



FABRI-TEK[®] INC.
COMPUTER SYSTEMS

MP12

MICROPROCESSOR

Reference Manual

SECTION I

PREFACE

Section I of this manual describes the organization, features, and operation of the FABRI-TEK MP12 Microprocessor.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

The FABRI-TEK MP12 Microprocessor is a general purpose, 12-bit computer designed primarily for OEM applications. The basic system, contained in a 2.0 in. wide, 15.0 in. deep, and 9.5 in. high enclosure, consists of the following elements:

- Parallel-logic processor.
- 4096 x 12 random access magnetic core memory.
- Input-Output interface.
- Hardware interrupt facility.
- Power-fail restart facility.
- Operating console.

Optional FABRI-TEK MP12 features includes a full-duplex, asynchronous, communications interface, up to 2048 words of bipolar read-only memory, +5V power supply module, chassis assembly, and wire-wrap assembly.

Standard FABRI-TEK MP12 software includes an assembler, loader, source edit utility, debugging utility, and diagnostics.

PROCESSOR

The FABRI-TEK MP12 Microprocessor is mounted on a single 9.5 in. by 15.0 in. printed circuit card that contains all logic circuitry necessary for processor operation and interfacing.

MEMORY

The standard FABRI-TEK MP12 memory is a 4K x 12, coincident current magnetic core memory. The memory is mounted on a single 14.6 in. by 9.25 in. printed circuit card that contains all necessary memory electronics and interface circuitry.

INPUT-OUTPUT INTERFACE

The input-output interface incorporates two input-output channels, a processor input-output (PIO) channel, and a direct memory access (DMA) channel. The PIO channel interfaces with the processor via the data input bus and provides simplex character-oriented data transfer capability, at rates of up to 66,000 words-per-second. The DMA channel interfaces directly with the memory, via the data input bus, and provides high-speed, record-oriented data transfer capability at rates of up to 666,666 words-per-second.

The combinations of power-fail, auto-restart, and read-only memory enable the FABRI-TEK MP12 to function effectively in unattended operating environments.

POWER SUPPLY

The optional power supply provides a regulated DC source of 5 volts at 20 amps to operate the processor and peripheral interface logic. The power supply also includes circuitry to detect a low AC input condition and to provide a power low interrupt signal to the processor. An additional feature of the power supply is a line frequency clock interrupt circuit that provides an interrupt signal to the processor at 16 2/3 ms intervals. The power supply is designed to permit the regulator section to operate with 12-volt battery input; this feature permits operation in a mobil vehicle. The power supply is housed in a double width enclosure (2 X processor enclosure size) that plugs into the chassis assembly without any wiring other than the AC line cord.

CHASSIS ASSEMBLY

The optional chassis assembly mounts in a standard 19 inch rack and provides convenient mounting locations for the processor, power supply, and up to 15 peripheral interface cards. The chassis assembly is designed using a printed circuit backplane for all interconnecting wiring.

WIRE-WRAP ASSEMBLY

Input-output signals, available at the FABRI-TEK MP12 input-output interface connector, are arranged to permit the use of a printed circuit backplane for interconnecting signals between the processor and external input-output device controllers. An optional wire-wrap assembly, having the same physical dimensions as the processor enclosure, accommodates a printed circuit card suitable for mounting up to 140 14-pin, 16-pin, or 24-pin packages. This card connects directly to the printed circuit backplane and may be used to host peripheral interface logic.

SOFTWARE

Standard software for the FABRI-TEK MP12 includes an assembler, loader, debugging utility, source edit utility, and diagnostic programs. The assembler translates symbolic assembly language programs into executable machine programs. The loader loads object tapes produced by the assembler or debugging utility. The debugging utility aids program checkout and features multiple breakpoints, instruction trace, and several other standard functions. The source edit utility is used to generate new assembly language source tapes or modify existing source tapes. The diagnostics are used to verify MP12 Microprocessor operation.

CHAPTER II ORGANIZATION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the internal organization of the FABRI-TEK MP12 Microprocessor. Chapter topics include the Data Input Bus, Processor, Processor Registers, Memory, Memory Registers, Input-Output Interface, and Interrupt Facility.

DATA INPUT BUS (DIB)

The FABRI-TEK MP12 features a single bus structure; the processor, memory, and input-output channels all share a common Data Input Bus (DIB). The Data Input Bus is the mechanism whereby address information and data are transferred between the switch register (SR) and the processor, between the processor and the memory, between the memory and the input-output interface, and between the processor and the input-output interface. The system block diagram, Figure 2-1, illustrates the single bus organization of the FABRI-TEK MP12.

PROCESSOR

The MP12 Microprocessor performs control, input-output, arithmetic, and logical operations by executing instructions obtained from the memory. All instructions use a single 12-bit machine word. Depending on the number of separate memory accesses required, the processor may require one, two, or three memory cycles to complete execution of an instruction.

The FABRI-TEK MP12 Microprocessor incorporates four hardware registers and the logic circuitry necessary to perform control, arithmetic, and logical operations with respect to instructions and data stored in the memory. The processor logic includes a 12-bit parallel arithmetic unit (AU) that performs two's complement arithmetic operations, and a parallel shifter unit (S) that performs logical and shift operations.

ACCUMULATOR (AC)

The accumulator is a 12-bit register that functions as a holding register for arithmetic, logical, and input-output operations.

LINK REGISTER (L)

The link register is a 1-bit register that functions as an extension of the accumulator for arithmetic and logical operations.

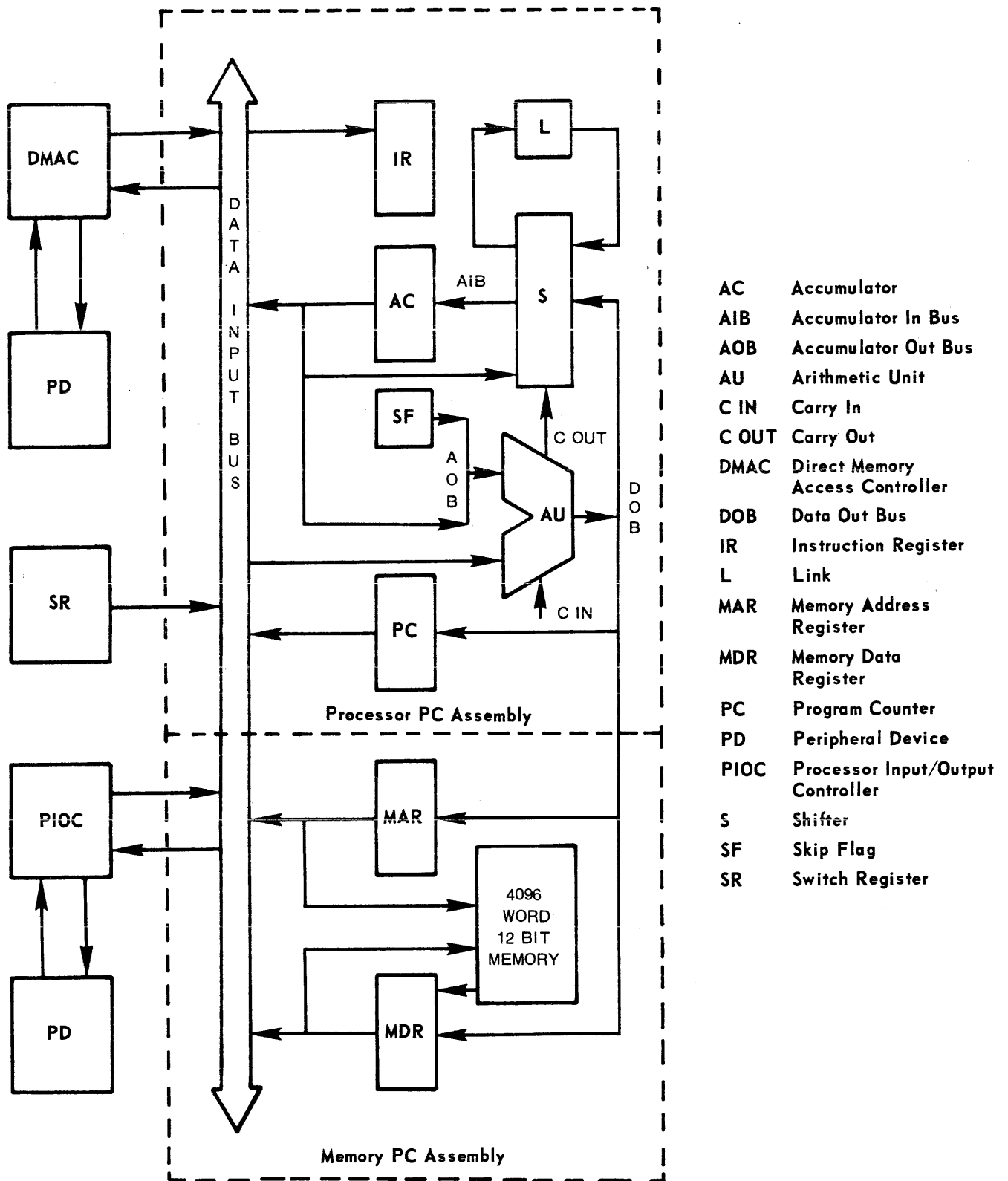


Figure 2-1
MP12 BLOCK DIAGRAM

PROGRAM COUNTER (PC)

The program counter is a 12-bit register that holds the memory address of the next instruction to be processed. The execution of each instruction causes the program counter to be loaded with the address of the next instruction to be executed.

INSTRUCTION REGISTER (IR)

The instruction register is a 12-bit register that is used to hold the instruction currently being executed by the processor.

SKIP FLAG (SF)

The skip flag is a 1-bit register that represents a true/false skip condition with respect to the instruction being executed by the processor.

MEMORY

The FABRI-TEK MP12 memory has a capacity of 4096 12-bit words and has a read/write cycle time of 1.5 microseconds. The memory is non-volatile; if power is removed, data stored in memory is not lost.

The processor and input-output interface communicate with the memory by way of the data input bus. Two hardware registers are used to hold memory address information and data received via the bus: the memory address register and the memory data register.

MEMORY ADDRESS REGISTER (MAR)

The memory address register is a 12-bit register that is used to hold the address of a data word to be read from, or written into, memory.

MEMORY DATA REGISTER (MDR)

The memory data register is a 12-bit register that holds the last data word read from, or written into, the memory location addressed by the contents of the memory address register.

INPUT-OUTPUT INTERFACE

The FABRI-TEK MP12 input-output interface incorporates two input-output channels, a processor input-output channel, and a direct memory access input-output channel.

PROCESSOR INPUT-OUTPUT (PIO) CHANNEL

The processor input-output channel enables data transfer between the accumulator and a selected input-output controller and device, as directed by the execution of series of input-output transfer (IOT) instructions.

DIRECT MEMORY ACCESS (DMA) CHANNEL

The direct memory access channel functions as an independent data path to the memory. For a DMA transfer, control and address information are transmitted to a selected DMA controller via the processor input-output channel. The DMA controller then initiates and controls the transfer of data between the memory and a specified input-output device.

INTERRUPT FACILITY

The FABRI-TEK MP12 interrupt facility provides a processor interrupt when an input-output device is ready to receive or send data, or when a primary power failure is detected. The interrupt facility may be enabled or disabled using the interrupt on (ION) and interrupt off (IOF) instructions. If the interrupt facility is enabled when an interrupt occurs, the processor disables the interrupt facility, stores the contents of the program counter in memory location 0, and executes the instruction at memory location 1. If the interrupt system is disabled when an interrupt occurs, the interrupt is remembered by the processor and will remain active until cleared. When the ION instruction is executed, the interrupt facility is enabled after the instruction that follows the ION instruction is executed.

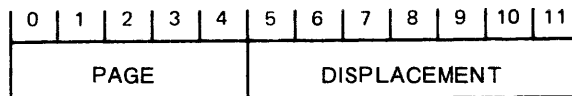
CHAPTER III FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the functional characteristics of the FABRI-TEK MP12 computer. It discusses addressing techniques, including effective address generation and auto-index addressing; describes the formats used to represent various types of data internally; and concludes with a detailed description of the FABRI-TEK MP12 instruction set.

ADDRESS STRUCTURE

The FABRI-TEK MP12 possesses a contiguous memory address space of 4096 12-bit words. Any location within memory is accessible by way of a 12-bit address. This 12-bit address may be interpreted as: (1) a 5-bit page address field which specifies one of 32 pages of 128 words each, and (2) a 7-bit displacement address field which specifies one of 128 locations within the specified page.

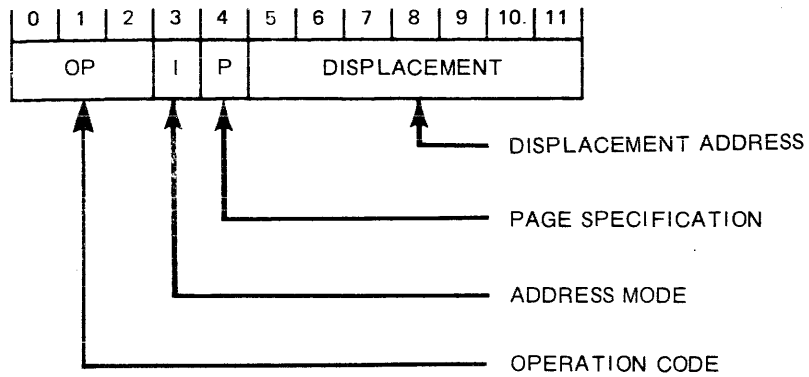


12-BIT ADDRESS FORMAT

Pages are assigned consecutive addresses in the range 0 to 31 (0_8-37_8) with page 0, the first 128 locations of memory, referred to as the base page. Displacement addresses range from 0 to 127 (0_8-177_8).

