# CONTROL DATA ${ }^{\circledR}$ 92413-10 CONVERSATIONAL DISPLAY TERMINAL CC5A2-A/B 



CONTROL DATA ON-SITE
CUSTOMER ENGINEERING MANUAL

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| REVISION RECORD |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| REVISION | DESCRIPTION |
| PD-0 (D1) | Prerelease |
| $(3-31-71)$ |  |
| PD-1 (D2) | Prerelease (Additions and Changes) |
| $(5-28-71)$ |  |
| $01-0$ | Preliminary Release |
| $(7-19-71)$ |  |
| $02-0$ | Manual revised. This printing obsoletes all previous editions. |
| $(7-13-73)$ |  |
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or use Comment Sheet in the back of this manual.

## CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

This manual reflects the equipment configurations listed below.
EXPLANATION: Locate the equipment type and series number, as shown on the equipment FCO log, in the list below. Immediately to the right of the series number is an FCO number. If that FCO number and all of the FCO numbers underneath it match all of the FCO numbers on the equipment FCO log, then this manual accurately reflects the equipment.

| Equipment Type | Series | With FCO's | Equipment Type | Series | With FCO's |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CC5A2-A | 01 | 428 (ECO only) | CC5A2-B |  | 428 (ECO only) |
| CC5A2-A | 02 | 573 (ECO only) | CC5A2-B | 02 | 573 (ECO only) |
| CC5A2-A | 03 |  | CC5A2-B | 03 |  |

## FOREWORD

This publication serves as an on-site maintenance manual for servicing the CONTROL DATA ${ }^{\circledR}$ Conversational Display Terminal. The terminal may be equipment CC5A2-A ( 120 volts, 60 Hertz ) or equipment CC5A2-B (208/230 volts, 50 Hertz ); each is functionally identical. Either equipment may contain the expanded character memory option defined as equipment CC311-A. The terminal is specifically designed to operate as a remote message $I / O$ device within a central processor controlled telecommunications system.

The terminal provides standard teletypewriter I/O functions and as such becomes a plug-in replacement for teletypewriter remote terminals. An output channel is contained in the terminal to enable use of an optional printer to obtain hardcopy of displayed messages.

This manual consists of nine sections. General Description - defines the Conversational Display Terminal and describes typical applications. Operation - describes controls and operating procedures. Installation and Checkout - describes the procedures for placing the terminal in service. Theory of Operation - describes the functional theory of the operation of a Conversational Display Terminal. Diagrams provides diagrams showing signal interconnections, display terminal configuration, and power distribution. Maintenance - describes preventive and corrective maintenance procedures. Troubleshooting - provides methods for isolating faulty modules in the display terminal. Parts Data - provides identification of components. Spare Parts Data - describes those parts to be kept as spares for terminal repair.

Additional copies of this manual may be ordered from:
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## SECTION 1

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This section defines the Conversational Display Terminal, figure 1-1, and typical applications. This equipment replaces teletypewriter remote terminals on either leased or dial telephone lines. It provides a fast, quiet, video telecommunications terminal which provides the operator with composition versatility not possible with a conventional teletypewriter terminal. The terminal is designed for teletypewriter communications system compatibility and is ready for immediate use with EIA Standard RS-232-C data sets (modems) which operate in asynchronous mode up to 300 bps and are equivalent to the AT\&T 103 Series.


Figure 1-1. Conversational Display Terminal

## FEATURES

The terminal contains the following important features:

- Standard teletypewriter keyboard layout with simplified tri-level operation and additional convenience controls.
- Quiet, reliable magnetic-reed-switch keyboard.
- 96 ASCII alphanumeric and symbol selection.
- 32 ASCII control codes.
- Scroll and page format.
- Nondestructive blinking cursor (underline dash).
- Cursor control for up, down, left, right, and home.
- Inverse video (black on white) where desired.
- Display character size $1 / 4$ inch high by $1 / 8$ inch wide (nominal) formed by $5 \times 9$ dot matrix using a standard 262 -line television raster.
- 8 lines of 80 characters.
- $60-\mathrm{Hz}$ display refresh rate with $120-$ volt, $60-\mathrm{Hz}$ terminal; $50-\mathrm{Hz}$ display refresh rate with $208-/ 230-$ volt, $50-\mathrm{Hz}$ terminal.
- Metal oxide semiconductor memory (MOS).
- RS-232-C interface capable of asynchronous data transmission at 75, 110, 150, and 300 bps.
- Switch selections for full or half duplex; odd, even, or mark parity; keyboard lockout; remote or local mode; scroll or page format; baud rate.
- Output channel for hardcopy printer.


## OPTIONAL FEATURES

The terminal may contain the following optional features:

- Modular character-memory expansion of additional 640 characters - easy field installation. This provides a display with 16 lines of 80 characters.
- Hardcopy printer.


## TYPICAL SYSTEM APPLICATION

The terminal will operate as a remote terminal in communications systems which provide AT\&T 103 Series (or equivalent) modem interface for two-way communication. The interface provides terminal operation in a time-sharing, central-processorcontrolled communications system as shown in figure 1-2. Communications are performed in a serial character-by-character fashion without "block" transfers.


Figure 1-2. Typical Processor/Terminal Communications System

PHYSICAL, ELECTRICAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Dimensions and Weight
Height: 18 in. $(46 \mathrm{~cm}$ )
Width: $18 \mathrm{in}.(46 \mathrm{~cm})$
Depth: $29 \mathrm{in}.(74 \mathrm{~cm})$
Weight: $75 \mathrm{lb}(34 \mathrm{~kg})$
Power Requirements

- CC5A2-A

120 volts 60 Hz
$1.50 \mathrm{amp} \max$

CC5A2-B
208/230 volts 50 Hz
0.75 amp max

Environmental Specifications
Operating Temperature: $+40^{\circ}$ to $+120^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(+4^{\circ}\right.$ to $+49^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
Operating Humidity: $10 \%$ to $90 \%$ - no condensation
Operating Altitude: -1000 to $+10,000 \mathrm{ft}(-305$ to $+3048 \mathrm{~m})$
Storage Temperature: $-30^{\circ}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-340\right.$ to $\left.+66^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
Storage Humidity: $5 \%$ to $95 \%$ - no condensation
Storage Altitude: -1000 to $+15,000 \mathrm{ft}(-305$ to $+4572 \mathrm{~m})$
Heat Dissipation
$582 \mathrm{Btu} / \mathrm{hr}$ ( $146.6 \mathrm{~kg}-\mathrm{cal} / \mathrm{hr}$ )

## SECTION 2

OPERATION


#### Abstract

This section contains a basic operational description of the terminal and is intended to acquaint the reader with the functional and manual operations of the equipment. Topics covered are: functional operation of display modules (internal and interface), operator controls and indicators, maintenance controls and indicators, applying power, data entry, and options.


## DISPLAY TERMINAL MODULES

The Conversational Display Terminal contains four replaceable modules. These modules may be replaced in the field. Figure 2-1 is a block diagram showing the logical relationship of the modules. Figure 2-2 shows the location of these modules in the display terminal.

- TV display module
- Logic module
- Keyboard module
- Power supply

The following paragraphs describe the functions of each module.

## TV DISPLAY MODULE

The display portion of the terminal consists of a field-replaceable, high resolution television display module. Control of the video display comes from the character memory and the associated control logic. The basic display terminal displays 8 lines of 80 characters on a rectangular CRT with a 15 -inch $(38 \mathrm{~cm})$ diagonal. The viewing area is $9-1 / 4$ inches $(23.5 \mathrm{~cm})$ by $5-1 / 4$ inches ( 13.5 cm ) for both the 8 lines of 80 characters in the basic display and the 16 lines of 80 characters with the expanded memory option. Characters appearing on the display screen are formed with a 5-by 9dot matrix which is selectively blanked or unblanked during a normal television raster scan of 262 horizontal lines for the $60-\mathrm{Hz}$ terminal and 314 horizontal lines for the $50-\mathrm{Hz}$ terminal. Nominal character size is $1 / 8$ inch $(0.3 \mathrm{~cm})$ wide by $1 / 4$ inch ( 0.6 cm ) high. A cursor (entry marker) appears on the display screen as a


Figure 2-1. Terminal Functional Block Diagram
blinking underline dash to indicate the position where the next character will display on the screen. To maintain a good character image on the screen, the complete screen display is repeated or refreshed 60 times a second for the 120 -volt display terminal model and 50 times a second for the 220 -volt display terminal model.

## LOGIC MODULE

The logic module is designed to be replaced in the field. It contains four circuit cards: character memory, control logic, interface circuits, and printer output channel.


Figure 2-2. Module Locations

The character memory is a circuit card located within the logic module. This card contains a metal oxide semiconductor (MOS) memory for storage of 640 seven-bit character codes providing display refresh and input/output data. The basic terminal contains one memory card for the display of 8 lines of 80 characters; a second card may be added in the field as an option allowing the display of 16 lines of 80 characters each.

## Control Logic

The control logic is contained on a circuit card within the logic module. This circuit card provides the timing and sequencing circuits for the display terminal and a 256 -word, 10 -bit MOS read-only memory (ROM). This memory is programmed with the beam blank/unblank dot patterns for video formation of all displayable characters on the display screen.

## Interface Circuits

The asynchronous interface circuits control all data routing within the terminal and between the terminal and the communications modem. These circuits are contained on two circuit cards within the logic module.

Data and control function routing performed by the interface circuits between the keyboard, modem, control, and printer channel depends on the settings of the transmission and printer control switches described in this section.

The interface circuits are designed to operate with communications signals compatible to EIA Standard RS-232-C, such as the AT\&T 103 Series data sets, or equivalent. This type of modem communicates word-by-word with 8-bit serial data words (including parity). The interface communicates at manually selectable transmission rates of $75,110,150$, and 300 bits per second. The circuits do all serial-to-parallel and parallel-to-serial conversion, perform all modem control, and during transmission perform the data-clocking function and parity checking (if any).

Figure 2-3 shows the signals required for communication between the modem interface connector located on the back panel of the terminal and an AT\&T 103 Series (or equivalent) modem. The maximum cable length allowable for any of these signals is 50 feet. The following paragraphs define these signals and their operable voltage levels.


Figure 2-3. Modem Interface Signals

Transmit Data
Data travels from the terminal interface circuits to the modem via the transmit data line. When the interface is not transmitting data, the terminal holds the transmit data line to a logical 1 (more negative than -3 volts).

## Receive Data

Data travels from the modem to the terminal interface circuits via the receive data line. When the modem is not transferring data to the terminal, the modem holds the receive data line to a logical 1 (more negative than -3 volts).

## Request to Send

The terminal interface circuit sends a request to send signal to initiate a transmit operation. A clear to send signal must be received by the terminal before transmission begins. Receipt of this signal is indicated by the clear to send (CTS) indicator.

## Clear to Send

In reponse to the request to send signal, the modem establishes contact with remote equipment. After this contact is established, a clear to send signal is sent to the terminal, lighting the CTS indicator.

Data Set Ready
The modem makes this signal line active (more positive than +3 volts) when the modem is in the data mode. This means that the modem is not in the idle or tal $k$ mode, nor is it without power.

## Signal Ground

This signal is the voltage base from which the control and data signal voltage levels are referenced.

Data Terminal Ready
When power is applied to the terminal, the data terminal ready line becomes active (more positive than +3 volts), indicating to the modem that the terminal has power on and is able to send and receive data.

## Printer Output Channel

An output channel contained on the interface circuit card allows the use of a printer for producing a hard copy of displayed messages. The printer channel presents data to a printer on a 7-bit ASCII character word basis, bit-by-bit serially. Printer controls included in the terminal allow transfer to the printer of either a full display screen of characters or each character as it is entered at the display keyboard. All character codes $040_{8}$ through $176_{8}$ and the backspace ( $010_{8}$ ), line feed ( $012_{8}$ ), and return $\left(015_{8}\right)$ are intended for a printer. These controls are described in this section. The printer output channel contains printer-in-use recognition circuits and indicators which signify to the operator when another terminal is using the printer. These circuits allow one printer to be used by up to eight display terminals.

