

RENEWAL TIME for issues 7 thru 12.

It's time to renew your subscription if you haven't done so already. New rates are: \$5.00 (U.S. Funds) for U.S. & Canada. \$10.00 (U.S. Funds) for overseas (includes envelope). Please mark RENEWAL on your checks and envelopes.

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Our new phone number is (216) 237-5571.

Article Contributors Please Note

To alleviate possible typographical errors and grey hairs, all programs and article contributions should be originals (not copies) and typed, using single space with 8" wide columns, if at all possible.

To enable others to understand your programs as well as you do, a well documented source listing is a necessity. A good example of an adequately commented program is the "PLL GEN" program in #5 page 3.

WRONG WAY

1796 8C 40 17 SEGS STY SAD - Store "T" in 1740.

RIGHT WAY

1796 8C 40 17 SEGS STY SAD - Turn on the segments.

Very long programs should include a hex dump in case space doesn't permit publishing the entire listing.

HELP WANTED

I'd like to print a list of "good guys" who would be willing to help other members by answering questions thru the mail about KIM hardware and/or software. These other members would be required to send you an S.A.S.E. with their query so you wouldn't get stuck with return postage. Let me know your specialty. Now's your chance.

MORE KIM DISTRIBUTORS

ABCComputers, P.O. Box 104, Perkaskie, Pa. 18944

DENRICK ELECTRONICS, 714 West Kenosha, Broken Arrow, Okla. 74012. (918) 251-9923

LOCAL USER GROUPS

Santa Barbara, Cal. area: John Eaton (805) 682-1895

Tulsa, Oklahoma area: Dan Baten Rt 7 Box 310, Claremore Okla. 74017

OCPSM

Remember the RIVERVIEW ELECTRONICS Application Notes which were mentioned on P. 1 of #57 well, the prices have been changed. Here's the new prices:
RVM-1,2,3,4,5 (concerns the RVM 1024 video display) \$1.00/each of five.
KIM1-1 (expanding the KIM) \$1.00
KIM1-2 (KIM software for the RVM-1024) \$3.00

MORE KIM SOFTWARE:

PYRAMID DATA SYSTEMS has announced immediate availability of an extended I/O monitor package, "KIM", for KIM. "KIM" resides in a little less than 1K of memory, and adds 17 commands (4 are user definable) to a terminal equipped KIM. The list of commands includes: Block move, Block search, Block compare, Hex load & dump, breakpoint processing, relative branch calculation, etc... A 45 page user manual includes a complete commented source listing of "KIM" and includes instructions on relocation of the monitor from its present 40000 starting address if necessary. Documentation looks very good.

The price? \$10.00 for the manual and paper tape or \$12.00 for the manual and KIM cassette. (N.J. residents add 5% tax). Send S.A.S.E. for more info: PYRAMID DATA SYSTEMS, 6 Terrace Avenue, New Egypt, N.J. 08533.

MICRO-WARE LTD. now has an assembler, disassembler, text editor package (MICRO-ARE 5502) ready for distribution. Micro-are resides in 4K of memory and includes a two pass assembler which can be user configured to operate with two cassette recorders with start/stop controls or one manually controlled cassette. The 56 page user manual contains the source listings for all I/O routines which should enable one to interface this package to any peripheral device. The user manual and KIM cassette or paper tape costs \$25.00 and the source listing for the whole package is an additional \$25.00. For more info send S.A.S.E. to MICRO-WARE LTD., 27 Firstbrooke Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M9E 2L2. Another well documented package.

TINY BASIC TAPES used to be available from the Byte Shop #2 until production problems forced them to discontinue. Fortunately TB is still available on KIM cassettes from: Kenneth W. Eisele, 1337 Foster Rd., Napa, Ca. 94558.

Price for Tom Pittmann 2K Tiny Basic on KIM cassette, at either address \$200 or 12000 (please specify), is \$9.50 plus \$1.00 for postage and handling. Terms are: cash with order and please allow 30 days for delivery.

KIM ENCLOSURE

I recently received a flyer announcing the availability of an enclosure for the basic KIM board. The 2-piece molded plastic box forms a sandwich (KIM's in the middle) with openings for the keyboard, display and edge connectors. Looks very neat and functional. Get the flyer from: THE ENCLOSURE GROUP, 55 Stevenson St., San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

THE FIRST BOOK OF KIM will be ready for distribution at the end of August. Stan Cokers, Jim Butterfield and your editor put this book together with the idea of helping newcomers to our hobby to get up to speed on the KIM. (of course, the book's not just applicable to newcomers). The book includes a beginners guide to programming, several tutorials on hooking things up to KIM, and a large number of case and utility type programs. (many of which have not been published as of yet) The First Book of KIM is 190 pages long in an 8 1/2 x 11 format. It is available for \$9.00 (plus \$1.50 postage) from: ORG, P.O. Box 311, Argonne, ILL., 60439. Personal checks will have to clear the bank, so please send a cashiers check or money order in U.S. funds. Ill residents please add sales tax.

THE COMPLIMENTARY ISSUE OF KIM USER NOTES is no longer available. The more noteworthy sections of the issue will continue to be reprinted in upcoming issues. (see the A/D converter in issue #4 page 9.)

EDITORS NOTE: Tom has done a great job in showing us how to certify our tapes before we entrust them to the task of "remembering". I have since switched over to the "Radio Shack" 30 minute "medium priced" tapes after the high priced 60 minute tapes proved unsatisfactory in their "fast forward" access time. With "Hypertape" (formerly Supertape) now in constant use here, and the digital tape counter on my "SANKYO" cassette recorder, I can put lots of programs on a little tape. Does anyone know if reasonably priced 15 minute tapes exist? (7 1/2 minutes/side).

USING THE KIM-1 AUDIO CASSETTE INTERFACE

By Tom Marchant
5123 Trumbull
Detroit, Mich. 48208

Once a program has been dumped to audio cassette, and the power has been turned off, can it be loaded back in? If not, why not? Is there a way to tell if the information can be recovered before destroying what is in memory, and how reliable can the cassette be expected to be?

I have had considerable trouble with the audio interface. The cassette deck that I use is an Advent model 231 stereo deck. Frequency response shouldn't be a problem, especially since the highest frequency recorded is only 3750 Hertz. Any recorder should be able to handle that. Noise shouldn't be too much of a problem either with a good deck. So what is the problem?

To see what the information recorded on the tape looks like, I wrote some routines to read the tape and show what comes in from the cassette on the Hex display. When it is looking for a SYN character, it constantly rotates the leftmost digit, displaying the bit pattern of the last byte read in. When a SYN is found, the data digits show the SYN character code '16' while the address digits show a count of SYN characters. When it sees an '**', it picks up the ID and stores it in the data display, then puts the starting address into the address display. For each byte of data read in, the address is incremented. If nothing is on the tape, the routines notice that fact, and go back to looking for a SYN.

Using these routines, and another to write out a steady stream of SYN characters, I found that my biggest problem was dropouts on the tape. I also found that by turning up the record volume, I was able to get better results. In my original attempts I paid attention to my VU meter. At first I recorded at a 0 VU level. When I played the tape back, the meter went right off the scale! So, I turned it down to -7 VU, at which point it played back at around 0. One tape worked fine most of the time, but another would almost never work. At this point, my record level control was at about 2 (out of 10). I found that by recording in stereo mode with data coming in on the B channel and the meter switched to the A channel (so as not to peg the needle), and with the record level turned up high, I managed to blast past the dropouts. I suspect that part of my problems stem from using a stereo deck, where the heads are less than half the width of mono heads.

I find that all of the problems that I have with my deck have to do with too little level coming in to trigger the phase-locked loop. I have, however, seen cases where the level was so high that the carrier frequencies punched their way through the PLL to appear as noise in the signal at the PIA.

How can a tape be tested for dropouts before it is used? One simple method would be to record a steady stream of SYN characters

on tape, and look at the results when playing it back. If it is necessary to re-synchronize the display will start counting from zero again. The PIA pin, when read by the CPU, always has either a zero or a one on it. In my KIM, this pin is a 1 when nothing is coming in. So what happens if the dropout is in the middle of the lower frequency tone (which also appears as a 1)? Nothing! And if a tape is checked using SYN characters (or any other character for that matter, since every bit has both tones in it), better hope and pray that any dropouts that couldn't be seen because they were in the middle of a low frequency tone don't end up in a high frequency tone when good data is recorded!

