

A MICROPROCESSOR-CONTROLLED, SPEECH-SYNTHESIS AID
for BLIND SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, TO BE FITTED
TO MANUAL (20 + 100) SAPO SWITCHBOARDS.

Adriaan A. van Niekerk

Thesis submitted to the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering of the University of Cape Town in partial fulfilment of the credits for the degree of Master of Science in Applied Science, the rest of the credits being obtained as the Graduate Diploma of Engineering.

Cape Town

November, 1984.

The University of Cape Town has been given the right to reproduce this thesis in whole or in part. Copyright is held by the author.

The copyright of this thesis vests in the author. No quotation from it or information derived from it is to be published without full acknowledgement of the source. The thesis is to be used for private study or non-commercial research purposes only.

Published by the University of Cape Town (UCT) in terms of the non-exclusive license granted to UCT by the author.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the investigation and hardware design was to provide a device or system that would enable a blind person to operate the standard manually-operated Floor Pattern Switchboard as supplied by Plessey South Africa to the SAPO (South African Post Office).

This type of Switch-board is a redesign, finished in 1981, of the old-fashioned type in use since the early 1950s. The major changes introduced were the replacement, by solid-state LED indicators, of the relatively expensive (due to the labour content in manufacture) and unreliable (due to the delicate mechanical assembly) shutter-type indicators used to signal incoming Exchange and Extension calls. The rotary dial was also replaced by an electronic push-button dialler with last number redial.

The device produced is microprocessor controlled and alerts the Blind Operator to switchboard activity by delivering voice-synthesized messages under control of a footswitch. The Blind Operator Aid programme is structured so as to allow flexibility of response to the various call types and the resulting operator actions required.

Particular attention was paid to making the Blind Operator Aid both inexpensive and capable of being retro-fitted to, and removed from, any of the Floor Pattern Switchboards already installed without damage. Modular construction allows easy field repair.

To date, 4 units have been built and are presently undergoing field trials to check the ergonomics, programme flow and general features.

A public relations exercise involving SATV, Radio and the Press will bring this product to the attention of the public and attempt to promote the employment of blind operators.

DEDICATION

To Mr Brian Suter for his help in the construction of the 4 field trial units.

To Plessey South Africa for the use of their facilities, for funding the prototype, and their patience.

To the SAPO for the use of their switchboard during development and for arranging the field trial.

To Mr Brian Redmile for proof-reading the draft.

To the SANCB (South African Council for The Blind) for playing "Guinea-Pig".

To Lolita Slabber for tracing all the diagrams.

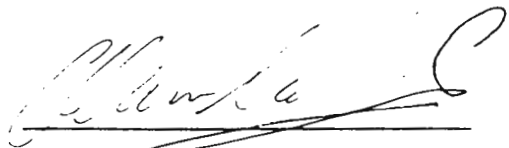
To my family for tolerating a "loud-mouthed computer".

DECLARATION

I declare that this Thesis is my own unaided work. It is being submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Applied Science to the University of Cape Town. It has not been submitted before for any degree or examination at this or any other university.

Adriaan Adam van Niekerk

(Name of candidate)



(Signature of candidate)

15th day of November, 1952

PREFACE

The device discussed herein was developed to overcome the inability of the blind operator to use a modern manual switchboard with LED indicators. The need was felt by the SAPO in 1980 after Plessey South Africa had redesigned the standard (20 + 100) manual Floor Pattern Switchboard, equipped at the time with mechanical shutter type indicators, replacing these with solid-state LED indicators.

The original request, to help the SANCB (South African National Council for The Blind), was to develop a model with protruding plunger-type tactile indicators. Unfortunately, the extension and exchange line circuits and indicators are mounted horizontally, this negating the use of the tactiles which are gravity released i.e. they are drawn up vertically by the current in the coil and allowed to fall down when de-energised.

The author became involved in 1983 due to the need for a thesis subject. This helped to make the project cheaper (commercial development projects are expensive, costing typically R35 per hour).

All the software development was done at the laboratory of Plessey Telecommunication Division on their microprocessor development systems, mostly after hours. The Object Code was debugged and tested at the author's home using a prototype scanner-cum-processor, with resident monitor, driving a speech synthesizer based on the National Semiconductor DIGITALKER module.

The actual layout of the PCBs, the PCB assembly and "nuts & bolts" of the 4 field trial units were willingly done by Mr. Brian Suter as part of his 2-year Graduate Trainee period under the author, who thanks him for his efforts. He also ran basic tests on some of the software routines after they had been written by the author.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page No</u>
<u>Chapter 1</u> <u>Introduction</u>	
1.1 Why a Blind Operator Switchboard ?	11
1.2 Overview of Switchboard Operation	11
1.2.1 Front Panel Controls	13
1.2.2 Shelf Controls	13
1.2.3 Operation	16
1.2.4 Conclusion	19
1.2.5 Modification for Blind Operation	19
1.3 What is Done Elsewhere ?	20
 <u>Chapter 2</u> <u>Design Concepts</u>	
2.1 General Philosophy	23
2.2 Input From Switchboard	23
2.3 Output To Operator	26
2.4 Blind Operator Aid Control	28
2.5 Sanity Control	29
2.6 Power Supply	29
 <u>Chapter 3</u> <u>The Working Specification</u>	 31
3.1.0 Scope	34
3.2.0 Construction	34
3.3.0 Hardware	35
3.4.0 Software	36
3.5.0 Operation	37
 <u>Chapter 4</u> <u>Design Details</u>	
4.1 General	39
4.2 Switchboard/Scanner Interface	39
4.2.1 Extension & Exchange Indicator Interface	40
4.2.2 Sup'y Indicator Interface	44
4.2.3 Summary	46

CONTENTS continued

	<u>Page No</u>
4.3 Scanner and LED Address Decoder	46
4.4 Clock Generator & Timer Control	51
4.4.1 Clock Generator	51
4.4.2 Timer Control	53
4.5 Miscellaneous Circuits	54
4.5.1 Footswitch Debounce	54
4.5.2 Watchdog	55
4.5.3 Set Time Switches	56
4.6 Power Supply Unit	56
4.7 Speech Synthesizer	57
4.8 Overall Circuit	66
4.9 Construction Notes	67
<u>Chapter 5</u>	<u>Software</u>
5.1 General	69
5.2 P-Code	69
5.2.1 P-Code Constructs	70
5.2.2 Data Structures	73
5.2.3 Procedures	74
5.2.4 Statements	75
5.3 Blind Operator Aid Software	76
5.3.1 Procedure Summary	77
5.3.2 Software Comments	88
<u>Conclusion</u>	93
<u>Appendix</u>	
A.1 Diag. Notes Relating to LED Electronic Extension Indicators	98
A.1.1 Circuit Diag. for LED Electronic Extension Indicators	99
A.1.2 Indicator Output Analysis	100
A.2 Diagram Notes Relating to LED Electronic Exchange Indicators	101
A.2.1 Circuit Diag. for LED Electronic Exchange Indicators	102
A.3 Diagram Notes Relating to LED Electronic Sup'y Indicators	103
A.3.1 Circuit Diagram for LED Electronic Sup'y Indicators	105

Chapter 1

Introduction

- 1.1 Why a Blind Operator Switchboard ?
- 1.2 Overview of Switchboard Operation
 - 1.2.1 Front Panel Controls
 - 1.2.2 Shelf Controls
 - 1.2.3 Operation
 - 1.2.4 Conclusion
 - 1.2.5 Modification for Blind Operation
- 1.3 What is Done Elsewhere ?

1.1 Why a Blind Operator Console?

For many years the Pioneer School for The Blind at Worcester, controlled by the National Education Department, has trained both completely and partially blind switchboard operators. In 1984 there were 7 on the course, but as many as 12 have been handled per annum. This work is performed using adapted manual switchboards fitted with tactile indicators.

The ready acceptance of the blind operator by commerce mandates that the cost and any possible inconvenience to the firm is minimal. Thus the switchboard installation and rental fees must equal that of the standard units i.e. the cost of any adaptation must be borne by the SAPO and should ideally be only for a small retrofit task.

Many of the firms large enough to dedicate one person to switchboard operation (and not also making tea and typing letters) need more than 25 extensions and 5 exchange lines. This requires the installation of a manually operated floor-mounted switchboard, with a maximum capacity of typically 20 exchange lines and 100 extension lines. This is one of a standard range of units supplied, installed and maintained by the SAPO.

1.2 Overview of switchboard operation

For the reader who may be unfamiliar with manual switchboards, a short description of the controls and operating procedures is given below to aid in understanding the reason behind the decisions taken as regards the design of the Blind Operator Aid. Fig.1.1 overleaf refers. The front view of the LED Floor Pattern Switchboard is given in the upper half, and the plan view of the control shelf in the lower half.

The (20 + 100) Floor Pattern Switchboard console is 1,2m high, 0,7m wide and 0,4m deep. A horizontal, 0,4m deep shelf, situated at elbow height for a seated person, protrudes towards the operator.

