Digital Laboratories

3R

UNIVERSAL VOLTAGE (RS232C) AND CURRENT LOOP JUNCTION

The "3R" is a compact connection unit that allows serial communication devices and terminal equipment such as Teletypes, high speed printing terminals, video displays, computers and modems to be combined in a common system. More than one 3R can be used, expanding indefinitely the number of devices that can be connected.

Specifications

32° - 122° F (Operating)

Humidity to 95% non-condensing

Width Height Length 5.3" 2.3" 7"

Weight: 3.5 lbs.

Power: 90-125 VAC 60 Hz 5 Watts

Transmission Speeds

Any, up to 9600 baud

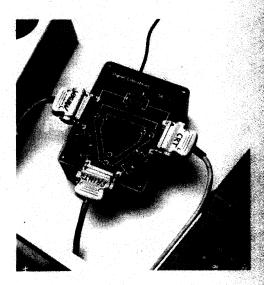
Circuit/Connector

RS-232C compatible (Connectors are Amphenol #17-10250-1, or equivalent)

20 ma current loop via RS232 undefined pins

Communications Connections

The 3R contains six switches that implement any combination of connections between the input and output of the three plugs. The six switches implement the following connections:



- (1) Transmitted Data, Device A to Received Data, Device B
- (2) Transmitted Data, Device A to Received Data, Device C
- (3) Transmitted Data, Device B to Received Data, Device A
- (4) Transmitted Data, Device B to Received Data, Device C
- (5) Transmitted Data, Device C to Received Data, Device A
 (6) Transmitted Data, Device C to Received Data, Device B

Circuit Configuration Controls

Six switches, two for each of the three device ports are provided for each device. One sets up operation in either the voltage or current-loop mode, and the other interchanges the transmit and receive signals.

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600 Pleasant Street, Watertown, Massachusetts 02172 (617) 924-1680

A 3R CASE HISTORY: COMPUTER TO COMPUTER

It was desired to transmit data from in-house Computer A to B without starting a new software project. Both computers had Teletype paper tape oriented editors, but it was desirable to bypass the paper and connect the computers directly. A direct connection between the computers would not work because each thought the other was a Teletype. But more significantly, the existing software in both machines required commands from a terminal and there was only one port per machine.

The solution was to make one of the computers ("A") think it was punching tape on the Teletype and the other computer ("B") think it was reading tape from the Teletype, with the output of the punching computer providing the input for the reading computer. Computer A, B, and the Teletype were each connected to one of the three ports on the 3R. Commands to the two computers (using the Teletype keyboard through the 3R) were given in the following way:

First, the Teletype keyboard was switched to B and the Command "Read Tape" was given. This put B in a state where any character received would enter memory. Then, with a flip of the 3R switches, the Teletype keyboard was disconnected from B and connected to A. Furthermore, A's output was connected to B's input (rather than the Teletype). Then, a "Punch Tape" command was issued to A.

"A" responded, sending its data to the 3R but the data was routed (due to the 3R switch connection) to B rather than the Teletype. Thus B accepted the data from A just as if paper tape had been read to it through the Teletype, accomplishing the desired data transfer.

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3R UNIVERSAL VOLTAGE AND CURRENT LOOP JUNCTION OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

General

Each of the three connectors on the unit correspond to an independant data port and each can operate with an active or passive 20 mA current loop or EIA and TTL voltage levels. Six switches on the two inner circles labeled "CURRENT SOURCE" and "TERM/COMP" are associated in pairs with each port, independantly. These switches do not affect the device interconnections, but configure the setting of each port to the desired circuit.

Once a port's CURRENT SOURCE and TERM/COMP switches have been set, then these switches are not changed. If another device is plugged into one of the ports, then these switches provide a very fast and easy way to reconfigure the circuit consistent with the cabling procedures used by many manufactures.

The remaining six switches control the data flow between devices with an LED (Light Emitting Diode) indicating the circuit state as explained in the section on operation below.

Set-up

Each of the three devices that are to be switched or operated through the 3R are connected in accordance with the "hook-up" information in Figure 1. For most RS-232C devices such as modems, serial computer ports, video terminals, and printers, a standard one-to-one cable is all that is necessaary.

Control signals such as CLEAR TO SEND are activated on the 3R plug so that most devices will operate with a one-to-one plug. For these devices, and any others that are RS-232C compatible, the current source switch associated with the port is set to the off position. The current source switch that is associated with each port is next to the associated connector, and on the outer ring. The ring is used to label the three current source switches and does not imply any interconnection relationship between ports.