The solution is to write a steady high frequency tone on the tape, then read it back, looking for a 1 on the input. If any are found, and if no record/playback levels can be found to get around the problem, the tape can still be used to record music, but forget about putting data on it! I am working on some fancier routines for checking a tape that will tell the number of errors found, as well as the length of the shortest and longest errors. Perhaps they will be ready for the mailing, but not in time for inclusion in this newsletter. I have found that a dropout of less than 600 microseconds long will trigger the PLL. And each bit is about 7.5 milliseconds long!

TESTING A TAPE

Two routines are included. Starting at 0000 is a routine to write a steady tone to the tape. It does this by repeatedly calling subroutine ONE. Note that the subroutine called ONE writes out a high frequency tone, which comes back as a 0 on the PIA. This routine can be modified to write out a low frequency tone by changing the instruction at NEXT to JSR to subroutine ZBO instead of ONE (change location 000B from 92 to C4).

The second routine (starting at 0010) reads the tape back. It displays a 7 bit count of the number of errors found on the tape. When it sees a 1 on the PIA pin, it adds 1 to SAD, then when it sees a 0 again, it goes back to looking for a 1. The number of errors is displayed as a 7 bit binary number in the leftmost digit of the display. The low order bit is the top segment, and successive higher order bits are found going clockwise from there, with the high order bit in the middle. The important thing is just that the display changes. When a dropout is found, it often appears as several errors. That is, it sees a 1, then a 0, then a 1, then a 0, etc. If the display stays blank, you are getting a 0, and there are no errors. Errors can be induced by turning down the playback volume. If nothing is coming in, an error will be indicated as soon as the program is started. If it is necessary to record a low frequency tone and test it coming in, three instructions need to be changed. The BPL instructions at 0025 and 002F need to be changed to BMI (30), and the BMI at 002D needs to be changed to BPL (10). If it is desired to have a visual display of the duration of the errors, delete all code from BAD (0C2A), and insert a JMP (or equivalent) to GOOD at 002A.

Both of these routines are fully relocatable, and independent of each other. They may be loaded and executed at any location with a modification. Since I have started to test my tapes before using them, I have had no problems getting programs back from tape. And I am no longer afraid to turn off the KIM when I'm in the middle of working on some new programs. I can save them -- and get them back!

more...

TAPE CERTIFYING RTM -- TOM MARCHANT

CARD #	LOC	CODE	CARD
2		:	ROUTINE TO WRITE OUT STEADY TONE TO AUDIO TAPE.
3		:	
4		SAD	=#1740
5		SADD	=#1741
6		SBD	=#1742
7		SBDD	=#1743
8		ONE	=#199Z
9		:	
10	0000		*=0
11	0000	A9 27	WRITE LDA #527
12	0002	8D 42 17	STA SBD
13	0005	A9 7F	LDA #57F
14	0007	8D 43 17	STA SBDD
15	000A	20 9E 19	NEXT JSR ONE MAKE TONE.
16	000D	38	SEC
17	000E	80 FA	BUS WAIT UNCONDITIONAL BR.
18		:	
19		:	
20		:	ROUTINE TO READ BACK TAPE LOOKING FOR
21		:	DROPOUTS.
22		:	
23	0010	A9 00	LFE LDA #0
24	0012	8D 40 17	STA SAD
25	0015	A9 7F	LDA #57F
26	0017	8D 41 17	STA SADD
27	001A	8D 43 17	STA SBDD
28	001D	A9 09	LDA #509
29	001F	8D 42 17	STA SBD
30	0022	2C 42 17	GOOD BIT SBD ALL OK?
31	0025	10 FB	BPL GOOD -YES- KEEP LOOKING.
32	0027	EE 4C 17	INC SAD MAKE LED BLINK.
33	002A	2C 42 17	BAD BIT SBD STILL BAD?
34	002D	30 FB	BMI BAD -YES- SPAN DROPOUT.
35	002F	10 FY	BPL GOOD
36		:	
37		:	HAPPY HUNTING.
38		:	END

...and here's a handy time saver...

PROGRAM: CYCLE COUNTER

C.H.Gould, 317 Cocoa, Indialantic FL 32903

I hate to count up the cycles in a program segment to make it come out right. Here is a simple cycle counter which displays in hexadecimal form the cycle (microsecond) length of a program or segment thereof. The segment cannot be longer than 256 (2⁸) cycles. Write starting address of program segment at 1708 (LC) and 1709 (HI). After last step in program segment to be tested, write 4C 0A 17. Dont forget to remove later. To use, start at 170C, and read cycle time on low bits of address display.

1700	18	CLC	
1701	18	CLD	
1702	A9 0A	LDA #0A	Set timer
1704	8D 44 17	STA	
1707	4C -- --	JMP	to program
170A	A9 FF	LDA #FF	Return
170C	8D 46 17	SEC	Read time
170F	85 FA	STA	PointL
1701	A9 00	LDA #00	
1703	85 FB	STA	PointH
1705	4C 4F 1C	JMP	Display cycles.

After punching in WUMPUS (works great) I decided there has to be an easier way, hence the enclosed program. It's still tedious, but the program helps some.

from:
 Jack Babcock
 1016 N Sage Ave.
 Rialto, Calif 92376

PROGRAM HANDLOADER takes a little of the pain out of handloading long programs by automatically stepping the address every two numeric keystrokes, and by providing an address backstep function.

The program is shown in memory locations 17A1-17E6, but is completely relocatable, and may reside in any 70 (46 hex) consecutive bytes of RAM.

After loading, access the program as follows:
 (a) Manual load *A9 into 17FA (NMIL)
 *17 into 17FB (NMIR)
 (b) Set address to first memory to be loaded.
 (c) Press the ST key.

You are now in the program, and the keys function as follows:

* Increments address.
 PC Decrements address.
 AD, DA, & GO reset address toggle to 0. That is, 2 numeral keys will now be required before address is incremented.
 RS Return to KIM-1 monitor (START).
 O-P Shift in numerical data.

Note that the address does not increment until the numeric key is released, so that memory and contents may be checked by holding the key down.

The ease of transition between this program and the KIM-1 monitor (single keystroke, no address change, both ways) encourages the use of the features of both programs.

17A1	A5	FA	BSTEP	LDA	POINTL		
17A3	D0	02	BNE	BSTEP1			
17A5	C6	FB		DEC	POINTH		
17A7	C6	FA	BSTEP1	DEC	POINTL		
17A9	D8		HANDL	CLD		set hex mode	
17AA	B8			CLV		setup for relative jump	
17AB	A2	03	HANDL1	LDX	#03	reset address toggle,	
17AD	86	FD	STX	TMPX		get 2 keys	
17AF	C6	FD	HANDL2	DEC	TMPX	per address	
17B1	D0	0A		BNE	HANDL3		
17B3	20	19	1F	WAIT	JSR	SCAND	on 2nd key
17B6	D0	FB		BNE	WAIT		release,
17B8	20	63	1F	STEP	JSR	INCP1	increment address
17BB	50	EE		BVC	HANDL1		relative jump
17BD	20	19	1F	HANDL3	JSR	SCAND	wait for
17C0	D0	FB		BNE	HANDL3		key release
17C2	20	19	1F	HANDL4	JSR	SCAND	
17C5	F0	FB		BEQ	HANDL4		wait for key
17C7	20	19	1F		JSR	SCAND	
17CA	F0	P6		BEQ	HANDL4		
17CC	20	6A	1F		JSR	GETKEY	return key # in A
17CF	C9	14		CMF	#14		is it PC key?
17D1	F0	CE		BEQ	BSTEP		if so, decrement address
17D3	C9	12		CMF	#12		is it + key?
17D5	F0	E1		BEQ	STEP		if so, increment address
17D7	C9	10		CMF	#10		is it AD, DA, or GO key?
17D9	10	D0		BPL	HANDL1		if so, reset toggle
17DB	A4	F9		LDY	INH		shift key O-P
17DD	8C	E9	17		STY	SAVX	into
17E0	20	0F	1A		JSR	PACK1	data display
17E3	91	FA			STA	(POINTL),Y	
17E5	50	C8		BVC	HANDL2		relative jump

* Program starting address, to be manually inserted in NMI vector, 17FA (NMIL) and 17FB (NMIR).

