

January, 1969

Installation and Operating Instructions  
for the PDP Family-of-Eight Computers

TENNECOMP TP-1351 MAGNETIC TAPE STORAGE UNIT

Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_

## ERRATA SHEET

File software Page 41

In subroutine BLANK, the line

```
JMP      JUNK      /BIT FOUND, RESET INDEX
```

should be changed to

```
JMP      BLANK + 1  /BIT FOUND, RESET INDEX
```

As the program now is, the error code for wrong record size will be the same as for no record gap.

In subroutine ASSMBL, the sequence

```
TAD      M14
DCA      COUNTR
TAD      HDELEY
JMS      DELAY
```

should be rewritten as

```
TAD      HDELAY
JMS      DELAY
TAD      M14
DCA      COUNTR
```

As the program now is, the search routine will occasionally fail to detect the end of tape.

-----

The Test/Operate switch has been moved from the front panel (pages 3 and 4) to the rear of the chassis and relabeled. In the "continuous" position, the motor runs as long as A.C. power is supplied to the unit. In the "Program controlled" position the motor is turned on by a relay actuated under program control. For normal program handling operations the switch should be placed in the "program controlled" position so that the motor is turned off when the unit is not in use. For operations requiring fast start up of the tape (such as, recording short blocks) the switch should be in the "continuous" position so that no delay will be required to permit the motor to reach full speed.

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TENNECOMP TP-1351 MAGNETIC TAPE STORAGE UNIT

The TP-1351 "TENNETAPE" is intended for use with the PDP Family-of-Eight computers. The TENNETAPE is a high-speed I/O device capable of replacing most paper tape I/O, and operates at approximately 200 twelve-bit words per second in both read and record operations. The TENNETAPE was inspired by a less sophisticated unit constructed by J. J. H. Park of the National Research Council of Canada.

The TENNETAPE utilizes continuous-loop tape cartridges popular in the broadcasting industry for their reliability and ease of handling. Standard program cartridges have a capacity of 4096 computer words on each of their four tracks. Changing one cartridge for another is a five second operation and may be done with the tape in any position.

All functions of the TENNETAPE are software controlled except for track selection, which is by means of a four-position rotary switch. The processor is used to assemble words for writing and to disassemble words when reading. Only a single bit at a time is transferred between the processor and the tape unit. Since signals are transferred on a bit by bit basis, the FORMAT of the information is completely determined by programming. Record operations of the TENNETAPE are file-protected to prevent accidental destruction of valuable symbolic text, data, or programs.

In conjunction with the TP-1346 Automatic Loader, the TENNETAPE offers unique "one button" loading and starting of programs. The program proper is stored on the TENNETAPE; the tape reading routine is mechanically read into the computer by the Automatic Loader.

## INTRODUCTION

### Interface Unit

Serial information read or written by the tape unit is transferred to and from the computer by means of IOT pulses. The interface contains a 1 bit buffer (BIT FLAG) which is set when a "one" is read from tape. There are also provisions for writing a "one" on tape and sensing the Beginning-of-Tape reflective marker which is positioned at the splice in the continuous loop. The tape may be considered to have no "end" or "beginning," but one may not write over the splice without a chance of losing information.

The control contains two timing circuits which operate mechanical relays. One relay turns on the motor and engages the capstan and pinch roller (MOTOR/PINCH ROLLER RELAY) and the other relay switches the heads from a read configuration to a write configuration (WRITE MODE RELAY). The relay timing circuits hold the relays in for a specified time each time they are pulsed. The delay for the WRITE MODE relay is somewhat longer than the delay for the MOTOR/PINCH ROLLER RELAY so that the tape motion can stop before the READ/WRITE relay opens. Otherwise, some information on the tape might not be erased when starting and stopping the tape.

The device code (second and third octal digit of the instruction) is normally 37 but may be varied by clipping diodes on the device selector card in the interface. The code is denoted by XX in the following list of instructions.

### Instructions

#### SKIP ON BIT AND PULSE MOTOR (TPSP)

Octal Code: 6XX1

(See computer manual for IOT execution time)

Operation: The BIT FLAG is sensed and if it is set (indicating a bit read from tape), the contents of the PC is incremented by one thereby skipping the next sequential instruction. The MOTOR/PINCH ROLLER RELAY of the transport is pulsed for 12 milliseconds. If a continuous loop of TPSP instructions is given, the MOTOR/PINCH ROLLER RELAY will remain engaged as long as the TPSP instruction occurs at least once every 12 milliseconds.

#### SKIP ON MARK AND CLEAR FLAG (TPMC)

Octal Code: 6XX2

(See computer manual for IOT execution time)

Operation: The Beginning-of-Tape photocell output is sensed and if it indicates the presence of a reflective marker, the contents of the PC is incremented by one, thereby skipping the next sequential instruction. The BIT FLAG is cleared. The output of the photocell is A.C. coupled and the mark must be in motion to be sensed. TPMC is normally combined with TPSP to search for the mark in the READ MODE or with TPWP to search for the mark in the WRITE MODE.

WRITE MODE AND PULSE MOTOR (TPWP)

Octal Code: 6XX4

(See computer manual for IOT execution time)

Operation: The READ/WRITE relay is pulsed for 55 millisecond. (The relay requires about 1 millisecond to pull in.) The READ/WRITE relay connects the tape head in the WRITE mode and begins to saturate the tape in the "zero" direction. When the READ/WRITE relay has pulled in, TPWP will also pulse the MOTOR AND PINCH/ROLLER RELAY for 12 millisecond. Thus a continuous loop of TPWP will erase the tape.

WRITE MODE AND RECORD BIT (TPWB)

Octal Code: 6XX5

(See computer manual for IOT execution time)

Operation: The WRITE MODE RELAY is pulsed for 55 milliseconds and the MOTOR/PINCH ROLLER RELAY is pulsed for 12 milliseconds. A pulse is written on tape. If TPWB instructions are given, at least every 12 milliseconds, continuous tape motion will result.

WRITE MODE AND SKIP ON MARK (TPWM)

Octal Code: 6XX6

(See computer manual for IOT execution time)

Operation: A combination of TPWP and TPMC. Pulses the WRITE MODE RELAY for 55 milliseconds and the MOTOR/PINCH ROLLER RELAY for 12 milliseconds. The Beginning-of-Tape photocell output is sensed and if it indicates the presence of a reflective marker, the contents of the PC is incremented by one, thereby skipping the next sequential instruction. The BIT FLAG is also cleared. A continuous loop of TPWM is used to search for the Beginning-of-Tape mark erasing tape while waiting for the mark.

Operating Controls

Refer to the following sketch.

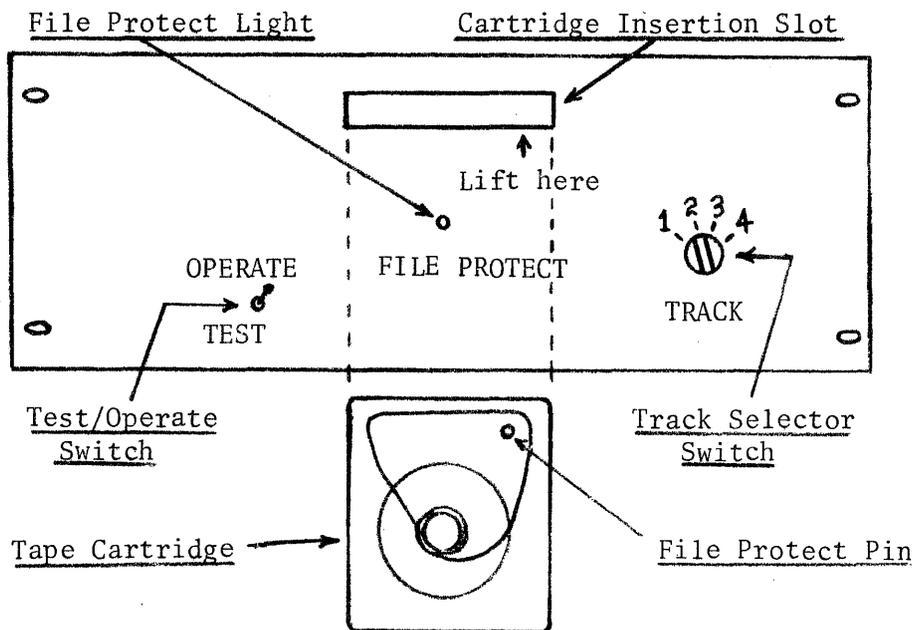


Figure 1. FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

The TAPE CARTRIDGE contains a continuous loop of tape. Standard lengths are 25 sec, 100 sec, and 400 sec (at 7 1/2 inches per second tape speed). The cartridge has provision for inserting a small plastic FILE PROTECT PIN. If the WRITE MODE is selected when a cartridge without a FILE PROTECT PIN is inserted in the transport, the FILE PROTECT LIGHT will come on, and the write circuits will be disabled. Thus, the FILE PROTECT PIN must be inserted before attempting to write on tape. The pin should be removed after the write operation in order to protect against accidental loss of information.

CAUTION: Stray magnetic fields may erase tape cartridges. Avoid placing cartridges within a few inches of tools which may have become magnetized or near transformers with external magnetic fields.

The CARTRIDGE INSERTION SLOT accepts tape cartridges. To insert, push the tape cartridge firmly into the front panel slot. To remove, lift up on the protruding end of the tape cartridge on the right hand edge where indicated, and pull gently out of the slot. The tape cartridge may not release if it is lifted at the incorrect spot.

The TRACK SELECTOR SWITCH selects one of four tracks on the tape. Set the switch to the track desired.

The TEST/OPERATE SWITCH is a manual override for control of the transport motor. In later units, this switch is positioned at the rear of the transport. The purpose of the switch is to reduce the delay time for starting the transport -- in the TEST position, the switch keeps the transport motor running continuously and the start-up time is minimal. When the switch is in OPERATE position, the transport motor is controlled by the computer, but takes a longer time to get the tape up to proper speed. Use of the transport for reading or writing short files requires the switch to be in TEST position; reading or writing one program per track may be done with the switch in either position.