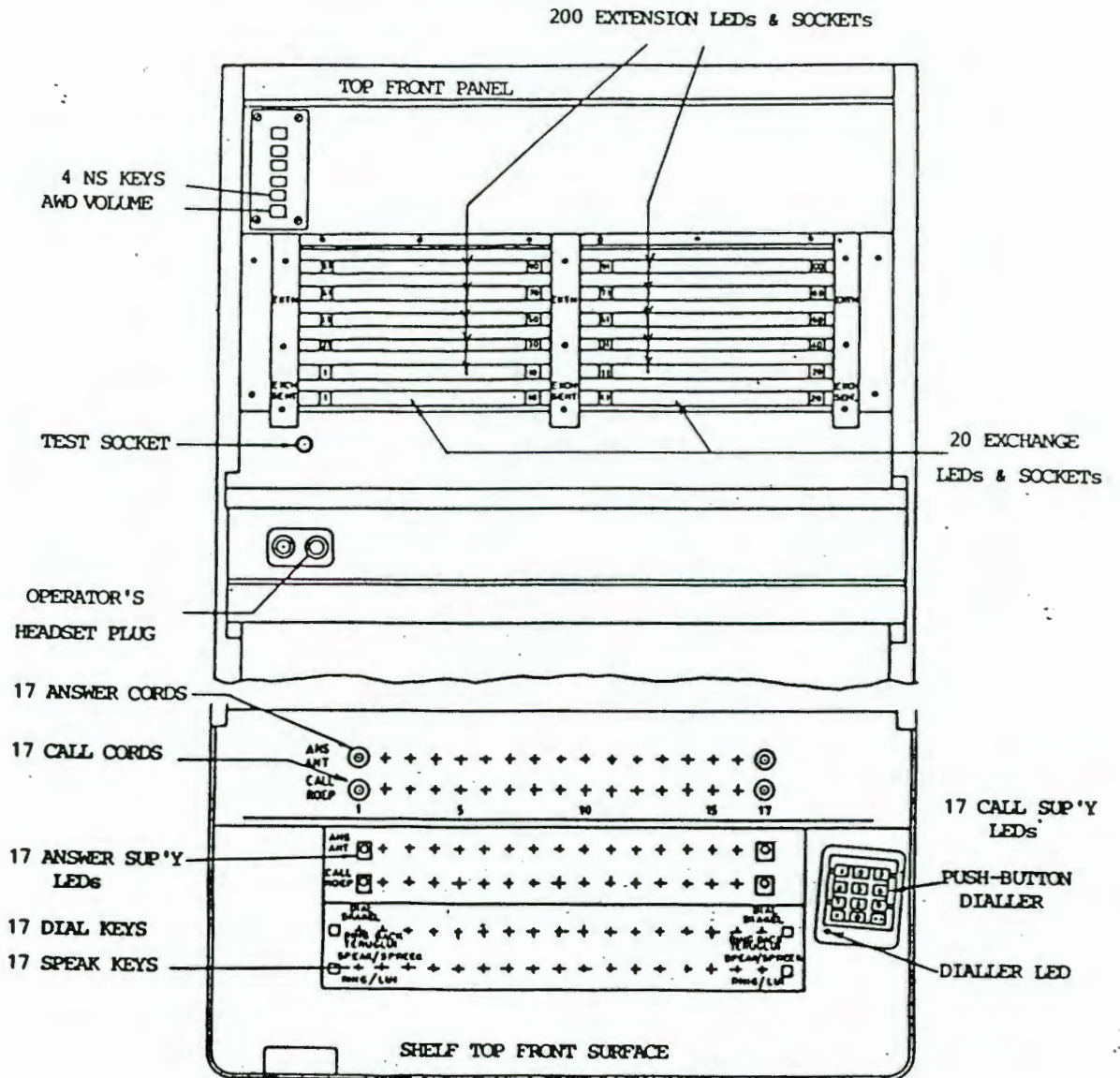


Fig.1.1 PICTORIAL VIEW OF (20 + 100) FPS

1.2.1 Front Panel Controls

On the front panel of the console are rows of LED indicators, grouped in sets of 10. Below each LED is an associated socket. 20 LED/Socket pairs are linked to incoming exchange lines and 100 LED/Socket pairs are linked to extension telephones.

The physical connections to the wires in the building are in the rear of the console and do not concern the operator. The LEDs are driven by the circuitry, (described in Appendix A.1 and A.2), each LED lighting in response to activity on the associated extension or exchange line.

There is also a test socket (discussed later), a 3-position volume switch for an AWD (audible warning device) and 4 NS (Night Service) key-switches.

The AWD is an electronic tone-sounder that alerts the operator to some switchboard activity, such as an exchange line ringing, a telephone going off-hook, or a call terminating. The sounder is housed in the shelf.

The NS keys, when operated, connect 20 selected extensions (5 per key) directly to the 20 exchange lines in a pre-determined manner. The selection is done with cross-wiring in the rear of the console by the SAPO technician at time of installation. When the NS keys are in the day position, the extensions are connected to the normal circuitry.

1.2.2 Shelf Controls

The shelf is actually a hollow box, about 75 mm high, with a hinged lid. In the base are various circuit elements associated with the controls in the lid.

There are 17 identical sets of controls in the lid of the shelf, with sets grouped next to one another, left to right. Each set, or "Cord Circuit", is concerned with one conversation and comprises 2 jack-plugs/cords, 2 LEDs and 2 Keys (i.e. switches), grouped from the rear to the front of the shelf.

- 1) Answer Cord: This is a 6mm diameter jack-plug, attached to a braided 3-wire cord which hangs down inside the console base in a loop. A weighted pulley returns the cord into the console base when the jack-plug is released from a socket. If the plug is inserted into an appropriate extension or exchange socket the operator may, by operating one of the keys, speak to the calling extension or answer the ringing exchange line.
- 2) Call Cord: This is similar to the Answer Cord, except that the operator may ring a desired extension, or seize and dial out on a selected exchange line, by operating appropriate keys.

NOTE.

If two extensions, or an extension and an exchange line, are associated with the Answer and Call Cords in any set, then a full conversation is set up, the operator being capable of speaking to, and hearing, both parties if the associated key is operated.

- 3) Answer Supervisory LED Indicator: The Answer Sup'y LED is lit if the Answer Cord is plugged into an extension socket, with the telephone off-hook. Bouncing the cradle switch makes the LED flash in sympathy.

If the Answer Cord is plugged into a ringing exchange line socket, then the LED is lit after the operator answers the call using the Speak key, remaining lit until the Cord is removed, or, if extended to an extension, until after the extension has gone on-hook i.e. hung-up. The incoming call on the Exchange Line has no influence on the LED since the on-hook signal is not transmitted to the Switchboard by the Exchange.

- 4) Call Supervisory LED Indicator: The Call Sup'y LED is similar to the Answer Sup'y LED except that it is associated with the Call Cord side of the Loop.

- 5) Dial/Ring-back Key: This is a 3-position, centre-normal key, "Dial" in forward position, "Ring-back" in back position.
 - a) Dial: The push-button keypad, also situated on the shelf, is connected to the exchange line associated with the Call Cord by means of the Dial key, allowing the operator to dial the desired Exchange numbers. The Speak key is needed only to allow the operator to monitor the progress of the call to the Exchange. An LED on the keypad pulses during dialling.
 - b) Ring-back: The extension telephone associated with the Answer Cord is rung while the key is operated.

- 6) Speak/Ring Key: This is a 3-position, centre-normal key-switch, "Speak" in forward position, "Ring" in back position.
 - a) Speak: The operator's handset is connected to the centre point of the Answer and Call Cords, allowing speech to both parties.
 - b) Ring: The extension telephone associated with the Call Cord is rung while the key is operated.

In the front of the shelf are two sockets for the operator's handset or headset, the first for normal use, the second to allow another operator to listen for training purposes.

- 7) Test Socket: This lets the operator test the Answer and Call Cords by plugging in and seeing the Answer or Call Sup'y LED light.

1.2.3 Operation

Having detailed the purpose of each of the switchboard controls, it is now possible to discuss various call types. Assume for clarity in the descriptions that the two Extensions involved are #1 and #2, the Exchange line is #3 and the Cord Circuit is #4. The actual range of Extension numbers lies between 1 and 100, those of Exchange lines between 1 and 20 and Cord Circuits between 1 and 17.

a) Extension to Extension Call

- 1) Extension #1 lifts the telephone and extension LED #1 lights. The AWD gives a tone to warn the operator.
- 2) The operator selects the Answer Cord #4 and plugs it into extension jack-socket #1, causing the Extension LED to go out and #4 Answer Sup'y LED to light. By operating Speak key #4, the operator can speak to the calling party.
- 3) The operator now plugs the Call Cord #4 into extension socket #2 and rings the telephone by operating Ring key #4 briefly.
- 4) The operator may retire from the call, either before or after the extension answers, by returning the Speak key to centre-normal. When extension #2 answers, Call Sup'y LED #4 lights.
- 5) At the end of the call either, or both, of the extensions replace their telephone handsets, causing the corresponding Sup'y LED to go out. The AWD emits a tone to warn the operator to remove the Cords, or to speak to the remaining extension and process another call type.

b) Exchange line to Extension call

- 1) The incoming exchange ring-current causes exchange LED #3 to flash in time to the cadence, as well as the AWD to give a cadenced tone.
- 2) The operator answers the call by inserting Answer Cord #4 into the jack-socket and operating the Speak key. The Answer Sup'y LED lights and the operator speaks to the outside caller.
- 3) Thereafter, the operation is as in a)3, 4 and 5, except that both Sup'y LEDs go out when the extension replaces the handset.
- 4) If the extension wishes the call to be transferred to another extension, the handset cradle switch may be depressed and released, "flashing" the operator, several times. The AWD will sound to warn the operator and both Sup'y LEDs will flash. The call is not dropped in the exchange due to it being an incoming call.

c) Extension to Exchange Call

- 1) Operations a) 1 and 2 occur.
- 2) The operator may plug the Call Cord into the exchange line socket and retire from the call, in which case the extension may dial the number after hearing dial tone.