ADDRESSING TECHNIQUES

Each FABRI-TEK MP12 memory reference instruction dedicates three bits for operation code, one bit for address mode, one bit for page specification, and seven bits for displacement address.



MEMORY REFERENCE INSTRUCTION FORMAT

The effective address of a memory reference instruction operand is computed using the displacement address and the mode and page specification bits. The effective address is then used to access the required location in memory.

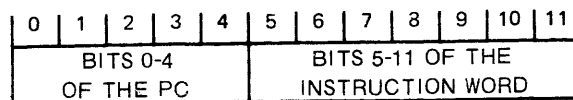
EFFECTIVE ADDRESS GENERATION

The effective address of a memory reference instruction operand is generated in the following manner:

1. A 12-bit primary address is generated from bit 4, the page specification bit, and the displacement address, bits 5 through 11.
2. A 12-bit effective address is generated from bit 3, the address mode bit, and the 12-bit primary address.

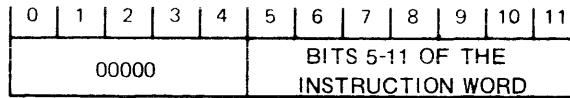
Primary Address

Bit 4, the page specification bit, controls the selection of the page address. When set to one, this bit indicates that the specified memory location lies within the current page; the page containing the instruction itself. In this case, a 12-bit primary address is obtained by combining bits 0 through 4 of the program counter with the displacement address of the instruction word as illustrated below.



CURRENT PAGE ADDRESS

A zero in the page specification bit position indicates that the specified memory location lies within the base page. In this case, as illustrated below, a 12-bit primary address is obtained directly from the displacement address.



BASE PAGE ADDRESS

Effective Address

Bit 3, the address mode bit, controls effective address generation. When zero, this bit indicates the direct address mode. When the direct address mode is specified, the primary address is interpreted as the effective operand address.

When set to one, the address mode bit indicates the indirect address mode. In this case, the contents of the primary address are interpreted as the effective operand address.

AUTO-INDEX ADDRESS

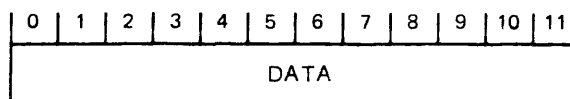
Base page locations 10₈ through 17₈ are referred to as auto-index locations. When any of these locations are indirectly addressed, the contents are read, incremented by one, rewritten back in the same location, and then used as an effective address.

DATA FORMATS

Data is logically represented in three internal binary formats: single word, double word, and floating point.

SINGLE WORD DATA

Single word data uses a single machine word to represent a 12-bit binary number in the following manner:

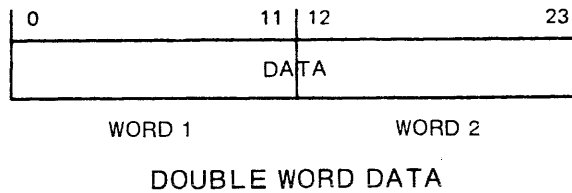


SINGLE WORD DATA

The data is right justified, in bit positions 0 through 11. Negative data is represented in two's complement form. The numerical range of signed data, which may be represented in this format, is $-2048_{10} \leq i \leq 2047_{10}$ ($4000_8 \leq i \leq 3777_8$). The numerical range of absolute (unsigned) data is $0_{10} \leq i \leq 4095_{10}$ ($0_8 \leq i \leq 7777_8$).

DOUBLE WORD DATA

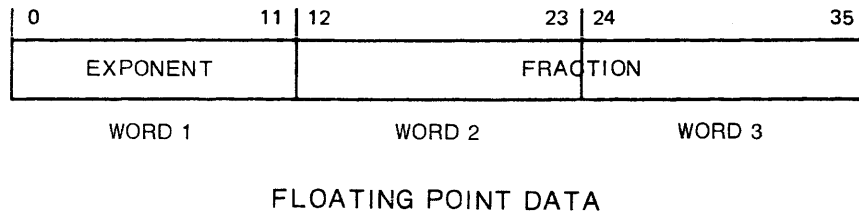
Double word data, illustrated below, uses two consecutive machine words to represent a 24-bit signed binary number.



The data is right justified, in bit positions 0 through 23. Negative data is represented in two's complement form. The numerical range of signed data, which may be represented in this format, is $-8388608_{10} \leq i \leq 8388607_{10}$ ($4000000_8 \leq i \leq 3777777_8$).

FLOATING POINT DATA

Floating point data is represented in three consecutive machine words as depicted below:



The 12-bit two's complement exponent occupies bits 0 through 11 of word one. The 24-bit two's complement fraction occupies bit positions 12 through 35 of words two and three. The radix point of the number is located immediately to the right of the high order fraction bit. Six-plus significant digits are representable in this format within an absolute numerical range of approximately $10^{\pm 616}$.

INSTRUCTION SET

The MP12 instruction set is organized into three instruction classes: Memory Reference, Operate, and Input-Output. The following sections describe each class by format and instruction functions.

MEMORY REFERENCE INSTRUCTIONS

The MP12 instruction set includes six basic memory reference instructions. Each instruction occupies a single 12-bit machine word and consists of a 3-bit operation code, a 2-bit address modification field, and a 7-bit displacement address as illustrated in Figure 3-1.

AND (Octal Code 0) Logical AND

The AND instruction results in a bit-by-bit Boolean AND operation between the contents of the accumulator and the memory data word addressed by the instruction. The result of the operation is retained in the accumulator. The contents of the addressed memory word are not altered and the link register is not affected.

TAD (Octal Code 1) Two's Complement Add

The TAD instruction performs a binary addition between the addressed data word and the contents of the accumulator. The result of the addition is retained in the accumulator. If a carry from the most significant bit of the accumulator occurs, the link register is complemented. The contents of the addressed memory word are not altered.

ISZ (Octal Code 2) Increment, Skip on Zero

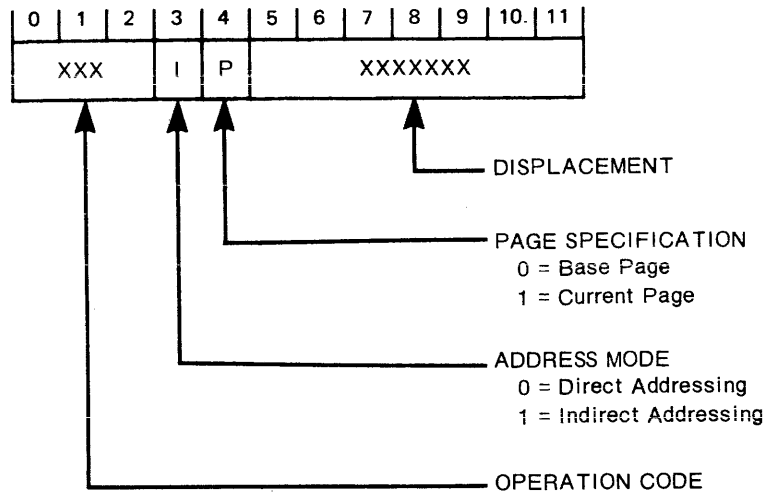
The ISZ instruction increments the contents of the addressed memory location and examines the result. If the result is zero, the next instruction in sequence is skipped and the following instruction is executed. If the result is non-zero, the next instruction in sequence is executed. In either case, the incremented result replaces the original data word in memory. Neither the accumulator nor the link register is affected.

DCA (Octal Code 3) Deposit and Clear Accumulator

The DCA instruction stores the contents of the accumulator in the addressed memory location, replacing the original contents of that location. The accumulator is then set to zero. The link register is not affected.

JMS (Octal Code 4) Jump to Subroutine

The JMS instruction causes the contents of the PC, the address of the JMS instruction plus one, to be stored in the addressed memory location, replacing the original contents. The PC is then set to the address of this location plus one; thus, the next instruction executed is the one following the location at which the PC was stored by the JMS instruction. Neither the accumulator nor the link register is affected.



Mnemonic	Op Code	Instruction
AND	000	Logical AND
TAD	001	Two's Complement Add
ISZ	010	Increment, skip on zero.
DCA	011	Deposit and clear accumulator
JMS	100	Jump to subroutine
JMP	101	Jump

Figure 3-1
MEMORY REFERENCE INSTRUCTION FORMAT

JMP (Octal Code 5) Jump

The JMP instruction causes the PC to be loaded with the address specified by the instruction word, resulting in a transfer of control to this location. The contents of the accumulator and link register are not affected.

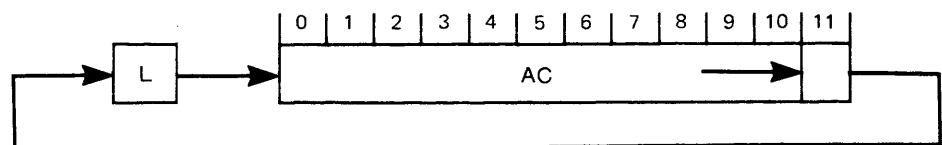
OPERATE INSTRUCTIONS

The MP12 operate instructions enable the manipulation and testing of data located in the accumulator and link register. The operate instructions are separated into two functional groupings, referred to as Groups I and II. Each operate instruction occupies a single 12-bit machine word and consists of a 3-bit operation code, a group specification bit, and eight instruction specification bits.

Group I Operate Instructions

The Group I operate instructions manipulate the accumulator and link register. Figure 3-2 illustrates the format of the Group I operate instructions. The operation of each individual instruction is described below.

- CLA CLEAR ACCUMULATOR. Each bit in the accumulator is set to zero.
- CLL CLEAR LINK REGISTER. The link register is set to zero.
- CMA COMPLEMENT ACCUMULATOR. Each bit in the accumulator is complemented.
- CML COMPLEMENT LINK. The link register is complemented.
- IAC INCREMENT ACCUMULATOR. The accumulator is incremented by one. The link register is complemented in case a carry occurs from the most significant bit of the accumulator.
- RAR ROTATE ACCUMULATOR AND LINK RIGHT. The link register and accumulator are rotated one position to the right as illustrated below:



- RTR ROTATE ACCUMULATOR AND LINK RIGHT TWICE. The link register and accumulator are rotated two positions to the right.

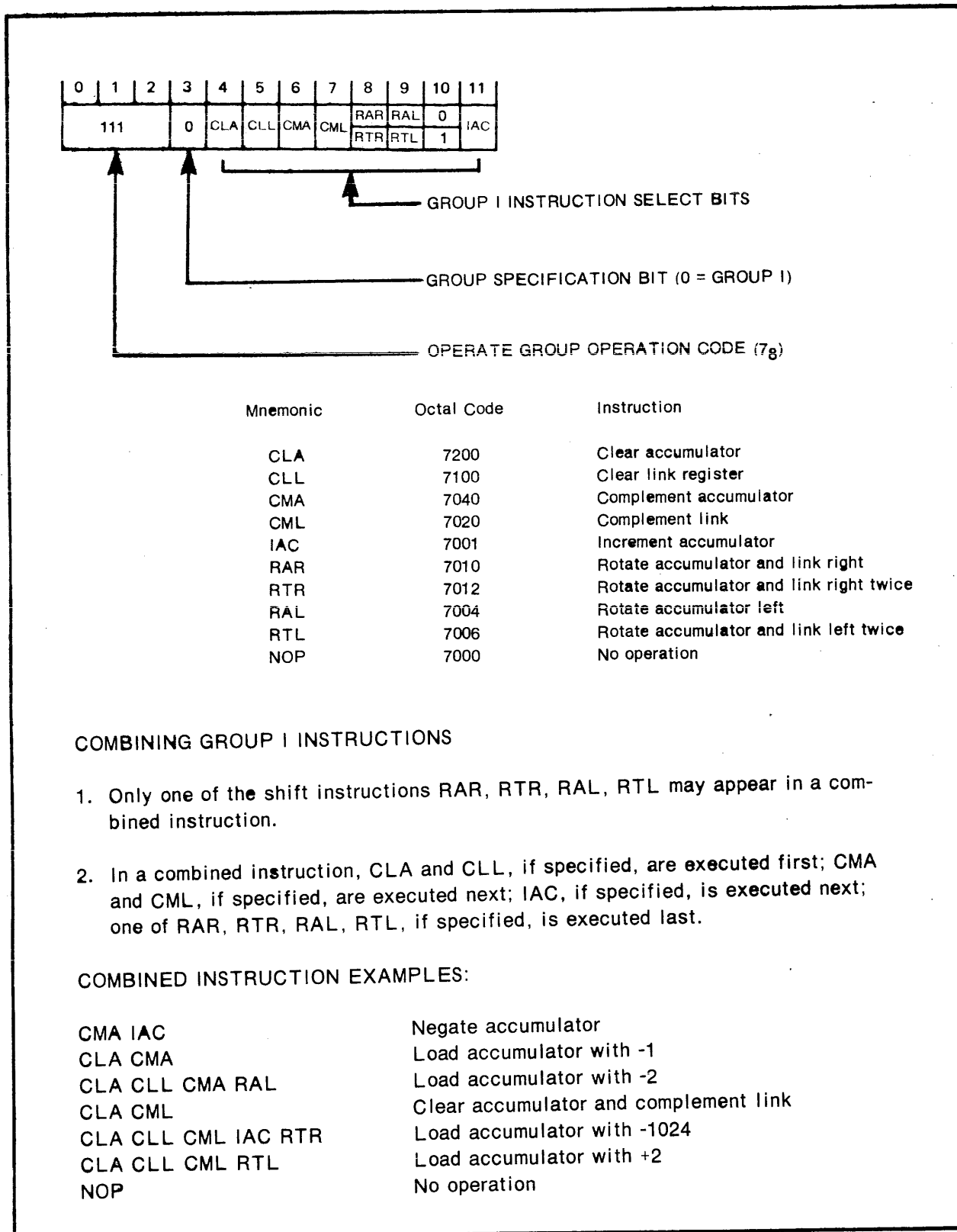
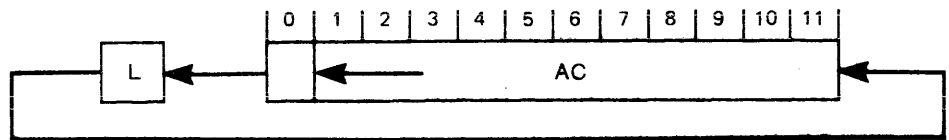


Figure 3-2
GROUP I OPERATE INSTRUCTION FORMAT

RAL ROTATE ACCUMULATOR AND LINK LEFT. The link register and accumulator are rotated one position to the left as illustrated below:



RTL ROTATE ACCUMULATOR AND LINK LEFT TWICE. The link register and accumulator are rotated two positions to the left.