OPERATION

Read and record operations of the TENNETAPE require short programs to be resident in the computer memory. Normally both programs are stored in the last page (200 words) of memory along with the RIM loader and are read into memory by the RIM loader.

Recording on the TENNETAPE is accomplished as follows:

- (1) Read in the tape record routine from paper tape on the ASR-33 Teletype using the RIM loader;
- (2) Insert a file protect pin into the hole in the cover of the tape cartridge to be used;
- (3) Push the tape cartridge firmly into the front panel slot;
- (4) Set the track selection switch to the desired channel;
- (5) Set the computer's front panel switches to 7700<sub>g</sub> and press the load address switch, then the start switch;
- (6) The computer will immediately halt. Set the initial octal address of the block of memory to be recorded on the computer front panel switches and press the continue switch;
- (7) The computer will halt again. Set the final octal address of the block of memory to be recorded on the computer front panel switches and press the continue switch;
- (8) Check the file protect light on the TENNETAPE front panel. If it is on, the record operation will not take place. If you have forgotten the file protect pin, stop the computer, remove the cartridge, and insert the file protect pin; and start the procedure over again at step (3);
- (9) At the end of the record operation, the computer and the tape motion will halt. The cartridge may be removed by lifting up on its protruding end and pulling gently out of the front panel slot;
- (10) Remove the file protect pin from the hole in the cover of the tape cartridge to prevent accidental destruction of the information just recorded.

Reading from the TENNETAPE is accomplished as follows:

- (1) Read in the tapè read routine from paper tape on the ASR-33 Teletype using the RIM loader;
- (2) Push the tapè cartridge firmly into the front panel slot;
- (3) Set the track selection switch to the desired channel;

- (4) Set the computer's front panel switches to 7600<sub>8</sub> and press the load address switch, then the start switch;
- (5) Upon completion of the read operation, the computer and the tape motion will halt. The checksum will be displayed on the accumulator lights on the computer front panel. (Zero indicates a correct read operation, and non-zero indicates an error.)

For routine operation, it is convenient to prepare a systems cartridge which holds the record routine, a short binary loader, and a read-compare routine, rather than to obtain these routines from paper tape. Preparing a systems cartridge is facilitated by use of the system builder routine as follows:

- (1) Read in the system builder routine from paper tape on the ASR-33 Teletype using the RIM loader;
- (2) Insert a file protect pin into the hole in the cover of the tape cartridge to be used;
- (3) Push the cartridge firmly into the front panel slot;
- (4) Set the computer's front panel switches to 200<sub>8</sub> and press the load address switch, then the start switch;
- (5) The computer will type out "Track 1 Record" and halt. Set the track selection switch to channel 1 and press the continue switch on the computer front panel. The record program will be recorded on tape;
- (6) Step (5) will repeat for "Track 2 Short Binary Loader," "Track 3 Read-Compare," and "Track 4 Rim Loader." Set the track selection switch to the indicated channel at each halt and press the continue switch;
- (7) Remove the cartridge from the front panel slot and remove the file protect pin from the hole in the cover of the cartridge;
- (8) The teletype printout may be cut to size and used as a label for the contents of the system cartridge;
- (9) The systems programs may now be read from the tape in the manner described above for reading. The "Record," "Short Binary Loader," and "Read-Compare" programs all start at 7700<sub>8</sub>; only one of these is resident in the last page of memory at a time along with the "Read" program.
- (10) The "Short Binary Loader" may be used to read binary tapes on the ASR-33 Teletype without the memory extension option;
- (11) The "Read-Compare" may be used to check information recorded on tape with information resident in memory. Errors are indicated by the teletype bell, and an "O" or an "E" is typed at the end of the comparison indicating "O.K." or "Error."

## PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

Refer to the print of the Tape Unit Interface.

### Write Mode

In the write mode of operation, information is recorded bit serial in the selected track by means of the WRITE ONE SHOT. The pulse width is 134 microsec. Typically, a timing pulse is recorded, followed by 12 bit pulses. Curve (1) of Figure 2 shows a timing pulse followed by bit pulses for a word containing 7253<sub>8</sub>. The record mode of operation is selected by IOT-4, which causes closure of the WRITE MODE RELAY. The relay remains energized for 55 milliseconds each time the pulse is given. The time duration is determined by an 8 microfarad capacitor connected across the input of a W107 module. The IOT-4 pulse discharges the capacitor to zero volts, and the capacitor gradually charges up through the input circuit of the W107. The W107 is a special DEC module which consists of two inverters in tandem. The output is non-inverting. The first inverter requires only about .2 ma input for proper operation, rather than about 1 ma, as with the standard R107 inverter.

### Read Mode

In the read mode of operation, the signal from the tape head appears as shown in Curve (2) of Figure 2. Two  $\mu$ 709 operational amplifiers are used to amplify the head voltage. The amplified output signal goes to a Schmidt trigger circuit. The dashed line on Curve (2) of Figure 2 illustrates the Schmidt trigger threshold. When the signal goes more negative than the threshold the Schmidt trigger goes from -3 volts to ground, as shown on Curve (3) of Figure 2. The leading edge of the signal from the Schmidt trigger is used to set the BIT FLAG flip flop, as shown in Curve (4) of Figure 2. IOT-1 tests the state of this flip flop and causes a SKIP if the BIT FLAG is set. IOT-2 resets the flip flop.

In normal read operation, a series of IOT-1's is given to find the first timing pulse. Then an IOT-2 clears the BIT FLAG. Then, the processor is programmed to generate an IOT-1 in about 402 microsec, followed by 11 more IOT's every 268 microsec. These IOT-1's test the state of the BIT FLAG, which is then reset by IOT-2's. The extra delay following the timing pulse strobes the BIT FLAG half way between bit 0 and bit 1. The next IOT-1 strobes the BIT FLAG half way between bit 1 and bit 2, etc. This method of strobing gives a tolerance of approximately 125 microsec to timing errors. The cumulative timing error of the last IOT-1 which test bit 11 should be much less than 125 microsec.

On the PDP-8/S, the time delay for writing and reading is produced by the program loop which generates the write pulses and the strobe pulses. On faster computers, extra delay must be programmed in by means of delay sub-routines. The processor cycle time and the memory cycle of the PDP-8/S are separately adjustable and will vary somewhat. To insure compatibility between one computer and another, the cycles times will have to be adjusted to within the timing tolerance of the transport, or else the program can be "padded" by extra dummy instructions.

In the read mode, IOT-1 also pulses the MOTOR/PINCH ROLLER RELAY and causes it to close for 12 milliseconds. In addition to resetting the BIT FLAG, IOT-2 also tests the output of the Beginning-of-Tape mark photocell, causing a skip whenever the mark passes by the photocell.

### File Protect

The presence of the FILE PROTECT PIN actuates two microswitches in the transport unit. One of these is connected in series with the write mode relay so that if the FILE PROTECT PIN is absent the heads are not connected in WRITE MODE. The other switch turns on the FILE PROTECT LIGHT if an attempt is made to select WRITE MODE without the FILE PROTECT PIN.

### Tape Cartridges

Standard tape cartridges are loaded with Scotch Type 282 "sandwich" tape. Sandwich tape prolongs both the life of the tape head and the life of information stored on the tape. The tape is spliced with 3/8" of splicing tape on the back side, and a 3/8" strip of reflective tape is placed on the front side, trailing the splice by 1/4". The tape has from 1" to 2" of slack in the continuous loop; less slack causes jerky operation while more slack may cause jamming of tape after it passes the pinch roller.

The TENNETAPE is provided with three standard program cartridges of 25 sec length and one 100 sec tape. Additional cartridges, with tapes of 25, 100, or 400 sec duration may be ordered from Tennecomp. Tennecomp cartridges are covered by the TENNETAPE warranty.

Users desiring to load their own cartridges should obtain satisfactory results with the following materials:

- (1) FIDELIPAC Cartridges
- (2) Scotch Type 154 Digital Tape
- (3) Robbins Type TST-235 Splicing Tape
- (4) Scotch Type 51-7/325 Alummized Sensing Tape

These materials can be obtained from Allied Electronics, 100 N. Western Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60680. Substitutions of other type materials are not recommended.