OR

- 3) The operator may seize an exchange line using the Call Cord and Speak key. After hearing dial tone, the Dial key is operated, connecting the dial across the exchange line. The operator dials the number, returning the Dial key to centre-normal to hear the distant end when dialling is completed as indicated by

1.2.4 Conclusion.

The entire task of supervising the switchboard is dependent upon monitoring the behaviour of:-

- a) 100 Extension LEDs.
- b) 20 Exchange LEDs.
- c) 34 Supervisory LEDs.....

.....coupled with the position of 34 Cords. The position of the cords may be deduced from the sequence of LEDs lighting and extinguishing.

1.2.5 Modification for Blind Operation.

The adaption of these manual switchboards for use by the blind has several problems:-

- a) Cost In 1980, 12 were adapted at a total cost of R15 800 and in 1981, the last 15 available at a total of R19 700.
- b) Availability The Post Office Exchange alerts a subscriber to an incoming call by putting an AC voltage onto the line to ring the telephone or PABX. This ringing signal (approximately 90V) is applied at a rate of (0,5s On/0,5s Off/0,5s On/2s Off), and so on until the call is answered. The most suitable tactile indicator used to detect this type of signal is the Drop-flap type which gives a permanent indication of an intermittent electric current after it is first detected (see Appendix). This latching action is needed to avoid the blind person having to pause for up to 3 seconds at each indicator, waiting for exchange line ringing, thus leading to slow reaction by the operator.

The Eyeball indicator (see Appendix) is the most suitable to signal a steady state current such as flows when a telephone is lifted.

These indicators and the large housings needed for them are no longer manufactured due to cost and aesthetic reasons.

To summarise, a device was needed that would enable a blind operator to service all calls on the switchboard, rapidly and with few errors. The cost and inconvenience to the firm should be minimal, with little disruption to service as the device is installed or removed. Damage to the switchboard should be zero. The tactile modifications to earlier switchboards were so extensive that the whole switchboard had to be removed each time.

1.3 What is Done Elsewhere ?

Letters were written to the Royal Societies for The Blind in the U.K and Australia. A tactile switchboard manual from Tadiran Electronic Industries in Israel was available.

The Australian Society replied with a letter and brochures on two devices:

- a) The Tallyphone: This is really a computerised staff record-storage machine, being capable of tabulating department, telephone number etc., but not having any application for a manual switchboard. Cost A\$8 000. The Tallyphone has an integral screen-to-speech converter so that a blind operator could act as a telephone directory for a large firm with upwards of 800 telephones.
- b) A Light Probe: This is a device that responds to the light emitted by the LEDs on a switchboard. Sensitivity is adjustable, with the sensor housed in a pen-shaped probe. The control box houses a loudspeaker which emits an adjustable tone when a scanned LED is lit. This type of probe is already used in South Africa by partially sighted

operators on the SAPO (5 + 20) switchboard which is controlled by miniature key-switches and thus has an uncluttered front panel. It is not suitable for use on the Floor Pattern Switchboard which usually has several Cords plugged in, making it difficult and time consuming for the operator to scan the 120 LEDs.

The Australian Society has no knowledge of synthesized speech manual-switchboard aids.

The Society in the U.K. did not reply.

Tadiran Electronics Industries in Israel provided a brochure

Tadiran Electronics Industries manufacture a modified upright Floor Pattern Switchboard. A loudspeaker emits an 800 Hz tone when an exchange line rings, and a 400 Hz tone when an extension lifts the telephone, a modulated tone sounding when the two occur together. The operator uses a jack-plug to scan the sockets until the tone alters or stops, upon which he plugs in to answer the call. There are keys to control speech or ringing to the extensions and dialling on the exchange lines.

This board has a maximum capacity of 10 Exchange Lines and 50 Extension Lines (referred to as:- (10 + 50)) with 10 simultaneous conversations. This is not suitable for South African requirements, which are (20 + 100) with 17 simultaneous conversations.

In view of the lack of suitable devices or information, it was decided by SAPO to proceed with a South African designed device to maintain compatibility with the 1500 new LED type Floor Pattern Switchboards installed since 1982.

Chapter 2

Design Concepts

- 2.1 General Philosophy
- 2.2 Input From Switchboard
- 2.3 Output To Blind Operator
- 2.4 Blind Operator Aid Control
- 2.5 Sanity Control
- 2.6 Power Supply

Design Concepts

Having considered, in Chapter 1, the operation, controls and features of a switchboard, as well as the difficulties facing a blind operator, it is possible to examine the various sections of a Blind Operator Aid.

2.1 General Philosophy

From the outset, microprocessor control of the Blind Operator Aid was a fundamental tenet. The author's previous experience with devices of this complexity (e.g. recording rain-gauge, computerised telephone directory, cassette data-tape reader), indicated that the ergonomics, features and internal functions of the final model usually vary sufficiently in detail from the initial field-trial models to warrant a software-controlled machine.

Provided that the interfaces to the external environment were carefully chosen to cover all aspects possible, and the internal hardware had reasonable excess capacity to cover some future enhancements, a flexible, microprocessor-controlled device seemed a logical choice.

2.2 Input from Switchboard

A method of inputting the status of each of the 154 LEDs to the Blind Operator Aid was needed. The simultaneous reading of 154 LED voltages is hardware intensive and thus complex and expensive. A Scanner Interface was selected, allowing the state of each LED to be monitored at regular intervals. Decisions are taken on sequential states of each LED. These are correlated over suitable intervals to determine the time "ON", "OFF", and hence possible "FLASHING".

A digital multiplexer is used, since the Blind Operator Aid is microprocessor controlled for flexibility of operation. This implies that the circuit must have at least the following:-

- a) An address range of 1 to 154 inputs
- b) A common output to the microprocessor, at TTL level, to communicate the instantaneous status of the addressed LED, and hence enable the programme to decide whether "LED ON" or "LED OFF" or "LED FLASHING" etc. is applicable.

Only two methods of LED sensing are practical:-

- a) Optical: The easiest retrofit to a switchboard is possible when the technician merely has to screw on some form of adaptor. Thus an external device that sensed the LEDs optically was the first method considered. Fig.2.1 refers.

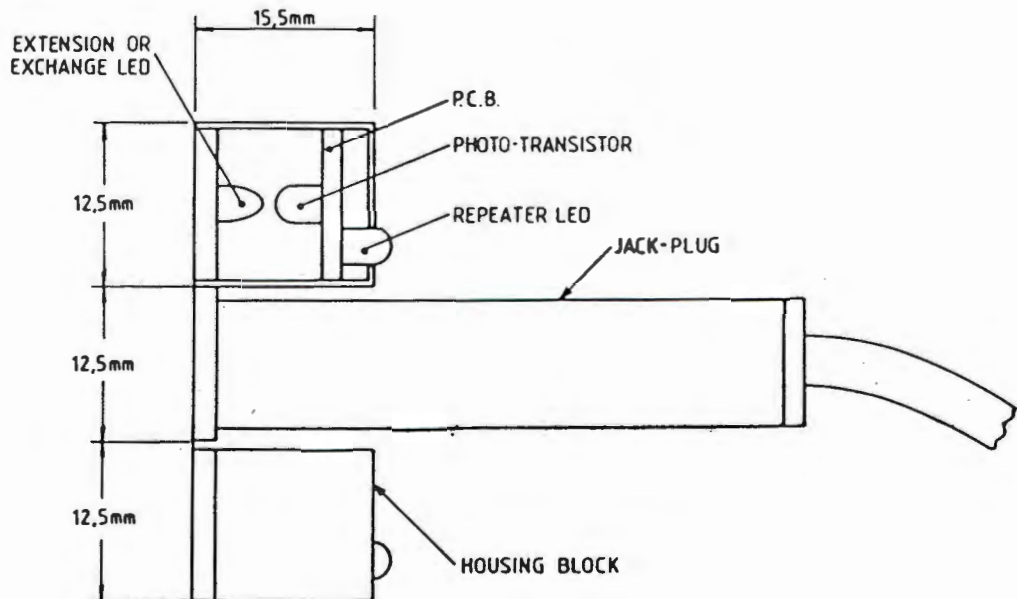


Fig.2.1

Miniature photo-transistors, mounted on the rear side of a PCB faced the LEDs. However, since the LEDs were now obscured, repeater LEDs were mounted on the front of the PCB, spaced so that they coincided vertically with the jack-sockets.

Miniature photo-transistors available from Siemens were 2mm in diameter and 4mm high. The repeater LEDs were the same size and emitted a diffused red light.

This scheme was rejected, before any major circuit design was completed, for the following reasons:-

- 1) Cost: The price of the photo-transistors and LEDs was R100, plus that of the housings estimated at R110 total plus the PCBs at R50 total.
- 2) Not Fail-Safe: Due to the fact that the external LEDs repeated the states of the actual LEDs, any power failure to the repeater LEDs or malfunction of the extra circuitry needed would prevent a sighted operator from using the switchboard.
- 3) Space: The area of PCB needed to place the photo-transistors on one side and the LEDs on the other, as well as that needed to run the tracks to the PCB connector, left only 12mm between sensor units for the operator to insert the jack-plug.

