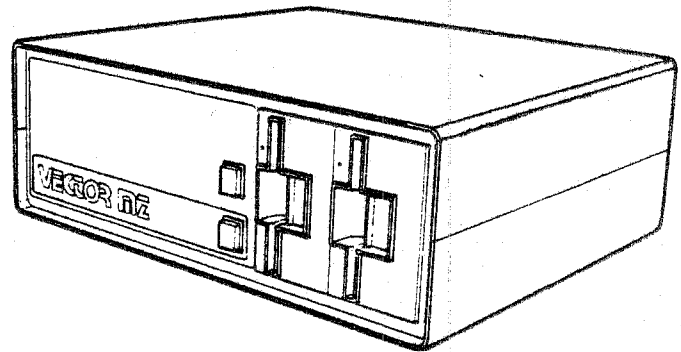
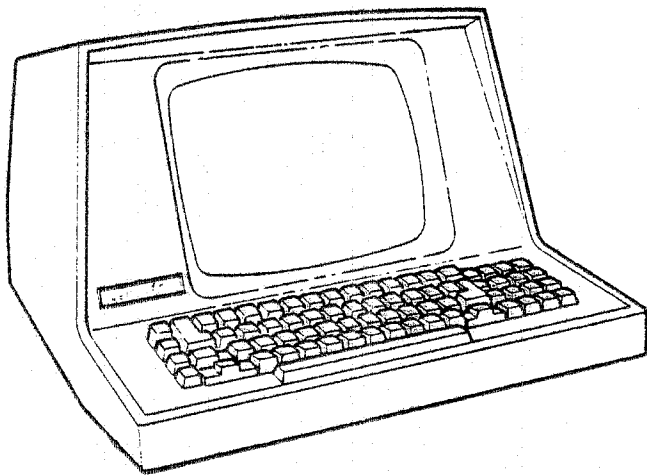


MATRIX PRINTER



VECTOR
VECTOR GRAPHIC, INC.

MP DOT MATRIX PRINTER

Revision 1

USER'S MANUAL

Revision A

March 10, 1980

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The MP Dot Matrix Printer sold hereunder is sold "as is", with all faults and without any warranty, either expressed or implied, including any implied warranty of fitness for intended use or merchantability. However, the above notwithstanding, VECTOR GRAPHIC, INC., will, for a period of ninety (90) days following delivery to customer, repair or replace any MP Dot Matrix Printer that is found to contain defects in materials or workmanship, provided:

1. Such defect in material or workmanship existed at the time the MP Dot Matrix Printer left the VECTOR GRAPHIC, INC., factory;
2. VECTOR GRAPHIC, INC., is given notice of the precise defect claimed within ten (10) days after its discovery;
3. The MP Dot Matrix Printer is promptly returned to VECTOR GRAPHIC, INC., at customer's expense, for examination by VECTOR GRAPHIC, INC., to confirm the alleged defect, and for subsequent repair or replacement if found to be in order.

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Repair Agreement void if the enclosed card is not returned to VECTOR GRAPHIC, INC. within ten (10) days of end consumer purchase.

FOREWORD

Audience

This manual is intended for computer distributors, or others with at least a moderate technical knowledge of small computers.

Scope

It will describe what the Vector Graphic MP Dot Matrix Printer does in the context of a computer system, how to use the printer both in Vector Graphic and in other S-100 systems, and how the printer works.

Organization

Each section is written at a uniform level of technical depth. "Perspective" describes WHAT the printer does and requires only a moderate knowledge of computer design. "User's Guide" describes HOW to install the MP and make it work and assumes the same level of knowledge plus the ability to use a few simple tools. "Theory of Operation" discusses WHY the board works and assumes a knowledge of digital electronics and software principles.

Vector Graphic MP Dot Matrix Printer

SPECIFICATIONS

Interface	TTL level: 2 parallel output ports and 1 parallel input port.
Compatibility:	Designed for Vector Graphic systems though may be used with most Z-80 S-100 bus systems which can supply an additional 2-1/2 amps at +8VDC and -16 VDC.
I/O Ports Used	56K systems: Ports 8 and 9 (I/O II standard addressing) 48K systems: Ports 4 and 5 (I/O I standard addressing)
Software Driver	On 2708 PROM at CC00H-CFFFH for 48K systems, at EC00H-EFFFH for 56K systems.
RAM Used	Approximately 128 bytes at FC00H-FC63H
Throughput speed	70 lines per minute. 150 characters per second. Has 1 line input buffer.
Printing Method	Unidirectional 7-wire x 5 column dot matrix.
Line Spacing	6 lines per inch
Column Spacing	80 columns, 1/10 inch wide, software modifiable. 40/80 characters per line using software driver supplied with MP.
Character Size	0.122 inch by 0.083 inch.
Resolution	1/60 inch, horizontally and vertically. 60 dot positions per inch.
Copies	Original and 1 copy. Maximum paper thickness, 0.2 mm.
Form Width	4 to 10 inches.
Sprocket Pins	5/32" diameter, spaced 1/2" apart.
Paper Feed	Pin wheel actuated by pulse motor drive.
Paper Feed Speed	10 lines per second.
Paper Loading	Through rear of cabinet.
Print Head Life	100 million character expectancy at 14 dots per character.
Drive Life	5 million lines expectancy.

Vector Graphic MP Dot Matrix Printer

Ribbon	0.5 inch x 36 feet; standard unicolor matrix printer ribbon, black or purple. Underwood type spools.
Power Required	+8VDC @ 2-1/2 A, -16VDC @ 2-1/2 A.
Environmental	68°F to 104°F operating temperature range. 10% to 80% non-condensing humidity.
Dimensions	7 inches high by 18 inches wide by 13 inches deep.
Weight	21 lbs.

I. PERSPECTIVE

1.1 Compatibility

The Vector Graphic MP is a low cost, tractor feed, 80 column dot matrix printer. Though the MP was designed specifically for use with any Vector Graphic microcomputer system, it can be used with any S-100 Z-80 based system which has at least one parallel TTL input port, two parallel TTL output ports and can supply 2-1/2 amps at +8VDC and -16VDC to the printer.

1.2 Modifications to mainframe may be required.

If your printer was ordered separately and not part of a complete system, modifications may be necessary on your Vector Graphic mainframe, particularly if it was manufactured prior to 1/1/80.

Modifications which may be required include wiring a printer power outlet into the power supply, installing a cable between the interface board and the back panel and installing a PROM on the PROM/RAM board.

All parts necessary for the modifications are included with the printer.

1.3 Software Driver

The Vector Graphic MP dot matrix printer's features are controlled by a software driver resident in PROM. In addition, a small printer driver access routine is necessary. Vector Graphic CP/M 2.0 diskettes include this routine as part of the CONFIG module. Vector Graphic MDOS 8.6 diskettes will include this routine as an overlay file called SYSP. Besides printing 96 standard ASCII characters, an almost endless array of graphics characters are possible via direct assembly language software control. The PROM supplied with the system provides character generation and other necessary programming. A listing of the printer driver routine is included in the appendix of this manual. An optional MP Graphics Driver PROM provides software support for special graphics characters.

The printer driver supplied with the MP dot matrix printer will work, without modification, on Vector Graphic MZ, System B, 3030 and Memorex II microcomputers operating with the following software: MDOS, MZOS and CP/M. Simply follow the appropriate print instructions with the software to provide printed output.

While it is certainly possible to modify or rewrite the printer driver routine to operate with other systems, this is a job which should only be undertaken by someone familiar with Z-80 assembly language programming.

Note: You must have the 4.0 monitor to run the MP if using MDOS (version 8.6 or later). It will work with the 3.1 monitor if using CP/M.

1.4 Reliability and cost effectiveness of the printer.

The Vector Graphic MP Dot Matrix Printer is clearly a breakthrough in cost effectiveness. This was accomplished by driving the printer from the host computer and deriving power from the mainframe. This permits Vector Graphic to offer a compact printer which is eminently compatible with your Vector Graphic microcomputer at a truly advantageous price.

Considerable attention was given during design of the printer to the elimination of noise. It features an enclosure specially treated with sound absorbant material to reduce machine vibration and resultant noise.

In addition to the above features, the Vector Graphic MP Dot Matrix Printer has proven to be remarkably reliable. The life expectancy of the printer drive, for example, is estimated to be 5 million lines. Print head life expectancy is estimated to be 100 million characters.

The MP Dot Matrix Printer comes complete with all necessary cables, firmware, installation instructions and documentation including a program which prints high-resolution memory mapped images. The unit is completely factory assembled and tested.

II. USER'S GUIDE

In order to understand the User's Guide, you must be aware that the MP dot matrix printer was designed to work as part of a Z-80 based system, it is not intended to be a free standing unit. It cannot handle RS-232 or current loop signals directly, for example. By taking this approach and exploiting the inherent capabilities of the Z-80, however, Vector Graphic, Inc. is able to offer a dot matrix printer that can deliver exceptional performance to your system at low cost.

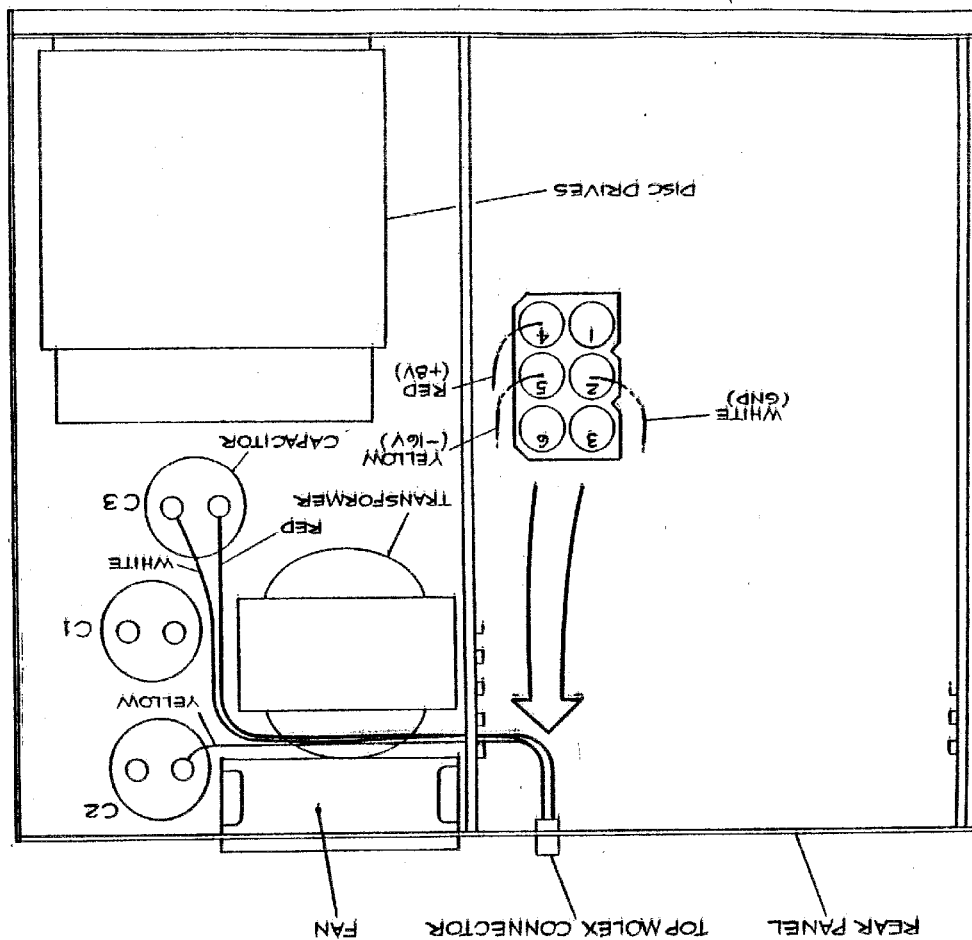
2.1 Modifications to the Vector Graphic Microcomputer

This section describes the modifications which must be made to the mainframe's power supply to accomodate the printer's power needs. If you are going to use the printer in an existing system that was not shipped with an MP printer, THIS SECTION IS VERY IMPORTANT.

