	
3,205,121	93	SET RTSO	
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3,290,204,154	95 PRINT20	JFC TSB5	PRINT18
3 212 203 154	96	JFC TSB4	PRINT18
2 214 202 154	97	JFC TSB3	PRINT18
215 200 154	98	JEC TSB1	PRINT18
3 220 045	QQ	GET GTRO	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
- 0, FEU, 000,	100		•••••
0 000 180 040	101		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
- 0, 100, 040, 15 000 AME			40
	· 102	LUA WDR	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3, 820, 003, 111, 1	103	WRITE	
3,226, 305, 034,	. 104	J. JTC. TSB6	PRINT10
3,230,204,002,	_105_UPTIUN32	JFC TSB5	OPTION31
3, 535, 303, 002,	. 106	JTC. TSB4	OPTION31
3,234,202,002,	107	JFC TSB3	OPTION31
3 236 017	108 UNFM	CLR PROTM	
3 237 124	109	CLR ARTO	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			•••••••••

3 240 167	d d 7% ( ():t1 <sup>mm</sup> 304-4	ing in a first start of the series are started and the series of the ser	
	110 UNFM1	TSB=XRS	
3 241 300 251 3 243 310 344	111.	JTC TSB1	UNFM2
	112		UNFM4
3,745,211,240	113		UNFM1
3, 247, 100, 020	114 IDLE3	JMP	IDLE
3 (25) 162	115 UNFM2	TSB=RCV	
3 252 308 270	116	JTC TSB7	
3 254 305 270	117	JTC TSB6	UNFM22
3,256,204,270	118	JFC TSB5	_ UNFM22
3 260 203 270	119	JFC TSB4	UNFM22
3,767,302,270	120	JTC TSB3	UNFM22
3,264,201,270	121	JFC TSB2	UNFM22
3,256,300,305		JTC TSB1	UNFM3
3,270,005			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
3, 271, 124	124	CLR ARTO	
3, 272, 003	125	WRITE	
3, 273, 023,	126	INC MACC	
3, 274, 220, 240, .	127	UFC OFLO	UNFM1
3, 276, 020,	128	CLR MACC	
3, 277, 033,	129	INC MACR	
3,300,220,240, .	130	JFC OFLO	UNFM1
3,305,030	131	CLR MACR	
3,303,100,020, ;	132	JMP	IDLE
3,305,005	133_UNFM3	LOA WDR	
3 306 124	134	CLR ARTO	
3, 307, 157,	135 UNFM30	TSB=XRS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3,310,200,307,	136	JFC TSB1	UNFM30
3 312 162	137	TSB=RCV	
3, 313, 206, 331	138	JFC TSB7	UNFM31
3 315 305 331	139	JTC TSB6	UNFM31
3, 317, 204, 331	140		UNFM31
3 321 203 331	141		UNFM31
3, 323, 302, 331,	142		UNFM31
3, 325, 301, 331		UTC TSB2	UNFM31
3, 327, 200, 247,	144	JFC TSB1	IDLE3
3 331 003	145 UNFM31	WRITE	
3 332 023	146	INC MACC	
3 333 220 270	147	JFC OFLO	UNFM22
3 335 020	148	CLR MACC	
3 336 033	149	INC MACR	
3 337 220 270	150	JFCOFLO	UNFM22
3 341 030	151 152	CLR MACR	
3 342 100 020	152	JMP	IDLE
3 344 161	153 UNFM4	TSB=KEY	
3 345 240 270	153 UNFM4 154 155 OPTION33	JFC PROTM	UNFM22
3 347 203 002	155 OPTION33	JFC TSB4	OPTION31
3 351 202 002	156	JFC TSB3	OPTION31
3 353 067	157	SET STB4	
3 354 240 031	157	JFC PROTM	PRINT9.5
****	END OF LIST ****	*****	···

# FIGURE 4-13. ADM-1A INSTRUCTION SET

	304
CLR ARTO 124 JFC OPT5 244 JTC TSB6	305
	306
	307
	123
	133
	027
	150
	021
	031
	005
	000
	000
	120
	130
	037
	022
	032
	016
	121
	131
	061
	063
	065
	067
	071
	073
	075
	077
	036
	006
	170
JFT KEYRCV 215 JTC OPT3 324 TSB = CPC	164
	165
	161
JFC KEYSTR 210 JTC PROT 341 TSB = LIT	163
JFC KEYSTR2 213 JTC PROTM 340 TSB = LRC	166
JFC MAC = CPR 221 JTC TIME 347 TSB = RCV	162
JFC OFLO 220 JTC TSB1 300 TSB = RDR	160
	171
	167
	033
JFC OPT3 224	

### SECTION 5 MAINTENANCE

### 5.1 GENERAL

The ADM-1A is a self-contained terminal, suitable for a normal office or commercial environment. It requires both a power connector and a data signal interface connection to the computer or optional printer.

This section contains instructions and information for performing routine and corrective maintenance of the ADM-1A. It is assumed that the maintenance technician is thoroughly familiar with information in Sections One through Four of this manual.

#### 5.2 INSTALLATION

With the power switch OFF, plug the ADM-1A power cord into a standard 115 Vac grounded outlet.

Connect the RS 232 cable from the remote computer or modem to the interface connector on the rear of the ADM-1A. Figure 5-1 illustrates the signal pin list for the RS 232 interface connector. Any operating problem following installation should be approached initially by checking internal and external adjustments and switches. Figure 1-4 shows the possible switch settings for the ADM-1A.

Although the switches on the ADM-1A allow the user many possible options, certain switches can create problems if set incorrectly.

Switch S1-8 (location A4) controls the transmission of null codes. On unbuffered units (-13 compatible) this function must be suppressed. This is accomplished by turning S1-8 to the ON position. On buffered units switch S1-8 should be in the OFF position to enable this function.

Switch S5-4 (location N7) controls the loading of protected characters into memory. On unbuffered units, S5-4 should be set in the OFF position. On buffered units, loading of protected characters into memory is accomplished by setting S5-4 to the "ON" position. Refer to pages 1-4 and 1-5 for switch locations and settings.

#### FIGURE 5-1. INTERFACE CONNECTOR SIGNAL/PIN LIST

PIN NO.	SIGNAL NAME	BELL SYSTEM CODE
1		
1	Frame Ground	AA
2	Transmit Data	ВА
3	Receive Data	ВВ
4	Request to Send	СА
5	Clear to Send	СВ
7	Signal Ground	АВ
**9	Current Loop Supply	
20	Data Terminal Ready	CD
* * 10	Current Loop OUTPUT +	
*11	Current Loop RETURN –	Receive
*12	Current Loop INPUT +	<b>–</b>
*13	Current Loop RETURN –	Transmit
**14	D/C	

\*Current Loop Interface only

\*\*If D/C Box is installed, then Pin 9 = +20; Pin H = -20.

### **5.3 ROUTINE MAINTENANCE**

The ADM-1A with its solid state and modular electronics is easier to care for than an electric typewriter. It only needs a light cleaning from time to time to remain as attractive as it is functional.

Lightly dust the unit using a brush or soft damp lint-free cloth. Conventional spray cleaners may be used, but petroleum-base cleaners should be avoided, as they may harm plastic or painted surfaces. Avoid wiping dust or lint onto the keyboard area. If a spray cleaner is used, prevent excessive spraying which may run down between the keys.

### 5.4 OPENING THE ADM-1A COVER

To remove the cover of the terminal (along with the monitor CRT) for access to adjustments or other maintenance, proceed as follows:

- a. Remove the two slot-head screws located under the front corners of the terminal base.
- b. Lift the cover from the front upward and to the rear until it is lowered to rest on the table.
- c. To remove the cover from the base, disconnect the cable from the monitor to the printed circuit board. Slide the cover toward the left on its hinge pins, and remove the cover from the base.

### 5.5 ADJUSTMENTS

External Controls on the rear of the ADM-1A terminal are explained in Section 2.4.

### 5.6 KEYBOARD MAINTENANCE

The keyboard is a single replacement part. The standard keyboard assembly has 60 keys which operate switches and provide pulses to the logic board, generating the ASCII characters for transmission or display.

The keyboard assembly may be replaced as a complete unit or by replacing integrated key rows. To remove the keyboard for trouble-shooting or replacement, disconnect the connector at the rear of the keyboard. Then, remove the screws on each end and lift the keyboard out. When the keyboard is replaced be sure that pin 1 of the connector (brown wire) matches up with pin 1 of the socket (notched corner - left rear of socket). See figure 5-2. This is very important. Improper keyboard replacement will cause the keyboard to blow up. Then reinstall the cover and check to see if any keys are binding against the case.

### 5.7 CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE

Corrective maintenance consists of locating the cause of the malfunction and repairing it. The cause may only be isolated at the module level:

Keyboard Power Supply (logic) P.C. board Monitor Board P.S.

The failed module may be sent to the repair facility or returned to Lear Siegler for repair or replacement, or the user may choose to isolate the cause in the component level and replace the failed component.

Repair at the component level should not be attempted except by trained personnel using suitable tools and test equipment.

### 5.7.1 Failure Analysis

Effective trouble-shooting may be accomplished in a minimum of time by following a series of logical steps. The ultimate aim is to effectively pinpoint the actual problems using the information available.

Locating the malfunction is the first logical step. The following procedure has been shown to be an effective plan for casualty analysis:

- 1. Investigate. Record the state of the machine when the error occurred. Look for the obvious symptoms, including operator error, loose plugs or connectors, data set errors, blown fuses, or computer error. Verify that all option configuration switches are proper for the terminal configuration.
- 2. Isolation. Modular replacement is the fastest method of isolation, where the replacement is available. Isolation of the circuit board, keyboard module, video monitor, power supply, or inter-connecting wires should be the first step.
- 3. Component Isolation. Isolation to a smaller component may be accomplished in some



Front of Terminal

FIGURE 5-2. PROPER KEYBOARD REPLACEMENT

cases with the use of an oscilloscope and multimeter. For malfunctions on the logic board, contact the service depot in your area.

- 4. **Replace** the faulty module or component and retest by running the same operation in the same state in which the malfunction occurred.
- 5. **Record** the symptoms, cause and module or component isolation method used for future reference.

### 5.7.2 Failure Isolation

The display terminal consists of a monitor assembly, power supply, keyboard and logic board. All assemblies are replaceable by disconnecting cables and removing screws.

The following list describes the various problem areas. Figure 5-4 describes the problems and symptoms and the most likely assembly to be at fault.

- 1. Check all switch settings to be sure that they conform to the needs of the terminal's operating environment (See figure 1-4).
- 2. Be sure the ADM-1A power cord is plugged into a grounded AC outlet of the proper voltage and frequency.
- 3. Check to see that the ON/OFF switch on the back of the terminal is in the ON position.
- 4. Check to see that the fan starts when the unit is ON. If it does not, check the power switch and push the red reset button.
- 5. If the unit is equipped with a beeper, listen for a 1-2 KH<sub>z</sub> tone which lasts approximately one second at turn on. This tone is caused by the system clock starting and may not be audible where there is a high ambient sound.
- 6. If the cursor does not appear after normal warm-up time, depress the HOME key. If the cursor still has not appeared, reset the display by simultaneously depressing CTRL, SHIFT, REPT and CLR/HOME/BRK Keys. If there is still no cursor, it is possible that the brightness or contrast is misadjusted. They may be adjusted as follows:

- a) Set the contrast control to the middle of the range.
- b) Turn the brightness control clockwise until the screen is bright, then reduce brightness slowly until the background is barely visible. The cursor should be present.
- c) Adjust brightness and contrast for desired display.
- d) If the cursor has still not appeared, check the power supply voltage and replace the monitor if necessary.
- 7. If the problem is associated with the transmitting and receiving of data, use the following procedure:
  - a) Place the half-duplex switch in the FULL position
  - b) Remove the cable from the terminal output connector and jumper Pin 2 to Pin 3 and Pin 4 to Pin 5.
  - c) Whatever is typed on the keyboard should now appear on the screen.

This test checks the transmission of characters from the keyboard, and the display of characters in the BLOCK MODE.

- 8. If power-on does not completely clear the screen, a race condition may exist between ENPC and VARICLK. (Schematic p. 19) or the cross-stalk may be clearing KRESET early and the problem cannot be rectified by normal trouble-shooting procedures, try the following:
  - a) Cut etches in J9-10 on the component side.
  - b) Cut etches in N12-10 on the solder side.
  - c) Add 30 GA jumper wires

B9-12
N9-3 B9-11
B9-13 N12-10

d) Change schematic sheet 19 Zone B3



If the above has not solved the problem, perform the following modification:

- a) Cut an etch at H4-6 and at feed-through below resister pack (see figure 5-3)
- b) Add 30 gauge wire between each point as indicated in figure 5-3.





#### 5.7.3 Trouble Shooting the Monitor

The monitor receives video and sync signals from the control board and performs normal CRT functions. The high voltage for the monitor is generated from its own low voltage supply (15 V DC).

### CAUTION

Discharge High Voltage before attempting to remove monitor assembly.

# 5.7.4 Removing and Replacing the Monitor CRT and Subassemblies

### CAUTION

Be sure to discharge anode voltage to ground before attempting to disassemble any monitor subassembly or CRT.

	Probable Location of Failure							
Type of Failure	Logic Board	Keyboard	Power Supply	Monitor				
Audio Signal	1	2	2					
Clear Memory	1	2						
Clear Memory (Power Up)	1							
Cursor Control	1	2						
EDIT Control Option	1	2		1				
Parity Error	1							
Receive Data*	1							
Transmit Data*	1	2						
Video:								
Character/No Cursor	1							
No Character/Cursor	1							
No Character/No Cursor	3		1	2				
Data/No Sync	2			1				
Data Wavy	1		1	2				
Randomly Generated,								
Wrong Characters* *	2	1						

## FIGURE 5-4. ADM-1 FAILURE ANALYSIS GUIDE

\*Check word structure specification and baud rate.