Presence of a printer does not affect operation of the basic (8 line $\times 80$ character) terminal or the expanded line option ( 16 line $\times 80$ character) configuration as described in the preceding portion of this manual, except that during a printer operation, the keyboard is disabled and the printer channel I/O signals are used by the terminal interface and control circuits to sequence displayable data codes to the printer.

Two printer interface connectors are located at the rear of the terminal on the connector panel. These two connectors are wired internally in a daisy-chain fashion with pin 1 of Jl connected to pin 1 of J 2 , pin 2 of Jl connected to pin 2 of J2, etc. This allows the terminal to be connected with as many as seven other terminals to a single printer (see figure 2-4). The maximum cable length that can be used in any printer application is 1500 feet. Figure 2-5 identifies the required printer interface signals. The communication technique is a bidirectional, differential, longline driver/receiver combination with each interface signal requiring a negative (-) and a positive (+) line in a twisted pair as shown in figure 2-5. The following paragraphs describe printer interface line functions.


Figure 2-4. Terminal/Printer Interface

Data
Changing states of the positive (+) and negative (-) line pair signify binary bits of the ASCII compatible codes used for data transmission to the printer.

Data bit " 1 " condition. . . .
Pin 1 + current sinking
Pin $9-$ open


Figure 2-5. Printer Channel I/O Signals

## Clock

The terminal issues a clock signal via the clock line pair whenever a data bit on the data line pair has stabilized. The clock signal commands the printer to sample the data line pair for a valid data bit.

Clock (logic "1" condition) . . . . .Pin $2+$ current sinking<br>Pin 10-open<br>Not Clock (logic "0" condition). . Pin $2+$ open<br>Pin 10-current sinking

## Active

The active line pair indicates that one of the terminals is using the printer. The terminal using the printer places the active line in a "being used" condition so that other terminals connected to the printer will recognize that the printer is in use and not accessible to them.


Strobe

The terminal issues a strobe signal via the strobe line pair after sending to the printer all seven data bits of ASCII code and the clock signals. The strobe signal commands the printer to translate and execute the complete data word it has just received.

Strobe (logic "1" condition) . . . . .Pin $4+$ current sinking Pin 12- open<br>Not Strobe (logic "0" condition) . .Pin 4+ open Pin 12-current sinking

Busy
The printer uses the busy line pair to indicate to all connected terminals that it is busy internally (during print head return, etc.) and cannot receive data.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Busy (logic "1" condition). . . . . } & \text { Pin 5-open } \\
& \text { Pin } 13+\text { current sinking } \\
\text { Not Busy (logic " } 0 \text { " condition). . } & \text { Pin } 5-\text { current sinking } \\
& \text { Pin } 13+\text { open }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Ground

The ground signal line establishes a common reference ground for signal levels between terminals and the printer. Pin 6 carries the ground.

## KEYBOARD MODULE

The keyboard, figure 2-6, is the operator input device for the terminal. The keys are magnetic reed type. The keyboard module supplies 7-bit ASCII codes and operator initiated control signals to the terminal circuits. The character set available is indicated in table 2-1, Displayable Character Repertoire. Table 2-2 lists the Control Function Repertoire.


Figure 2-6. Keyboard

The keyboard contains 48 alphanumeric/symbol keys, a cluster of 10 numeric keys, 10 message editing keys, and five special function keys. Pressing any character key, editing key, or function key causes generation of a unique 7-bit code determined by hardware for that key. If a second key is pressed while the first key is still down, the second key will generate its code only after the first key is released. Teletypewriter function codes are available with CNTRL + key. Frequently used communications and edit functions are available from their own key in addition to basic CNTRL + key operation.

TABLE 2-1. DISPLAYABLE CHARACTER REPERTOIRE

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCTAL } \\ & \text { CODE } \end{aligned}$ | CHARACTER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCTAL } \\ & \text { CODE } \end{aligned}$ | CHARACTER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 040 | Space | 120 | P |
| 041 | ! Exclamation Point | 121 | Q |
| 042 | " Quotation Mark (Diaeresis) | 122 | R |
| 043 | \# Number Sign | 123 | S |
| 044 | \$ Dollar Sign | 124 | T |
| 045 | \% Percent | 125 | U |
| 046 | \& Ampersand | 126 | $\checkmark$ |
| 047 | , Apostrophe (Closing Single | 127 | W |
|  | Quotation Mark, Acute Accent) | 130 | X |
| 050 | ( Opening Parenthesis | 131 | Y |
| 051 | ) Closing Parenthesis | 132 | z |
| 052 | Asterisk | 133 | [ Opening Bracket |
| 053 | + Plus | 134 | $\$ Reverse Slant  \hline 054 & , Comma (Cedilla) & 135 & ] Closing Bracket  \hline 055 & - Hyphen (Minus) & 136 & $\wedge$ Circumflex |
| 056 | - Period (Decimal) | 137 | - Underline |
| 057 | 1 Slant | 140 | 1 Grave Accent (Opening Single |
| 060 | 0 |  | Quotation Mark) |
| 061 | 1 | 141 | a |
| 062 | 2 | 142 | b |
| 063 | 3 | 143 | c |
| 064 | 4 | 144 | d |
| 065 | 5 | 145 | e |
| 066 | 6 | 146 | f |
| 067 | 7 | 147 | $g$ |
| 070 | 8 | 150 | h |
| 071 | 9 | 151 | i |
| 072 | : Colon | 152 | I |
| 073 | ; Semicolon | 153 | k |
| 074 | $<$ Less Than | 154 | 1 |
| 075 | $=$ Equals | 155 | m |
| 076 | > Greater Than | 156 | n |
| 077 | ? Question Mark | 157 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 100 | @ Commercial At | 160 | p |
| 101 | A | 161 |  |
| 102 | B | 162 | r |
| 103 | C | 163 | s |
| 104 | D | 164 | + |
| 105 | E | 165 | u |
| 106 | F | 166 | v |
| 107 | G | 167 | w |
| 110 | H | 170 | $\times$ |
| 111 | 1 | 171 | y |
| 112 | $J$ | 172 |  |
| 113 | K | 173 | \{ Opening Brace |
| 114 | L | 174 | Vertical Line |
| 115 | M | $175$ | \} Closing Brace |
| $\begin{aligned} & 116 \\ & 117 \end{aligned}$ | $N$ |  | $\sim$ Equivalent or Similar |
| 117 | O |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCTAL } \\ & \text { CODE } \end{aligned}$ | SPECIAL SYMBOLS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCTAL } \\ & \text { CODE } \end{aligned}$ | SPECIAL SYMBOLS |
| 177 | Parity Error or Rub Out | $016$ | ( Begin Inverse |
| 003 | A ETX or Print | $017$ | ) End Inverse |

## TABLE 2-2. CONTROL FUNCTION REPERTOIRE

| MNEMONIC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCTAL } \\ & \text { CODE } \end{aligned}$ | KEYBOARD OPERATION | MNEMONIC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCTAL } \\ & \text { CODE } \end{aligned}$ | KEYBOARD OPERATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NUL | 000 | CNTRL + @ | DLE | 020 | CNTRL + P |
| SOH | 001 | A | DC1 | 021 | \| Q |
| STX | 002 | B or STX | DC2 | 022 | Q |
| - ETX - | 003 | C or ETX | DC3 | 023 | S |
| EOT | 004 | D | DC4 | 024 | T |
| ENQ | 005 | E | - Skip | 025 | U or $\rightarrow$ |
| ACK | 006 | F | - Line Clear | 026 | V or LINE CLEAR |
| BEL | 007 | G | ETB | 027 | W |
| - BS | 010 | H or - | - Clear | 030 | X or CLEAR |
| HT | 011 | 1 | - Reset | 031 | Y or RESET |
| - LF | 012 | $J$ or $\downarrow$ | - Cursor Up | 032 | Z or 1 |
| VT | 013 | K | ESC | 033 | [ or ESCAPE |
| FF | 014 | L PETUR | FS | 034 | ) or FS |
| - CR | 015 | M or RETURN | GS | 035 | ] or GS |
| - SO | 016 | 1 N | RS | 036 | $1 \wedge$ orRS |
| - SI* | 017 | CNTRL + O | US | 037 | CNTRL - or US |
| - Causes a display operation; all other control functions are ignored by the display. <br> - Causes displayable character. |  |  |  |  |  |

## POWER SUPPLY MODULE

The power supply module in equipment CC5A2-A uses 120 -volt, $60-\mathrm{Hz}$ primary power to supply internal power requirements of $+5 \mathrm{vdc},-12 \mathrm{vdc},+12 \mathrm{vdc},+73 \mathrm{vdc}$, and 6.3 vac. The power supply of the CC5A2-B equipment uses $208-/ 230$-volt, $50-\mathrm{Hz}$ primary power to provide the same internal power requirements. The control logic and keyboard use +5 vdc . The keyboard also uses -12 vdc . The +12 vdc drives the character refresh memory. The +73 vdc drives the TV module circuits. Current for the CRT heater element is supplied by the 6.3 vac. The power supply is an on-site replaceable module and should normally be returned to a repair depot for any necessary repairs.

The power supply has a transformer input with a full-wave, solid-state rectifier and has linear regulation with foldback current limiting. A separate integrated-circuit regulator controls the current flow of a series-pass transistor for the +5 -volt, +12 -volt, and -12 -volt circuits. A discrete regulator controls the current flow of the seriespass transistor in the +73 -volt circuit. Each regulator senses the output voltage of its circuit through a voltage divider. The circuit compares this voltage with a reference voltage and changes the current input to the pass transistor to maintain a constant output voltage.

If a short circuit occurs in the load of any regulator, a current-limiting transistor in the regulator circuit becomes forward biased. The result is a reduction of the current through the series-pass output transistor. This, in turn, reduces the output voltage.

In the +5 -volt regulator circuit, an overvoltage-protect circuit limits the current when the voltage rises beyond a predetermined value. If the output voltage rises above 6.2 volts, a sense circuit turns on a silicon-controlled rectifier (SCR) which causes the regulator to limit the output current. In this same regulator, if one of the two series-pass transistors shorts, the SCR causes the fuse in the collector circuits of that transistor to open.

Figure 2-7 shows the effect of the foldback current limiting. Circuit design provides that when a predetermined current limit of 150 percent is reached, the current begins to decrease (fold back).


Figure 2-7. Foldback Under Full Load to Short-Circuit Current

## CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

A number of key and switch controls are located on the display terminal along with indicator lights. These allow initiation and observation of the display operation.

## OPERATOR CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

The display terminal contains controls and indicators on four different panels - the keyboard panel, control panel, front panel, and connector panel. Figure 2-8 shows the front of the display terminal which has three of these panels. The fourth panel, the connector panel, is located on the rear of the display terminal and is shown in figure 2-9. A list of operator controls and indicators is given in table 2-3.