However, if the printer was shipped as a part of a complete Vector Graphic computer system, aside from the section on plugging in the interconnecting cables, you may skip directly to the test section.

There are four cable assemblies, a small adapter printed circuit board and a ROM supplied with the MP dot matrix printer. Two of the cables are used to connect from sources inside the computer to the rear panel of the computer. Two are used to connect from the back panel of the computer to the MP dot matrix printer. The small adaptor board is supplied for use with the Bitstreamer II I/O board. The ROM is installed on the PROM/RAM board.

- 1) The three wire cable with a Molex-type plug on one end and spade lugs on the other ends is used to make power available from the internal power supply in the mainframe to the rear panel of the computer.
- 2) A 25 conductor flat cable which terminates in a DB-25S female connector on one end and a 24 pin DIP connector on the other is used to connect the Bitstreamer I/O board to the back panel of the computer.
- 3) The cable with a female Molex-type connectors on one end and a male on the other is used to connect the power supply in the mainframe to the MP.
- 4) The flat cable which terminates in a male DB-25S connectors on one end and a female DB-25S connector on the other is used to provide signals from the mainframe to the MP.
- 5) The adaptor board with two 34 pin sockets on one side and a 24 pin DIP socket on the other is used to connect the Bitstreamer II I/O board with the second cable listed above.



2.1.1 Power Supply Modifications

In order to run the MP dot matrix printer, a power supply cable must be wired into the mainframe power supply and then fastened to the rear of the computer. A separate cable then connects the mainframe to the printer.

- 1) Unplug the microcomputer from the outlet and disconnect the power supply cord from the back of the machine.
- 2) Wait at least one minute.
- 3) Unscrew the 4 screws which hold the cover to the frame using a Phillip's screwdriver. Remove the cover. The power supply components are on the right side of the computer and consist of a transformer, three electrolytic capacitors, two stud-type diodes and a bridge rectifier.
- 4) Make sure at least one minute has elapsed between the time you have disconnected the power and have taken the cover off.
- 5) Thread the three wires of the power cable, lug ends first, through a cut out in the back of the machine. If you are interfacing the MP to an S-100 computer not manufactured by Vector Graphic, Inc. see the note at the end of this section.
- 6) Identify capacitor C2. It is one of the two 28,000 mfd. capacitors and has white wires going to one terminal and yellow wires going to the other. Loosen the minus terminal on this capacitor (the one with the yellow wires attached to it) and fasten the yellow wire of the MP power cable to it using the spade lug attached. Tighten the terminal.
- 7) Identify capacitor C3. It is the 60,000 mfd. capacitor. The plus terminal of C3 has red wires attached to it, the minus terminal of C3 has white wires going to it. Loosen both these terminals and fasten the remaining two wires of the MP power cable to them: red to red, white to white. Tighten the terminal. This completes the modifications to the power supply.
- 8) You may test the voltages at the connector. Pin 2 is ground. Pin 1 should be approximately +8VDC. Pin 3 should be approximately -16VDC.
- 9) If you have an appropriate cut out in the rear of your mainframe, you may permanently fasten the connector to the rear panel. If you do not already have such a hole in the back panel of your computer, you have two options: you may leave the connector hanging loose out of the back or you may cut a hole in the back panel yourself. The dimensions of the hole required are .600 inch by .725 inch. Label this connector "PRINTER POWER CONNECTOR."

Note:

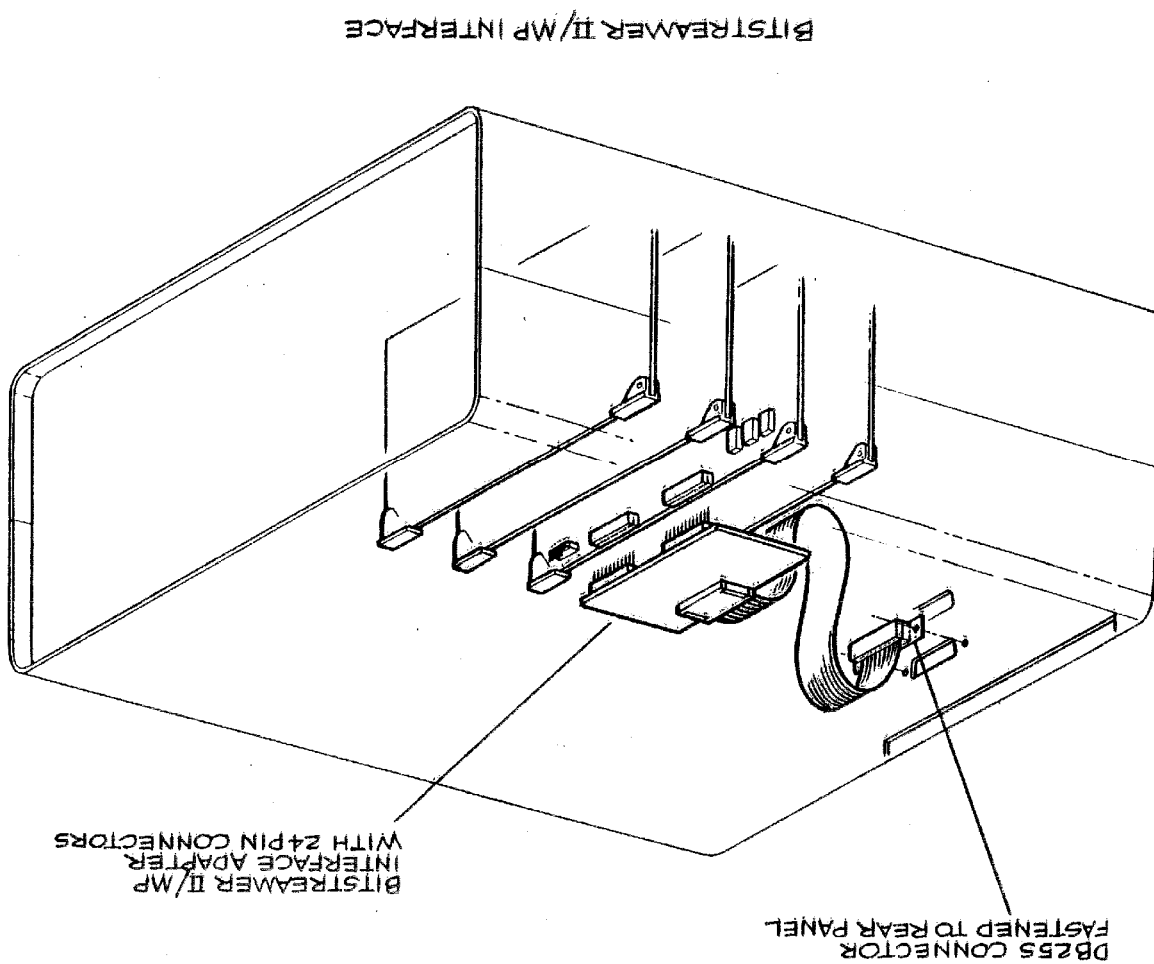
If you are interfacing the Vector Graphic MP dot matrix printer to an S-100 computer which was not manufactured by Vector Graphic, Inc., connect the yellow wire of the power cable assembly to your -16V source, the red wire to your +8V source and the white wire to ground.

2.1.2 Bitstreamer I Board Modifications

In order to interface a Vector Graphic MP dot matrix printer to an S-100 system via the Vector Graphic Bitstreamer I board, two printed circuit traces must be cut and two jumpers must be added as per the following. The Bitstreamer I board may be identified by the single DIP switch on the upper left hand side of the board. The Bitstreamer II board has three DIP switches in the same position. If you are interfacing the MP dot matrix printer to a Vector Graphic microcomputer which is equipped with a Bitstreamer II I/O board, go to the next section.

- 1) On the component side of the board, there is a trace which begins at pin 10 of U17, runs underneath and exits from beneath the chip between pins 6 and 7. Cut this trace.
- 2) On the circuit side of the board, there is a trace which runs to pad 8 of J3. Cut this trace at the pad.
- 3) On the circuit side of the board, solder a jumper from pad 8 of J3 to pad 20 of J2.
- 4) On the circuit side of the board, solder a jumper from pad 17 of J3 to pad 19 of J2.
- 5) Plug in the cable with the 24 pin DIP connector to J3 of the Bitstreamer I board. Fasten the other end of the cable assembly (terminating in an DB-25S connector) to the back panel through one of the cut outs provided for this purpose. Label this connector "PRINTER SIGNAL CONNECTOR."

Note: Make sure that the original port addresses have not been changed. On a 48K system using an I/O I board, the parallel port addresses should be set at 4 and 5 (factory standard.)



2.1.3 Bitstreamer II Board Modifications

If you are interfacing the Vector Graphic MP dot matrix printer with the Bitstreamer II board, use the following procedure.

- 1) An adapter board has been supplied with the MP. Connect the adapter board to the two 34 pin connectors on top of the Bitstreamer II board, orienting the board so that the 24 pin DIP socket is towards the rear panel.
- 2) Take the cable which has a 24 pin DIP plug on one end and an DB-25S female connector attached to the other end and plug the DIP plug into the DIP socket on the adapter board. Make sure the notches on the socket and the plug are on the same end.
- 3) Attach the connector on the other end of the cable to one of the blank cut outs at the back panel which has been provided for this purpose. Label this connector "PRINTER SIGNAL CONNECTOR."

SIGNAL CABLE PIN OUT DIAGRAM

BITSTREAMER II SOCKET	DB-25 CONNECTOR	24 PIN DIP SOCKET	PORT	DESCRIPTION
J4- 2*	18	5	AO0	Step enable
J4- 3	19	6	AO1	Step phase A
J4- 4	22	9	AO2	Step phase B
J4- 5	23	10	AO3	Motor on
J4-11	8	17	AI0	Timing
J4-12	21	8	AI1	Home
J5- 2	17	4	BO0	Wire 1 (top)
J5- 3	16	3	BO1	Wire 2
J5- 4	15	2	BO2	Wire 3
J5- 5	14	1	BO3	Wire 4
J5- 6	24	11	BO4	Wire 5
J5- 7	25	12	BO5	Wire 6
J5- 8	12	13	BO6	Wire 7 (bottom)
J5- 1	11	14	BO7	Strobe

* J4 is the left hand socket on top of the I/O II board.

Note: Make sure the original port addresses have not been changed. On a 56K system using the I/O II board, the parallel port addresses should be set at 8 and 9 (factory standard.)

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2.1.4 Installing the PROM on the PROM-RAM board

The following instructions tell you how to install the Printer Driver PROM on the 12K Vector Graphic PROM-RAM board.

- 1) You may identify the PROM-RAM board in your computer by the row of 8 24-pin DIP sockets at the top of the board. With the power off, remove this card from your machine. Block B must be addressed at E000H for 56K systems; C000H for 48K systems. Check your PROM/RAM board manual for details.
- 2) Install the printer driver PROM in socket 11. Make sure the notch on the PROM matches the indicated notch on the board.
- 3) Plug the PROM-RAM back into its socket on the motherboard.
- 4) The PROM installation is now complete.

2.2 Cable Hook-Up

To connect the cables between the computer and the printer, do the following:

- 1) With the power at the mainframe turned off, connect the printer power cable (Molex connectors at both ends) to the printer power connector on the back panel of the mainframe and the matching connector at the back of the MP.
- 2) With the power at the mainframe still turned off, connect the printer signal cable (the flat wide cable with a 25 pin connector at each end) from the printer signal connector on the back panel of the mainframe to the matching connector at the back of the MP. The cable hook-up procedure is now complete.