NEW * NEW * NEW * NEW * NEW * NEW * NEW * NEW * NEW * NEW * NEW * NEW * NEW * NEW * NEW * NEW

Comprehensive 650X Assembler/Text Editor

The Comprehensive resident assembler/editor is a complete system for entering, storing, editing and assembling programs for 650X - based processing systems. Although designed for use with the KIM system, the editor/assembler can be used on any 650X system such as TIM, OGI, Apple, Baby!, etc...

TEXT EDITOR

A program for creating, editing and saving line-numbered text files stored in random-access memory.

Functions supported are:

- * Enter new text
- * Delete text
- * Find designated string in text
- * Resequenee line numbers
- * List specified block of text
- * Load text from paper tape or audio cassette
- * Dump text file to paper tape or audio cassette
- * Transfer control to assembler
- * Return to KIM monitor
- * Clear text area

Features:

- * Line-number orientation for ease of use
- * Compatible with any 6500-type system
- * Any command preceded with an 'X' is passed to a user-specified routine. You can extend the editor to fit your needs.
- * Simple interface to paper tape or audio cassette files
- * User specified location of text in memory. No restriction on location of text files. Multiple text files may be in memory simultaneously.
- * Length of text files limited only by available memory
- * Text files are completely relocatable in memory
- * Over fifty pages of documentation is provided

RESIDENT ASSEMBLER

A single-pass assembler which accepts the entire 650X instruction set using the standard MOS Technology notation. Source code may be paper tape or memory resident. Object code is always written to memory.

Features:

- * Single pass provides source listing, object code, and error messages.
- * User may specify input and output routines or use TTY default.
- * User-defined symbol table and source location

The complete system occupies 6K and is available on KIM cassette or KIM/TIM paper tape. Specify starting address of \$2000 or \$3000. Complete source listing is included.

Price: \$60.00 - New Jersey residents please include tax.

Order from: ARESCO, 314 Second Ave., Haddon Hts., N.J. 08035.

*****ADVERTISEMENT*****

4

ADDRESS	MACHINE CODE	LABELS	MNEMONICS	COMMENTS
0200	A0 01		LDA #01	set PAO
0202	54 01 17		STA PA00	as output
0205	A0 00		LDY #00	
0207	B9 01 00	⑤	LDA 01,f	
020A	B5 EE	④	STA EE	
020C	A9 52	③	LDA #52	
020E	34 07 17		STA 1707	
0211	EE 00 17	②	INC PA0	
0214	58 00 00	①	LDA 00,Y	
0217	CA		D&A	
0215	40 FD		BNE ①	
021A	A4 07 17		LDA 1707	
0214	29 30		AND 30	
021F	09 30		ORF 30	
0221	40 EE		BNE ②	
0223	05 EE		W&O EE	
0225	40 25		BNE ③	
0227	A9 30		LDA #30	
0229	34 07 17		STA 1707	
022C	2C 07 17	④	BIT 1707	
022F	1C FB		SFL ④	
0231	08		INP	
0232	08		INP	
0235	B9 00 00		LDA 00,Y	
0236	09 00		ORF #00	
0238	40 04		BNE ⑤	
023A	4C 05 02		JMP 0:05	

The following Kluge Harp uses the driver shown in the Klm User Manual, Page 57. Notes are stored in even locations starting at 0000. Time duration of the notes are located in odd locations starting at 0001. The end of song is sensed by a #00 in the note data.

The notes are as follows:

NOTE	DATA	Time duration for each note is as follows:	Time	Date
Low B	8C	Whole note	1.0 Sec.	10
C	48	Half note	0.5 Sec.	08
D	05	Quarter note	0.4 Sec.	04
E	B2	Eighth note	0.2 Sec.	02
F	A5	Sixteen note	0.1 Sec.	01
G	94			
A	82	For other times, interpolate!		
B	74			
C	70			
High D	6E			

ROW THE BOAT ASHORE

0000	48 02 82 02 94 05 82 01 94 02 82 02 94 04 82 02
0010	94 02 82 08 94 04 82 02 94 02 94 05 82 01 45 02
0020	82 02 05 04 48 02 05 02 82 06 05 04 48 04 48 02
0030	82 02 94 05 82 01 94 02 82 02 94 04 82 02 94 02
0040	82 08 94 04 82 02 94 02 94 05 82 01 45 02 82 02
0050	05 04 48 02 05 02 82 04 05 04 48 04 00

LIGHTLY ROW

0000	94 04 82 04 82 08 A5 04 05 04 05 08 48 04 05 04
0010	82 04 A5 04 94 04 94 04 08 94 04 82 04 85 08
0020	A5 04 05 04 05 04 48 04 05 04 94 04 94 04 85 10
0030	05 04 05 04 05 04 05 04 05 04 82 04 45 08 82 04
0040	82 04 82 04 82 04 82 04 A5 04 74 08 94 04 82 04
0050	82 08 A5 04 05 04 05 03 48 04 48 04 94 04 94 04
0060	82 10 00

Here's another good number from Stan Ockers which will prove useful when giving KIM demonstrations at your next club meeting or maybe for your family when they begin to wonder what happened to the household budget.

***** GET PROGRAMS ***** by Stan Ockers

THIS PROGRAM ALLOWS YOU TO CREATE A LIBRARY OF OTHER PROGRAMS WHICH ARE THEN LOADED INTO EXTRA MEMORY AREA. WHEN RUN, THE PROGRAM WILL LIST THE AVAILABLE PROGRAMS ON A TVT ALONG WITH ASSOCIATED NUMBERS (0-F). PRESSING THE ASSOCIATED NUMBER ON THE KIM KEYPAD WILL CAUSE THE PROGRAM TO BE TRANSFERRED INTO THE REGULAR KIM MEMORY WHERE IT WILL BE STARTED. THE STARTING LOCATION OF THIS PROGRAM IS LOADED INTO 17FA AND 17FB SO THAT PRESSING THE STOP BUTTON ON THE KIM WILL DISPLAY THE CHOICES AGAIN.

```

2000 A0 00 LDY #100 INIT. INDEX
02 E9 D0 20 MORE LDA 2000,Y GET CHARACTER
05 C9 FF CMP #5FF FINISHED?
07 F0 0A BEQ WAIT YES
09 84 E6 STY 00E6 SAVE INDEX
0B 20 A2 1E JSP OUTCH OUTPUT CHAR.
0E A4 E6 LDY 00E6 RETURN INDEX
10 C8 INY INC. INDEX
11 D0 1F BNE MORE UNCOND. JUMP
13 20 1F 1F WAIT JSP SCANDS WAIT FOR KEY
16 F0 0A BEQ WAIT NO KEY DOWN
18 20 6A 1F JSP GETKEY WHAT KEY
1B C9 15 CMP #15 VALID KEY?
1D 10 F4 BPL WAIT NO
1F A8 TAY USE AS INDEX
20 A2 07 LDX #507 6 VALUES FROM TABLE
22 B9 50 20 TABL LDA 2050,Y GET POINTER
25 95 E7 STA 00E7,X STORE IT
27 98 TYA UPDATE INDEX
28 18 CLC
29 69 10 ADC #10
2B A8 TAY
2C CA DEX MORE VALUES?
2D 10 F3 EPL TABL YES
2F A6 EA LDX 00EA PAGES TO TRANSFER
31 F0 14 BEQ REMA LESS THAN ONE PAGE
33 A0 FF LDY #3FF INDEX FOR NEXT PAGE
35 E1 E6 MORE LDA (00E6),Y GET BYTE
37 91 E0 STA (00E6),Y MOVE IT
39 88 DEY
3A C0 FF CPY #5FF LAST BYTE?
3C D0 F7 BNE MORE NO
3E E6 EC INC 00EC UPDATE PAGES
40 E6 EE INC 00EE
42 CA DEX ANY MORE PAGES?
43 30 06 BNE PRGM NO
45 D0 EE BNE MORE YES
47 A4 E9 REMA LDY 00E9 PART OF A PAGE
49 D0 EA BNE MORE UNCOND. JUMP
4B 6C E7 D0 JMP (00E7) INDIRECT JUMP