This proved to be an irritation in simulated tests, slowing down the operator.

b) Electrical

The drive voltage to, or the current through, the indicator LED was next considered as a stimulus.

The LED drive circuits of the extension and exchange indicators (Ref. A.1 and A.2) are similar, both having a polarity opposite to that of the Supervisory Indicator LED (Ref. A.3). In addition, the two former are similar in PCB construction i.e. in units of 10, while the Supervisory Indicators are individual units with separate connector plugs.

It is easy to gain access, via ribbon cables, to the LED leads on the extension and exchange units, allowing the

voltage change across the LEDs to be sensed. Since the normal operation of the LEDs should not be affected, the sensors should have a high impedance relative to the LED driving circuits.

The individual plugs supplying the Sup'y units are easy to remove and connect across other plugs, allowing a current-sensing resistor (with a value low enough not to affect the normal operation of the LEDs) to be placed in series with the leads. This current-sensing resistor can be used to drive a voltage-gain transistor (conveniently inverted) to provide an output similar to that on the Extension and Exchange Indicator units.

The above have been used in the design of the Blind Operator Aid. The 154 input interfaces to the scanner are merely resistors from each LED, the scanner being referenced to the switchboard 0V. The 34 Sup'y LEDs each have an additional interface of a resistor in series with the Indicator supply, driving an inverting transistor, the cost penalty being small.

The actual design, discussed in Chapter 4, is a scanner based on CMOS digital-multiplexer integrated circuits, with suitable resistors and protective diodes.

2.3 Output to Operator

Two methods of outputting information regarding call status to the Blind Operator were considered:-

- a) Tactile: The orientation difficulties with protruding plunger tactiles, the slow response to exchange calls when using non-latching tactiles, (discussed previously), and the need to monitor the Cord circuits continuously to make sure a called party has answered, (when extending and then retiring from calls on a busy switchboard), make the use of tactiles unattractive.

b) Audible

Again, two means of providing audible messages were considered:-

- 1) Tones: A series of high, low, modulated etc. tones can be given to indicate call status as in the switchboard from Tadiran (Para. 1.2). This method may be adequate when used in their unit, where 60 jack-sockets in one straight line from left to right are scanned with a plug, but becomes unwieldy in the SAPO switchboard where 120 jack-sockets are arranged in 12 units of 10 each. Modification of the basic Floor Pattern Switchboard to accommodate the Tadiran arrangement was not even considered due to cost, time scales and incompatibility with existing equipment.

Variations such as coded tone pulses i.e. up to 9 high tone bursts for the most significant digit etc. were rejected as requiring too great a concentration from the operator, as well as slowing down operators due to the average message time being 5 seconds for 10 bursts of tone (0,5 second between bursts was found adequate).

- 2) Speech Messages such as "E-one" or "E-fifty-six" and "Cancel-L-three" are unambiguous, concise and rapid.

In addition, it is desirable to generate other types of message, such as "Time-is-four-thirty" to provide a Time Clock, or "Danger" to signal a unit malfunction.

There are various methods of synthesizing the speech, these being discussed in Chapter 4. Speech synthesis itself was chosen as the output method due to the flexibility and ease of comprehension.

2.4 Blind Operator Aid Control

The choice here was a simple one. A standard commercial PCB, based on the 8085 microprocessor, containing ROM, RAM, CPU clock and an I/O peripheral device is used by SAPO, who requested that it be utilised to simplify their field maintenance.

The major facilities offered by the CPU, based on the SABUS, are:-

- a) Interrupts: These allow time-related events such as a 100ms timer or a programme sanity reset to be serviced.
- b) Reset Button: This allows the CPU to be restarted from the beginning of the programme if needed.
- c) 8K ROM: The ROM stores the operating programme for the CPU. This ROM size seemed adequate for a device such as the Blind Operator Aid.
- d) 1K RAM: This allows storage of temporary variables such as Real Time, LED status as a call progresses etc. Since the number of Extensions plus Exchange lines plus Sup'y pairs is 137, (hence possible messages 137), it was felt that this storage length was adequate.
- e) 24 I/O Lines: These allow external interfaces to be read and controlled. 154 LEDs can be addressed by 8 lines ($2^8 = 256 \mid 154$). 8 Lines can be used to input control switches and the multiplexed LED status. The remaining 8 lines can be used to control output devices such as the voice synthesizer. Thus, the size of I/O seemed adequate.

Considering the above, it was decided to use the suggested module.

2.5 Sanity Control

From the author's previous experience of microprocessor-controlled devices, it was considered necessary to provide some form of sanity check on the programme that will override the normal operation of the device. Some event, such as a random alteration of RAM contents due to a mains-borne voltage spike, or a low-voltage "brown-out", may cause corruption of a subroutine return address or a limit variable in a programme loop. Unless corrected externally, it is unlikely that the device will resume normal operation. The sanity control must interrupt the microprocessor and restart the programme at a convenient point.

It was decided to use a counter chain, driven from a Clock circuit, (independent timing-pulse source), to provide a TRAP interrupt to the 8085 microprocessor. The TRAP input cannot be ignored by the 8085. This concept is referred to as the "Watchdog" for obvious reasons ! The Watchdog is restarted regularly by the normal running of the programme, the time between restarts being less than the trigger period of the Watchdog.

2.6 Power Supply

The switchboard operates from either a mains-driven supply or from 24V batteries and charger.

It was decided to power the Blind Operator Aid from a built-in mains-driven supply for the field trial models, as this would show any problems encountered due to brown-outs or mains spikes, as well as testing the operation for a sighted operator during mains-fail conditions. The PSU (Power Supply Unit) should be implemented so that it can be replaced by a 24V DC-driven PSU with no alteration other than the provision of the alternate unit.

The metalwork of the mains PSU is required by a SAPO regulation to be connected to the mains earth. The DC output of the PSU is connected to a separate earth for safety.

:

Chapter 3

The Working Specification

- 3.1.0 Scope
- 3.2.0 Construction
- 3.3.0 Hardware
- 3.4.0 Software
- 3.5.0 Operation

University of Cape Town

The Working Specification

: Examination of the various options discussed in the previous chapter led to the following main parameters:

- a) The sensors should be as cheap as possible, preferably avoiding any extra interface such as opto-couplers and repeater LEDs, which add significantly to the cost.
- b) The unit should be microprocessor-controlled for easy and rapid changes to the ergonomics.
- c) The entire unit should be an easy retrofit to existing installations.
- d) The output to the operator should be a speech synthesizer, with short messages.
- e) The speech output should be easily altered if the field trial showed a need.

After a round-table discussion between the SAPO, the SANCB and the author, the following guidelines were drawn up in the form of a working specification:-

PLESSEY

TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

SPECIFICATION

SPECIFICATION NO PROVISIONAL

A MICROPROCESSOR-CONTROLLED, SPEECH-SYNTHESIS AID for BLIND SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, TO BE FITTED TO MANUAL (20 + 100) SAPO SWITCHBOARDS
--

ISSUE STATE

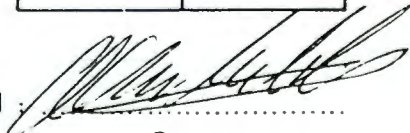
This Issue consists of the following Pages :

Page No	Issue
1	A
2	A
3	A
4	A
5	A
6	A

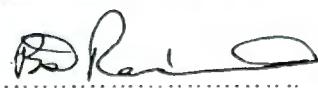
Page No	Issue

Page No	Issue

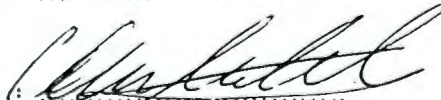
Prepared : A.A. VAN NIEKERK ENG.

Approved : 

Approved : B.D. REDMILE CDET

Approved : 

Approved : A A VAN NIEKERK MRDT

Approved : 

© 19 THE PLESSEY COMPANY LIMITED — This specification must not be used for any purpose other than that for which it is supplied.

Issue No						
Date						
Change Note No						
Issue No						
Date						
Change Note No						

1.0 SCOPE

- 1.1 This Specification describes a device with voice output to be used with floor pattern switchboard type 1-104-10328-XXX to aid blind operators. The device can be fitted to the switchboard on the subscriber's premises, does not alter the operating procedures for a sighted person, and can be removed at any time leaving the switchboard in a usable state.
- 1.2 The device is connected to the Exchange, Extension and Supervisory indicators of the switchboard. It contains a speech synthesizer and announces changes which require the attention of the operator. The device is microprocessor based and modular.

2.0 CONSTRUCTION

- 2.3 The device shall consist of a free standing case, suitable for placement on top of the switchboard.
- 2.2 The device shall be mains powered. A connector of the IEC 320 type shall be fitted in the case.
- 2.3 The device shall be connected to the switchboard by flat ribbon cables brought down the rear of the switchboard. The cables shall enter the switchboard through a gap between the door and the frame.
- 2.4 The case shall include a loudspeaker and volume control. The levels, impedance and possible method of coupling to the operator's headset may be specified later.
- 2.5 A Footswitch or similar device shall be provided and shall be connected to the device by a suitable plug and socket. The switch will be used by the operator to control the delivery of messages.