2.3 Loading Paper

To load paper into the Vector Graphic MP dot matrix printer:

- 1) Remove the clear plastic top from the printer.
- 2) Tilt tractor feed mechanism forward until it stops.
- 3) Place box of fan folded paper behind printer.
- 4) Feed paper carefully into paper guide inlet at bottom of printer until it feeds up between platen and print head. Open tractor guides. Pull paper up through tractor assemblies, aligning guide holes in paper with tractor feed pins. It would be convenient, at this time, to position the top of the next form just above the print line. Make sure that both left and right sides are aligned correctly, otherwise the paper will bind. One easy way to do this is to count the number of holes from the top of form to the first (top) pins on either tractor. They should be the same. Now close the tractor

guides.

5) Replace the plastic cover on the printer. The paper feeding process is now complete.

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2.4 Initial Testing

After the cables have been hooked up and paper has been installed in the MP, some initial testing can be done to assure that everything is working properly. Two test procedures are provided, one for Vector Graphic systems under MDOS and one for Vector Graphic systems under CP/M.

NOTE:

When used with the printer driver furnished, the printer will not print a line until a Carriage Return has been received unless the automatic CRLF function has previously been selected. The characters received are stored in a buffer until a Carriage Return causes the program to send an entire line to the printer.

2.4.1 Testing the MP and Printer Driver under MDOS

To test the MP and printer driver software in a Vector Graphic system using MDOS:

- 1) Boot up MDOS using the normal procedure.
- 2) Load the printer driver call routine from the MDOS (8.6 version or later) system diskette by typing SYSP (return).
- 3) Assign the port used by the printer by typing ASSIGN 2,3 (return).
- 4) Type FILES (return). A list of the files present on the disk should now be printed on the MP dot matrix printer.

2.4.2 Testing the MP and Printer Driver under CP/M

To test the MP and printer driver software in a Vector Graphic system using CP/M.

- 1) Boot up CP/M using the normal procedure.
- 2) Type CONFIG (return). The program will prompt you on various system choices. In response to the question about printers, type D. By typing YES to the question about making the selection permanent, the system will configure itself to work with the MP printer every time it is booted up.
- 3) Type ^P. This causes the MP to print all data input from the keyboard. Type a few words of your choice to confirm that the printer is operating properly. By typing DIR (return), a list of the files on your diskette will be printed. Typing ^P will toggle the print function on and off.

2.5 Printer Control Commands

The following commands cause the MP to perform the listed functions provided the system has been initialized as explained in the following two sections. These commands will work from the keyboard or they can be sent under program control to perform various print functions.

- 1) Tab: type ^I or the (tab) key.
- 2) Line feed: type ^J or (lf) key.
- 3) Form feed: type ^L.
- 4) Carriage return: type ^M or (return) key.
- 5) Toggle auto. CRLF flag: type (ESC) and A.
- 6) Toggle character/graphic flag: (ESC) and G.
(Works only if MP Graphic PROM is present.)
- 7) Toggle 80/40 flag: (ESC) and N.
- 8) Set top of form: (ESC) and T.
- 9) Set form length: (ESC) and Fxx. xx designates form length in 1/6 inch increments. For values above 99 lines use A, B and C to represent 10, 11 and 12. These values are valid only for the tens place, they are not valid for the units position. To set a form length of 11", xx=66; 14", xx=84.

2.5.1 Printer Control Commands-MDOS

To use the MP under MDOS, initialize the system as follows.

- 1) Insert the diskette (MDOS 8.6 or later) and boot up the system by typing B.
- 2) Type SYSP (return).
- 3) To turn printer on type ASSIGN 2,3 (return).
- 4) To turn printer off type ASSIGN 2,2 (return)

NOTE:

Form length may also be set under MDOS (versions 8.6 and later) by typing SETFORM "N" (return) while in the operating system. N may be any number from .5 to 21.5 in .5 (inch) increments.

2.5.2 Printer Control Commands-CP/M

- 1) The first time the printer is used with a particular CP/M diskette, the

Vector Graphic MP Dot Matrix Printer

CONFIG routine must be run. After this has been done once, it does not have to be repeated provided that the same diskette is used each time.

2) To turn the printer on under CP/M type ^P.

3) To turn the printer off type ^P.

Note: To use any of the commands which use the (ESC) key, touch the key lightly, key in the next letter(s) and depress (return).

2.5.3 Printer Control Commands-Basic

The printer can be controlled from Micropolis Basic by doing the following:

In the immediate mode, the command LISTP can be used to output a program listing to the printer.

During program execution, output may be printed by writing to a print file. For example:

```
10 OPEN 1"*p"
20 PUT 1,X;
30 CLOSE 1
```

The printer can be controlled from Microsoft Basic by doing the following:

In the immediate mode, the command LLIST will output a program listing to the printer.

During program execution, output may be printed by simply using the LPRINT or the LPRINT USING commands.

2.6 Maintenance and Repair of the printer

In order to assure satisfactory printer performance, it is recommended that repairs and overhauls should be done by the Vector Graphic Dealer. Normal maintenance, however, such as changing ribbons and periodic lubrication, may be done by a person with average mechanical skill by following the instructions which follow.

2.6.1 Changing Ribbons

Note:

Replace ribbon only with a type intended for use with dot matrix printers. DO NOT use an ordinary typewriter ribbon, even for "emergency use". To do so will result in poor print quality and shortened print head life.

- 1) Remove both spools and the ribbon in place if there is one. Pay attention to how it is threaded.
- 2) Remove the new ribbon and spools from their package.
- 3) Unwind approximately 24 inches of ribbon from the feed spool.
- 4) Place the feed spool on the left spindle and the take-up spool on the right spindle.
- 5) Thread the ribbon from the feed spool around the rollers, reverse control levers, and frame sides.
- 6) Tighten the ribbon by manually turning one of the spools. The ribbon installation is now complete.

2.6.2 Periodic Lubrication

In order to insure proper operation, certain points of the MP must be lubricated at specific intervals. Three different lubricants are required:

Code	Description
O2	Light Machine Oil
G2	Light Grease
G11	Light Moly Grease

NOTE:

It is strongly suggested that in order to maximize printer life only lubricants purchased from Vector Graphic be used. Any substitution will result in shortened printer life.

First interval lubrication

The points illustrated in the appendix under "Lubrication Points-Printer" must be lubricated using the lubricants specified on the diagram at least once every 6 months or 1 million lines of use, whichever comes first.

Second interval lubrication

The points illustrated in the appendix under "Lubrication Points-Ribbon Mechanism" MP ribbon mechanism must be lubricated with G2 lubricant every 2-1/2 million lines or every six months, whichever comes first.

Third interval lubrication

It is suggested that your MP dot matrix printer be overhauled by your Vector Graphic Dealer every 5 million lines of use to assure dependable long life.

2.7 Special Graphics Characters

The optional MP Graphics Driver Prom is available from Vector Graphic for those who desire to create special graphics characters. In order to understand how to create special graphics characters, it is necessary to know how "normal" characters are generated and printed. The same principle is used whether the output is a printed letter on a page or a number on a video display. What happens is this: in response to a command to print an ASCII character, the operating system or high level language consults a look up table already in computer memory. It obtains from this table the column codes of the letter it is going to print. There are as many column codes as the character matrix is wide. For example, for the MP the number of column codes required for each character is 5. The column codes are eight bit binary numbers, generally expressed as two hexadecimal digits. For example, in response to a command to print the ASCII letter "R", the system would find in the look up table the following five column codes: 11111110, 00010010, 00110010, 01010010, 10001100. (In hex, FE, 12, 32, 52 and 8C.) You will notice that since the matrix is 5X7, the least significant bit is not used and is always 0. Thus, the numbers are always even. These binary numbers are plotted on a 5X7 grid, starting with the first (most significant) bit of the first number which is plotted as the first dot or non-dot at the bottom-most point of the first column. You then plot up the column, converting each one to a dot and each 0 to a space (non-dot). When you reach the eighth (least significant) bit, you ignore it and start on the leftmost bit of the next column code continuing in this manner until the fifth column code is completed.

Example

Column	Number	1	2	3	4	5	
	Code	0	0	0	0	0	Least significant bit
		1	1	1	1	0	
		1	0	0	0	1	
		1	0	0	0	1	
		1	1	1	1	0	
		1	0	1	0	0	
		1	0	0	1	0	
		1	0	0	0	1	Most significant bit

ASCII "R"

	Binary	Hex
Column 1	11111110	FE
Column 2	00010010	12
Column 3	00110010	32
Column 4	01010010	52
Column 5	10001100	8C

To create special graphics characters, first sketch the desired character on a 5x7 grid (graph paper would be useful for this.) Rotate the paper 90 degrees to the right. From left to right, change each dot to a 1, each non dot to a 0. Add an extra 0 at the end of each 7 bit number to change it into an eight bit number. Convert that eight bit number into two hexadecimal digits. Do this for each of the five columns needed for each character. Store the 5 pairs of hex digits created in this manner in a table at a convenient area in memory. The table thus created can consist of up to 95 characters, each composed of 5 column codes. Make sure that the space used for the table does not conflict with the operating system or other higher level software you may be using in conjunction with the printer. If you wish to save the graphic character data you have just created, it is suggested that you do so at this point. The printer driver must be told where to find the table of graphics characters, so store the address of the first hex pair at FC50/1H.

The printer hardware strobes the character code to the print wires when the most significant bit goes low. This is taken care of in the printer driver furnished by a 'RRC' instruction. If you are writing your own printer driver, be sure to include an 'RRC' instruction on the hex code before it is transmitted to the printer.

III. THEORY OF OPERATION

3.1 Print wire firing

The firing of the 7 print wires are controlled by the 8 bit output of port B. The signal from output bits 1-7 (the character column bits) are each presented to an input on a 7426 NAND gate (U3 and U8) and held there for a predetermined time by the software. Simultaneously, the 8th (most significant) bit of Port B provides the strobe pulse needed to activate the pulse width timer.

The pulse width timer (V1) is used to regulate the timing of the print wire solenoid actuation. This is particularly important since print quality is dependent upon a precise amount of energy being applied to the solenoids. The strobe pulse from the 8th bit triggers the 555 timer to begin timing, holding the output high. Capacitor C1 begins charging. If the voltage present is slightly higher than normal, it will charge quickly and then turn off the timer. Conversely, if the voltage is lower than normal, C1 will take longer to charge and the output of the timer will be held up longer. Thus this timer is able to compensate for differences in supply voltage, ensuring that the energy supplied to the print wire solenoids remains constant no matter what the variation. Transistor Q1 is used to convert the signal output of analog IC V1 to digital IC voltage levels while inverting it at the same time. This signal is again inverted through inverter on U5 and is presented to one of the inputs of the AND gate U2.

Due to mechanical considerations, two conditions have to be met before the print wires can fire. The print head has to be off the home position and dot (column) timing has to be received.

This is taken care of by IC U4. A signal indicating that the print head is off the home position is received from the printer mechanism via J2-13. This clears the 7474 flip-flop. The dot timing from the printer mechanism clocks the Q output of the flip flop. The Q signal is ANDed at U2 with the pulse from the pulse width timing circuit discussed above. This resultant signal is logically NANDed with the character column bits. If both inputs are high, the NAND gate pulls the print wire solenoid transistor base low, permitting current to flow through the solenoid thereby firing print wire. Diode, resistor and capacitor wired in series/parallel to the solenoid are for arc suppression and current limitation.

3.2 Line feed control

The tractor feed mechanism is driven by a stepper motor which is under software control via the MP interface. A stepper motor functions when its coils are energized in a predetermined sequence. This pulls the armature around in a very exact and precise manner.

The stepper motor in the MP's tractor feed mechanism functions by the printer driver software sending 2 sequences of signals on two output lines of Port A. As the signal is received from the the output line it is split between a buffer and an inverter. If the first bit received is a 0, this goes through the buffer portion of the circuit, causing the base of the transistor to go low, switching it on and causing current to flow through the stepper motor coil. The same signal, going through the inverter causes the base of the transistor to go high, blocking current flow through the emitter-collector circuit. The diodes in the circuit prevent current surge when the coil is turned off.

The sequence of bits sent to the first line of Port A is 0110. The sequence sent to the second line is 0011. The coils are energized in the following order: 1 & 4, 1 & 3, 2 & 3, 2 & 4, 1 & 4, etc. The printer driver program determines how many cycles are needed and sends the appropriate number of cycles. Twenty four cycles or steps are needed to complete one line feed.

