

**RM 65 FAMILY**

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**RM 65 CRT  
CONTROLLER  
MODULE**

**USER'S  
MANUAL**



**Rockwell International**

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

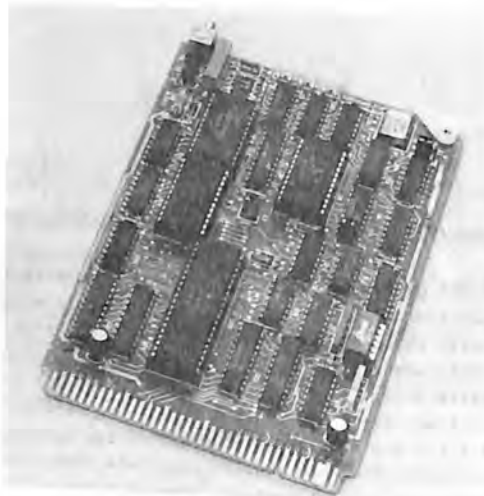
1.1 PURPOSE/FUNCTION

The RM 65 CRT Controller (CRTC) module interfaces an AIM 65 microcomputer or RM 65 SBC module based system to a CRT monitor or television receiver. The CRTC module outputs HSYNC, VSYNC, and raw video signals for direct connection to a CRT monitor, and composite video for connection to a CRT monitor or to a TV receiver through an RF modulator. A socketed on-board ROM generates 5 x 7 dot matrix characters with two descenders in a 7 x 10 dot matrix field to provide upper and lower case alphanumeric and special symbols. The 2K bytes of on-board display RAM are memory-mapped on the RM 65 Bus.

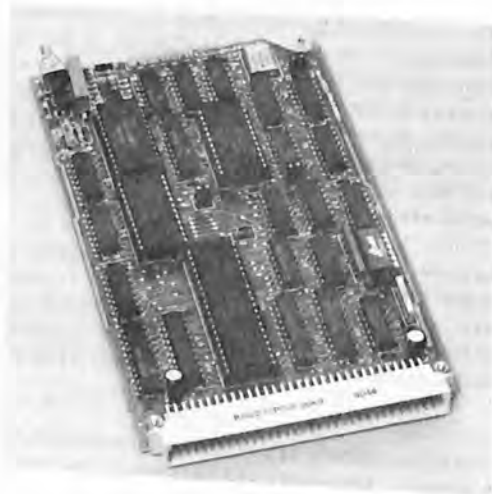
A 2K-byte program ROM provides firmware to configure the display to user-defined formats. Four user-selectable formats are preprogrammed -- two at 60 Hz and two at 50 Hz; one format at each scan rate can be used with a wide bandwidth CRT monitor while the other format can be used with a standard TV receiver. Cursor control, screen editing and utility functions are also provided. In addition, the ROM includes an AIM 65 assembler reformatter that outputs the AIM 65 assembly listing in a 60 column format with addresses on each line.

Bank Select and Bank Select Enable switches dedicate the module to one of two 65K-byte memory banks, or assign it common to both banks. A jumper allows the on-board ROM to be enabled or disabled. Base address select switches allow the module I/O address to be assigned to any page (256 bytes) if the ROM is disabled.

The CRT Controller module is available in a 72-pin Edge Connector version (RM65-5102) and in a 64-pin Eurocard version (RM65-5102E). Both versions are shown in Figure 1-1. The pin assignments of the two versions are identical except that the edge connector version has four additional pins connected to +5 Vdc, and four unused pins (see Table 4-2 for pin assignments).



a. Edge Connector Version



b. Eurocard Version

Figure 1-1. CRT Controller Module

1-2

## 1.2 FEATURES

- . RM 65 Bus compatible
- . Compact size - about 4" x 6-1/4" (100 mm x 160 mm)
- . 4K-byte Character ROM with:
  - Upper and lower case alphabetic
  - Special, math and semi-graphic characters
  - Numbers including subscripts and superscripts
- . 2K-byte Program ROM supports:
  - Scrolling
  - Screen editing
  - Full cursor movement control
  - Full screen standard or inverse video
  - Predefined formats for
    - 25 rows by 80 columns (50 Hz)
    - 22 rows by 72 columns (60 Hz)
    - 25 rows by 40 columns (50 Hz)
    - 16 rows by 40 columns (60 Hz)
  - Selectable format from 1 to 80 columns by 1 to 25 rows
  - NTSC (60 Hz, 525 lines per frame) and European (50 Hz, 625 lines per frame) raster format
  - CRT display driver for AIM 65 microcomputer
  - AIM 65 Assembler reformatter
- . Single +5 volt operation
- . Fully assembled, tested and warranted

## 1.3 CHARACTERISTICS

The physical and electrical characteristics of the CRTC module are listed in Table 1-1. Figure 1-2 shows the module outline.

## 1.4 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

### Rockwell Document No.

29650N30	R6500 Programming Manual
29650N31	R6500 Hardware Manual
29650N36	AIM 65 Microcomputer User's Manual
29000D67	R6545-1 CRT Controller Data Sheet

Table 1-1. CRT Controller Module Physical and Electrical Characteristics

Characteristics	Value
<b>Dimensions (See Figure 1-2)</b>	
<b>Edge Connector Version</b>	
Width	3.9 in. (100 mm)
Length (see 2 below)	6.5 in. (164 mm)
Height (see 1 below)	0.56 in. (14 mm)
Weight	4.6 oz. (130 g)
<b>Eurocard Version</b>	
Width	3.94 in. (100 mm)
Length (see 2 below)	6.30 in. (160 mm)
Height (see 1 below)	0.56 in. (14 mm)
Weight	5.0 oz. (140 g)
<b>Environment</b>	
Operating Temperature	0°C to 70°C
Storage Temperature	-40°C to 85°C
Relative Humidity	0% to 85% (without condensation)
<b>Power Requirements</b>	
	+5 Vdc ± 5%
	0.94A (4.7 W) - typical
	1.3 A (6.8 W) - maximum
<b>Edge Connector Version</b>	
	72-pin edge connector (0.100 in. centers)
<b>Eurocard Version</b>	
	64-pin plug (0.100 in. centers per DIN 41612 (Row b not installed))
<b>Module I/O Interface</b>	
<b>Composite Video</b>	Mini-coax connector (50 ohm SMC type). Mates to Sealectro Part No. 050-024-0000-220 or equivalent
<b>Raw Video and Sync</b>	6-pin connector. Mates to AMP No. 87159-6 or equivalent
<b>NOTES</b>	
1.	The height includes the maximum values for component height above the board surface (0.4 in. for populated modules), printed circuit board thickness (0.062 in.), and pin extension through the module (0.1 in.).
2.	The length does not include the module ejector.
3.	The Eurocard dimensions conform to DIN 41612.

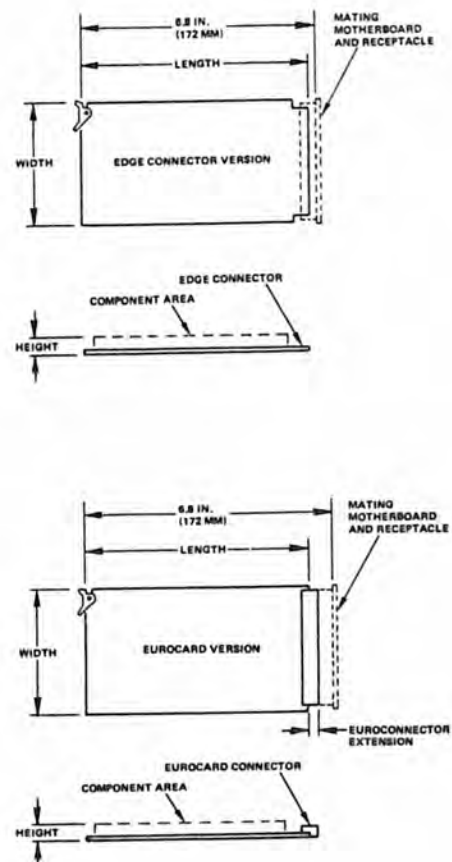


Figure 1-2. CRT Controller Module Outline

## SECTION 2

### INSTALLATION AND INITIALIZATION

#### 2.1 UNPACKING

Unpack the CRT Controller module from its shipping carton and refer to the packing sheet to verify that all of the parts are included. Save the packing material for storing the module.

#### CAUTION

This module contains voltage-sensitive items. The module should be stored in an anti-static container when not in use and anyone handling the unit should observe anti-static precautions. Damage to the unit may result if this protection is not maintained.

#### 2.2 OPERATING OPTIONS

Four operating options are switch or jumper selectable:

- o Base address selection
- o Bank selection
- o Program ROM selection
- o Dot clock selection

Figure 2-1 identifies the detail on the CRTC module. The function of each switch, jumper, and connector is identified in Table 2-1 along with reference to the section and table that describes its use.

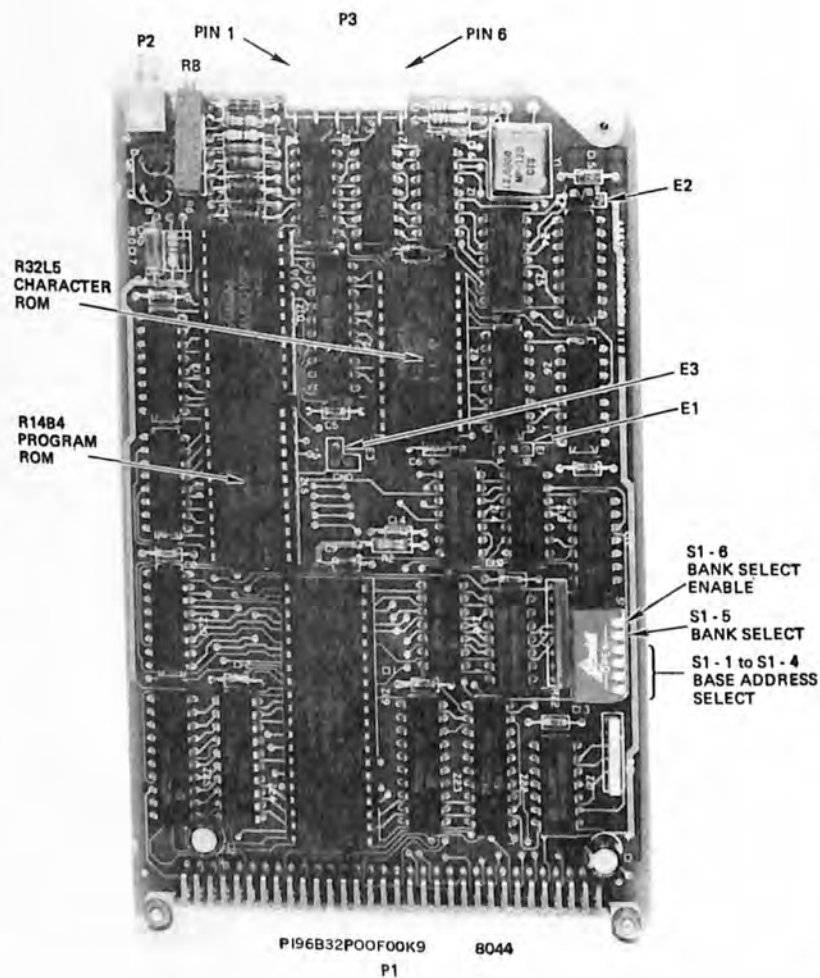


Figure 2-1. CRT Controller Module Detail

Table 2-1. CRT Controller Module Switches, Jumpers, and Connectors

Category	Item	Description	Reference
Switches	S1-1 to S1-4	Base Address Select	Section 2.2.1 Table 2-2
	S1-5	Bank Select	Section 2.2.2 Table 2-3
	S1-6	Bank Select Enable	
Jumpers	E1	Program ROM Select	Section 2.2.3 Table 2-4
	E2	Dot Clock Select	Section 2.2.4 Table 2-5
	E3	Program ROM Enable	2.2.5 Table 2-6
Connectors	P1	RM 65 Bus Connector	Tables 4-2 and 4-4
	P2	Composite Video	
	P3	Separate Video	Table 4-3

### 2.2.1 Base Address Select

The CRTC module Program ROM, Display RAM and I/O can be assigned to any one of sixteen 4K byte blocks in either 65K bank by setting the four Base Address Select switches (S1-1 to S1-4). The Display RAM is assigned the lower eight 256-byte pages (\$X000-\$X7FF) within the selected 4K blocks. The I/O logic is assigned to the ninth page (\$X800-\$X8FF) within the selected 4K block. The Program ROM (when selected) is assigned the upper seven pages (\$9400-\$9FFF) within the selected 4K block. The selected base address must be \$9000 if the on-board ROM is to be selected. The switch positions are described in Table 2-2.

### 2.2.2 Bank Select

The Bank Select Enable switch (S1-6), in conjunction with the Bank Select switch (S1-5), allows the module to be assigned common to both memory banks (Bank 0 and Bank 1) or to be dedicated to a selected memory bank (either Bank 0 or Bank 1). When OPEN, the Bank Select Enable switch assigns the I/O logic and Program ROM to both banks regardless of the position of the Bank Select switch. When the Bank Select Enable switch is CLOSED, the assigned bank is determined by the position of the Bank Select switch. See Table 2-3 for the switch positions.

In applications where the module is to be addressed by a microcomputer that does not have bank addressing capabilities, the module must be assigned common to Bank 0 and Bank 1, or dedicated to Bank 0.

Table 2-2. Base Address Select Switch Positions

4K Base Address (Hexadecimal)	Switch Position			
	S1-4	S1-3	S1-2	S1-1
0000	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN
1000	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	CLOSED
2000	OPEN	OPEN	CLOSED	OPEN
3000	OPEN	OPEN	CLOSED	CLOSED
4000	OPEN	CLOSED	OPEN	OPEN
5000	OPEN	CLOSED	OPEN	CLOSED
6000	OPEN	CLOSED	CLOSED	OPEN
7000	OPEN	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
8000	CLOSED	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN
9000	CLOSED	OPEN	OPEN	CLOSED
A000	CLOSED	OPEN	CLOSED	OPEN
B000	CLOSED	OPEN	CLOSED	CLOSED
C000	CLOSED	CLOSED	OPEN	OPEN
D000	CLOSED	CLOSED	OPEN	CLOSED
E000	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	OPEN
F000	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED

Table 2-3. Bank Select Switch Positions

Memory Bank Selected	Switch Position	
	Bank Select Enable Switch S1-6	Bank Select Switch S1-5
Bank 0 and 1	OPEN	EITHER
Bank 0 (Lower 65K)	CLOSED	OPEN
Bank 1 (Upper 65K)	CLOSED	CLOSED

### 2.2.3 Dot Clock Select

Jumper E2 selects either 6 MHz or 12 MHz frequency for the dot clock (see Table 2-4).

When jumper E2 is in the A position, the 6 MHz clock is selected. With the 6 MHz clock selected, up to 40 characters per line can be displayed on a CRT monitor or standard television set using an RF modulator.

When jumper E2 is in the B position, the 12 MHz clock is selected. With the 12 MHz clock selected, up to 80 characters per line may be displayed on a high bandwidth monitor.

Table 2-4. Dot Clock Select Jumper Positions

Dot Clock Frequency	Jumper E2 Position
6 MHz	A
12 MHz	B

### 2.2.4 Program ROM Select

Jumper E1 allows the module to operate with the Program ROM, RAM and I/O active, or with the RAM and I/O only (see Table 2-5).

When jumper E1 is in position B, only the RAM and I/O are selected, and the module is active in the lower nine 256-byte pages assigned by the four Base Address select switches. The RAM is the lower eight pages (2048 bytes) and the I/O is the ninth page (256 bytes).

When jumper E1 is in position A, the Program ROM, RAM and I/O are all selected. The module is active in the entire 4K block with the Program ROM active in the seven remaining pages.

To use the Program ROM firmware supplied with the module, the Program ROM must be selected and the module Base Address assigned to \$9000.

The module may be assigned to any Base Address with user firmware, with the Program ROM selected (user device installed) or deselected.

Table 2-5. Program ROM Select Jumper Positions

Program Source	Program ROM	Jumper E1 Position
Supplied Firmware (on-board)	Selected	E1 = A
User Firmware (on-board)	Selected	E1 = A
User Firmware (off-board)	Deselected	E1 = B

### 2.2.5 Program ROM Enable

Jumper E3 enables the Program ROM to operate either from the lower or upper half of the 4K-bytes available in the program ROM socket (see Table 2-6). This allows two different display programs to be installed in the Program ROM but only one selected for use at any given time. The object code in each half of the ROM must be programmed in the address range \$X900 - \$XFFF (see Table 2-6). Note that I/O is assigned from \$X800 - \$X8FF (see Figure 4-2).

When jumper E3 is in the GND position, the CRTIC module will enable the lower half of the 4K ROM. If program ROM R14B4 is installed, jumper E3 must be installed in this position and the base address set to \$9000 (see Section 2.2.1).

When jumper E3 is in the +5 position, the CRTIC module will enable the upper half of the 4K ROM.

Table 2-6. Program ROM Enable Jumper Positions

Program ROM Half Enabled	ROM Address	Program Address	Jumper E3 Position
Lower Half	\$X100-\$X7FF	\$X900-\$XFFF	GND
Upper Half	\$X900-\$XFFF	\$X900-\$XFFF	+5

### 2.2.6 Composite Video Amplitude Adjustment

The setting of potentiometer R8 determines the composite video signal output level. R8 is adjusted fully counter-clockwise at the factory. If the composite video is too high for your television receiver or CRT monitor, adjust R8 clockwise until the desired brightness level is attained. Note that too high a level may cause slight "ghosting" of un-displayed characters beyond the display field.

### 2.3 INSTALLING THE MODULE

Before installing the module, ensure that it is not damaged and is free of grease, dirt, liquid or other foreign matter.

#### CAUTION

Prior to module installation, turn off power to the RM 65 bus.

Also, turn-off power to the RM 65 Bus when the CRT Controller module is installed prior to changing switch or jumper positions.

- a. Based on the RM 65 system memory map and requirements (refer to Section 4), select the proper module operating options relating to the RM 65 bus interface:

1. Select the module base address by positioning switches S1-1 to S1-4 (refer to Section 2.2.1 and Table 2-2). If the Program ROM routines will be used, the address must be \$9000.
  2. Select common or dedicated bank operation for the module by positioning switches S1-5 and S1-6 (refer to Section 2.2.2 and Table 2-3).
  3. Select or deselect the Program ROM by positioning jumper E1 (refer to Section 2.2.3 and Table 2.4). If the Program ROM routines will be used, the ROM must be installed and selected.
  4. Select the Dot Clock frequency by positioning jumper E2 (refer to Section 2.2.4 and Table 2-5).
- b. Align pin Wa (for Edge Connector version) or pin 1a (for Eurocard version) of the module with the identical pin on the mating RM 65 Bus receptacle.

#### CAUTION

RM 65 connectors are keyed to prevent improper module connection. If the module does not insert into the receptacle with moderate pressure applied, check the orientation and the connector alignment of the module. Forcing the module improperly into the receptacle will damage the receptacle and/or the module.

- c. Insert the module into the desired card slot (if a card cage is used) and position it in front of the mating receptacle.
- d. Press in firmly on the end of module until all pins are securely seated.

e. Connect the interface cable to P2 (Composite Video) or P3 (Separate Video and Sync) I/O connectors on the module (see Figure 2-1).

f. Reapply power to the RM 65 Bus.

#### 2.4 REMOVING THE MODULE

a. Turn-off power to the RM 65 bus.

b. Disconnect the cables from the I/O connectors.

c. If the module is installed in a card cage, lift up on the module ejector tab to release the module from the mating receptacle. Pull the module straight back until it is free from the module guides.

d. If the module is installed in a single card adapter, or in a motherboard without a card cage, pull back on the module while moving it slightly from side to side until it is free from the mating receptacle.

## SECTION 3

### OPERATION

This section describes the operation of the CRT Controller module using the 2K-byte Program ROM (ID=R14B3). This program facilitates the use of a CRT monitor or TV set as the output medium for the AIM 65 microcomputer or an RM 65 based system compatible with the AIM 65 memory map. The module can also be operated in conjunction with user-provided software. In this case, the operation of the module is dependent upon the programming of the R6545-1 CRTC device (refer to the R6545-1 data sheet for the CRTC device operating characteristics and to Table 4-1 for the I/O addresses). The programming of the R6545-1 as described in Appendix B for use with the R14B3 Program ROM may also be helpful.

The Program ROM firmware is divided into three main programs: the Initialization program, the Display program and the AIM 65 Assembler Reformatter.

#### 3.1 INITIALIZATION PROGRAM

The Initialization Program must be called before any information can be displayed on the video screen. This program, depending upon the parameters passed to it, will initialize the module to varying screen sizes and scan frequencies. One of the four pre-defined screen sizes or a completely user-defined screen format can be chosen. This gives the flexibility needed for most video requirements in the U.S. or Europe.

There are two different entry points for the Initialization program:

- . Entry at \$9900 initializes the CRTC program for AIM 65 keyboard operation then returns control to the AIM 65 Monitor with a JMP COMIN (\$E1A1).

- Entry at \$9906 initializes the CRTC program for program operation then returns control to the calling program with an "RTS".

There is also a re-entry point:

- Entry at \$9964 is the "warm start" entry point for keyboard or program operation. This entry point may be called if the video screen has already been initialized and the display output has been re-linked to the AIM 65 single line display (see CTRL Y command in Section 3.3.1). It will clear the screen, home the cursor and set the AIM 65 Monitor display linkage variable DILINK to point to the CRT firmware according to the value in the variable AIM65, as described in Section 3.1.1c.

### 3.1.1 General Initialization Procedure

#### a. CRT Display Entry

The general procedure to initialize the CRTC module firmware is the same whether performed under operator control or program control - only the entry points are different. The basic procedure is:

1. Set variable TABLE (\$35A) to specify either a preprogrammed screen size, a user defined screen format, or the default size. The five options (explained in more detail in Appendix C) are:

TABLE Value	Screen Rows/Columns	Screen Lines	Jumper E2
0	25 x 80	625	B
1	22 x 72	525	B
2	25 x 40	625	A
3	16 x 40	525	A
4	User Defined	525/625	A/B
>4	22 x 72	525	B

In the simplest case of initializing the CRT, that of using one of the pre-defined screen parameter tables, only the variable TABLE must be set to indicate which of the stored tables to use.

