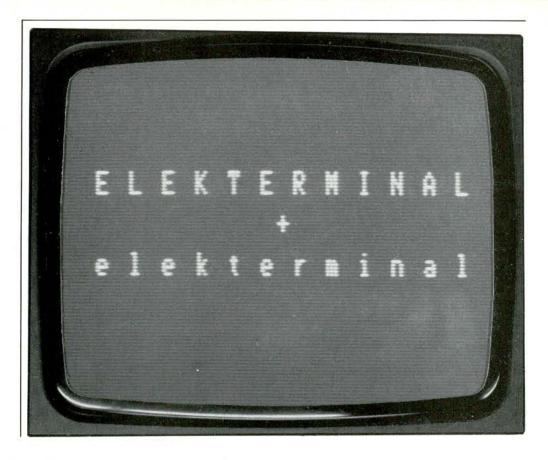
ELEKTERMINAL + elekterminal elektor january 1983



### D. Paulsen

Page extension for the Elekterminal Elekterminal width extender High-speed readout for the Elekterminal

These are some of the extensions that were added to the Elekterminal since its introduction (1978). Now the ELEKTERMINAL becomes an elekterminal. Continuing with the series of extensions, this article presents lower-case, special characters and as a matter of interest, the umlauts for German and other languages (ä, ö, ü).

lower-case and special characters on the Elekterminal

The Elekterminal was originally developed as a refinement for the '78 BASIC computer. This SC/MP BASIC system has a Tiny BASIC interpreter which can only handle upper-case and is relatively slow. Recent computer systems, such as the Junior System with BASIC Version 3.3 make greater demands of a terminal.

## Change of IC

The character set of the Elekterminal is located in ROM IC11 = RO-3-2513 CGR-001. A total of 64 ASCII characters can be displayed in a 5 x 7 matrix with this character generator. So far these 64 characters have only been upper-case, with a few ASCII special characters.

Conversion to upper-case and lower-case is mainly achieved by replacing IC11 by a type 2716 EPROM. This IC must be programmed according to the hex dump in table 3 in order to contain the codes for displaying a total of 96 ASCII characters.

### + 1 bit

In order to display 64 ASCII characters the screen memory merely requires a width of 6 bits ( $2^6 = 64$ ). For 96 characters, however,

an additional bit is needed. Since this bit must also be stored, another  $1024 \times 1$ -bit memory IC must somehow be accommodated on the printed circuit board. Moreover, after readout from the RAM area, this seventh bit must be buffered. Since IC9 only has space for 6 bits, a TTL IC is required in order to solve the problem.

Thus three new ICs are needed to display 96 characters: a 2716 instead of the old IC11, an additional RAM IC of type 2102A4 and a flip-flop from a 74LS74.

#### Lack of space?

Where can the three ICs be accommodated? For the 2102 the answer is simple: this IC is simply soldered onto IC4 in piggy-back fashion, except for pins 11 and 12. Before soldering, these two pins are spread and later wired to the other ICs.

The best solution for the 2716 and the 7474 is to place them on a small perforated board. This additional board is soldered to the main board instead of the former IC11, using stiff wire.

Pin 12 of the additional RAM IC is connected to pin 2 of the 7474; pin 11 is connected to point B5 on the board (see circuit diagram in figure 1).

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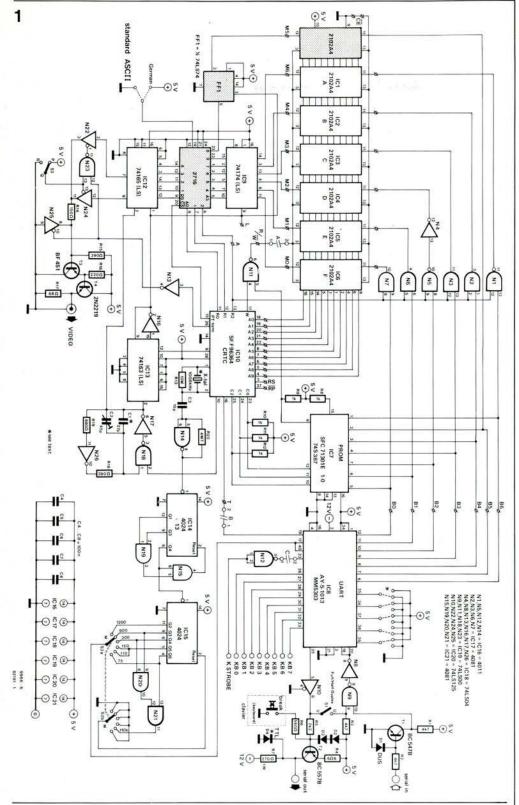


Figure 1. The extended Elekterminal. We have added RAM IC 2102, the flip-flop (1/2 7474) and a type 2716 EPROM. This replaces IC11.

## Software

The EPROM contains two complete character sets: one is the German-English set and the other is the standard ASCII character set.

This is necessary because if the German set is used it means that some special ASCII characters must be omitted. Some computers need these special characters. For this reason, pin 19 of the EPROM can be used to switch to the international character set.