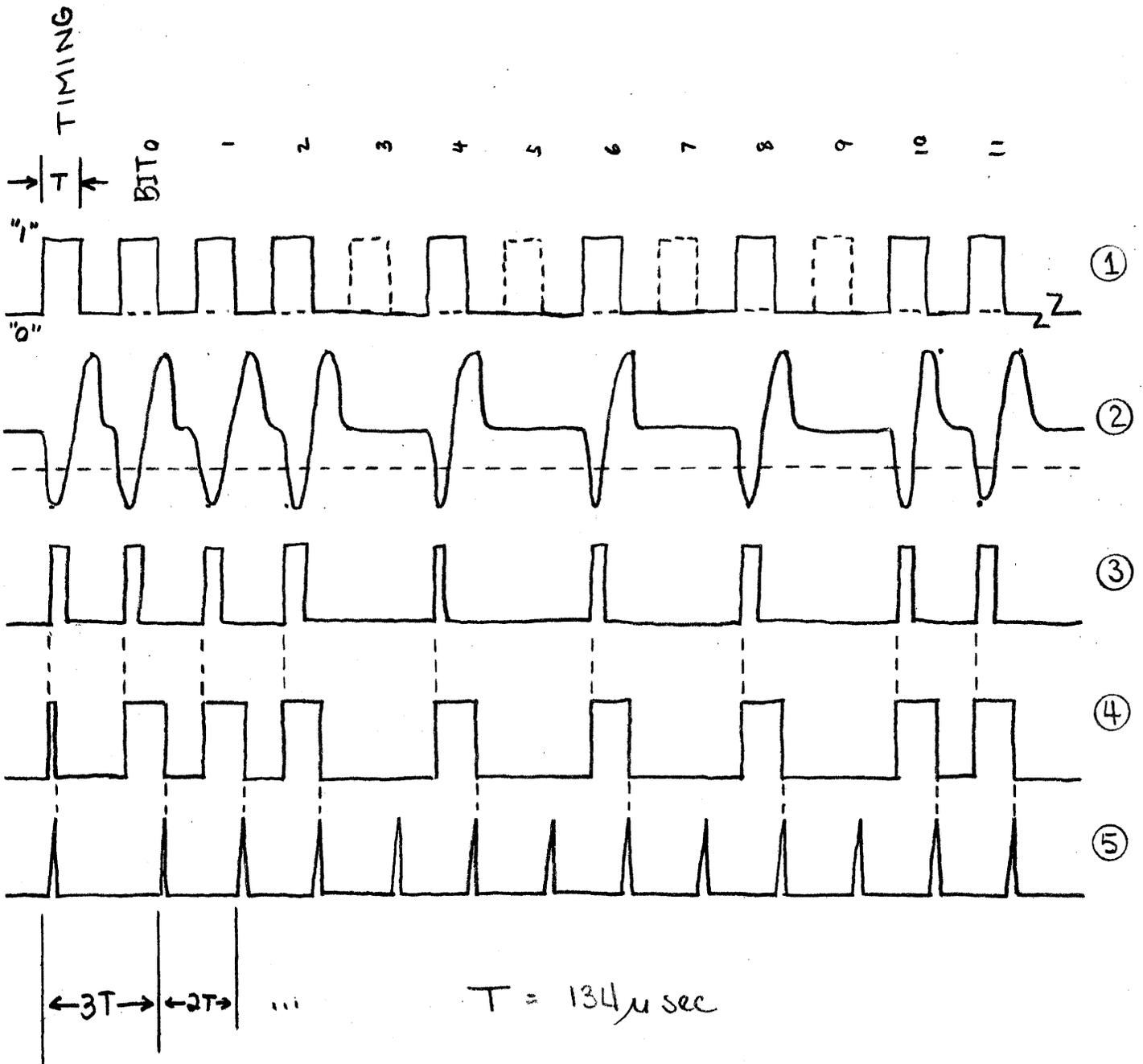


Figure 2. Tape Signals

## PROGRAMMING

Recording

Refer to the listing of the TENNETAPE record routine. From the initial and final addresses, the processor calculates the negative of the number of words to be recorded. Then the write mode is selected and the tape started in motion, erasing previous information. A search for the reflective marker is started; when it is found, a three second delay of erase only is entered to insure that the tape is up to speed, and that the vicinity of the splice is past the head before actual recording begins. The first recorded word is the initial address, the second is the negative of the number of words recorded, and the rest but one are the desired information. The last word recorded is the checksum for the operation, namely the least significant 12 bits of the sum of all the recorded words.

Reading

Refer to the listing of the TENNETAPE read routine. A search loop for the reflective marker is entered, and upon exit a one second delay is entered to allow the splice to move past the head. The routine then searches for the timing mark of the first word which it takes as the initial address. The second word it takes for the negative of the number of words to read, and it then reads that number of words and deposits them in sequential memory locations starting at the initial address. The read routine keeps a checksum of all but the first two words. Upon reading all information words, the routine reads the next word as the recorded checksum and compares that checksum with the one it has calculated. The difference between the two checksums is placed in the accumulator and the routine halts.

The read program can easily be modified to do either of the following:

- (1) Transfer control to some preassigned memory location when the calculated and recorded checksums agree;
- (2) Compare (but not deposit) the information on tape with that in memory and ring the Teletype bell if the two do not agree. This read-compare operation is the best way to verify that record operations were successful.

Editing

Refer to the listing of EDIT-8 modifications for TENNETAPE I/O. The high speed reader options have been replaced by TENNETAPE I/O routines; otherwise editing is unchanged and operates according to the EDIT-8 manual. Text written on tape is blocked out in 574<sub>8</sub> word buffers for compatibility with PAL-III input; the operate/test switch must be in test position to get the tape up to speed rapidly.

The two least significant positions on the computer's front panel switches are used to denote tape input/output or Teletype input/output--one means TENNETAPE I/O, and zero means Teletype I/O.

One additional requirement is necessary for the TENNETAPE system. A dollar sign (\$) must be the last character in any string of text for output; the last buffer most likely will not be exactly filled and the dollar sign is the symbol required to start output of the buffer.

It should be noted that the space available for text in the editor has been reduced somewhat, but there remains ample storage space to handle one page of liberally annotated text.

### Assembling

Refer to the listing of PAL-III modifications for TENNETAPE input. The high speed reader option has been replaced by TENNETAPE input routines; otherwise assembling is unchanged and operates according to the PAL -III manual. The operate/test switch must be in the test position to get the tape up to speed rapidly. The least significant bit on the computer front panel switches is used to denote TENNETAPE input or Teletype input; one means TENNETAPE input, and zero means Teletype input.

### File Operations

Refer to the listings of the TENNETAPE file routines. The routines are quite general and require two pages of memory; more specific routines could be condensed into less space if necessary. All file operations should be done with the operate/test switch in test position unless the delays change to give more time for the tape to come up to speed. The format of files used by these routines is:

RECORD GAP	CODE	COUNT	...	DATA	...	CHECKSUM
------------	------	-------	-----	------	-----	----------

WBOT (Beginning Of Tape in Write mode) is necessary for initialization of any given track on a tape. The routine writes 1's at the end of tape and erases a short section of the tape to space the splice past the tape head. Upon return from WBOT, the tape is ready for writing files.

RBOT (Beginning Of Tape in Read mode) is used to find the beginning of tape. Upon return from RBOT, the tape is ready for reading files, and for writing files if the track has been previously initialized with WBOT.

WRITE is used to record the portion of memory from IA to FA. The file is identified with the CODE word specified by the contents of the AC when WRITE is called. The error return indicates that the end of tape was encountered during recording and the operation aborted, the tape being spaced to the beginning of tape point.

READ is used to read a file from the tape into the portion of memory from IA to FA; the code word is returned in the AC. The error return signifies one of the following errors has been made; the error flag word may be found in ERROR of the READ routine (READ + 102<sub>8</sub>):

- (a) The tape was not in an inter-record gap when READ was called (flag word = READ + 63<sub>8</sub>). The tape was spaced to the next inter-record gap and the AC contains the code of the last record read;

- (b) The size of the file on tape differs from the size called for (flag word = READ + 102<sub>g</sub>). The tape was spaced to the inter-record gap and the code is in the AC;
- (c) The checksum on tape differs from the checksum calculated during reading (flag word = READ + 51<sub>g</sub>). The code is in the AC;
- (d) The end-of-tape was encountered and the read operation was aborted (flag word = READ + 61<sub>g</sub>). The tape was spaced to the beginning-of-tape point and the AC contains either the code word or 7777, depending on whether or not part of a record was there.

SPACE is used to skip over the number of files indicated by the contents of the AC when SPACE is called.

SEARCH is used to read a file with the code word specified by the contents of the AC when SEARCH is called. The error return indicates either that a file with the specified code was read incorrectly due to one of the error conditions discussed above with reference to READ (AC = 0) or that the end of tape was encountered without finding a file with the specified code (AC = -1). If the tape was not at the beginning of tape point when SEARCH was called, the proper file may have been on a prior portion of the tape and SEARCH should be called again to find it.

#### General Note

Due to the programmed delays for bit-to-bit timing in reading and writing, all tape operations should be protected from interrupts or data breaks during the inner read and write subroutines.

INSTALLATION

Installation of the TENNECOMP TP-1351 requires the following steps:

- (1) Mount the transport and the interface units in a 19-inch relay rack. The transport requires 7 inches of rack height and the interface requires 5 1/4 inches of rack height.
- (2) Connect the A.C. power cord to the rear of the transport unit.
- (3) Connect D.C. power to both the transport and the interface. The D.C. power requirements are modest and can be supplied directly from the computer power supply. Power requirements are approximately:

+10 volts	100 ma
-15 volts	600 ma

Bus the power to each unit from the computer power supply using AMP FASTON type solderless connectors. Before proceeding to Step (4), check with a portable voltmeter that the proper voltages and polarities are present when the computer is turned on. Refer to page 16 for details of power requirements.

- (4) Connect the transport to the interface with a standard 9 signal lead DEC type connector. The cable may be a shielded type with W021 connectors, or a ribbon type with W021 connectors. The shielded type is recommended when the transport and interface are in different enclosures or if the length exceeds 6 feet.
- (5) Make sure the D.C. power is off and the computer is turned off. Connect the interface unit to the computer I/O bus. The standard method of I/O device connection on the PDP-8 family is to run the I/O bus from one device to another in "daisy chain" fashion. The PDP-8 I/O bus consists of 6 nine-signal cables as follows:

Cable 1	BAC <sub>0-8</sub> (Accumulator Programmed Output)
Cable 2	BAC <sub>9-11</sub> , IOP1, IOP2, IOP4, BT1, BT2, POW CLR
Cable 3	BMB <sub>0-5</sub> (Buffered Memory Buffer Lines)
Cable 4	BMB <sub>6-11</sub>
Cable 5	IC <sub>0-8</sub> (Accumulator Programmed Input)
Cable 6	IC <sub>9-11</sub> , SKIP, INT. REQ., CLEAR AC, B RUN.

The TENNECOMP Interface has two sets of 6 connectors in parallel so that the I/O bus may be run into one set and out the other. If the TENNECOMP Interface is located at the end of the "daisy chain," only one set of connectors will be used (although Cable 2 is sometimes terminated with a G009 card).

First decide where in the I/O bus you want to put the TENNECOMP tape unit interface. The simplest place is usually at the end of the chain, although it is equally satisfactory to break the chain and insert the interface.