IV. APPENDIX

4.1 Function of Optional Graphics Driver PROM

The MP Graphics Driver is a program which allows you to use the Vector MP Dot Matrix Printer to print images created on the high resolution graphics board. It can also be used to print patterns specified by 1 byte hex codes.

The MP Graphics Driver program is supplied on a 2708 EPROM which fits into slot 10 on the Vector Graphic PROM/RAM board and is addressed at C800 for 48K systems and at E800 for 56K systems. See section 2.1.4 in this manual for EPROM installation instructions.

4.2 Graphics Driver Commands

Though the Graphics Driver is independent of the MP printer driver, it shares several commands with it. In addition, there is a command (ESC) G which allows the user to toggle back and forth between the printer driver and the graphics driver. When going from the printer driver to the graphics driver, (ESC) G must be followed by the hex address of a 480 character buffer in user memory. The address must be expressed in Intel format, that is, the first and second pairs of hex address digits must be reversed. For example, A000H would be entered as 00A0H.

The control commands shared between the printer and graphics driver are:

^I or (TAB)	=	Tab
^J or (LF)	=	Linefeed
^L	=	Formfeed
^M or (RETURN)	=	Carriage Return

4.3 Printing from the Monitor

There are three commands which will cause the MP to print what is displayed on the high resolution graphics board monitor. In the following list, ADDR stands for the address of the High Resolution Graphics board expressed in the Intel format, as explained above.

(ESC) D ADDR - Will cause the MP to print the screen in digital mode, bit for bit.

(ESC) R ADDR - Causes the MP to print the screen in reversed digital mode, that is, all 0's are printed as 1's and vice versa.

(ESC) V ADDR - Prints the grey scale image of what is on the screen, if the High Resolution Graphics Board is in the grey scale mode. If the board is set for the digital mode, the program will attempt to combine the digital bits together as if they were hex bytes and produce unpredictable results.

4.4 Other Print Functions

You can set the graphics driver to generate an automatic carriage return-line feed (CRLF) every time it has received 480 hex bytes sent to it. To do this, type or have the program send an (ESC) A. To toggle the function off, type or have the program send an (ESC) A again.

The graphics driver will also permit the user to print images from hex bytes stored in a buffer area in user memory. The hex bytes must be between the values of 80 and FF. The driver can be set in the 4 or 7 wire print mode by keying or having the program send an (ESC) M.

The user then sends the data to the program which then prints it when it receives a carriage return. If more than 480 bytes have been sent to the program without a carriage return, all data after the 480th byte will be lost.

To transmit a particular line, from program memory, for instance, the user would have to encode the 480 desired bytes and store it in program memory. He would further have to write a simple assembly language program which would fetch each of the successive bytes from program memory, move it to the 'C' register, push the contents of all registers onto the stack and call C803H for 48K systems and E803H for 56K systems. The program stores each of the bytes in its internal buffer and will print what has been received whenever it receives the hex code for a carriage return unless it is in the automatic CRLF mode in which case it will automatically print the line whenever 480 characters have been received.

The amount of space between the lines can also be specified using the (ESC) N command. This must be followed immediately by a 1 byte (2 hex digits) from 00-FFH. This controls the number of pulses sent to the stepping motor which pulls the paper through the tractors. Hex values of 0A and 11 are suggested as starting points for the 4 and 7 wire mode, respectively. Once this value has been set, the CRLF code will step the same number of pulses until it has been reset or a 4/7 wire switch is performed.

```

0000                                TITLE  DOT MATRIX PRINTER DRIVER  VS1.3
0000                                2/6/80
0000                                *
0000                                *
0000                                *****
0000                                *
0000                                VECTOR GRAPHIC                                *
0000                                DOT MATRIX PRINTER DRIVER                    *
0000                                *
0000                                VERSION 1.3                                *
0000                                *
0000                                *****
0000                                *
0000                                *
0000                                *
0000                                USER NOTES
0000                                *
0000                                THE VECTOR GRAPHIC DOT MATRIX DRIVER PROGRAM
0000                                SUPPORTS TWO MODES OF OPERATION.
0000                                1.) 80 CHARACTERS/LINE (REGULAR PRINT)
0000                                2.) 40 CHARACTERS/LINE (EXPANDED PRINT)
0000                                *
0000                                THESE MODES ARE SELECTABLE VIA ESCAPE SEQUENCES
0000                                (SEE 'ESCAPE CONTROLS' BELOW). IN ORDER TO USE
0000                                THESE PROPERLY, AND TO UNDERSTAND THE VARIOUS
0000                                ALLOWABLE OPTIONS ALSO SUPPORTED, THE USER SHOULD
0000                                FAMILIARIZE HIMSELF WITH THE RAM CONTROL AREA
0000                                (FC00 TO FC5E) USED BY THE DRIVER.
0000                                *
0000                                CHARACTER BUFFER: THE AREA FROM FC00 TO FC4F IS
0000                                RESERVED FOR HOLDING AN INPUT LINE UNTIL READY TO
0000                                PRINT.
0000                                *
0000                                USER SELECTABLE FONTS: BY PROVIDING AN ADDRESS AT
0000                                FC50/1, CUSTOM FONT TABLES MAY BE SELECTED. THE TABLE
0000                                SHOULD CONSIST OF 95 CHARACTERS, EACH COMPOSED OF 5
0000                                COLUMN CODES. AN EXAMPLE OF THE WAY COLUMN CODES MAY
0000                                BE CALCULATED IS SHOWN HERE. (EXM. = 'A')
0000                                *
0000                                C1 C2 C3 C4 C5
0000                                0 0 0 0 0
0000                                0 0 1 0 0
0000                                0 1 0 1 0
0000                                1 0 0 0 1
0000                                1 0 0 0 1
0000                                1 1 1 1 1
0000                                1 0 0 0 1
0000                                1 0 0 0 1
0000                                *
0000                                CODE: F8 24 22 24 F8
0000                                *
0000                                THIS DRIVER PROGRAM USES THE FOLLOWING REGISTERS:
0000                                A,B,C,D,E,H,L & IX.
0000                                IF ANY VALUES STORED IN THESE REGISTERS ARE NECESSARY
0000                                FOR CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE CALLING PROGRAM, THEN
0000                                THEY MUST BE SAVED BY THE CALLING PROGRAM PRIOR TO
0000                                CALLING THE DRIVER. THIS PROGRAM EXPECTS THE OUTPUT
0000                                CHARACTER TO BE IN REGISTER 'C'.
0000                                *
0000                                *

```

```

0000      *      AN EXAMPLE OF A TYPICAL CALLING SUBROUTINE IS:
0000      *      PRINT      PUSH IX      ; save registers
0000      *              PUSH H
0000      *              PUSH D
0000      *              PUSH B
0000      *              CALL 0EC06 ; check printer status
0000      *              ORA  A
0000      *              CZ  0EC00 ; initialize if not ready
0000      *              POP  B
0000      *              PUSH B
0000      *              MOV  C,B      ; put char. in reg. c
0000      *              CALL 0EC03 ; send data to driver
0000      *              POP  B      ; restore registers
0000      *              POP  D
0000      *              POP  H
0000      *              POP  IX
0000      *              RET
0000      *
0000      *
0000      *
0000      *
0000      *      PROGRAM EQUATES
0000      *
0000      EC00 = BASE      REQ      'BASE ADDRESS = '
0000      0004 = STAT      EQU      4      ; status port is #4
0000      0005 = DATA     EQU      5      ; data port is #5
0000      FC00 = BUFFER    EQU      0FC00H ; 80 character buffer
0000      E800 = GRPHADD   EQU      0E800H ; graph prom address
0000      *
0000      *      USER RAM AREA FOR DRIVER CONTROL
0000      *
0000      FC50 = DCB      EQU      BUFFER+80 ; device control block start
0000      FC50 = FONTADD  EQU      BUFFER+80 ; address of font table
0000      FC52 = NLINE    EQU      BUFFER+82 ; lines per page
0000      FC53 = LFPUL    EQU      BUFFER+83 ; step pulses per linefeed
0000      FC54 = CHARCNT  EQU      BUFFER+84 ; character counter
0000      FC55 = LNCNT    EQU      BUFFER+85 ; line counter
0000      *
0000      *      NON-USER RAM AREA FOR DRIVER CONTROL
0000      *
0000      FC56 = PHASE     EQU      BUFFER+86 ; stepping motor control
0000      FC57 = STATWRD  EQU      BUFFER+87 ; driver status word
0000      FC58 = INITFLAG EQU      BUFFER+88 ; initialization flag
0000      FC59 = CHARNUM  EQU      BUFFER+89 ; number of chars/line
0000      FC5A = GRSTAT   EQU      BUFFER+90 ; graph status word
0000      FC5B = BUFPTR   EQU      BUFFER+91 ; buffer pointer
0000      FC5D = TABCNT   EQU      BUFFER+93 ; tab counter
0000      FC5E = TEMP     EQU      BUFFER+94 ; temporary hold
0000      *
0000      *
0000      *      CONTROL COMMANDS
0000      *
0000      *      ^I OR TAB ..... TAB
0000      *      ^J OR LF ..... LINEFEED
0000      *      ^L ..... FORMFEED
0000      *      ^M OR CR ..... CARRIAGE RETURN
0000      *      ESC A ..... TOGGLE AUTO FLAG

```

```

0000      *   ESC F (2 BYTES) ..... SET FORM LENGTH
0000      *   ESC G ..... GRAPHICS/PRINT TOGGLE
0000      *   ESC N ..... TOGGLE 80/40 FLAG
0000      *   ESC T ..... SET TOP OF FORM
0000      *
0000      *

```

ESCAPE CONTROLS

```

0000      *   "A" FOR AUTO.
0000      *   WHEN SET, AUTO. FLAG CAUSES AUTOMATIC CARRIAGE
0000      *   RETURNS WHEN BUFFER IS FULL, FOLLOWED BY AN
0000      *   AUTOMATIC LINEFEED. IF WITHIN 6 LINES OF A NEW
0000      *   PAGE, AN AUTOMATIC FORMFEED IS ALSO PERFORMED.
0000      *   WHEN NOT SET, ALL CARRIAGE RETURNS, LINEFEEDS,
0000      *   AND FORMFEEDS MUST BE SENT BY THE PROGRAM THAT
0000      *   CALLS THE PRINTER DRIVER.
0000      *

```

```

0000      *   "F" FOR FORM LENGTH.
0000      *   THIS PRINTER CONTROL ALLOWS THE USER TO SET THE
0000      *   LENGTH OF THE FORM TO BE USED. A PAGE MAY RANGE
0000      *   IN SIZE FROM 1/6" (CODE 01) TO 21.5" (CODE C9).
0000      *   THE DEFAULT SIZE IS 11". THIS CONTROL IS USED
0000      *   BY SENDING AN ESC-F SEQUENCE FOLLOWED BY A TWO
0000      *   BYTE CODE. THIS VALUE IS THE NUMBER OF 1/6"
0000      *   INCREMENTS PER PAGE AND MUST BE CODED IN A
0000      *   SPECIAL WAY. THE FIRST BYTE SENT MUST BE 0-9,
0000      *   OR A-C. THIS BYTE IS THEN DECODED AS A MULTIPLE
0000      *   OF TEN. FOR EXAMPLE; A '9' WOULD SIGNIFY 90,
0000      *   WHILE A 'C' WOULD SIGNIFY 120. THE SECOND BYTE
0000      *   MUST BE A NUMBER FROM 0 TO 9, AND IS TAKEN AT
0000      *   FACE VALUE. SO, 'C9' = 129, AND 129/6 = 21.5,
0000      *   WHICH WOULD BE THE LENGTH OF THE FORM IN
0000      *   INCHES.
0000      *