```

VALUES MUST BE PLACED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE TO INDICATE WHERE LIBRARY PROGRAMS START, WHERE THEY ARE LOCATED AND HOW MANY BYTES THEY CONTAIN. THE VALUES FOR PROGRAM #0 ARE STORED IN 2050, 2060, 2070 ETC. THE VALUES FOR PROGRAM #1 ARE STORED IN 2051, 2061 ETC. UP TO 16 PROGRAMS CAN BE REFERENCED.

```

2050-205F TO LOCATION, HIGH (PAGE IN KIM-1 WHERE PROGRAM IS TO BE LOADED)
2060-206F TO LOCATION, LOW (LOW VALUE TO GO WITH ABOVE)
2070-207F FROM LOCATION, HIGH (PAGE WHERE PROGRAM IS FROM)
2080-208F FROM LOCATION, LOW
2090-209F # OF PAGES TO TRANSFER
20A0-20AF # BYTES IN ADDITION TO THAT NUMBER OF PAGES
20B0-20BF STARTING LOCATION OF PROGRAM, HIGH
20C0-20CF STARTING LOCATION OF PROGRAM, LOW

```

LOCATION 20D0 AND FOLLOWING CONTAINS THE TEXT OF YOUR LIBRARY LISTING FOR PRINTOUT ON A TVT. ASCII EQUIVALENTS ARE USED. BE SURE TO INCLUDE THE APPROPRIATE CONTROL CHARACTERS AND END YOUR TEXT WITH A "FF".

THE PROGRAM CAN BE USED WITHOUT A TVT. JUST KEEP A LIST OF THE PROGRAMS AND ASSOCIATED NUMBERS. PUT A "FF" IN 20D0 OR JUST START THE PROGRAM AT 2013 (REMEMBER THE VECTOR AT 17FA AND 17FB).

IF YOU HAVE FEWER THAN 16 PROGRAMS, 201C SHOULD CONTAIN THE NUMBER OF PROGRAMS YOU HAVE PLUS ONE (IN HEX).

Now we can learn what codes our keyboards really put out and become more familiar with KIM monitor routines in the process...Eric

PAPER WASTERS from... Charles R. Carpenter, 2228 Montclair Place,
Carrollton, TEXAS 75006

For new KIM-1 programmers like myself, here are a couple of routines to help learn the machine and uses of some of the monitor sub-routines (as suggested by Eric in the complementary issue). The first routine will get a character from the TTY keyboard, display it and print the hex value for the character. I found this little routine useful for learning all the codes that are generated by my keyboard and associated electronics. Also, I learned some things about what the machine will allow in trying to use the various sub-routines together. The second routine will print the same information, but only if the hex value of the character is loaded into the accumulator first. Any other valid data could be used for the LDA value. By selectively using spaces (1E9E), carriage returns (1E2F) and characters (1EAO) a matrix of characters in rows and columns can be generated (poor man's graphics). Let the Users Notes know if you come up with any other combinations. Have fun.

Routine No. 1 Loop

0000	20 5A 1E	JSR	1E5A	Load accum. & print char. from TTY
0003	85 16	STA		Store char. from A in memory
0005	20 9E 1E	JSR	1E9E	Print a space
0008	A5 16	LDA		Load accumulator with memory
000A	20 3B 1E	JSR	1E3B	Print hex code for char. in A
000D	20 9E 1E	JSR	1E9E	Print a space
0010	20 9E 1E	JSR	1E9E	Print a space
0013	4C 00 00	JMP	0000	Return to start for next char.
0016			Scratch Pad	(Relocate as needed)

Routine No. 2 Loop

0000	20 2F 1E	JSR	1E2F	Line return
0003	A9 41	LDA	#41	Load accumulator with char. in hex
0005	20 A0 1E	JSR	1EAO	Print char. in accum. (41 hex A)
0008	20 9E 1E	JSR	1E9E	Print a space
000B	A9 41	LDA	#41	Load char. again
000D	20 3B 1E	JSR	1E3B	Print hex code for char.
0010	20 9E 1E	JSR	1E9E	Print a space
0013	20 9E 1E	JSR	1E9E	Print a space
0016	4C 00 00	JMP	0000	Return to start of program

NOTE: Start and end at 0000 this routine prints a column - start and end at 0003 prints a page until it is reset.

Judging from my recent mail, a good number of you are planning to add Lancasters TVT-6 to your systems. If so, then you'll be interested in what Jim Butterfield has to say on the subject. The TVT-6 has got to be one of the neatest developments to come down the pike yet and it's got me to wondering what Lancaster's next trick will be...Eric

Notes on Don Lancaster's KILOBAUD article, "A TVT for your KIM"

by Jim Butterfield

A great article, with good material in it. I'll try to explain in more detail how it works.

First, a word of caution. You'll have to "chop up" your KIM a bit to implement this - the project involves cutting a piece of KIM's printed circuit foil, plus wiring in a whole bunch of new wires. And while the changes don't affect KIM's operation, you have to recognize that memory expansion becomes a different ball game. Don uses the addresses from 2000 to EFFF, and that means that you can't just add on extra memory in those areas.

Much of the operation relies on Don's upstream tap. To get an idea of this, check your KIM user manual, page 27 (Fig. 3.4). Data comes out of the RAM memory (U5 to U12) from pin 12, and goes straight to a gate (U13 and U14).

Originally, this gate was there to block the data out if you were writing to the RAM. Now, when the TVT is enabled with an address from 2000 to EFFF, the data is blocked anyway. Instead, pin 12 feeds directly to the display character generator. And the main data bus, instead of reading memory, gets a dummy code A0 (Load Y) fed to it from ROM (I02).

What it means is this: when the processor branches to 2000, it thinks it's reading LDY #A0 from memory. But page zero memory is feeding completely different data straight to the display! The LDY instruction that the processor sees executes fast, in two microseconds, so that the address bus goes clipping right along at 1 microsecond speed. As the address bus steps, it simultaneously delivers page zero characters to the display, and the ROM code A0 to the processor.

When we reach the end of a line, the SCAN ROM finally delivers code 60 instead of A0, and the microprocessor returns to normal memory and normal activity. Of course, to keep the display going, we will need to JSR back to this program very quickly to catch the next scan line.

In fact, you won't start writing live data to the screen until you give the command JSR 2200. This must be followed with JSR 3200, JSR 4200, JSR 5200, and so on until JSR D200 (each instruction sends a different part of the characters, starting at the top); now you've sent a complete line. Send a blank scan line to separate the next line of characters (JSR 2000), and now you can start this line with JSR 2220, then 3220, etc.

In case you didn't catch it, the sequence starting with JSR 2200 displays memory 0200 to 021F; when you start JSR 2220, that will display from 0220, and so on. The sequence continues until you get to the JSR 23E0 sequence, at which time you've displayed the full memory of 16 lines.

Fast Tape: a status report

Jim Butterfield, Toronto

Name Change: to avoid confusion with a cassette tape brand name, let's call the high-speed tape (formerly supertape) by a new name: Hypertape. I'll use the term Hypertape from here on.

Most reports on Hypertape (formerly supertape) are that it's 100% reliable. Difficulties are uncommon, and are usually caused by:

- Failure to write good Hypertape: dirty tape head, worn tape head, poor electronics especially the bias oscillator. I often get CB interference on my tapes; oddly, they still work OK.
- Failure to read Hypertape on the same machine as recorded: unregulated 12V supply to KIM, low volume levels.

--Failure to read Hypertape on a different machine: almost always discrepancies in head alignment between the two machines.

This last item - incompatibility between the read and write machines - can usually be overcome by dropping to half Hypertape speed (Speedtape). This is still three times faster than normal tape. I suggest you use it when mailing a tape to a distant friend. Eric Rehrke realizes his tape head to match each Hypertape he receives, which also works OK; but not everybody is prepared (or able) to do this.

New Directions

Hypertape is plenty fast for me with my IK system, but others are working on further speedups, which could be useful for large memories.

Julien Dubé, who had a lot to do with the birth of Hypertape, is making considerable progress with a new idea of mine. The idea is this: if you strap pin E-X to A-T, signals coming in from cassette will be seen by KIM as teletype input. In fact, you can print them on a teletype if you have one, because they feed back to pin A-U; you'd need the right speed, of course. (A paper tape simulator?) Writing the signals to cassette is a small project, since you must put tones, rather than DC signals, onto the tape.

