

Microdata Peripheral

Paper Tape System, Model 2710, 8984

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Microdata high speed paper tape system increases the efficiency of the Micro 800 and Micro 1600 computer systems by reducing the time required to read and punch paper tape. The paper tape system consists of a combination 8-channel paper tape reader/punch, an interface controller, interconnecting cables and mounting hardware. Fanfold tape is read at rates up to 300 characters per second and punched at up to 75 characters per second.

STANDARD FEATURES

- Fanfold Paper Tape
- Combination Reader and Punch in a single rack mountable enclosure
- 300 Characters per second Reader
- 75 Characters per second Punch
- Programmed and Concurrent I/O Operation with Interrupt

CONTROLLER

The interface controller contains the logic and interface circuitry for control of the reader/punch and transfer of data between the computer and the paper tape unit. Data can be transferred on a character-by-character basis in the programmed mode of operation, or entire blocks of data can be transferred automatically using the concurrent I/O channel of the computer.

Operating and Programming the Controller

There are three operating modes in which data transfers between the computer and the paper tape system can occur:

- 1. Programmed mode
- 2. Programmed mode with interrupt on character
- 3. Concurrent I/O mode for automatic block transfer

In the programmed mode, data is transferred using I/O instructions. A program sense loop determines that the device is ready to send or accept a character. In the programmed mode with interrupt, the need for the sense loop is eliminated. The controller interrupts the computer to a subroutine when the device is ready. The subroutine then affects the transfer using programmed instructions. In the concurrent I/O mode (discussed in detail later), entire blocks of data are transferred automatically under firmware control.

In the programmed modes of operation, the six basic I/O commands of the Micro 800 and Micro 1600 computers are used for control of the reader and punch, for status testing, and for data transfer. The assembler mnemonics for these commands are:

OBA — Output Byte from A Register
OBB — Output Byte from B Register
OBM — Output Byte from Memory
IBA — Input Byte to A Register
IBB — Input Byte to B Register
IBM — Input Byte to Memory

When writing these commands in assembly language, the instruction mnemonic is followed by a 3-bit function code (f), a 5-bit device address (d), and in the case of the OBM and IBM instructions, a 15-bit address (addr). The formats for writing these commands are:

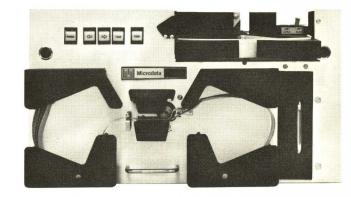


Figure 1. Paper Tape Reader/Punch.

The device address (d) is used to identify which peripheral device is being addressed. Device address 2 is assigned to the paper tape reader; device address 3 is assigned to the paper tape punch.

The 3-bit function code (f) specifies a function to be performed by the controller and/or the punch or reader. This function code provides all required control of the paper tape system. The functions which can be specified are listed below:

Function Codes, Paper Tape Reader

Value of f	Input Instruction	Output Instruction
0	Input Data Byte	
1	Input Status Byte	
2	*********	Enable Concurrent I/O Mode and Interrupt
3		Enable Interrupt
4		Disconnect/Stop Reader
5		Disable Interrupt
6		Start Reader
7		

Function Codes, Paper Tape Punch

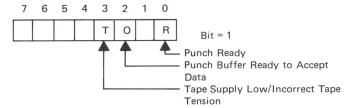
alue of f Input Instruction Output Instru		Output Instruction
0		Output Data Byte
1	Input Status Byte	
2		
3		Enable Interrupt
4		Disconnect/Stop Punch
5		Disable Interrupt
6		Enable Concurrent I/O Mode and Interrupt
7		

Bytes input to the computer from the controller contain either data or status information. Status bytes are tested by the computer program to determine the status of the tape unit and/or the controller. Status bytes input to the computer (by executing an input command with function code 1) contain the following information.

7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 E I R Bit = 1 Reader Ready Data Ready for Input to Computer Data Lost During Input

Status Bytes, Paper Tape Punch

Status Bytes, Paper Tape Reader



Concurrent I/O operation is the name given to the automatic block transfer technique used in Micro 800 and Micro 1600 computers. The software program sets up the starting and ending memory addresses of the transfer in dedicated memory locations. The firmware then controls the data transfer automatically at the maximum rate of the reader or punch until the entire block has been transferred.