2. If the screen format is user defined, load the screen parameters and set the variable XADDR (\$0363 - \$0364) to point to them (see Appendix B).
3. Set variable AIM65 (\$357) with a value to specify either skipping or performing AIM 65-related processing, and for the latter, either accepting or ignoring Line Feed characters (see Appendix C):

AIM65 Value	Function
0	Skip AIM 65-related processing
1	Perform AIM 65-related processing and ignore line feed characters
>1	Perform AIM 65-related processing and accept line feed characters

4. Initialize the program counter to the keyboard (\$9900) or program (\$9906) entry point.
5. Execute the Initialization program. The display will switch from the AIM 65 single line display (which will blank) to the CRT display.
6. If the terminal width of the support software, e.g., BASIC, is different from 59 (\$3B), enter the terminal width in number of characters into variable CMAX (see Appendix C).

Once the TABLE and AIM65 variables have been initialized, re-entry from the keyboard after return to the AIM 65 display (see Step b.) can be performed easily by just

setting the program counter to \$9900 and executing the Initialization program. If the TABLE or AIM65 variables are accidentally altered or if the CMAX variable needs to be initialized, it may be easier to use a function key to perform the initialization under program control.

b. Return to AIM 65 Display

To switch the display back to the AIM 65 single line display, issue a CTRL Y command to the CRTC module.

c. CRT Display Re-entry

It is also possible to re-enter the Initialization program with a JSR to the warm start entry point at \$9964. This entry point bypasses the screen format setup (it assumes that the screen has previously been initialized via the \$9900 or \$9906 entry) but still clears the screen, homes the cursor, and sets the AIM 65 Monitor display linkage variable DILINK according to the variable AIM65 value (see Section 3.1.2).

If re-entry is desired from the keyboard, performing the linkage through a function key provides convenient single keystroke operation.

For example, the following F1 linkage and instructions will re-enter the CRT program

```
010C 4C JMP 0FC0
0FC0 20 JSR 9964
0FC3 60 RTS
```

Now use the CTRL Y command to return to the AIM 65 display and the F1 key to return to the CRT.

3.1.2 Language Variations

The different languages available for the AIM 65 microcomputer each have a unique start-up procedure to enable use with the

CRTC module. The following section describes these peculiarities for each of the available languages and how to insure proper operation with the CRTC module.

a. AIM 65 Monitor/Editor

1. Enter the AIM 65 Monitor.
2. Set variable TABLE to desired screen size.
3. Set variable AIM65 >1 to accept Line Feeds.
4. Run the CRT Initialization routine (\$9900).
5. Leave the variable CMAX value at 59 to correspond to the Editor line width.
6. Initialize the Editor text buffer above \$3B5, e.g. \$400, to prevent overwriting the CRT module variables.

For example:

```
<M>=035A XX XX XX XX
</> 035A 05          Load TABLE
<M>=0357 XX XX XX XX
</> 0357 02          Load AIM65
<*>=9900
<G>/.              Initialize CRTC Module
<E>                Enter Editor
EDITOR
FROM=400 TO=FFF    Locate Text Buffer
```

**NOTE**

Any control characters entered into the Editor text buffer will execute their designated function if they are listed out to the CRT (See Section 3.3).

**CAUTION**

When using the Editor, reading or changing a line to a character length greater than 59 may cause the display to lock up or the apparent loss of data. If this occurs, return to the Monitor, with a CTRL Y, change CMAX to a value large enough to hold the offending line, edit the line to less than 59 characters, and return the CMAX value to 59 (\$3B). Then return the CRT Initialization program or re-enter the CRT processing.

b. AIM 65 BASIC Entry Procedure

1. Enter BASIC using the "5" key.
2. Enter the memory size and terminal width in response to prompts.
3. Press ESC to return to the Monitor.
4. Set variable TABLE to the desired screen size.
5. Set variable AIM65 >1 to accept Line Feeds.
6. Run the CRT Initialization routine (\$9900).
7. Change variable CMAX to match the entered terminal width.
8. Move the BASIC program and variables start address from \$0211 to greater than \$3B5, e.g. \$400, to prevent overwriting of CRTC module variables. Also, load zeros into three bytes at the start of the BASIC program.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Was</u>	<u>Change To</u>	
0073	12	01	Program Start Address =
0074	02	04	400+1
0075	14	03	Variable Start Address =
0076	02	04	403
0400	XX	00	Load Zero into first
0401	XX	00	Three Program Bytes
0402	XX	00	

9. Re-enter BASIC with the "6" Key.

**CAUTION**

Do not enter BASIC with the "5" key when the display output is being sent to the CRT. The CRT variables will be overwritten and improper CRTC module operation will occur. Should this happen, you may be able to recover the AIM 65 Microcomputer display by pressing CTRL Y. If this does not work, you may have to cycle computer power off, then on, to recover.

Example 1: Total initialization from the keyboard.

```

<5>
MEMORY SIZE?
WIDTH? 72
11758 BYTES FREE
  AIM 65 BASIC V1.1
  AIM 65 BASIC V1.1
  ESC
<M>=035A XX XX XX XX
</> 035A 05      Load TABLE
<M>=0357 XX XX XX XX
</> 0357 02      Load AIM65
<*>=9900
<G>/.           Initialize CRT module
<M>=035E 3B 03 02 03
</> 035E 48      Change CMAX to 72
<M>=0073 12 02 14 02
</> 0073 01 04 03 04 Change BASIC Program
                          Starting Address
<M>=0400 XX XX XX XX Change BASIC Initial
</> 0400 00 00 00 values
<6>
                          Re-enter BASIC

```

Example 2: Initialization from the keyboard using F1 key linkage and program call to CRT initialization program.

Function Key Linkage and Routine

```

010C 4C JMP 0FA0
0FA0 A9 LDA #05
0FA2 8D STA 035A      Load TABLE
0FA5 A9 LDA #02
0FA7 8D STA 0357      Load AIM65
0FAA 28 JSR 9906      Initialize CRT module
0FAD A9 LDA #48
0FAF 8D STA 035E      Load CMAX
0FB2 A9 LDA #01
0FB4 8D STA 0073      Load Program Start Address
0FB7 A9 LDA #04
0FB9 8D STA 0074
0FBC A9 LDA #03
0FBE 8D STA 0075
0FC1 A9 LDA #04
0FC3 8D STA 0076
0FC6 A9 LDA #00
07C8 8D STA 0400      Initialize Program Start Area
0FCB 8D STA 0401
0FCE 8D STA 0402
0FD1 60 RTS
                          Return to Monitor

```

Initialization Procedure

```

<5>
MEMORY SIZE? 4000      Upper Limit = $0FA0
WIDTH?              RETURN = 72
3470 BYTES FREE
  AIM 65 BASIC V1.1
  AIM 65 BASIC V1.1      ESC
<[>                  Press F1 key
<6>                  Re-enter BASIC

```

**NOTE**

Be sure to enter the upper memory limit to prevent BASIC from overwriting your initialization routine at \$FA0-\$FD1 with SAA's.

C. AIM 65 FORTH Entry Procedure

1. Set variable TABLE to the desired screen size.
2. Set variable AIM65 >1 to accept Line Feeds.
3. Run the CRT Initialization routine (\$9900).
4. Enter FORTH with the "5" key.
5. Move the FORTH starting address from \$300 to greater than \$3B5 to prevent overwriting the CRT module variables.

**NOTE**

Any time FORTH is entered with the "5" Key, the above steps must be repeated.

- Leave the variable CMAX value at 59 since the FORTH line length is 59.

For example:

```

<M>=035A XX XX XX XX
</> 035A 05 XX XX XX      Load TABLE
<M>=0357 XX XX XX XX
</> 0357 02 XX XX XX      Load AIM65
<*>=9900
<G>/.
<S>                          Initialize CRTC module
                                Enter FORTH
    AIM 65 FORTH V1.2
    FORGET TASK
    185 ALLOT
    :TASK ;

```

d. AIM 65 Instant Pascal

- Enter Instant Pascal with the "5" key.
- Enter the memory size and terminal width in response to prompts.
- ESC to the Monitor.
- Change the Instant Pascal variable value at location \$1A-\$1B from \$02FC to \$03FC to move the start of the Pascal program from \$300 to \$400 (in order to prevent the Pascal program from overwriting the CRT firmware variables).
- Set variable TABLE to the desired screen size.
- Set variable AIM65 >1 to accept Line Feeds.
- Re-enter PASCAL with the "5" key.

NOTE

Any time a Cold Reset (Pascal Z command) is performed, location \$1A-\$1B will be reset to \$02FC.

- Change variable CMAX from \$3B to coincide with the terminal width entered for the Pascal output format.

For example:

```

<S>MEMORY SIZE?             Enter Pascal
WIDTH?                       Escape
<M>=001A FC 02 XX XX        Change starting address
</> 001A FC 03 XX XX
<M>=035A XX XX XX XX        Load TABLE
</> 035A 05 XX XX XX
<M>=0357 XX XX XX XX        Load AIM65
</> 0357 02 XX XX XX
<*>=9900                     Initialize CRTC module
<G>/.                         Re-enter Pascal
<S>

```

e. AIM 65 PL/65 Compiler

- Set variable TABLE to the desired screen size.
- Set variable AIM65 to 1 to tell the CRTC module to ignore Line Feed characters sent from PL/65 at the end of each output line to prevent double line spacing and incorrect scrolling.
- Run the CRT Initialization routine (\$9900).
- Leave variable CMAX value at 59.

For example:

```

<M>=035A XX XX XX XX
</> 035A 05 XX XX XX      Load TABLE
<M>=0357 XX XX XX XX
</> 0357 02 XX XX XX      Load AIM65
<*>=9900
<G>/.                      Initialize CRTC module
<S>
    AIM 65 PL/65 V1.0

```

### 3.2 THE DISPLAY PROGRAM

The Display Program accepts data passed to it in the accumulator and interprets each byte as a command, a command parameter or a data character to be displayed.

The commands consist of 32 control commands (\$00 to \$1F), two escape commands (\$1B \$3D \$YX and \$1B \$47), and the delete character command (\$7F). The individual commands are defined in Section 3.3.

All other character codes are treated as data characters (described in Section 3.4) and are stored in the refresh RAM. In the normal mode, set upon initialization or by the Enter Normal Characters command (CTRL J), codes \$20-\$7E are stored directly into the refresh RAM as received. In the semi-graphics mode, set by the Enter Semi-Graphics Characters Command (ESC G), bit 7 is set to "1" upon receiving data characters \$20-\$7F before storing them in the refresh RAM as \$A0-\$FF.

When using the Display Program, the only way to send \$00-\$1F and \$80-\$9F as data characters (See Section 3.4) rather than commands is to precede each byte with a CTRL P (Pass through Next Characters), otherwise these bytes will be interpreted as control commands \$00-\$1F (bit 7 of commands \$80-\$9F is masked to "g").

There are several ways to send display commands and character data from the host computer to the CRT module under operator or program control either using the Display Program or compatible with the Display Program:

- AIM 65 Echo through DILINK (host = AIM 65)
- AIM 65 Active Output Device = User (host=AIM 65)
- Direct Call to Command/Data Processing (host=any)
- Direct Store to Refresh RAM (host=any)
- Store to Refresh RAM using Display Program (host=any)

#### 3.2.1 AIM 65 Output Through DILINK

This will be the most common mode of operation of the CRT firmware in conjunction with the AIM 65 Monitor. The procedure discussed in Section 3.1 outputs through DILINK.

Setting variable AIM65 = 1 or >1 indicates the presence of the AIM 65 Monitor and the Initialization program (See Section 3.1) will set DILINK to point to the CRTC firmware. This sends all output normally directed to the AIM 65 display to the CRTC firmware.

When AIM65 = 1, DILINK will be set to \$9973 and line feeds will be ignored.

When AIM65 >1, DILINK will be set to \$9977 and line feeds will be accepted.

In both cases, the AIM 65 display will be blanked and the Monitor prompt will appear on the video screen. To return to the AIM 65 display as the output device, issue a CTRL Y (\$19). Once the CRT screen has been initialized, the user may re-enter the CRTC Display program through the Warm (\$9964) entry point. This will clear the screen, home the cursor and set DILINK as described above -- depending on variable AIM65 contents.

In order to send program output to the video screen, the same methods used with the AIM 65 display are employed. This means that the Monitor, BASIC, Instant Pascal, PL/65 and FORTH output routines are all compatible with the CRTC firmware, sending their output to the CRT screen instead of the AIM 65 display. The initialization for these languages are discussed in Section 3.1.2.

#### 3.2.2 AIM 65 Active Output Device = User

Another method of outputting information is to make the CRT a user output device. A User driver routine is provided in the Program ROM to facilitate this mode of operation. This

application may be used if both the AIM 65 display and the CRT are to be used together. It also allows use of all existing I/O routines in the Monitor and the different languages. In order to send output through the User vector (\$010A), three locations must be changed as follows:

Parameters	Address	Value
User vector	\$10A	\$70
User vector	\$10B	\$99
Output device code	\$A413	\$55

All subsequent output will be sent only through the User vector and not to the AIM 65 display, however, the AIM 65 display may be subsequently be reactivated by setting \$A413 to \$20. This allows sending some output to the AIM 65 display and some output to the CRT screen. Here is an example of doing this in BASIC.

Program	Comments
10 POKE 42003, 85	Output = User ("U")
20 POKE 266, 112	\$010A = \$70
30 POKE 267, 153	\$010B = \$99
40 PRINT "OUTPUT SENT TO CRT"	Send Message to CRT
50 POKE 42003, 32	Output = AIM 65 Display ("space")
60 PRINT "OUTPUT TO AIM 65"	Send Message to AIM 65
70 END	

### 3.2.3 Direct Call to Command/Data Processing

A third method for outputting information to the CRT is through a direct call to the command/data processing subroutine (\$9977) with the command/data byte in the accumulator. If this method is used, variable AIM65 should be set to zero to avoid the features designed specifically for keyboard input through the AIM 65 Monitor/Editor. This method can be used to keep the AIM 65 display fully active and still send output to the CRT display. A CRT output routine is given as an example.

This routine is called with the message offset (with respect to the start of the message at label M1) in the Y register and most significant bit of the last character set to one.

```

*=500
M1OUT LDY 0
CRTOUT LDA M1,Y
      PHA
      JSR $9977
      INY
      PLA
      BPL CRTOUT
      RTS

M1 .BYT 'MESSAGE #1',SAB
M2 .BYT 'MESSAGE #2',SAB

```

To send M2 to the CRT requires:

```

M2OUT LDY #M2 - M1
      JSR CRTOUT

```

#### NOTE

The Display Program will always preserve the A register and X register and usually the Y register. The only instance where the Y register is not preserved is when variable AIM65 ≠ 0 and the number of characters since the last carriage return > CMAX. The CRT firmware must limit Y to 58 under these conditions to hold the Editor to 59 characters.

### 3.2.4 Direct Store Into Refresh RAM

Character data stored directly into the refresh RAM (\$X000-\$X7FF) will cause the corresponding characters from the character ROM to be displayed in the format compatible with the initialized CRT screen format. When used with the Display Program, the refresh RAM is formulated as row/column.

For example, if the 25 rows x 80 columns format is selected, the following addresses correspond to the initial rows and columns (i.e. before any scrolling):

<u>Address</u>	<u>Row</u>	<u>Column</u>
\$9000-\$904F	1	1-80
\$9050-\$909F	2	1-80
.	.	
.	.	
.	.	
\$9780-\$97CF	25	1-80

When using the Display Program, the CRT screen should be initialized using the Initialization Program (see Section 3.1) before storing the character data into the refresh RAM.

You can then store a character data byte directly into the refresh RAM. For example,

```
LDS #$41
STA $9000
```

will cause "A" to be displayed in row 1 column 1. This example can easily be expanded to store a string of data characters. Before doing that, however, the display/refresh status should be considered.

If the CPU tries to access the refresh RAM at the same time the CRT device on the CRT module does during display enable, the addressing conflict will cause an improper display, i.e., "snow", to appear.

The character data must be stored in the refresh RAM before the retrace is completed in order to prevent any access conflict from occurring.

The Display/Refresh Status (bit 7 of \$X880) can be monitored to avoid storing into the refresh RAM while the CRT is accessing it during display enable. If the refresh RAM is accessed by the CPU only during retrace, i.e, when bit 7 of \$X880 = 1, the "snow" will not appear.

The following assembly language code illustrates how an "A" can be stored early during the retrace:

```
START LDA #$41           Get character
DLY1  LDX $9880
      BMI DLY1
DLY2  LDX $9880
      BPL DLY2
DLY3  LDX $9880           Retrace just started?
      BMI DLY3           Yes, store characters
      STA $9000
```

This technique can be expanded to the general case as shown for the WRITE (\$9CA0) and SDELAY (\$9CAC) subroutines in the Program ROM (see Appendix E).

### 3.2.5 Store Into Refresh RAM Using the Display Program

The easiest way to store directly into the refresh RAM is to call the WRITE subroutine (\$9CA0) in the Program ROM. This subroutine (described in Appendix D) will store the character in the accumulator into the address contained in \$DD, \$DE. This subroutine calls SDELAY to check the Display/Refresh status before storing in the refresh RAM.

The following segment illustrates storing of "A" into row 1 column 1 using the WRITE subroutines:

```
LDA #000           #<address
STA $DD
LDA #$90           #>address
STA $DE
LDA #$41           "A"
JSR $9CA0          Call WRITE subroutine
```

### 3.3 Display Program Commands

#### 3.3.1 Control Command Definitions

The 32 control commands are summarized in Table 3-1 and defined as follows:

**CTRL A - Clear Line**

Clears the line which the cursor is on and places the cursor at column one on that line.

**CTRL B - Clear to End of Line**

Clears from (and including) the cursor position to end of line and leaves the cursor position unchanged.

**CTRL C - Clear Screen**

Clears the whole screen and places the cursor in the "home" position (position one, line one).

**CTRL D - Clear to End of Screen**

Clears from (and including) the cursor position to the end of screen and leaves the cursor position unchanged.

**CTRL E - Clear Screen**

Same as CTRL A.

**CTRL F - Clear to End of Screen**

Same as CTRL B.

Table 3-1. Display Control Commands

ASCII Code	Control Character	Description
00	CTRL @*	
01	CTRL A	Clear Line
02	CTRL B	Clear to End of Line
03	CTRL C	Clear Screen
04	CTRL D	Clear to End of Screen
05	CTRL E	Clear Screen
06	CTRL F	Clear to End of Screen
07	CTRL G*	
08	CTRL H	Backspace (Left Arrow)
09	CTRL I	Horizontal Tab (Right Arrow)
0A	CTRL J	Line Feed (Down Arrow)
0B	CTRL K	Vertical Tab (Up Arrow)
0C	CTRL L*	
0D	CTRL M	Carriage Return (Home On Line)
0E	CTRL N	Home On Screen
0F	CTRL O	Home On Screen
10	CTRL P	Pass Through Next Character
11	CTRL Q*	
12	CTRL R*	
13	CTRL S	Toggle Insert Character Mode
14	CTRL T	Delete One Character
15	CTRL U	Insert One Line
16	CTRL V	Delete One Line
17	CTRL W	Display Cursor
18	CTRL X	Blank Cursor
19	CTRL Y	Relink AIM 65 Display
1A	CTRL Z*	
1B	CTRL [	Escape Command (ESC)
1C	CTRL \	Display Blinking Cursor
1D	CTRL ]	Enter Normal Characters
1E	CTRL ^	Perform Self Test
1F	CTRL _	Reverse Video (Full Screen)

NOTE  
\*These characters have no effect.

CTRL H - Backspace (Left Arrow)

Moves the cursor left one position. If the cursor is in first position on a line, it will be moved to last position on the line above. If the cursor is in the first position on the first line, it will be moved to the last position on the last line.

CTRL I - Horizontal Tab (Right Arrow)

Moves the cursor right one position. If the cursor is in last position on a line, it will be moved to first position on the following line. If cursor is in the last position on the last line, it will be moved to the "home" position.

CTRL J - Line Feed (Down Arrow)

Moves the cursor down one line. If the cursor is positioned on the last line, it will be moved to same position in the top line.

CTRL K - Vertical Tab (Up Arrow)

Moves the cursor up one line. If the cursor is positioned on the top line, it will be moved to same position on the bottom line.

CTRL M - Carriage Return (Home on Line)

Returns the cursor to position one on the next line. If cursor is on last line, the screen will scroll up and the cursor will be displayed in position one on the last line (now a blank line).

CTRL N - Home on Screen

Moves the cursor to "home" position in the upper left hand corner of the screen.

CTRL O - Home on Screen

Same as CTRL N.

CTRL P - Pass Through Next Character

Tells the software to treat the following character as data, regardless of which ASCII code is received. This enables characters represented the command codes \$00-\$1F to be displayed.

CTRL S - Toggle Insert Character Mode On/Off

Causes the Insert mode to be toggled. Characters are inserted on a line basis. The inserted character is written at the cursor position. All characters to the right are moved right one position and the last character is lost if it was at the last position on the line.

Note that this is different from the replace character mode (the normal mode of operation), where the character under the cursor is replaced by the received character then the cursor advanced one position.

CTRL T - Delete One Character

Deletes the character under the cursor and moves all characters on the line left one position. A blank is written in the right-most position on the line.

CTRL U - Insert One Line

Moves the line containing the cursor and all lines below it down one line. The last line on the screen is not displayed and a blank line is written where the cursor was. The cursor is positioned in the position one on this blank line.

CTRL V - Delete One Line

Moves every line below the cursor up one line and displays a blank line at the bottom. The line where the cursor was is written over by the line below it.

CTRL W - Display Cursor

Causes a non-blinking cursor to be displayed on the screen.