\*\*Insure good connection of cable from keyboard to logic board.

To remove the CRT, proceed as follows:

- 1. Unhook both ends of the spring that lies across the CRT.
- 2. Remove the connector from the base of the CRT.
- 3. Remove the anode connector from the lower surface of the CRT.
- 4. Using a socket wrench or screwdriver, loosen the clamps at both sides of the CRT. Turn them to clear the frame.
- 5. Grasping the CRT firmly, lift it upwards and out of the ADM-1 case.

To remove the flyback assembly, proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect the anode connector from the CRT.

- 2. Disconnect the Molex connector from the flyback assembly to the monitor circuit board.
- 3. Using a screwdriver, loosen the hex-head screw that clamps the flyback assembly to the molded cover.
- 4. Lift the flyback assembly upwards until the screw clears the slot in the mounting plate, then remove assembly from the cover.

To remove the monitor circuit board, proceed as follows:

- 1. Remove the flyback assembly.
- 2. Disconnect all Molex connectors from the monitor circuit board.
- 3. Slide the circuit board from the slots in the molded cover and remove.

To replace the CRT, flyback and monitor circuit board, perform the preceding steps in reverse order.



FIGURE 5-5. ADM-1A LOGIC BOARD
## 5.8 MAINTENANCE OF MAIN LOGIC BOARD AND POWER SUPPLY

The main logic board is essentially a self-contained functional unit with one exception: DC logic level +5 Volts is obtained from the separate POWERTEC or DATA POWER supply.

For maintenance and trouble shooting, refer to Figure 5-6 for identification of connectors and terminals external to the main logic board and normal input-output signals.

Connector J1 is used for Data Signal interface connection to the main logic board. Connectors J2 and J3 are used for the same purpose with RS232C Extension Option and Serial Printer Option, respectively.

Connector J4 is used to supply output signals from the main logic board to the CRT monitor. If proper signals are present at the terminals of connectors J5 and J6, examine the integrity of the connector pins on P4. Check for obvious faults on the pc board. It is strongly recommended that no involved repairs be attempted on this board. Instead, contact the Authorized Service Representative for the area.

Connector J5 primarily handles power inputs to the main logic. The absence of proper inputs at terminals one, two and three indicates a failure of the AC power feed. Lack of proper voltage at terminal six indicates a problem with the chassismounted power supply or connector cable. Improper signals on terminals four and five indicate trouble with the main logic board.

If noted signal levels are not present at the terminals of connector J6 as the keyboard is operated, examine the keyboard assembly for obvious faults.

Keyboard output levels are compatible with TTL circuits with 'Logic One' greater than +2.6V at 0.10 ma and 'Logic Zero' less than 0.6V. The outputs are bounce-free so that only one signal will be generated for each key depression. Two key rollover interlocking is provided for all encoded keys. If a key is depressed before a previous key is released, the second keycode is transmitted after the first key is released. A strobe pulse is provided with each encoded key output.

# 5.8.1 Power Supply

DC voltages of -5, +12, and -12 volts utilized within the main logic board are generated by regulator IC chips on that board. A separate +5V power supply for the logic level voltage is mounted above the main circuit board on the chassis.

Recommended adjustment procedure for the separate power supply is as follows:

- 1. Adjust current limit potentiometer to maximum current output (normal operating position).
- 2. Adjust overvoltage protection potentiometer to maximum position.
- 3. Adjust output voltage to 6V DC.
- 4. Adjust the overvoltage protection potentiometer to the point where the output voltage shuts off.
- 5. Turn output voltage down to the level of the overvoltage control (or lowest setting), then bring the output voltage up again, and adjust the output, watching the meter, until it reaches 6V DC. The output should then go back to overvoltage DC.
- 6. If the overvoltage protection adjustment is correct, adjust the output voltage control to 5.3V DC.

# 5.8.2 Power Supply Adjustment Procedure

- 1. Remove all power distribution cables and connect digital voltameter to the +5V output. Turn 1 limit and E limit potentiometers to maximum.
- 2. Turn E limit potentiometer counter-clockwise fully, and turn power off. Reconnect all power distribution cables.
- 3. Turn power on and connect digital voltameter to capacitor C-27 on the main logic board. Adjust the power supply output voltage to 4.9V DC.
- 4. Adjust 1 limit potentiometer until output starts to drop.
- 5. Turn 1 limit potentiometer approximately 1/8 turn clockwise and recycle power.
- 6. Place oscilloscope leads on a +5 V output. Check to see that the AC component is 50 millivolts.

Connector	Symbol	Pins	Function
RS232C Interface	J1	1-25	See Table V.1
RS232C Extension	J2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Equipment Ground Transmit Data Receive Data Request to Send Clear to Send Data Set Ready Signal Ground Received Line Signal
		15 17	Transmitter Signal Element Timing Receiver Signal Element Timing
		20	Data Terminal Ready
Serial Printer (Option)		1 2 3 6 7 8	Equipment Ground — Receive Data Printer Ready Signal Ground Receiver Line Signal
Monitor I/O	J4	20 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Printer Ready Brightness Brightness Contrast Chassis Ground Video & Video Ground Horizontal Ground Horizontal Drive Vertical Drive
Logic Board Power	J5	1 2 3 4 5 6	AC Feed AC Feed Equipment Ground Speaker Speaker D-C Feed
Keyboard I/O	JG	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Power SHIFT CTRL BRK SEND STROBE REPEAT SIGNAL COMMON BIT1 BIT2 BIT3 BIT4 BIT5 BIT6 BIT6 BIT7 LINE 16

# FIGURE 5-6. MAIN LOGIC BOARD TERMINAL IDENTIFICATION CHART

7. Reassemble the unit. Place voltage meter leads across the electrolytic capacitor C27 to determine supply equals 5 volts.

# 5.8.3 Component Replacement

The replacement of a component on any printed circuit board requires care to prevent damage to the circuit board etch. Clipping a component from the circuit board rather than unsoldering is the preferred method. Excessive heat from a soldering iron may result in damage to the component being replaced. The use of a soldering iron with an isolation transformer, a small copper alligator clip as a heat sink, and a delay between the soldering of individual pins of a clip are recommended.

In accordance with good maintenance practices, Lear Siegler does not recommend individual component replacement on any printed circuit board. Contact the factory repair depot for rebuilt or factory-tested replacement assemblies.

# 5.8.4 Replacing the Fan Assembly

Fan rivets must be drilled or popped off to remove.

The new fan should be reinstalled using #8 screws (1/2'' long), and nuts. Star-type lock washers or the equivalent must be used to insure that the fan will not loosen up with extended operation.

# 5.9 CONTINUOUS TESTING

The following procedure should be used when performing continuous testing of the ADM-1A.

- 1. With the terminal ON, select the Block Mode operation and install wrap-around plug for self-testing.
- 2. Clear the screen to NULLS.
- 3. Set the PROTECT MODE.
- 4. Upline.
- 5. Perform the sequence: ESC/ESC/7 twentyone times.
- 6. Depress SHIFT/SEND to perform a Send Line function.

#### SECTION 6 WARRANTY

## 6.0 WARRANTY

Lear Siegler, Incorporated, Electronic Instrument Division certifies that each ADM-1A data display terminal will be free from defective materials for 90 days from the date of shipment to the original purchaser.

Lear Siegler agrees to correct any defects within the period of warranty. The ADM-1A should be returned, freight prepaid, to the authorized factory repair depots.

#### 6.1 RETURNING GOODS FOR REPAIR

Equipment returned to Lear Siegler must be shipped prepaid and must have a Return Goods Authorization (RGA) number on the outside top of the carton or the shipment may be lost, misrouted or returned.

#### Step 1

Prepare the following information:

Model Number of terminal to be returned Serial Number Reported Symptom or failure Type of modification or option to be installed (if applicable)

# Step 2

Please call

(714) 774-1010 ext. 371, or (800) 854-3805

or write:

Lear Siegler 714 No. Brookhurst Anaheim, CA 92803 Attn: Customer Service

Please state that you would like a Return Goods Authorization number. At this time, the manufacturer will record the information from the list prepared in Step 1.

#### Step 3

The customer service department will provide an RGA number and the address of the repair depot to which your terminal is to be shipped.

#### NOTE

All modifications and repairs are FOB Anaheim, Calif, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania or Chicago, Illinois, whichever repair depot is used. Warranty repairs are to be sent prepaid and will be returned prepaid.

# CITIES WHERE SERVICE MAY BE REQUESTED WITHIN A 25 MILE RADIUS\* TO SUPPORT ADM-1A (30 DAYS PRIOR WRITTEN NOTICE REQUIRED)

ALABAMA Birmingham Huntsville

ARIZONA Phoenix

CALIFORNIA Los Angeles Oakland Palo Alto Sacramento San Diego San Francisco San Jose Santa Barbara Stockton

COLORADO Denver

CONNECTICUT Hartford Norwalk

DELAWARE Wilmington

FLORIDA Miami Orlando Tampa

GEORGIA Atlanta

HAWAII Honolulu IDAHO Boise

ILLINOIS Chicago Peoria

INDIANA Fort Wayne Indianapolis

KENTUCKY Louisville

LOUISIANA New Orleans

MARYLAND Silver Springs

MASSACHUSETTS Boston Chicopee

MICHIGAN Detroit Grand Rapids

MINNESOTA Minneapolis

MISSOURI Kansas City St. Louis

NEBRASKA Omaha NEW JERSEY Clifton Princeton Trenton

NEW MEXICO Albuquerque

NEW YORK Albany Hempstead, LI New York City

NORTH CAROLINA Charlotte Greensboro

OHIO Cincinnati Cleveland Columbus Dayton Toledo

OKLAHOMA Tulsa

OREGON Portland

PENNSYLVANIA Harrisburg Philadelphia Pittsburgh

RHODE ISLAND Providence SOUTH CAROLINA Columbia

TENNESSEE Knoxville Memphis Nashville

TEXAS

Austin Corpus Christi Dallas El Paso Fort Worth Houston Lubbock San Antonia

UTAH Salt Lake City

VIRGINIA Richmond

WASHINGTON Seattle

WISCONSIN Madison Milwaukee

CANADA Calgary Edmonton Hamilton Montreal

Montreal Ottawa Quebec City Toronto Vancouver

\*Radius varies depending on service center and may extend as far as 50 miles.

Fees for opening additional service centers are based upon the number of units to be installed within the service center area. Please contact your local LSI service representative for additional information.

Effective 3/1/77

#### SECTION 7 ADM-1A OPTIONS

10	Current Loop
11	RS-232 Extension
12	Polling
14	Beep
16	Alternate Send/ESC/Alt
18	Free Form Printer
20	Split Baud Rate
21	Composite Video
22	Data Input Processor
23	Lower Case
24	24 Lines
25	Receive Bit 8 Control
50	Edit Package#1
51	Serial Printer Interface
52	Special Character Set
53	Extended Keyboard
60	Numeric Keypad
61	129316-1 Cable
	Extended Edit Package

# NOTE: BE SURE SWITCH SETTINGS CONFORM TO OPTIONS INSTALLED. SEE PAGE 7-3.

SP	a/	57	rAn sωi		RD	SWI	TCH CONFIGUR	EATIONS
		C C C	WF.	160	ATION	(UNL	ESS OTHERWISE S	PECIFIED ON DTO)
	61	NONE				211	0.55	
	5/	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	2
	1	<u> </u>	•	<b>_</b>	•	ODD PARITY	EVEN PARITY	UART
	2			•		7 BIT	8 BIT	WORD
	3		4			1 STOP	2 STOP	STRUCTURE
	4	<u>  •</u>				PARITY	NO PARITY	J
	5	•	L		•	DISAIOLE	EN REE SENSE	RECEIVE FRAME EREOR
	6		l			DISABLE	EN ROE SENSE	RECEIVE OVER RUN ERROR
	7		•			DATA BLANKAD WATS	NOKMAL	LOCAL COPY SUAPRESS
	8		•	<b>.</b>		DISARLE	ENDRIE	NULL CODE XMISSION ) XMIT & REC BIT CONT
	9		· -	<b> </b>	ļ.,	BIT B= O	& BIT 8= 1	
	10	ŀ		<b>!</b>		BIT8=TSBB	ل. 1993 - من	J CONLY ONE ON)
	52	4					an na bar a sa ga na bar a sa	
	1	×	X	×	×	PARITY	NO PARITY	PTR VART
	2	×	×	×	×	1 STOP	2 STOP	A MARD
	3	×	×	×	×	7 BIT	8 BIT	( STRUCTURE (OPT 51)
	4	X	X	×	X	ODD PARITY	EVEN PARITY	
	5					INHIBIT	RTS NORMAL	RTS INHIBIT WITH CTS (CLTO SE
	6		•		•	INHIBIT	RTS NORMAL	RTS INHIBIT WITH CF (CARR DO
	7	T			•	DELAN	NO DELAY	RTS TURN OFF DELAY (4,5 MS)
	8		X		X	RTS HIGH	NORMAL	RTS HIGH
	9	X		×		DISABLED	ENABLED	SECONDARY CHANNEL
	10		•		•	DISABLEI	ENARLED	RECEIVE PARITY ERROR
(SE	म 51	)		1				
Ur	S4 123 45							REFER TO SHT 21
Ur	54 1 2 3 4 5 5 55					DISABLE		\$
	54 1 2 3 4 5 5 55 1		•		e	DISA <b>B</b> LE ENA <b>B</b> LE	ENABLE UPPER 1956 DALLY	BREAK
	S4 12345 55 12		•			ENABLE	UPPER CASE ONLY	BREAK
	S4 1 2 3 4 5 5 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 5 1 2 3 4 5 5 1 2 3 4 5 5 1 2 3 4 5 5 1 2 3 4 5 5 5 1 2 3 4 5 5 5 5 1 2 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		•		•	ENABLE DISABLE	UPPER CASE ONLY ENABLE	BREAK LOWER CASE DISPLAY CURSOR BLINK
	S4 1 2 3 4 5 55 1 2 3 4 5 5 1 2 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		•	X	•	ENABLE	UPPER CASE ONLY	BREAK LOWER CASE DISPLAY CURSOR BLINK CLEAR TO PROTECT
	SA 2 3 4 5 55 1 2 3 4 5 4 5		• • • •	×.	•	ENABLE DISABLE ENABLE 12 LINE	UPPER CASE ONLY ENABLE DISABLE	BREAK LOWER CASE DISPLAY CURSOR BLINK CLEAR TO PROTECT 12/24 LINE DISPLAY (OPT 24)
	S4 1 2 3 4 5 55 1 2 3 4 5 5 1 2 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		•	-	• • • • • • • •	ENABLE DISABLE ENABLE	UPPER CASE ONLY ENABLE DISABLE 24 LINE	BREAK LOWER CASE DISPLAY CURSOR BLINK CLEAR TO PROTECT
	SA 2 3 4 5 55 1 2 3 4 5 6		• • • •	-	•	ENABLE DISABLE ENABLE 12 LINE DISABLE	UPPER CASE ONLY ENABLE DISABLE 24 LINE RNABLE GOHZ	BREAK LOWER CASE DISPLAY CURSOR BLINK CLEAR TO PROTECT 12/24 LINE DISPLAY (OPT 24) L.C. REYERSE DISPLAY SO/LO HZ OPERATION
	S4 1 2 3 4 5 5 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 X = 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	•	• • • •	) Del	• • • • •	ENABLE DISABLE ENABLE 12 LINE DISABLE	UPPER CASE ONLY ENABLE DISABLE 24 LINE RNABLE	BREAK LOWER CASE DISPLAY CURSOR BLINK CLEAR TO PROTECT 12/24 LINE DISPLAY (OPT 24) L.C. REVERSE DISPLAY 50/60 HZ OPERATION