NOP NO OPERATION. No operation is performed.

Combining Group I Instructions

Group I operate instructions may be combined into a composite instruction subject to the following rules:

1. NOP is not combinable.
2. Only one of the shift instructions RAR, RTR, RAL, RTL may appear in a combined instruction.
3. The execution sequence for a composite Group I instruction is defined as follows:
 - a. CLA and CLL, if specified, are executed first.
 - b. CMA and CML, if specified, are executed next.
 - c. IAC, if specified, is executed next.
 - d. One of RAR, RTR, RAL, or RTL, if specified, is executed last.

Group II Operate Instructions

Group II operate instructions provide test and skip capability based on the contents of the accumulator and link register. The format of the Group II operate instructions is illustrated in Figure 3-3. The following information describes the operation of each individual instruction.

CLA CLEAR ACCUMULATOR. Each bit in the accumulator is set to zero.

SMA SKIP ON MINUS ACCUMULATOR. If the contents of the accumulator are less than zero, the next instruction in sequence is skipped.

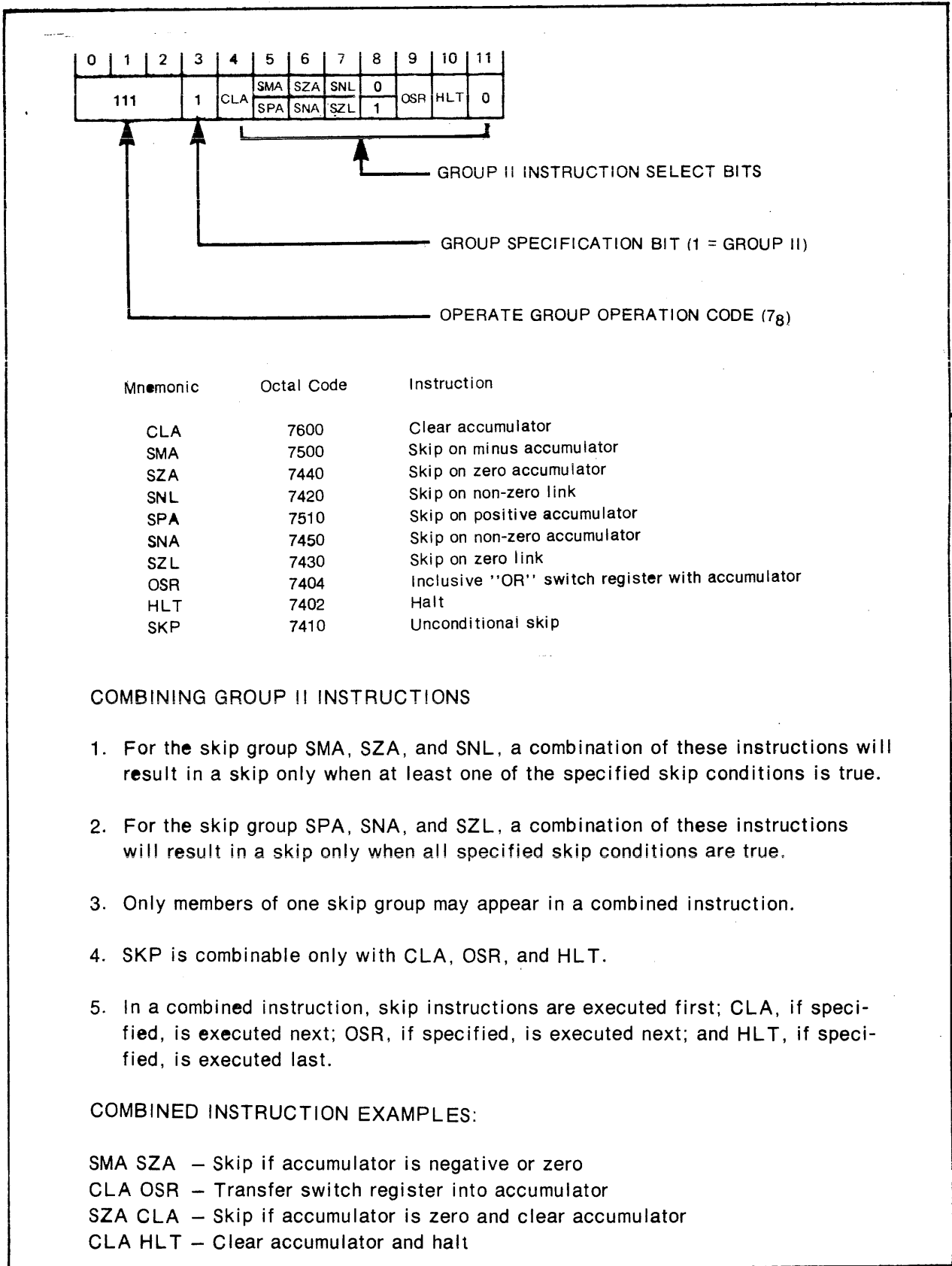


Figure 3-3
GROUP II OPERATE INSTRUCTION FORMAT

SPA	SKIP ON POSITIVE ACCUMULATOR. If the contents of the accumulator are greater than or equal to zero, the next instruction in sequence is skipped.
SZA	SKIP ON ZERO ACCUMULATOR. If the contents of the accumulator are zero, the next instruction in sequence is skipped.
SNA	SKIP ON NON-ZERO ACCUMULATOR. If the contents of the accumulator are non-zero, the next instruction in sequence is skipped.
SNL	SKIP ON NON-ZERO LINK. If the link register does not contain a zero, the next instruction in sequence is skipped.
SZL	SKIP ON ZERO LINK. If the link register contains a zero, the next instruction in sequence is skipped.
SKP	UNCONDITIONAL SKIP. The next instruction in sequence is skipped.
OSR	INCLUSIVE "OR" SWITCH REGISTER WITH ACCUMULATOR. The console switch register is inclusive OR'ed with the contents of the accumulator and the result is retained in the accumulator.
HLT	HALT. Causes the computer to halt at the conclusion of the current machine cycle.

Combining Group II Instructions

Group II operate instructions, subject to the following rules, may be combined into a composite instruction.

1. Skip group instructions SPA, SNA, and SZL. A combination of these instructions will result in a skip only when all specified skip conditions are true.
2. Skip group instructions SMA, SZA, and SNL. A combination of these instructions will result in a skip only when at least one of the specified skip conditions is true.
3. Only members of one skip group may appear in a combined instruction.
4. SKP is combinable only with CLA, OSR, and HLT.
5. The execution sequence for a composite Group II operate instruction is defined as follows:
 - a. Skip instructions are executed first.
 - b. CLA, if specified, is executed next.

- c. OSR, if specified, is executed next.
- d. HLT, if specified, is executed last.

INPUT-OUTPUT INSTRUCTIONS

The MP12 input-output instructions enable data transfer between the computer and peripheral units by way of the accumulator. Each input-output instruction consists of a 3-bit operation code, a 6-bit device address, and a 3-bit function code. Input-output instructions are described in Chapter V, "Input-Output Interface."

CHAPTER IV OPERATION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the operation of the FABRI-TEK MP12 Microprocessor. It discusses the layout of the operating console, console controls and indicators and the functions which may be performed at the operating console.

OPERATING CONSOLE

The operating console, mounted on the front of the processor enclosure, contains all controls and indicators necessary for the operation of the processor. The console frame measures 9.5 in. by 2.125 in. Figure 4-1 depicts the layout of the FABRI-TEK MP12 operating console.

CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

The following information describes the controls and indicators on the FABRI-TEK MP12 operating console.

SWITCH REGISTER

The Switch Register consists of twelve data entry switches that are used to manually alter the contents of the accumulator, program counter, or memory data register. The switch register can also be read under program control.

DISPLAY REGISTER

The Display Register consists of twelve indicators that display the contents of the register selected by the Display switch.

RUN SWITCH

The Run switch, when toggled, causes the processor to commence instruction execution beginning at the address contained in the program counter.

HALT SWITCH

The Halt switch, when toggled, causes the processor to stop instruction execution; the program counter contains the address of the next instruction to be executed. When the processor is halted, toggling the Halt switch causes the instruction located at the address contained in the program counter to be executed.

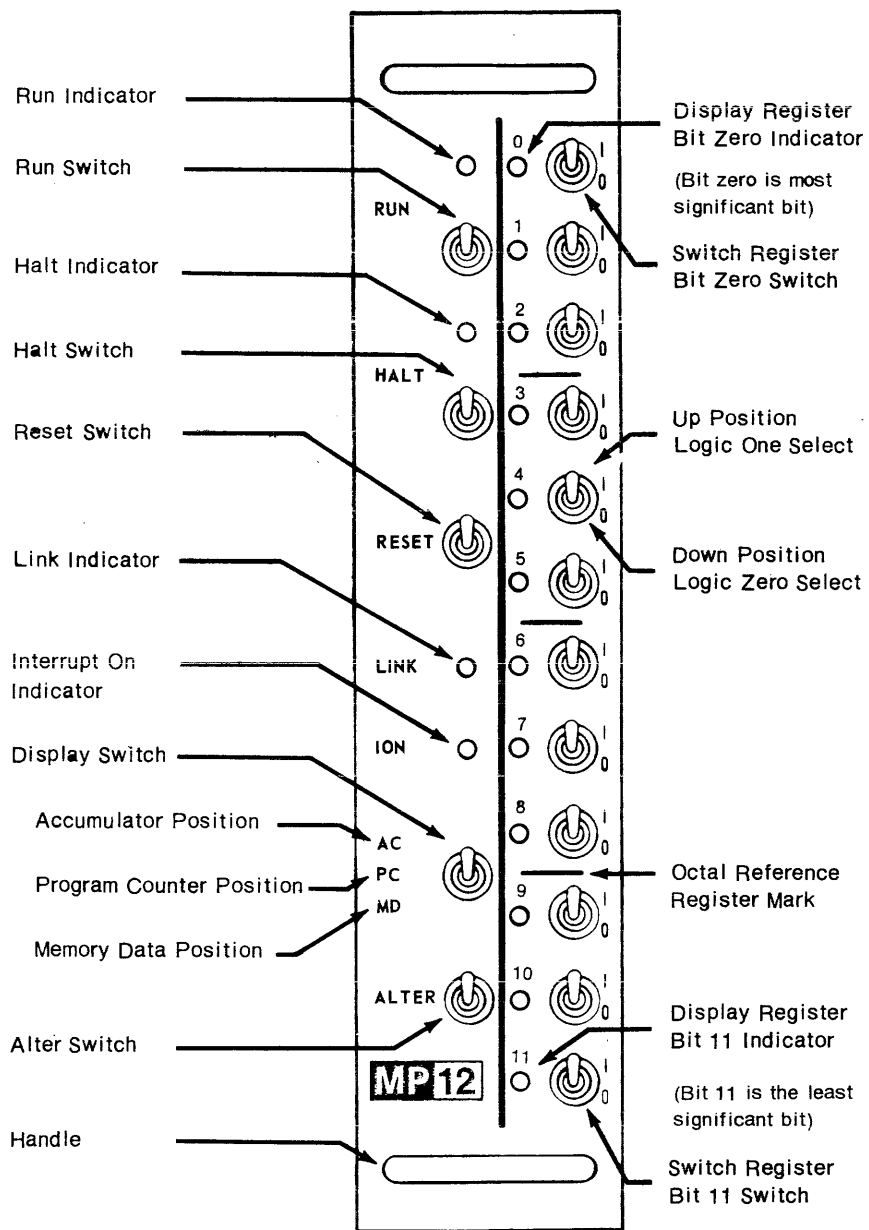


Figure 4-1
MP12 OPERATING CONSOLE

RESET SWITCH	The Reset switch, when toggled, generates a master reset condition. The processor is halted, all internal registers are set to zero, the interrupt facility is disabled, the input-output interface is initialized, and the program counter is set to 200g. The Reset switch also functions as an indicator test in that all indicators are illuminated when the Reset switch is toggled.
RUN INDICATOR	The Run indicator is illuminated whenever the processor is in the RUN mode.
HALT INDICATOR	The Halt indicator is illuminated whenever the processor is in the HALT mode.
LINK INDICATOR	The Link indicator displays the content of the 1-bit link register.
ION INDICATOR	The ION indicator is illuminated when the interrupt facility is enabled.
DISPLAY SWITCH	<p>The Display switch selects the register to be displayed in the display register. The accumulator (AC), program counter (PC) or memory data register (MD) can be selected.</p> <p>AC POSITION. When the display switch is set to AC, the contents of the accumulator are displayed in the display register.</p> <p>PC POSITION. When the display switch is set to PC, the contents of the program counter are displayed in the display register.</p> <p>MD POSITION. When the display switch is set to MD, the contents of memory at the address contained in the program counter are displayed in the display register.</p>
ALTER SWITCH	The Alter switch, when toggled, causes the contents of the switch register to be copied into the register selected by the display switch, or the memory location contained in the program counter if the display switch is set to MD.