Since we're not tied to mechanical teletype speed, these signals can be speeded up to a fantastic rate, say 2400 baud. At the moment, Julien is using standard paper tape KIM format, and using the ROM program, starting at 10E7 to successfully load memory from cassette. Eventually, a separate load program may be written. Potential: about 4 times faster than Hypertape. Julien's new address, by the way, is 3174 Rue Douai, St. Foy, Quebec, Canada.

Hal Gordon (Oakland, CA) is working on another approach. Instead of writing frequencies to tape, he's writing the bits directly! To read this back, the PLL (phase lock loop) input of the KIM is bypassed and the arriving bits go directly to the processor. A hardware interface is required, of course. The speed potential of such an approach is fantastic; and Hal reports considerable success in his early test shots. He has plans to build in extensive error routines, and is thinking in terms of a Super-Loader program with many features not in the KIM loader.

I'm glad to see some of you have put on your academic hats to help us out with our problems...

CASSETTE TAPE INTERFACE NOTES

by Dwight D. Egbert

Eric

I have noticed several comments in the Users Notes about cassette read/write problems which reminded me of a problem I encountered while building a 1200 Baud KC standard cassette interface for my 8080 system. I used the same input scheme with back to back diodes for limiting (CR1 and CR2, Figure 3.8, p. 31, KIM-1 Users Manual). My problem was caused by some asymmetry in the diode forward conducting properties which caused a voltage offset and a highly skewed signal which confused the frequency discrimination circuit (which was not, however, a phase lock loop like KIM-1). The fix for this was to put another diode (1N3600) in parallel with one or the other of the original diodes (1N914) in the direction to correct the offset. With this in mind I decided to take a look at my KIM-1 cassette circuit (which has always worked fine).

I did not find any offset problems (probably because of R14 and R15), but I did make several other observations that might explain some tape read problems. First, the input signal voltage is reduced by a factor of ten across R8 (10Kohm). This means that unless your tape recorder puts out more than +/- 6 volts (12 volts peak to peak AC) the diodes will not saturate and do any clipping of the signal at all. In this case you are inputting an unaltered signal across R14 and R15 (which is perfectly alright). In order to test the circuit sensitivity at these low levels I reduced the output level of my recorder until read errors started to occur with a known good tape. This occurred (for my KIM-1) at approximately 0.25 v. p-p which produced about 0.025 v. p-p across pins 2 and 3 on U27 (LM565).

continued...

While leaving the tape level constant I placed another 10Kohm resistor in parallel with R8 which raised the U27 input to 0.05 v. p-p. The tape read properly at this point as well as at higher input levels with the parallel resistor in place. This resistor changes the divide by ten to divide by five and is equivalent to replacing R8 with a 5Kohm resistor ($1/10 + 1/10 = 1/5$). If you are using a true Aux. output from your tape recorder you are probably only getting less than 1.0 v. p-p which puts you down near the questionable levels. In this case reducing R8 should help reduce read errors. Even with R8=5Kohm the diodes will prevent excessive signal levels from reaching the input of U27 and any input that will damage the circuit at 5Kohms will also probably do damage at 10Kohm. Alternatively, if your Aux. jack is really a speaker output as is the case with most portable recorders you will have plenty of voltage. My recorder is like this (a \$79 Panasonic) and produces super results at an output level around 5 v. p-p. This gives about 0.5 v. p-p at U27 which is around 10 times the threshold level.

Another thing I noticed was that for the particular tape I was reading the lower frequency signal was about 25% larger amplitude than the higher frequency. If this difference in amplitude gets too large the reliability of your frequency discrimination can be impaired. You can reduce this problem by setting the tape recorder tone control near maximum treble.

If you are having serious tape problems one of these three possible fixes might help 1) add a diode, 2) reduce R8, or 3) use more treble. However, I have found through experience that it is far more likely that your tape read problems are caused by either tape drop-outs or dirt. To alleviate these two plagues I clean my recorder often, particularly before recording, and use only two brands of tape in C30 or C45 short cassettes. Radio Shack Supertape and Memorex MRM2 are both good tapes, even at 1200 Baud. Scotch High Density is bad. Also, I always make at least two copies of all files. Considering the usual manual recovery time if a file is lost, tape is cheap!

Dwight D. Egbert
302 W. 109, #4
NYC, NY 10025

ADDING A HIGH-SPEED PAPER TAPE READER TO KIM is fairly simple. Most any low cost optical tape reader equipped with parallel data output and "hand shaking" capability can be used.

With the exception of the GETCH subroutine (\$1E5A), the KIM paper tape program (\$1CE7-1D40) and the GETBYT sub (\$1F9D) can be copied out into ram somewhere. The subroutines, PACK (\$1FAC) and CHK (\$1F91) can be left in rom. All references to GETCH and GETBYT must be changed to reflect the new addresses of the modified routines. The new GETCH should loop around until the tape reader sends a data ready strobe, read the character into the accumulator from PAD, send a data received strobe back to the reader, strip off the parity position and return to the main program. This routine must also preserve the "X" register and return with "Y"=\$FF to simulate the original GETCH routine. PB7 can be used as the "data ready" strobe input from the tape reader and PBO as the "data receive" strobe output from KIM. PBO (\$1703) should be initialized to \$01 at the start of the main reader program.

Here's an idea for the new GETCH

```
(new) GETCH BIT PBD check for data ready strobe
          BPL GETCH depends on polarity of strobe
          LDA PAD get character
          AND #57F strip off parity
          INC PBD send strobe
          INC PBD for data received
          LDY #FF to simulate original GETCH
          RTS and return
```

} no-ops may need to be added here if longer strobe pulse is necessary.

Since the "X" register is not modified, it need not be protected.

-the editor-

The MICROTERM ACT-1 looks to be a popular, reasonably priced, 64x16 standalone terminal. With Mr. Carpenter's help, getting it on line with KIM should be easy... Eric

KIM-1, ACT-1: THE SCENE

Charles R. Carpenter
1318 Montclair Place
Carrollton, TX 75006

I recently purchased a MICRO-TERM INC. ACT-1 TTY replacement terminal and, after resolving some interfacing problems, I have it running with my KIM-1. Hookup data supplied with the unit is very general and I would like to share my experience with KIM-1 users.

After making all the external connections and one internal change per the users manual, I was unable to get the ACT-1 running. I made a few phone calls to MICRO-TERM but the results were still negative. The people at MICRO-TERM were very cooperative but unfamiliar with the KIM-1. I finally got up enough courage to experiment and the results that worked are as follows:

<u>Internal Connection</u>	<u>Connect To</u>
Serial Output Level	P
Serial Polarity Out(put)	Invert
Serial Polarity Input	Unchanged

Part of the confusion comes from the serial output level marking on my board (ACT-1, 4-77, REV D). It is wrong according to MICRO-TERM. The only other problem was an unsoldered key switch. I could not get one character to print. After soldering the connections, everything was fine.

I have the baud rate set at 1200 and have had no problems using the system at this rate. The screen will fill completely in about 20 seconds. I can display a little more than 256 bytes (one KIM page) for each memory dump. This includes the start address and format characters plus the ending line which uses up some of the space. (My SX70 camera works fine for making a hard copy of the program if I want one.) By setting the interrupt vectors at 17FA-FF to 1C00, I was able to use the ST key to stop the run and examine it at any point. Typing RETURN (after ST) and then @ again when ready, started the run at the last address indicated after RETURN was typed. This worked only when the ending address at 17F7-F8 was set at 2000.

MICRO-TERM has done a good job on the ACT-1 and I would recommend this unit to anyone planning to include a serial TTY terminal in their system. I hope that other users get the same enjoyment using the ACT-1 that I have.

Several other members have mentioned problems with "bouncy" keys. Does anyone have a cure for this problem? I would sure like to hear about it.... Eric

Gentlemen:

We have several KIM-1 systems that are being used in our Computer Engineering curriculum for hands-on microcomputer experience. The KIM's have performed beautifully except for one problem. We have had trouble with bouncing "g" keys on some of the keyboards. A replacement keyboard (a new one) was installed in place of a bouncy one and then it was discovered that it too was bouncy. Is this a problem that has plagued other KIM-1 users? Also, is there anyone who can provide a satisfactory solution to this problem of bouncy keyboards? A remedy would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you,

David A. Byrd
Computer Engineering
State Technical Institute at Memphis
5983 Macon Cove
Memphis, TN 38134

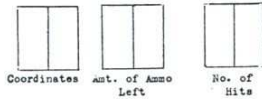
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BATTLESHIP

by Ronald M. Miller, 3108 Addison Ct., Cornwells Heights, Penna. 19020.