CTRL X - Blank Cursor

Blanks the cursor.

CTRL Y - Relink AIM 65 Display

Causes the AIM 65 display to become active and the CRT inactive, by changing DILINK (\$A406 and \$A407) to point to the AIM 65 display (\$EP05). To return to the CRT, a Warm Start may be executed at \$9964.

CTRL [ - Escape Character (ESC)

Precedes the two escape sequences for "enter graphics" and "relative cursor positioning" (see Section 3.3.2).

CTRL \ - Display Blinking Cursor

Causes the cursor to blink at 1/32 the screen refresh rate.

CTRL ] - Enter Normal Characters

Exits semi-graphics mode to display the lower 128 characters of the 256 character set.

CTRL ^ - Perform Self Test

Displays all 256 characters in a 16 x 16 character format. An increasing MSB occurs from top to bottom and an increasing LSB occurs from left to right. The top left position is ASCII 00.

CTRL \_ - Reverse Video (Full Screen)

Toggles the video output from the CRT module between dark characters on a light background (reverse), and light characters on a dark background (normal).

### 3.3.2 Escape Command Definitions

The two escape commands are summarized in Table 3-2 and defined as:

ESC = Y X - Absolute Cursor Positioning

Moves the cursor to row YY (\$20=row one) and column XX (\$20=position one). The four character sequence sent in order to the CRT firmware will position the cursor. If either the row or column exceeds the screen boundary, it will be set to the maximum value for that particular screen size.

ESC G - Enter Semi-Graphics Characters

Allows the upper 128 characters of the 256 character set to be displayed. When a 7-bit code is sent to the firmware, the MSB will be set by the CRT module firmware before the character is written into the refresh RAM. The exceptions are the control characters (\$00 - \$1F), \$7F and \$8D which must be preceded by a CTRL P (\$10) in order to be displayed.

Table 3-2. Display Escape Commands

Hex Code	Character Sequence	Function
1B 3D YY XX	ESC = Y X	Absolute cursor positioning. Move cursor to row Y-\$20 and column X-\$20.
1B 47	ESC G	Enter Semi-Graphics mode.

### 3.3.3 Backspace Command Definition

The DEL character (\$7F) is interpreted as a Backspace/Delete because this is the ASCII code used by the AIM 65 microcomputer. The \$7F causes the cursor to move back one space and write a blank at that position.

### 3.4 DATA CHARACTER ROM FORMATS

The 4K-byte R2332 character ROM (ID = R32L5) contains the dot matrix patterns for the 256 standard, special and semi-graphic characters. Figure 3-1 shows the characters corresponding to 8-bit binary codes (\$00-\$FF). The hexadecimal byte values corresponding to the individual characters are comprised of the most significant digit (bits 4-7), shown along the left side of the table, and the least significant digit (bits 0-3), shown along the top of the table.

The character set may be categorized into three portions:

- . 32 control characters (\$00-\$1F)
- . 96 standard ASCII characters (\$20-\$7F)
- . 128 special and semi-graphic characters (\$80-\$FF)

The character data may be sent to the CRT module using one of the Display Program capabilities or by storing the data directly into the refresh RAM (see Section 3.2).

#### NOTE

An easy method to send data character bytes to CRT module when using the Display Program, without switching between normal and semi-graphics character mode operation and preceding control characters with CTRL P, is to precede all data characters with CTRL P, thus allowing all 256 data bytes encoded \$00-\$FF to be passed directly into the refresh RAM.



Figure 3-1. CRT Controller Module Normal/Semi-Graphic Characters

### 3.5 AIM 65 ASSEMBLER REFORMATTER

The third main section of the CRT firmware is the AIM 65 Assembler Reformatter. This program reformats the 20 column output from the AIM 65 Assembler into a 60 column format. It also displays the hexadecimal address for every instruction on each line rather than every 16 lines (See Figure 3-2).

#### 3.5.1 Using the Reformatter

##### a. User Driver Output

To use the reformatter, change the User output driver vector at \$010A to point to \$9E6B, then direct the assembler listing output to "U". For example:

```
<M>=010A WW XX YY ZZ
</> 010A 6B 9E YY ZZ
```

A typical assembly command sequence may then look like this:

```
<N>
ASSEMBLER
PROM=0F00 TO=0FFF
IN=M
LIST?Y
LIST-OUT=U
OBJ?Y
OBJ-OUT=X
```

##### b. Echoing Reformatter Output

The reformatted output which is normally output to the CRT or TV screen may be directed to an additional output device. Do this by changing the "ECHO" vector at \$035C-\$035D (LSB, MSB) to point to the starting address of a user routine which will send the output to a printer or other output device. The reformatter echoes its output by passing it in the 'A' register. None of the registers (A,X,Y) must be preserved in the user routine. An "RTS" instruction will return to the Reformatter to output and echo the next character. The user driver shown in Figure 3-2 directs the output to a Centronics type parallel interface through the AIM 65 Application Connector.

```

0000          PASS 1
0FCB          PASS 2
0000          AIM 65 PARALLEL PRINTER DRIVER
0000

;
; THIS OUTPUT DRIVER IS FOR A PARALLEL PRINTER WITH
; DATA STROBE NOT AND DATA ACKNOWLEDGE NOT HANDSHAKING
; (( CENTRONICS TYPE PRINTER INTERFACE ))
; DATA IS SET UP ON USER VIA PORT A (BITS 0-6)
; DATA STROBE NOT IS ON PORT B (BIT 0 ONLY IS USED)
; DATA ACKNOWLEDGE NOT IS SENSED ON LINE CA2
;
; AIM 65 USER VIA REGISTER DEFINITIONS
0000          **$A000          ; USER VIA ADDRESS
A000 PORTB    **++1
A001 PORTA    **++1
A002 DDRB     **++1
A003 DDRA     **++1
A00C PCR      **++1
A00D IFR      **
;
; PROGRAM CONSTANTS
A00D COMIN=$E1A1
A00D          ; RETURN TO THE AIM 65 MONITOR
A00D IDRB=$01          ; STROBE LINE (BIT 0) IS OUTPUT
A00D IDRA=$FF          ; DATA LINES (PORT A) ARE OUTPUT
A00D          ; POSITIVE EDGE ON ACKNOWLEDGE
A00D IPCR=$04          ; FORCE STROBE LOW
A00D          ; FORCE STROBE HIGH
;
; SET UP U OUT VECTOR TO POINT TO ASSEMBLER REFORMATTER
A00D          **$10A
010A UOUT     6B9E     WOR $SECB
; SET UP F1 KEY TO OPEN THE PRINTER AND ISSUE A CR-LF
010C          4C80FF   JMP OPEN
; SET UP ECHO VECTOR TO POINT TO THE PRINTER DRIVER
010F          **$35C
035C ECHO     9A0F     WOR OUTPUT

```

Figure 3-2. Typical AIM 65 Assembler Reformatter Output  
3-28

```

;
; OUTPUT HANDLER PROGRAM
035E          **$F80
0F80

; THE USER VIA MUST BE OPENED OR SET UP BEFORE
; CALLING THE PARALLEL OUTPUT DRIVER ( F1 KEY )
; ISSUE A CR AT FIRST
0F80 OPEN     A90D     LDA  #*0D
0F82          8D01A0   STA  PORTA
0F85          A901     LDA  #IDRB
0F87          8D02A0   STA  DDRB
0F8A          A9FF     LDA  #IDRA
0F8C          8D03A0   STA  DDRA
0F8F          A904     LDA  #IPCR
0F91          8D0CA0   STA  PCR
0F94          20A30F   JSR  LFEED
0F97          4CA1E1   JMP  COMIN
;
; SEND OUT CHAR
; GO BACK TO MONITOR ==>
;
; OUTPUT DATA ROUTINE
0F9A          48       PHA
0F9B          20B50F   JSR  WAIT          ; WAIT UNTIL PRINTER IS READY
0F9E          68       PLA
0F9F          C90D     CMP  #*0D
0FA1          D00B     BNE  CHROUT
0FA3 LFEED    8D01A0   STA  PORTA
0FA6          20B50F   JSR  STROBE
0FA9          20B50F   JSR  WAIT
0FAC          A90A     LDA  #*0A
0FAE CHROUT   8D01A0   STA  PORTA
0FB1          20B50F   JSR  STROBE
0FB4          60       RTS
; WAIT UNTIL AN ACKNOWLEDGE IS RECEIVED FROM THE PRINTER
0FB5 WAIT     A00DA0   LDA  IFR          ; ACKNOWLEDGE IS ON CA2
0FB8          4A       LSR  A
0FB9          4A       LSR  A
0FBA          90F9     BCC  WAIT
0FBC          60       RTS
; HANDSHAKE OFF THE CHARACTER WITHOUT ALTERING OTHER BITS
0FBD STROBE   A9FE     LDA  #STROB0
0FBF          2D00A0   AND  PORTB          ; TOGGLE STROBE LOW
0FC2          8D00A0   STA  PORTB
0FC5          0901     ORA  #STROB1
0FC7          8D00A0   STA  PORTB          ; TOGGLE STROBE HIGH
0FC9          60       RTS
0FCB          60       RTS
END

```

Figure 3-2. Typical AIM 65 Assembler Reformatter Output (Con't)  
3-29

c. Reformatter Entry Points

1. Single Entry Point

The Reformatter has one entry point at \$9E6B, but the code executed depends upon the state of the 6502 CPU carry flag. If carry is clear, then the reformatter is initialized only; if the carry is set, then the actual reformatter is called. This is taken care of automatically when the Reformatter is called with the OUT=U method.

2. Separate Entry Points

If individual calls are made to the Reformatter, the following entry should be used.

<u>Routine</u>	<u>Address</u>
Reformatter initialization	\$9E6D
Reformatter output (Character passed on stack)	\$9E75

3.5.2 Reformatter Output Format

The format of the output from the AIM 65 Assembler Reformatter is described in Table 3-3. Note that any comments on EQUATE statements will be output on the line following the EQUATE statement in column 40. Also, when echoing the output to a printer, the "ERRORS = XXXX" line may not normally be printed since no carriage return is output after this line. Sending a carriage return to the printer after this last line will cause it to be printed.

Table 3-3. AIM 65 Assembler Reformatter Output Format

Start Column	End Column	Field Contents
1	4	Current program counter address
1	60	Stand-alone comment line
6	11	Label
13	18	Object code
20	22	Operation code (instruction mnemonic)
24	45	Operand
40*	60	Comment appended to an instruction

NOTE

\* When the operand field exceeds column 38, any comments on that line will be spaced over two spaces from the end of the operand field.

3.5.3 Assembler Reformatter Variables

The variables used by the Reformatter are from \$F0 to \$F7, overlapping with the Editor "Find String" buffer. None of the variables are user-alterable and all may be destroyed between two assemblies.

## SECTION 4

### FUNCTIONAL AND INTERFACE DESCRIPTION

#### 4.1 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The block diagram in Figure 4-1 identifies the CRTC module functions and interface signals. A memory map reflecting the CRTC module firmware, variables and I/O is shown in Figure 4-2. Table 4-1 is a detail I/O memory map.

The Data Transceivers invert and transfer 8-bits of parallel data between the CRTC module and the RM 65 Bus, based on control signals from the Base Address Decoder and the Control Buffers. The read/write control line determines the direction, while the bus active signal enables the Data Transceivers.

The Address Buffers (Z22 and Z23) invert and transfer the 16-bit parallel address lines from the RM 65 Bus to the Base Address Decoders, the R2316 Program ROM, the CRT Controller (CRTC) device, and to the Refresh RAM device.

The Control Buffers (Z22) invert and transfer the phase 2 clock and read/write control signals from the RM 65 Bus onto the module.

The Bank Select Control circuit detects when the module's assigned memory bank is addressed, by comparing the bank address signal from the RM 65 Bus to the Bank Select and Bank Select Enable switches. The Bank Select Enable switch allows the board to reside in common memory (both Bank 0 and Bank 1) or only in the Bank set by the Bank Select switch (either Bank 0 or Bank 1).

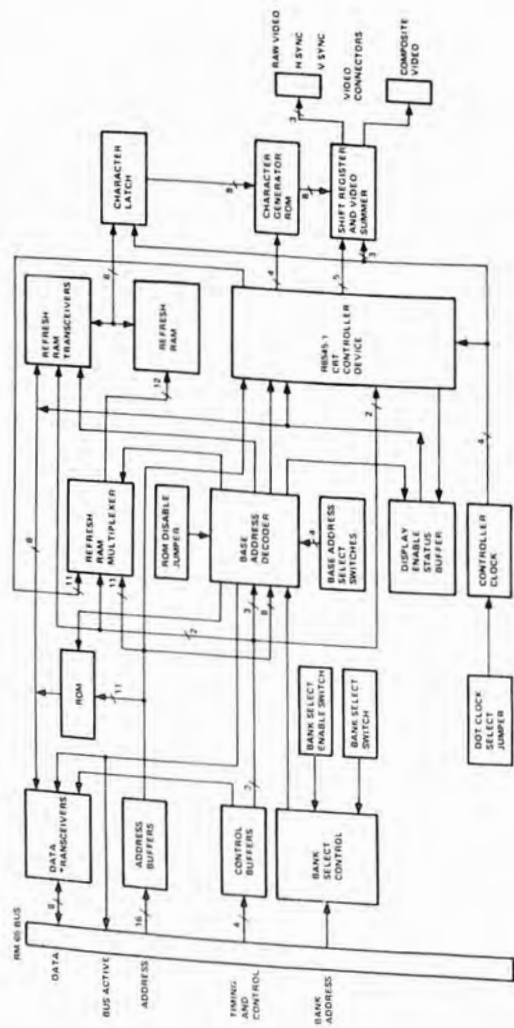


Figure 4-1. CRT Controller Module Block Diagram

Hex Addr.	Function	Hex Addr.	Function
\$0000	Page 0 RAM: \$0DB - \$0DE (1) \$0F0 - \$0F7 (2) Page 3 RAM: \$347 - \$3B5	\$8000	User available
\$1000		\$9000	RAM: \$9000 - \$97FF (3) I/O: \$9800 - \$98FF ROM: \$9900 - \$9FFF
\$2000		\$A000	
\$3000	User available	\$B000	User available
\$4000		\$C000	
\$5000		\$D000	
\$6000		\$E000	
\$7000		\$F000	

NOTES

1. These locations are temporary variables used by the CRTC module Program ROM.
2. These locations are used by the Assembler Reformatter only.
3. RAM on the CRTC module is CRT refresh memory only.
4. Base Address Select switches (S1-1 to S1-4) must be set to \$9000 if the CRTC module Program ROM is used.

Figure 4-2. CRT Controller Module Memory Map

Table 4-1. CRT Controller Module I/O Addresses

(1) Addr.	CRTC Reg.	Register Name	Register Units	R/W
X800	-	CRTC Status Register	-	
X801	-	CRTC Address Register (3)	-	H
X801	R0	Horiz. Total Chars	No. of Chars/Row	L
X801	R1	Horiz. Displayed Chars	No. of Chars/Row	L
X801	R2	Horiz. Sync Position	Character Position	L
X801	R3	VSYNC, HSYNC Widths	No. of Scan Lines, Char	L
X801	R4	Vertical Total Rows	No. of Char Rows	L
X801	R5	Vertical Adjust Lines	No. of Scan Lines	L
X801	R6	Vertical Displayed Rows	No. of Char Rows	L
X801	R7	Vertical Sync Position	No. of Char Rows	L
X801	R8	Mode Control	-	L
X801	R9	Scan Line	No. of Scan Lines	L
X801	R10	Cursor Start Line	Scan Line No.	L
X801	R11	Cursor End Line	Scan Line No.	L
X801	R12	Display Start Addr (H)	-	L
X801	R13	Display Start Addr (L)	-	L
X801	R14	Cursor Position Addr (H)	-	L/H
X801	R15	Cursor Position Addr (L)	-	L/H
X801	R16	Light Pen Register (H) (4)	-	H
X801	R17	Light Pen Register (L) (4)	-	H
X880	-	Display/Refresh Status Register	-	H
		Bit 7 = 0 Refresh		H
		Bit 7 = 1 Display		H

NOTES

1. X corresponds to the assigned Base Address of any hex value (see Section 2.2.1).
2. X802 through X87F redundantly maps X800 and X801, depending on bit 0 value.
3. X881 through X8FF redundantly maps X880.
4. Not used on the RM 65 CRTC module.

The Base Address Decoder (Z21), with the Base Address Select switches (S1-1 through S1-4), the Bank Select Control circuit (Z12-3), the ROM Disable Jumper (E1) and the read/write and phase 2 clock signals, generate device selects for the onboard ROM, RAM, and I/O (CRTC device and Display Enable Status Buffer). The Base Address Select switches allow the module to be selected to any 4K block. Within the selected 4K block, the RAM is assigned to the lower 8 pages (2K bytes), and the I/O to the first 256 bytes of the upper 2K bytes. When the ROM is disabled, only the RAM and I/O can be selected and the module is assigned 9 pages (2384 bytes) in memory. When the ROM is enabled, the module is assigned the full 4K bytes, with seven pages for ROM, in addition to the RAM and I/O.

The Controller Clock uses a 12 MHz crystal-controlled oscillator to derive a 6 MHz or 12 MHz reference for the shift register dot clock depending on the Dot Clock Select jumper (E2) position. With the 6 MHz clock, up to 40 characters per line can be displayed on any monitor or standard television using an RF modulator. Up to 80 characters per line can be achieved with the 12 MHz clock and a high bandwidth monitor. The dot clock is divided by seven (Z4) to provide a Character Clock for the CRTC device and a load character signal for the Shift Register (Z7).

The Refresh RAM (Z10) provides 2K bytes of display memory, for screen densities of up to 25 lines with as many as 80 characters each. The RAM is directly mapped into the RM 65 memory map, so the display can be updated by a block memory move or under DMA control. The Refresh RAM Multiplexers (Z11, Z16 and Z20), and RAM Transceivers (Z24) allow the RM 65 bus and the CRTC device to both access the Refresh RAM, with the RM 65 bus having priority when any conflict occurs.

The Display Enable Status Buffer (Z3-3) allows the RM 65 Bus to monitor the active display times, so that display memory transfers can be made with no visible distortion.

The Character Generator ROM (28) holds the fonts for the character set. These fonts are stored as 256 characters, each with 10 seven-bit rows (see Appendix E). The four CRTC device row address lines and the eight Character Latch bits, which hold the character being refreshed, create an address for the character generator ROM. The output data of the ROM, which is seven parallel bits, represents the display pattern. The Shift Register takes this data and forms the serial video data. The Video Summer combines and buffers the serial video data with CRTC device timing signals to form a composite video output at connector P2 and separate video, horizontal sync, and vertical sync outputs at connector P3.

#### 4.2 INTERFACE DESCRIPTION

Table 4-2 lists the pin connections for the I/O signals transferred between the CRT Controller module connector P1 and the RM 65 Bus.

Table 4-3 lists the pin connections for the Separate Video and Sync connector P3.

Table 4-4 describes the RM 65 interface signals on connector P1.

Table 4-2. Connector P1 (RM 65 Bus) Pin Assignments

Pin	Signal Mnemonic	Signal Name	Input/Output
Wa		Not Connected (See Note)	
Wc		Not Connected (See Note)	
Xa	+5V	+5 Vdc (See Note)	
Xc	+5V	+5 Vdc (See Note)	
1a	GND	Ground	
1c	+5V	+5 Vdc	
2a	BADR/	Buffered Bank Address	I
2c	BA15/	Buffered Address Bit 15	I
3a	GND	Ground	
3c	BA14/	Buffered Address Bit 14	I
4a	BA13/	Buffered Address Bit 13	I
4c	BA12/	Buffered Address Bit 12	I
5a	BA11/	Buffered Address Bit 11	I
5c	GND	Ground	
6a	BA10/	Buffered Address Bit 10	I
6c	BA9/	Buffered Address Bit 9	I
7a	BA8/	Buffered Address Bit 8	I
7c	BA7/	Buffered Address Bit 7	I
8a	GND	Ground	
8c	BA6/	Buffered Address Bit 6	I
9a	BA5/	Buffered Address Bit 5	I
9c	BA4/	Buffered Address Bit 4	I
10a	BA3/	Buffered Address Bit 3	I
10c	GND	Ground	
11a	BA2/	Buffered Address Bit 2	I
11c	BA1/	Buffered Address Bit 1	I
12a	BA0/	Buffered Address Bit 0	I
12c		Not Used	
13a	GND	Ground	
13c		Not Used	
14a		Not Used	
14c		Not Used	
15a		Not Used	

Table 4-2. Connector P1 (RM 65 Bus) Pin Assignments  
(Continued)

Pin	Signal Mnemonic	Signal Name	Input/Output
15c	GND	Ground	
16a		Not Used	
16c		Not Used	
17a		Not Used	
17c		Not Used	
18a	GND	Ground	
18c		Not Used	
19a		Not Used	
19c		Not Used	
20a		Not Used	
20c	GND	Ground	
21a	BR/ $\bar{W}$ /	Buffered Read/Write "Not"	I
21c		Not Used	
22a		Not Used	
22c	BR/ $\bar{W}$	Buffered Read/Write	I
23a	GND	Ground	
23c	BACT/	Buffered Bus Active	O
24a		Not Used	
24c		Not Used	
25a	B $\bar{\theta}$ 2/	Buffered Phase 2 "Not" Clock	I
25c	GND	Ground	
26a	B $\bar{\theta}$ 2	Buffered Phase 2 Clock	I
26c		Not Used	
27a	BD7/	Buffered Data Bit 7	I/O
27c	BD6/	Buffered Data Bit 6	I/O
28a	GND	Ground	
28c	BD5/	Buffered Data Bit 5	I/O
29a	BD4/	Buffered Data Bit 4	I/O
29c	BD3/	Buffered Data Bit 3	I/O
30a	BD2/	Buffered Data Bit 2	I/O
30c	GND	Ground	
31a	BD1/	Buffered Data Bit 1	I/O

Table 4-2. Connector P1 (RM 65 Bus) Pin Assignments  
(Continued)

Pin	Signal Mnemonic	Signal Name	Input/Output
31c	BD $\bar{\theta}$ /	Buffered Data Bit $\bar{\theta}$	I/O
32a	+5V	+5 Vdc	
32c	GND	Ground	
Ya	+5V	+5 Vdc (See Note)	
Yc	+5V	+5 Vdc (See Note)	
Za		Not Connected (See Note)	
Zc		Not Connected (See Note)	

NOTE

1. Pins Wa, Wc, Xa, Xc, Ya, Yc, Za and Zc are available on Edge Connector version only.
2. "/" suffix denotes signal active at negative or low voltage level.