```

```

0000      *   "G" FOR GRAPHIC/PRINT SWITCH. TOGGLES THE G/P
0000      *   FLAG CAUSING THE DRIVER TO TURN CONTROL OVER
0000      *   TO THE VECTOR MATRIX GRAPH PROM IF IT IS
0000      *   CURRENTLY IN PLACE AT 0E800H TO 0EBFFH.
0000      *

```

```

0000      *   "N" FOR NUMBER OF CHARACTERS PER LINE.
0000      *   TOGGING THE 80/40 FLAG SWITCHES THE PRINTER
0000      *   FROM 80 CHARACTERS PER LINE (REGULAR PRINT)
0000      *   TO 40 CHARACTERS PER LINE (EXPANDED PRINT),
0000      *   OR VICE VERSA. THE LINECOUNTER IS UNCHANGED.
0000      *

```

```

0000      *   "T" FOR TOP OF FORM.
0000      *   THE ESCAPE-T SEQUENCE DEFINES THE CURRENT
0000      *   LINE AS THE TOP OF THE FORM.
0000      *

```

DRIVER STATUS WORD

```

0000      *   BIT 7 ..... NOT USED, ALWAYS ZERO
0000      *   BIT 6 ..... FORM LENGTH SEQUENCE FLAG
0000      *   BIT 5 ..... FORM LENGTH SEQUENCE, BYTE COUNT FLAG
0000      *   BIT 4 ..... AUTOMATIC FUNCTION FLAG
0000      *   BIT 3 ..... ESCAPE SEQUENCE FLAG
0000      *   BIT 2 ..... EMPTY BUFFER FLAG

```

[illegible]

EC40 2844		JRZ	JPT0	
EC42 FE0C		CPI	0CH	; see if ^L
EC44 CA62ED		JZ	FORMED	
EC47 FE0D		CPI	0DH	; see if ^M or cr
EC49 2832		JRZ	PRNDR	
EC4B FE20		CPI	20H	; return if unrecognized
EC4D D8		RC		; ctrl. char.
EC4E	*			
EC4E	* STORE DATA IN BUFFER			
EC4E	*			
EC4E 2802	STBUF1	JRZ	STBUF2	; jump if space
EC50 CBD6		SET	2,M	; set mtbuf flag
EC52 CDC6ED	STBUF2	CALL	CHARCHK	; buffer full ?
EC55 2005		JRNZ	STBUF4	; jump if not
EC57 CB66	STBUF3	BIT	4,M	; test auto. flag
EC59 C8		RZ		; no auto, ignore data overflow
EC5A 1821		JR	PRNDR	; automatic print,lf,ff
EC5C E5	STBUF4	PUSH	H	; save statwrđ ptr.
EC5D DD3504		DCR	4(X)	; step the char. cntr.
EC60 2A5BFC		LHLD	BUFPTR	
EC63 71		MOV	M,C	; store the data
EC64 23		INX	H	; step bufptr
EC65 225BFC		SHLD	BUFPTR	
EC68 E1		POP	H	; restore statwrđ ptr.
EC69 CDC6ED		CALL	CHARCHK	; buffer now full ?
EC6C 28E9		JRZ	STBUF3	; if yes, check auto. flag
EC6E 3A5DFC	TABSTEP	LDA	TABCNT	; get the tab counter
EC71 3D		DCR	A	; and step it.
EC72 325DFC		STA	TABCNT	
EC75 C0		RNZ		
EC76 3E08	TABSET	MVI	A,8	; reset to 8
EC78 325DFC		STA	TABCNT	
EC7B AF	ZRET	XRA	A	; return with zero set
EC7C C9		RET		
EC7D	*			
EC7D	* PRINT BUFFER			
EC7D	*			
EC7D 1100FC	PRNDR	LXI	D,BUFFER	; set buffer pointer
EC80 ED535BFC		SDED	BUFPTR	; to front of buffer
EC84 CB56		BIT	2,M	; test mtbuf flag
EC86 2860	JPT0	JRZ	LINECK	; if empty, just do a lf
EC88 DD7E09		MOV	A,9(X)	; reset the char. cntr.
EC8B DD7704		MOV	4(X),A	
EC8E 0E00		MVI	C,0	; clear char. column cntr.
EC90	*			
EC90	* PRE-PRINT TIMING ALIGNMENT			
EC90	*			
EC90 DB04	RESET	IN	STAT	; ready printer
EC92 E602		ANI	02H	
EC94 20FA		JRNZ	RESET	; wait till home
EC96 CD75ED		CALL	RUN	; send carriage
EC99 DB04	LHFL	IN	STAT	
EC9B E602		ANI	02H	
EC9D 28FA		JRZ	LHFL	; wait while home
EC9F	*			
EC9F	* LOOK UP CODE FOR CHARACTER IN FONT TABLE			
EC9F	* ADDRESS = (CHAR.*5)+(COLUMN)+(FONT TBL. BASE)-(160)			

```

EC9F          *
EC9F E5      LOOKUP      PUSH    H          ; save statwrđ pointer
ECA0 D5      PUSH        D          ; save character count
ECA1 2A5BFC  LHL         BUFPTR
ECA4 5E      MOV         E,M        ; get char. from buffer
ECA5 6B      MOV         L,E
ECA6 2600    MVI         H,0
ECA8 54      MOV         D,H
ECA9 29      DAD         H          ; char. * 2
ECAA 29      DAD         H          ; char. * 4
ECAB 19      DAD         D          ; char. * 5
ECAC 59      MOV         E,C
ECAD 19      DAD         D          ; + column #
ECAE EB      XCHG
ECAF 2A50FC  LHL         FONTADD
ECB2 19      DAD         D          ; + font tbl. base
ECB3 1160FF  LXI         D,0FF60H
ECB6 19      DAD         D          ; - 160
ECB7 7E      MOV         A,M        ; get code
ECB8 0F      RRC           ; fix code
ECB9 D1      POP         D
ECBA E1      POP         H
ECBB          *
ECBB 47      MOV         B,A
ECBC CD4CED  PRNLP0      CALL    TIMEPLS  ; print a column
ECBF CB46    BIT         0,M        ; test 80/40 flag
ECC1 2803    JRZ         PRNLP1      ; jump if 80
ECC3 CD4CED  CALL    TIMEPLS      ; 40, so print again
ECC6 0C      PRNLP1      INR         C      ; step char. col. cntr.
ECC7 79      MOV         A,C
ECC8 FE05    CPI         5
ECCA 38D3    JRC         LOOKUP      ; print letter's next column
ECCC 0600    MVI         B,0
ECCE FE06    CPI         6
ECD0 20EA    JRNZ        PRNLP0      ; send a space
ECD2 48      MOV         C,B        ; clear char. col. cntr.
ECD3 E5      PUSH        H          ; save statwrđ ptr.
ECD4 2A5BFC  LHL         BUFPTR
ECD7 23      INX         H          ; step the buffer pointer
ECD8 225BFC  SHLD        BUFPTR
ECDB DD3504  DCR         4(X)        ; step the char. cntr.
ECDE E1      POP         H
ECDF CDC6ED  CALL    CHARCHK      ; check the char. cntr.
ECE2 20BB    JRNZ        LOOKUP      ; print next until done
ECE4          *
ECE4 CB66    AUTOLF      BIT         4,M        ; test auto. flag
ECE6 285D    JRZ         JPT1        ; clear buffer if no auto.
ECE8 CD9EED  LINECK      CALL    LFCTRL      ; do one linefeed
ECEB CB66    BIT         4,M        ; test auto. flag
ECED 2856    JRZ         JPT1        ; clear buffer if no auto.
ECEF CDD8ED  CALL    EOP          ; automatic formfeed needed ?
ECF2 FE07    CPI         7          ; within 6 lines ?
ECF4 304F    JRNC        JPT1        ; if no, go clear buffer
ECF6 186A    JR          FORMED      ; else do a formfeed.
ECF8          *
ECF8          * ESCAPE SEQUENCE CONTROL CHARACTER CHECK
ECF8          *

```


ECF8 CB9E	ESCCTRL	RES	3,M	; reset escseq flag
ECFA FE41		CPI	'A'	; A ?
ECFC 2005		JRNZ	ESC1	
ECFE 7E		MOV	A,M	; test auto. flag
ECFF EE10		XRI	10H	; toggle auto. flag
ED01 77		MOV	M,A	
ED02 C9		RET		
ED03 FE46	ESC1	CPI	'F'	; F ?
ED05 202C		JRNZ	ESC2	
ED07 CBF6		SET	6,M	; set form length seq.flag
ED09 C9		RET		
ED0A D630	PAGESET0	SUI	30H	; adjust for numeral
ED0C CB6E		BIT	5,M	; first or second byte ?
ED0E 2011		JRNZ	PAGESET2	; jump if second byte
ED10 FE0A		CPI	10	; need alpha adjust too ?
ED12 3802		JRC	PAGESET1	; jump if not, else
ED14 D607		SUI	7	; do an alpha adjust.
ED16				; multiply high byte by 10
ED16 87	PAGESET1	ADD	A	; A = (#)*2
ED17 4F		MOV	C,A	; C = (#)*2
ED18 87		ADD	A	; A = (#)*4
ED19 87		ADD	A	; A = (#)*8
ED1A 81		ADD	C	; A = (#)*10
ED1B DD770E		MOV	14(X),A	; hold in temp
ED1E CBEE		SET	5,M	; low byte next
ED20 C9		RET		
ED21 DD4E0E	PAGESET2	MOV	C,14(X)	; get temp value
ED24 81		ADD	C	; A = lines/page
ED25 CBB6		RES	6,M	; reset form length flags
ED27 CBAE		RES	5,M	
ED29 FE01		CPI	1	; see if page size is
ED2B D8		RC		; within allowable
ED2C FE82		CPI	130	; limits.
ED2E D0		RNC		; (0<PS<130)
ED2F DD7702		MOV	2(X),A	; store good value at
ED32 C9		RET		; NLINE and return.
ED33 FE47	ESC2	CPI	'G'	; G ?
ED35 2003		JRNZ	ESC3	
ED37 CBCE		SET	1,M	; select the graph prom
ED39 C9		RET		
ED3A FE4E	ESC3	CPI	'N'	; N ?
ED3C 2009		JRNZ	ESC4	
ED3E 7E		MOV	A,M	; test 80/40 flag
ED3F EE01		XRI	01H	; toggle 80/40 flag
ED41 77		MOV	M,A	
ED42 CDF5ED	MDCHK	CALL	MDSEL	; select proper CHARNUM
ED45 183C	JPT1	JR	CLRBUF	
ED47 FE54	ESC4	CPI	'T'	; T ?
ED49 281F		JRZ	CLEAR	; set top of form
ED4B C9		RET		; unrecognized escape sequence
ED4C	*			
ED4C	* PRINT ONE COLUMN			
ED4C	*			
ED4C DB04	TIMEPLS	IN	STAT	
ED4E E601		ANI	01H	; wait for dot timer
ED50 20FA		JRNZ	TIMEPLS	; to go low
ED52 DB04	TPLS	IN	STAT	; now wait for

```

ED54 E601      ANI      01H      ; rising edge then
ED56 28FA      JRZ      TPLS     ; print a column by
ED58 78        MOV      A,B      ; sending the data
ED59 F680      ORI      80H     ; out while pulsing
ED5B D305      OUT      DATA    ; strobe bit (B7).
ED5D E67F      ANI      7FH
ED5F D305      OUT      DATA
ED61 C9        RET
ED62           *
ED62           * FORMFEED MODULE
ED62           *
ED62 CDD8ED    FORMED      CALL    EOP      ; calculate # of lf's
ED65 CD9EED    TOF         CALL    LFCTRL   ; do one linefeed
ED68 20FB      JRNZ      TOF      ; jump if not done, else ...
ED6A           *
ED6A           * CLEAR BUFFER AND FLAGS
ED6A           *
ED6A CD83ED    CLEAR      CALL    CLRBUF   ; clear buffer
ED6D 3255FC    STA      LNCNT  ; clear linecntr.
ED70           *
ED70           * CARRIAGE HOMED ?
ED70           *
ED70 DB04      CARHOME    IN      STAT
ED72 E602      ANI      02H
ED74 C8        RZ          ; return if homed, else ...
ED75           *
ED75           * SEND CARRIAGE ACROSS PAPER
ED75           *
ED75 3A56FC    RUN        LDA      PHASE    ; get phase word and
ED78 E606      ANI      06H     ; turn on motor by setting
ED7A F609      ORI      09H     ; motor flip-flop. save
ED7C D304      OUT      STAT     ; phase information.
ED7E E607      ANI      07H     ; home signal resets f.f.
ED80 D304      OUT      STAT     ; whichs shuts off motor
ED82 C9        RET
ED83           *
ED83           * CLEAR BUFFER&SPACES, RESET CHARCNT. AND BUFPTR
ED83           *
ED83 E5        CLRBUF     PUSH     H      ; save statwrđ ptr.
ED84 DD7E09    MOV      A,9(X)
ED87 DD7704    MOV      4(X),A      ; reset char.cntr.
ED8A 2100FC    LXI      H,BUFFER
ED8D 225BFC    SHLD     BUFPTR      ; reset buffer pointer
ED90 0650      MVI      B,80      ; clear 80 spaces
ED92 0E20      MVI      C,20H
ED94 71        CLRB0      MOV      M,C      ; put into buffer
ED95 23        INX      H
ED96 10FC      DJNZ     CLRB0
ED98 E1        POP      H      ; restore statwrđ ptr.
ED99 CB96      RES      2,M      ; reset mtbuf flag (empty buffer)
ED9B C376EC    JMP      TABSET    ; reset tab counter
ED9E           *
ED9E           * LINEFEED MODULE
ED9E           *
ED9E F5        LFCTRL     PUSH     PSW    ; save the linefeed cntr.
ED9F DD4E03    LINEFD     MOV      C,3(X) ; get # of pulses
EDA2 2B        DCX      H      ; point to phase word