When the concurrent transfer is initiated, the reader or punch is started. As soon as a character has been read or the punch is ready to accept a character, the controller issues a "Concurrent I/O Request." This stops the computer at the end of the operation in process, and one byte is transferred to or from memory under firmware control. After the transfer, the computer resumes program operation until the controller issues the next Concurrent I/O Request.

Concurrent I/O operations can be terminated with a controllergenerated, "end-of-operation" interrupt which traps the computer to a user subroutine stored in memory. The location of the subroutine is specified at an "interrupt address," which is actually two sequential memory locations reserved for this purpose. There are separate interrupt addresses for the punch and reader.

The dedicated memory locations for the paper tape system are listed below:

Dedicated Memory Locations

	Reader	Punch
Starting Address:	0008 ₁₆ , 0009 ₁₆	$000C_{16},\\000D_{16}$
Ending Address:	000A ₁₆ , 000B ₁₆	000E ₁₆ , 000F ₁₆
Interrupt Address:	0104 ₁₆ , 0105 ₁₆	0106 ₁₆ , 0107 ₁₆

Functional Description

The controller for the paper tape system functions as two complete controllers — an input controller for the paper tape reader and an output controller for the paper tape punch. The two controllers have individual device addresses and operate completely independent of one another.

Figure 2 shows a simplified functional block diagram of the controller. The major functional elements shown in the figure are described in the paragraphs that follow:

Data Receivers — The receivers provide buffering of the data, control information, and device addresses sent from the computer.

 ${\bf Control\ Decoder\ }-\ {\bf This\ section\ decodes\ various\ internal\ computer control\ terms,}$

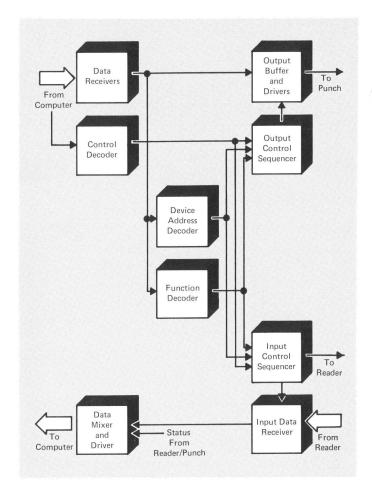


Figure 2. Controller, Simplified Block Diagram

Device Address Decoder — This section checks the device address of every I/O command executed by the computer. If it matches the device address of the reader or punch, it causes the controller to respond to the command.

Function Decoder - Logic in this section decodes the 3-bit function code of the I/O command.

Output Control Sequencer — This section controls the transfer of data from the computer to the punch in the programmed and concurrent I/O modes. It also monitors the status of the device and provides this information to the computer.

Output Buffer and Drivers — The parallel data from the computer is set into the output buffer for transmission to the device. The drivers provide the actual connections to the device via the interface cable.

Input Control Sequencer — The input sequencer controls data transfer from the reader to the computer in the programmed and concurrent I/O modes.

Data Drivers and Mixer — Depending on the function being performed by the controller, this section selects data, status information, or the interrupt address for transfer to the computer. It also provides the connection to the computer I/O data bus.

Physical Construction

The paper tape controller is constructed on one printed circuit board which mounts in any available I/O card slot in the computer mainframe or an expansion chassis. The cable to the reader/punch unit connects to the printed circuit edge connectors on the rear of the controller board.

PAPER TAPE READER/PUNCH

The paper tape reader and punch are combined in a single, compact, rack-mountable unit. The low price and excellent performance characteristics of the reader/punch make this unit ideally suited for today's minicomputer systems.

Paper Tape Reader

The reader portion of the unit is an optical-type reader capable of reading 1-inch, 8-channel, fanfold tapes at up to 300 characters per second. A wide range of tapes (including oiled and unoiled paper, Mylar®, and foil) can be accepted.

In the programmed modes of operation where each character is read on command from the computer, the maximum speed is 200 CPS. In concurrent I/O operation, the reader is started at the maximum speed of 300 CPS and the characters are transferred automatically at this rate to the computer.

As shown in the photo (Figure 1), the fanfold tape is placed in the tape bin on the left and is threaded through the read mechanism. As the reader operates, the tape is automatically folded into the tape bin on the right.

Paper Tape Punch

The paper tape punch can accept virtually all types of 1-inch paper, Mylar®, and foil tapes. A tape bin above the punch mechanism holds the unpunched fanfold tape. After the tape is punched, it folds into the tape bin below the punch mechanism.