Similarly, the inner circle TERM/COMP three switches operate with its associated port independently and has nothing to do with the interconnection of the ports. This switch reverses the Data Transmitted and Data Received signals (RS-232C pins 2 and 3) which allows one-to-one cables to work with both Data Terminal Equip-

ment (DTE) and Data Communications Equipment (DCE). It further allows use of cables that themselves reverse these signal wires.

Operation

Once two or three devices are plugged into the 3R, and the proper circuit configuration is set by the CURRENT SOURCE and TERM/COMP switch, then the data flow switches will establish any desired connection between the three devices.

The six swithces are located between the three ports and the arrow head indicates the data direction. To establish a data path, the swich handle is set in the direction that the arrow points.

A data indicator is associated with each switch. Unless the data path is turned on, the light will stay unlit. If the data path is established, then it will light for the mark condition (Negative RS-232 Voltage) and go off for the space condition. If no device is plugged in, the lights from the open port to the other ports will light indicating the mark state for open circuit that is required by RS-232C. Thus when data is being transmitted, the lights will flash for low and moderate data rates, and dim for high data rates.

There is no restriction on the combination of the six data flow selector switches. The Computer to Computer Case History is an example of the versitility. Only when two devices are sending to the same device is there need for any caution. In this case if both devices try to simultaneously transmit, then the data bits are superimposed. There is no problem however with this connection so long as one device is in the mark condition while the other is transmitting.

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A 3R CASE HISTORY: COMPUTER TO COMPUTER

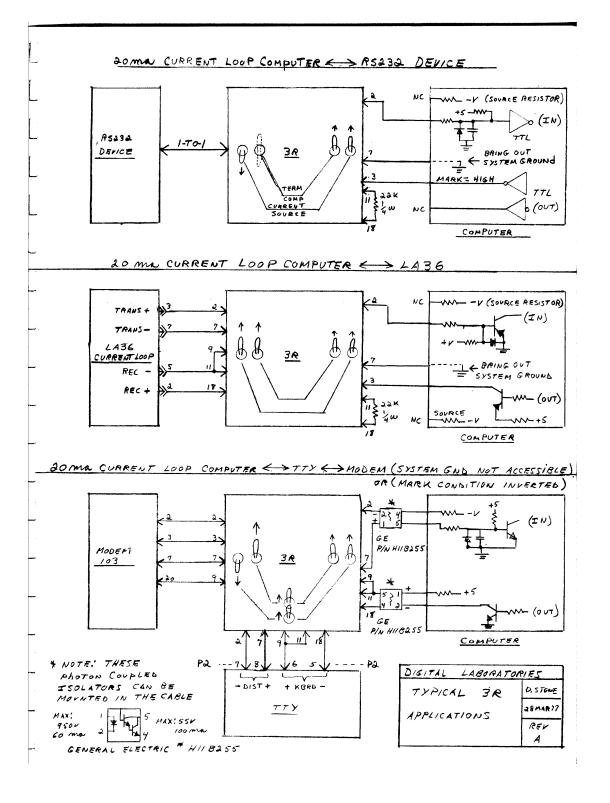
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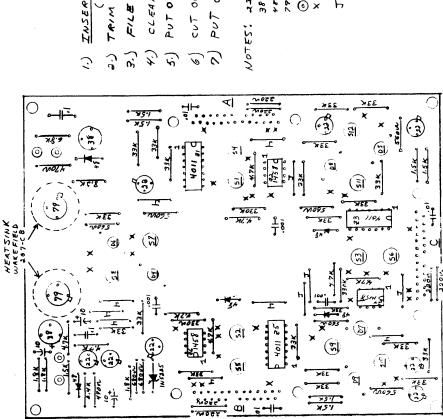
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3R-018





B C : INSTALLED ASSY-2) USE a.) #12- #16 GA.
BUSS WIRE 1.) INSERT & SOLDER FROM CIRCUIT SIDE 2.5 " LONG O= TERMINAL LUGS (# TOTAL)
X= WIRE TO SWITCHES (36 TOTAL)
#36 GA STRANDED 2.5" LO J= TUMPER, INSULATED 1,5,7 2.) TRIM LEADS 6) CUT OUT HOLES IN LABEL S/8 XS CLEAN (BETH SIDES) 7) PUT ON HEAT 5.) PUT ON LABEL NOTES: 22= 2NSSSS 38= 2N3638 79= 2N5679 14/4 N/ = 24