REMOTE SIGNAL SOURCES

Sources for the run, halt, and reset signals may be remotely located up to 100 feet from the system enclosure. Leads for these signals are present at the input-

output interface connector. An additional signal lead, LOAD, is also provided for use in conjunction with a ROM-installed loader program. The load signal causes RESET to occur, the program counter to be set to 7777_8 , and RUN to be executed.

CHAPTER V INPUT-OUTPUT INTERFACE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the FABRI-TEK MP12 input-output interface in general. It discusses input-output channels, input-output controllers and devices, input-output instructions and functions, and concludes with a description of the FABRI-TEK MP12 interrupt facility.

INPUT-OUTPUT CHANNELS

The FABRI-TEK MP12 input-output interface includes two input-output channels, a processor input-output (PIO) channel, and a direct memory access (DMA) input-output channel. The processor communicates with the PIO channel and the DMA channel communicates with the memory via the data input bus. Communications between the processor and the PIO channel are established by executing a series of input-output transfer (IOT) instructions which address a specified input-output controller and device. Addresses range from 01_8 to 77_8 and permit a maximum of 63 separate input-output addresses to be specified.

PROCESSOR INPUT-OUTPUT (PIO) CHANNEL

The processor input-output channel is used to communicate with low-speed, character-oriented devices which are asynchronous in nature. Each item of data is transferred to or from an addressed device, via the accumulator, by executing a separate IOT instruction for each transfer. IOT instructions, in addition to transferring data, are also used to test the status of a device and to initiate input or output operations. The PIO channel is capable of accommodating devices with transfer rates of up to 66,000 words-per-second.

DIRECT MEMORY ACCESS (DMA) CHANNEL

The direct memory access input-output channel is used to communicate with high-speed, record-oriented devices such as disk units and magnetic tape equipment. DMA input-output requests require control and address information to be transmitted to a selected DMA controller via the PIO channel. A series of IOT commands are executed to consummate the transfer of information. Once started, a DMA input-output operation proceeds to completion independently of the processor. The DMA channel is capable of sustaining burst transfer rates of up to 666,666 words-per-second.

INPUT-OUTPUT DEVICE CONTROLLERS

Input-output controllers consist of the necessary logic circuitry required to interconnect one or more peripheral devices with the input-output interface. Each input-output controller functions as either a PIO or a DMA controller depending upon which channel is interfaced. An input-output controller is normally identified with a single device; however, certain types of controllers may accommodate multiple devices of the same physical type.

DIRECT MEMORY ACCESS DEVICE CONTROLLERS

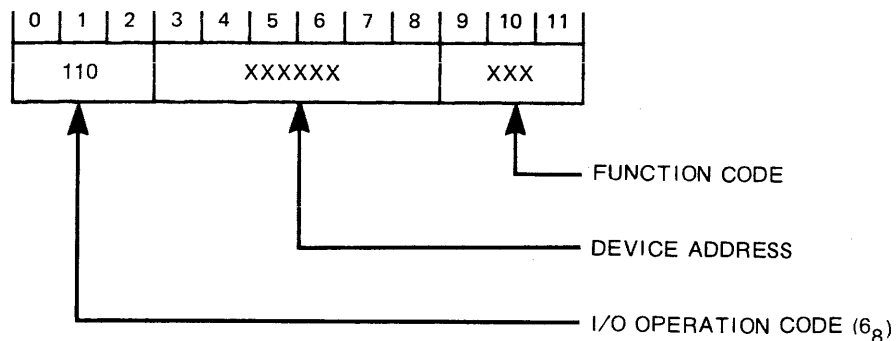
DMA controllers interface one or more devices with the DMA channel and communicate with memory via the data input bus, and with the processor via the PIO channel.

PROCESSOR INPUT-OUTPUT DEVICE CONTROLLERS

PIO controllers interface one or more devices with the PIO channel and communicate with the processor via input-output transfer (IOT) instructions.

INPUT-OUTPUT INSTRUCTIONS

Input-output instructions are used to communicate with a selected input-output controller and device via the processor input-output channel. Each input-output instruction consists of a 3-bit operation code, a 6-bit device address, and a 3-bit function code as illustrated.



INPUT-OUTPUT TRANSFER (IOT) INSTRUCTION FORMAT

The function code, as specified in bit positions 9 through 11 of the input-output instruction word, is interpreted with respect to the following device states:

STATE	INTERPRETATION
AVAILABLE	A device is AVAILABLE provided that it is powered, on-line, properly enabled, and otherwise capable of operation.
READY	A device is READY provided that it is available and not in the process of performing a previously ordered input or output operation.
DONE	A device is DONE if it has generated an interrupt request to the processor, indicating that a previously ordered input or output operation has been completed. For input devices, the state DONE implies that data is present in the device data buffer. A DONE device is always READY, but not conversely.

For the standard FABRI-TEK teletype and high speed paper tape reader/punch interfaces, the operations performed by each input-output function are described below. The function code is decoded in the manner shown in Figure 5-1. Note that bits 9 and 10 of the function code result in the clearing of an interrupt request as follows:

- Bit 9: When an input device is addressed and bit 9 of the function code is set to one, the interrupt request is cleared if the device is DONE.
- Bit 10: When an input or output device is addressed and bit 10 of the function code is set to one, the interrupt request is cleared if the device is DONE.

FUNCTION CODE	INTERPRETATION
1 ₈	SKIP IF READY. If the addressed device is READY, the next instruction in sequence is skipped. If the device is not READY, no skip occurs.
2 ₈	START OPERATION. If the addressed device is READY, the next input or output operation is started. If the device is not READY, no operation is performed.
3 ₈	SKIP IF READY AND START OPERATION. If the addressed device is READY, the next instruction in sequence is skipped and the next input or output operation is started. If the device is not READY, no skip occurs and no operation is performed.

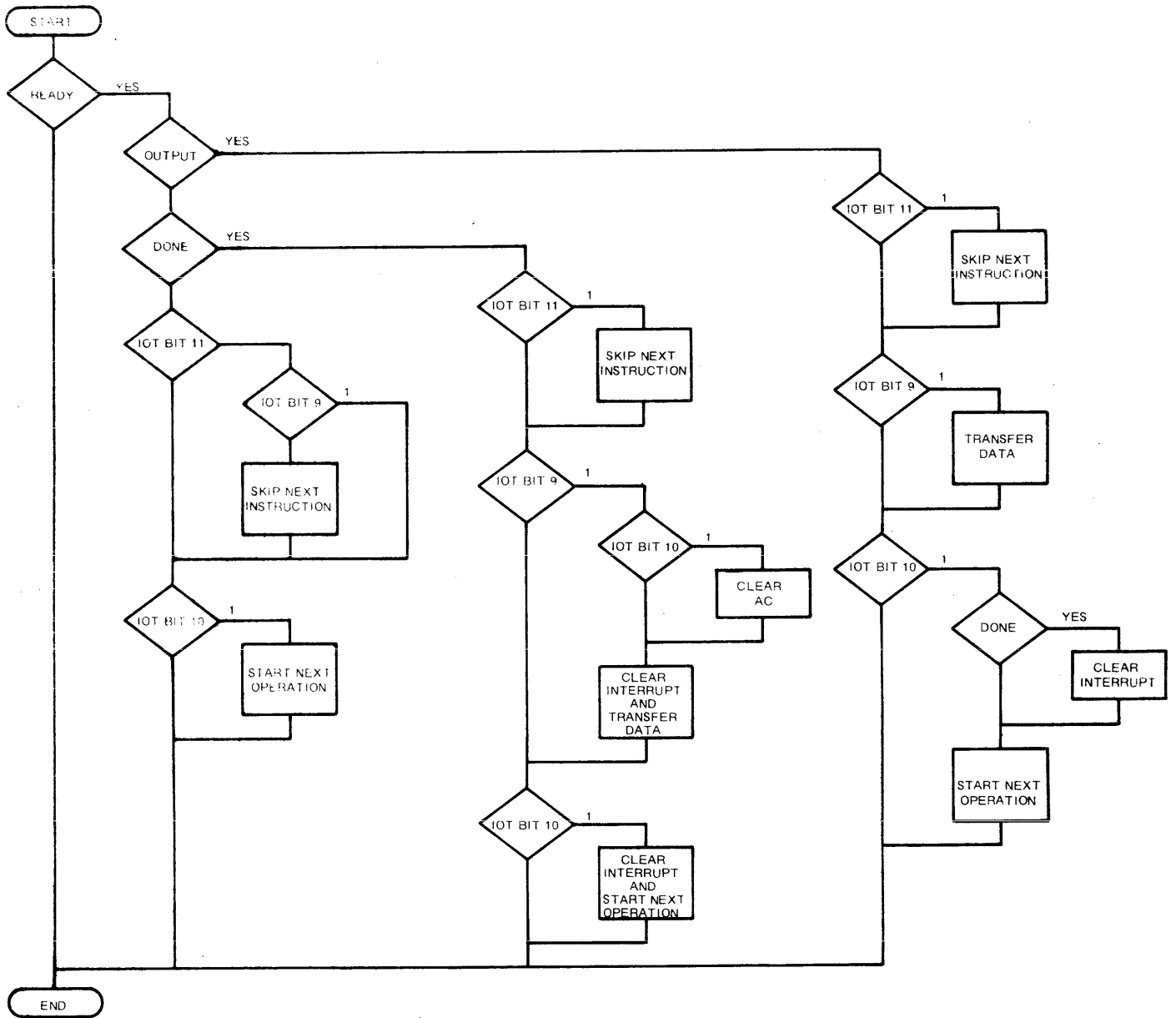


Figure 5-1
IOT FUNCTION DECODE

FUNCTION CODE**INTERPRETATION**4₈

TRANSFER DATA. For input devices, if the addressed device is DONE, the contents of the device data buffer are inclusive OR'ed with the accumulator and the result retained in the accumulator. If the device is not DONE, no operation is performed.

For output devices, if the device is READY, the contents of the accumulator are transferred to the device data buffer. If the device is not READY, no operation is performed.

5₈

SKIP IF DEVICE READY AND TRANSFER DATA. For input devices, if the addressed device is DONE, the next instruction in sequence is skipped, the contents of the device buffer are inclusive OR'ed with the accumulator, and the result is retained in the accumulator. If the device is not DONE, no skip occurs and no operation is performed.

For output devices, if the addressed device is READY, the next instruction in sequence is skipped and the contents of the accumulator are transferred to the device data buffer. If the device is not READY, no skip occurs and no operation is performed.

6₈

TRANSFER DATA AND START NEXT OPERATION. For input devices, if the addressed device is DONE, the accumulator is cleared, the contents of the device data buffer are inclusive OR'ed with the accumulator, and the result is retained in the accumulator. If the device is either READY or DONE, the next input operation is started. If the device is not READY, no operation is performed.

For output devices, if the addressed device is READY, the contents of the accumulator are transferred to the device data buffer and the next output operation is started. If the device is not READY, no operation is performed.

7₈

SKIP IF DEVICE READY, TRANSFER DATA, AND START NEXT OPERATION. For input devices, if the addressed device is DONE, the next instruction in sequence is skipped, the accumulator is cleared, the contents of the device data buffer are inclusive OR'ed with the accumulator, and the result is retained in the accu-

mulator. If the device is READY and not DONE, no skip occurs but the next input operation is started. If the device is not READY, no skip occurs and no operation is performed.

For output devices, if the addressed device is READY, the next instruction in sequence is skipped, the contents of the accumulator are transferred to the device data buffer, and the next output operation is started. If the device is not READY, no skip occurs and no operation is performed.

The following examples illustrate the use of the FABRI-TEK MP12 input-output (IOT) instructions, and do not utilize the interrupt facility. The examples are formulated in symbolic assembly language notation as described in Chapter VI, "Assembly Language."

Example 1: Print the letter "A" on the teletype (Teletype printer/punch address = 4).

```

-----
. IOT  041  /SKIP IF PRINTER READY      .
. JMP  -.1  /NOT READY, TRY AGAIN      .
. TAD  LET  /READY, FETCH THE LETTER "A" .
. IOT  046  /TRANSFER TO PRINTER AND   .
.                   /START PRINT OPERATION .
. ---                                     .
. LET,0301  /ASCII "A"                  .
-----

```

Example 2: The same operation performed in Example 1 may be performed with a single input-output instruction using the function code 7 as follows:

```

-----
. TAD  LET  /FETCH THE LETTER "A"      .
. IOT  047  /SKIP IF READY AND TRANSFER .
. JMP  -.1  /NOT READY, TRY AGAIN      .
. ---                                     .
. ---                                     .
. LET,0301  /ASCII "A"                  .
-----

```

Example 3: Read a character from the teletype keyboard (Keyboard/reader address = 3).

```

-----
. IOT  032  /START KEYBOARD          .
. ---                                     .
. ---                                     .
. IOT  031  /SKIP IF KEYBOARD READY   .
. JMP  -.1  /NOT READY, TRY AGAIN      .
. IOT  036  /READ CHARACTER AND       .
.                   /START NEXT READ OPERATION .
-----

```

Example 4: The same operation performed in Example 3 may be performed with a single input-output instruction using the function code 7 as follows:

```

-----
.  IOT   037  /READ WHEN READY AND SKIP   .
.  JMP   -1   /NOT READY, TRY AGAIN      .
.  ---           /CHARACTER READ AND THE NEXT .
.                               /INPUT OPERATION STARTED .
-----

```

INTERRUPT FACILITY

The FABRI-TEK MP12 interrupt facility provides a processor interrupt when an input-output device is ready to send or receive data, or a power failure is detected. If the interrupt facility is enabled when an interrupt occurs, the processor disables the interrupt facility, stores the contents of the program counter in location 0, and executes location 1. The following instructions are used to control the FABRI-TEK MP12 interrupt facility.