Tapes are punched in the concurrent I/O and programmed-with-interrupt modes at the maximum tape speed of 75 CPS. Programmed punching operations take place on command from the computer at any rate up to 75 CPS.

Manual Controls

 ${f POWER}$ — A two-position switch which applies AC power to the reader and punch.

A momentary-action pushbutton which drives reader to the left when pressed. When not pressed, it allows the reader to be operated by the controller.

A momentary-action pushbutton which, when pressed, drives the reader to the right. When not pressed, it allows the reader to be operated by the controller.

LOAD - A "press-on, press-off" pushbutton which is used to inhibit operation of the reader when tape is being loaded or unloaded.

FEED — A momentary-action pushbutton which, when pressed, causes the punch to feed tape through the punch mechanism at 75 character positions per second. Feedholes only are punched, and the data input lines from the controller are inhibited. When the FEED switch is not pressed, the punch can be operated by the controller.

LOAD RUN — A lever located to the left of the punch take-up bin, used to disengage the pinch roller from the punch capstan while threading tape.

Construction and Mounting

The complete paper tape reader/punch is a 19-inch-wide, 10.5-inch-high, 14.5-inch-deep unit, designed for mounting in a standard 19-inch equipment rack. Installed, the reader/punch combination requires just 10.5 inches of vertical rack space.

All controls required for normal operation are located on the front panel of the unit. For ease of servicing, the entire reader/punch slides out to the front of the equipment rack.

SOFTWARE

The standard Microdata utility software packages which utilize paper tape equipment are fully compatible with the paper tape system. The assembler programs (MAP), the debugging packages (TOS), and tape editor programs (TED) can operate with the high speed tape system for maximum efficiency.

INSTRUCTION LIST

The command set used with the paper tape system is listed in the following table:

MNEMOI	NIC	MACHINE CODE (HEX)	DESCRIPTION
Data Trai	nsfer		
ОВА		3903	Output data byte from A Register to punch
ОВВ	0,3	3A03	Output data byte from B Register to punch
ОВМ	0,3	3B03	Output data byte from Memory to punch
IBA	0,2	3102	Input data byte from reader to A Register
IBB	0,2	3202	Input data byte from reader to B Register
IBM	0,2	3302	Input data byte from reader to Memory
Status Tra	ansfer		
IBA	1,3	3123	Input status byte from punch to A
IBB	1,3	3223	Register Input status byte from punch to B Register
IBM	1,3	3323	Input status byte from punch to Memory
IBA	1,2	3122	Input status byte from reader to A Register
IBB	1,2	3222	Input status byte from reader to B Register
IBM	1,2	3322	Input status byte from reader to Memory
as v			
Function			
OBA OBA		3963 39A3	Arm punch interrupt
OBA		39A3 3983	Disarm punch interrupt Disconnect punch
OBA	6,3	39C3	Enable punch concurrent I/O mode with interrupt
OBA	3,2	3962	Arm reader interrupt
OBA	5,2	39A2	Disarm reader interrupt
OBA		3982	Disconnect/Stop reader
OBA			Enable reader concurrent I/O mode with interrupt
OBA	6,2	39C2	Start reader

SPECIFICATIONS

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Micro 800 Computer Series 8984 Micro 1600 Computer Series 2710
Controller
General Organized as an input controller for paper tape reader and a separate output controller for paper tape punch
Modes of Operation Programmed Programmed with interrupt or character Concurrent I/O
Device Addresses
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
000E ₁₆ , 000F ₁₆ Construction One printed circuit board
Mounting Mounts in any available I/O card slot in computer mainframe or expansion chassis
Operating Power
Operating Temperature
Humidity 0% to 90% relative (no condensation)

Reader/Punch Unit

General Combination unit containing high- speed paper tape reader and punch
Dimension
Mounting Mounts in standard 19-inch equipment rack; requires 10.5 inches vertical rack space
Weight 40 pounds Input Power 100, 115, 127, 220, or 240 VAC, 47 to 64 Hz.
Operating Temperature
Paper Tape Reader
Type
Tape Type
(Tape must meet ANSI X3.18 or ECMA 10 standards for base material and perforations.)
Lamp Life Greater than 13,000 hours
Paper Tape Punch
Speed Up to 75 CPS in asynchronous or continuous operation
Tape Type
Punch Life Greater than 8.4 X 10 ⁷ characters with paper tape



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