Table 4-3. Connector P3 (Separate Video) Pin Assignments

Pin	Signal Mnemonic	Signal Name	I/O	Output Drive
1	VIDEO	Discrete Video	O	Tri-state
2	GND	Ground		
3	VSYNC	Vertical Synchronization	O	Tri-state
4	GND	Ground		
5	HSYNC	Horizontal Synchronization	O	Tri-state
6	GND	Ground		

NOTE

Tri-state output is defined as TTL level:

$I_{OH} = 2.6 \text{ mA}$   
 $I_{OL} = 24 \text{ mA}$

Table 4-4. Connector P1 (RM 65 Bus) Signal Descriptions

Signal Mnemonic	Signal Name and Signal Description
+5V	<u>+5Vdc</u> +5 Vdc supplied to the module from the RM 65 Bus.
GND	<u>Ground</u> System ground.
BA0/-BA15/	<u>Buffered Address Bits 0-15</u> Sixteen address lines transfer a 16-bit address from the RM 65 Bus to the module.
BADR/	<u>Buffered Bank Address</u> A high BADR/ addresses the lower 65K (Bank 0) memory bank; a low BADR/ addresses the upper 65K (Bank 1) memory bank.
BD0/-BD7/	<u>Buffered Data Bits 0-7</u> Eight bidirectional data lines for transferring 8-bit data bytes between the Data Transceivers in the module and the RM 65 Bus.
BACT/	<u>Buffered Bus Active</u> A low BACT/ indicates that the module has been addressed and the Data Transceivers are enabled in either the receive (write operation) or transmit (read operation) direction. A high BACT/ indicates that the Data Transceivers are disabled.
NOTE	
All signals interfaced to and from the RM 65 Bus are driven at TTL voltage levels.	

Table 4-4. Connector P1 (RM 65 Bus) Signal Descriptions (Continued)

Signal Mnemonic	Signal Name and Signal Description
BR/ $\bar{W}$	<u>Buffered Read/Write</u> This signal indicates the direction of data transfer on the bus. A high BR/ $\bar{W}$ (read operation) to an addressed module enables the Data Transceivers to transfer the 8-bit data from the module onto the Bus. A low BR/ $\bar{W}$ (write operation) to an addressed module enables the Data Transceivers to transfer data from the Bus onto the module.
BR/ $\bar{R}$ /	<u>Buffered Read/Write "NOT"</u> This signal indicates the direction of data transfer on the bus (the logical inverse of BR/ $\bar{W}$ ).
B02	<u>Buffered Phase 2 Clock</u> The B02 signal synchronizes data transfers on the RM 65 Bus. Addresses are set up during the negative portion, and data is set up during the positive portion.
B02/	<u>Buffered Phase 2 Clock "NOT"</u> The B02/ signal synchronizes data transfers on the RM 65 Bus (the logical inverse of B02).
NOTE	
All signals interfaced to and from the RM 65 Bus are driven at TTL voltage levels.	

APPENDIX A  
ASCII CHARACTER SET

HEX	DEC	ASCII	HEX	DEC	ASCII	HEX	DEC	ASCII	HEX	DEC	ASCII
00	0	NUL	20	32	SP	40	64	@	60	96	`
01	1	SOH	21	33	!	41	65	A	61	97	a
02	2	STX	22	34	"	42	66	B	62	98	b
03	3	ETX	23	35	#	43	67	C	63	99	c
04	4	EOT	24	36	\$	44	68	D	64	100	d
05	5	ENQ	25	37	%	45	69	E	65	101	e
06	6	ACK	26	38	&	46	70	F	66	102	f
07	7	BEL	27	39	'	47	71	G	67	103	g
08	8	BS	28	40	(	48	72	H	68	104	h
09	9	HT	29	41	)	49	73	I	69	105	i
0A	10	LF	2A	42	*	4A	74	J	6A	106	j
0B	11	VT	2B	43	+	4B	75	K	6B	107	k
0C	12	FF	2C	44	,	4C	76	L	6C	108	l
0D	13	CR	2D	45	-	4D	77	M	6D	109	m
0E	14	SO	2E	46	.	4E	78	N	6E	110	n
0F	15	SI	2F	47	/	4F	79	O	6F	111	o
10	16	DLE	30	48	0	50	80	P	70	112	p
11	17	DC1	31	49	1	51	81	Q	71	113	q
12	18	DC2	32	50	2	52	82	R	72	114	r
13	19	DC3	33	51	3	53	83	S	73	115	s
14	20	DC4	34	52	4	54	84	T	74	116	t
15	21	NAK	35	53	5	55	85	U	75	117	u
16	22	SYN	36	54	6	56	86	V	76	118	v
17	23	ETB	37	55	7	57	87	W	77	119	w
18	24	CAN	38	56	8	58	88	X	78	120	x
19	25	EM	39	57	9	59	89	Y	79	121	y
1A	26	SUB	3A	58	:	5A	90	Z	7A	122	z
1B	27	ESC	3B	59	;	5B	91	[	7B	123	{
1C	28	FS	3C	60	<	5C	92	\	7C	124	
1D	29	GS	3D	61	=	5D	93	]	7D	125	}
1E	30	RS	3E	62	>	5E	94	^	7E	126	~
1F	31	VS	3F	63	?	5F	95	_	7F	127	DEL

NOTE

NUL	- Null	DLE	- Data Link Escape
SOH	- Start of Heading	DC	- Device Control
STX	- Start of Text	NAK	- Negative Acknowledge
ETX	- End of Text	SYN	- Synchronous Idle
EOT	- End of Transmission	ETB	- End of Transmission Block
ENQ	- Enquiry	CAN	- Cancel
ACK	- Acknowledge	EM	- End of Medium
BEL	- Bell	SUB	- Substitute
BS	- Backspace	FSC	- Escape
HT	- Horizontal Tabulation	FS	- File Separator
LF	- Line Feed	GS	- Group Separator
VT	- Vertical Tabulation	RS	- Record Separator
FF	- Form Feed	US	- Unit Separator
CR	- Carriage Return	SP	- Space (Blank)
SO	- Shift Out	DEL	- Delete
SI	- Shift In		

LSD	MSD	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111
0	0000	NUL	DLE	SP	0	@	P	'	p
1	0001	SOH	DC1	!	1	A	Q	a	q
2	0010	STX	DC2	"	2	B	R	b	r
3	0011	ETX	DC3	#	3	C	S	c	s
4	0100	EOT	DC4	\$	4	D	T	d	t
5	0101	ENQ	NAK	%	5	E	U	e	u
6	0110	ACK	SYN	&	6	F	V	f	v
7	0111	BEL	ETB	'	7	G	W	g	w
8	1000	BS	CAN	(	8	H	X	h	x
9	1001	HT	EM	)	9	I	Y	i	y
A	1010	LF	SUB	.		J	Z	j	z
B	1011	VT	ESC	+		K	{	k	{
C	1100	FF	FS	:		L	\	l	
D	1101	CR	GS	<		M	]	m	}
E	1110	SO	RS	=		N	^	n	~
F	1111	SI	VS	>		O	~	o	DEL

NUL — Null  
 SOH — Start of Heading  
 STX — Start of Text  
 ETX — End of Text  
 EOT — End of Transmission  
 ENQ — Enquiry  
 ACK — Acknowledge  
 BEL — Bell  
 BS — Backspace  
 HT — Horizontal Tabulation  
 LF — Line Feed  
 VT — Vertical Tabulation  
 FF — Form Feed  
 CR — Carriage Return  
 SO — Shift Out  
 SI — Shift In

DLE — Data Link Escape  
 DC — Device Control  
 NAK — Negative Acknowledge  
 SYN — Synchronous Idle  
 ETB — End of Transmission Block  
 CAN — Cancel  
 EM — End of Medium  
 SUB — Substitute  
 ESC — Escape  
 FS — File Separator  
 GS — Group Separator  
 RS — Record Separator  
 US — Unit Separator  
 SP — Space (Blank)  
 DEL — Delete

## APPENDIX B

### PREPROGRAMMED AND USER-DEFINED SCREEN FORMAT VALUES

This appendix describes the pre-programmed screen parameters and how to compute these parameters for a user defined screen format when using the CRT module Program ROM. If the Program ROM is not being used, the procedure to compute the screen parameter values for the R6545-1 CRT device is the same as for the Program ROM, however the addresses are I/O dependent rather than those specified for the Program ROM, Figure B-1 illustrates the screen parameters.

#### B.1 PREPROGRAMMED FORMATS

The contents of the four screen parameter tables stored in the firmware are shown in Table B-1. These should be a useful reference in setting up a user-defined table. The name of each byte is given here and a description of each byte is given in the following section, "User Defined Screen Format".

#### B.2 USER-DEFINED SCREEN FORMAT

Setting variable TABLE to 4 before calling the Initialization Program indicates a user-defined screen format is to be used. The 12-byte format table must be set up in sequence in memory. The MSB of the starting address must be stored in variable XADDR (\$0363) and the LSB of the starting address in variable XADDR+1 (\$0364). Either of the cold start entry points may now be called. A definition of each byte with the method for determining the value is shown in Table B-2.

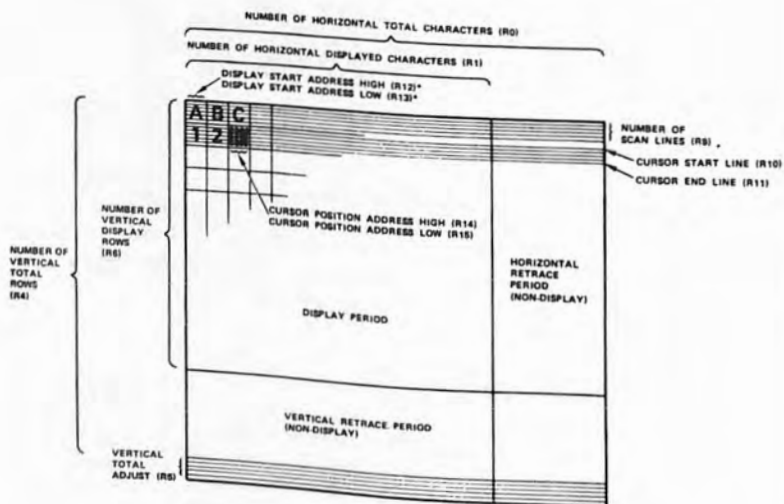


Figure B-1. Screen Parameters

B-2

Table B-1. Firmware Screen Format Tables

Byte No.	Name	Europe	U.S.	Europe	U.S.
		TABLE = 0	TABLE = 1	TABLE = 2	TABLE = 3
		625 Scan (25 x 80)	525 Scan (22 x 72)	625 Scan (25 x 40)	525 Scan (16 x 40)
1	Horizontal Total	108	108	54	54
2	Horizontal Displayed	80	72	40	40
3	Horizontal Sync Position	89	85	44	45
4	Sync Widths	\$59	\$59	\$55	\$55
5	Vertical Total Rows	31	26	31	26
6	Vertical Total Adjust	2	2	2	2
7	Vertical Displayed	25	22	25	16
8	Vertical Sync Position	28	24	28	21
9	Same as byte 2	80	72	40	40
10	Same as byte 7	25	22	25	16
11	Total Characters (MSB)	\$07	\$06	\$03	\$00
12	Total Characters (LSB)	\$D0	\$30	\$E8	\$80

B-3

Table B-2. Screen Parameter Table

Byte No.	Parameter Definition
1	<b>Horizontal Total Characters</b> - The total of displayed and non-displayed characters, minus one, per horizontal line. If Jumper E2 is in position A (6 MHz dot clock), then this byte will be 54.
2	<b>Horizontal Displayed Characters</b> - The number of displayed characters per line.
3	<b>Horizontal Sync Position</b> - The character position on the horizontal line where the horizontal sync occurs. Normally for a centered screen, the same number of non-displayed characters should be on the left as on the right of the displayed characters. This is calculated by the formula:  $\text{Byte 3} = \text{INTEGER}(((\text{BYTE 1} - \text{Hsync Pulse Width} - \text{BYTE 2})/2) + \text{Byte 2}) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$ <p>As the Byte 3 value increases towards the Byte 1 value, the displayed screen will move to the right and as Byte 3 decreases towards Byte 2, the displayed screen will move to the left for centering the displayed characters.</p>
4	<b>Horizontal and Vertical Sync Widths</b> - The width of the horizontal and vertical sync pulses as defined below.
	<p>HSYNC Pulse Width The width of the horizontal sync pulse (HSYNC) in the number of character clock times (CCLK).</p> <p>VSYNC Pulse Width The width of the vertical sync pulse (VSYNC) in the number of scan lines. When bits 4-7 are all "0", VSYNC will be 16 scan lines wide.</p> <p>Normally, this will be \$59 for the 12 MHz dot and \$55 for the 6 MHz clock.</p>

Table B-2. Screen Parameter Table (Continued)

Byte No.	Parameter Definition
5	<b>Vertical Total Rows</b> - A 7-bit value containing the total number of character rows, minus one, in a frame. This value may be calculated by:  $\text{Byte 5} = \frac{1572}{\text{Frame freq. (Hz)}} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$ <p>where frame freq. is normally 50 Hz or 60 Hz</p>
6	<b>Vertical Total Adjust</b> - A 5-bit value containing the number of additional scan lines needed to complete an entire frame scan. Together, byte 4 and byte 5 determine the overall frame frequency and thus the frequency of the vertical sync pulses. Typically, this will be equal to the decimal part of the result from Eq. 2 multiplied by 10 and rounded to an integer number.
7	<b>Vertical Displayed Rows</b> - A 7-bit value defining the number of displayed character rows in each frame.
8	<b>Vertical Sync Position</b> - A 7-bit value defining the character row at which the vertical sync will occur. This must be greater than or equal to byte 7 and less than or equal to byte 5. It is best to have the vertical sync occur soon enough so that the beam has some non-displayed scan lines at the top of the screen to stabilize. As the byte 8 value increases, the screen moves up and as it decreases, the screen moves down.
9	This byte must be the same value as byte 2.
10	This byte must be the same value as byte 7.
11	<b>No. Characters/Screen (MSB)</b> - This byte is the MSB of the number of characters in one screen. In an 80 x 25 screen, there are 80 x 25 = 2000 characters. 2000 converted to hexadecimal is \$07D0. Thus, this byte would be set to \$07 (the MSB) for a 25 x 80 screen.
12	<b>No. Characters/Screen (LSB)</b> - This byte is the LSB of the number of characters in one screen. In the 80 x 25 example above, this would be set to \$D0, the LSB.

Using Table B-1, Table B-2 and the screen diagram Figure B-1 as references, a user-defined screen format table can be prepared. An example of this is given along with two methods for initializing the screen to these parameters.

### B.3 EXAMPLE OF USER-DEFINED SCREEN FORMAT

Here is an example of the procedure and assembly language program to create a 80 column x 25 row screen for a 60 Hz screen rate on a monitor. First, determine bytes 1 to 12 for the screen parameter table.

Byte 1 = 108 (for 12 MHz dot clock)  
 Byte 2 = 80 (char/row)  
 Byte 3 =  $(108 - 9 - 80) / 2 + 80 = 89.5 = 89$  (Eq. 1)  
 Byte 4 = 59 (for 12 MHz dot clock)  
 Byte 5 =  $1572 / 60 = 26.2 = 26$   
 Byte 6 =  $(.2) \times (10) = 2$  (scan lines adjust)  
 Byte 7 = 25 (rows)  
 Byte 8 = 25 (vertical sync after 25th row displayed)  
 Byte 9 = 80 (chars/row)  
 Byte 10 = 25 (rows)  
 Byte 11 =  $80 \times 25 = 2000 = \$07D0$  MSB = \$07  
 Byte 12 = LSB of \$07D0 = \$D0

Once the 12 bytes are defined, the screen may be initialized to this format through the keyboard or through a program.

From the keyboard, the procedure is as follows (all decimal numbers must be converted to hexadecimal):

- (a) Enter 12 bytes of table into memory

```
<M>=0200 WW XX YY ZZ
</> 0200 6C 32 59 59
</> 0204 1A 02 19 19
</> 0208 50 19 07 D0
```

- (b) Change locations \$363 (LSB) and \$364 (MSB) to point to the table start address, in this case, \$0200.

```
<M>=0363 WW XX YY ZZ
</> 0363 00 02
```

- (c) Run initialization program from entry point 1 after setting TABLE = 4

```
<M>=035A WW XX YY ZZ
</> 035A 04
<*>=9900
<G>/.
```

Here is the software to perform the same function as described above. By putting this at \$B000 the CRT may be initialized to this format by typing the "5" Key.

```
TABLE = $035A ;FORMAT TABLE ADDRESS (LSB)
TABLOW = $0363 ;FORMAT TABLE ADDRESS (MSB)
TABHGH = $0364 ;RETURN WITH AN RTS
INIT = $9906

START LDA #04
      STA TABLE
      LDA #<T2500
      STA TABLOW
      LDA #>T2500
      STA TABHGH
      JSR INIT
      JMP MAIN

T2500 .BYT $6C,$32,$59,$1A,$02,$19,$19
      .BYT $50,$19,$07,$D0

;
; USER SOFTWARE HERE

MAIN ...
```

APPENDIX C

PROGRAM ROM VARIABLES

The Program ROM uses RAM from \$DB through \$DE and \$0347 through \$03B5 inclusive for variables. These locations may not be overwritten (with a few exceptions) without causing improper CRTC module operation. Tables C-1 and C-2 summarize the variables, their locations and their use.

Table C-1. Program ROM Page Zero

Address (Hex)	No. Bytes	Name	Description
DB-DC	2	BSTART	Used for indirect addressing and self-test routine (LSB/MSB)
DD-DE	2	CURSOR	Used to store CURSOR address during processing. CURSOR value is read from the 6545 CRTC device upon entry to, and rewritten to the 6545 upon exit from, the Display program (LSB/MSB).
F0-F7	8	-	Assembler Reformatter Variables.

Table C-2. Program ROM Page Three Variables

Address (Hex)	No. Bytes	Name	Description
0347-0348	2	SCRMX	Number of characters/screen
0349	1	ROWMAX	Number of rows/screen
034A	1	COLMAX	Number of columns/screen
034B-034C	2	END	End address +1 of current screen within refresh RAM.
034D	1	DLE	"Pass through next character" flag 0 = Don't pass through 1 = Pass through
034E	1	INCH	"Insert character mode" flag 0 = Not insert mode FF = Insert mode
034F	1	EPLG	"Escape Sequence" flag 0 = Not escape sequence 1 = ESC received 2 = ESC = received 3 = ESC = X received
0350	1	GRAPH	"Graphic Mode" flag 0 = Not graphics mode FF = Graphics mode
0351	1	INVERS	"Inverse Video" flag 0 = Not inverse video FF = Inverse video
0352-0353	2	DSTARL DSTARH	Display start address - the address in refresh RAM where this screen starts.
0354	1	YSAV	Saves Y position for ESC = Y,X
0355	1	XSAV	Temporary X-register save.
0356	1	ASAV	Location to save command/data passed to Display program.

Table C-2. Program ROM Page Three Variables (Continued)

Address (Hex)	No. Bytes	Name	Description
0357	1	AIM65	Flag indicating whether special AIM 65 processing should be skipped. 0 = Skip AIM 65 processing 1 = Perform AIM 65 processing but ignore line feeds (\$0A) >1 = Perform AIM 65 processing with line feeds
0358	1	ROW	Current row no., where cursor is positioned. Rows are numbered 0,1,2...
0359	1	COL	Current column no., where cursor is positioned. Columns are numbered 0,1,2...
035A	1	TABLE	Parameter specifying screen size table to be used. 0 = 25 x 80 (625 scan lines) 1 = 22 x 72 (525 scan lines) 2 = 25 x 40 (625 scan lines) 3 = 16 x 40 (525 scan lines) 4 = user defined >4 = defaults to 22 x 72 table
035B	1	CURP2	Character counter taking place of AIM 65 'CURP02' (\$A415),
035C-035D	2	ECHO	Address (LSB, MSB) which user must change to have Assembler Reformatter echo its output to a user program.
035E	1	CMAx	Maximum number of characters/line that can be output - display will freeze up if this is exceeded.
035F	1	PRFLG	Counter to back up cursor to overwrite printer "ON" and "OFF" messages.
0360	1	XXX	Save X on entry and restore on exit.

Table C-2. Program ROM Page Three Variables (Continued)

Address (Hex)	No. Bytes	Name	Description
0361	1	YYY	Save Y on entry and restore on exit. Y reset to 58 when CMAX = 59, YYY = 59, and AIM65 ≠ 0 to limit EDITOR buffer to 59 characters.
0362	1	XX2	Another temporary X save.
0363-0364	2	XADDR	LSB, MSB pointing to start address of user-defined screen-format table. Applies when Initialization program called with TABLE = 4.
0365	1	COL2	Keeps track of the number of characters since last carriage return.
0366-03B5	80	DBUFF	80 character buffer used for INSERT/DELETE LINE and INSERT/DELETE CHAR commands. Locations \$0366 through \$03E5 may be overwritten between calls to the Display program with no effect. These locations are not used unless the Insert/Delete Line or Insert/Delete character commands used.

a. TABLE

TABLE (\$035A) is the parameter which determines the video format upon initialization. The five possibilities for this parameter are listed below. This should be set to the desired value before the Initialization program is called (see Table C-3).