3.0. HARDWARE

- 3.1 The circuit shall be designed on a modular basis. The speech synthesizer, input interfaces and microprocessor shall be on separate printed circuit cards using standard modules and busses where possible.
- 3.2 The unit shall be connected to the exchange and extension indicators via dill sockets on the indicator PCBs if PCB area permits.
- 3.3 The unit shall be connected to the supervisory indicators by means of Molex connectors which mate with the connectors on the flying lead (terminals E and F). One of the 34 (30 on 10 + 50 switchboards) sockets can be used to provide connections to tag 2 of the pilot circuit (Batt) and Earth.
- 3.4 The input interface for the exchange and extension indicators shall respond to the voltages occurring at the point of connection. The interface shall not draw appreciable current through the LED which may light and give a false indication to a sighted operator. The indicators shall continue to operate normally if the mains supply to the control unit is off.
- 3.5 The input interface for the supervisory indicators shall monitor the current drawn by terminal F of each indicator individually. The indicators and pilot circuit shall continue to operate normally if the mains supply to the control unit is off or the ribbon cable is disconnected from the control unit. The latter condition means that part of the interface circuit will have to be mounted in the switchboard.

4.0 SOFTWARE

- 4.1 When power is applied to the unit it shall check the EPROM and RAM memory and announce the result with a suitable voice or tone message.
- 4.2 The unit shall ignore indications (on or off) lasting less than 0,1 second to prevent spurious noise on a line from giving repetitive irritating messages. If necessary the delay shall be longer on supervisory indicators so that the unit does not respond to dial pulses.
- 4.3 The unit shall recognise that an exchange line has stopped ringing or been answered when three seconds elapse during which the indication is off.
- 4.4 The unit shall recognise that an exchange line is on hold or that an extension has not answered if one of the supervisory indicators is off while the other is on for 30 seconds.
- 4.5 The unit shall maintain First-In-First-Out queues for the various types of message. The structure of the software shall be such that additional types (up to a total of at least 8) can be added if necessary. Initially the following types are required:
- 4.5.1 Clear Cord Circuit
 - 4.5.2 No Answer
 - 4.5.3 Exchange Line
 - 4.5.4 Extension Line
 - 4.5.5 Time of Day

NOTE: The type names given above and the corresponding words said by the synthesizer will be fixed later.

4.6 .The queues shall be allocated priorities as indicated above. Messages shall be taken from the highest priority queue with messages waiting. Messages which are no longer valid shall be deleted.

5.0 OPERATION

5.1 A short burst of tone may be given each time a message is added to a queue.

5.2 The operator shall have control of the rate of delivery of messages. During the field trial different modes of operation shall be evaluated e.g.

- a) deliver one message per operation of the switch,
- b) pause while switch depressed.

5.3 A message shall be repeated until the condition causing it has been removed or it has been repeated the maximum number of times. Messages repeated the maximum number of times shall be placed at the back of the queue.

5.4 The 30 second timeout for no answer shall be restarted when the message is announced, i.e. the message shall not be put back in the queue until another 30 seconds have passed.

END

Design Details

4.1 General

The contents of this chapter discuss the detailed workings that preceded the final circuit configuration. Portions of the Blind Operator Aid and Switchboard circuits are reproduced in detail and block form as needed.

4.2 Switchboard/Scanner Interface

Having decided in 2.2.(b) that the interface between the Indicator LEDs and the Scanner input should be a low cost resistive type, the arrangement shown in Fig.4.1 below was proposed. The Indicators, Pilot Circuit and Interface (discussed overleaf) were analysed and the design calculated to ensure that all Blind Operator Aids and all Switchboards are guaranteed to work together. It was essential to design the circuits for operation over the full ambient working temperature range and over the worst case component tolerances encountered in mass production, since it is neither practical nor economical to match units such as an old installed Switchboard and a new Blind Operator Aid.

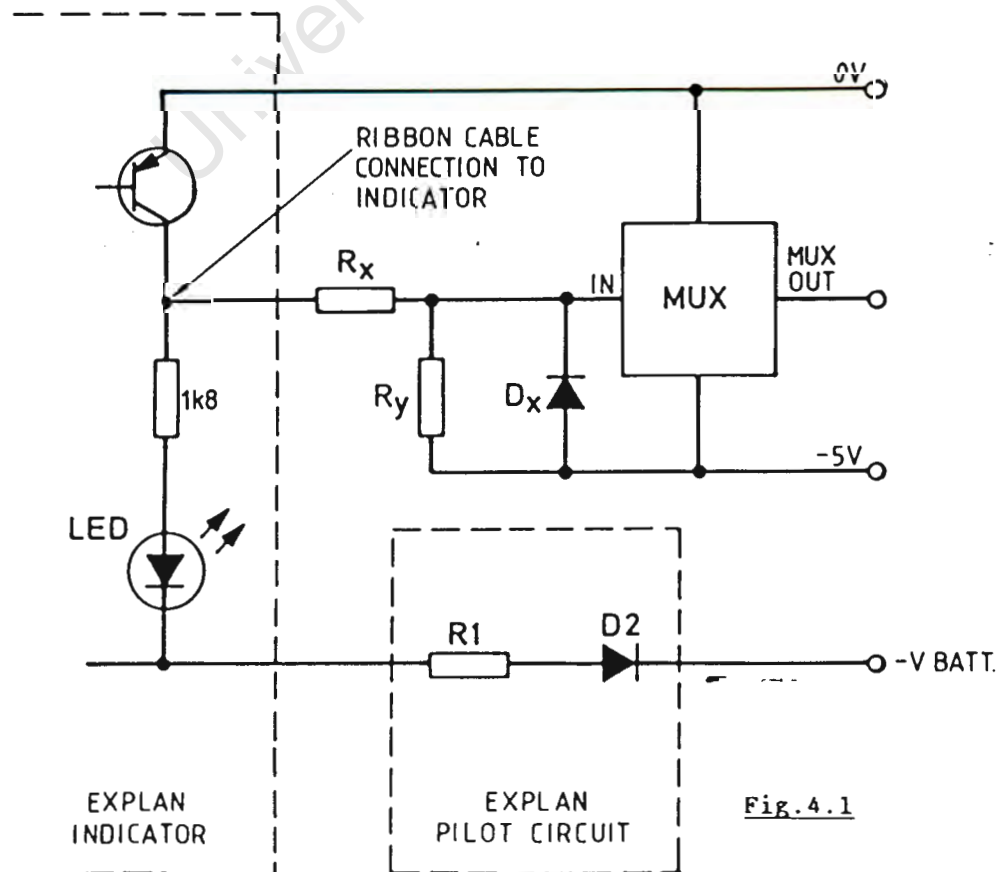


Fig.4.1

4.2.1 Extension & Exchange Indicator Interface

Referring to Fig.4.1 on previous page:-

- 1) The LED, 1K8 resistor and Transistor in "EXPLAN. INDICATOR" are those already existing in the Extension and Exchange Indicators (A.1.1 and A.2.1).
- 2) R1 and D2 in "EXPLAN. PILOT CIRCUIT" are those already existing in the Pilot Circuit (A.4.1).
- 3) R_X and R_Y are the Interface resistors to the Scanner Multiplexer, one each per input.
- 4) Diodes D_X protect the Multiplexer inputs against voltages more negative than -5V on the left-hand end of resistors R_X , one diode per input.
- 5) The connection between R_X and the Indicator is by means of a ribbon-cable plug and socket on the Blind Operator Aid Interface PCB, and a soldered connection onto the Indicator PCB at the other end.

This arrangement converts the relatively large analogue voltages (approx. 28V change) appearing at the output of the Indicator to logic "1"s and "0"s, for the digital Multiplexer to scan, as follows:-

- 1) With the Indicator transistor ON, R_X is connected to 0V.
~~This is seen as a logic "1" by the Multiplexer input.~~
- 2) With the Indicator transistor OFF, the LED pulls R_X towards $-V_{bat}$ via the 1K8 resistor. The voltage on the Multiplexer input is clamped at -0,6V w.r.t. the -5V by D_X . This is seen as a logic "0" by the Multiplexer input.
- 3) With R_X not connected to an Indicator, R_Y provides a logic "0" on the Multiplexer input i.e. any Indicator not connected is seen as OFF. This is convenient for the software, since no special action need be taken for use on

under-equipped Switchboards i.e. any Indicators not fitted are merely sensed as being permanently OFF.

The factors considered in the Interface design are discussed below. Fig.4.1 should be considered in conjunction with the individual diagrams mentioned:-

- a) All 120 Extension and Exchange Indicators in the Switchboard are directly connected to R1 in the Pilot Circuit (A.4.1). This allows any LED that is ON to sound the AWD as discussed in (A.4).
- b) The parallel Indicator connection in a) above has the result that for each OFF LED the current from Interface resistor R_X , (Fig.4.1), will flow through the 1K8 resistor and the LED into R1 of the Pilot Circuit, possibly affecting the operation of the Pilot Circuit. The total "leakage" current will have a maximum value when all LEDs are OFF, V_{bat} is at the maximum of -28V and the -5V rail of the Blind Operator Aid is at 0V. This last condition could occur if the mains supply to the PSU of the Aid fails or if the PSU itself goes faulty. The relatively low impedance of the Blind Operator Aid circuitry, when off, will pull the -5V rail very close to 0V.
- c) The Interface leakage currents flowing through R1, b) above, point to R1 having as low a value as possible to minimise the effect on the Pilot Circuit. However, R1 must still have a value high enough to turn on TR1, (A.4.1), when the minimum current from any Indicator LED flows through R1.