MNEMONIC	INSTRUCTION
ION (Octal Code 6001)	TURN INTERRUPT SYSTEM ON. Enables the interrupt system after a one instruction delay.
IOF (Octal Code 6002)	TURN INTERRUPT SYSTEM OFF. Disables the interrupt system. No interrupts can occur until the interrupt system is enabled.
SPL (Octal Code 6004)	SKIP ON POWER LOW. The next instruction in sequence is skipped if power is low. This instruction is used to identify interrupts originated by the automatic power fail detection circuitry in the optional FABRI-TEK MP12 power supply module.
CON (Octal Code 6774)	TURN LINE FREQUENCY CLOCK ON. Enables the line frequency clock in the optional power supply module. When enabled, the clock will generate a processor interrupt each 16 2/3 milliseconds until disabled.
COF (Octal Code 6772)	TURN LINE FREQUENCY CLOCK OFF. Disables the line frequency clock.
SCD (Octal Code 6771)	SKIP ON CLOCK DONE AND CLEAR INTERRUPT. The next instruction in sequence is skipped if the line frequency clock has generated an interrupt request.

CHAPTER VI

ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the FABRI-TEK MP12 assembly language. It discusses the characteristics of symbolic assembly language programs and describes the mechanism by which such programs are translated into executable machine programs. Chapter topics include the Assembler, the Assembly Language Character Set, Statements, Expressions, Machine Instructions, Error Processing, and the Assembly Listing.

ASSEMBLER

Programs written in FABRI-TEK MP12 assembly language are translated by an assembler program into executable machine programs. The assembly process is basically one of converting symbolic instructions into binary machine instructions, generating data, assigning storage locations for machine instructions and data, and performing auxiliary functions necessary to produce an executable machine program.

An assembly language program consists of a series of symbolic statements which are normally written on coding forms and later transcribed to paper tape for input to the assembler. The assembler reads the source tape containing the symbolic program and produces a printed listing which contains the machine code resulting from each statement, and a punched paper tape, or object tape, containing the machine program. The object tape can then be loaded into the computer and the program executed. Three separate passes or readings of the source program are required to complete the assembly process. The function of each assembly pass is described below:

Pass 1 – The assembler reads the source tape and constructs an internal symbol table which records the value of each symbol in the program.

Pass 2 – The assembler punches an object tape containing the assembled machine program.

Pass 3 – The assembler prints a listing of the assembled machine program.

ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE CHARACTER SET

Program statements are constructed with characters taken from the following character set:

Letters: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Digits: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Special Characters: space ! ' ' # % & ' () + , - : < > ? @ [/] ↑ ←

All other characters, except for the following, are ignored.

Slash (/): Indicates the start of a comment string.

Carriage-Return: Indicates the end of a symbolic statement.

Semicolon (;): Same as carriage-return unless appearing within a comment string. Allows multiple statements to be coded on the same physical source line.

Equal sign (=): Used to define equality symbols.

Asterisk (*): Used to specify location counter value.

Rubout: Ignored. May be used to overpunch preparation errors.

Dollar-sign (\$): The dollar sign (\$) is used to indicate the last physical statement of the program. It must appear as the first non-blank character of the last statement.

Apostrophe ('): Indicates a character string.

STATEMENTS

The statement is the basic unit used to construct assembly language programs. Each statement begins in character position one of a source line and is terminated by a carriage-return, or semi-colon (;). Use of the semicolon enables multiple statements to be coded on the same physical source line. If a statement extends past character position 72, the assembler ignores all succeeding characters until a carriage-return is encountered.

The text of a statement may be preceded by one or more blank positions. The first non-blank position may then contain any one of the following characters:

- Slash (/)
- Apostrophe (')
- Letter (A-Z)
- Digit (0-9), plus (+), or minus (-)
- Asterisk (*)

The treatment of each of these characters is described below.

SLASH

The appearance of a slash in the first non-blank statement position signifies a comment string. No action is taken except to reproduce the statement on the program listing.

```

-----
. /THIS IS A COMMENT STATEMENT .
. / THE ASSEMBLER IGNORES .
. / COMMENT STATEMENTS .
. / COMMENTS ARE PRECEDED BY A SLASH (/) .
-----

```

APOSTROPHE

The appearance of an apostrophe (') in the first non-blank statement position indicates the start of a character string. The ASCII value of each successive character following the initial apostrophe is output as a data word until a closing apostrophe is encountered. All characters following the closing apostrophe are ignored until a carriage-return or semicolon is encountered.

```

-----
. 'A' /LETTER "A" .
. 'XYZ 123' .
. 'CHARACTER STRING' .
-----

```

LETTER

The appearance of a letter in the first non-blank statement position signifies the presence of a label, an equality symbol, an assembler mnemonic, or an arithmetic expression.

LABEL. A label consists of at most eight letters and digits beginning with a letter and followed by a comma (.). Each label is assigned a value, during assembly pass 1, equal to the value of the program location counter at the time it is encountered. Refer to the discussion of the location counter in the "Asterisk" statement text. The first non-blank character following the comma can be a semicolon (;), carriage-return, or one of the characters listed above. If one of these characters is present, it is processed exactly as though it was the first non-blank statement character.

```

-----
. TEMP, .
. LABEL151, .
. A12345, .
. X15B24, .
-----

```

EQUALITY SYMBOL. An equality symbol consists of at most eight letters and digits beginning with a letter and followed by an equal sign (=). An expression must appear to the right of the equal sign. The assembler evaluates the expression and assigns the value to the symbol on the left of the equal sign. All expression terms must be previously defined, and the expression must be terminated by a slash (/), semicolon (;), or carriage-return. Refer to the "Expressions" text for a discussion of expression formation and evaluation.

```

-----
. TEN = 10 .
. TWELVE = TEN + 2 .
. TWENTY = TEN + TEN .
. NEG = 07041 /NEGATE OPERATOR .
-----

```

ASSEMBLER MNEMONIC. An assembler mnemonic consists of at most eight letters followed by a blank, slash (/), carriage-return, or semi-colon (;). If more than four letters are specified, only the first four are used in processing the mnemonic. Mnemonics are assigned for each FABRI-TEK MP12 instruction and are described in the "Machine Instructions" text. The remaining assembler mnemonics are described below.

MNEMONIC	MEANING
DECIMAL	Set decimal conversion mode. Normally, all numeric program data is treated in the following manner: Numbers preceded by a zero (0) are treated as octal while those not preceded by a zero are treated as decimal. The DECIMAL mnemonic directs the assembler to regard all subsequent numeric data as decimal data.
OCTAL	Set octal conversion mode. The OCTAL mnemonic directs the assembler to regard all subsequent numeric data as octal data.

All characters following a DECIMAL or OCTAL mnemonic are ignored until a carriage-return or semicolon (;) is encountered.

```

-----
.  OCTAL /DECLARE OCTAL CONVERSION      .
.  DECIMAL;128;-512;+1024 /DECIMAL DATA .
.  OCTAL;77;777;DECIMAL;99;999          .
.                                         .
-----

```

ARITHMETIC EXPRESSION. If a label, equality symbol, or assembler mnemonic is not present, the assembler assumes an expression is specified and attempts to evaluate it. If the evaluation is successful, the value of the expression is output as a data word. The expression must be terminated by a slash (/), semicolon (;), or carriage-return.

```

-----
.  LOOP + 6                               .
.  START+0200                             .
.  BUFF2 - BUFF1 + 1                     .
.  DATA3, DATA + 2/ LABELED EXPRESSION .
-----

```

DIGIT, PLUS, OR MINUS

The appearance of a digit (0-9), a plus sign (+), or a minus sign (-) signifies the presence of an expression which is evaluated and the value output as a data word. The expression must be terminated by a slash (/), semicolon (;) or carriage-return.

```

-----
.  -2047                                  .
.  +999                                   .
.  -SWITCH+3                             .
.  1 - TAG                                .
-----

```

ASTERISK

The asterisk character controls the setting of the program location counter. The location counter is used by the assembler to assign machine instructions and data into consecutive memory addresses. The value of the location counter represents the physical memory address into which any data generated by the current statement is to reside when the machine program is loaded. The assembler increments the location counter by one for each instruction or data item assembled. Statement labels are assigned the value of the location counter, during pass 1 of the assembly, at the time they are encountered. The assembler initially sets the location counter to octal 200.

The asterisk must be followed by an expression. The expression is evaluated and the value assigned to the program location counter. Each term of the expression must be previously defined, and the expression must be terminated by a slash (/), semicolon (;), or carriage-return. Refer to the "Expressions" text for a discussion of expression formation and evaluation.

```
-----  
  . *0400   /SET LOCATION           .  
  .      START, *0200                .  
  . *START+128                        .  
  . BUFF,*.+72 /RESERVE 72 LOCATIONS FOR .  
  .                               /BUFFER AREA           .  
-----
```

Note that if a label appears in conjunction with an asterisk, it is assigned the value of the location counter prior to establishing the new value of the location counter. For example, if the value of the location counter was 0763 prior to the statement `BUFF, *01000` then the value assigned to the label "BUFF" would be 0763.

EXPRESSIONS

Expressions are formed by combining "terms" from left to right using plus (+) and (-) signs. Blanks may appear before, between, and after terms; however, terms may not contain imbedded blanks. An expression must be terminated by a slash (/), semicolon (;) or carriage-return.

TERMS

Terms are the basic units used in constructing expressions. The following types of terms are defined:

PERIOD (.). The period is a term, which in statement context, represents the current value of the program location counter.

NUMERIC CONSTANT. A numeric constant is a self-defining term which is treated as an octal or decimal number depending upon the conversion mode in affect at the time the term is encountered. Initially, numeric terms beginning with a zero are treated as octal numbers. Those not beginning with a zero are treated as decimal numbers. The DECIMAL and OCTAL directives may, subsequently, be used to declare strict decimal or octal conversions. All numeric terms are converted modulo 4096. Octal numbers may not contain the digits 8 or 9.

```

-----
. 0100      /OCTAL 100      .
. 2769      /DECIMAL 2769   .
. 07776     /OCTAL 7776    .
. 4099      /3 [4099 MOD(4096) = 3] .
. 8192      /0 [8192 MOD(4096) = 0] .
-----

```

SYMBOL. A symbol consists of up to eight letters and digits beginning with a letter. Symbols are defined by their appearance as statement labels or equality symbols. The value of a symbol, defined as a label, is the value of the location counter at the time the label was encountered. The value of a symbol, defined by equality, is the value of the expression appearing on the right of the equal sign.

```

-----
. SYMB      /FOUR LETTER SYMBOL .
. P1234     /ONE LETTER, FOUR DIGITS .
. P1QR23    /MIXED LETTERS AND DIGITS .
. 2SYM      /ILLEGAL, FIRST CHARACTER IS .
.           /NOT A LETTER .
. X.15      /ILLEGAL, PERIOD IS NOT A .
.           /LETTER OR DIGIT .
. Y12 Z     /ILLEGAL, IMBEDDED BLANK .
-----

```

EXPRESSION EVALUATION

Expressions are evaluated from left to right by combining the terms as indicated.

```

-----
. .+6       /VALUE OF LOCATION COUNTER .
.           /PLUS SIX .
. LOOP - 3  /VALUE OF SYMBOL "LOOP" .
.           /MINUS THREE .
. -128      /TWO'S COMPLEMENT OF .
.           /DECIMAL 128 .
. A-B+C     /VALUE OF SYMBOL "A" MINUS .
.           /VALUE OF SYMBOL "B" PLUS .
.           /VALUE OF SYMBOL "C" .
. LAST - .  /VALUE OF SYMBOL "LAST" .
.           /MINUS CURRENT VALUE OF .
.           /LOCATION COUNTER .
-----

```


MACHINE INSTRUCTIONS

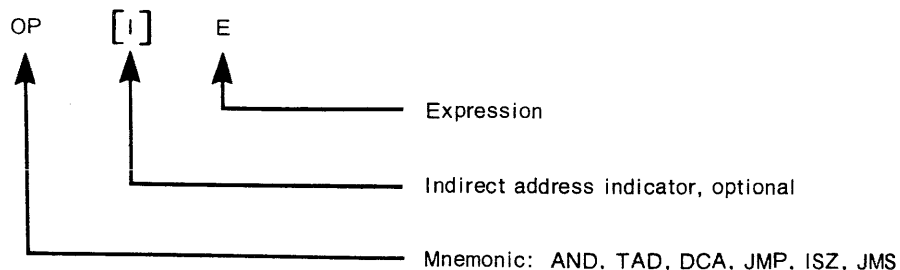
Each FABRI-TEK MP12 machine instruction is identified by a symbolic instruction mnemonic. The assembler recognizes each mnemonic and generates a binary machine instruction which corresponds to the symbolic instruction. In the following instruction descriptions, optional statement parameters are enclosed in square brackets ([]). All instruction statements may contain a label preceding the instruction mnemonic, and a comment string preceded by a slash (/). Labels and comment strings are not depicted in the following general instruction format descriptions.

MEMORY REFERENCE INSTRUCTIONS

Memory reference instructions consist of the following six instructions:

MNEMONIC	INSTRUCTION
AND	Logical 'AND'
TAD	Two's complement Add
DCA	Deposit and clear accumulator
JMP	Jump
ISZ	Increment and skip if zero
JMS	Jump to subroutine

Each memory reference instruction is coded in the format:



At least one blank position must separate each of the above fields. The value of the expression E represents the primary address of the instruction operand. If the I indicator is present, the assembler sets the address mode bit in the instruction to 1 to specify indirect addressing. If the I parameter is not present, the address mode bit is set to zero to specify direct addressing. The expression E is evaluated and if the value lies within the same page as the location counter, the page specification bit in the instruction is set to one; specifying current page addressing. If the value lies within the first 128 memory locations, the page specification bit is set to zero to specify base page addressing. In either the base or current page specification mode, the least significant seven bits of the value of the expression are inserted into bit positions 5 through 11 of the instruction word.

```

-----
.      AND MASK   /MASK OFF CERTAIN BITS .
.  FETCH, TAD LOC   /FETCH DATA         .
.      DCA  SAVE   /SAVE DATA           .
.  ISZ I 010   /INCREMENT      POINTER .
.      JMS  SUB    /JUMP TO SUBROUTINE   .
.  JMP I SUB   /RETURN FROM SUBROUTINE .
-----

```

OPERATE INSTRUCTIONS, GROUP I

The Group I operate instructions consist of the following:

MNEMONIC	INSTRUCTION
CLA	Clear accumulator
CLL	Clear link
CMA	Complement accumulator
CML	Complement link
IAC	Increment accumulator
RAR	Rotate accumulator and link right
RAL	Rotate accumulator and link left
RTR	Rotate accumulator and link right twice
RTL	Rotate accumulator and link left twice
NOP	No operation

The Group I operate instructions are coded in the format:

$$OP_1 [OP_2] \dots [OP_K]$$

OP_1 through OP_K represent Group I mnemonics which are combinable to form a composite Group I instruction. Each of the mnemonics must be separated by at least one blank position. The rules of combination for Group I instructions are summarized below.