An enemy battleship resides in three adjacent squares of an 8 x 8 matrix. Your mission should you decide to accept, is to try to sink the battleship by three direct hits.

Enter AD 0200 and press Go. The display indicates as follows:



Enter your choice of coordinates: 1, 1 to 8, 8
Press F (Fire)

Continue until you're out of ammo or the ship is sunk

If you run out of ammo the three coordinates of the ship will be displayed

Note: Battleship is placed randomly by KIM and may be positioned horizontally, vertically or diagonally on the grid.

Playing grid 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 MSD

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	MSD
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									

Send a S.A.S.E. for the listing.

PROGRAM OUTLINE

Grid created in page zero
Actual grid looks as follows:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	
0	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
1	02	00	00	00	.	.	.	.	.	02	02	02	02	.	.	.
2	02	00	00	.	.	.	.	.	.	02	02	.	.	.	.	.
3	02	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	02	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	02	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	02	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	02	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	02	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	02	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	02	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	02	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	02	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	02	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	02	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	

The grid is formed by inserting all 02's (line 0200-020F); then, selectively inserting 0's in the active area (0211-022B).

RAND (022D-023D) generates a random number 0-99. The direction of the ship is selected by looking at the least significant 2 digits and decoding accordingly. (023F-028A) 00 ←, 01 ↑, 10 ↙, 11 ↘. Also in this section the computer looks for 2's which indicate the perimeter of the grid. If a 2 is found, the computer throws out the random variable and tries another.

The display portion of the program consists of loading the proper initial values in the LEDs and waiting for a two digit keyboard coordinate (028D to 02DA). A mistake can be corrected in a manner similar to the KIM monitor. Coordinates not included in the grid will not be entered.

Upon depression of the F (Fire) button, the program (02DD) checks to see if there was a hit, if so it increments the hit count and decrements the ammo. If no hit, it just decrements the ammo. Also to preclude the operator from continually firing on the same coordinate and thereby getting the required three hits, after the first hit on a "good" coordinate any additional fire will just decrement the ammo.

If three good hits are attained, the display will read "dead". The ship is sunk (0311).

If "out of ammo" is reached, the coordinates of the ship will appear (0320).

Zero page data storage 00E3 - 00EE.

BATTLESHIP

	<u>00</u>	<u>01</u>	<u>02</u>	<u>03</u>	<u>04</u>	<u>05</u>	<u>06</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>08</u>	<u>09</u>	<u>0A</u>	<u>0B</u>	<u>0C</u>	<u>0D</u>	<u>0E</u>	<u>0F</u>
0200	A9	02	85	00	A9	00	85	E8	A2	99	A9	02	95	00	CA	DO
0210	F9	A9	11	85	E7	85	E3	A2	07	18	A0	07	A9	00	91	E7
0220	88	10	F8	F8	A5	87	69	10	85	E7	CA	10	EC	38	A5	EA
0230	65	ED	65	EE	85	E9	A2	04	85	E9	95	EA	CA	10	F9	29
0240	03	C9	00	FO	41	C9	01	FO	36	C9	02	FO	19	18	A0	02
0250	A6	E9	85	00	C9	02	FO	B9	A9	01	95	00	8A	69	11	AA
0260	88	10	EF	4C	8D	02	A0	02	A6	E9	85	00	C9	02	FO	A1
0270	A9	01	95	00	8A	38	E5	E3	AA	83	10	EE	4C	8D	02	A9
0280	10	85	E3	4C	66	02	A9	10	85	E3	4C	66	02	A9	20	85
0290	FA	A9	00	85	F9	85	E4	85	FB	85	E6	D8	20	1F	1F	20
02A0	6A	1F	C9	0F	FO	37	C9	09	10	F1	C9	00	FO	ED	85	E5
02B0	A5	E6	C9	01	FO	16	E6	E6	06	E5	06	E5	06	E5	06	E5
02C0	A5	E5	85	FB	20	FE	1E	DO	FB	4C	9B	02	18	A5	E5	65
02D0	FB	85	F8	C6	E6	20	FE	1E	DO	FB	4C	9B	02	A5	FB	C5
02E0	E4	FO	07	AA	85	00	C9	01	FO	17	F8	A5	FA	38	E9	01
02F0	FO	2E	85	FA	D8	A5	FB	85	E4	20	FE	1E	DO	FB	4C	9B
0300	02	E6	F9	A5	F9	C9	03	FO	08	20	FE	1E	DO	FB	4C	EA
0310	02	D8	20	1F	1F	A9	DE	85	FB	A9	AD	85	FA	4C	11	03
0320	A0	02	A2	99	85	00	C9	01	FO	06	CA	DO	F9	4C	38	03
0330	8A	99	F9	00	88	4C	2A	03	20	1F	1F	4C	38	03		

TTY INTERFACE INFO from: John Leslie, 10 Souhegan St., Milford, N.H. 03055

Some people out there would probably like to know that the KIN-1 teletype interface does in fact operate at baud rates substantially over 300. Probably anyone having a terminal capable of higher speeds has noted that it works quite nicely at 800 baud. But they may not have looked into the hardware and software to find out why it doesn't work too well above that.

The trouble you run into at about 1200 baud turns out to be quite simply software which can't be bothered to correct for its own running time. You can get around this quite nicely by changing locations 17F2-3 to an appropriate figure. For 2400 baud I use 19,00 and for 4800 baud (on good days) I use 0A,00. An annoying feature of the software is that it sets 17F3 to FF on RESET, but you can quickly learn to fix that with the on-board keyboard.

The trouble you run into at about 4800 baud is the noise-limiting capacitor C5. This is the .33 mfd. capacitor parallel to the top of the on-board keyboard. Although I have not yet tried reducing it (4800 baud works most days, and is quite livable), I can imagine no reason why it should be that big except for operation at low baud rates.

At about 9600 baud, you would run into the software problem again, in that it ignores its own execution time, and puts out quite incorrect waveforms and reads the bits at seriously wrong times. Using software which corrects for its execution time and reducing C5 to roughly .022 mfd., I would expect you could get very dependable operation at 12,800 baud.

CLEVELAND COMPUTERFEST REPORT

The second annual Cleveland Computerfest was probably twice as good as last year. KIM certainly was well represented this year. I got the opportunity to meet with a number of our group and also had a chance to meet Wayne Green (?) and Kilobaud publisher) and chat with him for a few minutes. He's quite a KIM supporter, you know.

Rick Simpson of ARESCO was there with a 4K FOCAL interpreter and a couple of assemblers. Talk about great documentation - that FOCAL listing reads like a book. It's worth getting a copy just to see how the language is put together. Rick mentioned that an improved 6502 FOCAL will be released shortly featuring such enhancements as; 30% faster execution time; improved string handling capability; and an interrupt handling facility.

By the way, Rick Simpson is now back at MOS Technology so we should begin to see a little more in the way of KIM development. Look for ARESCO at Atlantic City PC '77.

An impressive showing of expanded KIM systems was displayed by the KIM faction of SEMCO (Southeast Michigan Computer Club). They had the Game of Life running on a KIM driven MATSOX video display and also had a neat music program going. Their machines were expanded using the 44-pin bus (similar to KIM-4) and an interface card (about 4" wide) which slipped onto KIM's edge connector. Ribbon connectors were used to interconnect the system.

These fellows wasted little time (seemed like 15 min.) in getting FOCAL up on one of their machines. You'll be hearing more from this group. They've also been putting together some dynamite 6502 software (system level stuff) and are working on developing software standards. (I've been promised an article on this as soon as they wrap it up!) A member of the group, Rene Vega, will be introducing a KIM expansion system based on the 44 pin bus and the 4.5" by 6" card size shortly. More word on this when it's released.

I met with Peter Jennings (MICRO-WARE LTD) who was putting the finishing touches on his 4K Assembler, Editor, Disassembler package. (See pg. 1). Judging by the way he crammed a chess game into 1K of memory, this 4K package should be something. Peter will also be at Atlantic City.