Table C-3. Variable TABLE Options

Variable TABLE	Meaning
0	Initialize to 25 x 80 screen - 625 horizontal scan lines (Europe) (CRT)
1	Initialize to 22 x 72 screen - 525 horizontal scan lines (U.S.) (CRT)
2	Initialize to 25 x 40 screen - 625 horizontal scan lines (Europe) (CRT or TV)
3	Initialize to 16 x 40 screen - 525 horizontal scan lines (U.S.) (CRT or TV)
4	Initialize to user-defined screen format. Twelve-byte initialization table is pointed to by location \$0363 (LSB) and location \$0364 (MSB) (U.S. or Europe) (CRT or TV)
Greater than 4	Default to the 22 x 72 screen - 525 horizontal scan lines (U.S.) (CRT)

NOTE

1. The E2 jumper must be set correctly before the Initialization Program is called.
2. If variable TABLE is 0,1 or >4, the jumper must be in position B for the 12 MHz dot clock.
3. If TABLE is 2 or 3, then the jumper must be set to position A (6 MHz dot clock).
4. If TABLE is 4, then the user must determine whether the 12 MHz (position B) or 6 MHz (position A) dot clock is required. Typically, the 12 MHz dot clock cannot be used with a TV set without modifying it.

b. AIM 65

AIM65 (\$0357) tells the CRTC firmware if it should skip over the AIM 65 dependent code. It also indicates whether line feeds are to be ignored, as required when both Carriage Return (\$0D) and Line Feed (\$0A) are sent to indicate the end of a line (see Table C-4).

Table C-4. Variable AIM 65 Options

Variable AIM65	Function/Use
0	Skip all AIM 65-related processing 1) When using with RM 65 SBC 2) When using with AIM 65 without Monitor 3) Other user-defined instances
1	Ignore line feeds (\$0A) 1) When PL/65 is used to avoid double spacing caused by CR/LF sent from PL/65 2) When using User output on microcomputer AIM 65 microcomputer to direct characters to the CRT program.
>1	Perform AIM 65-related processing and acknowledge line feed (\$0A) 1) When using with Editor 2) When using with Assembler 3) When using with BASIC 4) When using with FORTH 5) When using with Instant Pascal

The AIM 65-related processing referred to above consists of three main functions which are performed by the CRTC firmware when variable AIM65  $\neq$  0.

(1) Set AIM65 (\$0357) and DILINK \$A406, \$S407) Variables

	<u>AIM65</u>	<u>DILINK</u>
(ignore line feeds)	1	\$73, \$99
(acknowledge line feeds)	>1	\$77, \$99

(2) Clear AIM 65 Display

The AIM 65 display is blanked by calling \$EF05 with the accumulator = \$0D. Then the PA PORT on the display's PIA is set to \$00 every time a CR (\$0D) is received by the CRTC firmware. This keeps the AIM 65 display blank during CRT operation.

(3) Maintain AIM 65 Display Buffer

The AIM 65 display buffer (\$A438 - \$A473) and display pointers (\$A415, \$A416) are manipulated in order to recover the delete key. Limiting the Editor line length to 59 characters is necessary to do this.

When AIM65 = 0 this processing is skipped and operation with the RM 65 SBC is possible.

c. CMAX

CMAX (\$035E) tells the CRT firmware the maximum number of columns to allow before freezing the screen. This is set to 59 when the Cold Start initialization program is run. Whenever more than 59 characters need to be output, either CMAX must be increased (after initialization) or AIM65 must be set to zero.

APPENDIX D

USEFUL PROGRAM ROM SUBROUTINES

Some subroutines in the Program ROM are not callable through the main entry point at \$9977. These may be called by a direct JSR to their fixed entry points. Table D-1 is a list of these routines, registers altered and description of operation.

Table D-1. Program ROM Subroutines

Name (Hex)	Address	Regs.	Description
ADCOLS	\$9C2B	A	Adds COLMAX (\$034A) to CURSOR (\$DD, \$DE) to give address of location below cursor.
LNSTRT	\$9C15	A	Subtracts COL (\$0359) from CURSOR (\$DD, \$DE) to give start address of current line.
RDCUR	\$9C01	A,X	Reads cursor address from R6545 into locations \$DD, \$DE.
READ	\$9C88	A,Y	Reads refresh RAM location pointed to by \$DD, \$DE into A. Increment \$DD, \$DE.
READLN	\$9C6A	A,X,Y	Reads 'COLMAX' characters from refresh RAM starting at location pointed to by \$DD, \$DE and store in DBUFF to DBUFF + COLMAX.
SDELAY	\$9CAC	X,Y	Delays one "display enable" to insure CPU accesses refresh RAM only during disabled period.
WRITE	\$9CA0	A,Y	Writes A into refresh RAM location pointed to by \$DD, \$DE. Incr. \$DD, \$DE.
WRITLN	\$9C79	A,X,Y	Writes 'COLMAX' characters from DBUFF to refresh RAM starting at location pointed to by \$DD, \$DE.

Table D-1. Program ROM Subroutines (Continued)

Name (Hex)	Address	Regs.	Description
XDSTAR	\$9C3C	A,X	Transfers display start address (\$0352, \$0353) to R6545. This is the first location in the refresh RAM that will appear on the screen.

**NOTE**

Locations \$DD, \$DE are temporary locations holding the cursor address. The only time these locations are guaranteed to have the correct address of the cursor is after a JSR \$9C01. Otherwise, locations \$DD, \$DE may not be assumed to have the cursor address in them.

APPENDIX E

PROGRAM ROM ASSEMBLY LISTING

```

0003 ;
0004 ;
0005 ;           RM 65 CRT CONTROLLER MODULE
0006 ;
0007 ;           PROGRAM ROM
0008 ;
0009 ;           R14B3
0010 ;
0011 ;
0012 ;
0013 ;
0014 ; ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL
0015 ; ELECTRONICS DEVICES DIVISION
0016 ; MICROSYSTEM PRODUCTS
0017 ; 3310 MIRALOMA AVENUE
0018 ; P. O. BOX 3669
0019 ; ANAHEIM, CA. U. S. A. 92803

```

```

0021 ;
0022 ;           CRT CONTROLLER (CPU/CRTC SHARED MEMORY)
0023 ;
0024 ;
0025 ;
0026 ;
0027 ;
0028 ;
0029 9800 RS = $9800 ; 6545 ADDRESS
0030 A406 DILINK = $A406 ; AIM DISPLAY ECHO
0031 9880 STATUS = $9880 ; DISPLAY ENABLE STATUS
0032 A438 DIBUFF = $A438 ; AIM DISPLAY BUFFER
0033 A415 CURP02 = $A415 ; AIM DISPLAY POINTER
0034 A416 CURPOS = $A416 ; AIM PRINTER POINTER
0035 ;
0036 ;
0037 ;
0038 0000 ;
0039 00DB BSTART ==+2 ; TEMPORARY ZERO PAGE
0040 00DD CURSOR ==+2 ; ADDRESS OF CURSOR
0041 ;
0042 00DF ;
0043 00F0 ; EDITOR 'FIND STRING'
0044 00F1 ; REFORMATTER
0045 00F2 ; TEMPORARY VARIABLES
0046 00F3 SAVA ==+1 ; USE SAME BUFFER BECAUSE IT
0047 00F4 SAVX ==+1 ; WILL NEVER CONFLICT W/ EDITOR
0048 00F5 SMFLG ==+1
0049 00F6 COMCOL ==+1
0050 00F7 COMCR ==+1
0051 ;
0052 ;
0053 ;
0054 00FB ;
0055 0347 ; CRT VARIABLES FROM $0347 TO $03B5
0056 0349 ;
0057 034A ;
0058 034B ;
0059 034D ;
0060 034E ;
0061 034F ;
0062 0350 ;
0063 0351 ;
0064 0352 ;
0065 0353 ;
0066 0354 ;
0067 0355 ;
0068 0356 ;
0069 0357 ;
0070 0358 ;
0071 0359 ;
0072 035A ;
0073 035B ;
0074 035C ;
0075 035E ;
0076 035F ;

```

```

*****
;
;           CRT CONTROLLER (CPU/CRTC SHARED MEMORY)
;
*****
;
;
; RS = $9800 ; 6545 ADDRESS
; DILINK = $A406 ; AIM DISPLAY ECHO
; STATUS = $9880 ; DISPLAY ENABLE STATUS
; DIBUFF = $A438 ; AIM DISPLAY BUFFER
; CURP02 = $A415 ; AIM DISPLAY POINTER
; CURPOS = $A416 ; AIM PRINTER POINTER
;
;
; VARIABLES
;
; ==+DB ; TEMPORARY ZERO PAGE
BSTART ==+2 ; ADDRESS OF CURSOR
CURSOR ==+2
;
; ==+F0 ; EDITOR 'FIND STRING'
; COLUMN ==+1 ; REFORMATTER
; EGFLG ==+1 ; TEMPORARY VARIABLES
; CRFLG ==+1 ; USE SAME BUFFER BECAUSE IT
; SAVA ==+1 ; WILL NEVER CONFLICT W/ EDITOR
; SAVX ==+1
; SMFLG ==+1
; COMCOL ==+1
; COMCR ==+1
;
; CRT VARIABLES FROM $0347 TO $03B5
;
; ==+0347
;
; SCRMX ==+2 ; # CHARS./SCREEN
; ROWMAX ==+1 ; # OF ROWS
; COLMAX ==+1 ; # OF COLUMNS
; END ==+2 ; DISPLAY END ADDRESS
; DLE ==+1 ; PASS THRU NEXT CHAR. FLAG
; INCH ==+1 ; INSERT MODE FLAG
; EFLG ==+1 ; ESC. SEQUENCE FLAG
; GRPH ==+1 ; GRAPHICS MODE FLAG
; INVER ==+1 ; INVERSE VIDEO FLAG
; DSTARL ==+1 ; DISPLAY START LSB
; DSTARH ==+1 ; DISPLAY START ADDRESS
; YSAV ==+1 ; LOC TO SAVE Y-POS FOR (Y,X)
; XSAV ==+1 ; TEMPORARY X SAVE
; ASAV ==+1 ; LOCATION TO SAVE COMMAND/DATA
; AIM65 ==+1 ; FLAG TO DISTINGUISH AIM 65/S.
; ROW ==+1 ; ROW COUNTER
; COL ==+1 ; COLUMN COUNTER
; TABLE ==+1 ; 0-3 TO CHOOSE STORED TABLE
; ECHO ==+1 ; CRT DISPLAY POINTER
; CHAX ==+2 ; ECHO ADDRESS FOR REFORMATTER
; PRFLG ==+1 ; MAX ALLOWED COLUMN ON CRT
; ; COUNTER FOR AIM ON/OFF MSGS

```

```

0077 0360      XXX      *==+1      ;SAVE/RESTORE X REG.
0078 0361      YYY      *==+1      ;SAVE/RESTORE Y REG.
0079 0362      XX2      *==+1      ;TEMPORARY SAVE X
0080 0363      XADDR     *==+2      ;OWN TABLE ADDRESS
0081 0365      COL2      *==+1      ;CURSOR POS. COUNTER
0082 0366      DBUFF     *==+80     ;BUFFER FOR INSERT/DELETE LINE
0083
0084           ;
0085           ;      COPYRIGHT MESSAGE
0086 0386           ;
0087           ;      *==9800
0088 9800      43      RKWELL .BYT  'COPYRIGHT 1981'
0089 980E      52           .BYT  'ROCKWELL '
0090 9817      49           .BYT  'INTERNATIONAL '
0091
0092

```

```

                                ;      CRT/TV INITIALIZATION
                                ;      -----
0094
0095
0096
0097 9824      *==9900
0098
0099           ;      ENTRY FOR INITIALIZATION W/ A RETURN
0100           ;      TO THE AIM 65 MONITOR (TABLE # IN 'TABLE')
0101
0102 9900      20 06 99     MONENT JSR   INIT      ;CALL INITIALIZATION ROUTINE
0103 9903      4C A1 E1     JMP     $E1A1     ;RETURN TO MONITOR
0104
0105
0106           ;      ENTRY FOR INITIALIZATION W/ AN 'RTS'
0107           ;      SCREEN PARAMETER TABLE # IN 'TABLE'
0108           ;      DEFAULTS TO 22*72 525 LINES
0109           ;      IF 'TABLE' = (0-3) THEN STORED TABLE
0110           ;      IF 'TABLE' = 4 THEN USER-DEFINED TABLE
0111
0112 9906      AD 5A 03     INIT   LDA   TABLE     ;GET SCREEN TABLE #
0113 9909      C9 04       CMP    #4          ;MUST BE < 4
0114 990B      90 0D       BCC   OKTAB      ;IT IS, OK
0115 990D      D0 09       BNE   NOTDOWN
0116 990F      AC 63 03     LDA   XADDR      ;GET TABLE ADDRESS (LSB)
0117 9912      AD 64 03     LDA   XADDR+1    ;GET TABLE ADDRESS (MSB)
0118 9915      4C 22 99     JMP   SETUP      ;INIT. TO USER DEFINED SCREEN
0119 9918      A9 01       NOTDOWN LDA #1      ;DEFAULT TO 22*72 SCREEN
0120 991A      0A          OKTAB  ASL   A          ;SHIFT FOR OFFSET
0121 991B      AA          TAX          ;PUT IN X FOR INDEX
0122 991C      BC AA 9F     LDA   SIZE, X    ;GET TABLE ADDRESS (LSB)
0123 991F      BD AB 9F     LDA   SIZE+1, X ;GET TABLE ADDRESS (MSB)
0124 9922      B5 DC       SETUP  STA   BSTART+1   ;STORE TABLE ADDRESS (MSB)
0125 9924      B4 DB       STY   BSTART     ;STORE TABLE ADDRESS (LSB)
0126
0127           ;      CALLED WITH ADDRESS OF SCREEN PARAMETER TABLE
0128           ;      STORED IN BSTART(LSB), BSTART+1(MSB)
0129
0130
0131           ;      LOAD REGS. 0-7 IN 6545
0132
0133 9926      A0 07       TABLES LDY #7      ;LOAD INDEX TO VALUE
0134 9928      BC 00 9B     STY   RS         ;STORE REG. #
0135 992B      B1 DB       LDA   (BSTART),Y ;GET REG. VALUE
0136 992D      BD 01 9B     STA   RS+1       ;STORE IN 6545
0137 9930      A9 00       LDA   #0         ;INITIALIZE ALL ZERO VARIABLES
0138 9932      99 4D 03     STA   DLE, Y     ;DLE TO DLE+7
0139 9935      B8         DEY          ;DECR. INDEX
0140 9936      10 F0       BPL   TABLES   ;NEXT REGISTER
0141
0142           ;      LOAD REGS. 8-15 IN 6545
0143
0144 9938      A0 0F       NXPRM LDY #15     ;LOAD REG. #, REGS. 8-15
0145 993A      A2 07       LDX #7         ;LOAD INDEX TO VALUE
0146 993C      BC 00 9B     STY   RS         ;STORE REG. #
0147 993F      BD B2 9F     LDA   MIDB, X    ;GET VALUE
0148 9942      BD 01 9B     STA   RS+1       ;STORE REG. VALUE

```

```

0149 9945 88
0150 9946 CA
0151 9947 10 F3
0152
0153
0154
;
; SETUP SCREEN VARIABLES
;
0155 9949 A0 08 LDY #8 ;SET TABLE INDEX
0156 994B A2 03 LDX #3 ;LOAD VARIABLE INDEX
0157 994D B1 DB NLSTB LDA (BSTART),Y ;LOAD TABLE VALUE
0158 994F 9D 47 03 STA SCRMAX,X ;STORE IN VARIABLE
0159 9952 CB INY ;INCR. INDEX
0160 9953 BD BA 9F LDA IVALS,X ;GET 'ECHO,CMAX & PRFLG' VALS.
0161 9956 9D 3C 03 STA ECHO,X ;STORE
0162 9959 CA DEX ;DECR. TABLE INDEX
0163 995A 10 F1 BPL NLSTB ;NEXT VARIABLE
0164 995C A9 90 LDA ##90 ;RAM START ADDR. (MSB)
0165 995E BD 53 03 STA DSTARH ;DISPLAY START (MSB)
0166 9961 20 54 9C JSR CALEND ;CALCULATE END ADDR.
;
; WARM START-UP FOR CRT
;
0170 9964 AE 57 03 WARM LDX AIM65 ;GET AIM FLAG
0171 9967 F0 03 BEG NOAIM ;NO AIM SO SKIP
0172 9969 20 43 9D JSR CRT ;HAVE AIM, SET DILINK TO CRT
0173 996C 20 6E 9A NOAIM JSR CLRHDM ;CLEAR SCREEN, HOME CURSOR
0174 996F CA SKIPIT RTS
0175
;

```

```

0177
0178
0179
0180
0181
0182
0183
0184 9970 90 FD USERO BCC SKIPIT ;RETURN WHEN 'U' TYPED
0185 9972 68 PLA ;PULL CHAR. OFF STACK
0186 9973 C9 0A SKIPOA CMP ##0A ;LINE FEED ?
0187 9975 F0 FB BEG SKIPIT ;YES, IGNORE
;
; USER OUTPUT ENTRY POINT
;
0188
0189 9977 DB OUTD CLD ;ENTRY WITH CMND./DATA IN 'A'
0190 9978 4B PHA ;PUSH A ON STACK
0191 9979 BE 60 03 STX XXX
0192 997C BC 61 03 STY YYY ;SAVE Y REG.
0193 997F AD 5F 03 LDA PRFLG ;AIM ON/OFF FLAG
0194 9982 D0 0E BNE SK3 ;NON-ZERO, DON'T BACKSPACE 3
0195 9984 20 BF 9D JSR BSPACE ;BACKSPACE TO CLEAR 'ON' OR '
0196 9987 20 BF 9D JSR BSPACE ;2ND BACKSPACE
0197 998A 20 BF 9D JSR BSPACE ;3RD BACKSPACE
0198 998D A9 03 LDA #3 ;RESTORE COUNTER/FLAG TO SHOW
0199 998F BD 5F 03 STA PRFLG ;NO BACKSPACES NEEDED
0200 9992 BA SK3 TSX ;GET STACK POINTER IN X
0201 9993 BC 03 01 LDY $103,X ;GET MSB. OF CALLER
0202 9996 C0 D1 CPY ##D1 ;ASSEMBLER ECHO ?
0203 9998 D0 07 BNE NASSM ;NO
0204 999A BC 02 01 LDY $102,X ;GET LSB OF CALLER
0205 999D C0 09 CPY ##09 ;ASSEMBLER ECHO ?
0206 999F F0 61 BEG DONE ;YES, SKIP 1ST/2ND PASS SOURCE
0207 99A1 68 NASSM PLA ;GET PASSED 'A' VAL.
0208 99A2 4B PHA ;PUT BACK ON STACK
0209 99A3 BD 56 03 STA ASAV ;SAVE PASSED 'A' VAL.
0210 99A6 AE 4D 03 LDX DLE ;GET 'PASS THRU' FLAG
0211 99A9 F0 05 BEG SPECIAL ;DON'T PASS THRU
0212 99AB CE 4D 03 DEC DLE ;RESET 'PASS THRU' FLAG TO ZER
0213 99AE F0 3A BEG OUTIT ;TREAT AS DATA-NOT CMND.
0214 99B0 C9 7F SPECIAL CMP ##7F ;##7F IS A DELETE
0215 99B2 D0 05 BNE N2DEL ;NOT DELETE
0216 99B4 20 BF 9D JSR BSPACE ;DELETE CHAR.
0217 99B7 D0 49 BNE DONE ;RETURN TO CALLER
0218 99B9 29 7F AND ##7F ;STRIP MSB
0219 99BB BD 56 03 STA ASAV ;STORE A IN ASAV
0220 99BE AE 4F 03 LDX EFLG ;GET ESC FLAG
0221 99C1 F0 23 BEG NESC ;NOT ESC SEQUENCE
0222 99C3 CA DEX ;HAVE ESC SEQUENCE
0223 99C4 F0 08 BEG EFLG1 ;EXPECT = OR T
0224 99C6 CA DEX ;DECR. ESC. FLAG
0225 99C7 F0 15 BEG EFLG2 ;EXPECT Y-COORDINATE
0226 99C9 20 F0 9C JSR CONVRT ;CONVERT YSAV,A REG. TO BINARY
0227 99CC D0 34 BNE DONE ;BRANCH ALWAYS
0228 99CE C9 3D EFLG1 CMP #'= ;IS CHAR. AN EQUAL SIGN
0229 99D0 F0 0F BEG INFLG ;YES, INCR. ESC. FLAG
0230 99D2 C9 47 CMP #'0
0231 99D4 D0 03 BNE NVALID ;NOT GRAPHICS, RESET ESC.