```

```

EDA3 7E          MOV      A,M          ; get phase info.
EDA4 0F          RRC
EDA5 47          MOV      B,A
EDA6 78          STPLP      MOV      A,B
EDA7 07          RLC
EDA8 47          MOV      B,A
EDA9 E606        ANI      06H
EDAB D304        OUT      STAT
EDAD             *
EDAD             * DELAY REQUIRED BETWEEN PULSES
EDAD             *
EDAD 118001      DELAY      LXI      D,0180H
EDB0 1B          DLAY      DCX      D
EDB1 7A          MOV      A,D
EDB2 B3          ORA      E
EDB3 20FB        JRNZ      DLAY
EDB5 0D          DCR      C
EDB6 20EE        JRNZ      STPLP      ; all pulses sent ?
EDB8 70          MOV      M,B          ; save current phase word
EDB9 3C          INR      A
EDBA D304        OUT      STAT          ; hold stepping motor
EDBC 1D          DLP          DCR      E          ; between linefeed delay
EDBD 20FD        JRNZ      DLP          ; to allow cap. to charge
EDBF             *
EDBF             * STEP LINE COUNTER
EDBF             *
EDBF 2B          DCX      H          ; point to line cntr.
EDC0 34          INR      M          ; now step it.
EDC1 23          INX      H          ; restore ptr. to statwrđ
EDC2 23          INX      H
EDC3 F1          POP      PSW          ; restore the linefeed cntr.
EDC4 3D          DCR      A          ; and step it.
EDC5 C9          RET
EDC6             *
EDC6             * FULL BUFFER CHECK
EDC6             *
EDC6 DD7E04      CHARCHK    MOV      A,4(X)          ; get the char. cntr.
EDC9 B7          ORA      A          ; zero flag set if buffer
EDCA C9          RET          ; is full
EDCB             *
EDCB             * TAB MODULE
EDCB             *
EDCB 3A5DFC      TAB          LDA      TABCNT          ; get tab counter
EDCE 47          MOV      B,A
EDCF 0E20        MVI      C,' '          ; spaces
EDD1 CD52EC      TAB1        CALL     STBUF2          ; store in buffer
EDD4 C8          RZ          ; return if end of line or page
EDD5 10FA        DJNZ      TAB1
EDD7 C9          RET
EDD8             *
EDD8             * END OF PAGE MODULE
EDD8             *
EDD8 DD7E02      EOP          MOV      A,2(X)          ; get lines/page (NLINE)
EDDB 47          MOV      B,A
EDDC 3A55FC      EOP1        LDA      LNCNT          ; get line counter
EDDF B8          CMP      B          ; is LNCNT < NLINE ?
EDE0 3808        JRC      EOP2          ; jump if so.

```

```

EDE2 90          SUB      B          ; LNCNT - NLINE
EDE3 280C        JRZ      EOP3       ; at page top ?
EDE5 3255FC      STA      LNCNT
EDE8 18F2        JR       EOP1       ; check again.
EDEA 3A55FC      LDA      LNCNT     ; get corrected line cntr.
EDED 4F          MOV      C,A
EDEE 78          MOV      A,B
EDEF 91          SUB      C          ; NLINE - LNCNT
EDF0 C0          RNZ
EDF1 E1          EOP3
EDF2 C36AED      JPT2          ; at top of page, destroy
                        ; ret. add., clr. buffer
EDF5
EDF5
EDF5
EDF5 3E50        MDSEL          MVI      A,80      ; set for 80
EDF7 CB46        BIT      0,M      ; now test STATWRD
EDF9 2801        JRZ      MDSEL10   ; jump if 80
EDFB 0F          RRC              ; set for 40
EDFC DD7709      MDSEL10      MOV      9(X),A
EDFF C9          RET
EE00
EE00
EE00
EE00
EE00
EE00 AF          INIT          XRA      A
EE01 D305        OUT      DATA     ; clear data latches
EE03 3C          INR      A
EE04 D304        OUT      STAT      ; holding current
EE06 211AEE      LXI      H,INITTBL
EE09 1150FC      LXI      D,DCB      ; load init. data
EE0C 010B00      LXI      B,11      ; into ram (11 bytes)
EE0F EDB0        LDIR
EE11 DD2150FC    LXI      X,DCB
EE15 2157FC      LXI      H,STATWRD  ; driver status word
EE18 18D8        JR       JPT2
EE1A
EE1A
EE1A
EE1A 25EE        INITTBL      DW      FONTTBL    ; on-chip font table
EE1C 42          DB      66        ; lines per page
EE1D 19          DB      25        ; pulses per linefeed
EE1E 50          DB      80        ; 80 char. mode
EE1F 00          DB      00H       ; clear line cntr.
EE20 99          DB      99H       ; preset phase word
EE21 00          DB      00H       ; driver status word
EE22 FF          DB      0FFH      ; initialization flag
EE23 50          DB      80        ; 80 char. mode
EE24 00          DB      00H       ; graph status word
EE25
EE25
EE25
EE25 00          FONTTBL      DB      0          ; SPACE
EE26 00          DB      0
EE27 00          DB      0
EE28 00          DB      0
EE29 00          DB      0

```

EE2A 00	DB	0	; !
EE2B 00	DB	0	
EE2C BE	DB	0BEH	
EE2D 00	DB	0	
EE2E 00	DB	0	
EE2F 00	DB	0	; "
EE30 06	DB	06H	
EE31 00	DB	0	
EE32 06	DB	06H	
EE33 00	DB	0	
EE34 28	DB	28H	; #
EE35 FE	DB	0FEH	
EE36 28	DB	28H	
EE37 FE	DB	0FEH	
EE38 28	DB	28H	
EE39 48	DB	48H	; \$
EE3A 54	DB	54H	
EE3B FE	DB	0FEH	
EE3C 54	DB	54H	
EE3D 24	DB	24H	
EE3E 46	DB	46H	; %
EE3F 26	DB	26H	
EE40 10	DB	10H	
EE41 C8	DB	0C8H	
EE42 C4	DB	0C4H	
EE43 6C	DB	6CH	; &
EE44 92	DB	92H	
EE45 AC	DB	0ACH	
EE46 40	DB	40H	
EE47 A0	DB	0A0H	
EE48 00	DB	0	; '
EE49 00	DB	0	
EE4A 0E	DB	0EH	
EE4B 00	DB	0	
EE4C 00	DB	0	
EE4D 00	DB	0	; (
EE4E 38	DB	38H	
EE4F 44	DB	44H	
EE50 82	DB	82H	
EE51 00	DB	0	
EE52 00	DB	0	;)
EE53 82	DB	82H	
EE54 44	DB	44H	
EE55 38	DB	38H	
EE56 00	DB	0	
EE57 54	DB	54H	; *
EE58 38	DB	38H	
EE59 7C	DB	7CH	
EE5A 38	DB	38H	
EE5B 54	DB	54H	
EE5C 10	DB	10H	; +
EE5D 10	DB	10H	
EE5E 7C	DB	7CH	
EE5F 10	DB	10H	
EE60 10	DB	10H	
EE61 00	DB	0	; ,
EE62 80	DB	80H	

EE63 60	DB	60H	
EE64 00	DB	0	
EE65 00	DB	0	
EE66 10	DB	10H	; -
EE67 10	DB	10H	
EE68 10	DB	10H	
EE69 10	DB	10H	
EE6A 10	DB	10H	
EE6B 00	DB	0	; .
EE6C 00	DB	0	
EE6D 80	DB	80H	
EE6E 00	DB	0	
EE6F 00	DB	0	
EE70 C0	DB	0C0H	; /
EE71 20	DB	20H	
EE72 10	DB	10H	
EE73 08	DB	08H	
EE74 06	DB	06H	
EE75 7C	DB	7CH	; 0
EE76 A2	DB	0A2H	
EE77 92	DB	92H	
EE78 8A	DB	8AH	
EE79 7C	DB	7CH	
EE7A 00	DB	0	; 1
EE7B 84	DB	84H	
EE7C FE	DB	0FEH	
EE7D 80	DB	80H	
EE7E 00	DB	0	
EE7F C4	DB	0C4H	; 2
EE80 A2	DB	0A2H	
EE81 92	DB	92H	
EE82 92	DB	92H	
EE83 8C	DB	8CH	
EE84 44	DB	44H	; 3
EE85 82	DB	82H	
EE86 92	DB	92H	
EE87 9A	DB	9AH	
EE88 66	DB	66H	
EE89 30	DB	30H	; 4
EE8A 28	DB	28H	
EE8B 24	DB	24H	
EE8C FE	DB	0FEH	
EE8D 20	DB	20H	
EE8E 4E	DB	4EH	; 5
EE8F 8A	DB	8AH	
EE90 8A	DB	8AH	
EE91 8A	DB	8AH	
EE92 72	DB	72H	
EE93 78	DB	78H	; 6
EE94 94	DB	94H	
EE95 92	DB	92H	
EE96 92	DB	92H	
EE97 62	DB	62H	
EE98 C2	DB	0C2H	; 7
EE99 22	DB	22H	
EE9A 12	DB	12H	
EE9B 0A	DB	0AH	

EE9C 06	DB	06H	
EE9D 6C	DB	6CH	; 8
EE9E 92	DB	92H	
EE9F 92	DB	92H	
EEA0 92	DB	92H	
EEA1 6C	DB	6CH	
EEA2 8C	DB	8CH	; 9
EEA3 92	DB	92H	
EEA4 92	DB	92H	
EEA5 52	DB	52H	
EEA6 3C	DB	3CH	
EEA7 00	DB	0	; :
EEA8 00	DB	0	
EEA9 28	DB	28H	
EEAA 00	DB	0	
EEAB 00	DB	0	
EEAC 00	DB	0	; ;
EEAD 80	DB	80H	
EEAE 68	DB	68H	
EEAF 00	DB	0	
EEB0 00	DB	0	
EEB1 10	DB	10H	; <
EEB2 28	DB	28H	
EEB3 44	DB	44H	
EEB4 82	DB	82H	
EEB5 00	DB	0	
EEB6 28	DB	28H	; =
EEB7 28	DB	28H	
EEB8 28	DB	28H	
EEB9 28	DB	28H	
EEBA 28	DB	28H	
EEBB 00	DB	0	; >
EEBC 82	DB	82H	
EEBD 44	DB	44H	
EEBE 28	DB	28H	
EEBF 10	DB	10H	
EEC0 04	DB	04H	; ?
EEC1 02	DB	02H	
EEC2 B2	DB	0B2H	
EEC3 0A	DB	0AH	
EEC4 04	DB	04H	
EEC5 7C	DB	7CH	; @
EEC6 82	DB	82H	
EEC7 BA	DB	0BAH	
EEC8 92	DB	92H	
EEC9 8C	DB	8CH	
EECA F8	DB	0F8H	; A
EECB 24	DB	24H	
EECC 22	DB	22H	
EECD 24	DB	24H	
EECE F8	DB	0F8H	
EECF FE	DB	0FEH	; B
EED0 92	DB	92H	
EED1 92	DB	92H	
EED2 92	DB	92H	
EED3 6C	DB	6CH	
EED4 7C	DB	7CH	; C