Riverside Electronics showed off their MM-1024 video display board and the KIM (KIM to S-100 bus adapter). I was especially impressed with the versatility of their video board. Rather than taking up a 1K slot in memory, the board decodes as 3 I/O ports. Two of these ports are for cursor control and enable you to read or write the X,Y coordinate of the cursor directly. This makes any location on the 64x16 display immediately accessible for a read or a write command.

Riverside also has a KIM-1/6502 display driver program available.

One fellow gave a seminar on computer controlled model railroad using the KIM (what else). Very impressive.

All in all, we had a great time in Cleveland and are now looking forward to the PC '77 in Atlantic City in August. Hope to see you there.

Eric Rehnke

MINI-L LORAN-C FRONT-END FOR μ P EXPERIMENTERS & TIME-INTERVAL MEASUREMENTS
A few sets of two circuit boards and a 25 page users manual for the assembly of a Loran-C 100 kHz RF front-end system called Mini-L are available. This is a pulse format navigation system with shorter range but more precise than Omega (see my articles in BYTE, Feb, Mar, Apr, 1977 on related Mini-O). Mini-L is designed to provide a synchronized 10 μ second interrupt request for each Loran-C pulse envelope, which user must manipulate with his own software or hardware to measure time intervals. No parts are supplied, only the basic circuit boards and suggestions on interfacing. Cost \$21 shipped by 1st class mail, send check or money order to K. W. Burhans, 161 Grosvenor St., Athens, Ohio 45701, NO COD. Software will be available in a few months and another publication is anticipated about the Mini-L system in the future. In the meantime, experimenters skilled in the art of receiver fabrication and use of μ P systems, can study precision time-frequency measuring problems with Mini-L at a cost about 1/100th of the lowest cost commercial Loran-C system available.

Book Review:

CMOS COOKBOOK by Don Lancaster

publication #21398 / \$9.95
Howard W. Sams & Co. Inc.

Lancaster covers a surprising amount of ground within the pages of his latest "cookbook".

Much like his previous books, he starts off with an explanation of the particular logic family and includes a course in logic fundamentals starting off with one input gate and moves thru flip-flops, counters, multivibrators, etc. Lancaster then moves out of the purely digital realm by introducing such exotic things as CMOS op-amps and phase-locked loops. Basic theory and design rules are presented to help you get started with these neat devices.

I like the way he blends practical examples into the discussion. It tends to keep up your enthusiasm even when the theory seems a little difficult to comprehend at first.

Lancaster's cleverness will jump out at you when you see how he implements a "tracking" active filter section by use of a CMOS analog switch.

Plenty of info is included to assist you in interfacing various things to your micro. It looks like CMOS will prove particularly useful in this area with its low power, design simplicity, and good noise performance. A whole gang of CMOS LSI parts such as touch tone generators, top-octave music generators, DVM chips, frequency counters, modems, etc. etc. are available to make life easier for you and a lot of these chips are included in the CMOS mini catalog chapter of the book.

The "system" level design section includes schematics and theory for such things as: an all CMOS TV type-writer; a basic music synthesizer, an electronic stop watch etc. etc....

Every state-of-the-art hobbyist (or engineer) should have the CMOS Cookbook on his bench. It's the kind of book that never seems to get put back on the shelf.

Eric Rehnke

SMALL MICRO CONTROLLER BOARD USING 6505

I would like to announce the development of a small controller board using a 6505 CPU. The 6505 is the same as the 6502 with fewer address lines and in a 28 pin package. I have designed the KIM into a number of projects and then wished that I had a dedicated controller to perform that task so that the kims would be free for other things. This led me to design a small board with the same micro so that the software which I had could be used directly.

The board contains a 6505CPU, 2- 1702's, one page of RAM (2112), and 12 input lines and 6 output lines. It also has provisions for an interrupt latch and reset. On-board power supply too.

We are presently in the process of design a micro-controlled repeater/autopatch in the Tulsa area using one of these boards. Also several of the local hams have taken them and are using them with ASCII keyboards for RTTY. (Have a program which handles the ASCII to BAUDOT, fifo, memory, and other things.)

The boards are double sided, plated-through holes and about 6"X4". I have been having them built by the batch, as the need appeared. If there is enough interest, I will be glad to have some more of them built up. I will sell them for 15.00 ea. including schematic and assembly instructions. (less Parts).

CONTACT: Dan Bates Rt 7 Box 310 Claremore, Okla. 74017.

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KLUGE HARP **EDITOR CORRECTION** from Ted Beach, 5112 Williamsburg Blvd.,
Arlington, VA. 22207

It was very gratifying to see my two utility programs in the expanded KUN#3. Eric, however, I must take exception to your remark that the PATCH program "... will not cross page boundaries..." Indeed it will. That is the reason for the two instructions at 17A7 and 17A9. Regarding the matter of being able to move data up only, this was strictly intentional since most programs are straight-line and extra space is available only at higher addresses.

Your readers might also be interested in a "fix" I made to the KIM-1 KLUGE HARP of Robert G. Lloyd (KUN#2, page 7). As written, the instruction at 032F is wrong, and the program will "run on" until it sees data the same as is at location 0030 (or 0063 for DAISY). The revised program is shown, starting at 032F. Now all you have to do is write FF after the last note of the music field (in page zero) to halt the program - no need to count bytes or change location 0330. Also, the program will halt at 0300 so you can do it again by pressing GO. Incidentally, I use a simple transistor buffer (as in the KIM manual) to drive the loudspeaker.

Also, with regards to the KIM-1 KLUGE HARP, I find that, even with my tin ear, the note values Bob Lloyd gave just don't quite make it for me. I am including my revised listing (whole notes only) which sounds a bit better to me.

KIM-1 KLUGE HARP "FIX"		OCTAVE	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
032F	C9 FF	CMP #FF	LOW	B8	A2	90	87	79	6A 5E
0331	D0 CF	BNE LOOP2	MID	59	4E	45	40	39	33 2B
0333	A9 00	LDA #00	HIGH	28	22	1D	1C	18	- -
0335	8D 1E 03	STA NOTE							
0338	85 FA	STA POINTL							
033A	A9 02	LDA #02							
033C	8D 16 03	STA 0316							
033F	A9 03	LDA #03							
0341	85 FB	STA POINTH							
0343	4C 4F 1C	JMP START							

PATCHES FOR MCS6502 RESIDENT TWO-PASS ASSEMBLER/TEXT EDITOR

Jodie S. Hobson, 1104 N. Overhill Ct., Wilmington, De. 19810

I have discovered a bug in the KIM version of the resident two-pass assembler/text editor currently being marketed by MICRO SOFTWARE SPECIALISTS, INC. The bug prevents the operation of the break key during the listing of a program as described in the documentation, and can cause the assembler/text editor to die when you try to list your program or whenever it feels compelled to print an error message. The reason appears to be that the code to sense the break key was not translated from the original TIM code. The correct KIM code is:

478C	48		PHA
478D	AD 40 17		LDA SAD
4790	2A		RCL
47C1	90 04		BCC BREAK
47C3	68		PLA
47C4	4C E8 47		JMP WRT
47C7	AD 40 17	BREAK	LDA SAD
47CA	2A		RCL
47CB	90 FA		BCC BREAK
47CD	4C ED 46		JMP \$46ED

Also, for those people who want to change the I/O linkages, there is an undocumented call to the write character routine at address 477D.

More on the MICRO-SOFTWARE Assembler/Editor
From: Robert L. Kurtz, #4 Santa Bella Rd., Rolling Hills, Ca. 90274.

....Incidentally, we got the assembler/text editor tape from MICRO-SOFTWARE SPECIALISTS (Commerce, Tx.) and it works fine --- if you clear up a little "glitch". In the 4000-4830 tape - location 4409 is 27 but should be 47! Drove us up the wall for 2 evenings".

MICROCOMPUTER PROGRAMMING COURSE

Chaffey Community College at Alta Loma, Calif., has scheduled a quarter course in microcomputer programming featuring the KIM-1 that will be offered in two 12-week class sections.

Both classes will be from 7 to 10 p.m., one on Tuesdays starting Sept. 13 and the other on Wednesdays beginning Sept. 14.

The only prerequisite for the three-unit course is that a student be a high school graduate or 18 years of age. There is no tuition fee entailed for state residents.