On the minimum PDP-8/S system with only a processor and a Teletype control, the tape unit interface may be connected onto the PT-08 Teletype control. The standard PT-08 cable assignments are as follows:

- Cable 1 Connectors A6 and A7
- Cable 2 Connectors B6 and B7
- Cable 3 Connectors A8 and A9
- Cable 4 Connectors B8 and B9
- Cable 5 Connectors A13 and A14
- Cable 6 Connectors B13 and B14

The connectors of the PT-08 are numbered A1 through A18 in the top row and B1 through B18 in the bottom row. Looking at the PT-08 from the wire-wrap side, A1 and B1 are on the left. Looking at it from the card and connector side, A1 and B1 are on the right.

On the minimum PDP-8 system, the I/O bus connectors are as follows:

- Cable 1 Connector ME34
- Cable 2 Connector MF34
- Cable 3 Connector ME35
- Cable 4 Connector MF35
- Cable 5 Connector PE2
- Cable 6 Connector PF2

On the minimum PDP-8/I, the negative I/O bus connectors are as follows:

Cable 1 Connector J01

Cable 2 Connector J02

Cable 3 Connector J03

Cable 4 Connector J04

Cable 5 Connector J05

Cable 6 Connector J06

Shielded connection cables with W021 connectors are suggested if the computer is in another enclosure or if the cable length exceeds 6 feet. Otherwise, ribbon cables with W021 connectors are satisfactory.

- (6) When the A.C. power, D.C. power, interface-transport connector, and the six I/O bus connections have been made, give the system the "smoke test." Attempt to load a cell from the console switches. If the computer is not working correctly, disconnect the I/O bus cables and the D.C. power connections and reconnect them one at a time until the trouble appears. Check out the suspect cable for shorts, etc.
- (7) Key in a short test program by hand as follows:

200	LAS		7604
	DCA	+.1	3202
	OPR		7000
	JMP	210	5210
	CLL		7100
	CML		7020
	JMP	200	5200
	OPR		7000
210	CLL		7100
	JMP	200	5200

This program will issue a continuous loop of instructions. The LAS allows the instruction to be changed from the key switches.

Insert a spare cartridge (without file protect pin). Load 200 into the program counter by means of the LOAD ADDRESS key. Put 6XX0 in the key switches and push START. (XX signifies the device code you have selected. XX = 37 is standard.)

Now lift switch register bit 11. The transport should start. Put bit 11 down and lift bit 9. The transport should now start in write mode with the FILE PROTECT ON. Finally, put bit 10 up also. The transport should continue to run and the LINK should come on momentarily when the Beginning-of-Tape mark comes around every 25 seconds.

If the system does not perform as expected, check for loose connectors or cards in the interface. Remove the top cover from the transport and see if the read amplifier card is securely in its socket, or if any components have come loose in shipment.

- (8) Try recording a program on the cartridge, and then reading it back following the instructions under operation. If the system fails to read correctly, phone the plant or refer to the maintenance section.

### Power

Plus 10 and minus 15 volts D.C. power must be made available for the Transport and Interface. The D.C. power can be supplied from the computer power supply if sufficient reserve capacity is present.

- PDP-8/S      On a minimum PDP-8/S, ample power is available. Use the Red, Blue, and Black tabs at the rear of the central processor. On an expanded PDP-8/S, make sure that the power supply will not be overloaded.
- PDP-8        On a minimum PDP-8, ample power is available. Use the Red, Blue, and Black "Faston" tabs on the top of the power supply. There may be no extra tabs, in which case use a "branch".
- PDP-8/I     On the PDP-8/I, standard voltages are +5, -15, and -30. In addition, an unfiltered +15 supply is used to power the panel lights. The -15 volt supply may be used directly. Extra Blue and Black tabs may be found on the power supply chassis. The +10 volt supply requirement may be derived from the computer's +15 volt supply by means of a Tennecomp 28004 Filter and Regulator board. Put a "branch" in the +15 volt tab coming out of the power supply going to an orange wire. Plug the 28004 board into A8 of the Tape Interface and connect the tab on the end to the +15 supply. Do not connect +10 to the normal "Faston" tab on the interface. The power for the Transport is bussed over to the tape transport.
- PDP-8/L     The power supply for the PDP-8/L is not designed to supply any auxiliary units. The use of a separate plus 10, minus 15 volt power supply is recommended, such as the Tennecomp 28002 power supply.

### Logic

The standard Tennecomp TP-1351 is for negative logic operation with the PDP-8/S, PDP-8, and PDP-8/I. For the PDP-8/L or the positive logic version of the PDP-8/I, a positive logic interface or a TP-1351G negative logic conversion kit must be used. The conversion kit permits the unit to be used either with negative or positive logic models. The positive logic interface or converter is connected to the computer by means of three I/O cables. Detailed instructions are enclosed with the unit for installation.

## MAINTENANCE

No periodic maintenance should be required. Generally, satisfactory performance can be obtained by observing common sense rules of cleanliness. Keep the tape cartridges stored in a protected place so that they do not pick up lint or grease.

### Intermittent Operation of a Particular Cartridge

If a particular tape cartridge is giving trouble, remove the dust cover from the top of the transport so that an unobstructed view of the heads is obtained. Check to see if the tape is playing off the reel smoothly and is winding smoothly back on. Check to see if the pressure pad seems to be correctly aligned.

### Intermittent Operation of all Cartridges

Remove the dust cover as above and visually inspect the transport parts. Check to see if the PINCH ROLLER is slipping. Try putting a short length of tape between the CAPSTAN and the PINCH ROLLER and see if the force is adequate to pull it from your fingers. If the CAPSTAN and HEAD are dirty or greasy, clean them with a tape head cleaning solvent. Robbins type TX-20 is adequate. Do not get solvent on the rubber PINCH ROLLER. It may be cleaned with a rag dampened with plain water or alcohol. Also give all exposed parts a good dusting if dirty or greasy.

If the transport still gives intermittent operation with a good tape, connect an oscilloscope to the input of the Schmidt trigger. The negative excursion of the signal while reading should be at least 5 volts below the baseline, and the signal should be clean and free from jitter. If the signal is appreciably less than 5 volts, the read amplifier is suspect.

### Mark Sense Operation Faulty

If the mark sense circuit seems to be faulty, connect an oscilloscope to pin V of the transport connector. The signal should go from ground to at least -2.5 volts when the mark comes around. The photocell in the transport has a plastic shield which protects it from ambient light. Check for proper positioning of the shield if the voltage is less than normal. Check for burned out mark sense lamp.

### Transport Inoperative

Check the MOTOR and PINCH ROLLER operation. Check the duration of the signals at the relays. The following program will generate WRITE MODE RELAY and MOTOR/PINCH ROLLER RELAY pulses (10 per sec) which can be observed on an oscilloscope.

200	TLS		6046
201	TSF		6041
202	JMP	201	5201
203	6XX5		6XX5
204	JMP	200	5200
205	JMP	200	5200

Check the current through the heads while writing a program. Measure the voltage across the 470 ohm resistor in series with the head in the transport enclosure. Use a dual probe oscilloscope with one probe on each side of the resistor. Set the preamplifier for summing operation with the polarity of one side reversed so that differential operation results. The 470 ohm resistor's only purpose is to allow the current to be monitored. The head current should vary about 2.1 ma either side of zero, and the waveshape should be approximately symmetrical.

COMPUTER TIMING COMPATIBILITY

The bit-to-bit timing for writing a tape with the TP-1351 is established by loops of instructions. There are speed variations between the different members of the PDP Family-of-Eight Computers, so that variations in the program must be made to achieve a standard bit-to-bit timing. The read routines also use loops of instructions to determine the "strobe" times for reading the tape.

If only one machine is to be used for writing and reading, there is no compatibility problem since the write and read times will be the same. But if it is desired to interchange tapes between the different computers, it is necessary to insure that the correct timing occurs in the write and the read routines.

The basic instruction timing characteristics of the PDP Family-of-Eight Computers are given below:

<u>Computer</u>	<u>Instruction Timing</u>	<u>Clock</u>
PDP-8	1.5 $\mu$ sec per cycle	Crystal Controlled
PDP-8/S Standard 4K Config.	6.2 to 6.3 $\mu$ sec per memory cycle plus 10 $\mu$ sec per processor cycle	Adjustable
PDP-8/S Extended Mem. or Data Break	8.0 $\mu$ sec per memory cycle plus 10 $\mu$ sec per processor cycle	Adjustable
PDP-8/I	1.5 $\mu$ sec per cycle	Adjustable
PDP-8/L	1.6 $\mu$ sec per cycle	Adjustable

All TENNETAPE programs use a delay loop for timing which has the instructions:

```

DELAY  NOP
        TAD  MDELAY
        IAC
        SZA
        JMP  .-2
        JMP  I  DELAY
MDELAY -70

```

To accommodate slightly different execution speeds, it is only necessary to change the MDELAY constant in this program. The constant of 7710 (-70) is included with the standard software tapes. This is the correct constant for reading and writing on a computer with a 1.5  $\mu$  sec memory cycle.

To Adjust Timing Constant on PDP-8, PDP-8/I and PDP-8/L:

Read a short (25 sec) cartridge with the standard 268  $\mu$  sec bit-to-bit spacing. Change the MDELAY constant in the READ routine by keying in various values by hand or by using DDT. Find the maximum and minimum values of MDELAY which give correct operation (no checksum). These values should be near -70 and there should be at least a spread of 6 between the maximum value and the minimum value. Then use the middle of the range of satisfactory values of MDELAY thereafter.

To Adjust Timing on PDP-8/S

The PDP-8/S programs do not utilize a timing loop for bit-to-bit timing but are limited only by the maximum execution speed of the various instructions in the READ and WRITE subroutines. Instead of having a JMS to the delay routine, a NOP instruction is present. (Refer to the comments on the programs for the PDP-8/S differences.) Thus the PDP-8/S may not be adjusted for compatibility by changing the MDELAY constant. (The delay loop in the PDP-8/S is used only to establish the motion delays.) Instead the processor clock must be adjusted slightly to achieve the proper delay. Refer to TENNECOMP A-70431 for instructions for adjusting the processor clock.