Figure 2-8. Front, Operator Control, and Keyboard Panels


Figure 2-9. Connector Panel (Basic Terminal, 220 Volts)

TABLE 2-3. OPERATOR CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

| CONTROL OR INDICATOR | TYPE | LOCATION | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POWER | Pushbutton Switch/Indicator | Operator Control Panel | Applies primary power to terminal when illuminated. Application of primary power sets all logic elements to initial or starting condition. |
| Brightness Control | Rotary Potentiometer Control | Front Panel | Allows adjustment of character intensity shown on the display. <br> CCW: Reduces intensity <br> CW: Increases intensity |
| Keylock Switch | Key-Operated Lock-Switch | Front Panel | Allows manual disable of keyboard to prevent keyboard generation of character codes. Terminal transmit function is also disabled; however, character and control data may still be received. |
| Keylock Indicator | Indicator Light | Front Panel (Above Keylock Switch) | Illuminated when keyboard disabled by Keylock switch. |
| LOCAL | Pushbutton Switch/Indicator | Operator Control Panel | Disables transmit circuits of terminal when illuminated. Keyboard data then automatically passes to memory for display. Data from communications modem still allowed and takes precedence over keyboard originated data. Local mode is commonly used when testing the terminal. |
| SCROLL DISABLE | Pushbutton Switch/Indicator | Operator Control Panel | Disables display line scroll operation when indicator is illuminated (see figure, Display Scroll Operation). Display is in page mode when indicator is lit. |
| DUPLEX FULL/HALF | 2-Position Slide Switch | Connector Panel | FULL: All keyboard generated codes routed directly to communications modem. Codes not stored in memory or displayed unless returned from remote equipment. Local mode disables transmit function. <br> HALF: Keyboard generated codes route to the modem and the display memory for display if no information is coming from computer. Local mode disables transmission to the modem but allows display of keyboard entries and received data. |
| baud rate | 4-Position Rotary Switch | Connector Panel | Allows operator to select data transfer/receive rates between terminal and communications line. $75,110,150$, and 300 bits-per-second available. |

TABLE 2-3. OPERATOR CONTROLS AND INDICATORS (CONT)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CONTROL } \\ & \text { OR } \\ & \text { INDICATOR } \end{aligned}$ | TYPE | LOCATION | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PARITY <br> EVEN/MARK/ODD | 3-Position Slide Switch | Connector Panel | EVEN: Data words transmitted with even parity and checked for even parity when received. <br> MARK: (Center position.) Parity disregarded. <br> ODD: Data words transmitted with odd parity and check for odd parity when received. |
| Bell Tone | Audible Tone | Internal | Sounds bell when cursor enters 73rd character position of any display line to indicate approaching end of line. <br> Sounds if bell code $(0078)$ generated from keyboard or received from communications line. |
| DSR <br> (Data Set Ready) | Indicator Light | Operator Control Panel | Illuminated when terminal modem indicates it has power on and is ready to send data to the terminal. |
| CTS <br> (Clear To Send) | Indicator Light | Operator Control Panel | Illuminated when modem activates clear to send line. Must be on to start transmit. |
| Keyboard Keys | Magnetic-Reed, Momentary-Contact Switches | Keyboard Panel | Provides data entry for message composition on the display screen. Also provides entry keys for special communication functions. See both Data Entry and Keyboard, for details. |
| PRINTER ON LINE | Pushbutton <br> Switch/Indicator | Operator Control Panel | For use with hardcopy printer. Illuminated position activates hardcopy printer channel. All displayed characters are printed when printer is connected with terminal. When not on (light out), PRINT key on keyboard must be pressed to obtain desired hard copy of displayed data. |
| PRTR BUSY (Printer Busy) | Indicator Light | Operator Control Panel | For use with hardcopy printer. When illuminated, indicates printer is busy with this terminal or another one sharing printer (8 terminals may share 1 printer). If PRINT key or PRINTER ON LINE switch is pressed while PRTR BUSY is lit, new print operation will not occur until after PRTR BUSY extinguishes. |

TABLE 2-3. OPERATOR CONTROLS AND INDICATORS (CONT)

| CONTROL <br> OR <br> INDICATOR | TYPE | LOCATION | FUNCTION |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## MAINTENANCE CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

Controls and indicators which will be helpful during maintenance of the display are listed in table 2-4. Figures $2-8$ and $2-9$ show their location.

TABLE 2-4. MAINTENANCE CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

| $\begin{gathered} \text { CONTROL } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { INDICATOR } \end{gathered}$ | TYPE | LOCATION | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DSR <br> (Data Set Ready) | Indicator Light | Operator Control Panel | Illuminated when terminal modem indicates it has power on and is ready to send data to the terminal. For maintenance use to check presence of usable carrier signal from the terminal. |
| CTS <br> (Clear to Send) | Indicator Light | Operator Control Panel | Illuminated when modem activates clear to send line (see Interface Circuits, this section). For maintenance use to check modem conditions for transmitting to modem. |
| Master Clear | Pushbutton Switch | Interface Card | Pressing this switch clears internal circuits to initial or starting logic condition. |

## APPLYING POWER TO TERMINAL

To apply power to the terminal, use the following procedure.

1) Press the POWER switch/indicator (it should light).
2) Wait 30 seconds for cursor to appear on the viewing screen.
3) If brightness of viewing screen is too bright/dim adjust Brightness knob as necessary. Terminal should not be operated with excessive display screen brightness or displayed information will be distorted and the life of the CRT display tube may be shortened.
4) With keyboard unlocked, and local mode set, press several alphanumeric keys to check display.
5) If the cursor does not appear after checking brightness per step 3 above, push the red circuit breaker on the connector panel and reapply power. If the cursor still does not display or if pressed character keys or cursor controls fail to display, see Fault Isolation Procedures, Section 7, this this manual.

## DATA ENTRY

Data may be entered into the display terminal memory from the terminal keyboard with half duplex or local operation or from remote or external equipment such as a central processor. Information stored in the terminal memory is displayed on the display screen. When a character or other displayable character code is entered via the keyboard or received from a central processor, its display location will be indicated by the location of the cursor. With a blank screen, the cursor will still be displayed. The keyboard contains control keys for moving the cursor and editing a message, as well as character keys and function control keys.

## CURSOR

The cursor is a blinking symbol located beneath the position where the next displayable character will be entered onto the display screen. See figure 2-10. It blinks approximately three times a second. When a character key is pressed, the character shown on the key will be displayed on the display screen above the cursor. Data entry may be either page format or scroll format. In page format (SCROLL DISABLE indicator illuminated) and with the display screen cleared, the cursor is under the first character position in the top line. As each character is entered from the keyboard, the cursor moves one character position to the right.


NOTE: THE CURSOR AND DISPLAYED CHARACTERS APPEAR AS WHITE FORMS ON A BLACK BACKGROUND UNLESS CONTAINED IN AN INVERSE VIDEO FIELD (SEE INVERSE VIDEO, THIS SECTION).

Figure 2-10. Cursor Display


#### Abstract

When the cursor is advanced from the 72nd character position of a line to the 73rd position, an audible tone will sound indicating the proximity of the end of the line. When the cursor is advanced from the 80th character position at the end of the line, it will automatically move to the first character position of the next line down. This process will continue until the last character position of the last line is reached. When the cursor advances from this position, it will automatically return to the first character position of the top line. If the display terminal is operating in scroll mode when the cursor reaches the end of the last line, any additional input will cause all lines on the display screen to move up one line position, figure 2-11. The top line will move off the top of the screen and the cursor will move to the beginning of the new blank bottom line.


KEYBOARD
The keyboard contains 48 alphanumeric symbol keys, a cluster of 10 numeric keys, 10 message editing keys, and five special function keys. Two character sets are available for display. Table 2-1 shows the characters available with the 96-character set. Pressing any character or function key generates a unique 7-bit ASCII compatible code assigned to the key by hardware. If a second character or function key is pressed while another key is still down, the second key will not interfere with the first key. The second key will produce its code only after the first key is released.



NOTE: THIS CAN BE ANY KEY INPUT WHICH ADVANCES THE CURSOR FROM LAST POSITION IN LAST LINE.


Figure 2-11. Display Scroll Operation (8-Line Basic Display)

The entry of a message for display is accomplished with the character keys and the function control keys. A list of function control keys can be found in table 2-2. These control keys permit entering a message in a format suitable for a particular application.

## Cursor Control

Six keys are available for moving the cursor on the display screen without altering the displayed data. The RESET and RETURN keys permit large changes in the cursor position. The four cursor keys (Backspace, Skip, Up Cursor, Line Feed) permit small changes.

RESET Key
In page mode, the RESET key moves the cursor from any position on the screen to the first position of the top line. In scroll mode, the cursor is moved to the first position in the bottom line. Initiation of this function is caused by generated of $031_{8}$ code by the RESET key or CNTRL + Y keys or receipt from a central processor.

## RETURN Key

This key moves the cursor from any position in a data line to the first character position of that line. Generation of the $015_{8}$ code by the RETURN key or CNTRL + M keys or receipt from a central processor will initiate this function.
-(Backspace) Key
This key moves the cursor one character position to the left. If the cursor is in the first character position, it will move to the last character position of the line above. If the cursor is in the first character position of the top line, the cursor will move to the last position of the last line. Initiation of this function is caused by generation of $\mathrm{OlO}_{8}$ code by the $\leftarrow$ key or CNTRL +H keys or receipt of the code from a central processor.
$\rightarrow$ (Skip) Key
This key moves the cursor one character position to the right. If the cursor is at the end of a line, it will move the cursor to the start of the next line. If the cursor is at the last character position of the last line and the display is operating in page mode, the cursor will move to the first position of the top line. In scroll mode, the displayed lines will move up one line, the top line moving off the display, and the cursor will move to the first character position of the blank last line. Initiation of this function is caused by generation of $025_{8}$ code by the $\rightarrow$ key or CNTRL $+U$ keys or receipt of the code from a central processor.

Y (Cursor Up) Key
This key moves the cursor up one line, maintaining the same relative position in the line. If the cursor is in the top line, it will move to the same relative position in the bottom line. Initiation of this function is caused by generation of 0328 code by the $\uparrow$ key or CNTRL $+Z$ keys or receipt of the code from a central processor.
$\downarrow$ (Line Feed) Key
This key moves the cursor down one line maintaining the same relative position in the line. If the cursor is in the bottom line and the display is in page mode, the cursor will move to the same relative position in the top line. If the display is in scroll mode and the cursor is in the last line, then all lines will move up one line and the cursor will move to the first character position of the blank last line. This is called a line feed and allows initiation of the scroll action without filling the whole last line with data. Initiation of this function is caused by generation of $012_{8}$ code by the $\downarrow$ key or CNTRL $+J$ keys or receipt of the code from a central processor.

## Line Clear and Clear

These functions affect the displayed data and are used for modification of previously entered messages. The line clear and clear functions allow portions of, or the total message to be removed.

## LINE CLEAR Key

This key causes the removal of all displayed data from the cursor position to the end of the line. The cursor does not move. Initiation of this function is caused by generation of $026_{8}$ code by the CLEAR key, CNTRL $+V$ keys or receipt of the code from a central processor. This function is not available when display is operating in scroll mode.

This key causes all displayed data to be removed from the display screen and the cursor to be moved to the first character position of the top line if display is operating in page mode and moved to first position of last line if operating in scroll mode. Initiation of this function is caused by generation of $030_{8}$ code by the CLEAR key or CNTRL + X keys or receipt of the code from a central processor.

## DISPLAY OPERATION MODE

The selection of the correct operating mode should be made before placing the display terminal in active operation. Place the terminal in local mode, indicator illuminated, to check out the performance of the various terminal functions. In this mode all data entered at the keyboard will be stored in the display memory and displayed on the screen. No data will be transmitted to the central processor. Messages can still be received. To operate in remote mode, disable the LOCAL switch, indicator extinguished; this will allow transmission of the keyboard entered data to the remote equipment or central processor. Two types of remote operation are available - half duplex and full duplex. With half duplex, the transmitted data is also stored in the display memory and displayed. In full duplex, no keyboard entered data is stored in memory for display. All displayed data is sent to the terminal from remote equipment, such as the central processor.

## INVERSE VIDEO

Inverse video allows highlighting portions of a display message, figure 2-12. Characters with the inverse video field are black on a white background. There is no limit to the number of inverse video fields that may be displayed or the size of any one field. The start inverse video field code $016_{8}$ is generated from the keyboard by pressing CNTRL $+N$ keys. The end inverse video field code $017_{8}$ is generated from the keyboard by pressing CNTRL + O character keys. Inverse video may also be received from remote equipment.

# REQUEST FILE RECORDS FORY0800 THROUGH 1000\%FOR ANY A102 

Figure 2-12. Inverse Video

## OPTIONS

This portion of the manual describes options that may be used with the terminal. If the equipment does not use an option, disregard this portion of this manual.