The procedure for finding suitable values for R1, R_X , R_Y , as well as the type of Multiplexer to be used, is given below:-

- a) The minimum current from any LED indicator is deduced by analysing the circuit as shown in the Appendix. This current is a major consideration, since, with many thousands of Indicators already installed in the field, it is not possible

to alter the design of the Indicator to provide a different current, when ON, to suit the design of the Interface.

$$I_{LED \min} \text{ was found to be } 5,7\text{mA} \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

- b) The maximum voltage required to turn on TR1 in the Pilot Circuit, (A.4.1), is next analysed as shown in the Appendix. This voltage, in conjunction with $I_{LED \min}$, sets the minimum value of R1 that is guaranteed to turn on TR1 when the current from only one Indicator flows through R1.

$$VR1_{\max} \text{ was found to be } 660\text{mV} \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

A minimum value for R1 in the Pilot Circuit can now be found:-

$$\begin{aligned} R1_{\min} &= VR1_{\max} / I_{LED \min} \\ &= 116\Omega \end{aligned}$$

Take R1 = 120Ω, ±2% as the next higher standard value(3)

NOTE: R1 is 220Ω in the standard production Pilot Circuit and will need to be changed when installing the Blind Operator Aid. It can be left as 120Ω if the Aid is removed.

- c) Taking the value of R1 deduced in (3) above, it is possible to get a very rough approximation of the magnitude of resistors R_X , (Fig.4.1), in order to choose between LSTTL and CMOS technology for the Multiplexer. From the data sheets for TR1, (Pilot Circuit A.4.1), all transistor samples are guaranteed to be off with 400mV across the base/emitter junction over the ambient temperature range of the Switchboard. In the calculation below, it is assumed that V_{bat} is the maximum of 28V specified for the Switchboard and that the Blind Operator Aid PSU is off, thus pulling R_X up to 0V via D_X . No account is yet taken of V_{LED} or the 1K8 resistor in the Indicator circuit. Thus:-

$$R_X \text{ approx} = (V_{bat \max} / (0,4/R1)) * 120$$

$$= 1,7\text{M}\Omega \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

The factor 120 accounts for the 120 parallel Indicators and Interface resistors R_X .

- d) The value of R_X deduced in (4) above precludes the use of an LSTTL Scanner/Multiplexer which would require R_X to be of the order of Kilohms. Thus, an analysis of resistors for a CMOS digital Multiplexer is performed, as shown in the Appendix, to deduce values for R_X and R_Y . The actual values calculated are then checked, as shown below, to see if they are suitable using the value of $R1$ calculated in (3) above and the criterion that a voltage less than 400mV should be produced across $R1$ in order not to sound the AWD when no LEDs are ON.

From the Multiplexer analysis in the Appendix:-

$$R_X = 1,2M\Omega \dots \dots \dots (5)$$

It is now possible to calculate accurately the effect of the Interface leakage on $R1$ in the Pilot Circuit, taking into consideration the 1K8 resistor and V_{LED} . Since there are 120 resistors R_X etc., the equivalent circuit for determining V_{R1} is given in Fig.4.2 overleaf. The maximum voltage across $R1$ will occur if the Blind Operator Aid power supply is off, V_{bat} is a maximum, R_X has the lowest and $R1$ the highest tolerances.

If $V_{R1} \ll V_{bat}$, then:-

$$V_{R1} = ((V_{bat \max} - 2V_{be} - V_{LED \min}) / (R_{X \min} + 1800 + R1)) * R1_{\max} * 120$$

$$= 317mV \dots \dots \dots (6)$$

Where:-

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| $V_{LED \min} = 1,2V$ at 30 μ A. (Tested) | $V_{bat \max} = 28V$. (Spec) |
| $V_{be} = 0,68V$ | $R1_{\max} = 120\Omega + 2\%$ |
| | $R_{X \max} = 1,2M\Omega - 2\%$ |

From the data sheets, TR1 is guaranteed to be off at 50°C with 317mV across the Base/Emitter junction.

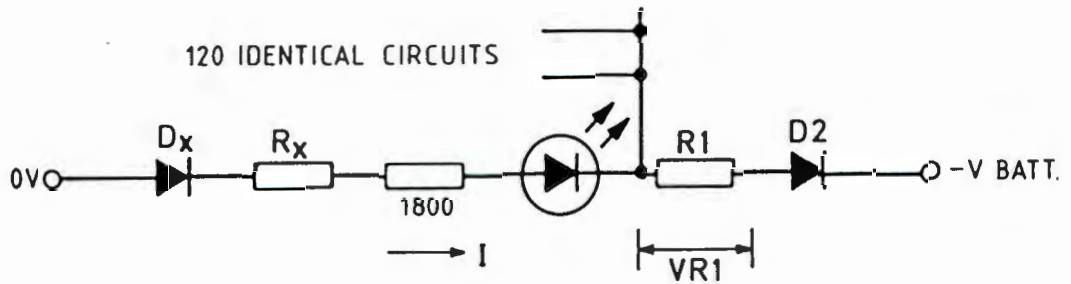


Fig. 4.2

The above calculations (including those in the Appendix) have determined:-

- a) The values of the Interface Resistors R_X and R_Y
- b) The new value of R_1 in the Pilot Circuit
- c) That the digital Multiplexer/Scanner must be a CMOS device

4.2.2 Sup'y Indicator Interface

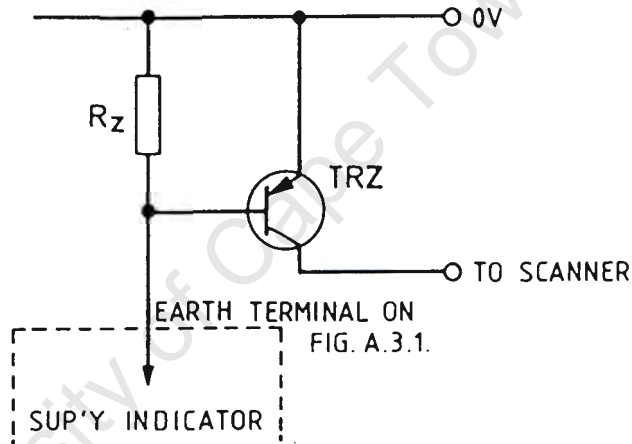
The Interface discussed in 4.2.1 above can be connected directly to the Extension and Exchange Indicators. However, due to the constraints of the existing Switchboard Sup'y Indicator design, an extra interface to the Sup'y Indicators is required. This is discussed below:-

- a) The voltage allowed across the Sup'y Indicator series current-sense resistor (ref. page 26) should be less than 1V so as to have negligible effect on the Indicator operation. Thus a voltage-gain stage is required to provide correct CMOS logic drive voltages (preferably inverting).
- b) The physical construction and location of the Sup'y Indicators in the Switchboard makes it difficult to solder wires to the LEDs as can be done for the other Indicators.

Both the above problems can be solved by unplugging the Sup'y earth sockets, (A.3.1), and plugging them into an Interface Card situated in the control shelf of the Floor Pattern Switchboard. The extra interface takes the form shown in Fig.4.3 below.

Since R_Z and TRZ are referenced to the 0V rail, if the Sup'y Indicator is OFF, then the connection to R_X in the Scanner Interface is effectively open-circuit i.e. the Indicator is sensed as being OFF. If TRZ is ON, then R_X is connected to the 0V rail and the Indicator is sensed as being ON as in the case of the Extension and Exchange Indicators. This result is convenient for the software as all Indicator types have the same logic values for OFF and ON.

Fig.4.3



NOTE

The SA Relay (for function of Relay see A.3) V_{bat} feed is taken directly from the Switchboard battery or mains PSU only, and is not connected to the 18V standby supply. On mains failure the Sup'y controlled SA Relays, and hence the AWD, will not operate. Thus, the $V_{bat\ min}$ for the Sup'y LED drive current calculation can be taken as 22V, the specified lower limit for the Floor Pattern Switchboard when powered by the normal supply.

The LED drive circuit, (A.3.1), is identical in concept to that of the other Indicators, and can be analysed for $I_{LED\ min}$ as:-

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{LED\ min} &= (V_{bat\ min} - V_{sat} - V_{LED\ max}) / 1800 \\
 &= 11mA \dots\dots\dots (7)
 \end{aligned}$$

Where:-

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{bat\ min} &= 22V & V_{sat} &= 0,1V & V_{LED\ max} &= 2,2V
 \end{aligned}$$

To turn TRZ, (Fig.4.3), on fully using $V_{be \text{ max}} = 660\text{mV}$ from (2):-

$$\begin{aligned} R_Z \text{ min} &= V_{be \text{ max}} / I_{LED \text{ min}} \\ &= 60\Omega \end{aligned}$$

Take $R_Z = 82\Omega \pm 2\%$ as a convenient higher value (8)

Also, it is necessary to check the maximum LED current the Sup'y Interface must handle to select a suitably rated transistor for TRZ. Thus:-

$$\begin{aligned} I_{LED \text{ max}} &= (V_{bat \text{ max}} - V_{sat} - V_{LED \text{ min}}) / 1800 \\ &= 15\text{mA} \dots\dots\dots (9) \end{aligned}$$

If TRZ is chosen to be a BC547B as in the Extension and Exchange Indicator LED drive, then a current-limiting series resistor in the base can be omitted, $I_{b \text{ max}}$ being specified as 200mA for this device.