PROGRAM LISTINGS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
PA-1001	Program Record	22
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PA-1005	Short Binary Loader (Low Speed)	28
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PA-1007-A	Data File Write	37
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PA-1007-D	Data File Read	40
PA-1007-E	Data File Beginning-of-Tape (Read Mode)	42
PA-1007-F	Data File Space	42

```

/TENNETAPE RECORD ROUTINE
*7660
7660 7000 DELAY, NOP
7661 1266 TAD MDELAY
7662 7001 IAC
7663 7440 SZA
7664 5262 JMP .-2
7665 5660 JMP I DELAY
7666 7710 MDELAY, -70 /"-2" FOR 8/S
7667 0034 HDELAY, 34
7670 7764 M14, -14
7671 0000 CHKSUM, 0
7672 0000 STORE, 0
7673 0000 IA, 0
7674 0000 NWORDS, 0
7675 0000 COUNTR, 0
7676 1271 END, TAD CHKSUM
7677 4335 JMS RECORD /RECORD CALCULATED CHECKSUM
7700 7402 SETUP, HLT
7701 7604 LAS /SET SWITCH REGISTER
7702 3273 DCA IA /TO INITIAL ADDRESS
7703 7402 HLT
7704 7604 LAS /SET SWITCH REGISTER
7705 7040 CMA /TO FINAL ADDRESS
7706 1273 TAD IA
7707 3274 DCA NWORDS /NEGATIVE WORD COUNT
7710 6376 SEARCH, TPWM /WRITE MODE, SKIP ON SPLICE
7711 5310 JMP .-1
7712 1306 PAUSE, TAD WAIT /SPLICE FOUND; DELAY TO LET
7713 3271 DCA CHKSUM /TAPE GET UP TO FINAL SPEED
7714 6374 TPWP
7715 4260 JMS DELAY
7716 2271 ISZ CHKSUM /WILL BE ZERO AT DELAY END
7717 5314 JMP .-3
7720 1273 BEGIN, TAD IA
7721 4335 JMS RECORD /RECORD INITIAL ADDRESS
7722 1274 TAD NWORDS
7723 4335 JMS RECORD /RECORD NEGATIVE WORD COUNT
7724 1673 MORE, TAD I IA
7725 4335 JMS RECORD /RECORD DATA WORD
7726 1673 TAD I IA /ADD DATA WORD TO CHECKSUM
7727 1271 TAD CHKSUM
7730 3271 DCA CHKSUM
7731 2273 ISZ IA /INCREMENT LOCATION POINTER
7732 2274 ISZ NWORDS /INCREMENT WORD COUNT
7733 5324 JMP MORE
7734 5276 JMP END

```

7735	7000	RECORD,	NOP		
7736	6375		TPWB		/RECORD TIMING BIT
7737	3272		DCA	STORE	
7740	1355		TAD	MEXTRA	/ADD SPACE BETWEEN WORDS
7741	3275		DCA	COUNTR	
7742	4260		JMS	DELAY	/"AND I 0" FOR 8/S
7743	1272	BIT,	TAD	STORE	
7744	7500		SMA		
7745	7410		SKP		/BIT WAS ZERO
7746	6375		TPWB		/RECORD BIT FOR ONE
7747	7104		CLL RAL		/SHIFT LEFT TO PREPARE
7750	3272		DCA	STORE	/FOR NEXT OUTGOING BIT
7751	4260		JMS	DELAY	/"NOP" FOR 8/S
7752	2275		ISZ	COUNTR	
7753	5343		JMP	BIT	/MORE BITS YET IN WORD
7754	5735		JMP I	RECORD	/WORD COMPLETELY RECORDED
7755	7762	MEXTRA,	-16		
		WAIT=7706			
		TPWP=6374			
		TPWB=6375			
		TPWM=6376			

BEGIN	7720
BIT	7743
CHKSUM	7671
COUNTR	7675
DELAY	7660
END	7676
HDELAY	7667
IA	7673
MDELAY	7666
MEXTRA	7755
MORE	7724
M14	7670
NWORDS	7674
PAUSE	7712
RECORD	7735
SEARCH	7710
SETUP	7700
STORE	7672
TPWB	6375
TPWM	6376
TPWP	6374
WAIT	7706

	3273	3274
	3137	0031
	5764	4443
	4772	4443
	5072	4443
re-record	0306	1100
	0306	1100
	4311	0000
	4311	0000
	0306	1100

## /TENNETAPE READ ROUTINE

\*7600

7600	6371	SEARCH,	TPSP		/PULSE MOTOR, SKIP ON BIT
7601	0001	ONE,	AND	1	/ESSENTIALLY A "NOP" STEP
7602	6372		TPMC		/SKIP ON SPLICE
7603	5200		JMP	SEARCH	
7604	1203	PAUSE,	TAD	WAIT	/SPLICE FOUND; DELAY TO LET
7605	3271		DCA	CHKSUM	/SPLICE MOVE PAST TAPE HEAD
7606	6373		TPSP	TPMC	
7607	7000		NOP		
7610	4260		JMS	DELAY	
7611	2271		ISZ	CHKSUM	/WILL BE ZERO AT DELAY END
7612	5206		JMP	.-4	
7613	4236	BEGIN,	JMS	READ	/READ INITIAL ADDRESS
7614	3273		DCA	IA	
7615	4236		JMS	READ	/READ NEGATIVE WORD COUNT
7616	3274		DCA	NWORDS	
7617	4236	MORE,	JMS	READ	/READ DATA WORD
7620	3673		DCA	I	IA
7621	1673		TAD	I	IA
7622	1271		TAD	CHKSUM	
7623	3271		DCA	CHKSUM	
7624	2273		ISZ	IA	/INCREMENT LOCATION POINTER
7625	2274		ISZ	NWORDS	/INCREMENT WORD COUNT
7626	5217		JMP	MORE	
7627	4236	END,	JMS	READ	/READ CHECKSUM
7630	7041		CIA		/NEGATE RECORDED CHECKSUM
7631	1271		TAD	CHKSUM	/ADD CALCULATED CHECKSUM
7632	7402		HLT		/USE "SZA" FOR AUTO-START
7633	7402		HLT		/HALT IF CHECKSUM DIFFERENCE
7634	5635		JMP	I	.-+1
7635	0200		200		/AUTO-START POINTER
7636	7000	READ,	NOP		
7637	6371		TPSP		/SKIP ON TIMING MARK
7640	5237		JMP	.-1	
7641	6372		TPMC		/CLEAR BIT FLAG
7642	1270		TAD	M14	/DECIMAL -12
7643	3275		DCA	COUNTR	
7644	1267		TAD	HDELAY	/"AND 1 0" FOR 8/S
7645	4260		JMS	DELAY	/"AND 0" FOR 8/S
7646	7104	BIT,	CLL	RAL	/SHIFT ONE LEFT TO PREPARE
7647	3272		DCA	STORE	/FOR NEXT INCOMING BIT
7650	4260		JMS	DELAY	/"NOP" FOR 8/S
7651	1272		TAD	STORE	
7652	6373		TPSP	TPMC	/SKIP ON AND CLEAR BIT FLAG
7653	7410		SKP		/BIT WAS ZERO
7654	1201		TAD	ONE	/BIT WAS ONE
7655	2275		ISZ	COUNTR	
7656	5246		JMP	BIT	/MORE BITS YET IN WORD
7657	5636		JMP	I	READ

7660	7000	DELAY,	NOP		
7661	1266		TAD	MDELAY	
7662	7001		IAC		
7663	7440		SZA		
7664	5262		JMP	•-2	
7665	5660		JMP I	DELAY	
7666	7710	MDELAY,	-70		/"-2" FOR 8/S
7667	0034	HDELAY,	34		
7670	7764	M14,	-14		
7671	0000	CHKSUM,	0		
7672	0000	STORE,	0		
7673	0000	IA,	0		
7674	0000	NWORDS,	0		
7675	0000	COUNTR,	0		
		WAIT=7603			
		TPSP=6371			
		TPMC=6372			

BEGIN	7613
BIT	7646
CHKSUM	7671
COUNTR	7675
DELAY	7660
END	7627
HDELAY	7667
IA	7673
MDELAY	7666
MORE	7617
M14	7670
NWORDS	7674
ONE	7601
PAUSE	7604
READ	7636
SEARCH	7600
STORE	7672
TPMC	6372
TPSP	6371
WAIT	7603

## /TENNETAPE READ-COMPARE ROUTINE

\*7636

7636	7000	READ,	NOP		/NORMAL READ LOOP
7637	6371		TPSP		
7640	5237		JMP	.-1	
7641	6372		TPMC		
7642	1270		TAD	M14	
7643	3275		DCA	COUNTR	
7644	1267		TAD	HDELAY	/"AND I 0" FOR 8/S
7645	4260		JMS	DELAY	/"AND 0" FOR 8/S
7646	7104	BIT,	CLL RAL		
7647	3272		DCA	STORE	
7650	4260		JMS	DELAY	/"NOP" FOR 8/S
7651	1272		TAD	STORE	
7652	6373		TPSP	TPMC	
7653	7410		SKP		
7654	1302		TAD	ONE	
7655	2275		ISZ	COUNTR	
7656	5246		JMP	BIT	
7657	5636		JMP I	READ	
7660	7000	DELAY,	NOP		
7661	1266		TAD	MDELAY	
7662	7001		IAC		
7663	7440		SZA		
7664	5262		JMP	.-2	
7665	5660		JMP I	DELAY	
7666	7710	MDELAY,	-70		/"-2" FOR 8/S
7667	0034	HDELAY,	34		
7670	7764	M14,	-14		
7671	0000	CHKSUM,	0		
7672	0000	STORE,	0		
7673	0000	IA,	0		
7674	0000	NWORDS,	0		
7675	0000	COUNTR,	0		
7676	0305	E,	305		/ASCII CODE
7677	0317	O,	317		/ASCII CODE
7700	6046	SEARCH,	TLS		/INITIALIZE TELETYPE FLAG
7701	6371		TPSP		
7702	0001	ONE,	1		
7703	6372		TPMC		/FOUND MARK?
7704	5301		JMP	SEARCH+1	
7705	1304	SPLICE,	TAD	WAIT	/YES, DELAY TO SPACE
7706	3271		DCA	CHKSUM	/SPLICE PAST HEAD
7707	6373		TPSP	TPMC	
7710	7000		NOP		
7711	4260		JMS	DELAY	
7712	2271		ISZ	CHKSUM	
7713	5307		JMP	.-4	
7714	4236	BEGIN,	JMS	READ	/READ INITIAL ADDRESS
7715	3273		DCA	IA	
7716	4236		JMS	READ	/READ WORD COUNT
7717	3274		DCA	NWORDS	