Option 1 - 16-line $\times 80$-character display format Option 2 - Hardcopy receive-only printer

## 16-LINE X 80-CHARACTER DISPLAY FORMAT

The terminal is designed to accept a character-memory expansion of 640 additional characters, thus enabling 16 lines of 80 characters on the video display as compared with the basic version with 8 lines of 80 characters, figure 2-13. This expansion is a plug-in printed circuit memory card (expanded memory kit CC311-A). If this option is used, the two character memory cards, being identical, are fully interchangeable. This expansion is easily added as an on-site change if ordered by a customer after receiving the basic terminal.


Figure 2-13. Display Format Option

## HARDCOPY RECEIVE-ONLY PRINTER

An optional hardcopy printer is available for use with up to eight display terminals. The printer allows printing a hard copy of the messages displayed on the display screen. The printer may be used in the on-line or off-line mode. With the on-line mode, displayed characters will be transferred to the printer as they are entered into the display from the keyboard or from the central processor. In the off-line mode, a full message may be composed and corrected before being transferred to the printer. Character codes $\mathrm{OHO}_{8}$ through $176_{8}$, shown in table 2-1, along with the control codes
for backspace $\left(010_{8}\right)$, line feed $(0128)$, and return $\left(015_{8}\right)$, are used with the printer. Details of the printer channel are described in the paragraphs on Display Terminal Modules in this section.

## Printer On-Line Mode

Use of an on-line printer with the terminal will provide an automatic, permanent copy of incoming messages. The operator must observe the following items when placing the terminal on line with an associated printer.

1) Check that PRTR BUSY indicator is extinguished.
2) Press PRINTER ON LINE switch (this switch should illuminate, the PRTR BUSY indicator should come on, and PRTR ACT should illuminate).

When the printer is on line with the terminal, all received or composed displayable characters appearing on the display screen will transmit to the printer for printout. The control functions of backspace, return, and line feed also result in printer operations; however, all other control functions are ignored for printout operation.

## Printer Off-Line Mode

Normally the printer should be off line (PRINTER ON LINE indicator extinguished) when the operator is composing messages with the terminal. This allows the operator to make a rough draft of messages and perform any necessary corrections without the printer recording each character as it is entered or changed. When a message is complete and a printed copy is desired, the operator must do the following:

1) Check that PRTR BUSY indicator is extinguished.
2) Press PRINT key (PRTR ACT indicator should illuminate while the displayed message transfers to the printer). During this message transfer, the keyboard is locked out to ensure correct hardcopy of the displayed message; however, an incoming message from external equipment (e.g., central processor) will enter the terminal and abort the print operation.

## SECTION 3

## INSTALLATION AND CHECKOUT

This section describes crating, uncrating, installation, and checkout procedures for the Conversational Display Terminal and on-site replaceable spare modules. Power requirements and cabling information are also provided.

## CRATING

Reusable shipping containers are used by the manufacturing facility for initial shipment. These containers and packing materials should be retained on site in the event it is necessary to return faulty modules to the repair facility. Crating materials and packing procedures are described in separate illustrations covering the terminal and spare modules. Figure 3-1 provides packing information for the terminal. Figures 3-2 through 3-5 provide packing information for the spare modules.

## UNCRATING

Refer to figure 3-1 and uncrate the display terminal as follows:

1) Open the shipping container and carefully remove the terminal.
2) Carefully remove all exterior packing material (plastic dust cover, shipping pallet, etc.) ensuring that the viewing screen is not damaged.
3) Place the terminal on a sturdy, level-surfaced desk, counter, or table intended as the work station. Ensure that adequate surface area and rigidity are provided to safely support the unit.
4) Refer to Installation, this section, for removal of interior packing materials.
5) Retain all packing materials and the reusable shipping container for future use.
6) REMOVE HOOD AND INSERT A PIECE OF URETHANE FOAM BETWEEN LOGIC MODULE AND CRT.
7) REMOVE CONNECTOR CAP FROM NECK OF CRT AND TAPE TO SIDE OF POWER SUPPLY WITH FILAMENT TAPE.
8) TAPE TOP OF VIEWING SCREEN TO CRT FRAME WITH 2 PIECES OF FILAMENT TAPE AND REPLACE HOOD.


Figure 3-1. Display Terminal Packaging

1) PLACE 4 CORNER PADS IN EXTERIOR CONTAINER.
2) PLACE INTERIOR BOX CONTAINING VIDEO DISPLAY MODULE (MANUFACTURER'S PACKAGING IN EXCONTAINER.
3) PLACE 4 CORNER PADS ON TOP OF INTERIOR CONTAINER.
4) INSTALL TOP OF EXTERIOR CONTAINER AND SEAL WITH 3/4" FILAMENT TAPE.


Figure 3-2. Video Display Module Packaging

## NOTES

1) PLACE D-120 AIR CAP (FOLD ONCE) IN BOTTOM OF CONTAINER.
2) PLACKAGE PER ILLUSTRATION AND SEAL WITH 3/4" FILAMENT TAPE.


Figure 3-3. Display Logic Module Packaging

1) MOUNT POWER SUPPLY ON PALLET USING \# 10 MACHINE SCREWS, NUTS, AND FLAT WASHERS.
2) ADD PALLET CLIPS TO TABS ON SIDE OF POWER SUPPLY.
3) INSTALL TAPED TUBE AND CLOSE INTERIOR CONTAINER.
4) PLACE FOAM END CAPS ON INTERIOR CONTAINER AND PLACE INTO EXTERIOR CONTAINER.
5) SEAL CONTAINER WITH $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ FILAMENT TAPE.


Figure 3-4. Display Power Supply Packaging

1) PLACE URETHANE FOAM PADDING ON UNDERSIDE OF PC BOARD, DIRECTLY UNDER THE ROM CHIP.
2) PLACE ALUMINUM FOIL SHEET ON UNDERSIDE OF PC BOARD COVERING THE FOAM PADDING AND ROM CHIP.


Figure 3-5. Keyboard Packaging

## INSTALLATION

The following paragraphs describe the procedures for installing a display terminal. This includes removing packing material, checking cable connections, and operational check-out of the terminal.

## CAUTION

Remove ac power cord from ac receptacle before removing hood from terminal. Always replace hood before plugging ac power cord into ac receptacle.

## INSTALLATION PROCEDURES

The following procedures should be followed for installing the terminal; reference figure 3-6.

1) Be sure terminal is on a sturdy work area and remove plastic dust cover.

## CAUTION

Two men are recommended for lifting the terminal. Avoid stress on terminal hood when lifting or damage may result.
2) Remove the cabinet hood - turn screws (1) until they are free of the terminal framework. Do not remove screws from hood. Grasp both sides of hood (2) and carefully slide it back toward rear of display terminal until hood clears framework.
3) Remove foam block (3).
4) Carefully remove tape (4) from display screen. DO NOT SCRATCH SCREEN.
5) Untape CRT connector (5) and connect to plug on base of CRT. Do not force together; connector will go on plug only one way.


Figure 3-6. Installation Procedures
6) Visually inspect all connectors to ensure they are properly seated.
7) Locate the fan and fan cable connector (7), under the top of the hood. Partially replace the hood and connect the plug and socket in the fan cable.
8) Make sure the ac cable is disconnected from the wall receptacle before replacing the hood.
9) Replace hood (2) carefully by sliding hood over chassis until front engagement tabs (6) are firmly sealed. Align ac socket in hood with plug in chassis before tightening screws (I) at rear of terminal.

## CABLE CONNECTIONS

Before proceeding further with the installation steps, the terminal should be placed at its operating station location. This location should be a sturdy, level-surfaced desk, counter, or table which will safely support the terminal. Adequate area should be provided to allow a minimum of 6 inches behind the terminal for ventilation and cable connection.

## Data Set Cable

Connect site data set (modem) cable to connector labeled DATA SET on connector panel (maximum modem-to-terminal cable length is 50 feet). Reference figure 3-7.


Figure 3-7. Connector Panel

## Printer Cable

If a hardcopy printer is associated with the terminal, connect site printer cables to connectors labeled PRINTER on connector panel (see figure 3-8). Figure 3-8 shows the required cable routing for terminals using a printer (maximum printer interface cable length, including any other terminals sharing the printer in daisy-chain fashion, is 1500 feet).


Figure 3-8. Printer Cable Interconnect

From one to eight terminals may share one printer. Printer may be located between terminals on the interface line or on either end. Terminator blocks must be installed on the spare connector of the device (terminal or printer) located on each end of the interface.

## Power Cable

Model CC5A2-A uses a 120 -vac power source and no adjustment of power input is required. On model CC5A2-B adjustment is required. If the ac power source is 210 to 256 volts, set the INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE selector screw on NORMAL. If the ac power source is between 187 and 230 volts, then set the INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE selector screw on LOW LINE.

NORMAL: Position for 210- to 256 -vac power source
LOW LINE: Position for 187 - to 230 -vac power source

Connect ac power cable to external power source. Press POWER switch/indicator located on the operator control panel to apply power to the terminal. Power is on when indicator is lit.

## CHECKOUT

Checkout is an operational performance check and does not require any test equipment. The following operational performance check may be done to check the terminal operation.

1) With power on (POWER indicator lit) rotate Brightness control knob (on front panel) clockwise until the cursor (blinking underline) is visible in the display area. Brightness should not be set higher than necessary as this may reduce the life of the display tube.
2) Unlock keyboard (Keylock indicator extinguished - turn Keylock keyswitch if necessary).
3) Ensure that the terminal is in (local test) operating mode by observing LOCAL switch/indicator on the operator control panel. If lit, the unit is in local mode; if not lit, press LOCAL switch to light indicator.
4) Disable the scroll format mode (SCROLL DISABLE switch/indicator lit press switch if necessary).
5) Check the display operation for all displayable symbols by pressing each alphanumeric key on the keyboard and observing results on the display screen (see Section 2, Operation, for displayable symbol keys if necessary).
6) Check keyboard and display operation for all edit control function keys while observing results with displayed data on the display screen (see Section 2, Operation, for control function keys if necessary).
7) Check operation of keyboard control keys SHIFT LOCK, SHIFT, and REPEAT (see Section 2, Operation, for these keys if necessary).
8) Fill entire display area with symbols "a" on top line, " $b$ " on second line, "c" on third line, etc. (8 lines of 80 symbols with basic unit and 16 lines of 80 symbols with expanded memory kit CC311-A).
9) Ensure that the cursor is in the last character position of the bottom display line.
10) Press SCROLL DISABLE switch/indicator, extinguishing light, to place terminal in scroll format mode.
11) Press $\rightarrow$ (Skip) cursor control key or space bar and observe the scroll operation which should occur (see Section 2, Operation).
12) Fill new last line with any keyboard symbol(s) and observe display for scroll operation again as last symbol position in the bottom line is filled.
13) Perform simulated operational test:
a) Turn off terminal power.
b) Using three short lengths of paper clips, carefully connect together the following pin contacts in the data set connector, figure 3-9:


Figure 3-9. Data Set Connector

- Pin 2 (transmitted data) to pin 3 (received data).
- Pin 4 (request to send) to pin 5 (clear to send).
- Pin 6 (data set ready) to pin 20 (data terminal ready).
c) Turn terminal power on. The cursor should appear. Disable local mode (indicator out). The data terminal ready signal (pin 20) should be present and cause the DSR (Data Set Ready) indicator to light.
d) Place terminal in half duplex mode.
e) Press character key "H" several times. Watch CTS indicator (Clear to Send). For each character entry the terminal should generate a request to send signal (pin 4) which is connected to pin 5 (clear to send).
f) Place terminal in full duplex mode and repeat step e).
g) Place printer on line (indicator lit). PRTR BUSY and PRTR ACT indicators should light.
h) Place printer off line. Press PRINT key. Cursor should step through displayed data simulating data transfer. Cursor movement will be much faster than with a printer attached (about 2 seconds for total step-through time).

14) Refer to the site system operating instructions, or have site personnel assist, and perform all required functions for the terminal, utilizing the CNTRL key and all special function keys (refer to the Operators Guide for the terminal if necessary).