1. NOP is not combinable.
2. Only one of the shift instructions RAR, RTR, RAL, RTL may appear in a combined instruction.
3. The execution sequence for a composite Group I instruction is defined as follows:
 - a. CLA and CLL, if specified, are executed first.
 - b. CMA and CML, if specified, are executed next.
 - c. IAC, if specified, is executed next.
 - d. One of RAR, RTR, RAL, RTL, if specified, is executed last.

```

-----
.  CLA      /CLEAR ACCUMULATØR      .
.  CLA CLL CML /CLEAR AC AND SET LINK .
.  CMA IAC  /NEGATE ACCUMULATØR    .
.  CLA CLL CML RTL /LOAD AC WITH +2 .
.  NOP      /NO OPERATIØN          .
.  INIT,CLA CMA /LOAD AC WITH 7777 .
-----

```

OPERATE INSTRUCTIONS, GROUP II

The Group II operate instructions are listed below.

MNEMONIC	INSTRUCTION
CLA	Clear accumulator
SMA	Skip on minus accumulator
SPA	Skip on positive accumulator
SZA	Skip on zero accumulator
SNA	Skip on non-zero accumulator
SNL	Skip on non-zero link
SZL	Skip on zero link
SKP	Skip
OSR	Inclusive 'OR' switch register with accumulator
HLT	Halt

The Group II operate instructions are coded in the format:

$$OP_1 [OP_2] \dots [OP_K]$$

OP_1 through OP_K represent Group II mnemonics which are combinable to form a composite Group II instruction. Each of the mnemonics must be separated by at least one blank position. The rules of combination for Group II instructions are summarized below.

1. For the skip group SPA, SNA, and SZL, a combination of these instructions will result in a skip only when all specified skip conditions are true.
2. For the skip group SMA, SZA, and SNL, a combination of these instructions will result in a skip only when at least one of the specified skip conditions is true.
3. Only members of one skip group may appear in a combined instruction.
4. SKP is combinable only with CLA, OSR, and HLT.
5. The execution sequence for a combined Group II operate instruction is defined as follows:
 - a. Skip instructions are executed first.
 - b. CLA, if specified, is executed next.

- c. OSR, if specified, is executed next.
- d. HLT, if specified, is executed last.

```

-----
. SMA SZA /SKIP IF AC NEGATIVE OR ZERO .
. TEST,SNA SZL /SKIP IF AC IS NON-ZERO .
. /AND LINK IS ZERO .
. CLA OSR /TRANSFER SWITCH REGISTER .
. /CONTENTS TO ACCUMULATOR .
. SNA CLA /SKIP IF AC IS NON-ZERO AND .
. /CLEAR AC .
. HALT,CLA HLT /CLEAR AC AND HALT .
-----

```

INPUT/OUTPUT AND INTERRUPT INSTRUCTIONS

The Input/Output and interrupt instructions consist of the following:

MNEMONIC	INSTRUCTION
IOT	I/O Transfer
ION	Enable interrupt system
IOF	Disable interrupt system
SPL	Skip if power is low
CON	Turn clock on
COF	Turn clock off
SCD	Skip if clock done

The IOT instruction is coded in the format:

```
IOT E
```

E is an expression that must be separated from the IOT mnemonic by at least one blank position. The expression E is evaluated, and the least significant nine bits of the value inserted into bit positions 3 through 11 of the instruction. Bits 3-8 represent a device address, and bits 9-11 represent one of seven input-output function codes as described in the Chapter V Input-Output information.

The interrupt instructions ION, IOF, SPL, CON, COF, and SCD are coded in the format:

```
OP
```

where OP is one of the above mnemonics. All characters following the mnemonic OP are ignored until a semicolon (;) or carriage-return is encountered.

```

-----
. IOT 031 /SKIP IF KEYBOARD/READER READY .
. XFER, IOT 046 /PRINT CHARACTER .
. ION /ENABLE INTERRUPT FACILITY .
. IOF /TURN INTERRUPTS OFF .
. TEST, SPL /SKIP IF POWER IS LOW .
-----

```

ERROR PROCESSING

Errors detected during the assembly process result in an error flag being printed to the left of the statement which originated the error. The following information describes the error flags.

ERROR FLAG	MEANING
S	STATEMENT ERROR. An illegal or unexpected character was encountered in processing the current statement.
P	PAGE ERROR. A memory reference instruction operand does not lie within the current page or the base page, as required. The instruction cannot be assembled in its present form. A current page address of 0177 ₈ is assumed.
I	ILLEGAL COMBINATION. An illegal instruction combination has been specified in the current statement.
D	DOUBLY DEFINED SYMBOL. A statement symbol has been previously defined. The value assigned at the first definition is used. This error is only indicated during assembly pass 1.
U	UNDEFINED SYMBOL. A program symbol has not been defined in any statement. The value 0 is assigned.
F	SYMBOL TABLE FULL. No further symbols are stored.

If multiple errors result from the same statement, only the last error detected is indicated.

ASSEMBLY LISTING

The assembly listing is produced during pass 3. Each statement is printed in the following format:

```
-----  
• PRINT POSITION -      1: ERROR FLAG      •  
•                      2: BLANK          •  
•                      3 - 6: LOCATION (OCTAL) •  
•                      7: BLANK          •  
•                      8 -11: DATA (OCTAL) •  
•                      12: BLANK         •  
•                      13-16: STATEMENT NUMBER •  
•                      17: BLANK         •  
•                      18-72: PROGRAM STATEMENT •  
-----
```

The listing is printed with 52 lines per page; each page is numbered in decimal. Eleven inch page separation marks, consisting of six dashed lines, are printed to aid manual page separation. A sample listing is provided below.

PAGE 1

```

1 /-----
2 /
3 /      BINARY TO OCTAL CONVERSION SUBROUTINE
4 /
5 /      CALLING SEQUENCE:
6 /
7 /      TAD   ...      /AC = NUMBER TO BE CONVERTED
8 /      JMS   B0C      /CALL CONVERSION ROUTINE
9 /      ...           /ADDRESS OF STORAGE AREA TO
10 /              ...   /RECEIVE 4 OCTAL CHARACTERS
11 /              ...   /RETURN POINT
12 /-----
13 /-----
0200 0000 14 B0C, 0
0201 3231 15      DCA T0      /STORE VALUE
0202 1600 16      TAD I B0C  /FETCH ADDRESS OF STORAGE AREA
0203 3232 17      DCA T1      /STORE
0204 2200 18      ISZ B0C
0205 1226 19      TAD M4      /INITIALIZE COUNT
0206 3233 20      DCA T2
0207 1231 21 B0C2, TAD T0      /FETCH VALUE
0210 7006 22      RTL          /EXTRACT OCTAL DIGIT
0211 7006 23      RTL
0212 3234 24      DCA T3
0213 1234 25      TAD T3
0214 7010 26      RAR
0215 3231 27      DCA T0
0216 1234 28      TAD T3
0217 0227 29      AND 07
0220 1230 30      TAD 0260     /CONVERT TO ASCII CHARACTER
0221 3632 31      DCA I T1     /STORE CHARACTER
0222 2232 32      ISZ T1      /INCREMENT ADDRESS
0223 2233 33      ISZ T2      /INCREMENT COUNT, FINISHED
0224 5207 34      JMP B0C2     /NO, CONTINUE
0225 5600 35      JMP I B0C    /YES, RETURN
36 /-----
0226 7774 37 M4, -4
0227 0007 38 07, 7
0230 0260 39 0260, 0260
0231 0000 40 T0, 0      /VALUE
0232 0000 41 T1, 0      /ADDRESS
0233 0000 42 T2, 0      /COUNT
0234 0000 43 T3, 0      /TEMP

```

**APPENDIX A
FABRI-TEK MP12 INSTRUCTION SET**

MEMORY REFERENCE INSTRUCTIONS

MNEMONIC SYMBOL	OPERATION CODE	EXECUTION TIME*	OPERATION DESCRIPTION
AND Y	0	Direct-3.0 Indirect-4.5	LOGICAL AND. This instruction generates the logical product of the contents of memory location Y and the contents of the accumulator. The result replaces the previous contents of the accumulator. The bit stored in the link register is not affected by the LOGICAL AND operation.
TAD Y	1	Direct-3.0 Indirect-4.5	TWO'S COMPLEMENT ADD. This instruction generates the arithmetic sum of the contents of memory location Y and the contents of the accumulator. The result replaces the previous contents of the accumulator. If the operation produces a carry from the most significant bit position, the link bit is complemented.
ISZ Y	2	Direct-3.0 Indirect-4.5	INCREMENT AND SKIP IF ZERO. This instruction adds one to the contents of memory location Y. If the result is zero the next instruction in sequence is skipped. The contents of the link register and accumulator are not affected by the INCREMENT AND SKIP IF ZERO operation.
DCA Y	3	Direct-3.0 Indirect-4.5	DEPOSIT AND CLEAR ACCUMULATOR. This instruction copies the contents of the accumulator into memory location Y and then clears the accumulator to zero. The bit stored in the link register is not affected by the DEPOSIT AND CLEAR ACCUMULATOR operation.
JMS Y	4	Direct-3.0 Indirect-4.5	JUMP TO SUBROUTINE. This instruction copies the address of the next instruction in sequence into memory location Y and transfers program control to location Y+1. The contents of the link register and accumulator are not affected by JUMP TO SUBROUTINE operation.
JMP Y	5	Direct-1.5 Indirect-3.0	JUMP. This instruction transfers program control to location Y. The contents of the link register and accumulator are not affected by the JUMP operation.

*Time referenced in microseconds.

GROUP I OPERATE MICROINSTRUCTIONS

MNEMONIC SYMBOL	OCTAL CODE	EXECUTION TIME*	OPERATION DESCRIPTION
NOP	7000	3.0	NO OPERATION. This instruction performs no operation.
IAC	7001	3.0	INCREMENT ACCUMULATOR. This instruction adds one to the contents of the accumulator and replaces the previous contents of the accumulator with the result. If the operation produces a carry from the most significant bit position, the link bit is complemented.
RAL	7004	3.0	ROTATE ACCUMULATOR AND LINK LEFT. This instruction shifts the contents of the accumulator left one bit position. The bit shifted out of bit position 00 is shifted into the link register and the previous content of the link register is shifted into bit position 11.
RAR	7010	3.0	ROTATE ACCUMULATOR AND LINK RIGHT. This instruction shifts the contents of the accumulator right one bit position. The bit shifted out of bit position 11 is shifted into the link register and the previous content of the link register is shifted into bit position 0.
RTL	7006	3.0	ROTATE ACCUMULATOR AND LINK TWICE LEFT. This instruction is equivalent to two sequential RAL instructions.
RTR	7012	3.0	ROTATE ACCUMULATOR AND LINK TWICE RIGHT. This instruction is equivalent to two sequential RAR instructions.
CML	7020	3.0	COMPLEMENT LINK. This instruction complements the bit stored in the link register. The contents of the accumulator are not affected by the COMPLEMENT LINK operation.
CMA	7040	3.0	COMPLEMENT ACCUMULATOR. This instruction generates the one's complement of the contents of the accumulator. The result replaces the previous contents of the accumulator. The bit stored in the link register is not affected by the COMPLEMENT ACCUMULATOR operation.
CLL	7100	3.0	CLEAR LINK. This instruction sets the content of the link register to zero. The contents of the accumulator are not affected by the CLEAR LINK operation.
CLA	7200	3.0	CLEAR ACCUMULATOR. This instruction sets the contents of the accumulator to zero. The bit stored in the link register is not affected by the CLEAR ACCUMULATOR operation.

*Time referenced in microseconds.

GROUP II OPERATE MICROINSTRUCTIONS

MNEMONIC SYMBOL	OCTAL CODE	EXECUTION TIME*	OPERATION DESCRIPTION
HLT	7402	3.0	HALT. This instruction stops instruction execution. If the HALT instruction is combined with other Group II microinstructions, the HALT instruction is the last operation to be performed.
OSR	7404	3.0	OR SWITCH REGISTER. This instruction generates the logical sum of the contents of the accumulator and the value set in the control panel switches. The result replaces the previous contents of the accumulator. The bit stored in the link register is not affected by the OR SWITCH REGISTER operation.
SKP	7410	3.0	Skip.
SNL	7420	3.0	Skip if $L \neq 0$.
SZL	7430	3.0	Skip if $L = 0$.
SZA	7440	3.0	Skip if $AC = 0$.
SNA	7450	3.0	Skip if $AC \neq 0$.
SZA SNL	7460	3.0	Skip if $AC = 0$, or $L = 1$, or both.
SNA SZL	7470	3.0	Skip if $AC \neq 0$ and $L = 0$.
SMA	7500	3.0	Skip if $AC < 0$.
SPA	7510	3.0	Skip if $AC \geq 0$.
SMA SNL	7520	3.0	Skip if $AC < 0$, or $L = 1$, or both.
SPA SZL	7530	3.0	Skip if $AC \geq 0$ and $L = 0$.
SMA SZA	7540	3.0	Skip if $AC \Delta 0$.
SPA SNA	7550	3.0	Skip if $AC \geq 0$.
CLA	7600	3.0	Clear AC.
SZA CLA	7640	3.0	Skip if $AC = 0$, then clear AC.
SNA CLA	7650	3.0	Skip if $AC \neq 0$, then clear AC.
SMA CLA	7700	3.0	Skip if $AC < 0$, then clear AC.
SPA CLA	7710	3.0	Skip if $AC \geq 0$, then clear AC.