7720	4236	MORE,	JMS	READ	/READ DATA WORD
7721	7041		CIA		
7722	1673		TAD I	IA	
7723	7640		SZA CLA		/AGREE WITH MEMORY?
7724	5347		JMP	ERROR	
7725	1271		TAD	CHKSUM	/YES, UPDATE CHECKSUM
7726	1673		TAD I	IA	
7727	3271		DCA	CHKSUM	
7730	2273	INCR,	ISZ	IA	
7731	2274		ISZ	NWORDS	
7732	5320		JMP	MORE	
7733	4236	END,	JMS	READ	/READ CHECKSUM
7734	7041		CIA		
7735	1271		TAD	CHKSUM	
7736	7640		SZA CLA		/AGREE WITH CALCULATION?
7737	5345		JMP	WRONG	
7740	1277	RIGHT,	TAD	0	/YES, TYPE "0"
7741	6041		TSF		
7742	5341		JMP	.-1	
7743	6046		TLS		
7744	7402		HLT		
7745	1276	WRONG,	TAD	E	/NO, TYPE "E"
7746	5341		JMP	RIGHT+1	
7747	6041	ERROR,	TSF		
7750	5325		JMP	MORE+5	
7751	1355		TAD	BELL	
7752	6046		TLS		/RING BELL FOR ERROR
7753	7200		CLA		
7754	5325		JMP	MORE+5	
7755	0207	BELL,	207		

WAIT=7704  
 TPSP=6371  
 TPMC=6372

BEGIN	7714
BELL	7755
BIT	7646
CHKSUM	7671
COUNTR	7675
DELAY	7660
E	7676
END	7733
ERROR	7747
HDELAY	7667
IA	7673
INCR	7730
MDELAY	7666
MORE	7720
M14	7670
NWORDS	7674
0	7677
ONE	7702
READ	7636
RIGHT	7740
SEARCH	7700
SPLICE	7705
STORE	7672
TPMC	6372
TPSP	6371
WAIT	7704
WRONG	7745

## /SHORT BINARY LOADER (LOW SPEED)

\*7700

7700	7200	BEGIN,	CLA		
7701	3277		DCA	CHKSUM	
7702	4343		JMS	FETCH	
7703	5302		JMP	.-1	/SEES LEADER
7704	6034	GO,	KRS		
7705	3276		DCA	COUNT	/SAVE PARTIAL CHECKSUM
7706	6036		KRB		
7707	7106		CLL	RTL	
7710	7006		RTL		
7711	7006		RTL		
7712	6031		KSF		
7713	5312		JMP	.-1	
7714	6034		KRS		
7715	3275		DCA	WORD	/SAVE ASSEMBLED WORD
7716	6036		KRB		
7717	1276		TAD	COUNT	
7720	3276		DCA	COUNT	/SAVE CHECKSUM
7721	4343		JMS	FETCH	
7722	5336		JMP	END	/SEES TRAILER
7723	1275		TAD	WORD	
7724	7420		SNL		/DATA OR ORIGIN?
7725	5330		JMP	DATA	
7726	3274	ORIGIN,	DCA	POINT	/RESET ORIGIN
7727	5332		JMP	UPDATE	
7730	3674	DATA,	DCA I	POINT	/STORE DATA
7731	2274		ISZ	POINT	
7732	1277	UPDATE,	TAD	CHKSUM	/UPDATE CHECKSUM
7733	1276		TAD	COUNT	
7734	3277		DCA	CHKSUM	
7735	5304		JMP	GO	/PROCESS NEXT WORD
7736	1277	END,	TAD	CHKSUM	
7737	7041		CIA		
7740	1275		TAD	WORD	/COMPARD CHECKSUMS
7741	7402		HLT		/SHOW DIFFERENCE IN AC
7742	5300		JMP	BEGIN	
7743	7000	FETCH,	NOP		
7744	6032		KCC		
7745	6031		KSF		
7746	5345		JMP	.-1	
7747	6034		KRS		
7750	0354		AND	P200	
7751	7650		SNA	CLA	
7752	2343		ISZ	FETCH	/SET RETURN FOR VALID WORD
7753	5743		JMP I	FETCH	
7754	0200	P200,	200		

POINT=7674  
WORD=7675  
COUNT=7676  
CHKSUM=7677

/EDIT-8 MODIFICATIONS FOR TENNETAPE I/O  
/BUFFERED INPUT-OUTPUT VERSION

```

*56
0056 2522 END,      BUFBEQ
*114
0114 2522 BUFR,    BUFBEQ
*172
0172 1522 PTAPEI,  TAPEI
0173 1720 PNOMOR,  NOMORE
0174 0565 PFULL,   565
0175 0000 SWITCH,  0
*1126
1126 7000 I750,     NOP           /WAS HIGH SPEED READER
1127 4572      JMS I     PTAPEI
1130 1357      TAD       MDOLAR
1131 7450      SNA       /IS CHARACTER A DOLLAR SIGN?
1132 4573      JMS I     PNOMOR
1133 1360      TAD       PDOLAR
1134 2175      ISZ       SWITCH
1135 5726      JMP I     I750
1136 5574      JMP I     PFULL
*1153
1153 7000 OUTH,    NOP           /WAS HIGH SPEED PUNCH
1154 4756      JMS I     PTAPEO
1155 5753      JMP I     OUTH
1156 1620 PTAPEO,  TAPEO
1157 7534 MDOLAR,  -244
1160 0244 PDOLAR,  244
*1244
1244 4646      JMS I     PSRCH
1245 5636      JMP I     TSTOUT
1246 1600 PSRCH,   SEARCH
TSTOUT=1236
*1257
1257 4661      JMS I     PLOOK
1260 7410      SKP
1261 1500 PLOOK,   LOOK
*1500
1500 7000 LOOK,    NOP           /FIND SPLICE FOR READING
1501 6371      TPSP
1502 0001 ONE,    0001       /EFFECTIVE "NOP"
1503 6372      TPMC
1504 5301      JMP       .-3
1505 1373      TAD       WAITR
1506 3277      DCA       COUNT
1507 6373      TPSP TPMC
1510 7000      NOP
1511 4775      JMS I     PDELAY
1512 2277      ISZ       COUNT
1513 5307      JMP       .-4
1514 1063      TAD       CZ1
1515 3460      DCA I    KEYBRD
1516 3175      DCA       SWITCH
1517 7040      CMA
1520 3274      DCA       KEY
1521 5700      JMP I    LOOK

```

CZ1=63  
KEYBRD=60

1522	7000	TAPEI,	NOP	/TENNETAPE INPUT	
1523	2274		ISZ	KEY	
1524	5345		JMP	INHAND	
1525	6373		TPSP TPMC	/START TAPE MOTION	
1526	2274		ISZ	KEY	
1527	5325		JMP	.-2	
1530	1377		TAD	N574	
1531	3274		DCA	KEY	
1532	1372		TAD	PIOBUF	
1533	3275		DCA	POINTR	
1534	4350		JMS	READ	
1535	3675		DCA I	POINTR	
1536	2275		ISZ	POINTR	
1537	2274		ISZ	KEY	
1540	5334		JMP	.-4	
1541	1377		TAD	N574	
1542	3274		DCA	KEY	
1543	1372		TAD	PIOBUF	
1544	3275		DCA	POINTR	
1545	1675	INHAND,	TAD I	POINTR	
1546	2275		ISZ	POINTR	
1547	5722		JMP I	TAPEI	
1550	7000	READ,	NOP	/NORMAL TENNETAPE READ LOOP	
1551	6371		TPSP		
1552	5351		JMP	.-1	
1553	6372		TPMC		
1554	1376		TAD	N14	
1555	3277		DCA	COUNT	
1556	1374		TAD	HDELAY	/"AND I 0" FOR 8/S
1557	4775		JMS I	PDELAY	/"AND 0" FOR 8/S
1560	7104	BITS,	CLL RAL		
1561	3276		DCA	SAVE	
1562	4775		JMS I	PDELAY	/"NOP" FOR 8/S
1563	1276		TAD	SAVE	
1564	6373		TPSP TPMC		
1565	7410		SKP		
1566	1302		TAD	ONE	
1567	2277		ISZ	COUNT	
1570	5360		JMP	BITS	
1571	5750		JMP I	READ	
1572	1724	PIOBUF,	IOBUFR		
1573	5000	WAITR,	-3000		
1574	0034	HDELAY,	34		
1575	1677	PDELAY,	DELAY		
1576	7764	N14,	-14		
1577	7204	N574,	-574		