#### Abstract

The foregoing checkout procedure may be modified for a particular site. If the terminal should fail to operate correctly, first check all cable connections WITH POWER CABLE REMOVED; replace power cable and check terminal operation again. If the terminal still operates incorrectly, refer to Section 7, Troubleshooting, for field corrective action.


## USER INSTRUCTIONS

After the terminal has been installed and made operational, discuss the terminal operations with the user. Of particular importance are the four items listed below.

1) Be sure those operating the terminal read the Operators Guide.
2) Review the meaning of the switches on the connector panel. Notes on their setting should be made in the Operators Guide.
3) Review the instructions on Equipment Care and Operator Troubleshooting found in the Operators Guide. An understanding of these instructions will reduce the number of service calls required.
4) Review the keyboard operation: alphanumeric keys, editing keys, and control function keys.


#### Abstract

WARNING Dangerous high voltage exists within the circuits of the unit when power is applied. Exercise utmost caution when checking connections even with power turned off and/or power cable removed. See Safety Procedures and Precautions in Section 6, Maintenance.


## SECTION 4

THEORY OF OPERATION


#### Abstract

It is the purpose of this section to provide a description of the functional operation of a Conversational Display Terminal. The modules described are the logic module, TV module, and the keyboard module. The power supply module is omitted since its function is constant regardless of the terminal operation being performed. Following the module descriptions are descriptions of the terminal logic functions, control functions under operator control, and the data routing within the terminal.


## MODULE FUNCTIONS

Three modules are involved with data routing in the display terminal. The logic module circuits provide the routing and controlling of the data. The TV module provides the display of the data and the keyboard provides the means of operator input.

## LOGIC MODULE

The control logic provides timing, sequence, and character generation circuits necessary for the internal functions of a terminal. A $20-\mathrm{MHz}$ oscillator supplies the master timing for the control logic. The character generation circuit uses a large scale integrated (LSI) read-only memory (ROM) which supplies 96 standard ASCII character codes plus three special character codes. The ROM is a metal oxide semiconductor (MOS) type with 256 words, 10-bits each. The ROM is programmed with the necessary beam blank/unblank dot patterns for video formation of all displayable characters.

The logic module generates the composite video for display of the data entry cursor. The cursor underlines the character position on the screen where the next input or output action will occur. The cursor is a horizontal row of five closely spaced dots. The cursor displays in the next to the bottom scan line in a display line (see figure 4-1).


Figure 4-1. Character Dot Formations on Scan Lines

The cursor position also relates to the address in memory where the next entry or retrieval of a character code will take place. A write or read operation makes the display line containing the cursor available at all times. The cursor Y counter determines which of the read/write memory lines is selected. Then, the logic waits for an $X$ compare before entering or retrieving a character code in the read/write memory.

The dispiay uses a series of closely spaced dots to portray a character. The logic module supplies composite video signals so that the electron beam of the display CRT unblanks (turns on sufficient to illuminate the phosphor coating on the face of the CRT) within a 5-dot by 9-dot matrix, as required to produce the dots needed to form each character. All characters will be no more than 5 dots wide by 9 dots high. Figure 4-1 shows the dot patterns of several characters.

Interface circuits provide for communications with a modem. This interface is asynchronous and is designed to operate with data bit serial signals compatible to EIA Standard RS-232-C such as with AT\&T 103 Series modems (or equivalent). The modem interface circuits are located on two printed circuit cards in the logic module. The interface communicates at switch selectable rates of $75,110,150$, and 300 serial bits of data per second.

The interface circuits perform two functions: 1) receive data and 2 ) send data. The data set ready signal must be active before the module will receive data. The clear to send signal must be active before the module will send data. In addition, the display station must not be busy receiving data or transferring data to the printer channel when a send data function is to be performed. If it is, the display does. not perform the function.

A receive data function commands the logic circuits to transfer any code on the receive data line into the read/write memory at the present cursor position, or to perform an internal control function such as clear, reset, or advance cursor.

A send data sequence occurs when a keyboard strobe is received by the logic module, and the module is not in a receive data sequence, the clear to send signal is active, and the disassembly register is not active. The data is sequenced on the send data line in a bit serial mode. The code goes out to the remote equipment when the terminal is operating in either full or half duplex mode and not in local mode. The codes do not enter the display memory in full duplex mode. In local mode the codes are routed to the read/write memory and no codes are sent to the transmit interface. In half duplex mode the codes are sent to both the read/write memory and the remote interface.

To send data, the logic module generates the request to send control signal to initiate a transmit operation. In response to the request to send signal, the modem associated with the display terminal makes the clear to send signal signify that external communication connections are established. The terminal now may send serial data bits to the modem via the send data signal line.

When an associated modem has data for the terminal to receive, it sends it serially to the receive interface via the receive data signal line. Receive data takes precedence over other display terminal operations. The interface circuits recognize the presence of receive data when a start bit appears on the line.

## TV MODULE

The TV module provides the visual display of the characters stored in the read/write memory. These characters come from the read/write memory. Control for the CRT to display 8 lines ( 16 optional with expanded memory) of characters is supplied from the logic module. Each line has 80 character positions. All lines and all character positions may be used in a message to make a "page" with a maximum of 640 characters (or 1280 characters with optional memory).

Each display line of characters contains 12 horizontal scan lines. Figure 4-1 shows the relationship between characters and the scan lines which produce them. As the electron beam of the CRT makes one scan of the display screen, the logic module composite video output unblanks the beam, as necessary, to illuminate dots in only one row of each character matrix in each of the 80 character positions. As seen in figure 4-1, it requires seven scans to produce the dot patterns for the characters shown. The two scan lines immediately below the characters shown are used, as required, to produce dot patterns for other characters (e.g., lowercase " g ", " p "). The top and bottom scan lines provide a frame or character separation between characters in adjacent lines. Such line separation ensures visual clarity when characters display as black characters on a white background (inverse video - beam unblanks except on character dot patterns).

A synchronization (sync) circuit uses the information from the X counter, Y counter, and scan counter to position the electron beam of the CRT relative to the logic circuit timing. The $X$ counter advances one count for each character position along a given display line. The Y counter advances one count for each display line. The scan counter keeps count of the scan line, figure 4-1, in which the electron beam is positioned by the Y cousnter.

The refresh sequence prevents the decay of the displayed data. Also, it continually updates the display with the latest information present in the read/write memory. The refresh rate is sixty times per second for the 120 -volt model and fifty times per second for the 220 -volt model.

A blinking underline of a character position represents the cursor on the screen of the CRT. The cursor position indicator consists of the cursor $X$ counter and the cursor $Y$ counter. They remember the horizontal and the vertical axis coordinates, respectively, for the location of the cursor within the display. A compare (counts are equal) must exist between the $X$ counter and the cursor $X$ counter as well as between the $Y$ counter and the cursor Y counter before the display terminal can display the cursor. This compare tells the terminal that the electron beam is at the cursor symbol position. Then, if the scan counter $=9$, the beam unblanks to display the cursor.

## KEYBOARD

The keyboard provides the means for the operator to enter characters into the display terminal. A figure in Section 2, Operation, shows a view of the keyboard panel and the other two panels available to the operator. There is a 96-character set available for keyboard entry. Details of the keyboard are given in Section 2, Operation.

## LOGIC FUNCTIONS

The logic functions described here are the functions selected for describing the data routing in the display terminal.

## READ/WRITE MEMORY

The read/write memory furnishes the storage for the character codes which the logic module uses when refreshing the CRT display or when transmitting data to external equipment. An 80 -bit shift register stores one bit of each character's 7 -bit code in an 80 -character display line. Therefore, seven 80 -bit shift registers store all the bits for one display line. The basic display contains eight display lines. This requires 56 shift registers (seven per line) to provide the necessary room for code storage. The basic building block in memory is a logic unit which contains four 80-bit
shift registers. Because of this arrangement, the memory is referred to as a "quad-80 memory." Each shift register has its own internal recirculation circuitry. Recirculation (shifting) continues for as long as the shift register receives both a recirculation enable and a clock pulse from an external source.

When the signal read memory is active, the display terminal transmits data to an external equipment beginning at the present cursor position. This places the 7-bit character code on the memory output lines.

## READ-ONLY MEMORY

A preprogrammed read-only memory, ROM, contains a character matrix which supplies the bits to build the video pulse train which unblanks the CRT electron beam to form a horizontal 5-dot row within the character matrix in the display line. The electron beam displays only one 5-dot row of each character in a display line for each horizontal scan line. The ROM has a separate matrix for each character in the repertoire of the display terminal. A code from the read/write memory determines the selection of the preprogrammed character matrix. When the synchronous timing signal arrives, the ROM logic samples the read/write memory code on the character matrix address lines to select the related character dot matrix in the ROM. Then the ROM makes a 10-bit word available on its output lines. Because the electron beam displays only 5 dot positions of a character for each scan line, the 10-bit word furnishes the dot blank/unblank information for two adjacent scan lines of one character. The scan counter output selects one-half of the 10 -bit word when the counter has an even count. The following odd count in the scan counter switches the selection to the other half of the 10 -bit word. The third advance of the scan counter enables the selection of a new row in the character matrix to form a new 10-bit word.

## DATA CONTROL GATES

The data control gates have two data inputs - keyboard and read/write memory. The gates select the data input which will be transferred to the disassembly register.

## DISASSEMBLY REGISTER

The disassembly register converts parallel memory or keyboard data to serial data words suitable for transmission to a modem and/or to the printer channel, and the assembly register.

ASSEMBLY REGISTER
During a receive data function or send data function, when in local or half duplex mode, the assembly register converts the serial data word to parallel data.

## DUPLEX CONTROL

The duplex control circuit determines whether data intended for transmission (send data) transmits only to the communications modem or if it transmits to the modem and also is routed to the assembly register for transfer to the read/write memory for display. Full duplex selection allows transmission to the modem only. Half duplex selection permits transmission and routing to the read/write memory. However, if the local circuit is enabled, all send data operations are disabled, and all data entries initiated from the keyboard are sent to the read/write memory and displayed.

## VIDEO SERIALIZER

The 5-bit half of the 10-bit word output of the ROM parallel loads into a 5-stage video serializer shift register. The shift register receives six clock pulses to shift out the five bits in serial order to form the video pulse train. The pulse train which results produces one horizontal, 5-dot row of a display line character matrix and a space between adjacent character matrixes.

## INVERSE VIDEO CONTROL CIRCUIT

The complementary outputs of the last stage of the video serializer drive separate gates. Only one of these gates may pass the video pulse train at any one time. The gate which will pass the video pulse train depends on whether or not the data is within an inverted field (black on white). If the data is not within an inverted field, the set-side output of the last state of the output shift register gates to give a display of white data on a black background. This is a "normal" display.

If the data is within an inverted field, the clear-side output gates to give a display of black data on a white background. This is an "inverted" display.

## COMPOSITE VIDEO DRIVER CIRCUIT

The composite video driver circuit combines the horizontal and vertical sync pulse output of the sync circuit with the video pulse train from the video serializer shift register. The output of this circuit drives the video amplifiers and deflection circuits of the CRT.

## PARITY CHECK CIRCUIT

Odd, even, or mark parity check selections are provided for receive data by the parity check circuit.

## PRINTER CONTROL

Printer control circuits enable the display terminal to transmit data to an associated printer via the printer interface circuits. Block printout of entire display memory content is available via a PRINT key circuit. Continuous character-by-character printout of data from a communications modem or a keyboard is available with the printer on line.

## PRINTER INTERFACE

Dual differential line receivers and dual differential line drivers comprise the printer interface. These circuits allow serial transfer of data to a printer. When the printer active signal is not active, the display terminal is able to acquire the printer channel for its own use. This allows up to eight display terminals to share a common printer. After the display terminal has exclusive printer use, and if the printer is not sending a busy signal, output to the printer is allowed.

## INTERFACE CIRCUITS

The display terminal will receive or transmit data via the interface circuits.