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OFF     ON     ON     OFF     3     (OPT A)       OFF     OFF     OFF     OFF     4     (OPT D)       OFF     OFF     OFF     OFF     5     (OPT E)	OFF     ON     ON     OFF     3     (OPT A)       OFF     OFF     OFF     OFF     4     (OPT D)       OFF     OFF     OFF     OFF     5     (OPT E)         OFF     OFF     OFF     OFF     5     (OPT E)         OFF     OFF     OFF     OFF     129503	off	OFF	OFF	ON			0	W.	OFF				1		
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10     1     1     1     129314-03 (570)       11     1     1     1     129314-04 (570)       12     1     1     129314-04 (570)       13     1     1     1       14     1     1     1	8							1			1	1	1		129	813-05	(570)	Ø-1	P12
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The ADM-1A Current Loop is a bipolor constant current interface connection which allows a cable to be attached between the terminal and the computer for transmittal and receival of data.

The Current Loop Interface allows the ADM-1A to be cabled directly to the computer many feet away in local installations. It is the basic interface in teletype applications.

This factory-installed option is switch-selectable. When Switch 6 (RS 232/CL) on the bank of switches to the left of the keyboard is in the OFF position, Current Loop is enabled.

#### **SPECIFICATIONS**

Input Diode: Forward DC current -150mA Reverse current  $-10\mu$ A Peak Forward current -3.0A Output Transistor Power dissipation at 25°C -2.6mW/°C Input to Output voltage -1500 watts DC Forward current gain -100Collector to emitter breakdown volt -30

#### INSTALLATION

- 1. Install Part # 128348-2 (Two) MCT2 in locations B13 and B14 on the logic board.
- 2. Install the two transistors (Part #2N3904) at locations A13 and A14/15.
- 3. Install the two transistors (Part # 2N5550) at location A14.
- 4. Install diode (Part #1N914) at location AB13.
- 5. Install diode (Part # 1N4001) at location A14.
- 6. Install 220 resistor (Part #128533-221) at location AB13.
- 7. Install the two 620 resistors (Part # 128533-221) at location AB14.



- 8. Install the two 4.7K resistors (Part #128533-472) at locations AB14 and A14.
- 9. Install the three 91K resistors (Part #128533-913) at locations AB14/15, AB14 and AB14.
- 10. Install the two ½ watt resistors (Part LEB 9115) at location A7.
- 11. If not present, install the switch provided at location A13.
- 12. Set CL/RS 232 Switch to CL.

# **TEST PROCEDURES**

1. Using a #17-02050-1-390 Amphenlo connector and five two-inch jumpers with male pins construct a wraparound plug. Connect jumpers:

FROM	ТО
2	3
4	5
7	13
9	10
11	12

- 2. Using the wraparound plug, perfrom a I/O self-check of the non-polling current loop option as follows:
  - a. Connect the wraparound plug to the I/O connector.
  - b. Put the terminal in full-duplex operation.
  - c. Power down, then power up (Master Clear).
  - d. Type: A, B' D, H, P, I.
  - e. If characters appear as typed on the screen the I/O operation is correct.
- 3. If the option still does not appear to be operating, re-check all switch settings and installation.

# OPTION 11 RS-232 EXTENSION

#### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The RS-232 Extension option adds a secondary RS-232-C input/output port to the ADM-1A terminal for daisychaining additional ADM-1A's (in polling applications) or other auxiliary devices such as printers, magnetic tape units, disc drives, etc. The diagram shows the RS-232 Extension in relation to the main RS-232 interface for both kinds of applications.

# APPLICATION

The RS-232 Extension may also be used to interface a wide variety of auxiliary devices to the computer I/O channel. Typical of such devices are printers, tape or disk storage units, processors and modems.

In all applications it is important to note that while the RS-232 Extension permits communication between any terminal or device and the computer, it does not provide for terminal-to-terminal or terminal-to-auxiliary device communication.

The RS-232 Extension option adds the EXTEN-SION port connector (J2) and the logic board circuitry necessary to extend the RS-232 interface. The illustrations on this page show the rear panel connector location and a schematic diagram of the main RS-232 and extension interfaces.

In polling applications where multiple ADM-1A terminals are daisychained on a single computer I/O channel, the RS-232 Extension provides the interface port from each terminal on the chain to the next. In this type of polling configuration, each terminal must also be equipped with the Polling option (No. 12) to determine when it is being addressed by the computer, and when it is cleared to transmit data.

#### SPECIFICATIONS

Interface – meets all requirements of EID Standard RS-232-C

Connector – 25-pin Amphenol Series 17 Receptacle (equivalent to Amphenol part number 17-10250).

Transmission Rates – Determined by extension devices, remote computer and modems.

Daisychain Cable Length -50 feet or more to devices with RS-232-C standard interfaces.



**ADM-1A REAR PANEL - CONNECTOR LOCATIONS** 





# INSTALLATION

- 1. Install Part #128438-1489 at location A10 on the logic board.
- 2. Install Part # 128348-1488 (Two) at locations A8 and A9.
- 3. Install connector (Part #206584-1) at J2 at location A9 using the jack sockets provided.
- 4. Check all switch settings to be sure that they are correct.

- 1. Connect the terminal to another unit.
- 2. Type data on the screen. The data should appear on both terminals.
- 3. If data does not appear on boht terminals, check all switch settings and installation to be sure they are correct.
- 4. If further problems exist, troubleshoot the problem using schematic sheet #14.

The ADM-1A may be equipped to act as a polling terminal in a multipoint communications network.

When equipped with the polling interface and set up for polling operation, the ADM-1A is prevented from initiating transmission except under the control of the network command center. All message transmission is between the network command center and the selected terminal or terminals.

Operation of the communications network and the interaction of the ADM-1A terminals with the center is entirely controlled by the Polling/Addressing dialog initiated by the center. The following pages illustrate this sequence.

# INSTALLATION

The Polling option may be ordered with the terminal or at a later date. It consists of the replacement of 2 ROMS, 4 IC's and an eight position switch which are installed in the areas designated on the logic board. (See Appendix D.) For the proper switch settings for this option, see figure 1-4.

#### SENDING DATA

Information to be sent by the ADM-1A must be entered on the display screen by the operator from the keyboard. When the information is entered on the screen, the terminal waits for a valid error-free POL sequence from the control center.

When a POL sequence is received, and the terminal has determined that it is the addressed unit, it transmits the sequence:

#### STX text ETX LRC

(The LRC character represents the sum of the ETX character and the number of characters in the text in a module-2 ASCII character.)

The text of the message may be sent in one of two formats, depending on whether or not the protect mode is set on the ADM-1A.

**Protect Mode OFF** - All unprotected characters (except NULL) are sent. An ASCII character is inserted in the character string when the cursor begins a new line.

**Protect Mode ON** - All unprotected characters are sent to the control center. When a protected charac-

ter is encountered, the terminal transmits FS to mark the position of the protected character.

After the terminal has sent the LRC character, it waits for the center to acknowledge receipt of the message. An acknowledgement will consist of one of three characters (ACK, NAK or EOT). The terminal will respond to each character in a different way:

ACK (The message was received successfully.) The terminal sends EOT and disconnects.

NAK (Message received with errors.) The terminal re-transmits the message and again awaits acknow-ledgement.

**EOT** (Re-transmission may be required.) The next character may be the terminal address. The terminal positions the cursor at the HOME position and awaits a new header sequence from the control center.

**ERROR or another character.** Terminal positions the cursor at the HOME position and waits for the next header sequence from the control center.

#### ADM-1A POLLING OPTION

The operation of the ADM-1A with the Polling Option is somewhat different than the operation of the standard ADM-1A. The operator or programmer should be familiar with these differences before attempting to use the terminal.

- In the Polling terminal, the COMPOSE MODE is set. To perform any SEND operation, the unit must be removed from this mode.
- In the Polling terminal, many ESC sequence responses available in the standard ADM-1A cannot be performed. The following cannot be done on a Polling terminal:

Symbol	Hex Code	Action
--------	----------	--------

>>	22	Enable Keyboard
#	23	Disable Keyboard
4	34	Send Line Unprotected
5	35	Send Page Unprotected
6	36	Send Line Protected
7	37	Send Page Protected
?	3F	Read Cursor
В	42	Set Block Mode
С	43	Set Conversation Mode
S	53	Partial Send

- In the Polling terminal, the Set-up Phase of a PRINT operation is as follows:
  - a. Sets Printing Flag
  - b. Clear W PROT
  - c. Write "EM" at Cursor Position
  - d. HOME Cursor
- In the Polling terminal, when it is in the Compose Mode, like the standard ADM-1A, the compose flag may be cleared and data may be printed. However, unlike the standard ADM-1A, it cannot:
  - Remain in text rcv mode until ETX LRC
  - Print the data when rcv seq is complete

#### **ADM-1A SWITCH SETTINGS**

After the Polling Option has been installed in the ADM-1A, DIP switches must be set at the proper configuration for Polling prior to attempting to use the terminal as a Polling unit.

Switch conditions for setting the switch located at S4 on the logic board are dependent on the other options installed in the unit.

If the terminal includes both a **printer and the optional edit package**, the switch at S4 should be set as follows:

- 1 OFF 2 OFF 3 OFF
- 4 OFF
- 5 OFF

If the terminal includes only a Polling Option without either the printer or the Edit package, the switch at S4 should be set as follows:

1	ON
2	OFF
3	ON
4	OFF
5	OFF

#### SETTING THE TERMINAL ADDRESS

The address is set at the terminal by means of eight rocker switches on a DIP device located at the bottom of the display unit, and accessible through an opening in the bottom panel.

Any one of 96 ASCII characters may be assigned as the terminal address. The terminal will recognize and respond only to a header containing its preset address. To preset the address, perform the following:

- Turn the Display Unit on its side to expose the bottom panel.
- Remembering that a switch in the ON position represents a logical '0', and a switch in the OFF position represents a logical '1', set the switches to represent the selected address. For example, the setting below represents an address equal to the ASCII character 'D':

SWITCH#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VALUE = 'D'	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
SETTING	ON	ON	OFF	ON	ON	ON	OFF	ON

• When the switches have been set at the selected address, return the terminal to an upright position.

#### OPERATION ADM-1A IN THE POLLING STATUS

In order for the ADM-1A to utilize the Polling Option, it must first be set up for Polling. This is a simple four-step operation.

- 1. Set the FULL/HALF/BLOCK switch at the back of the terminal to the BLOCK position.
- 2. Press the BRK key.
- 3. Type the message to be sent in response to POL.
- 4. Position the cursor and lock the keyboard.
  - If the cursor is to be positioned at the first character position on the line in which it rests, depress the SEND and SHIFT keys. This positions the cursor, locks the keyboard and readies the ADM-1A for a message from the control center.
  - If the cursor is to be positioned at HOME, depress the SEND and CTRL keys. This positions the cursor, locks the keyboard and readies the ADM-1A for polling.

Upon receipt of the POL header from the control center, follow the instructions for Sending Data.

# REMOVING THE ADM-1A FROM POLLING STATUS

To remove the ADM-1A from polling operation and recover keyboard control, simultaneously depress the CTRL/SHIFT/BRK keys.