KEY=1474  
POINTR=1475  
SAVE=1476  
COUNT=1477

```

*1600
1600 7000 SEARCH, NOP /FIND SPLICE FOR RECORDING
1601 6376 TPWM
1602 5201 JMP .-1
1603 1317 TAD WAITW
1604 3312 DCA COUNTR
1605 6374 TPWP
1606 4277 JMS DELAY
1607 2312 ISZ COUNTR
1610 5205 JMP .-3
1611 1072 TAD HIGH
1612 3132 DCA OUTDEV
1613 1307 TAD M574
1614 3175 DCA SWITCH
1615 1310 TAD PBUFIO
1616 3311 DCA ADDR
1617 5600 JMP I SEARCH

HIGH=72
OUTDEV=132
1620 7000 TAPEO, NOP /TENNETAPE OUTPUT
1621 3711 DCA I ADDR
1622 1711 TAD I ADDR
1623 1315 TAD NDOLAR
1624 7640 SZA CLA /IS CHARACTER A DOLLAR SIGN?
1625 5230 JMP NOTD
1626 1314 TAD M3
1627 3175 DCA SWITCH
1630 2311 NOTD, ISZ ADDR
1631 2175 ISZ SWITCH
1632 5620 JMP I TAPEO
1633 1316 TAD WAIT
1634 3175 DCA SWITCH
1635 6374 TPWP /GET TAPE UP TO SPEED
1636 4277 JMS DELAY
1637 2175 ISZ SWITCH
1640 5235 JMP .-3
1641 1307 TAD M574
1642 3175 DCA SWITCH
1643 1310 TAD PBUFIO
1644 3311 DCA ADDR
1645 1711 TAD I ADDR
1646 4257 JMS RECORD
1647 2311 ISZ ADDR
1650 2175 ISZ SWITCH
1651 5245 JMP .-4
1652 1307 TAD M574
1653 3175 DCA SWITCH
1654 1310 TAD PBUFIO
1655 3311 DCA ADDR
1656 5620 JMP I TAPEO

```

1657	7000	RECORD,	NOP	/NORMAL TENNETAPE RECORD LOOP
1660	6375		TPWB	
1661	3313		DCA	STORE
1662	1306		TAD	N16
1663	3312		DCA	COUNTR
1664	4277		JMS	DELAY /"AND I 0" FOR 8/S
1665	1313	BIT,	TAD	STORE
1666	7500		SMA	
1667	7410		SKP	
1670	6375		TPWB	
1671	7104		CLL RAL	
1672	3313		DCA	STORE
1673	4277		JMS	DELAY /"NOP" FOR 8/S
1674	2312		ISZ	COUNTR
1675	5265		JMP	BIT
1676	5657		JMP I	RECORD
1677	7000	DELAY,	NOP	
1700	1305		TAD	MDELAY
1701	7001		IAC	
1702	7440		SZA	
1703	5301		JMP	.-2
1704	5677		JMP I	DELAY
1705	7710	MDELAY,	-70	/"-2" FOR 8/S
1706	7762	N16,	-16	
1707	7204	M574,	-574	
1710	1724	PBUFIO,	IOBUFR	
1711	0000	ADDR,	0	
1712	0000	COUNTR,	0	
1713	0000	STORE,	0	
1714	7775	M3,	-3	
1715	7534	NDOLAR,	-244	
1716	6400	WAIT,	-1400	/"-3000" FOR 8/S
1717	4000	WAITW,	-4000	
1720	7000	NOMORE,	NOP	/END OF INPUT IN THREE CHARACTERS
1721	1314		TAD	M3
1722	3175		DCA	SWITCH
1723	5720		JMP I	NOMORE
1724	1724	IOBUFR,	.	
		BUFBEQ=IOBUFR+576		
		TPSP=6371		
		TPMC=6372		
		TPWP=6374		
		TPWB=6375		
		TPWM=6376		

ADDR	1711
BIT	1665
BITS	1560
BUFBEQ	2522
BUFR	0114
COUNT	1477
COUNTR	1712
CZ1	0063
DELAY	1677
END	0056
HDELAY	1574
HIGH	0072
INHAND	1545
IOBUFR	1724
I750	1126
KEY	1474
KEYBRD	0060
LOOK	1500
MDELAY	1705
MDOLAR	1157
M3	1714
M574	1707
NDOLAR	1715
NOMORE	1720
NOTD	1630
N14	1576
N16	1706
N574	1577
ONE	1502
OUTDEV	0132
OUTH	1153
PBUFIO	1710
PDELAY	1575
PDOLAR	1160
PFULL	0174
PIOBUF	1572
PLOOK	1261
PNOMOR	0173
POINTR	1475
PSRCH	1246
PTAPEI	0172
PTAPEO	1156
READ	1550
RECORD	1657
SAVE	1476
SEARCH	1600
STORE	1713
SWITCH	0175
TAPEI	1522
TAPEO	1620
TPMC	6372
TPSP	6371
TPWB	6375
TPWM	6376
TPWP	6374
TSTOUT	1236
WAIT	1716
WAITR	1573
WAITW	1717

/PAL-III MODIFICATIONS FOR TENNETAPE INPUT  
 /BUFFERED INPUT VERSION

```

*115
0115 3065 IAM1,      SYTA-1
*200
0200 5222 SPAL,      JMP          START
0201 7000 LOOK,      NOP          /FIND SPLICE BEFORE READING
0202 3156           DCA          SWITCH
0203 7604           LAS
0204 7010           RAR
0205 7630           SZL CLA
0206 5243           JMP          HREAD
0207 1054           TAD          LOREDI
0210 3020           DCA          AAA
0211 1131           TAD          TBUF
0212 3125           DCA          RBGN
0213 5601           JMP I      LOOK
0214 3125 TPUNM1,   DCA          RBGN
0215 6371           TPSP
0216 7000           NOP
0217 6372           TPMC
0220 5215           JMP          .-3
0221 5601           JMP I      LOOK

SWITCH=156
HREAD=243
START=222
LOREDI=54
AAA=20
TBUF=131
RBGN=125
*246
0246 5214           JMP          TPUNM1
*271
0271 4201 INITAL,   JMS          LOOK
*1441
1441 4651 READIN,   JMS I      PREAD
1442 1255           TAD          MDOLAR
1443 7450           SNA          /IS CHARACTER A DOLLAR SIGN?
1444 4653           JMS I      PNOMOR
1445 1254           TAD          PDOLAR
1446 2256           ISZ          FINISH
1447 5257           JMP          P1457
1450 5263           JMP          FULL1
1451 3006 PREAD,    READ
1452 1131           TAD          TBUF
1453 3060 PNOMOR,   NOMORE
1454 0244 PDOLAR,   244
1455 7534 MDOLAR,   -244
1456 0000 FINISH,   0
FULL1=1463
P1457=1457

```

```

*3006
3006 7000 READ, NOP
3007 1126 TAD RKON
3010 7041 CIA
3011 1157 TAD RCNT
3012 7640 SZA CLA
3013 5222 JMP NOGAP
3014 1253 TAD WAIT
3015 3257 DCA COUNTR
3016 6373 TPSP TPMC /GET TAPE UP TO SPEED
3017 4243 JMS DELAY
3020 2257 ISZ COUNTR
3021 5216 JMP .-3
3022 6371 NOGAP, TPSP
3023 5222 JMP .-1
3024 6372 TPMC
3025 1254 TAD N14
3026 3257 DCA COUNTR
3027 1252 TAD HDELAY /"AND I 0" FOR 8/S
3030 4243 JMS DELAY /"AND 0" FOR 8/S
3031 7104 BITS, CLL RAL
3032 3256 DCA STORE
3033 4243 JMS DELAY /"NOP" FOR 8/S
3034 1256 TAD STORE
3035 6373 TPSP TPMC
3036 7410 SKP
3037 1255 TAD ONE
3040 2257 ISZ COUNTR
3041 5231 JMP BITS
3042 5606 JMP I READ
3043 7000 DELAY, NOP
3044 1251 TAD MDELAY
3045 7001 IAC
3046 7440 SZA
3047 5245 JMP .-2
3050 5643 JMP I DELAY
3051 7710 MDELAY, -70 /"-2" FOR 8/S
3052 0034 HDELAY, 34
3053 7000 WAIT, -1000
3054 7764 N14, -14
3055 0001 ONE, 1
3056 0000 STORE, 0
3057 0000 COUNTR, 0
3060 7000 NOMORE, NOP /END OF INPUT IN THREE CHARACTERS
3061 1265 TAD N3
3062 3664 DCA I PFINSH
3063 5660 JMP I NOMORE
3064 1456 PFINSH, FINISH
3065 7775 N3, -3
3066 0000 SYTA, 0
RKON=126
RCNT=157
TPSP=6371
TPMC=6372

```

AAA 0020  
 BITS 3031  
 COUNTR 3057  
 DELAY 3043  
 FINISH 1456  
 FULL1 1463  
 HDELAY 3052  
 HREAD 0243  
 IAM1 0115  
 INITAL 0271  
 LOOK 0201  
 LOREDI 0054  
 MDELAY 3051  
 MDOLAR 1455  
 NOGAP 3022  
 NOMORE 3060  
 N14 3054  
 N3 3065  
 ONE 3055  
 PDOLAR 1454  
 PFINSH 3064  
 PNOMOR 1453  
 PREAD 1451  
 P1457 1457  
 RBGN 0125  
 RCNT 0157  
 READ 3006  
 READIN 1441  
 RKON 0126  
 SPAL 0200  
 START 0222  
 STORE 3056  
 SWITCH 0156  
 SYTA 3066  
 TBUF 0131  
 TPMC 6372  
 TPSP 6371  
 TPUNM1 0214  
 WAIT 3053