## Receive Interface

The display terminal accepts data any time it arrives via the communications modem. If an optional printer is connected to the terminal printer interface channel and the printer on line circuits are active, a hard copy of the received data will be obtained.

## Transmit Interface

The display terminal may transmit data, ASCII character by character, as it is entered at the keyboard. However, transmission and display of keyboard initiated data depends on which operating mode the interface circuits are set for. The circuits may operate in either remote or local mode depending on the position of the LOCAL switch.

## Remote Operating Mode

Remote operating mode is used to transmit data between a terminal and remote equipment. The terminal is designed to transmit data in either of two different duplex modes depending on the condition of the DUPLEX switch.

Full Duplex Operation: With FULL DUPLEX setting, the display interface circuits route all keyboard generated codes through the modem to a central processor, and under central processor program control they must be returned to the logic module interface through the modem before any display occurs.

Half Duplex Operation: With HALF DUPLEX setting, the logic circuits route all displayable keyboard generated codes to the display screen in direct response to keyboard entry and, in addition, the codes are sent through the transmit interface to the modem and to remote telecommunications equipment.

## Local Operating Mode

The display terminal will not transmit keyboard data entries when operating in the local mode. This mode is primarily a text mode allowing an operator to check operation of the terminal and optional associated hardcopy printer without placing data transmissions on the telecommunications lines to remote communications equipment.

## CONTROL AND INDICATOR FUNCTIONS

The control and indicator functions listed below are those located on the front of the terminal or the connector panel at the rear of the terminal. They are described here to provide an explanation of the controls and indicators as related to the operation of the terminal. Reference Section 2, Operation, for location of these switch/ indicators.

## PRINTER ON LINE SWITCH/INDICATOR

This switch/indicator is located on the operator control panel. The indicator is illuminated when PRINTER ON LINE is activated. In this position, all keyboard entered characters or received characters are printed when a hardcopy printer is connected to the terminal. When PRINTER ON LINE is activated, the indicators PRTR BUSY and PRTR ACT are illuminated.

## PRINT KEY

The PRINT key is used to obtain a hard copy when the terminal is operating off line with the printer.

PRTR BUSY (PRINTER BUSY)
This indicator indicates that the printer is in use by this terminal or another terminal sharing the same printer.

## PRTR ACT (PRINTER ACTIVE)

This indicator is illuminated only when this terminal is actively transferring data to the printer or is in the PRINTER ON LINE mode and has exclusive control of the printer.

DSR (DATA SET READY)
This indicator is illuminated when the associated modem activates the data set ready line.

CTS (CLEAR TO SEND)
This indicator illuminates when the associated modem activates the clear to send line.

## KEYLOCK SWITCH

This switch enables the operator to manually disable the keyboard. Any messages received from the processor are displayed.

## KEYLOCK INDICATOR

This indicator is illuminated when the keyboard is disabled.

## BAUD RATE SWITCH

This switch is located on the connector panel at the rear of the display terminal. It provides for the selection of four transmission rates: 75, 110, 150, and 300 baud. Baud rate selection is dependent on the system in which the terminal is operating.

## DATA ROUTING

Definitions for the logic blocks in figure 4-2 have been given in prior paragraphs in this section. Bringing these logic blocks together as an integrated system will provide an understanding of the routing of the data within the terminal. Data may be entered into the terminal via the keyboard or the interface circuits from the modem. Data may be transmitted from the terminal to either a printer via the printer interface or the transmit interface circuits to the modem. The direction of data routing between any two logic blocks within the terminal follows the interconnecting lines shown in figure 4-2.


Figure 4-2. Data Routing Block Diagram

## KEYBOARD DATA ENTRY

With the keyboard unlocked and no data being received by the terminal, data may be entered by the operator. This data will go to the data control gates. The data control gates route the keyboard entered data to the disassembly register which converts the parallel keyboard data to serial data.

If the terminal is operating in full or half duplex mode, not in local mode, the serial data will be routed to the transmit interface circuits and on to the modem. If the terminal is operating in half duplex mode, the data will alsobe routed to the assembly register. In local mode the data is routed only to the assembly register and not to the transmit interface. From the assembly register the data goes to the read/write memory.

Data stored in the read/write memory is continually referenced for refresh of the display screen. Data read from the read/write memory is referenced by the readonly memory (ROM) to determine the character to be displayed. Character display data is routed to the video serializer, inverse video control, and composite video circuit and then to the TV circuits for display on the TV screen.

## REMOTE DATA ENTRY

Data originating from a remote equipment such as a processor is received by the terminal from the modem and routed through the receive interface circuits. Data is then sent to the assembly register and the parity checking circuits. The assembly register converts the serial data to parallel data and stores the information in the read/write memory. Reception of data prevents the entry of keyboard data. As th is information is received and stored in the read/write memory it is also displayed as part of the refresh cycle.

## DATA TRANSMISSION

In full or half duplex mode, data entered at the keyboard is routed through the data control gates and the disassembly register to the transmit interface circuits. Data may also be transmitted to the optional printer. With the printer operating on line, data will be routed to the printer interface circuits as it is entered at the keyboard or as it is received at the receive interface. With the printer off line, the data will be block transferred from the read/write memory. The PRINT key will cause a transfer starting at the cursor position. This data will route through the data control gates and disassembly register to the printer interface.


## SECTION 5

DIAGRAMS


#### Abstract

The diagrams contained in this section provide information on signal interconnection, display terminal configuration, and power distribution. Figure 5-1, Signal Interconnection Diagram, shows the signal cabling between the cards of the logic module and between the logic module and the TV monitor, keyboard, and the connector panel. Figure $5-2$ is a block diagram providing an overview of the functional operation of the display terminal. All signals are routed through the control logic section in the logic module. Details of this operation are given in the Theory of Operation section. Figure 5-3 and 5-4 show the power distribution on the display terminal. From these diagrams can be determined the connector numbers and pin numbers of all power cabling. Each terminal module is shown as a dotted line. Figure 5-3 shows the cabling for 120 -volt model; figure $5-4$ is for 240 -volt model.




Figure 5-1. Signal Interconnection Diagram


Figure 5-2. Display Terminal Configuration


Figure 5-3. Power Distribution (120-Volt Model)


Figure 5-4. Power Distribution (240-Volt Model)

## SECTION 6

## MAINTENANCE


#### Abstract

Maintenance involves two basic types - preventive and corrective. Preventive maintenance involves simple tasks which will help keep the terminal operative. Corrective maintenance is performed after a fault has been noted and isolated. These tasks are more complicated. Before performing corrective maintenance, become familiar with the safety procedures and precautions given in this section.


## SAFETY PROCEDURES AND PRECAUTIONS

Anyone working on a terminal when the hood is removed should be familiar with service procedures and precautions before starting.

## SAFETY PROCEDURES

Safety procedures should be developed so they are automatically observed as a habit.

1) Always use care when working with electrical circuits to prevent injury to yourself or damage to the circuits.
a) Do not touch bare metal contacts while power is applied.
b) Turn off terminal power and remove ac power cord before removing or installing a module.
c) All tools should be insulated and used with care to prevent shorting or other damaging errors.
2) Use care in handling the CRT.
a) The CRT is a glass envelope which has been evacuated. Do not nick, scratch, or subject any part of the CRT to undue pressure. Rough handling of the CRT could cause an implosion due to the vacuum in the CRT. An implosion would not only destroy the CRT, but also badly injure the person handling the tube.
b) Respect all bare connections within the TV module. Stay away from the high voltage circuit which is connected to the flare part of the CRT.
3) Respect all voltages.
a) Low voltages may cause discomfort or involuntary physical reflexes leading to bruises.
b) High voltages may cause minor burns and involuntary reflexes leading to bruises.

## SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

The following safety precautions should be observed when adjusting the TV module.

1) Do not adjust TV module from front of terminal. It is not possible to see where you are placing the adjusting tool. A personal shock or a circuit short may result.
2) Have assistance or use a mirror for observing the CRT screen when adjusting the module operation.
3) Use special care when adjusting the vertical linearity, vertical size, and focus. They are located in the base of the TV module and the adjustment tool must be placed carefully to avoid touching the wrong part of the circuit while making adjustments.
4) The yoke has bare tabs which could cause a mild shock if touched while adjusting the yoke.

## PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Preventive maintenance describes those tasks that should be performed during emergency maintenance by the one answering the emergency maintenance call. This maintenance consists of only light housekeeping tasks. No electrical or mechanical adjustments are required. Verify that the equipment operators/users have been performing the preventive maintenance tasks which are their responsibility (the first four items in the following list).

To perform preventive maintenance on the display terminal, perform the following:

- Remove dust from keyboard with a soft-bristled brush.
- Clean exterior of equipment with a damp, lint-free cloth.
- Clean face of display screen with a clean, soft cloth (any grit on cleaning cloth scratches viewing screen) and a mild glass-cleaning solution (namebrand aerosol or spray glass cleaners are suitable).
- Remove and clean blower air filter as necessary (filter removes from outside). Filter must be kept clean and unobstructed or display terminal may overheat. A water and soap solution is sufficient to clean air filter. Be sure filter is dry before replacing.
- If it becomes necessary to clean inside of display screen and face of CRT, remove the cabinet hood and the view screen face plate (see Remove and Replace Procedures, this section). This procedure is for experienced personnel only.


## CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE

Corrective maintenance is performed as a result of troubleshooting described in Section 7. This can include the adjustment of the power supply output voltages or the adjustment of the display screen image using the TV module adjustments. Part of corrective maintenance involves the exchange of a good module for a defective module. Procedures for removing and replacing these modules are included in this section. Maintenance procedures in this section require the removal of the hood. Before removing the hood, refer to the procedures for removing the hood. While the hood is removed observe all safety procedures and precautions.

## POWER SUPPLY MODULE ADJUSTMENTS

A slot in the top of the power supply provides access to the test points (TP) and voltage adjustment screws. To adjust the dc output voltages of the power supply, refer to figure $6-1$. If the +5 -volt test point does not indicate a voltage present, then check the power supply fuse.

Procedure for adjusting power supply voltages:

> + 73-Volt Adjustment

1) Set multimeter for reading +73 volts.
2) Connect negative test lead of multimeter to black test point.
3) Connect positive test lead of multimeter to yellow test point.
4) Adjust potentiometer R5 until multimeter indicates +73 volts.
5) Remove positive test lead from test point.

$$
+12-\text { Volt Adjustment }
$$

1) Set multimeter for reading +12 volts.
2) Connect negative test lead of multimeter to black test point.
3) Connect positive test lead to orange test point.
4) Adjust potentiometer R10 until multimeter indicates +12 volts.
5) Remove positive test lead from orange test point.


Figure 6-1. Power Supply Adjustinents
+5 -Volt Adjustment

1) Set multimeter for reading +5 volts.
2) Connect negative test lead of multimeter to black test point.
3) Connect test lead to red test point.
4) Adjust potentiometer R30 until multimeter indicates +5 volts.
5) Remove positive test lead from red test point.
$\underline{\text {-12-Volt Adjustment }}$
6) Set multimeter for reading - 12 volts.
7) Connect positive test lead of multimeter to black test point.
8) Connect negative test lead of multimeter to voilet test point.
9) Adjust potentiometer R23 until multimeter indicates - 12 volts.
10) Remove test leads from test points of power supply.

## TV MODULE ADJUSTMENTS

The TV module, figure 6-2, contains several adjustments which affect the display on the TV screen. These adjustments are accessible only when the hood has been removed. Depending on the repair time available and the particular problem encountered with the terminal, you may adjust these circuits instead of removing and replacing the TV module. The following paragraphs describe each adjustment which may be performed on site. Figure 6-3 identifies each adjustment control referenced in the following paragraphs. Any adjustment not described in the following paragraphs is not intended for on-site maintenance. Figure 6-4 shows a normal test pattern with the raster centered and the characters sharp and clear.