4.2.3 Summary

- a) $R_X = 1,2\text{M}\Omega, \pm 2\%$ (Indicator Interface)
- b) $R_Y = 4,7\text{M}\Omega, \pm 2\%$ (Indicator Interface)
- c) $R_Z = 82\Omega, \pm 2\%$ (Sup'y Interface)
- d) TRZ is a BC547B (Sup'y Interface)
- e) $R1 = 120\Omega, \pm 2\%$ (Pilot Circuit. R1 will have to be changed from the existing 120Ω as part of the installation procedure)
- f) The Scanner must consist of CMOS devices.

4.3 Scanner and LED Address Decoder

The Scanner and LED addressing circuit should meet the following criteria:-

- a) The ability to scan 154 LEDs and transmit the status of each.
- b) LS/TTL compatability (for the 8085 microprocessor).
- c) Low cost and readily available parts.

Since the Scanner must use CMOS devices, (Chapter 4.2 above), requirement c) is satisfied by using the CD14512 (8 line-to-1 line) multiplexer as the basic digital scanning element. This device is already used by Plessey in other products, thus allowing low cost due to bulk purchases, and ready availability due to stocks currently held for production and spares.

The addressing of 154 LEDs requires 8 control lines ($2^8 = 256$). It was decided to use the the 74LS138 (3 line to 8 line) decoder as the basic element since this is also used by Plessey in current products.

Fig.4.4 overleaf gives the final arrangement and refers in the discussion below:-

- a) The scanner consists of 20 CD14512 multiplexers, giving the ability to scan 160 LEDs in total. These are referenced as 1U2, 2U2 up to 20U2. The lower 3 LED address lines, LA0, LA1 and LA2, are common to all multiplexers on inputs A, B, and C. The states of the LEDs on X0 to X7 are connected to the output, Z, according to Table 4.1 below:-

MUX. ADDRESS			INPUTS								O/P
C	B	A	X0	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	Z
0	0	0	1/0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1/0
0	0	1	X	1/0	X	X	X	X	X	X	1/0
0	1	0	X	X	1/0	X	X	X	X	X	1/0
0	1	1	X	X	X	1/0	X	X	X	X	1/0
1	0	0	X	X	X	X	1/0	X	X	X	1/0
1	0	1	X	X	X	X	X	1/0	X	X	1/0
1	1	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	1/0	X	1/0
1	1	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1/0	1/0

Table 4.1

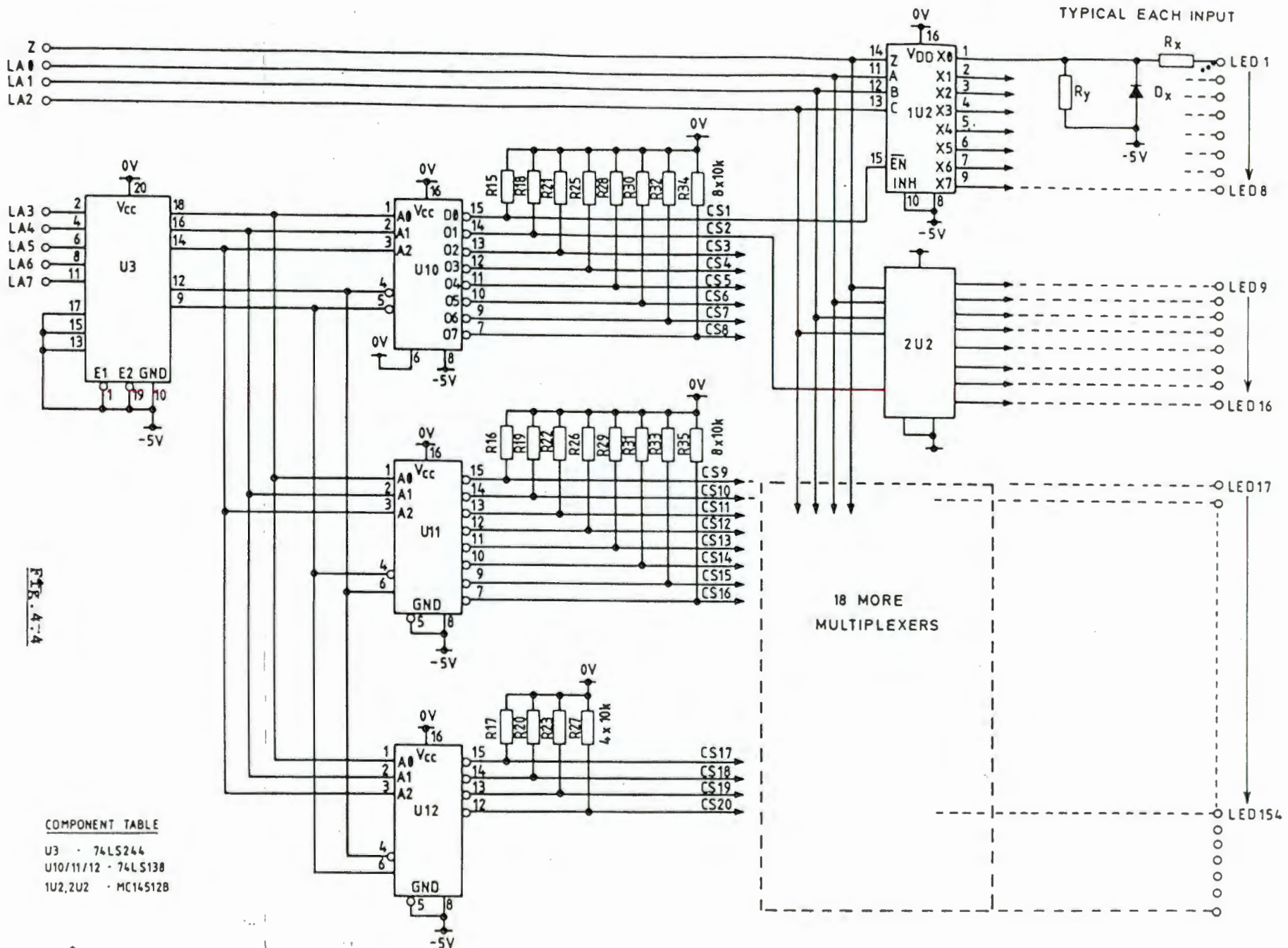


FIG. 4-4

COMPONENT TABLE

U3	- 74LS244
U10/11/12	- 74LS138
1U2, 2U2	- MC14512B

LA7	LA6	74LS138
0	0	U10
0	1	U11
1	0	U12

Table 4.3

From the above it can be seen that the LED addressing circuit works as a "block by block" scheme, summarised below:-

- : LA0, LA1, LA2 - Select 1 of 8 LEDs, each multiplexer.
- LA3, LA4, LA5 - Select 1 of 8 multiplexers, each 74LS138.
- LA6, LA7 - Select 1 of 3 74LS138s.

One final detail is essential. The LS/TTL decoder outputs drive the CMOS multiplexer inputs directly. Unfortunately, as can be seen from Table 4.4, the voltages for a logic "1" are not compatible.

logic	LS/TTL out	CMOS in
0	<0,4V	<1,5V
1	>2,7V	>3,5V

Table 4.4

This problem is overcome by adding "pull-up" resistors to the LS/TTL outputs, referenced as R15 to R35 (Fig.4.4).

The maximum leakage into an LS/TTL output at a logic "1" is specified as 100 μ A. The maximum value of pull-up resistor is given by:-

$$R_{p-u \max} = (V_{cc} - V_{in \text{ high CMOS}}) / 10^{-4} \\ = 15k\Omega \dots \dots \dots (14)$$

A resistor network package of 8 10k Ω resistors, with one end of each common, was selected. These networks are extensively used for this purpose in other Plessey products and are thus readily available.

4.4 Clock Generator & Timer Control

The DIGITALKER[#] SPC (Speech Processor Chip), selected for use in the Blind Operator Aid, requires a 4MHz clock input. There is also a need for a regular, accurately timed interrupt to enable the programme to calculate LED State Timers, Call Timing and a Real Time Clock.