#### POLLING/ADDRESSING DIALOG

In order for information to be transmitted or received between the ADM-1A and the control center, the network control center must first initiate operation with a character sequence. This sequence consists of the following:

**EOT** The EOT character signifies the beginning of a signal form the control center.

A<sub>1</sub>A<sub>1</sub> Two characters (transmitted twice) representing the address of the terminal. (The ADM-1A address may be selected from any of the 96 ASCII characters, space thru DEL.)

Function Code This code is used to signify the operation to be performed. It must be one of the following:

- p Used when asking for messages from a selected terminal. (POL)
- q Used to transmit messages from the control center to the selected terminal. (SELECT)
- r Used to transmit messages to all terminals which are not busy in a sequential order. (SEQUENTIAL SELECT)
- s Used to transmit messages to a selected terminal regardless of busy status. (FAST SELECT)
- t To transmit messages to all terminals in a sequential order regardless of busy status. (BROADCAST SELECT)
- v,w,x,y Used to specify the information that the selected terminal is to send. The four possible SEND functions are: Send Line Foreground, Send Page Foreground, Send Line All, or Send Page All. (See page for a description of these functions.

**ENQ** The inquiry signal is the final code in the header sequence. It is used only with function codes p and q.

NOTE: If a parity error is detected in the header sequence, the ADM-1A ignores the entire message.

#### POL

When a terminal is addressed by the sequence: EOT  $A_1A_1$  p ENQ it responds as follows:

• If the ADM-1A has no message waiting to send, it transmits an EOT character to the center.

• If the selected ADM-1A does have a message waiting to send, Operator Procedures (Page 7-9) should be followed.

The POL function is a continuous operation, constantly being sent by the control center to selected ADM-1A's. (See Figure 7-1, Poll Function Dialog, \_ Flow Diagram.)

# SELECT

When the selected ADM-1A is addressed by the sequence: EOT  $A_1A_1$  q ENQ it responds as follows:

- If the terminal is busy, it transmits NAK to the center. It then disconnects. The terminal is busy when it is waiting to be polled (to transmit), when the operator is entering data, or when the terminal is sending data to the printer.
- If the terminal is not busy, it transmits ACK to the center. It then waits for the control center to send it a STX character. (Note: Any character received between the ACK and STX is ignored.)
- After the selected terminal receives the STX signal, the following events occur:
  - 1. The terminal clears the LRC accumulator to make it available to check the incoming message upon receipt.
  - 2. When the message is received by the terminal, the LRC character is compared with the value of the message. The parity error flag is also tested at this time.
  - 3. If no error is found in either parity or the LRC value, the selected character sends ACK to the control center, acknowledging the receipt of the message. The terminal then disconnects.
  - 4. If an error is detected in the message, the selected terminal transmits the NAK character to the control center and waits for the message to be transmitted.

The control center then re-transmits the message, beginning again with the STX character. If the center wishes to terminate the operation after the receipt of a NAK character, it transmits an EOT character, indicating the end of the operation and setting the selected ADM-1A at idle.

Figure 7-2 illustrates the logical flow of the SELECT operation.



FIGURE 7-1. POLL FUNCTION DIALOG, FLOW DIAGRAM



# FIGURE 7-2. SELECT FUNCTION DIALOG, FLOW DIAGRAM

#### SEQUENTIAL SELECT

The Sequential Select Operation sequentially addresses a number of terminals with a single extended header, so that all terminals which are not busy will receive the same message. The header sequence is:

EOT A<sub>1</sub>A<sub>1</sub> r A<sub>2</sub>A<sub>2</sub> r . . . A<sub>n</sub>A<sub>n</sub> s

The last terminal addressed is addressed with s (Fast Select). The Fast Select operation must be followed with the sequence: STX text ETX LRC.

All terminals except the last terminal selected will connect if they are not busy. The last terminal addressed  $(A_nA_n)$  must connect, whether idle or busy.

When the r is received in the function position of the header, each terminal tests to see whether or not its address was selected. If its address was among those selected, the terminal tests its busy status. If it is not busy, it will wait for the STX code and prepare to accept the incoming message. If the terminal is busy, it will disconnect without responding.

Following the receipt of ETX LRC, all selected terminals except  $A_n$  disconnect without responding. Terminal  $A_n$  will either send ACK or NAK to the center and then disconnect.

Figure 7-3 illustrates the SEQUENTIAL SELECT operation.

# FAST SELECT

Fast Select permits fast, unconditional selection of a terminal. The header sequence used to begin this operation is:

EOT A<sub>1</sub>A<sub>1</sub> s followed by STX text ETX LRC

Upon receiving the header, the selected ADM-1A will unconditionally connect, regardless of its busy status, and wait for STX. The terminal will not respond until after it has received the LRC character.

Figure 7-4 illustrates the Fast Select Operation.

# **BROADCAST SELECT**

The Broadcast Select function sequentially addresses a number of terminals with a single extended header, so that all addressed terminals whether busy or not, will receive the same message. Broadcast Select is the same as Sequential Select, except that the message is received by all selected terminals regardless of busy status.

The header sequence used for the Broadcast Select operation is:

EOT A<sub>1</sub>A<sub>1</sub> t A<sub>2</sub>A<sub>2</sub> t . . . . A<sub>n</sub>A<sub>n</sub> s

The last terminal addressed by the Broadcast Select sequence is always followed by the sequence:

# STX text ETX LRC

Upon receipt of the header sequence, all terminals connect, unconditionally, and wait for STX. Following the receipt of the LRC character, all addressed terminals except  $A_n$  will send either ACK or NAK and then disconnect.

Figure 7-5 illustrates the Broadcast Select operation.

# SEND

When the function characters v, w, x, or y are received by the selected terminal in the sequence:

EOT A<sub>1</sub>A<sub>1</sub> v (or w, x, y)

the control center has specified the type or amount of data to be sent. There are four possible SEND functions.

# SEND LINE FOREGROUND (v)

The selected terminal will send all unprotected data in the line on which the cursor rests. The terminal sends FS characters to mark the positions of all protected characters. NULL characters are not transmitted.

#### SEND PAGE FOREGROUND (w)

The selected terminal will send all protected data on the page, beginning at the HOME position. The terminal sends FS characters to mark the positions of all protected characters. NULL characters are not transmitted.

#### SEND LINE ALL (x)

The selected terminal will send all characters on the line on which the cursor rests, regardless of protected status. All characters are transmitted with ESC preceding the first character of a protected field, and another ESC character following the last character of a protected field.

#### SEND PAGE ALL (y)

The selected terminal will send all data on the page, regardless of protected status, beginning with the HOME position. All characters are transmitted, with the sequence ESC preceding the first character following the last character of a protected field.



# FIGURE 7-3. SEQUENTIAL SELECT FUNCTION DIALOG, FLOW DIAGRAM



# FIGURE 7-4. FAST SELECT FUNCTION DIALOG, FLOW DIAGRAM



# FIGURE 7-5. BROADCAST SELECT FUNCTION DIALOG, FLOW DIAGRAM

## INSTALLATION

**NOTE:** It is recommended that this option be installed at the factory since the extensive test procedures and equipment needed to check it out are not possible in the field.

- 1. Install Part #128578-30 at location E13 on the logic board.
- 2. Install Part #128348-86 (Two) at locations D11 and C12.
- 3. Install Part # 128348-125 (Four) at locations C11, D12, C14 and D14.
- 4. Install Part #128348-175 (Two) at locations E11 and E12.
- 5. Install the 8-position switch (Part #435166-5) at location B13/14 making sure that pin one is nearest the outer board.
- 6. After setting the address on the switch, place the cover (Part #435238-5) over the switch.
- 7. Install ROMs, when needed, at the proper locations depending on the configuration of the unit and the other options installed.

Buffered Units With Printer and/or Edit Options

- 1. Install Part # 129313-04 at location P14 on the logic board.
- 2. Install Part #129313-02 at location P12 on the logic board.
- 3. Install Part # 129313-03 at location P13 on the logic board.

#### **Buffered Units Without Printer or Edit Option**

- 1. Install Part # 129313-02 at location P12 on the logic board.
- 2. Install Part #129313-03 at location P13 on the logic board.

**Un-Buffered Units** cannot accept the Polling Option.

8. Set the switches at S4 depending on the options installed in the unit.

Polling With Edit or Printer	Polling Without Edit or Printer
1 OFF	1 ON
2 OFF	2 OFF
3 OFF	3 ON
4 OFF	4 OFF
5 OFF	5 OFF

9. Set all other switches to conform to the configuration of the terminal for the environment in which it is to be used.

- 1. Check to be sure that the switch settings, baud rates, word structure, modem and address settings are correct before proceeding.
- 2. Try to type on the terminal without depressing the BRK key. If this is possible, recheck all of the above.
- 3. Trying Polling the terminal. Take it through each of the operations in the Polling Manual.
- 4. If the terminal is unable to perform all of the operations, it is suggested that you try writing a software trap to determine the actual response coming back from the terminal. If the response is NAK, recheck the LRC and the address setting.
- 5. If you have gone through the procedures in the Polling Manual and are still unable to poll the termianl, call Lear Siegler Field Services Department at (714) 774-1010 Ext. 215.

When the Beep Option has been installed in the ADM-1A, this allows the terminal to emit an audible signal upon receipt of a CTRL/G from the computer or microprogram.

The actual sound is created by putting the Row Counter (RC0) through a speaker. The duration of the signal is determined by signals received via the Tri-State Bus. Gate J13-3 triggers a one-shot impulse if the ASCII BEL code is received into the data input buffer.

#### INSTALLATION

This option should be ordered with the terminal. It consists of the addition of speaker and wire connections.



# OPTION 16 ALTERNATE SEND/ESC/ALT OPTION

#### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The SEND/ESC/ALT Option modifies the operation of the ADM-1A for direct teletypewriter compatibility while it is in the Conversation Mode.

In the Block Mode, the ADM-1A internal ESC functions remain unchanged. The transmission of ESC functions from the remote computer are not affected by this option.

This option allows the operator to type the ESC code sequences and transmit them without initiating the normal ADM-1A internal commands.

In addition to the ESC modifications, this option provides for the transmission of the teletypewriter ASCII ALT character code. This code is transmitted by typing CTRL/SHIFT/ESC while in the Conversation Mode. To prevent inadvertent message transmission, the SEND key is disabled when typed unshifted. To send a message with the SEND/ESC/ALT Option installed, the operator must depress the SHIFT/ SEND keys simultaneously.

No special switch settings are required on terminals with this option installed.

# INSTALLATION

This option may be ordered with the ADM-1A terminal or at a later date.

It is installed by replacing ROM 129313-05 with the ROM provided on the location indicated on the logic board. (See Appendix B.)

# OPTION 18 FREE FORM PRINTER

#### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

With the Free Form Printer installed in an ADM-1A Polling terminal, it is able to transmit a continuous stream of data without the need for inserting control characters or creating internal delays. This allows for greater flexibility in formatting the printed copy. This is an especially desirable feature when used with printers having more than 80character lines.

Free Form transmission is initiated by typing ESCp or SHIFT/PRINT. Printing begins at the location of the cursor and continues to EM, the stored stop code. This option does not automatically insert control characters at the end of the line, but transmits continuously from line to line. Null characters on the screen are not sent to the printer. All trailing spaces are transmitted. When the cursor reaches the stop code, transmission ceases and the code is not over-written.

All control codes to be used for print formatting must be written into the ADM-1A display buffer.

Characters are written by executing an ESC/U, entering the control character, and ESC/X. Control codes include: CR, LF, FF, VT, BEL, ESC, BS, RS, and US.

Although the data stream is continuous, the Printer Ready status line may be used to create breaks in transmission, allowing for mechanical printer functions and other delays. If the printer is expected to go "Not Ready" following a control character, the character should be followed by one or two DEL characters to prevent loss of data.

#### INSTALLATION

This option may be ordered with the terminal or at a later date. It is installed through the replacement of ROM 129313-04 at location P14 on the logic board with the ROM provided with this option.

For the proper switch settings for this option, see page 7-3.

The Split Baud Rate Option gives the ADM-1A the capability of transmitting data at one rate and receiving at another. With this option installed, the alternate baud rate is selected on a switch located in the rear of the ADM-1A.

#### INSTALLATION

To split baud rate, cut an etch at switch position 2. Install jumpers as shown below. (one only)

This option may be ordered with the ADM-1A terminal or at a later date.

For proper switch settings, see page 7-4.



# OPTION 21 COMPOSITE VIDEO

# **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The Composite Video Option converts video and sync signals from ADM-1A terminals to a composite video output through the use of an internal piggyback board. Data is then transmitted to a compatible composite video monitor located up to 1000 feet away through a single co-axial cable.

The Composite Video Option provides the capability of locating the control terminal in an area separate from the electronics making it ideal for such applications as airport control towers, emergency communications centers, hospital areas, and other environments in which it is necessary to locate the terminal some distance from the computer.

# COMPOSITE VIDEO SPECIFICATIONS

Horizontal Frequency: ADM-1A –  $65\mu$ sec  $\pm .02\%$ \*

Vertical Frequency: 60 cycles ±.02%\*

Horizontal Pulse Width:  $5.1\mu$ sec  $\pm 5\%$ 

Vertical Pulse Width: 180µsec ±5%

\*Crystal Tolerance

# INSTALLATION

- 1. Install Part #128348-38 at location J4 on the logic board.
- 2. Install Part #128348-74 (Two) at locations L2 and M2.

- 3. Install 20 ohm resistor (Part #128533-200) at location H4/5.
- 4. Install 120 ohm resistor (Part #128533-121) at location H4/5.
- 5. Install 150 ohm resistor (Part #128533-151) at location H4/5.
- 6. Install coaxial connector (Part #50107-1) at location A2.

Also included within the Composite Video option may be a heat-shrinkable sleeving, a contact (Part #201097-1), a ferrule, a connector and a cable. These parts comprise the external cable and are determined by the customer's requirements.