Figure 6-2. TV Module


Figure 6-3. TV Module Adjustment Locations

## CHARACTERISTICS

## H's sharp and clear with dark areas around A's. Raster is centered and positioned vertically.










Figure 6-4. Normal Test Pattern

## Adjustment Controls

Table 6-1 lists the controls located on the TV module. These controls may be adjusted to correct faulty displays on the display screen. A description of the corrections and adjustments for display screen faults appears in the following paragraphs.

TABLE 6-1. TV MODULE ADJUSTMENT CONTROLS

| ADJUSTMENT CONTROL | PURPOSE | TYPE | $\begin{gathered} \text { FIGURE NUMBER } \\ \text { SHOWING } \\ \text { INCORRECT ADJUSTMENT } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contrast | Adjusts degree of difference between black and white areas on display screen. | Potentiometer | 6-5, 6-6 |
| Vertical Hold | Prevents display from rolling vertically. | Potentiometer | 6-7, 6-8 |
| Horizontal Hold | Prevents display from tearing horizontally. | Potentiometer | 6-9 |
| Focus | Gives sharp, clear formations of letters. | Potentiometer | 6-10 |
| Vertical Size | Determines height of display. | Potentiometer | 6-11 |
| Vertical Linearity | Provides uniform height of all display lines. | Potentiometer | 6-12 |
| Yoke | Rotates display clockwise or counterclockwise. | Magnetic <br> Deflection Coil | 6-13 |
| Raster Centering | Moves display left-right or up-down. | Magnets | 6-14 |
| Horizontal Size | Determines width of display. | Slug Tuneable Coil | 6-15 |
| Note: Apply power to power supply. Wait 15 minutes after applying power before proceeding. |  |  |  |

## Contrast

To adjust the contrast, perform the following steps, and refer to figures 6-5 and 6-6.

1) Turn contrast control (slot head adjustment screw) fully counterclockwise (minimum contrast).
2) Turn brightness control clockwise until raster is just visible.
3) Turn contrast control clockwise while at the same time turning brightness control counterclockwise until H's are clear and distinct.
4) Continue rotating controls until contrast control makes dots of H 's begin to bloom (defocus).
5) Turn contrast control counterclockwise until dots are again sharp and clear.
6) Adjust brightness control for desired brightness of display. (To prolong life of CRT, brightness of display should not be set higher than necessary.)

## Vertical Hold

Adjust vertical hold control (slot head adjustment screw) until display does not roll or slip frames in vertical direction. See figures 6-7 and 6-8.

To adjust vertical hold control, perform the following steps:

1) Turn vertical hold control clockwise until display begins to slip or roll vertically, and note setting of control.
2) Turn vertical hold control counterclockwise until display begins to slip or roll vertically, and note setting of control.
3) Set vertical hold control to midpoint of two settings noted in previous steps.

## Horizontal Hold

Adjust horizontal hold control (slot head adjustment screw) until display does not warp diagonally. See figure 6-9.

To adjust the horizontal hold control, perform the following steps:

1) Turn horizontal hold control clockwise until display begins to tear horizontally, and note setting of control.
2) Turn horizontal hold control counterclockwise until display begins to tear horizontally, and note setting of control.
3) Set horizontal hold control to midpoint of two settings noted in previous steps.

## Focus

Adjust focus control (slot head adjustment screw) until all H's in display are sharp and clear. See figure 6-10.

## Vertical Size

Adjust vertical size control (cross head adjustment screw) for display height of $5.25 \pm .25 \mathrm{in}$. $(13.5 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~cm})$. See figure 6-11.

## Vertical Linearity

Adjust vertical linearity control (slot head adjustment screw) for equal height of H's in all display lines (control has greatest effect upon top and bottom lines). See figure 6-12.

## Yoke

To rotate raster clockwise or counterclockwise, perform the following steps. See figure 6-13.

1) Loosen nut on yoke clamp on neck of CRT.
2) Rotate yoke in direction necessary to place raster in level position (no tilt).
3) Tighten nut carefully on yoke clamp so yoke is held firmly to CRT neck.

## Raster Centering

Adjust raster left-right or up-down by moving the two raster centering tabs on neck of CRT. Readjust focus, if necessary, after completing raster positioning. See figure 6-14.

Horizontal Size

Adjust horizontal size control for display wide of $9-1 / 4 \pm 1 / 4 \mathrm{in} .(13 \pm 0.6 \mathrm{~cm})$. See figure 6-15.

## CHARACTERISTICS

## H's blurred with horizontal bar of H's pronounced.

Figure 6-5. Contrast Too High

## CHARACTERISTICS

H's not sharp and clear. Light-gray areas around H's.

[^0]Figure 6-6. Contrast Too Low

## CHARACTERISTICS

Results in no vertical hold. Display slowly slips frames vertically.





 НННसНसН


Figure 6-7. Vertical Scanning Not Synchronized (Slips Frames)

## CHARACTERISTICS

> Results in no vertical hold. Display rolls fast vertically.




 GYMY M flequ? f: F:Y




Figure 6-8. Vertical Scanning Not Synchronized (Rolls)

## CHARACTERISTICS

Results in no horizontal hold. Display tears horizontally.





Hotion





Figure 6-9. Horizontal Scanning Not Synchronized (Tears Horizontally)

## CHARACTERISTICS

Dot formations of H's are out of focus.

#  - 








Figure 6-10. Effects of Incorrect Focusing Adjustment

## CHARACTERISTICS

## Display has insufficient height.


 HН世स ННРР

 НРК НРНРР

Figure 6-11. Vertical Size Incorrectly Adjusted

## CHARACTERISTICS

Depending on adjustment, either top or bottom row of H's is compressed vertically while the other is expanded vertically.

Figure 6-12. Vertical Linearity Incorrectly Adjusted

## CHARACTERISTICS

Raster filled with repect to mask because deflection of yoke is tilted.


Figure 6-13. Yoke Incorrectly Adjusted

## CHARACTERISTICS

Display is below and to the right of correct position.









Figure 6-14. Raster Centering Incorrectly Adjusted

## CHARACTERISTICS

Display has insufficient width.

[^1]Figure 6-15. Horizontal Size Incorrectly Adjusted

## REMOVE AND REPLACE PROCEDURES

To prevent personal injury or equipment damage resulting from electrical shock, the following three steps must always be followed when removing or replacing assemblies or subassemblies of the display terminal.

1) Press POWER indicator/switch. POWER indicator extinguishes.
2) Remove display terminal ac power cord from site ac power outlet.
3) Clear all unnecessary equipment from work area.

## Cabinet Hood

To remove the cabinet hood, perform the following:

1) Verify display terminal ac power cord is removed from site power outlet.
2) Disconnect communications cable connectors from connector panel.
3) Remove two mounting screws located at lower back corners of cabinet hood (see figure 6-16).
4) Grasp both sides of hood and carefully slide it back toward rear of display terminal. Disconnect fan cable connector. Move hood until it clears framework of display terminal.

To replace the cabinet hood, reverse the preceding procedure making certain that the holding tabs (two on each side) on the inner side of the front side panels engage the keyboard mounting bracket. Also, connect fan cable connectors and the power plug interlock at the rear of the hood. They must be-seated firmly with their mating connectors.


Figure 6-16. Cabinet Hood Mounting

## Power Supply Module

To remove the power supply module, perform the following:

## WARNING

When removing or replacing the power supply module, DO NOT STRIKE THE NECK OF THE CRT with the power supply. The extremely high vacuum of the CRT can cause it to implode producing serious injury. Safety goggles should be worn.

1) Verify display terminal ac power cord is removed from site power outlet.
2) Refer to cabinet hood removal and remove cabinet hood.
3) Place identifying tags on each cable to power supply so that the cables may be reconnected later to their correct connector.
4) Disconnect all cables from power supply module (see figure 6-17).
5) Remove two mounting screws from mounting tabs located at rear of power supply module (see figure 6-17).
6) Grasp power supply on each side and gently slide it toward rear of display terminal until the two front holddown tabs are free of holddown tab slots in main chassis.

To replace the power supply module, reverse the preceding procedure.


Figure 6-17. Power Supply Module Mounting

## Logic Module

To remove the logic module, perform the following:

1) Verify display terminal ac power cord is removed from site power outlet.
2) Refer to cabinet hood removal and remove cabinet hood.
3) Place identifying tags on each external cable to logic module so that each cable may be reconnected later to its correct connector.
4) Disconnect all external cables from logic module (see figure 6-18). Do not disconnect inter-board cable connectors.
5) Remove two mounting screws, located at rear of logic module, from mounting tabs (see figure 6-18).
6) Slide logic module carefully toward rear of display terminal until holddown tab is free of holddown tab slot in main chassis.
7) Lift logic module clear of display terminal.

To replace the logic module, reverse the preceding procedure.


Figure 6-18. Logic Module Mounting

## TV Module

To remove the TV module, perform the following:

## WARNING

Use extreme care when HANDLING THE TV MODULE, as rough handling may cause the CRT to implode causing severe injury. Do not nick or scratch glass or subject it to any undue pressure during removal or replacement. When handling, use safety goggles and heavy gloves for protection.

1) Verify display terminal ac power cord is removed from site power outlet.
2) Refer to cabinet hood removal and remove cabinet hood.

WARNING
Discharge picture tube by shorting the anode connection to chassis ground. Use a well-insulated piece of wire.
3) Refer to display power supply removal and remove power supply.
4) Disconnect all cables from TV module (see figure 6-19).
5) Remove four mounting screws (see figure 6-19).
6) Grasp TV module on each side of its frame and carefully lift it clear of display terminal.

To replace the TV module, reverse the preceding procedure. If necessary, readjust focus after replacing TV module.


Figure 6-19. TV Module Mounting

## Keyboard Module

To remove the keyboard module, perform the following:

1) Verify display terminal ac power cord is removed from site power outlet.
2) Refer to cabinet hood removal and remove cabinet hood.
3) Remove two screws located beneath front edge of keyboard.
4) Grasp keyboard on both sides and slide it forward until two mounting screws, located beneath rear corners of keyboard, are visible.
5) Disconnect cables from keyboard module (see figure 6-20).
6) Remove three mounting screws located beneath keyboard (one is located at front center of keyboard, and two are located at rear corners.
7) Slide keyboard back in its mounting channel until front holddown tabs are free of holddown slots in channel frame.
8) Lift keyboard free of display terminal.

To replace the keyboard module, reverse the preceding procedure.


Figure 6-20. Keyboard Module Mounting

## Display Faceplate

To remove the display faceplate, perform the following:

1) Verify display terminal ac power cord is removed from site power outlet.
2) Refer to cabinet hood removal and remove cabinet hood.
3) Remove screw holding Brightness control knob and remove knob.
4) Remove Keylock key.
5) Remove screws located on each side at the bottom of the plate which supports the faceplate, figure 6-21.
6) Grasp faceplate on each side and gently slide forward until holddown tabs along front edge disengage from mounting plate and lift free from plate.

To replace the display faceplate, reverse the preceding procedure.


Figure 6-21. Display Faceplate Mounting

## Power Cable Connections

Figure 6-22 shows the routing of the power cables from jacks $\mathrm{J} 2, \mathrm{~J} 3, \mathrm{~J} 4$, and J 5 of the power supply to the logic module. Also indicated are the cables from J 2 going to the TV module and J5 going to the keyboard. Connector Jl provides ac power input to the power supply. Figure 6-23 shows identifying views of the four modules in the display terminal and the power cable connections between these modules.


Figure 6-22. Power Supply-Logic Module Cabling


Figure 6-23. Power Cable Interconnections

## Signal Cable Connections

Figure 6-24 shows the cabling for the four modules: logic, TV, power supply, and keyboard. The logic module is shown in an expanded form to better describe the routing of signals between the printed circuit cards. The card designations B1, B2, B3, B4, and B5 are related to the card positions marked on the back of the logic module. These markings are shown in figures $6-22$ and $6-23$. The connector positions shown in figure 6-24 are relative to those on the cards in the terminal.

Of primary importance in figure 6-24 is the intermodule connections. Cable routing between the logic module and the other modules can be determined by using the connector designations on the cards and the modules themselves.

