



**Corsham Technologies, LLC**

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## **SS-30 Serial Board, Revision 3**

### **Introduction**

Thank you for buying our SS-30 Serial Board!

Is this board vintage? Sort of. The 6850 is definitely vintage but the MAX232 level converter chip is not. DB-9s weren't common for serial ports back then either; that was introduced by IBM a few years later.

### **Features**

The board is compatible with the MP-S for most uses, but does not include clocking for an external cassette interface, nor current loop support.

Features:

- Compatible with MP-S for RS-232 applications.
- Plugs into any SS-30 slot.
- Has a simpler RS-232 interface.
- The DB-9 is meant to plug directly into a modern computer's serial port.
- A Molex connector with GND, RO and RI pins is provided on the top so cables meant for the original MP-S will plug in and work.
- Provides easy jumpers for getting different baud rates from user defined pins.

## Connectors

There are three connectors with RS-232 level signals on them. They are all tied in parallel, so you can hang three different RS-232 devices on the transmit pins, but only one should be connected to the receive pin or else the devices will be “fighting” each other as they attempt to drive the signal level.

The 10 pin Molex connector is the most compatible with the MP-S board, but it only has ground, transmit, and receive signals. There is no 20 ma current loop interface. The three signals are labeled GND, RI (RS-232 in - receiver) and RO (RS-232 output - transmitter).

There are options for two DB-9 connectors, but we only install one. If you are using this board in a real SWTPC, then you need to have the DB-9 on the top connector because the rear connector faces directly into the chassis and can't be used. These are the pin connections on the DB-9 (either one), and unused pins are not connected:

- Pin 5 is Ground.
- Pin 2 is transmit out.
- Pin 3 is receive in.

## Baud Rate Selection

Like the original MP-S, the baud rate is generated by the CPU board and is taken from the SS-30 bus. There is a row of jumpers on the left side of the board marked for the baud rates 110, 150, 300, 600, 1200, RESERVED, AUX1, and AUX2.

For most users, simply setting the jumper in one of the leftmost five positions will be sufficient.

For those who want to try something different, the AUX1 and AUX2 signals are brought to two test points below the jumpers, labeled AUX\_1 and AUX\_2. You can connect an alternate clock source to either of those inputs. SWTPC users often connected higher baud rates to the User Defined pins 3 and 4. Both of these are available along the lower right hand side of the board and labeled UD\_3 and UD\_4.

## Interrupts

Interrupts weren't very popular back in the early days of microcomputers, as most people preferred the simplicity of polled I/O. However, JP1 allows the interrupt

output line from the 6850 to be connected to either the NMI or IRQ line. You will have to write your own drivers to make use of interrupts, as SWTBUG does only polled I/O.

Do not fear interrupts! Once you get them working, you won't want to go back to polling!

## Why This?

Back when SWTPC was around, I was a teenager without much money to spare. I got their catalogs and was intrigued by their inexpensive kits and simple designs that could be assembled by average people. The entry point for a working system was a bit beyond my means, so I ended up with a KIM-1 instead.

Years later, I have my own company that has been making Apple/Franklin and KIM-1 expansion boards and one night I decided it was within my abilities to make a clone of the original SWTPC machine. By using some parts available now, the design can be simplified.

*Bob Applegate  
May 2014*

## Revision History

Version	Changes
A	Initial Beta.
1	Initial release
2	Minor fixes
3	Artwork clean-up

## Errata

### REV 3 CTS/DCD PROBLEM

Rev 3 boards brought the 6850 DCD and CTS lines to labeled pads just to the right of the chip. The intention was for one or the other to be tied to the R2OUT pin to detect the status of either line. However, both of these pins need to be grounded for the receiver to operate.

Some boards have no problem with the pins floating; they seem to float low enough that the board works fine, while other boards don't receive at all, or even more confusing, the receiver works most of the time, but not always.

If you've purchased an assembled board prior to December 2014, then your board floated so that the board works. Assembled boards since December have pins 23 and 24 jumped to pin 1, which is ground.

If you've purchased a blank board, you should jumper pins 23, 24 and 1 on the 6850, U1.

C1 is labeled as 220uf but a value of 10 or 22 uf will be installed. The smaller values are more than sufficient.

## Parts List

Part	Number	Description
PCB	1	Printed Circuit Board (Corsham Tech)
J1, J3	4	Molex 09-52-3101
J2, J4	2	DB-9 female
JP1	1	1x3 pin header, .1" spacing
JP2	1	2x8 pin header, .1" spacing

JP5	1	2x13 male connector, keyed
C1	1	10uf, 25v electrolytic capacitor
C2, C3, C4, C5	1	.1 uf disc capacitor
C6, C7, C8, C9	4	1.5uf electrolytic capacitor
IC2	1	7805 +5 VDC regulator, TO-220 case
U1	1	MC68B50 ACIA
	1	24 pin socket for U1
U2	1	MAX232CPE
	1	16 pin socket for U2