```

```

0232 99D6 20 BC 9C      JSR  GRPHON  ; GRAPHICS ON
0233 99D9 CE 4F 03     NVALID DEC  EFLG  ; NO, DECR. ESC. FLAG
0234 99DC FO 24       BEG  DONE   ; RETURN TO CALLER
0235 99DE BD 34 03     EFLG2 STA  YSAV  ; SAVE CURSOR POSITION
0236 99E1 EE 4F 03     INFLG INC  EFLG  ; INCR. ESC. FLAG
0237 99E4 DO 1C       BNE  DONE   ; UNCONDITIONAL RETURN
0238
0239      ;
0240      ; NOT ESC. SEQUENCE, CHECK-CNTL. CHAR.
0241 99E6 C9 20       NESC  CMP  @%20  ; IS CHAR. A CONTROL CHAR.
0242 99E8 90 06       BCC  CNTL  ; YES, BRANCH TO CNTL
0243 99EA 20 97 9D     OUTIT JSR  CHAR  ; NO, PROCESS AS TEXT
0244 99ED 4C 02 9A     JMP  DONE   ; RETURN TO CALLER
0245
0246      ;
0247      ; CONTROL CHAR. JSR INDIRECT TO ROUTINE
0248 99F0 0A         CNTL  ASL  A      ; SHIFT CONTROL CHAR. FOR INDEX
0249 99F1 AA         TAX      ; STORE JUMP TABLE INDEX
0250 99F2 BD BE 9F     LDA  JTBL, X ; GET LSB OF ROUTINE ADDR.
0251 99F3 85 DB       STA  BSTART ; STORE LSB
0252 99F7 BD BF 9F     LDA  JTBL+1, X ; GET MSB
0253 99FA 85 DC       STA  BSTART+1 ; STORE MSB
0254 99FC 20 01 9C     JSR  RDCUR  ; READ CURSOR VALUE
0255 99FF 20 68 9E     JSR  INDIR  ; JSR TO CONTROL ROUTINE
0256 9A02 68         DONE  PLA      ; PULL A FROM STACK
0257 9A03 AE 60 03     LDX  XXX    ; RESTORE X REG.
0258 9A06 AC 61 03     LDY  YYY    ; RESTORE Y REG.
0259 9A09 60         NOECHO RTS ; RETURN TO CALLER
  
```

```

0261      ;
0262      ; *****
0263      ; SELF TEST-OUTPUT CHARACTER SET
0264      ;
0265      ; *****
0266      ;
0267      ;
0268 9A0A 20 6E 9A     STEST JSR  CLRHOM ; CLEAR SCREEN/HOME CURSOR
0269 9A0D 20 01 9C     JSR  RDCUR  ; GET HOMED VALUE
0270 9A10 A9 00       LDA  #%00  ; START WITH ASCII #00
0271 9A12 85 DB       STA  BSTART ; SAVE ASCII
0272 9A14 20 92 9C     ROWOUT JSR  INCUR2 ; INCREMENT CURSOR
0273 9A17 A5 DB       LDA  BSTART ; GET ASCII
0274 9A19 20 A0 9C     JSR  WRITE  ; OUTPUT TO CRT
0275 9A1C E6 DB       INC  BSTART ; INCR. ASCII
0276 9A1E A5 DB       LDA  BSTART ; GET ASCII
0277 9A20 29 0F       AND  #%0F  ; MULTIPLE OF 16 ?
0278 9A22 D0 F0       BNE  ROWOUT ; NO, SAME ROW
0279 9A24 A5 DB       LDA  BSTART ; GET ASCII
0280 9A26 F0 32       BEG  HOMECU ; DONE WITH ALL 256
0281 9A28 20 A2 98     JSR  CARTN  ; NEXT ROW
0282 9A2B D0 E7       BNE  ROWOUT ; BRANCH ALWAYS
0283
0284      ;
0285      ; *****
0286      ; DELETE LINE SUBROUTINE
0287      ;
0288      ; *****
0289      ;
0290 9A2D AD 58 03     DELINE LDA  ROW    ; GET ROW #
0291 9A30 48         PHA      ; SAVE ROW
0292 9A31 20 15 9C     JSR  LNSTR  ; TO 1ST POS. ON LINE
0293 9A34 EE 58 03     LOOP  INC  ROW    ; INCR ROW #
0294 9A37 AE 58 03     LDX  ROW    ; LOAD ROW IN X
0295 9A3A EC 49 03     CPX  ROWMAX ; COMPARE W/ LAST ROW #
0296 9A3D D0 07       BNE  COPY    ; NOT =, COPY NEXT ROW OVER
0297 9A3F 68         PLA      ; RESTORE ROW
0298 9A40 8D 58 03     STA  ROW    ; STORE IT
0299 9A43 4C 2C 98     JMP  BLANK  ; OUTPUT BLANK
0300 9A46 20 28 9C     COPY  JSR  ADCOLS ; ADD COLMAX TO CURSOR
0301 9A49 20 6A 9C     JSR  READLN ; READ LINE
0302 9A4C 20 3D 98     JSR  SMAX2  ; CURSOR UP 2 LINES
0303 9A4F 20 79 9C     JSR  WRITLN ; WRITE LINE OVER 1 UP
0304 9A52 F0 E0       BEG  LOOP    ; UNCONDITIONAL BRANCH
0305
0306      ;
0307      ; *****
0308      ; CLEAR LINE HOME CURSOR
0309      ;
0310      ; *****
0311      ;
0312 9A54 20 15 9C     CLINE JSR  LNSTR  ; CURSOR TO START OF LINE
0313 9A57 4C 27 98     JMP  WRBLNK ; WRITE BLANK LINE
0314
0315      ;
  
```

```

0316
0317
0318 HOME CURSOR
0319
0320
0321 9A5A AD 52 03 HOMEUC LDA DSTARL ;CURSOR=DISPLAY START ADDR.
0322 9A5D B5 DD STA CURSOR ;STORE LSB
0323 9A5F AD 53 03 LDA DSTARH ;MSB
0324 9A62 B5 DE STA CURSOR+1 ;STORE MSB
0325 9A64 A2 00 LDX #0 ;ZERO ROW AND COL.
0326 9A66 BE 58 03 STX ROW ;ZERO ROW
0327 9A69 BE 59 03 ZERCOL STX COL ;ZERO COL
0328 9A6C F0 3B BEQ XFR ;BRANCH ALWAYS
0329
0330
0331
0332
0333 CLEAR SCREEN AND HOME CURSOR
0334
0335
0336 9A6E 20 5A 9A CLRHOM JSR HOMEUC ;HOME CURSOR
0337
0338
0339
0340 CLEAR FROM CURSOR TO END OF SCREEN
0341
0342
0343
0344 9A71 20 92 9D CLREND JSR WRITBL ;WRITE BLANK, INCR. CURSOR
0345 9A74 A6 DD LDX CURSOR ;GET LSB
0346 9A76 EC 4B 03 CPX END ;COMPARE W/ END
0347 9A79 D0 F6 BNE CLREND ;NOT EQ. BRANCH
0348 9A7B A5 DE LDA CURSOR+1 ;GET MSB
0349 9A7D 29 DF AND #5DF ;MASK
0350 9A7F CD 4C 03 CMP END+1 ;COMPARE MSB'S
0351 9A82 D0 ED BNE CLREND ;NOT EQ. CLEAR NEXT CHAR.
0352 9A84 60 RTS
0353
0354
0355
0356
0357 MOVE CURSOR TO THE LEFT
0358
0359
0360 9A85 20 01 9C CURBCK JSR RDCUR ;READ CURSOR
0361 9A88 CE 59 03 DEC COL ;DECR. COLUMN
0362 9A8B 10 12 BPL NCOL1 ;IF +, NOT COL. 1
0363 9A8D CE 5B 03 DEC ROW ;COL. 1, DECR. ROW
0364 9A90 10 06 BPL COL1 ;NOT ROW 1
0365
0366
0367 STORE "SCREEN MAX" IN CURSOR
0368 9A92 20 2B 9C JSR ADCOLS ;CURSOR DOWN 1 LINE
0369 9A95 20 6B 9B JSR TOPROW ;CURSOR TO BOTTOM LINE+1
0370 9A9B AE 4A 03 COL1 LDX COLMAX ;GET LAST COL. #

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0371 9A9B CA DEX ;DECR.
0372 9A9C BE 59 03 STX COL ;STORE, COL.=LAST
0373
0374 DECREMENT CURSOR, X-FER TO 6545
0375
0376 9A9F A6 DD NCOL1 LDX CURSOR ;LSB OF CURSOR
0377 9AA1 D0 04 BNE DDEC ;<0 BRANCH
0378 9AA3 1B CLC ;CLEAR CARRY
0379 9AA4 20 1D 9C JSR BOUNDO ;BOUNDS CHECK
0380 9AA7 C6 DD DDEC DEC CURSOR ;DECR. LSB
0381 9AA9 4C 7B 9B XFR JMP XFERRU ;X-FER TO 6545
0382
0383
0384
0385 MOVE CURSOR RIGHT
0386
0387
0388
0389 9AAC 20 B2 9A CURFWD JSR CURFW2 ;MOVE CURSOR FWD.
0390 9AAF B0 A9 BCS HOMEUC ;LAST POS. SD WRAP TO HOME POS
0391 9AB1 60 RTS
0392
0393 9AB2 20 01 9C CURFW2 JSR RDCUR ;READ CURSOR
0394 9AB5 EE 65 03 INC COL2 ;INC. CURSOR COUNT
0395 9AB8 AE 59 03 LDX COL ;GET COLUMN
0396 9ABB EB INX ;INCREMENT
0397 9ABC EC 4A 03 CPX COLMAX ;LAST COLUMN ?
0398 9ABF D0 13 BNE NTLCOL ;NO, BRANCH
0399 9AC1 AE 5B 03 LDX ROW ;YES, LAST COL.
0400 9AC4 EB INX ;INCR. ROW
0401 9AC5 EC 49 03 CPX ROWMAX ;LAST ROW ?
0402 9ACB D0 02 BNE NTLROW ;NO, BRANCH
0403 9ACA 3B SEC ;SET CARRY
0404 9ACB 60 RTS
0405
0406 LAST COL. NOT LAST ROW
0407
0408 9ACC A2 FF NTLROW LDX #5FF ;COL. COUNT
0409 9ACE BE 59 03 STX COL ;COL.=0
0410 9AD1 EE 58 03 INC ROW ;INCR. ROW COUNT
0411 9AD4 EE 59 03 INC COL ;INCR. COL. COUNT
0412 9AD7 20 92 9C INCUR JSR INCUR2 ;INCR. CURSOR
0413 9ADA 20 7B 9B JSR XFERRU ;X-FER TO 6545
0414 9ADD 1B CLC ;CLEAR CARRY
0415 9ADE 60 RTS
0416
0417
0418
0419
0420
0421
0422
0423 9ADF 20 15 9C INSLIN JSR LNSTR ;SUBTRACT COL. #
0424 9AE2 AC 5B 03 LDY ROW ;GET CURRENT ROW
0425 9AE5 AE 49 03 LDX ROWMAX ;GET #ROWS/SCREEN

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0426 9AEB CA          DEX          ; DECR.
0427 9AE9 EC 58 03   CPX      ROW      ; CURRENT=LAST ?
0428 9AEC FO 39     BEQ      WRBLNK   ; YES, JUST BLANK IT
0429 9AEE CA          DEX          ; ROWMAX-2 NOW
0430 9AEF BE 58 03   STX      ROW      ; ROW=ROWMAX-2
0431 9AF2 9C 54 03   STY      YSAV     ; SAVE ORIGINAL ROW
0432 9AF5 AD 4A 03   LDA      COLMAX   ; GET #COLS/SCREEN
0433 9AF8 0A          ASL      A         ; MULT. BY 2
0434 9AF9 BD 55 03   STA      XSAV     ; SAVE COLMAX*2
0435 9AFC 38          SEC          ; CLEAR BORROW
0436 9AFD AD 48 03   LDA      END      ; GET END SCREEN ADDR.
0437 9B00 ED 55 03   SBC      XSAV     ; SUB. 2 ROWS
0438 9B03 85 DD     STA      CURSOR   ; SAVE
0439 9B05 AD 4C 03   LDA      END+1    ; MSB OF END ADDR.
0440 9B08 20 1F 9C   JSR      BOUNDS   ; SUB. BORROW AND CHECK BOUNDS
0441 9B0B 20 6A 9C   JSR      READLN   ; READ LINE
0442 9B0E 20 79 9C   JSR      WRITLN   ; WRITE IT OVER NEXT
0443 9B11 AE 58 03   LDX      ROW      ; GET ROW #
0444 9B14 EC 54 03   CPX      YSAV     ; EQUAL ORIG. POSITION
0445 9B17 FO 08     BEQ      WRBL2    ; YES, BRANCH
0446 9B19 20 3D 98   JSR      SMAX2    ; SUBTR. ROW
0447 9B1C 20 40 98   JSR      CONTIN   ; SUBTR. ROW
0448 9B1F CE 58 03   DEC      ROW      ; DECR. ROW COUNT
0449 9B22 10 E7     BPL      LOOP1    ; NEXT ROW-UNCONDITIONAL BR.
0450
0451
0452      ; WRITE BLANK LINE AT INSERT LINE
0453 9B24 20 3D 98   WRBL2 JSR      SMAX2 ; SUBTR. ROW TWICE
0454 9B27 A2 00     WRBLNK LDX     #0      ; SET COL.=0
0455 9B29 20 69 9A   JSR      ZERCOL   ; ZERO COL., X-FER CURSOR
0456
0457      ; WRITE A BLANK LINE.
0458
0459 9B2C A2 00     BLANK LDX     #0      ; INIT. X
0460 9B2E 20 92 9D   BLANK1 JSR     WRITBL ; OUTPUT
0461 9B31 EB          INX          ; INCR. CHAR. COUNT
0462 9B32 EC 4A 03   CPX      COLMAX  ; COMPARE W/ # CHARS./ROW
0463 9B35 D0 F7     BNE      BLANK1  ; NEXT BLANK
0464 9B37 60          RTS
0465
0466
0467
0468
0469      ; CLEAR TO END OF LINE
0470
0471
0472 9B38 AE 59 03   CLREOL LDX     COL    ; GET COLUMN
0473 9B3B 10 F1     BPL      BLANK1  ; OUTPUT BLANKS
0474
0475      ; SUBTRACT COLMAX TWICE FROM CURSOR
0476
0477 9B3D 20 40 98   SMAX2 JSR     CONTIN ; SUB. ROW LENGTH FROM CURSOR
0478
0479
0480      ; SUBTRACT COLMAX FROM CURSOR

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0481 9B40 A5 DD     CONTIN LDA     CURSOR ; CURSOR LSB
0482 9B42 38       SEC          ; CLEAR BORROW
0483 9B43 ED 4A 03 SBC      COLMAX  ; SUBTR. 1 ROW
0484 9B46 4C 1B 9C JMP      BOUND1  ; BOUNDS CHECK
0485
0486      ;
0487      ; *****
0488      ; MOVE CURSOR DOWN
0489      ;
0490
0491
0492 9B49 EE 58 03   CURDWN INC     ROW    ; INCR. ROW COUNT
0493 9B4C AE 58 03   LDX      ROW      ; GET NEW ROW COUNT
0494 9B4F EC 49 03   CPX      ROWMAX   ; LAST ROW+1 ?
0495 9B52 FO 08     BEQ      BOTROW   ; YES, WRAP TO TOP ROW
0496 9B54 20 2B 9C   JSR      ADCOLS   ; ADD ROW TO CURSOR
0497 9B57 D0 1F     BNE      XFERCU   ; BRANCH ALWAYS
0498 9B59 20 40 98   JSR      CONTIN   ; SUB. ROW FROM CURSOR
0499 9B5C CE 58 03   BOTROW DEC     ROW    ; DECR. ROW COUNT
0500 9B5F D0 FB     BNE      TOTOP    ; UNTIL TOP ROW
0501 9B61 FO 15     BEQ      XFERCU   ; BRANCH ALWAYS
0502
0503
0504      ; *****
0505      ; MOVE CURSOR UP
0506      ;
0507
0508
0509 9B63 CE 58 03   CURUP  DEC     ROW    ; DECR. ROW
0510 9B66 10 0D     BPL      UP2      ; WASN'T TOP ROW
0511 9B68 AE 49 03   LDX      ROWMAX   ; GET # OF ROWS+1
0512 9B6B CA          DEX          ; DECR.
0513 9B6C 8E 58 03   STX      ROW      ; STORE
0514 9B6F 20 2B 9C   JSR      ADCOLS   ; ADD ROW LENGTH
0515 9B72 CA          DEX          ; UNTIL BOTTOM
0516 9B73 10 FA     BPL      TOBOT    ; AGAIN
0517 9B75 20 40 98   JSR      CONTIN
0518
0519      ; X-FER "CURSOR" TO 6545 CURSOR REG
0520
0521 9B78 38       XFERCU SEC          ; CLEAR BORROW
0522 9B79 A5 DD     LDA      CURSOR  ; GET LSB
0523 9B7B ED 52 03 SBC      DSTARL   ; SUBTR. START ADDR.
0524 9B7E A5 DE     LDA      CURSOR+1 ; GET MSB
0525 9B80 AA       TAX          ; SAVE CURSOR MSB
0526 9B81 ED 53 03 SBC      DSTARH   ; SUBTR. MSB OF START
0527 9B84 10 05     BPL      NOBIT    ; DON'T SET BIT 11
0528 9B86 BA       TXA          ; RESTORE CURSOR MSB
0529 9B87 09 08     ORA      #0B     ; SET BIT 11, CURSOR < DSTART
0530 9B89 D0 01     BNE      NOBIT2   ; BRANCH ALWAYS
0531 9B8B 8A       NOBIT TXA          ; RESTORE CURSOR MSB
0532 9B8C AE 51 03 NOBIT2 LDX     INVERS  ; GET VIDEO FLAG
0533 9B8F FO 02     BEQ      NOTSET   ; INVERSE ?
0534 9B91 09 20     ORA      #20     ; YES, SET BIT 13
0535 9B93 A2 0E     NOTSET LDX     #14    ; REG. #14

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0536 9B95 20 9B 9B      JSR   S6545  ;X-FER TO 6545
0537 9B9B A5 DD      LDA   CURSOR ;GET LSB
0538 9B9A EB          INX          ;REG #15
0539 9B9B 8E 00 9B    S6545 STX   RS   ;STORE IT
0540 9B9E 8D 01 9B    STA   RS+1  ;STORE IN 6545
0541 9BA1 60          RTS
0542
0543 ;
0544 ;*****
0545 ; CARRIAGE RETURN
0546 ;
0547 ;*****
0548 ;
0549 9BA2 AD 57 03    CARTN LDA  AIM65  ;GET AIM 65/S.B.C. FLAG
0550 9BA5 F0 0A      BEQ   CLOOP   ;NO AIM SO DON'T USE MONITOR
0551 9BA7 A9 0D      LDA   #SOD   ;CLEAR DISPLAY
0552 9BA9 20 05 EF    JSR   %EF05  ;MONITOR ROUTINE
0553 9BAC A9 00      LDA   #0     ;DISABLE AIM DISPLAY
0554 9BAE 8D 01 AC    STA   %AC01  ;BY REVERSING DATA DIR.
0555 9BB1 8D 5B 03    CLOOP STA  CURP2  ;CLEAR CRT CHAR. COUNT
0556 9BB4 8D 63 03    STA   COL2   ;CLEAR CURSOR COUNT
0557 9BB7 EE 58 03    STA   ROW    ;INCR. ROW COUNT
0558 9BB8 20 01 9C    JSR   RDCUR  ;READ CURSOR
0559 9BB0 20 28 9C    JSR   ADCOLS ;ADD ROW LENGTH
0560 9BC0 20 13 9C    JSR   LNSTR  ;SUBTR. COLUMN
0561 9BC3 AE 58 03    LDX   ROW    ;GET ROW
0562 9BC6 EC 49 03    CPX   ROWMAX ;LAST ROW ?
0563 9BC9 D0 20      BNE   ZCOL   ;NO. BRANCH
0564 9BCB CE 58 03    DEC   ROW    ;DECR. ROW
0565 9BCE 1B          SCROLL CLC    ;SCROLL ROUTINE
0566 9BCF AD 52 03    LDA   DSTARL ;GET LSB OF START ADDR.
0567 9BD2 6D 4A 03    ADC   COLMAX ;ADD ROW LENGTH
0568 9BD5 8D 52 03    STA   DSTARL ;STORE LSB
0569 9BD8 AD 53 03    LDA   DSTARH ;GET MSB
0570 9BDB 69 00      ADC   #0     ;ADD CARRY
0571 9BDD 29 97      AND   #97    ;MASK
0572 9BDF 8D 53 03    STA   DSTARH ;STORE MSB
0573 9BE2 20 2C 9B    JSR   BLANK  ;WRITE BLANK LINE
0574 9BE5 20 3C 9C    JSR   XDSTAR ;STORE NEW DISPLAY ST. ADDR.
0575 9BE8 20 40 9B    JSR   XSTAR  ;SUBTR. ROW LENGTH
0576 9BEB A2 00      JSR   #0     ;ZERO COLUMN
0577 9BED 4C 69 9A    LDX   ZERCOL ;ZERO COL. COUNT
0578 JMP   ZERCOL
0579 ;
0580 ;*****
0581 ;
0582 ; ROUTINE TO TOGGLE VIDEO MODE
0583 ;
0584 ;*****
0585 9BF0 AD 51 03    VIDEO LDA  INVERS ;GET FLAG
0586 9BF3 49 FF      EOR   %0FF  ;COMPLEMENT
0587 9BF5 8D 51 03    STA   INVERS ;STORE
0588 9BF8 20 3C 9C    JSR   XDSTAR ;X-FER TO 6545
0589 9BFB 20 01 9C    JSR   RDCUR ;READ CURSOR
0590 9BFE 4C 78 9B    JMP   XFRCU  ;X-FER TO 6545

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0591 ;
0592 ;
0593 ; READ 6545 CURSOR INTO "CURSOR"
0594 ;
0595 9C01 A2 0E      RDCUR LDX   #14   ;MSB REG. #
0596 9C03 20 0C 9C JSR   R6545  ;READ 6545 CURSOR (MSB)
0597 9C06 09 90      ORA   #90    ;SET MSB
0598 9C08 20 37 9C JSR   MASK   ;MASK IT
0599 9C0B EB          INX          ;INCR REG. #
R6545 0600 9C0C 8E 00 9B STX   RS     ;STORE IN 6545
0601 9C0F AD 01 9B LDA   RS+1  ;GET LSB
0602 9C12 85 DD      STA   CURSOR ;STORE LSB
0603 9C14 60          RTS
0604 ;
0605 ; SUBTRACT "COL" FROM "CURSOR"
0606 ;
0607 9C15 38          LNSTR SEC    ;SET CARRY
0608 9C16 A5 DD      LDA   CURSOR ;GET LSB
0609 9C18 ED 59 03 SBC   COL    ;SUBTR. COL
0610 9C1B 85 DD      BOUND1 STA  CURSOR ;STORE
0611 ;
0612 ; BOUNDS CHECKING ON CURSOR
0613 ;
0614 9C1D A5 DE      BOUND0 LDA  CURSOR+1 ;GET MSB
0615 9C1F E9 00      BOUND5 SBC   #0     ;SUBTR. BORROW
0616 9C21 85 DE      STA   CURSOR+1 ;STORE MSB
0617 9C23 C9 90      CMP   #90    ;MASK MSB
0618 9C25 B0 14      BCS   SKCAR  ;NON-ZERO, BRANCH
0619 9C27 A9 97      LDA   #97    ;GET NEW MSB
0620 9C29 D0 0E      BNE   MM2    ;UNCONDITIONAL BRANCH
0621 ;
0622 ; ADD ROW LENGTH TO CURSOR
0623 ;
0624 9C2B 1B          ADCOLS CLC    ;CLEAR CARRY
0625 9C2C A5 DD      LDA   CURSOR ;GET LSB
0626 9C2E 6D 4A 03 ADC   COLMAX ;ADD ROW LENGTH
0627 9C31 85 DD      STA   CURSOR ;STORE LSB
0628 9C33 A5 DE      INCMSB LDA  CURSOR+1 ;GET DSB
0629 9C35 69 00      ADC   #0     ;ADD CARRY
0630 9C37 29 97      MASK  AND   #97  ;MASK
0631 9C39 85 DE      MM2  STA  CURSOR+1 ;STORE MSB
0632 9C3B 60          SKCAR RTS
0633 ;
0634 ; X-FERS DSTART TO 6545
0635 ;
0636 9C3C AD 53 03    XDSTAR LDA  DSTARH ;GET MSB OF START
0637 9C3F 09 20      ORA   #920   ;GET INVERSE BIT
0638 9C41 AE 51 03 LDX   INVERS ;GET VIDED FLAG
0639 9C44 D0 02      BNE   STORE  ;BRANCH IF INVERSE
0640 9C46 29 D7      AND   #D7    ;CLEAR INVERSE BIT
0641 9C48 A2 0C      STORE LDX   #12 ;REG. #12
0642 9C4A 20 9B 9B JSR   S6545  ;STORE IN 6545
0643 9C4D EB          INX          ;INCR. REG. #
0644 9C4E AD 52 03 LDA   DSTARL ;GET LSB
0645 9C51 20 9B 9B JSR   S6545  ;STORE IN 6545

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0646
0647
0648
0649 9C54 18
0650 9C55 AD 52 03
0651 9C58 6D 47 03
0652 9C5B 8D 48 03
0653 9C5E AD 53 03
0654 9C61 6D 48 03
0655 9C64 29 D7
0656 9C66 8D 4C 03
0657 9C69 60
0658
0659
0660
0661 9C6A A2 00
0662 9C6C 20 88 9C
0663 9C6F 9D 66 03
0664 9C72 EB
0665 9C73 EC 4A 03
0666 9C76 D0 F4
0667 9C78 60
0668
0669
0670
0671 9C79 A2 00
0672 9C7B 8D 66 03
0673 9C7E 20 A0 9C
0674 9C81 EB
0675 9C82 EC 4A 03
0676 9C85 D0 F4
0677 9C87 60
0678
0679
0680
0681 9C88 20 AC 9C
0682 9C8B AE 80 9B
0683 9C8E 30 FB
0684 9C90 B1 DD
0685 9C92 48
0686 9C93 E6 DD
0687 9C95 D0 04
0688 9C97 38
0689 9C9B 20 33 9C
0690 9C9B 68
0691 9C9C AE 62 03
0692 9C9F 60
0693
0694
0695
0696
0697 9CA0 20 AC 9C
0698 9CA3 AE 80 9B
0699 9CA6 30 FB
0700 9CAB 91 DD
;
; CALCULATE END ADDRESS
;
CALEND CLC ;CLEAR CARRY
LDA DSTARL ;LSB OF START ADDR.
ADC SCRMAX ;ADD #CHAR/SCREEN LSB
STA END ;STORE IN END
LDA DSTARH ;GET MSB OF START
ADC SCRMAX+1 ;ADD MSB OF # CHARS
AND #D7 ;MASK
STA END+1 ;STORE MSB
RTS
;
; READS 1 LINE INTO DBUFF(80)
;
READLN LDX #0 ;CHAR. INDEX
READ1 JSR READ ;READ CHAR
STA DBUFF,X ;STORE IN BUFFER
INX ;INCR. INDEX
CPX COLMAX ;LAST CHAR. ?
BNE READ1 ;NO, REPEAT
RTS
;
; WRITES 1 LINE FROM DBUFF(80)
;
WRITLN LDX #0 ;CHAR. INDEX
WRIT1 LDA DBUFF,X ;GET CHAR.
JSR WRITE ;OUTPUT TO CRT
INX ;INCR. INDEX
CPX COLMAX ;LAST CHAR. ?
BNE WRIT1 ;NO, REPEAT
RTS
;
; READS 1 CHARACTER FROM REFRESH RAM
;
READ JSR SDELAY ;DELAY FIRST DISPLAY ENABLE
ENAB7 LDX STATUS ;GET STATUS AGAIN
BMI ENAB7 ;ENABLED, REPEAT
LDA (CURSOR),Y ;READ CHAR. FROM REF. RAM
INCUR2 PHA ;SAVE A
INC CURSOR ;LSB
BNE NOCA ;NON-ZERO, BRANCH
SEC ;INCR. CURSOR MSB
JSR INCM5B ;INCR. AND MASK
NOCA PLA ;RESTORE A
LDX XX2 ;RESTORE X
RTS
;
; WRITES 1 CHARACTER TO REFRESH RAM
;
WRITE JSR SDELAY ;DELAY FIRST DISPLAY ENABLE
ENAB2 LDX STATUS ;GET STATUS AGAIN
BMI ENAB2 ;ENABLED, REPEAT
STA (CURSOR),Y ;WRITE TO REF. RAM

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0701 9CAA 10 E6
0702
0703
0704
0705 9CAC 8E 62 03
0706 9CAF A0 00
0707 9CB1 AE 80 9B
0708 9CB4 30 FB
0709 9CB6 AE 80 9B
0710 9CB9 10 FB
0711 9CBB 60
0712
0713
0714
0715
0716
0717
0718
0719 9CBC 20 CB 9C
0720 9CBF D0 03
0721
0722
0723
0724
0725
0726
0727
0728 9CC1 20 CC 9C
0729 9CC4 8D 50 03
0730 9CC7 60
0731
0732
0733
0734
0735
0736
0737
0738 9CCB A9 60
0739 9CCA D0 06
0740
0741
0742
0743
0744
0745
0746
0747 9CCC A9 00
0748 9CCE FO 02
0749
0750
0751
0752
0753
0754
0755
;
; BPL INCUR2 ;RESTORE X, RETURN
;
; DELAY 1 DISPLAY ENABLE
;
SDELAY STX XX2 ;SAVE X
LDY #0 ;INDIRECT INDEX
ENAB5 LDX STATUS ;CHECK DISPLAY ENABLE
BMI ENAB5 ;BRANCH IF ENABLED
DLY5 LDX STATUS
BPL DLY5 ;DELAY LOOP
RTS ;RETURN TO READ OR WRITE
;
; *****
;
; TURN GRAPHICS "ON"
;
; *****
;
GRPHON JSR B32CUR ;BLINK CURSOR 1/32 FIELD RATE
BNE GRTN ;UNCOND. BRANCH
;
; *****
;
; TURN GRAPHICS "OFF"
;
; *****
;
GRPHOF JSR DCURS ;DISPLAY CURSOR CONTINUOUSLY
GRTN STA GRAPH ;FLAG ON
RTS
;
; *****
;
; BLINK CURSOR AT 1/32 SCREEN RATE
;
; *****
;
B32CUR LDA #60 ;#60 = BLINK
BNE CNODE ;BRANCH ALWAYS
;
; *****
;
; DISPLAY CURSOR CONTINUOUSLY
;
; *****
;
DCURS LDA #0 ;0 = DISPLAY CURSOR
BEG CNODE ;BRANCH ALWAYS
;
; *****
;
; BLANK CURSOR OUT
;
; *****