OR A.) RESISTOR LEADS

2007 KG 76

ASSX # 7

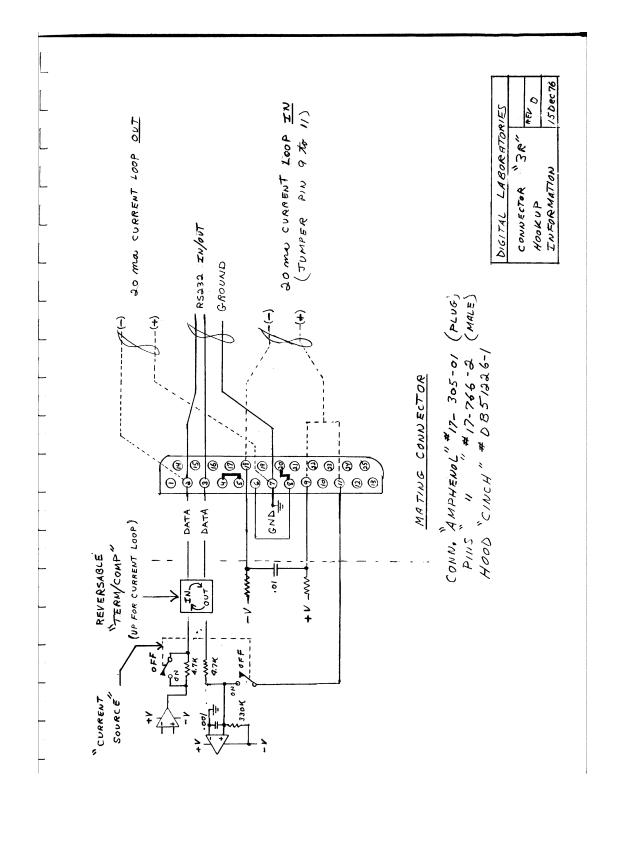
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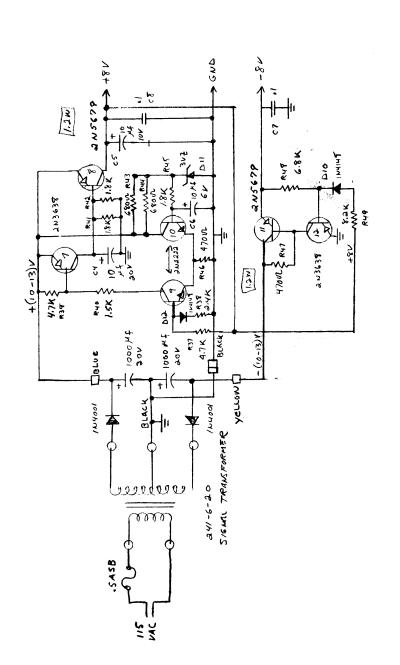
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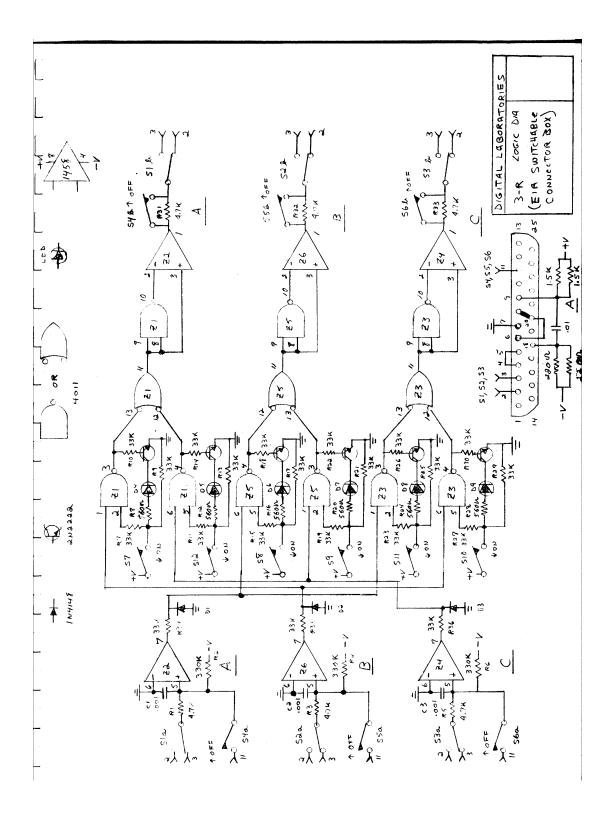
LABOKATORIES

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DIGITAL LABORATORIES Power SUPPLY



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7	JAT	LFH123	SPDT SwitcH 7					
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2	MULTI	1458	LINERE OPAMP 3					
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