*Time referenced in microseconds.

INPUT-OUTPUT INSTRUCTIONS

MNEMONIC SYMBOL	OPER. CODE	EXECUTION TIME*	OPERATION DESCRIPTION
IOT Y	6	3.0	INPUT-OUTPUT TRANSFER. The input-output function specified by the least significant three bits of Y is performed with respect to the device addressed by the most significant 6 bits of Y ($000_8 \leq Y \leq 777_8$).

INTERRUPT INSTRUCTIONS

MNEMONIC SYMBOL	OCTAL CODE	EXECUTION TIME*	OPERATION DESCRIPTION
ION	6001	3.0	TURN INTERRUPTS ON. This instruction enables the interrupt system after a one instruction delay.
IOF	6002	3.0	TURN INTERRUPTS OFF. This instruction disables the interrupt system.
SPL	6004	3.0	SKIP IF POWER LOW. This instruction causes the next instruction in sequence to be skipped if the power low signal from the power supply is asserted.
CON	6774	3.0	TURN LINE FREQUENCY CLOCK ON. Enables the line frequency clock in the optional power supply module. When enabled, the clock will generate a processor interrupt each $16 \frac{2}{3}$ milliseconds until disabled.
COF	6772	3.0	TURN LINE FREQUENCY CLOCK OFF. Disables the line frequency clock.
SCD	6771	3.0	SKIP ON CLOCK DONE AND CLEAR INTERRUPT. The next instruction in sequence is skipped if the line frequency clock has generated an interrupt request.

*Time referenced in microseconds.

**APPENDIX B
USASCII CHARACTER SET**

OCTAL CODE	CHARACTER NAME	ASCII CHARACTER	TELETYPE CHARACTER	KEY OR KEY COMBINATIONS
220	Null/Idle	NULL	---	CTRL @
201	Start of Message	SOM	---	CTRL A
202	End of Address	EOA	---	CTRL B
203	End of Message	EOM	---	CTRL C
204	End of Transmission	EOT	---	CTRL D
205	Who Are You	WRU	---	CTRL E
206	Are You	RU	---	CTRL F
207	Audible Signal	BELL	---	CTRL G
210	Format Effector	FE	---	CTRL H
211	Horizontal Tabulation	H TAB	---	CTRL I
212	Line Feed	LF	---	CTRL J
213	Vertical Tabulation	V TAB	---	CTRL K
214	Form Feed	FF	---	CTRL L
215	Carriage Return	CR	---	CTRL M
216	Shift Out	SO	---	CTRL N
217	Shift In	SI	---	CTRL O
220	Device Control Reversed for Data Line Escape	DC0	---	CTRL P
221	Device Control ON	DC1	---	CTRL Q
222	Device Control (TAPE) ON	DC2	---	CTRL R
223	Device Control OFF	DC3	---	CTRL S
224	Device Control (TAPE) OFF	DC4	---	CTRL T
225	Error	ERR	---	CTRL U
226	Synchronous Idle	SYNC	---	CTRL V
227	Logical End of Media	LEM	---	CTRL W
230	Separator, Information	S0	---	CTRL X
231	Separator, Data Delimiters	S1	---	CTRL Y
232	Separator, Words	S2	---	CTRL Z
233	Separator, Groups	S3	---	SHIFT CTRL K
234	Separator, Records	S4	---	SHIFT CTRL L
235	Separator, Files	S5	---	SHIFT CTRL M
236	Separator, Misc.	S6	---	SHIFT CTRL N
237	Separator, Misc.	S7	---	SHIFT CTRL O
240	Space	SP	Space	Space Bar
241	Exclamation Point	!	!	SHIFT !
242	Quotation Marks	"	"	SHIFT "
243	Number Sign	#	#	SHIFT #
244	Dollar Sign	\$	\$	SHIFT \$

(CONTINUED)

OCTAL CODE	CHARACTER NAME	ASCII CHARACTER	TELETYPE CHARACTER	KEY OR KEY COMBINATIONS
245	Percent Sign	%	%	SHIFT %
246	Ampersand	&	&	SHIFT &
247	Apostrophe	'	'	SHIFT '
250	Parenthesis, Beginning	((SHIFT (
251	Parenthesis, Ending))	SHIFT)
252	Asterisk	*	*	SHIFT *
253	Plus Sign	+	+	SHIFT +
254	Comma	,	,	,
255	Hyphen	-	-	-
256	Period	.	.	.
257	Virgule	/	/	/
260	Numeral 0	0	0	0
261	Numeral 1	1	1	1
262	Numeral 2	2	2	2
263	Numeral 3	3	3	3
264	Numeral 4	4	4	4
265	Numeral 5	5	5	5
266	Numeral 6	6	6	6
267	Numeral 7	7	7	7
270	Numeral 8	8	8	8
271	Numeral 9	9	9	9
272	Colon	:	:	:
273	Semicolon	;	;	;
274	Less Than	<	<	SHIFT <
275	Equals	=	=	SHIFT =
276	Greater Than	>	>	SHIFT >
277	Interrogation Point	?	?	SHIFT ?
300	At	@	@	SHIFT @
301	Letter A	A	A	A
302	Letter B	B	B	B
303	Letter C	C	C	C
304	Letter D	D	D	D
305	Letter E	E	E	E
306	Letter F	F	F	F
307	Letter G	G	G	G
310	Letter H	H	H	H
311	Letter I	I	I	I
312	Letter J	J	J	J
313	Letter K	K	K	K
314	Letter L	L	L	L
315	Letter M	M	M	M
316	Letter N	N	N	N
317	Letter O	O	O	O

(CONTINUED)

OCTAL CODE	CHARACTER NAME	ASCII CHARACTER	TELETYPE CHARACTER	KEY OR KEY COMBINATIONS
320	Letter P	P	P	P
321	Letter Q	Q	Q	Q
322	Letter R	R	R	R
323	Letter S	S	S	S
324	Letter T	T	T	T
325	Letter U	U	U	U
326	Letter V	V	V	V
327	Letter W	W	W	W
330	Letter X	X	X	X
331	Letter Y	Y	Y	Y
332	Letter Z	Z	Z	Z
333	Bracket, Left	[[SHIFT K
334	Reverse Virgule	\	\	SHIFT L
335	Bracket, Right]]	SHIFT M
336	Up Arrow	↑	↑	SHIFT
337	Left Arrow	←	←	SHIFT
340 through 374 are not available				
375	Unassigned Control	1	---	ALT MODE
376	Not Available			
377	Rub Out	DEL	---	RUB OUT

**APPENDIX C
USASCII CHARACTER CODES**

CHARACTER	8-BIT CODE (IN OCTAL)	CHARACTER	8-BIT CODE (IN OCTAL)
A	301	!	241
B	302	"	242
C	303	#	243
D	304	\$	244
E	305	%	245
F	306	&	246
G	307	'	247
H	310	(250
I	311)	251
J	312	*	252
K	313	+	253
L	314	,	254
M	315	-	255
N	316	.	256
O	317	/	257
P	320	:	272
Q	321	;	273
R	322	<	274
S	323	=	275
T	324	>	276
U	325	?	277
V	326	@	300
W	327	□	333
X	330	√	334
Y	331	┘	335
Z	332	↑	336
		←	337
0	260	Leader/Trailer	200
1	261	Line-Feed	212
2	262	Carriage-Return	215
3	263	Space	240
4	264	Rub-out	377
5	265	Null	000
6	266	alt-mode	375
7	267	escape	233
8	270		
9	271		

APPENDIX D POWERS OF TWO

2^n	n	2^{-n}
1	0	1 0
2	1	0 5
4	2	0 25
8	3	0 125
16	4	0 062 5
32	5	0 031 25
64	6	0 015 625
128	7	0 007 812 5
256	8	0 003 906 25
512	9	0 001 953 125
1 024	10	0 000 976 562 5
2 048	11	0 000 488 281 25
4 096	12	0 000 244 140 625
8 192	13	0 000 122 070 312 5
16 384	14	0 000 061 035 156 25
32 768	15	0 000 030 517 578 125
65 536	16	0 000 015 258 789 062 5
131 072	17	0 000 007 629 394 531 25
262 144	18	0 000 003 814 697 265 625
524 288	19	0 000 001 907 348 632 812 5
1 048 576	20	0 000 000 953 674 316 406 25
2 097 152	21	0 000 000 476 837 158 203 125
4 194 304	22	0 000 000 238 418 579 101 562 5
8 388 608	23	0 000 000 119 209 289 550 781 25
16 777 216	24	0 000 000 059 604 644 775 390 625
33 554 432	25	0 000 000 029 802 322 387 695 312 5
67 108 864	26	0 000 000 014 901 161 193 847 656 25
134 217 728	27	0 000 000 007 450 580 596 923 828 125
268 435 456	28	0 000 000 003 725 290 298 461 914 062 5
536 870 912	29	0 000 000 001 862 645 149 230 957 031 25
1 073 741 824	30	0 000 000 000 931 322 574 615 478 515 625
2 147 483 648	31	0 000 000 000 465 661 287 307 739 257 812 5
4 294 967 296	32	0 000 000 000 232 830 643 653 869 628 906 25
8 589 934 592	33	0 000 000 000 116 415 321 826 934 814 453 125
17 179 869 184	34	0 000 000 000 058 207 660 913 467 407 226 562 5
34 359 738 368	35	0 000 000 000 029 103 830 456 733 703 613 281 25
68 719 476 736	36	0 000 000 000 014 551 915 228 366 851 806 640 625
137 438 953 472	37	0 000 000 000 007 275 957 614 183 425 903 320 312 5
274 877 906 944	38	0 000 000 000 003 637 978 807 091 712 951 660 156 25
549 755 813 888	39	0 000 000 000 001 818 989 403 545 856 475 830 078 125
1 099 511 627 776	40	0 000 000 000 000 909 494 701 772 928 237 915 039 062 5
2 199 023 255 552	41	0 000 000 000 000 454 747 350 886 464 118 957 519 531 25
4 398 046 511 104	42	0 000 000 000 000 227 373 675 443 232 059 478 759 765 625
8 796 093 022 208	43	0 000 000 000 000 113 686 837 721 616 029 739 379 882 812 5
17 592 186 044 416	44	0 000 000 000 000 056 843 418 860 808 014 869 689 941 406 25
35 184 372 088 832	45	0 000 000 000 000 028 421 709 430 404 007 434 844 970 703 125
70 368 744 177 664	46	0 000 000 000 000 014 210 854 715 202 003 717 422 485 351 562 5
140 737 488 355 328	47	0 000 000 000 000 007 105 427 357 601 001 858 711 242 675 781 25
281 474 976 710 656	48	0 000 000 000 000 003 552 713 678 800 500 929 355 621 337 890 625
562 949 953 421 312	49	0 000 000 000 000 001 776 356 839 400 250 464 677 810 668 945 312 5
1 125 899 906 842 624	50	0 000 000 000 000 000 888 178 419 700 125 232 338 905 334 472 656 25
2 251 799 813 685 248	51	0 000 000 000 000 000 444 089 209 850 062 616 169 452 667 236 328 125
4 503 599 627 370 496	52	0 000 000 000 000 000 222 044 604 925 031 308 084 726 333 618 164 062 5
9 007 199 254 740 992	53	0 000 000 000 000 000 111 022 302 462 515 654 042 363 166 809 082 031 25
18 014 398 509 481 984	54	0 000 000 000 000 000 055 511 151 231 257 827 021 181 583 404 541 015 625
36 028 797 018 963 968	55	0 000 000 000 000 000 027 755 575 615 628 913 510 590 791 702 270 507 812 5

2000 to 2777 (Octal) | 1024 to 1535 (Decimal)

Octal Decimal | 10000 - 4096, 20000 - 8192, 40000 - 16384, 50000 - 20480, 60000 - 24576, 70000 - 28672

Table with columns 0-7 and rows 2000-2370. Contains octal to decimal conversion values.

Table with columns 0-7 and rows 2400-2770. Contains octal to decimal conversion values.

3000 to 3777 (Octal) | 1536 to 2047 (Decimal)

Table with columns 0-7 and rows 3000-3370. Contains octal to decimal conversion values.

Table with columns 0-7 and rows 3400-3770. Contains octal to decimal conversion values.