Further information may be obtained by writing to Donald J. Ketchum data processing professor, Chaffey Community College, Alta Loma, Ca. 91701.

The BAY AREA TTY kits are again available from: BYTE SHOP #2, 2400 W. Elcamino Real, Santa Clara, Ca. 95051 (408) 246-4813.

Basically, its a 32x16 scrolling display that includes a parallel interface and manual cursor control all on a single board. Your editor is presently using this TTY with the SAB-1, serial interface (see Kilobaud #1, pg. 114) as a stand alone TTY type terminal with KIM. It works great! The SAB-1 board is no longer available (too bad).

You should be experienced in digital construction techniques, however, before attempting to build any device of this complexity because the documentation is not up to Heathkit standards. But then not many kits are! My TTY worked immediately after I turned a chip around which I installed backwards. I would recommend sockets for all chips.

This TTY board may be converted to 64 characters without too much trouble.

Price for the complete kit is \$140.00 or \$20.00 for just the board. (Add \$2.00 for postage). Shipping is within 30 days of receipt of order and MasterCard and BankAmericard may be phone in.

FOR SALE:KIM-2 4K RAM board, New condition with all packing and documentation. Owner needs larger unit. \$140.00. Contact: J.C. Williams, 35 Greenbrook Dr., Cranbury, N.J. 08512 (609) 448-7782

FOR SALE: KIM-1 microcomputer board, KIM-4 motherboard, and power supply. \$300.00 takes it all. Contact: Louis Shapiro, 2429 Surf Dr., Bellmore, N.Y. 11710

PAGE ONE PROGRAMMING PROBLEMS AND A SOLUTION from: Timothy Bennett, 309 Mary St., Westerville, Ohio 43081

Programming in Page 1

SYMPTOM- The upper limits of my program allow for only 30 Bytes of stack. Various program parameters can be changed through routines which are accessed by stopping and addressing via the KIM-1 keyboard. After accessing routines several times in this manner the stack would start overwriting my program. The effect would be accumulative each time the program was interrupted.

CAUSE- I was interrupting my program by depressing the ST button. If my program happened to be in some level of subroutines, then the stack pointer would not be reset to FF. When the main program was re-started the stack pointer would not be re-initialized.

SOLUTION- If you have programs in page 1 that must be manually interrupted, then use the RS button. This will initialize the stack pointer to FF. Then be carefull not to re-enter your program in a subroutine. Use the ST button only for debugging, and then be aware of its effect on the stack pointer.

SPEED CONTROL OF KIM-1 TTY PORT

If you are having problems trying to use a high speed terminal with the KIM TTY port the following information might be useful. To start with, the Reset/Rubout sequence activates a subroutine called DETCPS (1C2AH to 1C4EH) which determines two constants CNTL30 (17F2H) and CNTH30 (17F3H). These are used to time the serial TTY port via subroutines DELAY (1ED4H to 1EEAH) and DEHALF (1EEBH to 1EFDH). DELAY and DEHALF are called by GETCH (1E5AH to 1E87H) which inputs one character, and OUTCH (1EA0H to 1ED3H) which outputs one character.

CNTL30 and CNTH30 are the whole key to trimming up the TTY port speed. You can change the Baud without going through the Reset/Rubout sequence simply by changing one or both of these constants. The following list gives the values of CNTL30 and CNTH30 for several speeds as determined by my particular KIM-1 Reset/Rubout sequence.

BAUD	110	150	300	600	1200	1800	2400	4800	9600
CNTL30	85H	DBH	EBH	74H	38H	24H	1AH	06H	03H
CNTH30	02H	01H	00H	00H	00H	00H	00H	00H	00H

Now for the interesting part. At lower speeds (110 through 1800 Baud) everything works fine with these values. But, at higher speeds problems arise. Repeated Reset/Rubout sequences kept producing CNTL30 = 1AH for 2400 Baud. This value did work for most functions like examine and fill memory, however, for tape dump (Q command) intermittent characters were lost. This problem was eliminated by substituting either 18H or 19H in CNTL30. All functions worked perfectly for either value.

At 4800 Baud I was unable to use the terminal at all. It acted more like it wanted to work at CNTL30 = 07H rather than at 06H, but no value between 05H and 0AH would make it work. At 9600 Baud the slow functions like examine and fill would work, but tape dump (Q) resulted in severe loss of characters. The problem at these speeds is that the quantization level between allowed speeds (i.e. integer values of CNTL30) is so large that unless you are lucky you will not hit close enough to your terminal speed. Since CNTL30 is used in a software timing loop to count instruction sequences (thus, machine cycles) the high Bauds can be fine tuned with the system clock. You should be able to use the technique described by R. W. Burhans (page 10, issue #5, May 77, KIM-1/6502 Users Notes) to perform this fine tuning.

For casual use, 2400 Baud (or maybe even 110 Baud) is satisfactory with no hardware modifications. However, if you have a dedicated high speed terminal you may find it worthwhile to fine tune either the KIM-1 clock or the terminal clock. This will allow you to utilize the KIM-1 software (like GETCH and OUTCH) at high speeds. After you become accustomed to it, 9600 Baud is nice, 2400 ok, 1200 a bit of a drag, and anything less unbearable. Finally, since CNTL30 = 03H (greater than zero) for 9600 Baud you should be able to fine tune for 19,200 Baud, and maybe (but probably not) for 38,400 Baud.

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A LOW COST GRAPHICS POSSIBILITY

If you're looking for a low cost graphics interface for KIM, then check out the article in Popular Electronics (July 1977), Page 41 describes the RCA CDP1861 video chip and shows how to hook it up to the Cosmac "ELP" microcomputer board. It should also be adaptable to KIM with a little thought.

The CDP1861 issues an interrupt signal at a 60 Hz. rate for display refresh and, according to the article, can display up to 1024 bytes of memory (which works out to a 128x64 bit resolution).

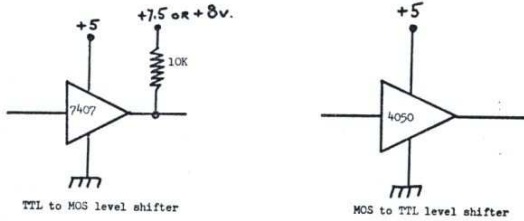
The chip could be set up with its own memory so as to ease up the CPU refresh rate and could send out a signal when it's busy so the CPU could wait for display update. Several interesting possibilities exist with this chip, so who'll be the first to get one hooked to KIM???

.....Eric

CALCULATOR CHIP SPEED INCREASE

by the editor

Hey! Wanna speed up the calculator interface presented in issue #4 ? Simple. Just add the following TTL to MOS level shifters to the four inputs to the calc. chip, and the MOS to TTL level shifters to the nine outputs, then raise the voltage on the calc. chip to about +7.5 or 8 volts. Thats all there is to it! You will notice about a 30% increase in calculating speed.



Speaking of calculator chips--National Semiconductor has a new scientific calculator chip (the MS57109) that uses RPN formatted problem entry, a 4 level stack, and has a parallel input/output scheme. (perfect for hooking to your micro)

The 57109 (around \$18.00) would need about 6 or 7 chips to interface to your machine, but the software driver would be minimal. I have one of these devices and will be hooking it up when I get the time.

The RPN calculator freaks are going to love this one!!!

Speaking of RPN calculators (I could'nt resist that one)--- Popular Electronics (June 1977) presented about 6 game programs written for the HP-25 that could be adapted to KIM.

Who'll be the first to develop a universal game board interface for KIM??? Plasma or liquid crystal would make dandy display panels but may still be a bit cost prohibitive at this time. Maybe a slew of those three digit miniature 7-segment could be tied together, or something along those lines. Any ideas????????

HIGH-SPEED MASS STORAGE

As I see it, there are three distinct possibilities for high-speed mass storage for KIM at this time. The Digital Group dual Phi-deck system, the SNA National Multiplex cartridge deck, and a floppy disc.

If you are working with any of these storage mediums, I would be interested in hearing from you.

Since the software will present the biggest the biggest hassle, it would be most efficient to work along with several others who are into the same thing.

I would consider devoting a whole issue to the proper file-handling software for these type devices and I feel certain that the rest of the 6502 fraternity would be most appreciative of your efforts.

until next time.....

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First Class

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