- Using a scope, check the output voltage at the output jack. Total voltage should be 1½ volts (1 volt video, ½ volt sync). Sweep rate should be 16.6 miliseconds veritcal, 63.5 microseconds horizontal. If the voltage levels are not correct, troubleshoot the problem using Schematic Sheet #4.
- 2. Connect the ADM-1A up to the Composite Video screen. Type characters on the screen. The characters should appear on the slave monitor. If they do not appear, troubleshoot the problem using Schematic Sheet #4.

# OPTION 22 DATA INPUT PROCESSOR

#### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The Data Input Processor is a necessary option. It must be factory installed since it represents the configuration difference between buffered and unbuffered units.

If the ADM-1A is an unbuffered unit, it will contain a 40-pin socket and 128348-1602 UART. Switch settings for unbuffered units are shown on page 7-4.

If the ADM-1A is a buffered unit, it will contain a 28-pin socket, a 40-pin socket, a fifo and a 128348-

1602 UART. Switch settings for buffered units are shown on figure 1-4.

The positioning of the above parts is shown on the logic board drawing in Appendix D. See schematic sheet 13 for logic differences between buffered and unbuffered units.

#### INSTALLATION

Standard ADM-1A terminals are equipped with the normal configuration for buffered units. If an unbuffered unit is required, this option must be requested at the time the terminal is ordered.

This option allows the ADM-1A terminal to receive and display lower case characters on the monitor when transmitted from the remote computer or other auxiliary device.

With the Extended Keyboard option installed, the ADM-1A can both receive and transmit lower case characters.

# INSTALLATION

- 1. Install 24-pin socket at location R3 on the logic board.
- 2. Install Lower Case Character Generator in the scoket at location R3.
- 3. Set Switch S5-2 to the ON position to enable this option.

4. If negative characters are desired with this option, set switch S5-6 to the OFF position.

- 1. Try typing each of the lower case characters.
- 2. If lower case is not displaying on the screen, re-check the switch settings on the terminal to be sure that the lower case option is enabled.
- 3. Check to be sure that the lighted UC key is off, since this key will disable the option when lit.
- 4. If lower case characters still do not appear, re-check the installation of the character generator to see that pin 1 is plugged into pin 1 on the logic board.

The ADM-1A standard display contains storage for 12 80-character lines. Option 24 expands the display memory of the ADM-1A to 24 80-character lines or maximum storage of 1920 characters.

# INSTALLATION

1. Install the eight RAMs (Part # 128348-4102) on the logic board in locations: R7, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12, R7/8, R8/9, R10/11. 2. Set switch S5-5 to the OFF position to enable this option.

- 1. Write data on the screen about ten lines.
- 2. If the option was installed incorrectly, every other line will be unintelligible. If this is the case, re-check the positioning of the RAMs.
- 3. If there are only twelve lines of data, re-check the switch settings to be sure that the 24-line option is enabled.

# OPTION 25 RECEIVE BIT 8 CONTROL

#### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

•

The installation of this option allows the ADM-1A to receive the 8th bit (Protect Bit) from the computer and write it into memory. This is described as Condition A.

In Condition B (Standard) the ADM-1A is unable to sense the protect bit.

#### INSTALLATION

This no cost option may be ordered with the ADM-1A terminal or may be installed at a later date.

To modify the ADM-1A to incorporate this feature, cut an etch to E7-2 and install a jumper from E7-2 to E7-7. (See Schematic sheet 13.)

#### SWITCH SETTINGS

Switch A4-2 must be in the OFF position to enable this option.

The ADM-1A when equipped with Edit Package #1 can perform the following operations:

**Character Insert (ESC Q).** Causes the cursor and all characters to the right of the cursor to be shifted one position to the right. The cursor remains in the blank space created by the operation. The next character typed is inserted at the cursor position.

**Character Delete (ESC W).** Causes the character under the cursor to be deleted. All characters to the right of the cursor position on the line shift to the left to fill the space left by the deletion. A space is written in the last position on the line.

Line Insert (ESC E). Creates unprotected spaces on the line on which the cursor is positioned. All lines shift down and data on the last line of the screen is lost. The cursor remains on the blank line. This feature is inoperative in the Protect Mode.

Line Delete (ESC R). Deletes the entire line on which the cursor is positioned. All lines below the

cursor move up one line. This feature is inoperative in the Protect Mode.

Erase Page (ESC Y). Clears the unprotected data on the display from the cursor position to the end of the page.

#### ADDITIONAL FEATURES

Other features available on the ADM-1A with the Edit Package #1 installed include:

Back Tab (ESC I). In the Protect Mode causes the cursor to move backwards to the first character position of the nearest unprotected field. If the cursor is already in the first position, it backspaces to the first position of the previous unprotected field.

Send Partial Page (ESC S). In the Block Mode, causes an ASCII FS code to be stored in the display memory. The cursor backspaces until a previously stored FS code is encountered, then advances to the first unprotected position of the next line, transmitting all unprotected characters through the next FS code. The last character position is followed by a CR code.

#### INSTALLATION

- 1. If required, install Part #129301-21 Keytop set on the appropriate keys.
- 2. Install ROMs, when needed, at the proper locations depending on the configuration of the units and the other options installed.

#### Unbuffered Models

- 1. Install Part #129313-01 (if not present) at location P12 on the logic board.
- 2. Install Part #129314-01 at location R12 on the logic board.
- 3. If the terminal is equipped with a printer, check to be sure Part #129314-02 is installed at location R13.

#### **Buffered Models Without Polling**

- 1. Check to be sure that Part #129313-05 is installed at location P12.
- 2. Install Part #129314-03 at location R12 on the logic board.

#### **Buffered Models With Polling**

- 1. Check the logic board to be sure that Part #'s 129313-02 and 129313-03 are installed at locations P12 and P13.
- 2. Install Part #129313-04 at location P14. This will activate both the edit and Printer options.
- 3. Set the switch at S4 3 to the OFF position if the terminal is equipped with a Printer or polling option.
- 4. If the terminal is equipped with neither a printer or Polling, Switch S4 3 should be ON.

- 1. Check to be sure that all switches are set correctly.
- 2. Try all edit functions from the keyboard. (Consult Operator's Handbook).
- 3. If switch settings are correct and the edit functions do not work, the ROM may be defective.

#### OPTION 51 SERIAL PRINTER INTERFACE OPTION

#### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The printer interface option allows the ADM-1A to control a serial printer which is compatible with EIA RS-232 standards.

The interface will permit operation of the printer at any one of the transmission baud rates available for the ADM-1A.

The interface connector J3 on the ADM provides the following signals to/from the printer:

Pin	1	Ground
	3	Serial Data
	6	ADM Ready
	7	Common
	8	ADM Ready
	20	Printer Ready

The ADM-1A has provision for sending data to the printer in two modes: (1) page format and (2) free form.

- (1) Page format: (ESC P)
  - a. The control character GS is written at the cursor position.
  - b. The cursor is moved to the HOME position.
  - c. The code sequence CR LF NULL is sent to the printer followed by the data on the screen.
  - d. NULL characters and trailing spaces are not sent.

At the end of each line, the CR LF NULL sequence is repeated before moving on to the next line. Upon reaching the STOP code, the operation is terminated, a final CR LF NULL is sent, and the STOP code is overwritten with a space.

If a STOP code is present in the text area, the printing will cease at that point.

While printing in this mode, the flow of data from ADM-1A may be controlled by the printer or by circuitry internal to the ADM-1A in the following ways:

1. INTERNAL – NO DELAY Data flow is continuous without delay between characters or rows.

- 2. INTERNAL DELAY
- 3. EXTERNAL PRINTER READY The ADM-1A monitors the state of the printer READY line (pin 20 of J3) to determine the "availability" of the printer to accept data. This arrangement is used with "buffered" printers which accept a full line of data before initiating the print operation.

These control configurations are established by jumper straps soldered on the ADM pc board as factory options and must be properly determined prior to preparation of the DTO form to assure that the proper configuration is shipped.

CONTROL TYPE	PRINTER TYPE
	(typical)
1.	Extel 150 baud
2.	G.E. Terminet
3.	Centronics

(2) Free Form format:

Envoked by ESC L (ADM-1A)

Printing begins at the location of the cursor and stops at an EM code. This mode does not insert line control characters (CR LF, etc.) into the data stream and does not provide any internal time delays. The data stream is continous, although the printer READY control operation as described above can be used to control operation as described above can be used to control the transfer of data. If the printer goes NOT READY, upon receipt of a control character (CR LF, etc.), that character should be followed by one or two RUB-OUT characters to assure that no data will be lost.

In order to write control characters on the terminal screen, the system or operator should place the terminal in the free form or unformat mode (ESC U) prior to sending the text containing control characters that are to be written on the screen.

In free form print mode, nulls on the screen are NOT sent to the printer, and trailing spaces are NOT suppressed.

#### INSTALLATION

- 1. If no socket is present at location E/F5, install socket for UART at that location.
- 2. Install UART (Part #128348-1602) in the socket located at E/F5 on the logic board.
- 3. Install Part #128348-123 at location B11 on the logic board.
- 4. Install Part #128348-1488 at location A9 on the logic board.
- 5. Install Part #128348-1489 (Two) at locations A10 and A11 on the logic board.
- 6. Install 6-position switch (Part #435641) at location A12 so that pin 1 is toward the printer port connector and away from the outer board.
- 7. Install connector (Part #206584-1) in J3 at location A11/12 on the logic board, using the two jack sockets provided.
- 8. Install the  $100\mu$ fd capacitor (Part #128349 -107) at location B11/12 on the logic board.
- 9. Install diode (Part #IN914) at location B11 on the logic board.
- 10. Install the 5.1K resistor (Part #128533-512) at location B11/12 on the logic board.
- 11. Install the 20K resistor (Part #128533-203) at location B11/12 on the logic board.
- 12. Install CTS switch (Part #CTS235-1) at location B1 with pin 1 toward the outer board.
- 13. Install ROMs, when needed, at the proper locations depending on the configuration of the unit and the other options installed.

## **Unbuffered Models**

- 1. Check the logic board to be sure that Part #129313-01 is present at location P12 on the logic board.
- 2. Install Part #129314-02 at location R12/ 13.
- 3. If the terminal is equipped with the Edit Package (Option 50) check to be sure that Part #129314-01 is installed at location R12.

#### **Buffered Models Without Polling**

- 1. Check to be sure that Part #129313-05 is installed at location P12.
- 2. Install Part #129314-04 at location R12/13 on the logic board.

# **Buffered Models With Polling**

- 1. Check to be sure that Part #'s 129313-02 and 129313-03 are present at locations P12 and P13.
- 2. Install Part #129313-04 at location P14. (Note: If the unit is equipped with the (Note: If the unit is equipped with the Edit Package, this ROM may already be installed).
- 16. Set Switches S2 and S4 as required to conform to the configuration of the printer.
- 17. Set Switch S3 as shown below:

1	ON - RTS on Pin 6
2	ON - RTS on Pin 8
3	ON - RTS 1 to CTS1
4	ON - Printer Delay
5	ON - Busy OFF - Ready
6	ON - J3 Pin 20 Active

- 1. Check all switch settings to be sure that they conform to that of the printer.
- 2. Check to be sure that the proper cable and auxiliary jack are being used.
- 3. Connect the terminal to the printer.
- 4. Type some characters on the screen.
- 5. Type ESC/P. The printer should be working.
- 6. For further test operations, check the Option brochure.
# OPTION 52 SPECIAL CHARACTER SET

### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The Special Character Set Option available on the ADM-1A allows the user to select between a wide variety of foreign language and technical characters not traditionally available on a CRT display terminal. This option allows for the versatility of accessing up to 192 displayable characters. The character set selected is determined by the requirements of the individual user.

### FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

Through the addition of a three-position switch and a mask programmable ROM or an auxiliary board, the Extended ADM-1A Keyboard allows the user to select between lower case and any other 64character set, as well as providing standard upper case, by setting the position of the switch installed with this option, on the upper left of the keyboard.

When the switch is in the ON position, the Special Character Set is enabled. When the switch is in the OFF position, Lower Case is enabled. Both optional character sets are disabled when the lighted UC key is ON, enabling only the Upper Case character set.



### INSTALLATION

- 1. Add character set and character generator determined by customer requirements.
- 2. Install switch on keyboard. (Refer to Drawing 128591 Option 53.)
- 3. Replace 200r with 150r.

# OPTION 53 EXTENDED KEYBOARD

# **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The 81-key solid-state keyboard on the ADM-1A video display terminal incorporates optional features which are not available on the ADM-1A standard keyboard.

- A numeric pad (with period, comma, plus and minus) for rapid entry of numeric data.
- Lower case ASCII characters, expanding the displayable character set from 64 to 128 (includes upper and lower case, punctuation and control.)
- The UC (upper case) key to lock the keyboard into upper case letters.

# **SPECIFICATIONS**

UL Approved. TTL compatible. Output Levels: Bounce-Free Logic '1' 2.4V at .10 ma Logic '0' .6V at -10 ma Two-Key Rollover Repeat Function: Occurs when a key is depressed longer than 500-0 +200 ms Dimensions: 14.6L x 6.0W x 1.12H

### OPTIONS AVAILABLE WITH THE EXTENDED KEYBOARD

- Lower Case (Switch selectable)
- Edit Option
- Special Character Set
- Send/ESC/ALT Option

# INSTALLATION

The ADM-1A Extended Keyboard should be ordered with the terminal.

NOTE: When plugging keyboard connector into socket, (16-pin keyboard) connector should be placed so that Pin 1 on socket and connector match up. This will leave 2 pin sockets in front.