EED5 82	DB	82H	
EED6 82	DB	82H	
EED7 82	DB	82H	
EED8 44	DB	44H	
EED9 FE	DB	0FEH	; D
EEDA 82	DB	82H	
EEDB 82	DB	82H	
EEDC 82	DB	82H	
EEDD 7C	DB	7CH	
EEDE FE	DB	0FEH	; E
EEDF 92	DB	92H	
EEE0 92	DB	92H	
EEE1 82	DB	82H	
EEE2 82	DB	82H	
EEE3 FE	DB	0FEH	; F
EEE4 12	DB	12H	
EEE5 12	DB	12H	
EEE6 02	DB	02H	
EEE7 02	DB	02H	
EEE8 7C	DB	7CH	; G
EEE9 82	DB	82H	
EEEA 82	DB	82H	
EEEB A2	DB	0A2H	
EEEC 64	DB	64H	
EED FE	DB	0FEH	; H
EEEE 10	DB	10H	
EEEF 10	DB	10H	
EEF0 10	DB	10H	
EEF1 FE	DB	0FEH	
EEF2 00	DB	0	; I
EEF3 82	DB	82H	
EEF4 FE	DB	0FEH	
EEF5 82	DB	82H	
EEF6 00	DB	0	
EEF7 40	DB	40H	; J
EEF8 80	DB	80H	
EEF9 80	DB	80H	
EEFA 80	DB	80H	
EEFB 7E	DB	7EH	
EEFC FE	DB	0FEH	; K
EEFD 10	DB	10H	
EEFE 28	DB	28H	
EEFF 44	DB	44H	
EF00 82	DB	82H	
EF01 FE	DB	0FEH	; L
EF02 80	DB	80H	
EF03 80	DB	80H	
EF04 80	DB	80H	
EF05 80	DB	80H	
EF06 FE	DB	0FEH	; M
EF07 04	DB	04H	
EF08 18	DB	18H	
EF09 04	DB	04H	
EF0A FE	DB	0FEH	
EF0B FE	DB	0FEH	; N
EF0C 08	DB	08H	
EF0D 10	DB	10H	

EF0E 20	DB	20H	
EF0F FE	DB	0FEH	
EF10 7C	DB	7CH	; O
EF11 82	DB	82H	
EF12 82	DB	82H	
EF13 82	DB	82H	
EF14 7C	DB	7CH	
EF15 FE	DB	0FEH	; P
EF16 12	DB	12H	
EF17 12	DB	12H	
EF18 12	DB	12H	
EF19 0C	DB	0CH	
EF1A 7C	DB	7CH	; Q
EF1B 82	DB	82H	
EF1C A2	DB	0A2H	
EF1D 42	DB	42H	
EF1E BC	DB	0BCH	
EF1F FE	DB	0FEH	; R
EF20 12	DB	12H	
EF21 32	DB	32H	
EF22 52	DB	52H	
EF23 8C	DB	8CH	
EF24 44	DB	44H	; S
EF25 8A	DB	8AH	
EF26 92	DB	92H	
EF27 A2	DB	0A2H	
EF28 44	DB	44H	
EF29 02	DB	02H	; T
EF2A 02	DB	02H	
EF2B FE	DB	0FEH	
EF2C 02	DB	02H	
EF2D 02	DB	02H	
EF2E 7E	DB	7EH	; U
EF2F 80	DB	80H	
EF30 80	DB	80H	
EF31 80	DB	80H	
EF32 7E	DB	7EH	
EF33 0E	DB	0EH	; V
EF34 30	DB	30H	
EF35 C0	DB	0C0H	
EF36 30	DB	30H	
EF37 0E	DB	0EH	
EF38 FE	DB	0FEH	; W
EF39 40	DB	40H	
EF3A 30	DB	30H	
EF3B 40	DB	40H	
EF3C FE	DB	0FEH	
EF3D C6	DB	0C6H	; X
EF3E 28	DB	28H	
EF3F 10	DB	10H	
EF40 28	DB	28H	
EF41 C6	DB	0C6H	
EF42 06	DB	06H	; Y
EF43 08	DB	08H	
EF44 F0	DB	0F0H	
EF45 08	DB	08H	
EF46 06	DB	06H	

EF47 C2	DB	0C2H	; z
EF48 A2	DB	0A2H	
EF49 92	DB	92H	
EF4A 8A	DB	8AH	
EF4B 86	DB	86H	
EF4C FE	DB	0FEH	; [
EF4D FE	DB	0FEH	
EF4E 82	DB	82H	
EF4F 82	DB	82H	
EF50 82	DB	82H	
EF51 06	DB	06H	; BACKSLASH
EF52 08	DB	08H	
EF53 10	DB	10H	
EF54 20	DB	20H	
EF55 C0	DB	0C0H	
EF56 82	DB	82H	;]
EF57 82	DB	82H	
EF58 82	DB	82H	
EF59 FE	DB	0FEH	
EF5A FE	DB	0FEH	
EF5B 20	DB	20H	; ^
EF5C 10	DB	10H	
EF5D 08	DB	08H	
EF5E 10	DB	10H	
EF5F 20	DB	20H	
EF60 80	DB	80H	; UNDERLINE
EF61 80	DB	80H	
EF62 80	DB	80H	
EF63 80	DB	80H	
EF64 80	DB	80H	
EF65 00	DB	0	; '
EF66 02	DB	02H	
EF67 04	DB	04H	
EF68 08	DB	08H	
EF69 00	DB	0	
EF6A C0	DB	0C0H	; a
EF6B A8	DB	0A8H	
EF6C A8	DB	0A8H	
EF6D A8	DB	0A8H	
EF6E F0	DB	0F0H	
EF6F FE	DB	0FEH	; b
EF70 88	DB	88H	
EF71 88	DB	88H	
EF72 88	DB	88H	
EF73 F0	DB	0F0H	
EF74 70	DB	70H	; c
EF75 88	DB	88H	
EF76 88	DB	88H	
EF77 88	DB	88H	
EF78 88	DB	88H	
EF79 70	DB	70H	; d
EF7A 88	DB	88H	
EF7B 88	DB	88H	
EF7C 88	DB	88H	
EF7D FE	DB	0FEH	
EF7E 70	DB	70H	; e
EF7F A8	DB	0A8H	

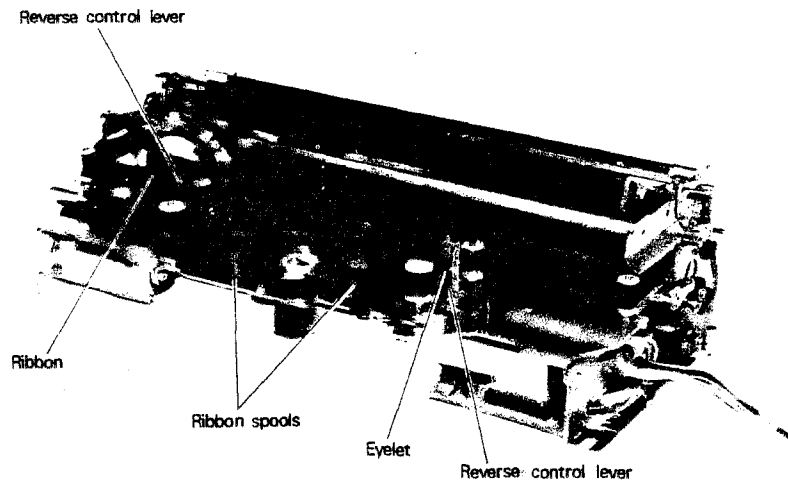
EF80 A8	DB	0A8H	
EF81 A8	DB	0A8H	
EF82 30	DB	30H	
EF83 00	DB	0	; f
EF84 10	DB	10H	
EF85 FC	DB	0FCH	
EF86 12	DB	12H	
EF87 00	DB	0	
EF88 10	DB	10H	; g
EF89 A8	DB	0A8H	
EF8A A8	DB	0A8H	
EF8B A8	DB	0A8H	
EF8C 78	DB	78H	
EF8D FE	DB	0FEH	; h
EF8E 08	DB	08H	
EF8F 08	DB	08H	
EF90 08	DB	08H	
EF91 F0	DB	0F0H	
EF92 00	DB	0	; i
EF93 88	DB	88H	
EF94 FA	DB	0FAH	
EF95 80	DB	80H	
EF96 00	DB	0	
EF97 40	DB	40H	; j
EF98 80	DB	80H	
EF99 80	DB	80H	
EF9A 7A	DB	7AH	
EF9B 00	DB	0	
EF9C 00	DB	0	; k
EF9D FE	DB	0FEH	
EF9E 20	DB	20H	
EF9F 50	DB	50H	
EFA0 88	DB	88H	
EFA1 00	DB	0	; l
EFA2 82	DB	82H	
EFA3 FE	DB	0FEH	
EFA4 80	DB	80H	
EFA5 00	DB	0	
EFA6 F8	DB	0F8H	; m
EFA7 08	DB	08H	
EFA8 F0	DB	0F0H	
EFA9 08	DB	08H	
EFAA F0	DB	0F0H	
EFAB F8	DB	0F8H	; n
EFAC 10	DB	10H	
EFAD 08	DB	08H	
EFAE 08	DB	08H	
EFAF F0	DB	0F0H	
EFB0 70	DB	70H	; o
EFB1 88	DB	88H	
EFB2 88	DB	88H	
EFB3 88	DB	88H	
EFB4 70	DB	70H	
EFB5 F8	DB	0F8H	; p
EFB6 28	DB	28H	
EFB7 28	DB	28H	
EFB8 28	DB	28H	

EFB9 10	DB	10H	
EFBA 10	DB	10H	; q
EFBB 28	DB	28H	
EFBC 28	DB	28H	
EFBD 28	DB	28H	
EFBE F8	DB	0F8H	
EFBF 00	DB	0	; r
EFC0 F8	DB	0F8H	
EFC1 10	DB	10H	
EFC2 08	DB	08H	
EFC3 08	DB	08H	
EFC4 90	DB	90H	; s
EFC5 A8	DB	0A8H	
EFC6 A8	DB	0A8H	
EFC7 A8	DB	0A8H	
EFC8 48	DB	48H	
EFC9 00	DB	0	; t
ECCA 08	DB	08H	
ECCB 7C	DB	7CH	
ECCC 88	DB	88H	
ECCD 00	DB	0	
EFCE 78	DB	78H	; u
ECCF 80	DB	80H	
EFD0 80	DB	80H	
EFD1 40	DB	40H	
EFD2 F8	DB	0F8H	
EFD3 38	DB	38H	; v
EFD4 40	DB	40H	
EFD5 80	DB	80H	
EFD6 40	DB	40H	
EFD7 38	DB	38H	
EFD8 78	DB	78H	; w
EFD9 80	DB	80H	
EFDA 60	DB	60H	
EFDB 80	DB	80H	
EFDC 78	DB	78H	
EFDD 88	DB	88H	; x
EFDE 50	DB	50H	
EFDF 20	DB	20H	
EFE0 50	DB	50H	
EFE1 88	DB	88H	
EFE2 98	DB	98H	; y
EFE3 A0	DB	0A0H	
EFE4 A0	DB	0A0H	
EFE5 A0	DB	0A0H	
EFE6 78	DB	78H	
EFE7 88	DB	88H	; z
EFE8 C8	DB	0C8H	
EFE9 A8	DB	0A8H	
EFEA 98	DB	98H	
EFEB 88	DB	88H	
EFEC 00	DB	0	; {
EFED 10	DB	10H	
EFEE 6C	DB	6CH	
EFEF 82	DB	82H	
EFF0 00	DB	0	
EFF1 00	DB	0	; LINE

EFF2 00		DB	0	
EFF3 FE		DB	0FEH	
EFF4 00		DB	0	
EFF5 00		DB	0	
EFF6 00		DB	0	; }
EFF7 82		DB	82H	
EFF8 6C		DB	6CH	
EFF9 10		DB	10H	
EFFA 00		DB	0	
EFFB 04		DB	04H	; TILDE
EFFC 02		DB	02H	
EFFD 04		DB	04H	
EF FE 08		DB	08H	
EFF F 04	FIN	DB	04H	
F000	EFF F = DIS	EQU	BASE+3FFH	
F000	0000 = OVER	EQU	DIS-FIN	
F000		PRT	'BYTES AVAILABLE = ',OVER	
F000	00 FF	FILL	OVER,0FFH	

Setting of the ribbon:

- 1) Set the ribbon along the ribbon setting course shown in Photo 3.16.