(CONTINUED)

APPENDIX F
OCTAL-DECIMAL FRACTION CONVERSION TABLE

OCTAL	DEC.	OCTAL	DEC.	OCTAL	DEC.	OCTAL	DEC.
.000	.000000	.100	.125000	.200	.250000	.300	.375000
.001	.001953	.101	.126953	.201	.251953	.301	.376953
.002	.003906	.102	.128906	.202	.253906	.302	.378906
.003	.005859	.103	.130859	.203	.255859	.303	.380859
.004	.007812	.104	.132812	.204	.257812	.304	.382812
.005	.009765	.105	.134765	.205	.259765	.305	.384765
.006	.011718	.106	.136718	.206	.261718	.306	.386718
.007	.013671	.107	.138671	.207	.263671	.307	.388671
.010	.015625	.110	.140625	.210	.265625	.310	.390625
.011	.017578	.111	.142578	.211	.267578	.311	.392578
.012	.019531	.112	.144531	.212	.269531	.312	.394531
.013	.021484	.113	.146484	.213	.271484	.313	.396484
.014	.023437	.114	.148437	.214	.273437	.314	.398437
.015	.025390	.115	.150390	.215	.275390	.315	.400390
.016	.027343	.116	.152343	.216	.277343	.316	.402343
.017	.029296	.117	.154296	.217	.279296	.317	.404296
.020	.031250	.120	.156250	.220	.281250	.320	.406250
.021	.033203	.121	.158203	.221	.283203	.321	.408203
.022	.035156	.122	.160156	.222	.285156	.322	.410156
.023	.037109	.123	.162109	.223	.287109	.323	.412109
.024	.039062	.124	.164062	.224	.289062	.324	.414062
.025	.041015	.125	.166015	.225	.291015	.325	.416015
.026	.042968	.126	.167968	.226	.292968	.326	.417968
.027	.044921	.127	.169921	.227	.294921	.327	.419921
.030	.046875	.130	.171875	.230	.296875	.330	.421875
.031	.048828	.131	.173828	.231	.298828	.331	.423828
.032	.050781	.132	.175781	.232	.300781	.332	.425781
.033	.052734	.133	.177734	.233	.302734	.333	.427734
.034	.054687	.134	.179687	.234	.304687	.334	.429687
.035	.056640	.135	.181640	.235	.306640	.335	.431640
.036	.058593	.136	.183593	.236	.308593	.336	.433593
.037	.060546	.137	.185546	.237	.310546	.337	.435546
.040	.062500	.140	.187500	.240	.312500	.340	.437500
.041	.064453	.141	.189453	.241	.314453	.341	.439453
.042	.066406	.142	.191406	.242	.316406	.342	.441406
.043	.068359	.143	.193359	.243	.318359	.343	.443359
.044	.070312	.144	.195312	.244	.320312	.344	.445312
.045	.072265	.145	.197265	.245	.322265	.345	.447265
.046	.074218	.146	.199218	.246	.324218	.346	.449218
.047	.076171	.147	.201171	.247	.326171	.347	.451171
.050	.078125	.150	.203125	.250	.328125	.350	.453125
.051	.080078	.151	.205078	.251	.330078	.351	.455078
.052	.082031	.152	.207031	.252	.332031	.352	.457031
.053	.083984	.153	.208984	.253	.333984	.353	.458984
.054	.085937	.154	.210937	.254	.335937	.354	.460937
.055	.087890	.155	.212890	.255	.337890	.355	.462890
.056	.089843	.156	.214843	.256	.339843	.356	.464843
.057	.091796	.157	.216796	.257	.341796	.357	.466796
.060	.093750	.160	.218750	.260	.343750	.360	.468750
.061	.095703	.161	.220703	.261	.345703	.361	.470703
.062	.097656	.162	.222656	.262	.347656	.362	.472656
.063	.099609	.163	.224609	.263	.349609	.363	.474609
.064	.101562	.164	.226562	.264	.351562	.364	.476562
.065	.103515	.165	.228515	.265	.353515	.365	.478515
.066	.105468	.166	.230468	.266	.355468	.366	.480468
.067	.107421	.167	.232421	.267	.357421	.367	.482421
.070	.109375	.170	.234375	.270	.359375	.370	.484375
.071	.111328	.171	.236328	.271	.361328	.371	.486328
.072	.113281	.172	.238281	.272	.363281	.372	.488281
.073	.115234	.173	.240234	.273	.365234	.373	.490234
.074	.117187	.174	.242187	.274	.367187	.374	.492187
.075	.119140	.175	.244140	.275	.369140	.375	.494140
.076	.121093	.176	.246093	.276	.371093	.376	.496093
.077	.123046	.177	.248046	.277	.373046	.377	.498046

(CONTINUED)

OCTAL	DEC.	OCTAL	DEC.	OCTAL	DEC.	OCTAL	DEC.
.000000	.000000	.000100	.000244	.000200	.000488	.000300	.000732
.000001	.000003	.000101	.000247	.000201	.000492	.000301	.000736
.000002	.000007	.000102	.000251	.000202	.000495	.000302	.000740
.000003	.000011	.000103	.000255	.000203	.000499	.000303	.000743
.000004	.000015	.000104	.000259	.000204	.000503	.000304	.000747
.000005	.000019	.000105	.000263	.000205	.000507	.000305	.000751
.000006	.000022	.000106	.000267	.000206	.000511	.000306	.000755
.000007	.000026	.000107	.000270	.000207	.000514	.000307	.000759
.000010	.000030	.000110	.000274	.000210	.000518	.000310	.000762
.000011	.000034	.000111	.000278	.000211	.000522	.000311	.000766
.000012	.000038	.000112	.000282	.000212	.000526	.000312	.000770
.000013	.000041	.000113	.000286	.000213	.000530	.000313	.000774
.000014	.000045	.000114	.000289	.000214	.000534	.000314	.000778
.000015	.000049	.000115	.000293	.000215	.000537	.000315	.000782
.000016	.000053	.000116	.000297	.000216	.000541	.000316	.000785
.000017	.000057	.000117	.000301	.000217	.000545	.000317	.000789
.000020	.000061	.000120	.000305	.000220	.000549	.000320	.000793
.000021	.000064	.000121	.000308	.000221	.000553	.000321	.000797
.000022	.000068	.000122	.000312	.000222	.000556	.000322	.000801
.000023	.000072	.000123	.000316	.000223	.000560	.000323	.000805
.000024	.000076	.000124	.000320	.000224	.000564	.000324	.000808
.000025	.000080	.000125	.000324	.000225	.000568	.000325	.000812
.000026	.000083	.000126	.000328	.000226	.000572	.000326	.000816
.000027	.000087	.000127	.000331	.000227	.000576	.000327	.000820
.000030	.000091	.000130	.000335	.000230	.000579	.000330	.000823
.000031	.000095	.000131	.000339	.000231	.000583	.000331	.000827
.000032	.000099	.000132	.000343	.000232	.000587	.000332	.000831
.000033	.000102	.000133	.000347	.000233	.000591	.000333	.000835
.000034	.000106	.000134	.000350	.000234	.000595	.000334	.000839
.000035	.000110	.000135	.000354	.000235	.000598	.000335	.000843
.000036	.000114	.000136	.000358	.000236	.000602	.000336	.000846
.000037	.000118	.000137	.000362	.000237	.000606	.000337	.000850
.000040	.000122	.000140	.000366	.000240	.000610	.000340	.000854
.000041	.000125	.000141	.000370	.000241	.000614	.000341	.000858
.000042	.000129	.000142	.000373	.000242	.000617	.000342	.000862
.000043	.000133	.000143	.000377	.000243	.000621	.000343	.000865
.000044	.000137	.000144	.000381	.000244	.000625	.000344	.000869
.000045	.000141	.000145	.000385	.000245	.000629	.000345	.000873
.000046	.000144	.000146	.000389	.000246	.000633	.000346	.000877
.000047	.000148	.000147	.000392	.000247	.000637	.000347	.000881
.000050	.000152	.000150	.000396	.000250	.000640	.000350	.000885
.000051	.000156	.000151	.000400	.000251	.000644	.000351	.000888
.000052	.000160	.000152	.000404	.000252	.000648	.000352	.000892
.000053	.000164	.000153	.000408	.000253	.000652	.000353	.000896
.000054	.000167	.000154	.000411	.000254	.000656	.000354	.000900
.000055	.000171	.000155	.000415	.000255	.000659	.000355	.000904
.000056	.000175	.000156	.000419	.000256	.000663	.000356	.000907
.000057	.000179	.000157	.000423	.000257	.000667	.000357	.000911
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.000061	.000186	.000161	.000431	.000261	.000675	.000361	.000919
.000062	.000190	.000162	.000434	.000262	.000679	.000362	.000923
.000063	.000194	.000163	.000438	.000263	.000682	.000363	.000926
.000064	.000198	.000164	.000442	.000264	.000686	.000364	.000930
.000065	.000202	.000165	.000446	.000265	.000690	.000365	.000934
.000066	.000205	.000166	.000450	.000266	.000694	.000366	.000938
.000067	.000209	.000167	.000453	.000267	.000698	.000367	.000942
.000070	.000213	.000170	.000457	.000270	.000701	.000370	.000946
.000071	.000217	.000171	.000461	.000271	.000705	.000371	.000949
.000072	.000221	.000172	.000465	.000272	.000709	.000372	.000953
.000073	.000225	.000173	.000469	.000273	.000713	.000373	.000957
.000074	.000228	.000174	.000473	.000274	.000717	.000374	.000961
.000075	.000232	.000175	.000476	.000275	.000720	.000375	.000965
.000076	.000236	.000176	.000480	.000276	.000724	.000376	.000968
.000077	.000240	.000177	.000484	.000277	.000728	.000377	.000972

(CONTINUED)

OCTAL	DEC.	OCTAL	DEC.	OCTAL	DEC.	OCTAL	DEC.
.000400	.000976	.000500	.001220	.000600	.001464	.000700	.001708
.000401	.000980	.000501	.001224	.000601	.001468	.000701	.001712
.000402	.000984	.000502	.001228	.000602	.001472	.000702	.001716
.000403	.000988	.000503	.001232	.000603	.001476	.000703	.001720
.000404	.000991	.000504	.001235	.000604	.001480	.000704	.001724
.000405	.000995	.000505	.001239	.000605	.001483	.000705	.001728
.000406	.000999	.000506	.001243	.000606	.001487	.000706	.001731
.000407	.001003	.000507	.001247	.000607	.001491	.000707	.001735
.000410	.001007	.000510	.001251	.000610	.001495	.000710	.001739
.000411	.001010	.000511	.001255	.000611	.001499	.000711	.001743
.000412	.001014	.000512	.001258	.000612	.001502	.000712	.001747
.000413	.001018	.000513	.001262	.000613	.001506	.000713	.001750
.000414	.001022	.000514	.001266	.000614	.001510	.000714	.001754
.000415	.001026	.000515	.001270	.000615	.001514	.000715	.001758
.000416	.001029	.000516	.001274	.000616	.001518	.000716	.001762
.000417	.001033	.000517	.001277	.000617	.001522	.000717	.001766
.000420	.001037	.000520	.001281	.000620	.001525	.000720	.001770
.000421	.001041	.000521	.001285	.000621	.001529	.000721	.001773
.000422	.001045	.000522	.001289	.000622	.001533	.000722	.001777
.000423	.001049	.000523	.001293	.000623	.001537	.000723	.001781
.000424	.001052	.000524	.001296	.000624	.001541	.000724	.001785
.000425	.001056	.000525	.001300	.000625	.001544	.000725	.001789
.000426	.001060	.000526	.001304	.000626	.001548	.000726	.001792
.000427	.001064	.000527	.001308	.000627	.001552	.000727	.001796
.000430	.001068	.000530	.001312	.000630	.001556	.000730	.001800
.000431	.001071	.000531	.001316	.000631	.001560	.000731	.001804
.000432	.001075	.000532	.001319	.000632	.001564	.000732	.001808
.000433	.001079	.000533	.001323	.000633	.001567	.000733	.001811
.000434	.001083	.000534	.001327	.000634	.001571	.000734	.001815
.000435	.001087	.000535	.001331	.000635	.001575	.000735	.001819
.000436	.001091	.000536	.001335	.000636	.001579	.000736	.001823
.000437	.001094	.000537	.001338	.000637	.001583	.000737	.001827
.000440	.001098	.000540	.001342	.000640	.001586	.000740	.001831
.000441	.001102	.000541	.001346	.000641	.001590	.000741	.001834
.000442	.001106	.000542	.001350	.000642	.001594	.000742	.001838
.000443	.001110	.000543	.001354	.000643	.001598	.000743	.001842
.000444	.001113	.000544	.001358	.000644	.001602	.000744	.001846
.000445	.001117	.000545	.001361	.000645	.001605	.000745	.001850
.000446	.001121	.000546	.001365	.000646	.001609	.000746	.001853
.000447	.001125	.000547	.001369	.000647	.001613	.000747	.001857
.000450	.001129	.000550	.001373	.000650	.001617	.000750	.001861
.000451	.001132	.000551	.001377	.000651	.001621	.000751	.001865
.000452	.001136	.000552	.001380	.000652	.001625	.000752	.001869
.000453	.001140	.000553	.001384	.000653	.001628	.000753	.001873
.000454	.001144	.000554	.001388	.000654	.001632	.000754	.001876
.000455	.001148	.000555	.001392	.000655	.001636	.000755	.001880
.000456	.001152	.000556	.001396	.000656	.001640	.000756	.001884
.000457	.001155	.000557	.001399	.000657	.001644	.000757	.001888
.000460	.001159	.000560	.001403	.000660	.001647	.000760	.001892
.000461	.001163	.000561	.001407	.000661	.001651	.000761	.001895
.000462	.001167	.000562	.001411	.000662	.001655	.000762	.001899
.000463	.001171	.000563	.001415	.000663	.001659	.000763	.001903
.000464	.001174	.000564	.001419	.000664	.001663	.000764	.001907
.000465	.001178	.000565	.001422	.000665	.001667	.000765	.001911
.000466	.001182	.000566	.001426	.000666	.001670	.000766	.001914
.000467	.001186	.000567	.001430	.000667	.001674	.000767	.001918
.000470	.001190	.000570	.001434	.000670	.001678	.000770	.001922
.000471	.001194	.000571	.001438	.000671	.001682	.000771	.001926
.000472	.001197	.000572	.001441	.000672	.001686	.000772	.001930
.000473	.001201	.000573	.001445	.000673	.001689	.000773	.001934
.000474	.001205	.000574	.001449	.000674	.001693	.000774	.001937
.000475	.001209	.000575	.001453	.000675	.001697	.000775	.001941
.000476	.001213	.000576	.001457	.000676	.001701	.000776	.001945
.000477	.001216	.000577	.001461	.000677	.001705	.000777	.001949

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