# OPTION 60 NUMERIC KEYPAD

# **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The ADM-1A Numeric Keypad accessory is designed for fast, efficient entry of numeric data; faster than the standard keyboard because the ten numeric keys (0-9) and decimal point (period) are arranged in the familiar circular pattern. A Return key permits easy one-hand entry of multiple line tabular information.

Functionally, the auxiliary keypad parallels the standard alphanumeric keyboard, and is unaffected by the keyboard shift function. A three foot interface cable permits keypad positioning on either side of the ADM-1A terminal for most convenient operation.

Installation of the Numeric Keypad accessory may be performed at the factory or in the field by qualified ADM-1A service personnel.

### SPECIFICATIONS

Dimensions -3" high, 5" wide,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " deep

Weight -1 pound, 5 ounces

Key Pattern – 12 keys (numeric 0-9, decimal point, RETURN) arranged in calculator type pattern

Interface – 3-foot flat ribbon cable mates with DIP socket on standard ADM-1A keyboard

# key pattern



# OPTION 61 129316-1 CABLE

### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

This is a special conductive cable which is used to connect a Direct-Connect box to the terminal via the modem jack.

It is available in lengths from 10' to 50', and is supplied with Direct-Connect Box Pin designations are as follows:

Pin	Function
1	Frame Ground
2	Transmit Data

7

- 3 Receive Data
- 4 Request to Send
- 5 Clear to Send
- 6 Data Set Ready
- 7 Signal Ground
- 8 Carrier Detect
- \*9 + 20V CL or DC1 Box Supply
- 11 Secondary transmit data
- 12 Secondary receive data
- \*14 20V supply to DC1 Box
- 17 CL Transmitter
- 20 Data Terminal Ready
- 23 CL Receiver

áp -	Q1	Y /	PFG	0			PAR	TS LIS	57			
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#### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

This Edit Option allows the operator to perform various operations not possible with the standard unit.

This option may be installed on any ADM-1A equipped with the Extended keyboard. It may be ordered to function with Edit Package #1 or separately.

#### FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

This option allows the Function Key to operate like the ESC Key on the standard terminal. Additional function commands are added: Clear to Protected spaces (ESC J); Clear to unprotected nulls (ESC K); Set Copyprint (ESC F); Reset Copyprint (ESC G). All function commands can be initiated from the computer using the ESC sequence or from the keyboard using the Function Key.

The CTRL Key, when used with any of the characters in Columns 1 and 2 of the Displayable Character Set transmits a 3-character sequence to the computer: SOH/Character/CR.

When the ADM-1A is operating in the Block Mode, this option causes an FS code to be automatically transmitted at the beginning of each protected field and a GS at the end of a line.

### COPYPRINT

With this option installed on the ADM-1A, the Copyprint feature operates like an extension port, but has the added advantage of being controlled by the keyboard or computer.

When an ESC F is transmitted from the computer,  $\cdot$  or a FUNC/F is received from the keyboard, the printer will begin to copy all received data until such time as an ESC G (or FUNC/G) is set, terminating this operation.

#### **INSTALLATION**

This option should be ordered with the terminal and factory installed.

# 8.1 DRYING:

POLANE T®, catalyzed with POLANE® Catalyst V66 V 27, air-dries to touch and handle in 30-60 minutes, and can be force dried for 30 minutes at  $180^{\circ}-200^{\circ}$  F. POLANE T® catalyzed with POLANE® Catalyst V66 V 29 air dries to touch and handle in 2-4 hours and can be force dried in 30 minutes at  $200^{\circ}-250^{\circ}$  F.

# 8.2 POT LIFE:

**POLANE T**<sup>®</sup> is a two-component system — but this does not affect its production versatility. Finish coats have an 8 hr. working pot life after catalyzation. If it's necessary to "carry" catalyzed material over a week-end, simply add 80% uncatalyzed material to the mixture to extend pot life. On Monday, the required amount of catalyst is added.

# 8.3 PRECAUTIONS:

Do not spray hot. Heat will shorten pot life.

Do not pump from drums into circulating systems. Friction heat developed by pumps and circulation will shorten pot life.

Do not dip.

Do not flo-coat.

The catalyzing ratios as outlined have been established to provide optimum hardness, flexibility and chemical and solvent resistance. Slight over or under catalyzation will not seriously affect performance.

Excessive over catalyzation will result in increased hardness with marked brittleness and less flexibility. The gloss will also be increased. In the case of the spray fillers and glazing fillers, sanding will become more difficult.

Excessive under catalyzation will produce insufficient hardness, poor adhesion and poor chemical and solvent resistance.

POLANE T<sup>®</sup> should be applied only in wellventilated areas. Wearing of a chemical cartridge respirator is recommended.

# 8.4 CHARACTERISTICS:

The tests below were conducted on standard POLANE T<sup>®</sup> quality. Test surface — Panels of

Parker Bonderite 1000 with 1 to 1.2 mil dry film thickness of POLANE T<sup>®</sup>.

All tests conducted after fourteen days air curing period.

- 1. 5% salt spray 500 hours, plus. Excellent
- 2. 100% relative humidity 500 hours. No effect.
- 3. Water immersion fresh, salt, distilled 100 hours, plus. No effect.
- 4. Lacquer thinner, acetone, gasoline, Xylol resistance. 20 rubs with saturated cloth.
- 5. Excellent resistance to lubricating oils, coolants and phosphate ester hydraulic fluids.
- 6. 24 hours boiling water. Excellent.
- 7. Cold check: 16 cycles; 24 hours, 100% humidity; 24 hours, -10°F; 24 hours -72°F. excellent.
- 8. Pencil hardness H to 2H.
- 9. Flexibility  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch conical mandrel. No effect.
- 10. Excellent abrasion resistance. Taber abrasion
   CS17 wheel, 1000 gm. load: 2,500 revolutions/1 mil removal; 0.090 gm. loss/1,000 cycles.

Gloss — textured finish gloss range  $10^{\circ}$ - $30^{\circ}$ , measured on  $60^{\circ}$  photovoltmeter. Higher ranges are available.

# 8.5 APPLICATION CATALYZATION:

POLANE T<sup>®</sup> is a two-component finish, and must be catalyzed 6 parts base materials to 1 part POLANE<sup>®</sup> Catalyst V66 V 27 or V66 V 29. This mixture is then split into two batches — one for the smooth and one for the spatter coat that is necessary to obtain the textured effect.

Prior to application, the smooth base coat should then be reduced three parts catalyzed material to one part POLANE<sup>®</sup> Reducer R7 K 69.

The spatter coat is not reduced.

POLANE® Catalyst V66 V 27 is recommended for interior use. POLANE® Catalyst V66 V 29 is recommended for exterior use. The use of POLANE® Catalyst V66 V 27 on an exterior exposure would lead to premature chalking or loss of gloss. The POLANE® Catalyst V66 V 29 produces a more chalk resistant coating with excellent gloss retention. POLANE® Catalyst V66 V 29 does however increase the cure time requirement.

### 8.6 **REDUCTION**:

POLANE T<sup>®</sup> Reducer R7 K 69 is a medium to fast evaporating solvent recommended for reducing catalyzed POLANE T<sup>®</sup> first smooth coat to spraying viscosity.

For more specific information on the catalyzation and reduction of POLANE T<sup>®</sup> materials, follow instructions on the direction label or request a detailed data sheet on the particular POLANE T<sup>®</sup> material in question.

# 8.7 SPRAYING:

POLANE T<sup>®</sup> Base coat can be applied with standard pressure or suction feed spray equipment. The texture coat must use pressure equipment.

### Polane T<sup>®</sup> First (Base) Coat

- Pressure feed Use De Vilbiss MBC gun with E tip and needle and No. 765 air cap. 5-8 p.s.i. fluid pressure. 40-45 p.s.i. atomizing pressure.
- Suction feed Use De Vilbiss MBC gun with E tip and needle and No. 30 air can. 40-50 p.s.i. atomizing pressure.

The smooth first coat should be sprayed to approximately 1 mil dry. Allow 5 minutes to flash-off before application of the spatter coat.

# Polane T<sup>®</sup> — Second Texture Coat

Use De Vilbiss MBC gun with E tip and needle and No. 70 air cap of Binks No. 19 gun with 66-66PD nozzle combination. 15 p.s.i. fluid pressure. 15-20 p.s.i. atomizing pressure.

For application by Ransburg, DeVilbiss or Nordson electronstatic hand guns, the solvent balance can generally be adjusted to the proper polarity using R7 K 69 reducer to produce satisfactory wrap of base coat.

These adjustments will vary with the particular POLANE T<sup>®</sup> material involved, and specific recommendations should be requested from the laboratory before conducting trial runs or tests.

In regard to the texture coat, the texture may be varied by balancing the atomizing against the fluid pressure until the desired size is obtained. The lower the atomizing pressure, the larger the pattern. The flatness of the pattern can be set by adjusting the viscosity of the spatter coat. The lower the viscosity, the flatter the texture. Recommendations above indicate no reduction for the spatter coat to obtain an acceptable pattern; however, reduction may be necessary to obtain special effects. Once the variables — viscosity, atomizing and fluid pressure -- have been set, it is a simple matter to obtain a consistent texture on each part.

# SECTION 9 PARTS LIST

If it becomes necessary to order spare or renewal parts for the ADM-1A terminal from Lear Siegler/ Electronic Instrumentation Division, include the following:

- 1) Part Description
- 2) Part Number
- 3) ADM-1A Serial Number

Routine Parts Information and/or order placement should be sent to:

Lear Siegler, Inc. Electronic Instrumentation Division Data Products Customer Service 714 North Brookhurst Anaheim, California 92803

Emergency parts information and/or order placement may be made by telephoning:

Data Products Customer Service (714) 774-1010 ext. 371 or (800) 854-3805

# ADM-1A PARTS LIST

<u> </u>						·····
Ref.			Mfg. Part No.	Mfg.		
Des.	Description	LSI Part No.	MIL Type Des.	Code	Qty.	Note
1	Board Assy, Std w/Printer	129338-21			1	
2	IC	128348-S00			1	
3	IC	128348-S157			8	
4	IC	128348-U			1	
5	IC	128348-11			2	
6	IC	128348-112			1	
7	IC	128348-113			6	
8	IC	128348-123			2	
9	IC	128348-125			13	
10	IC	128348-1488			3	
11	IC	128348-1489			4	
12	IC	128348-1502			1	
13	IC	128348-151			4	
14	1C	128348-154			2	
15	IC	128348-1602			5	
16	IC	128348-161			11	
17	IC	128348-166			1	
18	IC	128348-173			5	
19	IC	128348-175			13	
20	IC	128348-193			5	
21	IC	128348-2			6	
22	IC	128348-21			1	
23	IC	128348-2513			1	
24	IC	128348-27			4	
25	IC	128348-32			6	
26	IC	128348-33571			2	
20	IC	128348-38			1	
28	IC	128348-4102			16	
20		128348-42			5	
30		128348-6			1	
31	IC	128348-74			10	
32		128348-7812			1	
33		128348-7912			1	
34		128348-8			6	
35		128348-8554			1	
36	IC	128348-85			6	
37		128348-86			4	
38		128348-93			6	
39	Сар	128349-506			1	
40	Сар Сар, СМ 15-101	128518-101			1	
40	Cap 2.2 UF	128518-225			2	
41	Resistor	128555-102			2 3	
42	Resistor	128555-102			1	
43	Resistor	128555-121			1	
44	Resistor	128533-151			1	
45	Resistor	128533-185			1	
40	Resistor	128533-200			1	
47	Resistor	128533-201			1	
40	Resistor	128533-203	4		1	
50 <sup>49</sup>	Resistor	128533-203			1	
50	Resistor	128533-271			2	
51		120000-271			۷	

# ADM-1A PARTS LIST (Continued)

Ref. Des.	Description	LSI Part No.	Mfg. Part No. MIL Type Des.	Mfg. Code	Qty.	Note
52	Resistor	128533-393			1	
53	Resistor	128533-472			2	
54	Resistor	128533-512			1	
55	Resistor	128533-621			2	
56	Resistor	128533-913			3	
57	IC	128578-0			9	
58		128578-10			4	
59		128578-20			3	
60		128578-30			3	
61		128578-4			8	
62	Heat Sink	128593-3			1	
63	Plate, Closure	129305-19			1	
64	ROM	129315-2			1	
65	ROM	129315-3			1	
66	ROM	129315-4			1	
67	ROM	129315-5			1	
68	ROM	129314-5			1	
69	ROM	129314-4			1	
70	Сар	129529-104			22	ĺ
71	Сар	129529-108			2	
72	ROM	129351-6			1	
73	Board, PC	129558-7			1	
74	Cap, TE1059.5	129549-107			1	
75	Cap	129469-106			16	
76	Resistor, EB9115	129471-911			2	
77	Resistor	129472-151			1	
78	Screw, Jack	129475-5			5	
79	Network, Resistor	129476-472			8	
80	Resistor, Network	129476-512			1	
81	Pot, 100K YQ8383	801001			1	
82	Pot, 500 YQ8384	801002			1	
83	Socket CA14S10SD	802001			10	
84	Socket CA16S10SD	802002			2	
85	Socket, CA-18S-10SD	802003			1	
86	Socket CA24S10SD	802006			8	
87	Socket CA28S10SD	802007			1	
88	Socket CA40S10SD	802008			2	
89	Switch, MSS4350	804002			2	
90	Switch, 435640-3	804005			2	
91	Switch, 435640-1	804007			1	
92	Switch, CTS-235-1	804008			3	
93	Switch, 435640-7	804010			2	
94	Switch, 435668-7	804014			1	
95	Switch, MSS-4200R	804015			1	
96	Rectifier, Bridge W005M	808002			1	
97	Diode, IN 914	808003			7	
98	Diode, IN 4001	808004			1	
99	Diode, IN 5231B	808006			1	
100	Contact, 02-09-1133	809005			2	
101	Contact, 02-09-2133	809006			13	