CAUTION: See to it that the eyelet of the ribbon be situated between the ribbon detector lever and the ribbon spool.

Photo 3.16 Ribbon Setting Course

- 2) Check if the ribbon spools have been properly placed on the spool shafts.



Fig. 3.15 Setting of Ribbon Spool

- 3) Check if the ribbon is correctly engaged with the ribbon detector lever and the ribbon guide.

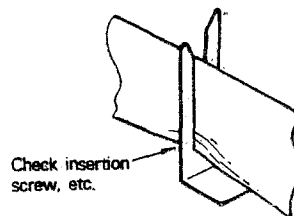


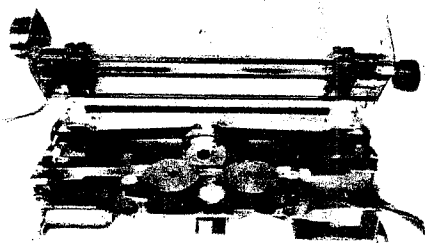
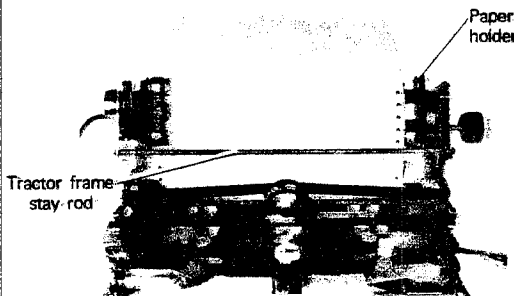
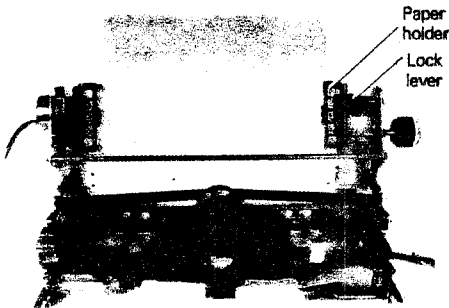
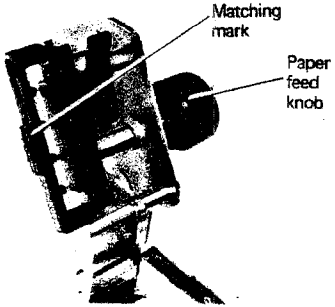
Fig. 3.16 Setting of Inked Ribbon

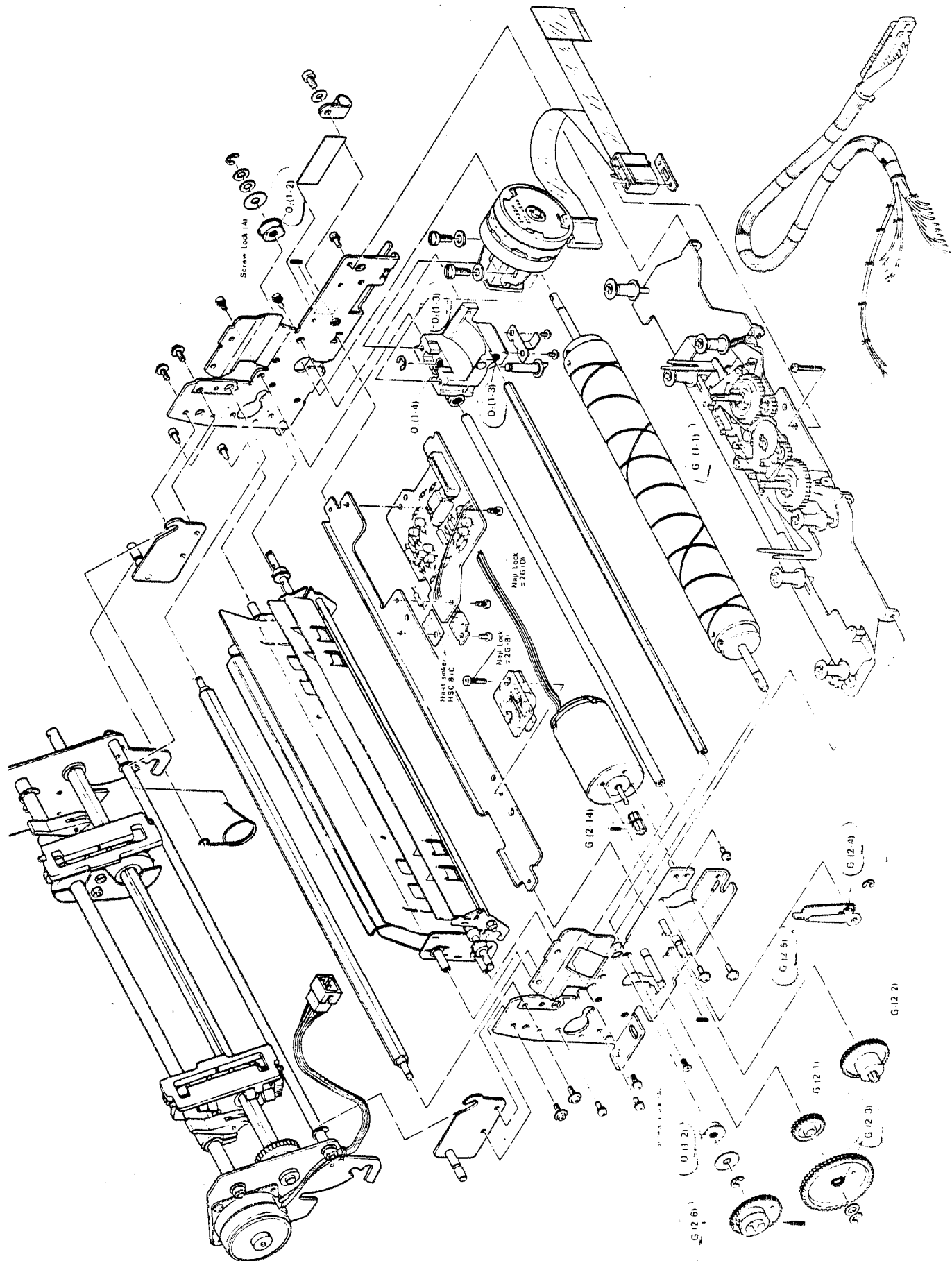
- 4) After setting the ribbon and conducting check 3) above, give two or three turns to the ribbon spools to see if the ribbon has been properly set or not.

CAUTION: In setting or removing the ribbon, be careful that printer parts be not stained with the ink contained in the ribbon.

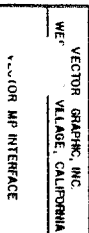
(b) Type T:

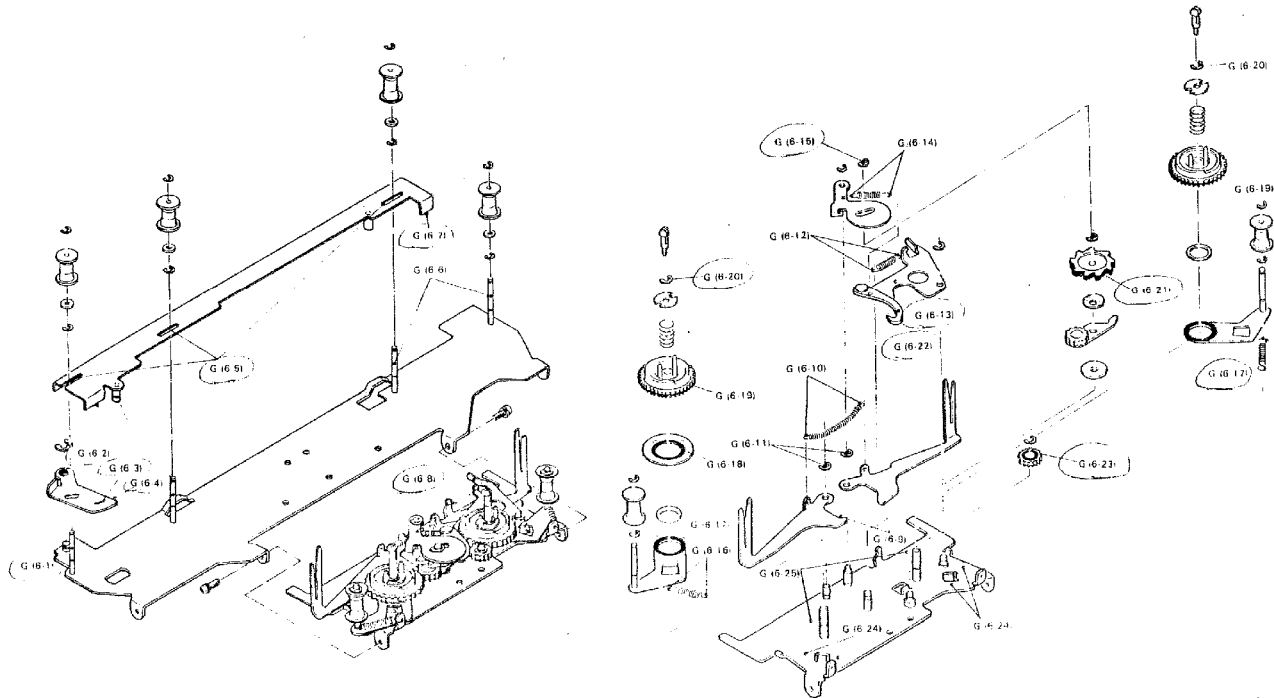
Continuous business form can be easily set in the printer by following the steps below.

SETTING STEPS	ILLUSTRATION
<p>1. Raise the tractor unit up (turn it toward the printer front side).</p> <p>2. Insert the paper into the printer via the paper inlet located on the rear side of the printer.</p>	 <p>Photo 3.11</p>
<p>3. After the leading end of the paper has come out of the printer, put the tractor unit back to its initial position (turn it toward the rear side of the printer). Then, raise the paper holders up, and engage paper feed holes on tractor pins.</p> <p>NOTE: The paper should be set on the tractor unit from the front side of the printer after its leading end has passed behind the tractor stay rod.</p>	 <p>Photo 3.12</p>
<p>4. After putting the paper holders back into position, loosen the lock lever and adjust the tension of paper in the direction of width. (Turning the lock lever toward the front of the printer causes it to be loosened, and toward the rear, tightened.)</p> <p>5. Referring to the matching mark, position the paper by operating the paper feed knob.</p>	 <p>Photo 3.13</p>
	 <p>Photo 3.14</p>



Lubricate into





Lubrication Points
(Ribbon Unit)