```

```

0756 9CD0 A9 20 BLKCUR LDA #20 ; BLANK CURSOR
0757 9CD2 A2 0A CMODE LDX #0A ; 0A = CURSOR MODE REG. (6545)
0758 9CD4 4C 9B 9B JMP S6545 ; SET CURSOR MODE
0760
0761 ; *****
0762 ; TOGGLE "INSERT" MODE
0763 ; *****
0764 ; *****
0765 ; *****
0766 9CD7 AD 4E 03 INSTOG LDA INCH ; GET INSERT MODE FLAG
0767 9CDA 49 FF EDR #FF ; COMPLEMENT
0768 9CDC BD 4E 03 STA INCH ; STORE COMPLEMENTED FLAG
0769 9CDF 60 RTS
0770
0771 ; *****
0772 ; *****
0773 ; *****
0774 ; *****
0775 ; *****
0776 ; *****
0777 9CE0 A2 01 ESC LDX #1 ; ESC. FLAG
0778 9CE2 BE 4F 03 STX EFLG ; STORE
0779 9CE3 60 RTS
0780
0781 ; *****
0782 ; *****
0783 ; *****
0784 ; *****
0785 ; *****
0786 ; *****
0787 9CE6 20 36 9D DELCHR JSR RDEOL ; READ TO END OF LINE
0788 9CE9 E8 INX ; INCR. COL
0789 9CEA 20 7B 9C JSR WRIT1 ; REWRITE ALL BUT 1ST
0790 9CED 4C 92 9D JMP WRITBL ; BLANK AT END OF LINE
0791
0792 ; *****
0793 ; *****
0794 ; *****
0795 ; *****
0796 ; *****
0797 ; *****
0798 9CF0 20 5A 9A CONVRT JSR HOMEUC ; HOME CURSOR
0799 9CF3 AD 54 03 LDA YSAV ; GET ROW #
0800 9CF6 38 SEC ; CLEAR BORROW
0801 9CF7 E9 20 SBC #20 ; SUBTRACT OFFSET
0802 9CF9 AB TAY ; PUT ROW IN Y
0803 9CFA FO 12 BEG ROWZ ; 1ST ROW
0804 9CFC CC 49 03 CPY ROWMAX ; BOUNDS CHECK
0805 9CFE 90 04 BCC ADDCOL ; IN BOUNDS
0806 9D01 AC 49 03 LDY ROWMAX ; OUT, SET TO LAST ROW
0807 9D04 8B DEY ; Y=LAST ROW
0808 9D05 20 2B 9C ADDCOL JSR ADCOLS ; ADD ROW LENGTH
0809 9D08 EE 5B 03 INC ROW ; INCR. ROW COUNT
0810 9D0B 8B DEY ; DECR. PARAMETER

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0811 9D0C D0 F7 BNE ADDCOL ; NEXT
0812 9D0E BC 4F 03 ROWZ STY EFLG ; RESET ESC. FLAG
0813 9D11 AD 56 03 LDA ASAV ; GET COL. #
0814 9D14 38 SEC ; CLEAR BORROW
0815 9D15 E9 20 SBC #20 ; SUBTRACT OFFSET
0816 9D17 AA TAX ; PUT COL. IN X
0817 9D18 EC 4A 03 CPX COLMAX ; BOUNDS CHECK
0818 9D1B 90 04 BCC OKCOL ; IN BOUNDS
0819 9D1D AE 4A 03 LDX COLMAX ; OUT, SET TO LAST COL.
0820 9D20 CA DEX ; X=LAST COLUMN
0821 9D21 BE 59 03 OKCOL STX COL ; STORE IT
0822 9D24 A5 DD LDA CURSOR ; LSB
0823 9D26 18 CLC ; CLEAR CARRY
0824 9D27 6D 59 03 ADC COL ; ADD COLUMN
0825 9D2A 20 31 9C JSR STCUR
0826 9D2D 4C 7B 9B JMP XFRCU ; X-FER TO 6545
0827
0828 ; *****
0829 ; *****
0830 ; *****
0831 ; *****
0832 ; *****
0833 ; *****
0834 9D30 A9 01 DLESC LDA #1 ; PASS THRU=1
0835 9D32 BD 4D 03 STA DLE ; STORE IT
0836 9D35 60 RTS
0837
0838 ; *****
0839 ; *****
0840 9D36 AE 59 03 RDEOL LDX COL ; GET COL. COUNT
0841 9D39 20 6C 9C JSR READ1 ; READ TO END OF LINE
0842 9D3C 20 01 9C JSR RDCUR ; READ ORIG. POSITION
0843 9D3F AE 59 03 LDX COL ; RESTORE ORIG. COL.
0844 9D42 60 RTS
0845
0846 ; *****
0847 ; *****
0848 ; *****
0849 ; *****
0850 ; *****
0851 ; *****
0852 9D43 CA CRT DEX ; DECR. AIM65
0853 9D44 D0 0F BNE CRT2 ; DON'T SKIP 0A'S (LINE FEED)
0854 9D46 A9 73 LDA #<SKIPOA ; LOW BYTE '0A FILTER' ENTRY
0855 9D48 D0 0D BNE PL65 ; SKIP 0A (LINE FEEDS)
0856 9D4A A9 04 AIMD LDA #0A ; RE-ENABLE AIM DISPLAY
0857 9D4C BD 01 AC STA #AC01 ; SET DATA DIR.=OUTPUT
0858 9D4F A9 05 LDA #05 ; SETUP FOR AIM (LSB)
0859 9D51 A2 EF LDX #0EF ; SETUP FOR AIM (MSB)
0860 9D53 D0 04 BNE STDEST ; NO. SET TO AIM
0861 9D55 A9 77 CRT2 LDA #<OUTD ; SET DILINK=CRT
0862 9D57 A2 99 PL65 LDX #>OUTD ; SET DILINK=CRT
0863 9D59 BD 06 A4 STDEST STA DILINK ; STORE LSB
0864 9D5C BE 07 A4 STX DILINK+1 ; STORE MSB
0865 9D5F 60 DONE2 RTS

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0866
0867
0868
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0871
0872
0873
0874 9D60 AD 5B 03
0875 9D63 C9 14
0876 9D65 90 02
0877 9D67 A9 13
0878 9D69 BD 15 A4
0879 9D6C AD 5B 03
0880 9D6F FO 08
0881 9D71 AD 65 03
0882 9D74 CD 5E 03
0883 9D77 FO 03
0884 9D79 CE 5B 03
0885 9D7C A9 E8
0886 9D7E 9D 05 01
0887 9D81 CE 65 03
0888 9D84 A9 04
0889 9D86 9D 04 01
0890 9D89 AD 5B 03
0891 9D8C 9D 03 01
0892 9D8F 20 85 9A
0893 9D92 A9 20
0894 9D94 4C A0 9C

;
; *****
; DELETE KEY PROCESSED
; *****
;
DEELET LDA CURP2 ; GET DISPLAY COUNTER
      CMP #20 ; MORE THAN 19 ?
      BCC LTN20 ; NO. OK
      LDA #19 ; RESET TO 19 SO DELETE ECHOED
LTN20 STA CURP02 ; SET AIM DISPLAY POINTER
      LDA CURP2 ; GET CRT CHAR. COUNT
      BEG DEL2 ; DON'T DECR. IF 0
      LDA COL2 ; GET CURSOR POS.
      CMP CMAX ; EQUAL TO CMAX ?
      BEG DEL2 ; YES, DON'T DEC. CHAR COUNT
      DEC CURP2 ; NO, DECR. CRT CHAR. COUNT
DEL2 LDA ##EB ; RETURN ADDR. MSB
      STA $105, X ; PUT ON STACK
      DEC COL2 ; DECR. CURSOR POS.
      LDA #04 ; RETURN ADDR. LSB
      STA $104, X ; PUT ON STACK
      LDA CURP2 ; GET POINTER < 20
      STA $103, X ; PUT ON STACK
BSPACE JSR CURBCK ; BACK SPACE
WRITBL LDA ##20 ; WRITE BLANK
      JMP WRITE ; OUTPUT

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0896
0897
0898
0899
0900
0901
0902 9D97 AE 50 03
0903 9D9A FO 08
0904 9D9C AD 56 03
0905 9D9F 09 80
0906 9DA1 8D 56 03
0907 9DA4 AE 57 03
0908 9DA7 FO 68
0909 9DA9 20 01 9C
0910 9DAC BA
0911 9DAD BD 08 01
0912 9DB0 C9 EC
0913 9DB2 D0 0F
0914 9DB4 BD 07 01
0915 9DB7 C9 CF
0916 9DB9 D0 08
0917 9DBB EE 15 A4
0918 9DBE CE 5F 03
0919 9DC1 10 6A
0920 9DC3 AD 12 A4
0921 9DC6 C9 54
0922 9DC8 D0 03
0923 9DCA 4C 56 9E
0924 9DCD BD 05 01
0925 9DD0 BC 04 01
0926 9DD3 C9 E7
0927 9DD5 D0 1D
0928 9DD7 C0 F2
0929 9DD9 FO 85
0930 9DDB C0 B7
0931 9DDD D0 15
0932 9DDF AC 61 03
0933 9DE2 C0 72
0934 9DE4 FO 09
0935 9DE6 C0 3B
0936 9DE8 D0 6C
0937 9DEA A0 03
0938 9DEC BC 5F 03
0939 9DEF 20 A2 9B
0940 9DF2 D0 62
0941 9DF4 AD 56 03
0942 9DF7 AC 15 A4
0943 9DFA CB
0944 9DFB C0 14
0945 9DFD 90 02
0946 9DFF A0 13
0947 9E01 BC 15 A4
0948 9E04 AC 5B 03
0949 9E07 C0 3B
0950 9E09 B0 06

; *****
; ENTER CHARACTER ON SCREEN
; *****
;
CHAR LDX GRAPH ; GET GRAPHICS FLAG
      BEG NOGRPH ; NOT GRAPHICS
      LDA ASAV ; GET CHAR.
      ORA ##80 ; SET MSB FOR GRAPHICS
      STA ASAV ; SAVE GRAPHICS CHAR.
NOGRPH LDX AIM65 ; GET AIM 65/S.B.C. FLAG
      BEG STCH00 ; NO AIM, SKIP AIM CHECKS
      JSR RDCUR ; READ CURSOR (6545)
      TSX ; GET STACK POINTER
      LDA $10B, X ; CHECK 'ON' OR 'OFF' MSG.
      CMP ##EC ; MSB OF THAT CALLER
      BNE TAPECK ; NOT 'ON/OFF', CHECK TAPE INPU
      LDA $107, X ; GET LSB OF 'ON/OFF' CALLER
      CMP ##CF ; LSB OF THAT CALLER
      BNE TAPECK ; NOT 'ON/OFF', CHECK TAPE INPU
      INC CURP02 ; 'ON/OFF'-INCR. DISPLAY POINTE
      DEC PRFL0 ; DECR. ON/OFF COUNTER
      BPL NOINS ; BRANCH ALWAYS
      LDA $A412 ; CHECK INPUT SOURCE
      CMP #T ; TAPE INPUT ?
      BNE DELCK ; NO, CHECK DELETE KEY
      JMP SCRO ; YES, SKIP EDITOR STORAGE
      LDA $105, X ; CHECK FOR DELETE
      LDY $104, X ; GET MSB OF THAT CALLER
      CMP ##E7 ; LSB OF THAT CALLER
      BNE STORE2 ; NO, STORE IN EDITOR
      CPY ##F2 ; MSB OF THAT CALLER
      BEG DEELET ; HAVE DELETE
      CPY ##B7 ; CHECK 'PRINTER DOWN/END' MSGS
      BNE STORE2 ; NOT 'KEP' MSG
      LDY YYY ; RETRIEVE Y
      CPY ##72 ; 'END' MSG. ?
      BEG EMSG ; YES, GIVE CR
      CPY ##3B ; 'PRINTER DOWN' ?
      BNE SCRO ; NO, JUST OUTPUT
      LDY #3 ; RESET ON/OFF COUNTER
      STY PRFL0 ; DO IT
      JSR CARTN ; GIVE CARRIAGE RETURN
      BNE SCRO ; OUTPUT CHAR.
      LDA ASAV ; GET CHAR
      LDY CURP02 ; GET DISPLAY POINTER
      INY ; INC POINTER
      CPY #20 ; > OR EQUAL TO 20
      BCC LT20 ; < 20 SO OK
      LDY #19 ; RESET TO 19
      STY CURP02 ; STORE AIM DISPLAY POINTER
      LDY #59 ; TOTAL CHARS.
      CPY #59 ; COMPARE W/ 60
      BCS STCH00 ; GREATER, BRANCH

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0931 9E08 99 38 A4      STA  DISBUF,Y  ;STORE IN EDIT BUFFER
0932 9E0E EE 58 03      INC  CURP2    ;INCR TOTAL
0933
0934
0935
0936
0937
0938
0939
0960 9E11 20 01 9C      STCH00 JSR  RDCUR  ;READ CURSOR
0961 9E14 AE 4E 03      LDX  INCH    ;GET INSERT FLAG
0962 9E17 FO 14         BEQ  NOINS   ;NOPE, BRANCH
0963 9E19 20 36 9D      JSR  RDEOL   ;READ TO END OF LINE
0964 9E1C AD 56 03      LDA  ASAV    ;GET CHAR.
0965 9E1F 20 A0 9C      JSR  WRITE   ;INSERT IT
0966 9E22 CE 4A 03      DEC  COLMAX  ;DECR. CHARS/ROW
0967 9E25 20 82 9C      JSR  WRIT2   ;WRITE ROW
0968 9E28 EE 4A 03      INC  COLMAX  ;RESTORE CHARS/ROW
0969 9E2B DO 2F         BNE  SCR2   ;INC CUR. ,SCROLL IF NECESS.
0970 9E2D AE 57 03      NOINS  LDX  AIM65 ;GET AIM 65/S B.C. FLAG
0971 9E30 FO 24         BEQ  SCRO   ;NO AIM, SKIP DISPLAY KLUDGE
0972 9E32 AE 58 03      LDX  CURP2  ;GET CHAR. COUNT
0973 9E35 EC 5E 03      CPX  CMAX   ;EQUAL TO CMAX ?
0974 9E38 DO 1C         BNE  SCRO   ;NO, OUTPUT
0975 9E3A A2 3A         LDX  #5B   ;YES, RESET CHAR. COUNT
0976 9E3C 8E 61 03      STX  YYY    ;PASS BACK TO AIM IN Y
0977 9E3F 8E 58 03      STX  CURP2  ;RESET CRT CHAR. COUNT
0978 9E42 A2 12         LDX  #1B   ;RESET PRINTER CHAR. COUNT
0979 9E44 8E 16 A4      STX  CURPOS ;PRINTER COUNT
0980 9E47 AE 65 03      LDX  COL2   ;GET COL. COUNT
0981 9E4A EB           INX
0982 9E4B EC 5E 03      CPX  CMAX   ;EQUAL TO CMAX ?
0983 9E4E FO 06         BEQ  SCRO   ;YES, DON'T BACKSPACE
0984 9E50 CE 65 03      DEC  COL2   ;DECR. CURSOR POS.
0985 9E53 20 85 9A      JSR  CURBCK ;BACKSPACE, THEN OUTPUT
0986 9E56 AD 56 03      LDA  ASAV   ;GET CHAR
0987 9E59 20 A0 9C      JSR  WRITE  ;OUTPUT TO CRT
0988
0989
0990
0991 9E5C 20 B2 9A      INCR   JSR  CURFW2 ;MOVE CURSOR FWD.
0992 9E5F 70 06         BCC  NOTSCR ;DON'T SCROLL
0993 9E61 20 D7 9A      JSR  INCUR  ;INCR. CURSOR
0994 9E64 4C CE 9B      JMP  SCROLL ;SCROLL
0995 9E67 60          NOTSCR RTS
0996
0997 9E6B 6C DB 00      INDIR  JMP  (BSTART) ;INDIRECT JUMP FOR CTRL. CHARS
    
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0999
1000
1001
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1003
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1005
1006
1007
1008 9E6B 80 0B      ENTRY BCS  ASOUT
1009 9E6D A2 00      LDX  #0
1010 9E6F B6 F5      STX  SMFLG
1011 9E71 E8         INX
1012 9E72 B6 F7      STX  COMCR
1013 9E74 60         RTS
1014
1015
1016
1017 9E75 D8
1018 9E76 B6 F4      ASOUT CLD      ;CLEAR DEC. MODE
1019 9E7B A2 28      STX  SAVX   ;SAVE X REG.
1020 9E7A B6 F6      LDX  #40
1021 9E7C 68         STX  COMCOL ;SET COMMENT COLUMN
1022 9E7D B5 F3      PLA
1023 9E7F C9 20      STA  SAVA   ;GET A (CHAR.)
1024 9E81 90 04      CMP  #20    ;SAVE CHAR.
1025 9E83 C9 5E      BCC  NO     ;BRANCH IF CHAR. < #20
1026 9E85 90 08      CMP  #5E   ;BRANCH IF CHAR. < #5E
1027 9E87 A2 01      BCC  N1
1028 9E89 B6 F2      NO  LDX  #1   ;SET CARRIAGE RETN. FLAG
1029 9E8B A6 F5      STX  CRFLG
1030 9E8D 10 02      LDX  SMFLG
1031 9E8F 06 F5      BPL  SKIP
1032 9E91 60         ASL  SMFLG ;CLEAR SEMI-COLON FLAG
1033                ;RETURN
1034 9E92 A6 F3      SKIP  RTS
1035 9E94 10 03      N1   LDX  SMFLG ;GET FLAG
1036 9E96 4C 28 9F   BPL  N1A   ;IF +, PROCESS
1037 9E99 C9 3D      JMP  NEXT  ;COL. 0 COMMENT, OUTPUT CHAR.
1038 9E9B DO 1B      CMP  #'=   ;IS CHAR. AN =
1039 9E9D A6 F2      BNE  N6   ;NO, BRANCH
1040 9E9F FO 08      LDX  CRFLG ;YES, GET CARRIAGE RTN. FLAG
1041 9EA1 20 3B 9F   BEQ  N2   ;IF =0, BRANCH
1042 9EA4 B6 F7      JSR  CRLF  ;OUTPUT CARRIAGE RETURN
1043 9EA6 E8         STX  COMCR ;ZERO FLAG
1044 9EA7 B6 F1      INX      ;SET X=1
1045 9EA9 4C 38 9F   STX  EGFLG ;EGFLG=1
1046 9EAC A6 F1      JMP  R1   ;RETURN
1047 9EAE DO 03      R1   LDX  EGFLG ;GET EGFLAG
1048 9EB0 4C 28 9F   BNE  N3   ;IF <0 CLEAR IT
1049 9EB3 46 F1      JMP  NEXT ;IF =0 OUTPUT CHAR
1050 9EB5 4C 38 9F   LDX  EGFLG ;EGFLG=0
1051 9EBB A6 F2      LSR  R1   ;RETURN
1052 9EBA FO 57      JMP  CRFLG ;GET C.R. FLAG
1053 9EBC C9 3B      N3   LDX  CRFLG ;IF =0, BRANCH