## Keyboard

The keyboard signal cable runs from the signal connector, see figure 6-22, to connector J4 on board B5 (interface card). The power cable runs from J5 on the power supply to the power connector on the keyboard.

## TV Module

The TV module signal cable is a coax cable with a BNC connector on the TV module end. This cable runs from the BNC connector, $J 2$, on the TV module to connector J 4 on board B 2 (basic control card). The power cable runs between JI on the TV module and J2 on the power supply.

## Interface

The interface cable runs between connector J2 on board B1 (interface card) and the connector panel at the rear of the terminal.

## Miscellaneous Field Spare Parts

When removing or replacing field spare parts not described thus far, refer to the diagrams of Section 8, Parts Data, for parts location. Refer to Cabinet Hood, this section, for removal instructions to gain access to the inside of the display terminal. Always make certain display terminal ac power cord is removed from site power outlet before working inside unit.


Figure 6-24. Signal Cable Interconnections

## SECTION 7

## TROUBLESHOOTING

This section serves as a fault isolation guide for correcting a malfunctioning terminal located at a customer site.

## TROUBLESHOOTING PHILOSOPHY

The on-site maintenance approach for this equipment is to logically isolate malfunctions to the replaceable module level and remove and replace the faulty module (see figure 7-1). This is done by observing terminal operation, noting any malfunctions, associating existing malfunctions to modular circuits, replacing the suspect modules, and then rechecking terminal operation. Section 8, Parts Data, of this manual contains the applicable on-site spare parts data for the terminal. Since modules in the terminal are quickly and easily replaceable, it is desirable to replace modules as part of a process of elimination in order to isolate a fault rather than attempt lengthy logical analysis of the problem to locate a malfunction. For this reason, this section does not contain lengthy step-by-step isolation procedures but rather serves as an outline of the approach to take for isolating faulty modules. An understanding of probable causes of faults is essential in order to logically isolate malfunctions to a particular module.

Before you perform fault isolation for the terminal, it is recommended that you read Section 1, General Description, to acquaint yourself with the function and purpose of the equipment and read Section 2, Operation, to become familiar with the operation of the modules and controls which comprise a terminal.

## FAULT ISOLATION

Before isolating faults, master clear the terminal. Before replacing any suspect module, check power supply outputs and fuse and check the seating of all accessible plug-in subassemblies within the module (see Section 6, Maintenance). Also check interconnecting cables and connectors for visually apparent damage and see that they are firmly seated.


Figure 7-1. Display Terminal Modules

## MASTER CLEAR

The master clear procedure allows resetting the logic circuits to an initial condition to eliminate any possible logic "hang up" which may be causing the difficulty. To master clear the terminal, use the following procedures:

1) Press POWER indicator/switch. POWER indicator will extinguish.
2) Wait 30 seconds.
3) Press POWER indicator/switch. POWER indicator will light.

Allow 30 seconds for terminal to stabilize. Try keyboard to determine if terminal fault has been corrected.

## VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT

If fault isolation requires removing the hood, a check of the voltages at the power supply should be made according to the procedures in Section 6, Maintenance.

## MODULE REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES

The removal of the hood, TV display module, logic circuit module, keyboard, or the power supply should follow the procedures given in Section 6, Maintenance. These procedures should be followed when referenced in table 7-1.

## FAULT ISOLATION PROCEDURES

Fault isolation can be approached systematically by first giving thought to the type of malfunction present.

- If the terminal screen and all the indicators are blank (off), then check the terminal for lack of power. See table 7-1.
- If the terminal has power but the keys or indicators do not operate properly, master clear the terminal.
- Can the fault be corrected without removing the hood?
- Can the fault be corrected by removing the hood and making adjustments?
- Can the fault be corrected by replacing a module?

The chart shown in table 7-1 provides a step-by-step procedure for isolating the fault preventing correct terminal operation.

TABLE 7-1. FAULT ISOLATION CHART

| SYMPTOM | CHECK OR PERFORM IN SEQUENCE SHOWN |
| :---: | :---: |
| POWER indicator does not light, and cursor does not display. | a) Is site power available? <br> b) Is terminal ac power cord plugged in? <br> c) Is ac power cord seated properly at rear of terminal? <br> d) Is circuit breaker, located at rear of display, set (pushed in)? <br> e) Is ac power cord damaged? Wires broken? Replace if necessary. <br> f) Remove hood - see Section 6, Maintenance. <br> g) Replace POWER indicator/switch. <br> h) Replace circuit breaker. * |
| No cursor | a) Is POWER indicator illuminated? If not, press POWER switch; indicator should illuminate. <br> b) Is raster visible when Brightness control is turned up? <br> c) Is ac input power available? See a) through e) of preceding symptom. <br> d) Remove hood - see Section 6, Maintenance. <br> e) Are dc output power cables from power supply module connected on both ends? <br> f) Is fuse F 1 blown? (This can be determined by checking <br> g for +5 volts. If no voltage, fuse is probably blown.) <br> g) Replace logic module. <br> h) Replace TV module. <br> i) Replace power supply module. |
| No cursor and no symbol displays. | a) Is Brightness control turned down too far? <br> b) Remove hood - see Section 6, Maintenance. <br> c) Replace logic module. <br> d) Replace TV module. |
| No symbol will display. Cursor is visible. Local or remote half duplex mode. | a) Is keyboard unlocked? <br> b) Remove hood - see Section 6, Maintenance. <br> c) Replace logic module. <br> d) Replace keyboard module. |
| Keyboard does not unlock. | a) Master clear display by cycling power off and on with POWER indicator/switch. <br> b) Remove hood - see Section 6, Maintenance . <br> c) Replace keyboard. <br> d) Replace Keylock switch. |
| No keyboard key works. | a) Is keyboard unlocked? <br> b) Remove hood - see Section 6, Maintenance. <br> c) Replace keyboard. <br> d) Replace logic module. |
| Display is too bright or too dim. | a) Adjust Brightness control. <br> b) Remove hood - see Section 6, Maintenance. <br> c) Replace TV module. |
| One or both modem indicators do not light. | a) Check modem and telecommunications system. <br> b) Remove hood - see Section 6, Maintenance. <br> c) Replace indicator. |
| PRINT key or PRINTER ON-LINE indicator/switch does not cause printout for a terminal with associated printer. | a) Is keyboard unlocked? <br> b) Check if PRTR BUSY indicator is lit. <br> c) Check printer power. <br> d) Check printer interface connections. <br> e) Check printer operation and replace if necessary. <br> f) Remove hood - see Section 6, Maintenance. <br> g) Replace logic module. <br> h) Replace keyboard if PRINT key or replace indicator/ switch if PRINTER ON-LINE switch. * |
| * The replacement of this part may require replacing the next higher order assembly depending on the spare parts available. |  |

TABLE 7-1. FAULT ISOLATION CHART (CONT)

| SYMPTOM | CHECK OR PERFORM IN SEQUENCE SHOWN |
| :---: | :---: |
| FULL DUPLEX on-line (LOCAL indicator/switch extinguished) operation in error. (Failure of echo-plex operation). | a) Check data set connection. <br> b) Check BAUD RATE switch setting. <br> c) Check data set. <br> d) Check data set communications line connections. <br> e) Check system operation. <br> f) Remove hood - see Section 6, Maintenance. <br> g) Replace logic module. <br> h) Replace DUPLEX switch. <br> i) Replace LOCAL indicator/switch. * |
| Displayed messages from remote site contain parity error symbols. | a) Check PARITY switch setting. <br> b) Check a) through g) of preceding symptom. <br> c) Replace PARITY switch. |
| Displayed messages from remote site with missing or scrambled symbols. | Replace PARITY switch.* |
| Note: The fault isolation steps whis terminal removed. All adjustments | follow may be performed only with the hood of the re on TV module; see Section 6, Maintenance. |
| SCROLL DISABLE indicator/switch does not disable or enable scroll. | a) Replace logic module. <br> b) Replace indicator/switch. |
| Display incorrectly positioned (too far left-right, or up-down). | a) Adjust raster centering tabs. <br> b) Replace TV module. |
| Poor contrast | a) Adjust Contrast control. <br> b) Replace TV module. |
| Display rolls vertically | a) Adjust Vertical Hold control. <br> b) Is vertical blanking bar present (see figure 7-2)? If yes, replace TV module. If not, replace logic module. |
| Display tears horizontally | a) Adjust Horizontal Hold control. <br> b) Replace TV module. <br> c) Replace logic module. |
| Poor focus | a) Adjust Focus control. <br> b) Replace TV module. |
| Display has insufficient height. | a) Adjust Vertical Size control. <br> b) Replace TV mdoule. |
| Nonuniform height of all display lines. | a) Adjust Vertical Linearity control. <br> b) Replace TV module. |
| Display has insufficient width. | Not an on-site adjustment. Replace module. |
| Nonuniform width of all symbol positions. | Not an on-site adjustment. Replace module. |
| Display is rotated clockwise or counterclockwise from vertical position. | a) Adjust yoke. <br> b) Replace TV module. |
| The replacement of this part may require replacing the next higher order assembly depending on the spare parts available. |  |

## CHARACTERISTICS

## Vertical hold adjusted so bar is visible.




HAH




Figure 7-2. Vertical Blanking Bar

## SECTION 8

## PARTS DATA

This section provides identification of the components used in the display terminal. Table 8-1 explains the column headings in some of the parts lists.

TABLE ו-1. EXPLANATION OF DRAWING COLUMN HEADINGS

| COLUMN HEADING | EXPLANATION |
| :---: | :---: |
| FIND NO. | Identifies an electrical or mechanical part on an assembly drawing. If more than one listing appears for a find number, refer to LI, WK IN, and WK OUT. |
| LI (Line Item) | Gives a chronological or historical record of the addition of a new part to a find number. For example, 01 indicates that the part was the first one used, and 02 indicates the second, etc. See also WK IN and WK OUT. |
| PART NUMBER | Gives the Control Data Corporation part identification. Use this number when ordering replacements. |
| CD (Check Digit) | Gives the information-control system a means of cross-checking the correctness of a part number. |
| QUANTITY | Lists the total number of a part required to complete an assembly. The vertical line near the center of the column acts as a decimal point. Numbers to the left of the line are whole numbers. Those to the right of the line are tenths, hundredths, and thousandths. |
| U/M (Unit of Measure) | Indicates how the information-control system counts or supplies a part. |
| PART DESCRIPTION | Describes the physical appearance, type, or name of a part. |
| MC (Material Control Code) | Supplies additional descriptive data to the information-control system. |
| YLD (Yield) | A 2-digit numeric number that indicates the usable portion of any quantity of parts expressed as a percentage. |
| ECO NO. IN | Engineering Change Order that adds a new part to an assembly. See also WK IN. |
| ECO NO. OUT | Engineering Change Order that deletes a part from an assembly. See also WK OUT. |
| S/N (Serial Number) | Used to specify an ECO's effectivity by serial number. |
| WK IN (Week In) | Lists the date when manufacturing begins using a new part and when it is available for parts replacement. For example, 7222 means a part is available as of the 22nd week of 1972. |
| WK OUT (Week Out) | Lists the date when manufacturing no longer uses a part in building an assembly. See also WK IN. Do not order a part after its week-out date. |

## GENEALOGY CHARTS

The genealogy charts show the relationship between the assemblies and subassemblies within the terminal.

## ASSEMBLIES

The assembly drawings and accompanying parts lists provide information for the display station assembly.








## 












































SHEET 2
$A$




## SECTION 9 SPARE PARTS DATA

This data will be supplied when it becomes available.

## COMMENT SHEET



## COMMENTS:

This form is not intended to be used as an order blank. Your evaluation of this manual will be welcomed by Control Data Corporation. Any errors, suggested additions or deletions, or general comments may be made below. Please include page number references and fill in publication revision level as shown by the last entry on the Record of Revision page at the front of the manual. Customer engineers are urged to use the TAR.



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