# ADM-1A PARTS LIST (Continued)

Ref. Des.	Description	LSI Part No.	Mfg. Part No. MIL Type Des.	Mfg. Code	Qty.	Note
102	Connector, 09-18-5061	809010				
103	Connector, 09-18-5094	809011				
104	Connector, 50107-1	809014			As req.	
105	Connector, 206584-1	809017			2	
106	Transistor, 2N3904	810001			2	
107	Transistor, 2N5550	810004			2	
108	Crystal, 800A-11.340 MHZ	811005			1	
109	Cover, 435238-5	815002			1	
110	Isolator, Optical MCI-2	819001			1	
111	Screw, 4-40X5/16 SL, BH, BRS,					
	NI-P	821419			1	
112	Screw, 6-32X1/4 SL, BH, BRS,					
	NI-P	821618			1	
113	Nut, 4-40 8003	822402			1	
114	Washer, 4 MW 401M	823401			1	
115	Washer, 4 Flat	823404			1	
116	Rivet, R3479X3/16	824006			2	
117	Rivet, R3479X1/4	824010			4	
118	Insulator, Mylar, 43-77-2	839001			1	
119	Insulator, 97405 or 4X1/32	839003			1	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	ADM-1A Final Assy, 129338 Board Wire Assy Wire Assy Wire Assy Wire Assy Wire Assy Wire Assy Cap Plate, Hinge Keyboard Monitor, P4 Etch Housing, ADM1 Extended Keyboard Bracket, Fan Stiffener Plate, Top Base, Chassis Brkt, Keyboard Plate, Ident Rev. A Regulator Transformer Cable Assy Cable Nameplate Nameplate Nameplate	129300-7 128565-50 128565-5 128565-6 128565-7 128565-9 128587-10 128595-30 129301-110 129302-20 129302-20 129305-130 129305-150 129305-50 129336-50 129336-50 129336-70			$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ $	
25					1	
	1					

Ref. Des.	Description	LSI Part No.	Mfg. Part No. MIL Type Des.	Mfg. Code	Qty.	Note
26	Nameplate	129336-9			1	
27	Board Assy, Std w/o Printer	129338-11			1	
28	Board Assy, Std w/Printer	129338-21			1	
29	Logo	129362			1	
30	Nameplate	129365-3			1	
31	Nameplate	129365-5			1	
32	Cord, Power 115VAC	129455-3			1	
33	Switch, TA101-TWB	804003			1	
34	Cable, Ribbon, 5142-024	812001			1	
35	Guard, Finger, 6-182-033	815001			1	
36	Gasket, 3/16X3/4X5'	819002			1	
37	Nut, Press 6-32-2	822602			21	
38	Nut, F19716-06	822605			1	
39	Nut, SS032-2	822606			5	
40	Circuit Breaker, 81504.5	836001			1	
41	Block, 912-2-K179-K475-K474	837001			1	
42	Fan 3-15-2470	838002			1	

# ADM-1A PARTS LIST (Continued)

# **APPENDIX A: ADM-1A MONITOR**

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The display monitor employed in the ADM-1A is a solid state unit for use in industrial and commercial installations.

The monitor features printed circuit board construction for reliability and uniformity. All circuits are transistorized. The synchronization circuits have been designed to accept separate vertical and horizontal drive signals, allowing for interface with industrial or simple sync sources. This feature simplifies the user's sync processing and mixing, allowing the unit to operate without composite syncs. The electronic packaging has been miniaturized for compatibility with small volume requirements.

### Video Amplifier

The video amplifier consists of Q101 and its associated circuitry. The incoming video signal is applied to the monitor through the contrast control on logic board 129338 and R109 to the base of transistor Q101.

Transistor Q101 and its components comprise the video output driver with a gain of 17. Q101, operating as a Class B amplifier, remains OFF until a DC-coupled, positive signal arrives at its base and turns on the transistor. R111 adds series feedback which makes the terminal-to-terminal voltage gain relatively independent of transistor variations, as well as stabilizing the device against voltage and current changes caused by ambient temperature changes.

The negative signal at the collector of Q101 is DC-coupled to the cathode, resulting in a maximum available contrast ratio.

The brightness of the screen is determined by the negative potential at the grid and is varied by the brightness control located on the logic board 129338.

# Vertical Deflection

Transistor Q102 is a programmable unijunction transistor. Together with its external circuitry, it forms a relaxation oscillator operating at a vertical rate of 60 (vert frequency) cycles. Resistor R115, variable resistor R116 and capacitors C105 and C106 form an RC network providing proper timing. When power is applied, C105 and C106 charge exponentially through the junction of R116 and R115 until voltage at the junction of R116 and C105 equals the anode 'A' firing voltage. At this time, one of the unijunctions diodes between anode and anode gage G becomes forward biased. This feature programs the firing of Q102 and prevents the unijunction from controlling the parameter.

The vertical oscillator is synchronized externally to the verticial interval from the vertical drive pulse at R113. At the time of the vertical interval, an external negative pulse is applied through R113, C104 and C101 to gate Q102, causing the firing level of the unijunction to decrease. (See Schematic TV 9-12).

The sawtooth voltage at anode Q102 is directly coupled with the base of Q103. Q103 is a driver amplifier which has two transistors connected as a Darlington Pair. Their input and output leads exit as a three terminal device. This device exhibits a high input impedance to Q102 and thereby maintains impedance isolation between Q102 and Q104.

C105 and C106 modify the output waveform to compensate for the sensitivity of the unijunction oscillator. The sawtooth waveform output at Q103 is coupled through the vertical parabola (P122). The parabolic waveform is then added to the oscillator's waveform, changing its slope. The slope change rate is determined by the position of the variable resistor (R121) linearity adjustment.

Q103 supplies current through R123 and R124 to vertical output transistor, Q104. Height control (R124) varies the amplitude of the sawtooth voltage present at the base of Q104, varying the size of the vertical raster.

The vertical output (Q104) uses a power-type transistor which operates as a class A amplifier. No output transformer is necessary since the output impedance of the transistor permits an impedance match with the yoke.

C107 is a DC-blocking capacitor, allowing only AC voltage to produce yoke current. L1 is relatively high impedance when compared to yoke inductance. During retrace time, a large positive pulse is produced by L1 which reverses the current through the yoke and moves the beam from the bottom of the screen to the top.

Resistor R126 prevents oscillations by providing damping across the vertical deflection coils.

### HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION

A driver stage (Q105 and T101) is used to obtain a signal appropriate for driving the horizontal output transistor (Q106).

A positive pulse is coupled through R127 through the base of Q105. The amplitude and duty cycle of this waveform must be as indicated in the electrical specifications (figure A-1) for proper circuit operation.

The driver stage is cut off and driven by the base signal. The output signal appears as a rectangular waveform. It is transformer coupled to the base of the horizontal output stage. The polarity of the voltage at the driver transformer is set up so that Q106 is cut off when Q105 conducts and vice versa.

During conduction of the dirver transistor, energy is stored in the coupling transformer. The voltage at the secondary is then positive and keeps Q106 cut off. As soon as the primary current of T101 is interrupted due to the base signal driving Q105 into cut off, the secondary voltage changes polarity. Q106 starts conducting, and its base current flows. This gradually decreases at a rate determined by the transformer inductance and circuit resistance.

The Horizontal Output Stage has five main functions:

- To supply the yoke with correct horizontal scanning currents.
- To develop a "C" VDC supply voltage for use with the CRT.
- To develop a + VDC supply voltage for the video output stage.
- To develop a + VDC supply voltage for the CRT bias.

Q106 acts as a switch which is controlled by a rectangular waveform on the base. When Q106 is turned on, the supply voltage plus the charge on C113 causes yoke current to increase in a linear manner and moves the beam from the near center to the right side of the screen. At this time, the transistor is turned off by a positive voltage on its

base which causes the output circuit to oscillate. A high reactive voltage in the form of a negative half circle pulse is developed by the yoke's inductance and the primary of T2. The peak magnetic energy which was stored in the yoke during scan time is then transferred to C109 and the yoke's distributed capacity. During this cycle, the beam is returned to the center of the screen.

The distributed capacity now discharges into the yoke and induces a current in a direction opposite the current in the previous part of the cycle. The magnetic field thus created moves the scanning beam to the left of the screen.

After slightly more than a half a cycle, the voltage across C109 biases the damper diode CR103 into conduction and prevents the flyback pulse from oscillating. The magnetic energy that was stored in the yoke from the discharge of distributed capacity is released to provide sweep for the first half scan and to charge C113 through the rectifying action of the damper diode. The beam is then at the center of the screen. This cycle will be repeated when the base voltage of C106 again becomes negative.

C113 blocks DC currents through the yoke causing the "S" shaping of the current waveform. "S" shaping compensates for stretching at the left and right sides of the picture tube caused by the fact that the curvature of the CRT face and the deflected beam do not describe the same arc.

L101 is an adjustable width control. It is placed in series with the horizontal deflection coils. The variable inductive reactance allows a greater or lesser amount of deflection current to flow through the horizontal yoke, varying the width of the horizontal scan.

The negative flyback pulse developed during horizontal retrace time is rectified by CR104 and filtered by CR110. This produces -160 VDC which is coupled through the brightness control to the cathode of the CRT.

This pulse is transformer coupled to the secondary of transformer T2 where it is rectified by CR2, CR106 and CR105 to produce rectified voltages of approximately 12 kV (9 and 12 inches) or 9 kV (5 inches), "C" VDC and "B" VDC respectively. 12 kV or 9 kV is the anode voltage for the CRT. "C" VDC serves as the source voltage for grids 2 and 4 (focus grid) of the CRT. The "B" VDC potential is the supply voltage for the video output amplifier Q101.

# MONITOR ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

	Video	Vertical Drive Signal	Horizontal Drive Signal
Input Connector	(Necessary Accessory Printed circuit board o Amphenol No. 225-21	ard edge connector – Vik	ing No. 2VK10S/1-2 or
Pulse Rate or Width	Pulse Width: 100 nsec or greater	Pulse Rate: 47 to 63 pulses/sec	Pulse Rate: 15,000 to 16,500 pulses/sec
Amplitude	Low = Zero $\begin{array}{c} +0.4 \\ -0.0 \end{array}$ volt	S	
	High = $4 \pm 1.5$ volts		
Signal Rise and Fall Times (10% to 90% amplitude)	Less than 20 nsec	Less than 100 nsec	Less than 50 nsec
Input Signal Format			L

# FIGURE A-1. INPUT DATA SPECIFICATIONS

# DATA DISPLAY SPECIFICATIONS

# Input Impedance

		Minimum Shunt Resistance	Maximum Shunt Capacitance
(a)	Video Input:	3.3 k ohms	40 pF
(b)	Vertical Drive Input:	3.3 k ohms	40 pF
(c)	Horizontal Drive Input:	470 ohms	40 pF
Video Ar	nplifier		
(a)	Bandwidth:	12 MHz (-3 dB)	
(b)	Rise and Fall Times	Less than 35 nsec	
	(10% to 90% amplitude):	(linear mode)	
(c)	Storage Time:	15 nsec, maximur	n (linear mode)
Retrace a	nd Delay Times		
(a)	Vertical:	900 $\mu$ sec retrace,	maximum
(b)	Horizontal:	7 $\mu$ sec retrace plu	s 4 μsec delay, maximum

# CATHODE RAY TUBE DISPLAY SPECIFICATIONS

Nominal Diagonal		*Resolution	(TV Lines)
Measurement (inches)	Phosphor	Center	Corner
12	P4	900 at 40 fL	800 at 40 fL
12	P31	900 at 20 fL	800 at 20 fL

\* Resolution is measured in accordance with EIA RS-375 except Burst Modulation (or Depth of Modulation) is adjusted for 100 percent.

### **Geometric Distortion**

The perimeter of a full field of characters shall approach an ideal rectangle to within  $\pm 1.5\%$  of the rectangle height.

### **Power Requirements**

Input Connector	Receptacle, Molex No. 03-06- 1041 Supplied with Unit Mating Plug, Molex No. 03-06- 2041 – Necessary Accessory (Available)
Input Voltage	105 V to 130 V rms (120 V nominal); 50/60 Hz
Input Power	24W (Nominal)
Output Voltages	+15 V DC (short circuit protected) +12 kV DC; 12.6 V rms

### **ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS**

### Temperature (Chassis or Custom Unit)

Operating Range: 5°C to 55°C Ambient

Storage Range:  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $65^{\circ}$ C

### Humidity

5 to 80 percent (Noncondensing)

### Altitude

Operating Range: Up to 10,000 feet

### HUMAN FACTORS SPECIFICATIONS

### **X-Ray Radiation**

These units comply with DHEW Rules-42-CFR-Part 78

# CONTROLS

- Contrast, 500 ohm potential carbon composition ≥ 1/8 watt
- (2) Brightness, 100 kilohm potentiometer  $\ge 1/8$  Watt
  - Optional: The Brightness Control can be mounted on the printed circuit board as an internal setup control.

### **Internal Setup Controls**

- (1) Height
- (2) Vertical Linearity
- (3) Vertical Hold
- (4) Focus
- (5) Width
- (6) Low Voltage Adjust



FIGURE A-2. SYNCHRONIZATION AND BLANKING GENERATOR WAVEFORMS

# NOTES:

- 1. The leading edges of Drive and Blanking waveforms must start at time T<sub>1</sub>. Nominal Blanking Times should be observed.
- 2. H = time from start of one line to start of next line.
- 3. V = time from start of one field to start of next field.
- 4. Video pulse width should be equal to or greater than 100 nsec.