1054                BEQ  N10  ;CHAR. A ?
1055                CMP
    
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1054	9EBE	D0 36		BNE	NB	; NO, BRANCH
1055	9EC0	A5 29		LDA	%29	; CHECK ASSEMBLER COL. #
1056	9EC2	D0 0B		BNE	NOTZ	; IF <>, BRANCH
1057	9EC4	20 3B 9F		JSR	CRLF	; OUTPUT CARRIAGE RETURN
1058	9EC7	A9 80		LDA	##80	; SET FLAG
1059	9EC9	85 F5		STA	SMFLG	; TO COL. 0 COMMENT
1060	9ECB	85 F7		STA	COMCR	
1061	9ECD	D0 53		BNE	SEMI	; OUTPUT ;
1062	9ECF	46 F2	NOTZ	LSR	CRFLG	; CLEAR C. R. FLAG
1063	9ED1	A2 01		LDX	#1	
1064	9ED3	B6 F5		STX	SMFLG	; SET ; FLAG
1065	9ED5	D0 61		BNE	R1	; RETURN
1066	9ED7	A6 F0	NC	LDX	COLUMN	; GET COL. #
1067	9ED9	90 22		CPX	#34	
1068	9EDB	E0 05		BCC	SP1	; BRANCH IF X<34
1069	9EDD	8A		TXA		; A=COLUMN
1070	9EDE	69 02		ADC	#2	; INCR. (CARRY IS SET-ADD 2)
1071	9EE0	85 F6		STA	COMCOL	; STORE AS COMMENT COL. #
1072	9EE2	A6 F0	SP1	LDX	COLUMN	; GET COL. #
1073	9EE4	E4 F6		CPX	COMCOL	
1074	9EE6	F0 06		BEG	N7	; BRANCH IF =COMMENT COL. #
1075	9EE8	20 26 9F		JSR	SPACE	; OUTPUT SPACE
1076	9EEB	4C E2 9E		JMP	SP1	; LOOP
1077	9EEE	A9 3B	N7	LDA	#';	
1078	9EF0	20 2B 9F		JSR	NEXT	; OUTPUT SEMI-COLON
1079	9EF3	4C 0B 9F		JMP	NN	; OUTPUT CHAR.
1080	9EF6	A6 F0	NB	LDX	COLUMN	; GET COL. #
1081	9EF8	E0 0C		CPX	#12	
1082	9EFA	B0 14		BCS	N9	; BRANCH IF >=12
1083	9EFC	A5 F7		LDA	COMCR	; GET COMMENT FLAG
1084	9EFE	C9 80		CMP	##80	
1085	9F00	D0 04		BNE	SKCR	; SKIP C. R. IF <>##80
1086	9F02	06 F7		ASL	COMCR	; CLEAR COMMENT C. R. FLAG
1087	9F04	F0 0A		BEG	N9	; UNCONDITIONAL BRANCH
1088	9F06	46 F2	SKCR	LSR	CRFLG	; CLEAR C. R. FLAG
1089	9F08	20 57 9F		JSR	COUNT	; SPACE TO COL. 12
1090	9F0B	A5 F3	NN	LDA	SAVA	; OUTPUT CHAR.
1091	9F0D	4C 2B 9F		JMP	NEXT	; OUTPUT
1092	9F10	20 4A 9F	N9	JSR	RESET	; OUTPUT LOCATION COUNTER
1093	9F13	A5 F3	N10	LDA	SAVA	; GET CHAR.
1094	9F15	A6 F5		LDX	SMFLG	; GET ; FLAG
1095	9F17	F0 0F		BEG	NEXT	; OUTPUT IF 0
1096	9F19	46 F5		LSR	SMFLG	; CLEAR ; FLAG
1097	9F1B	C9 2E		CMP	#';	; CHAR. = ?
1098	9F1D	D0 8B		BNE	NC	; NO, BRANCH
1099	9F1F	20 4A 9F		JSR	RESET	; OUTPUT LOC. COUNTER
1100	9F22	A9 3B	SEMI	LDA	#';	
1101	9F24	D0 02		BNE	NEXT	; OUTPUT SEMI-COLON
1102	9F26	A9 20	SPACE	LDA	##20	; OUTPUT SPACE
1103	9F28	A6 F0	NEXT	LDX	COLUMN	; GET COLUMN #
1104	9F2A	E0 47		CPX	#71	; EQUAL TO 71
1105	9F2C	B0 08		BCS	INI	; YES, BRANCH
1106	9F2E	20 77 99		JSR	OUTD	; OUTPUT TO CRT
1107	9F31	4B		PHA		; SAVE A
1108	9F32	20 77 9F		JSR	INDR2	; ECHO THRU VECTOR

1109	9F35	6B			PLA	; RESTORE A
1110	9F36	E6 F0	INI	INC	COLUMN	; INCR. COL. #
1111	9F38	A6 F4	R1	LDX	SAVX	; RESTORE X
1112	9F3A	60		RTS		; RETURN
1113						
1114	9F3B	A9 0D		CRLF	LDA	##0D
1115	9F3D	20 77 99		JSR	OUTD	; C. R. TO C. R. T.
1116	9F40	20 77 9F		JSR	INDR2	; ECHO THRU VECTOR
1117	9F43	A2 00		LDX	#0	
1118	9F45	86 F0		STX	COLUMN	; CLEAR COL. COUNT
1119	9F47	86 F2		STX	CRFLG	; CLEAR C. R. FLAG
1120	9F49	60		RTS		
1121						
1122						
1123	9F4A	20 3B 9F		RESET	JSR	CRLF
1124	9F4D	A5 33		LDA	##33	; OUTPUT C. R.
1125	9F4F	20 61 9F		JSR	NUMA	; CONVERT LOC. 33 TO HEX
1126	9F52	A5 32		LDA	##32	; CONVERT LOC. 32 TO HEX
1127	9F54	20 61 9F		JSR	NUMA	
1128	9F57	20 26 9F	COUNT	JSR	SPACE	; OUTPUT SPACE
1129	9F5A	A6 F0		LDX	COLUMN	; GET COL. #
1130	9F5C	E0 0C		CPX	#12	; COL. 12 ?
1131	9F5E	D0 F7		BNE	COUNT	; NO, OUTPUT SPACE
1132	9F60	60		RTS		
1133						
1134	9F61	4B		NUMA	PHA	; SAVE A
1135	9F62	4A		LSR	A	; SHIFT OUT LSB
1136	9F63	4A		LSR	A	
1137	9F64	4A		LSR	A	
1138	9F65	4A		JSR	NOUT	; CONVERT MSB
1139	9F66	20 6C 9F		PLA		; RESTORE A
1140	9F69	6B		AND	##F	; GET LSB
1141	9F6A	29 0F	NOUT	CLC		; CONVERT NUMBER TO HEX
1142	9F6C	18		ADC	##30	
1143	9F6D	69 30		CMP	##3A	
1144	9F6F	C9 3A		BCC	LT10	
1145	9F71	90 02		ADC	#6	
1146	9F73	69 06	LT10	BNE	NEXT	; OUTPUT HEX
1147	9F75	D0 81	INDR2	JMP	(ECHO)	; ECHO REFORMATTED OUTPUT
1148	9F77	6C 5C 03				



CURSOR	00DD	#0040	0322	0324	0345	0348	0376	0380	0438	0481	0522
		0324	0537	0602	0608	0610	0614	0616	0625	0627	0628
		0631	0684	0686	0700	0822					
CURUP	9B63	#0509	1179								
DBUFF	0366	#0082	0663	0672							
DCURS	9CC6	0728	#0747	1181							
DDEC	9AA7	0377	#0380								
DEELET	9D60	#0874	0929								
DELCHR	9CE6	#0787	1180								
DELCK	9DCD	0922	#0924								
DELIN	9A2D	#0290	1181								
DEL2	9D7C	0880	0883	#0885							
DIBUFF	A438	#0032	0931								
DILINK	A406	#0030	0863	0864							
DLE	034D	#0059	0138	0210	0212	0835					
DLESC	9D30	#0834	1180								
DLY5	9CB6	#0709	0710								
DONE	9A02	0206	0217	0227	0234	0237	0244	#0256			
DONE2	9D9F	#0865	1177	1178	1179	1180	1182				
DSTARH	0353	#0065	0165	0323	0526	0569	0572	0636	0653		
DSTARL	0352	#0064	0321	0523	0566	0568	0644	0650			
ECHO	035C	#0074	0161	1148							
EFLG	034F	#0061	0220	0233	0236	0778	0812				
EFLG1	99CE	0223	#0228								
EFLG2	99DE	0225	#0235								
EMSG	9DEF	0934	#0939								
ENAB2	9CA3	#0698	0699								
ENAB5	9CB1	#0707	0708								
ENAB7	9C8B	#0682	0683								
END	034B	#0058	0346	0350	0436	0439	0652	0656			
ENTRY	9E68	#1008									
EQFLG	00F1	#0044	1044	1046	1049						
ESC	9CE0	#0777	1182								
GRAPH	0350	#0062	0729	0902							
GRPHOF	9CC1	#0728	1182								
GRPHON	9CBC	0232	#0719								
GRTN	9CC4	0720	#0729								
HOMECU	9A5A	0280	#0321	0336	0390	0798	1179	1180			
INCH	034E	#0060	0766	0768	0961						
INCM5B	9C33	#0628	0689								
INCUR	9AD7	#0412	0993								
INCUR2	9C92	0272	0412	#0685	0701						
INDIR	9E68	0255	#0997								
INDR2	9F77	1108	1116	#1148							
INFLG	99E1	0229	#0236								
INIT	9906	0102	#0112								
INSLIN	9ADF	#0423	1181								
INSTOG	9CD7	#0766	1180								
INVERS	0351	#0063	0532	0585	0587	0638					
INI	9F36	1105	#1110								
IVAL5	9FBA	0160	#1169								
JTBL	9FBE	0250	0252	#1177							
LNSTR1	9C15	0292	0312	0423	0560	#0607					
LOOP	9A34	#0293	0304								
LOOP1	9B0B	#0441	0449								

LTN20	9D69	0876	#0878								
LT10	9F75	1145	#1147								
LT20	9E01	0945	#0947								
MASK	9C37	0598	#0630								
MIDB	9FB2	0147	#1168								
MM2	9C39	0620	#0631								
MMENT	9900	#0102									
NASSM	99A1	0203	#0207								
NC	9ED7	#1066	1098								
NCOL1	9A9F	0362	#0376								
NEC	99E6	0221	#0241								
NEXT	9F28	1036	1048	1078	1091	1095	1101	#1103	1147		
NLSTB	994D	#0157	0163								
NN	9F0B	1079	#1090								
NOAIM	996C	0171	#0173								
NDBIT	988B	0527	#0531								
NDBIT2	988C	0530	#0532								
NOCA	9C98	0687	#0690								
NDECHO	9A09	#0259	1169								
NOGRPH	9DA4	0903	#0907								
NOINS	9E2D	0919	0962	#0970							
NOTOWN	991B	0115	#0119								
NOTSCR	9E67	0992	#0995								
NOTSET	9B93	0533	#0535								
NOTZ	9ECF	1056	#1062								
NOU7	9F6C	1139	#1142								
NTLCL	9AD4	0398	#0411								
NTLROW	9ACC	0402	#0408								
NUMA	9F61	1125	1127	#1134							
NVALID	99D9	0231	#0233								
NXPRM	993C	#0146	0151								
NO	9E87	1024	#1027								
N1	9E92	1026	#1034								
N1A	9E99	1035	#1037								
N10	9F13	1052	#1093								
N2	9EAC	1040	#1046								
N2DEL	9989	0215	#0218								
N3	9EB3	1047	#1049								
N6	9EBB	1038	#1051								
N7	9EEE	1074	#1077								
N8	9EF6	1054	#1080								
N9	9F10	1082	1087	#1092							
OKCOL	9D21	0818	#0821								
OKTAB	991A	0114	#0120								
ONOFF	9DAD	#0911									
OUTD	9977	#0189	0861	0862	1106	1115					
OUTIT	99EA	0213	#0243								
PL65	9D57	0855	#0862								
PRFLG	035F	#0076	0193	0199	0918	0938					
RDCUR	9C01	0254	0269	0360	0393	0558	0589	#0595	0842	0909	0960
RDEOL	9D36	0787	#0840	0963							
READ	9C8B	0662	#0681								
READLN	9C6A	0301	0441	#0661							
READ1	9C6C	#0662	0666	0841							
RESET	9F4A	1092	1099	#1123							

SYMBOL	TABLE											
RKMELL	9B00	#0088										
ROW	0358	#0070	0290	0293	0294	0298	0326	0363	0399	0410	0424	
		0427	0430	0443	0448	0492	0493	0499	0509	0513	0557	
		0561	0564	0809								
ROMMAX	0349	#0056	0295	0401	0425	0494	0511	0562	0804	0806		
ROMOUT	9A14	#0272	0278	0282								
ROMZ	9D0E	0803	#0812									
RS	9B00	#0029	0134	0136	0146	0148	0539	0540	0600	0601		
R1	9F38	1045	1050	1065	#1111							
R6345	9C0C	0596	#0600									
SAVA	00F3	#0046	1022	1090	1093							
SAVX	00F4	#0047	1018	1111								
SCRMAX	0347	#0055	0158	0651	0654							
SCROLL	9BCE	#0565	0994									
SCRO	9E56	0923	0936	0940	0971	0974	0983	#0986				
SCR2	9E5C	0969	#0991									
SDELAY	9CAC	0681	0697	#0705								
SEMI	9F22	1061	#1100									
SETUP	9922	0118	#0124									
SIZE	9FAA	0122	0123	#1167								
SKCAR	9C38	0618	#0632									
SKCR	9F06	1085	#1088									
SKIP	9E91	1030	#1032									
SKIPIT	996F	#0174	0184	0187								
SKIPOA	9973	#0186	0854									
SK3	9992	0194	#0200									
SMAK2	9B3D	0302	0446	0453	#0477							
SMFLG	00F5	#0048	1010	1029	1031	1034	1059	1064	1094	1096		
SPACE	9F26	1075	#1102	1128								
SPECAL	99B0	0211	#0214									
SP1	9EE2	1068	#1072	1076								
STATUS	98B0	#0031	0682	0698	0707	0709						
STCH00	9E11	0908	0950	#0960								
STCUR	9C31	#0627	0825									
STDEST	9D59	0860	#0863									
STEST	9A0A	#0268	1182									
STORE	9C48	0639	#0641									
STORE2	9DF4	0927	0931	#0941								
S6345	9898	0536	#0539	0642	0645	0758						
TABLE	035A	#0072	0112									
TABLES	9928	#0134	0140									
TAPECK	9DC3	0913	0916	#0920								
TOBOT	986F	#0514	0516									
TOPROW	9868	0369	#0511									
TOTOP	9859	#0498	0500									
T16405	9F92	#1161	1167									
T22725	9F86	#1157	1167									
T23406	9F9E	#1163	1167									
T25806	9F7A	#1154	1167									
UP2	9875	0510	#0517									
USER0	9970	#0184										
VIDEO	98F0	#0585	1183									
WARN	9964	#0170										
WRBLNK	9827	0313	0428	#0454								
WRBL2	9824	0445	#0453									

SYMBOL	TABLE											
WRITBL	9D92	0344	0460	0790	#0893							
WRITE	9CA0	0274	0673	#0697	0894	0965	0987					
WRITLN	9C79	0303	0442	#0671								
WRIT1	9C7B	#0672	0676	0789								
WRIT2	9CB2	#0675	0967									
XADDR	0363	#0080	0116	0117								
XDSTAR	9C3C	0574	0588	#0636								
XFERCU	9B7B	0381	0413	0497	0501	#0521	0590	0826				
XFR	9AA9	0328	#0381									
XSAV	0355	#0067	0434	0437								
XXX	0360	#0077	0191	0257								
XX2	0362	#0079	0691	0705								
YSAV	0354	#0066	0235	0431	0444	0799						
YYY	0361	#0078	0192	0258	0932	0976						
ZCOL	9BEB	0563	#0576									
ZERCOL	9A69	#0327	0455	0577								
NARG	****											





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FE0 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E FE FE FE FE FE FE 00 00 00 00  
FF0 FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE FE 00 00 00 00

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Rockwell International  
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Mail Code 501-300  
Tel: 714-833-4700  
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Electronic Devices Division  
Rockwell International  
1842 Reynolds  
Irvine, California 92714  
(714) 833-4655  
ESL 62108710  
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Rockwell International  
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5001B Greentree  
Executive Campus, Rt. 73  
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**FAR EAST**

Electronic Devices Division  
Rockwell International Overseas Corp.  
Itochia Hirakawa-cho Bldg.  
7-6, 2-chome, Hirakawa-cho  
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102, Japan  
(03) 265-8806  
Telex: J22198

**EUROPE**

Electronic Devices Division  
Rockwell International GmbH  
Fraunhoferstrasse 11  
D-8033 Munchen-Martinsried  
West Germany  
(089) 857-8016  
Telex: 05212650 rlmdd

Electronic Devices Division  
Rockwell International  
Heathrow House, Bath Rd.  
Cranford, Hounslow,  
Middlesex, England  
(01) 759-9911  
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