/UPDATE OF JUNE, 1969  
 /FIXES PAUSE PSEUDO-OP  
 \*376

0376 4201 JMS LOOK  
 0377 5446 POPJ  
 LOOK=201  
 POPJ=5446

LOOK 0201  
 POPJ 5446

```

/          CALLING SEQUENCE:
/
/          TAD          CODE
/          JMS          WRITE
/          IA
/          FA
/          (ERROR RETURN)
/          (NORMAL RETURN)
/
WRITE,    NOP
          DCA          CODE
          TAD I        WRITE      /PICK UP INITIAL ADDRESS
          DCA          IA
          ISZ          WRITE
          TAD I        WRITE      /PICK UP FINAL ADDRESS
          CMA
          TAD          IA
          DCA          NWORDS
          ISZ          WRITE
          TAD          WDELAY     /WRITE RECORD GAP AND
          DCA          CHKSUM     /GET TAPE UP TO SPEED
          TPWP
          JMS          DELAY
          JMS          SPLICE
          ISZ          CHKSUM
          JMP .-4
          TAD          CODE      /WRITE CODE WORD
          JMS          RECORD
          JMS          SPLICE
          TAD          NWORDS     /WRITE WORD COUNT
          JMS          RECORD
          JMS          SPLICE
DUMP,     TAD          CHKSUM     /UPDATE CHECKSUM
          TAD I        IA
          DCA          CHKSUM
          TAD I        IA      /WRITE DATA WORD
          JMS          RECORD
          JMS          SPLICE
          ISZ          IA
          ISZ          NWORDS     /WRITTEN ALL DATA?
          JMP          DUMP
          TAD          CHKSUM     /YES, WRITE CHECKSUM
          JMS          RECORD
          TAD          SDELAY     /PAUSE TO LET READ-WRITE
          DCA          CHKSUM     /RELAY SWITCH TO READ MODE
          JMS          DELAY
          JMS          SPLICE
          ISZ          CHKSUM
          JMP          .-3
          ISZ          WRITE
          JMP I        WRITE
RECORD,  NOP          /TENNETAPE RECORD LOOP
          TPWB
          DCA          STORE
          TAD          MEXTRA
          DCA          COUNTR
          JMS          DELAY     /"AND I 0" FOR 8/S

```

BIT,	TAD	STORE	
	SMA		
	SKP		
	TPWB		
	CLL RAL		
	DCA	STORE	
	JMS	DELAY	/"NOP" FOR 8/S
	ISZ	COUNTR	
	JMP	BIT	
	JMP I	RECORD	
DELAY,	NOP		
	TAD	MDELAY	
	IAC		
	SZA		
	JMP	.-2	
	JMP I	DELAY	
SPLICE,	NOP		
	TPMC		/SPLICE FOUND?
	JMP I	SPLICE	
	JMS	WBOT	/YES, SPACE TO BOT
	JMP I	WRITE	
WDELAY,	-1400		
SDELAY,	-700		
MDELAY,	-70		/"-2" FOR 8/S
MEXTRA,	-16		
CHKSUM,	0		
COUNTR,	0		
NWORDS,	0		
STORE,	0		
CODE,	0		
IA,	0		
/			
/	CALLING SEQUENCE:		
/			
/	JMS	WBOT	
/	(NORMAL RETURN)		
/			
WBOT,	NOP		
	TPWP TPMC		/TEST FOR SPLICE
	JMP	.-1	
	TAD	M4	
	DCA	NWORDS	
	CMA		/WRITE "7777" FOUR TIMES
	JMS	RECORD	
	ISZ	NWORDS	
	JMP	.-3	
	TAD	BDELAY	/SET INDEX FOR SPACE
	DCA	CHKSUM	
	TPWP		/SPACE SPLICE PAST HEAD
	JMS	DELAY	
	ISZ	CHKSUM	
	JMP	.-3	
	JMP I	WBOT	
BDELAY,	-4000		
M4,	-4		

```

/          CALLING SEQUENCE:
/
/          TAD          CODE
/          JMS          SEARCH
/          IA
/          FA
/          (ERROR RETURN)
/          (NORMAL RETURN)
/
SEARCH,   NOP
          DCA          CODE
          TAD I        SEARCH    /PICK UP INITIAL ADDRESS
          DCA          JREAD+1
          ISZ          SEARCH
          TAD I        SEARCH    /PICK UP FINAL ADDRESS
          DCA          JREAD+2
          ISZ          SEARCH
JREAD,   JMS I        PREAD     /READ A FILE
          NOP
          NOP
          JMP          ERROR    /IF ERROR, WHAT KIND?
          CIA
          TAD          CODE
          SZA CLA      /RIGHT CODE?
          JMP          JREAD
          ISZ          SEARCH    /YES, INCREMENT RETURN ADDRESS
          JMP I        SEARCH
ERROR,   CIA
          TAD          CODE
          SNA CLA      /RIGHT CODE?
          JMP I        SEARCH    /YES, RETURN WITH AC=0
          TAD I        PERROR
          TAD          NEOT
          SZA CLA      /END OF TAPE?
          JMP          JREAD
          CMA          /YES, SET AC=-1 FOR RETURN
          JMP I        SEARCH
PREAD,   READ
PERROR,  READ+102
NEOT,    -READ-61

```

READ=WRITE+200

TPMC=6372

TPWP=6374

TPWB=6375

\$

/ASSUME CONSECUTIVE PAGES

```

/          CALLING SEQUENCE:
/
/          JMS          READ
/          IA
/          FA
/          (ERROR RETURN)
/          (NORMAL RETURN)
/
READ,     NOP
          TAD I        READ          /PICK UP INITIAL ADDRESS
          DCA          IA
          ISZ          READ
          TAD I        READ          /PICK UP FINAL ADDRESS
          CMA
          TAD          IA
          DCA          NWORDS
          ISZ          READ
          TPMC         /CLEAR BIT FLAG
          TAD          RDELAY
          DCA          CHKSUM
          TPSP TPMC   /TEST FOR RECORD GAP
          SKP
          JMP          JUNK
          JMS          DELAY
          ISZ          CHKSUM
          JMP          *-5
          JMS          ASSMBL        /READ CODE WORD
          DCA          CODE
          JMS          SPLICE
          JMS          ASSMBL        /READ WORD COUNT
          CIA
          TAD          NWORDS
          SZA CLA     /SIZE ERROR?
          JMP          SIZE
          JMS          SPLICE
GET,      JMS          ASSMBL        /READ DATA WORD
          DCA I       IA
          TAD          CHKSUM        /UPDATE CHECKSUM
          TAD I       IA
          DCA          CHKSUM
          JMS          SPLICE
          ISZ          IA
          ISZ          NWORDS        /READ ALL DATA?
          JMP          GET
          JMS          ASSMBL        /YES, READ CHECKSUM
          CIA
          TAD          CHKSUM
          SZA CLA     /CHECKSUM ERROR?
          JMS          ERROR
          ISZ          READ          /NO, INCREMENT RETURN ADDRESS
RETURN,  TAD          CODE
          JMP I       READ          /CODE IN AC UPON EXIT

```

SPLICE,	NOP		
	TPMC		/SPLICE FOUND?
	JMP I	SPLICE	
	JMS	RBOT	/YES, SPACE TO BOT
	JMS	ERROR	
JUNK,	JMS	BLANK	/SPACE TO RECORD GAP
	JMS	ERROR	
BLANK,	NOP		
	TAD	RDELAY	/SET INDEX FOR BLANK TAPE
	DCA	CHKSUM	
	TPMC		/TEST FOR SPLICE
	SKP		
	JMP	SPLICE+3	
	TPSP		/TEST FOR BIT
	SKP		
	JMP	JUNK	/BIT FOUND, RESET INDEX
	JMS	DELAY	
	ISZ	CHKSUM	
	JMP	.-5	
	JMP I	BLANK	
SIZE,	JMS	BLANK	/SPACE TO RECORD GAP
	JMS	ERROR	
ERROR,	NOP		/ERROR CODE LOCATION
	JMP	RETURN	
ASSMBL,	NOP		/TENNETAPE READ LOOP
	TPSP		
	JMP	.-1	
	TPMC		
	TAD	M14	
	DCA	COUNTR	
	TAD	HDELAY	/"AND I 0" FOR 8/S
	JMS	DELAY	/"AND 0" FOR 8/S
BIT,	CLL RAL		
	DCA	STORE	
	JMS	DELAY	/"NOP" FOR 8/S
	TAD	STORE	
	TPSP TPMC		
	SKP		
	TAD	ONE	
	ISZ	COUNTR	
	JMP	BIT	
	JMP I	ASSMBL	
DELAY,	NOP		
	TAD	MDELAY	
	IAC		
	SZA		
	JMP	.-2	
	JMP I	DELAY	

```

MDELAY,    -70
HDELAY,    34
M14,      -14
CHKSUM,    0
STORE,     0
IA,        0
NWORDS,    0
COUNTR,    0
RDELAY,    -100
CODE,      0
/
/          CALLING SEQUENCE:
/
/          JMS          RBOT
/          (NORMAL RETURN)
/
RBOT,      NOP
           TPSP
ONE,       1
           TPMC          /TEST FOR SPLICE
           JMP           .-3
           TAD          BDELAY      /SET INDEX FOR SPACE
           DCA          COUNTR
           JMS          DELAY
           TPSP, TPMC      /SPACE SPLICE PAST HEAD
           ISZ          COUNTR
           JMP           .-3
           JMP I        RBOT
BDELAY,    -4000
/
/          CALLING SEQUENCE:
/
/          TAD          +N
/          JMS          SPACE
/          (NORMAL RETURN)
/
SPACE,     NOP
           CIA          /SET NEGATIVE INDEX
           DCA          SKIP
           JMS          READ      /READ A FILE
           0            /WITH RIDICULOUS ARGUMENTS
           0            /TO FORCE AN ERROR
           NOP
           CLA          /IGNORE CODE WORD
           ISZ          SKIP
           JMP          SPACE+3    /SKIP ANOTHER FILE
           JMP I       SPACE      /FINISHED SKIPPING
SKIP,      0

```

TPSP=6371

TPMC=6372

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ATTACHMENTS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
27002	TP-1351 Tape Unit Interface
27003	TP-1351 Tape System Interface
26004	TP-1351 Tape System Transport
26005	TP-1351 Tape System Amplifier
26009	TP-1351 Tape Component Card

### WARRANTY

TENNECOMP, Inc. warrants each computer peripheral product manufactured by it to be free from defective materials and workmanship. Tennecomp agrees to repair or replace, at our option, any defective part of any unit of its manufacture which under normal installation, use and service, discloses such defect, provided that the unit is delivered to us with all transportation charges prepaid to our plant or delivered to our authorized representative within one year from the date of delivery to the original purchaser.