Table 1 shows the relationship between the

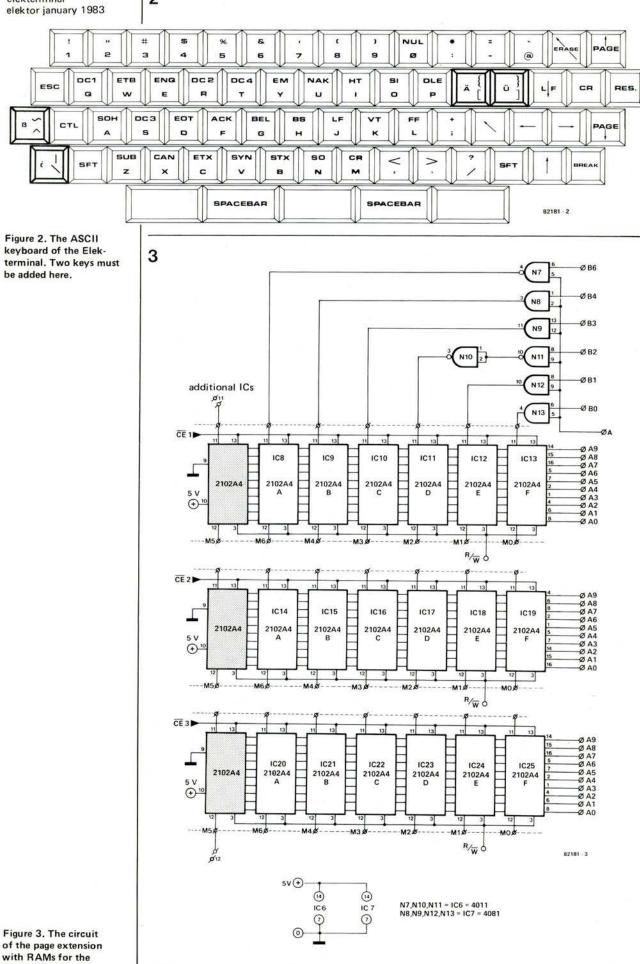
ASCII code, internal Elekterminal code, absolute EPROM address and the corresponding characters.

Table 2 shows the locations for the German characters, just in case you need them.

## Keyboard

There are no problems in connecting a standard ASCII keyboard or an ASCII keyboard with German characters to the extended Elekterminal.

The situation is somewhat different, however, when using the Elektor ASCII



seventh bit.

Table 1

ASCII-Code	Internal Code	EPROM address	ASCII character
00 - 0F	40 - 4F	200 - 27F	ASCII Ø1 = Blank, rest free
10 - 1F	50 - 5F	28Ø - 2FF	free
20 - 2F	60 - 6F	300 - 37F	! to /
30 - 3F	70 - 7F	38Ø - 3FF	0 to ?
40 - 4F	00 - 0F	000 - 07F	@ to 0
50 - 5F	10 - 1F	Ø8Ø - ØFF	P to -
60 - 6F	20 - 2F	100 - 17F	`to 0
70 - 7F	30 - 3F	18Ø - 1FF	p to DEL

Table 1. This table shows the relationship between ASCII codes, internal ASCII code (bit 6 inverted), the absolute EPROM address and the character displayed.

keyboard intended for the Elekterminal. Two keys are missing from this keyboard, which are needed to supply the ASCII codes for all characters. The two keys can be added to the circuit board for the keyboard as shown in figure 2. The Öö/| key is connected to pins 21 and 32 of the keyboard encoder IC and the  $\beta$ / $\sim$  key is connected to pins 22 and 32.

The letters Ä and Ü can now be selected with the keys for braces and square brackets.

To be able to switch conveniently between the German and internal character sets, the lead from pin 19 of the 2716 on the video interface PCB can be connected to an additional changeover switch or pushbutton with changeover contact on the keyboard.

Table 2. By switching between the international and German ASCII character set, either special characters or the German characters are selected for some ASCII codes.

Table 3. The EPROM must be programmed according to this listing. Two full character sets are contained in the hex dump—one with international characters and one with German characters.

Literature:

Elektor 11/78
Elekterminal:
ASCII keyboard
Elektor 12/78
Elekterminal:
video interface
Elektor 7/79
Shift-lock for the
ASCII keyboard
Elektor 9/79
Upper-case only with

the ASCII keyboard Elektor 9/79 Page extension for the

Elekterminal
Elektor 3/80
Increased screen width

Increased screen width with the Elekterminal Elektor 7/80

'High-speed' readout for the Elekterminal

Table 2

ASCII Code	ASCII character	German version
7B	{	ä
5B	Ì	Ä
7C	1	ö
5C	\	Ö
7D	}	ü
5D	1	Ü
7E	~	ß
5E	_	^

# 7 bits for several pages

With the Elekterminal with the 4-page screen memory ('Page extension for the Elekterminal') memory space must also be provided for the seventh bit in the additional 3-page screen memory. In this case three more type 2102A4 ICs are needed. As was the case on the video interface PCB, these ICs must be soldered onto ICs 8, 14 and 20 on the page extension in piggy-back fashion, except for pins 11 and 12. The three pin 11s are interconnected with insulated hookup wire and this lead is then connected to pin 11 of the additional 2102 on the video interface PCB. The same applies to the pin 12s: the three pin 12s are interconnected and then connected to pin 12 of the additional memory on the video interface PCB.

This terminates all modifications, extensions

and improvements to the Elekterminal.

DØ60 D190 D1A0 D1B0 D1C0 D1D0 D1E0 D1F0 D200 D210 D220 D230 D248 D258 D268 D278 D288 D298 D2A8 D2BØ D2CØ D2DØ D2EØ D2FØ D3ØØ D31Ø D32Ø D33Ø D34Ø D35Ø D36Ø D370 D380 D390 D3A0 D3C0 D3C0 D3E0 D3F0 D400 D410 D420 D430 D440 D450 D460 D470 D480 D490 D4A0 D4B0 D4C0 D4D0 D4E0 D500 D510 D520 D6BØ D6CØ D6DØ D6E Ø DEF