# MONITOR TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

#### Symptom

Check "A" bus Q106, Q105, CR2 1. Screen is dark CR 105, Q101 2. Loss of video Check horizontal drive waveform; check proper placement 3. Power consumption is too high of horizontal linearity sleeve; Q105, Q106 Q202, Q203, Q1 (Note: Low voltage supply will indicate 4. Low voltage bus incorrect (for units with a low voltage supply) low or "0" volts due to its current limiting action if a short is evident in the "A" volt line.

**Possible Remedy** 

The voltage waveforms are shown in Figure A-4. Refer to Appendix A for interconnecting cabling diagrams, circuit board component locations and monitor schematic.



NOTE:

F101 AND R108 ARE USED ONLY WHEN LOW VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY IS NOT SUPPLIED.

### FIGURE A-3. MONITOR CIRCUIT BOARD COMPONENTS LOCATION

#### MONITOR ADJUSTMENTS

When making internal adjustments to the CRT monitor, reference should be made to Schematic 35-163.

### SYNCHRONIZATION AND DRIVE SIGNALS

Apply horizontal and vertical drive signals to the horizontal and vertical drive terminals as indicated on the schematic. Adjust their levels to a nominal +4V peak-to-peak. The duty cycle of each signal must be adjusted as described above.

The Horizontal drive signal is required to initiate horizontal scan and high voltage and should be connected before applying power to the monitor.

### LOW VOLTAGE SUPPLY

Set the DC voltage resistor R208 as indicated on the schematic. This voltage can be monitored at the junction of R114 and R130.

#### BRIGHTNESS

Normally, the monitor will be used to display alphanumeric or other black and white information. Moreover, the usual visual polarity produces white characters on a black background.

The brightness control should be adjusted at a point where the white raster is extinguished.



# FIGURE A-4. VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS FOR MONITOR



# FIGURE A-5. MONITOR INTERCONNECTING CABLING DIAGRAM

The CRT will then be at its cut-off point, and a maximum contrast ratio can be obtained when the video signal is applied.

### **VIDEO CONTRAST**

Q101 is designed to operate linearly when a  $\pm 2.5$  V signal is applied to its base. The ADM-1A incorporates a 500 ohm external contrast control to maintain this level. This control should be adjusted for a typical signal level of 2.5 V peak-topeak when measured at the video input terminal of the printed circuit board edge connector. (Refer to Schematic)

In all cases, the output DC impedance of the video signal source must be 500 ohms or less.

### VERTICAL ADJUSTMENTS

There is a slight interaction among the vertical frequency, height and linearity controls. A change in the height of the picture may affect linearity.

- 1. Apply video and synchronization signals to the monitor.
- 2. Set the vertical frequency control, R116, near the mechanical center of its rotation.
- 3. Adjust the vertical height control, R124, for the desired height.
- 4. Adjust the vertical linearity control, R121, for the best vertical linearity.
- 5. Remove the vertical drive signal from the unit. Or, alternatively, use a short jumper lead and short the vertical drive input terminal of the printed circuit card edge connector to ground.
- 6. Readjust the vertical frequency control, R116, until the picture rolls up slowly.
- 7. Restore vertical drive to the monitor.
- 8. Recheck height and linearity.

### HORIZONTAL ADJUSTMENTS

Raster width is affected by a combination of the low voltage supply, width coil L101, and the hori-

zontal linearity sleeve located on the neck of the CRT beneath the yoke.

- 1. Apply video and synchronization signals to the monitor. Insert the horizontal linearity sleeve about 2/3 its length under the yoke. (If you received a monitor from the factory in which the placement of the linearity sleeve has been determined, mark the sleeve and reinsert it in the place indicated). If the linearity sleeve is inserted further than necessary, excessive power will be consumed and the horizontal output circuitry could be overstressed.
- 2. Adjust the horizontal width coil, L101, for the desired width.
- 3. Insert the linearity sleeve further under the yoke to obtain the best linearity. Although this adjustment will affect the raster width it should not be used solely for that purpose. The placement of the linearity sleeve should be optimized for the best linearity.
- 4. Readjust L101 for the proper width.
- 5. Observe final horizontal linearity and width and touch up either adjustment as needed.
- 6. To adjust Horizontal Linearity after yoke is placed correctly:
  - a) Loosen strap that holds CRT yoke in place.
  - b) Type H's across the CRT and along the left or right margin.
  - c) Adjust the nu-metal strip (not yoke) forward or back until the character on the left looks the same as that on the right.

No horizontal hold control is used in this monitor. The raster should be properly locked and centered when the horizontal drive signals are used as described above.

### FOCUS ADJUSTMENT

The focus control, R107, provides an adjustment for maintaining best overall display focus. However, because of the construction of the gun assembly in the CRT, this control does not have a large effect on focus.

# CENTERING

If the raster is not properly centered, it may be repositioned by rotating the ring magnets behind the deflection yoke.

# CHANGE NOTICE

The following change(s) will be incorporated into the piece(s) of equipment manufactured by BBRC/EDD described below.

This change would not affect form, fit, or function as it would be viewed as an improvement to the overall performance of the monitor.

PRODUCT AFFECTED: TV12

REASON FOR CHANGE: To provide better temperature stability

CHANGE	FROM	ТО
R123	150 ohm 1/2 watt 5% resistor	56 ohm 1/2 watt 5% resistor
R124	100 ohm var. res. 1/8 w.	250 ohm var. res. 1/8 w.
R125	3.3 ohm 2 w. 10% resistor	6.8 ohm 2 w. 5% resistor
R126	390 ohm 1/2 w. 5% resistor	680 ohm 1/2 w. 5% resistor

The ring magnets should not be used to offset the raster from its nominal center because it would degrade the resolution of the display. If the picture is tilted, rotate the entire yoke.



A-12

# **APPENDIX B: ADM-1A POWER SUPPLY**

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B-2

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**B-**3



**B-**4

QTY.	REFERENCE DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	VENDOR/PART NO.	DATAPOWER PART NO.
1	R9	RESISTOR, 100 Ω, 1/2W, 5%	CARBON COMP	13R0101
1	R14	RESISTOR, $75\Omega$ , $1/2W$ , 5%	CARBON COMP	13R0750
1	R11	RESISTOR, 470 Ω, 1/2W, 5%	CARBON COMP	13R0471
1	R7	RESISTOR, 750 $\Omega$ , 1/2W, 5%	CARBON COMP	13R0751
3	R1, 1D, 12	RESISTOR, 1K, 1/2W, 5%	CARBON COMP	13R0102
1	R5	RESISTOR, 4.7K, 1/2W, 5%	CARBON COMP	13R0472
1	R15	RESISTOR, 1.65K, 1/4W, 1%	RN60D	42R1651
1	R17	RESISTOR, 787 Ω, 1/4W, 1%	RN60D	42R7870
2	R2, 3	RESISTOR, $.1 \Omega$ , 3W, 10%	IRC PW-3	56R0109
1	R6	RESISTOR, 180 Ω, 1/2W, 5%	CARBON COMP (NOM.)	13R0181
3	R8, 13, 16	ΡΟΤ 500 Ω	CTS 115R501A	74R0501
1	R4	RESISTOR, 51 Ω, 112W, 5%	CARBON COMP	13R0510
1	C10	CAPACITOR, .001µf, 500V	MALLORY J6	15C0002
1	C9	CAPACITOR, .01µf, 100V	SPRAGUE 225P10391WD3	11C0001
2	C5, 6	CAPACITOR, .1µf, 100V	SPRAGUE 225P10491WD3	11C0002
1	C8	CAPACITOR, 1µf, 35V	ITT 4321216110	26C0002
1	C7	CAPACITOR, 10µf, 25V	SPRAGUE WH11D106G025A	35C0002
1	C11	CAPACITOR, 100µ, 25V	SPRAGUE WH11D1076025E	35C0004
2	C1, 2	CAPACITOR, 9000µf, 15V	STM 39CS15JL93	35C0023
1	C3	CAPACITOR, 1000µf, 16V	NIPPON CHEMI-CON CEO-4W	36C0002
1	Q4	TRANSISTOR	2N2905	14Q0001
1	Q5	TRANSISTOR	2N3906	12Q0001
1	Q3	TRANSISTOR	TIP29A	15Q0003

B-5

QTY.	REFERENCE DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	VENDOR/PART NO.	DATAPOWER PART NO.
2	Q1, 2	TRANSISTOR	TIP33	15Q0011
2	CR1, 6	DIODE	IN4002, ITT	13D0002
1	CR8	DIODE	IN751A	12D0003
4	CR2-5	DIODE	3A70, SOL	13D0001
1	CR7	SCR	2N 4441, MOT	14D0002
1	Z1	I.C. REGULATOR	DATAPOWER	60Q0001
1		TRANSISTOR PADS	T0-5 MCNABB 400003	00Q0003
2		SHORTING BAR	H.H. SMITH 878	00E0007
4		SPACER	USECO#1530-B-1/8	35H0016
3		1/32 WASHER	SEASTROM 5602-18-32	84H0002
3		SPADE-STANDOFF	AUTO SPLICE 7-815-31	41E0003
1		BRACKET - HEATSINK	DATAPOWER	15N0039
1		P.C. BOARD	DATAPOWER	D41P0002
	REF	TRANSFORMER	DATAPOWER	ITT0028

# **APPENDIX C: ADM-1A KEYBOARD**



C-2




C-4

## APPENDIX D: ADM-1A SCHEMATICS P.C. BOARD ASSEMBLY CIRCUIT BOARD

## **SCHEMATICS**

Attention: Due to the nature of the following material, various changes in the logic may occur from time to time. Thus, these materials may not always conform exactly to the specifications within.

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с		BREAK ENABLED UIPPIR CASE ONLY BLINKING CURSOR NO CLEAR TO PROTECT 24 EN 84 60 HZ	007 1 - TRUE 007 2 - TRUE 007 3 - TRUE 007 3 - TRUE 007 5 - TRUE 007 4 - TRUE	J3 PIN 6 OPEN J3 PIN 8 OPEN DISABLE INTRNL LOOPBY LONG PRINTER DELAY READY TRUE" SELECT	REC PRTY ERROR EVABLE 16		ENABLE ROE SENSE RECEIVE DATA NORMAL XMI1 NULL CODE BIT 8 = 1	OFF EVEN PARITY 8 BIT WORD 2 STOP NO JARITY	FUNCTION	c
+		BREAK DISABLED UPPER./LOWER CASE NON-BLINKING CURSO CLEAR TO PROTECT ENA 12 EN STD 50 HZ	OPT 1 = FALSE OPT 2 = FALSE OPT 3 = FALSE OPT 3 = FALSE OPT 4 = FALSE	J3 PIN & HAS RTS 1 J3 PIN & HAS RTS 1 J3 PIN 8 HAS RTS 1 EN8L INTRNL LOOP8K SHORT PRINTER DELAY BUSY TRUE" SELECT	ITS INHBT WITH CTS ITS INHBT WITH CTS VO RTS TRNOF DELAY VORMAL RTS ECONDARY CHNL DSBL		DISABLE RECV, DATA BLKD W/RTS DSABLE NUL CD XMIT BIT 8 = 0 BIT 8 = TSBB	ON ODD PARITY 7 BIT WORD 1 STOP PARITY PARITY		+
		+5 +5 +5 +5 +5 +5 +5 +5 +5 +5 +5 +5 +5 +	+5V +5V +5V +5V	OPEN OPEN OPEN +5V	+5V +5V +5V +5V +5V	O O PEEZZZ	ROE +5V C PEN OPEN	OPE Z OPE Z OPE Z	SIGNA	
				RTS 1 RTS 1 PTS 1 GND	G N D G N D G N D G N D				ζ	9339
B 		BREAK ENABLE LOWER CASE ENABLE CUESOR BLINK ENABLE CLEAR TO PROT 12/24 LINE BASIC 4/STD DISPLAY 50/60 ENABLE	OPTION B OPTION A OPTION D OPTION E	RTS OUT ON J3 PIN 6 RTS OUT ON J3 PIN 8 INTERNAL LOOP8K RTS 1 to CTS 1 PRINTER DELAY ENA BUSY-READY SELECT DOUTED FOR ON	RTS INHBT W/CTS (CLEAR TO SEND) RTS INHBT W/CF (CARRIER DETECT) RTS TURNOFF DELAY ENABLE RTS SELECT SECONDARY CHANNEL SELECT RECEIVE PARITY ERROR ENABLE	PTR UART	RECEIVE OVER RUN ERROR ENA (-13) LOCAL COPY SUPPRESS NULL CODE XMISSION XMIT & REC BIT CONTROL (SMITCH OPERATED TOCETHER)	UART RECEIVE FRAME ERROR ENA (-13)	DESCRIPTION	621 E
	PROPRIETARY LEGEND				OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIM. IN INCHES TOLERANCES X±.1 ENG	SN		(D) ELEC	EAR SIEGLER, INC. TRONIC INSTRUMENTATION DIVISION ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA 92803	
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SIZE CODE IDENT DWG NO. LTR 129339 NO. C 98438 SCALE -13 BD SHEET

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	ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA	ADVANCE DRAWING CHANGE NOTICE	CHECKED					1					
	MAY BE REWORKED I	Spare input pulled		<u> </u>				+					
	CANNOT BE REWORKED 2		APPROVED		DRAW	ING TITLE		<b></b>					
	NOW SHOP PRACTICE 3	high - should be low,	APPROVED	4/1/16									
<u> </u>	RECORD CHANGE 4	or tied to another input.	RELEASED	116	/	P.C. BOARD	ASSY	'.					
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