4.4.1 Clock Generator

Fig 4.5 refers in the discussion below:

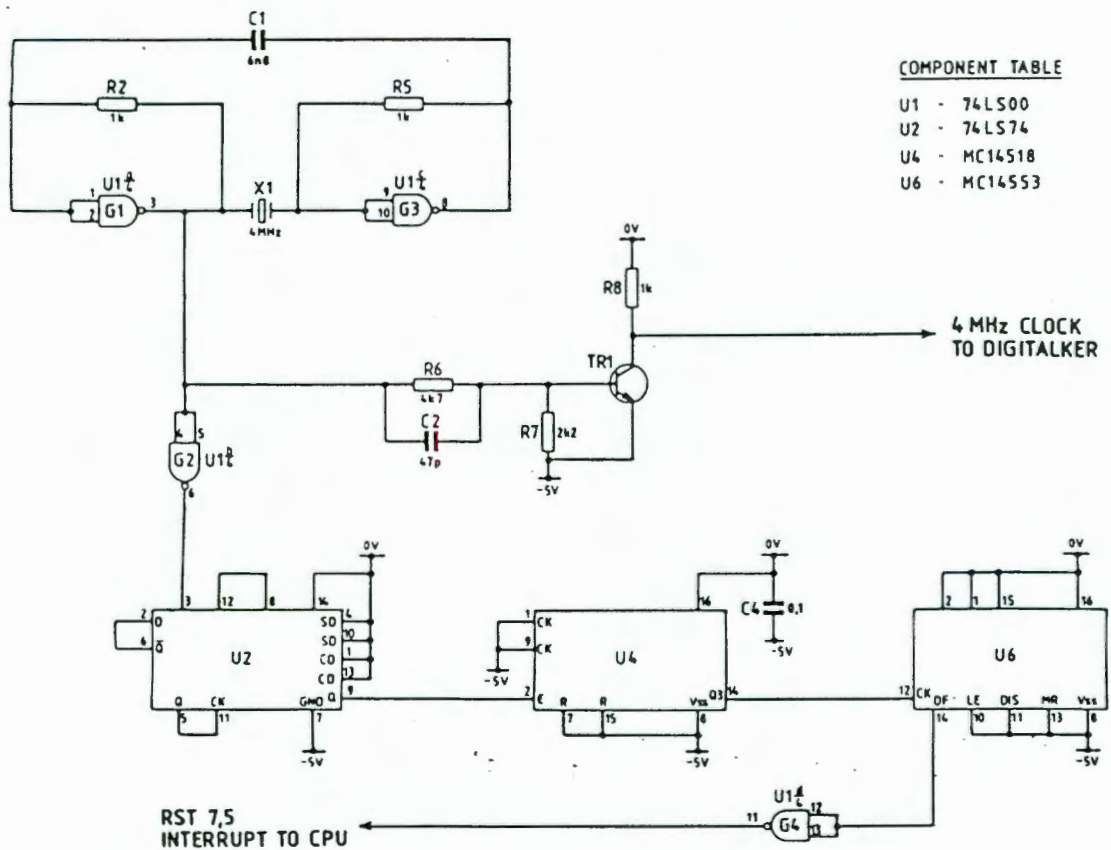


Fig.4.5

The main frequency generator is a 2-gate crystal oscillator.

[#]DIGITALKER, name registered by National Semiconductor Corporation.

- a) The gates G1 and G3 are connected as invertors, biased in the linear region by resistors R2 and R5 connected from output to input. These resistors have a maximum value for LS/TTL of:

$$R_{\text{bias max}} = (V_{\text{in low}} - V_{\text{out low}}) / I_{\text{in low}}$$

$$= 1600\Omega \dots\dots\dots(14)$$

1K Ω Resistors are used as a convenient lower standard value.

- b) The coupling capacitor, C1, was chosen as 6n8, the impedance at 4 MHz being 6 Ω , giving negligible phase shift.

The crystal closes the feedback loop, the whole circuit oscillating at the low-impedance series-resonant frequency of the crystal.

The DIGITALKER data sheet specifies a clock waveform with a minimum 10% to 90% risetime of 25ns. Measurements at point G1/3 (Fig.4.5) on the prototype showed the need for a buffer to provide the specified risetimes. TR1 and associated components perform the buffering function.

- a) The collector capacitance of TR1 is 4,5pF maximum. The input capacitance of the DIGITALKER "OSC IN" pin is 5pF maximum, i.e. a total of 9,5pF. Thus R8, the collector pull-up resistor, has a maximum value given by:

$$R8 = -T / (C \ln(1-0,9)) \text{ where } T = 25\text{ns}, C = 9,5\text{pF}$$

$$= 1142\Omega \dots\dots\dots(15)$$

R8 was chosen as 1000 Ω \pm 2% as a convenient lower standard value.

- b) The "speed-up" capacitor C2 in the base drive circuit is necessary to discharge the saturated base storage current of TR1 and provide a rapid switch off on the collector.

Finally, the clock drive to the Timer Control circuit is "squared-up" and buffered by gate G2, connected as an inverter.

4.4.2 Timer Control

Consideration of the three main timing requirements for the software proposed in Chapter 3:-

- a) LED cadence timer (0,2s to 3s).
- b) Call Timing (up to 30s wait).
- c) Real Time Clock (hours, minutes).

showed that a 0,1s interrupt interval was adequate to allow the CPU to achieve a) to c) above without large software overhead due to frequent interrupts. Also, since one 8-bit byte \equiv 256 states, single-byte storage of timers up to 25,6s is possible, leading to simple incrementing and timer routines.

The division ratio from the 4MHz Clock Generator to get a 0,1s signal is thus 400 000, achieved as follows (Fig.4.5):-

- a) Divide-by-4: A 74LS74 dual divide-by-2 IC (U2) was chosen as the first divider since the CMOS equivalent has a maximum counting frequency of 3MHz.
- b) Divide-by-100: The MC14518, a CMOS dual divide-by-10 IC (U4) was chosen as the middle frequency divider.
- c) Divide-by-1000: The MC14553, a CMOS 3-decade IC (U6) provides the final 100ms Timer Control interrupt from the overflow output, buffered by gate G4. The buffered "0"-going signal is 100 μ s wide.

The Timer Control interrupt is applied to the RST7.5 input of the 8085 CPU, allowing the programme to increment timer bytes.

4.5 Miscellaneous Circuits

These are the Footswitch Debounce, Watchdog, Time-Set switches and PSU.

Fig.4.6 refers in the discussion of 4.5.1, 4.5.2 and 4.5.3:-

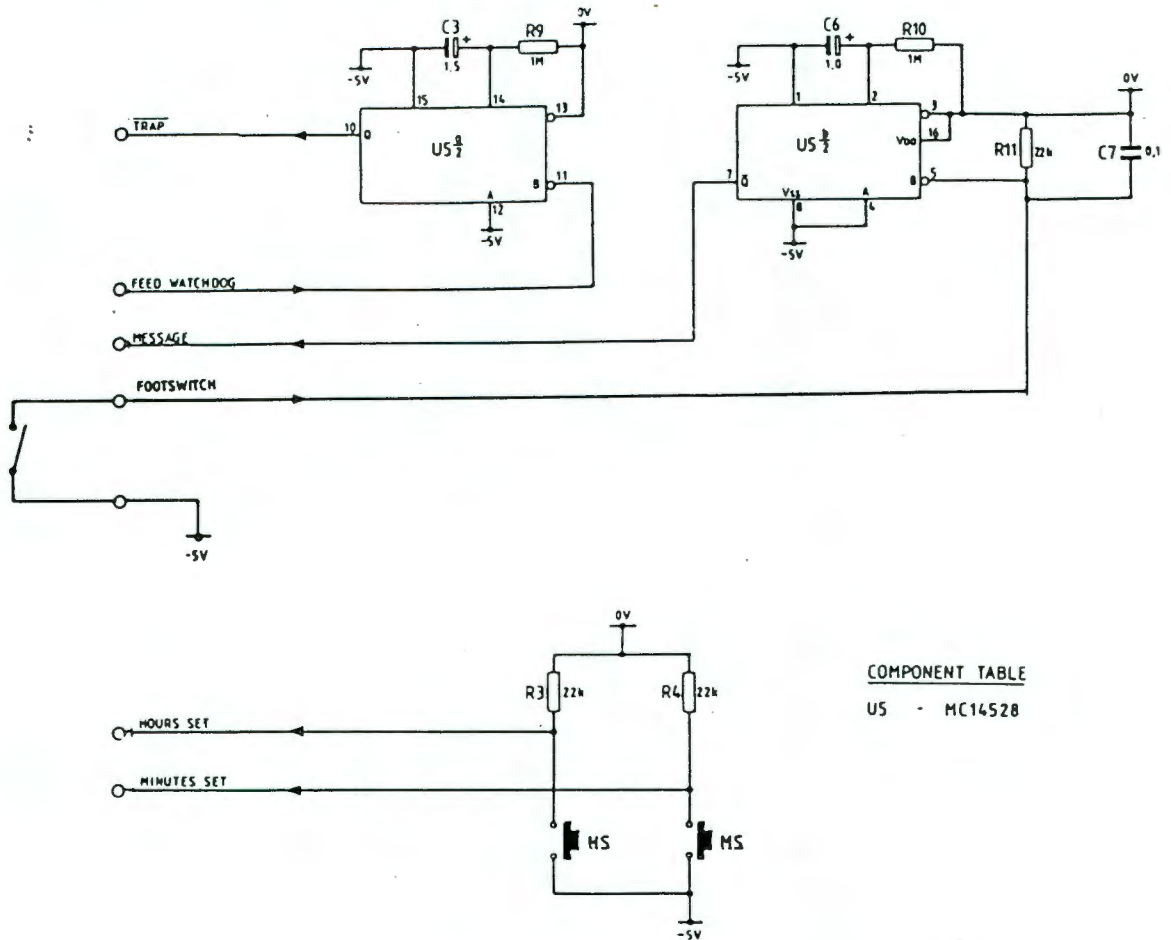


Fig.4.6

4.5.1 Footswitch Debounce

a) The Footswitch, used by the blind operator to signal the Blind Operator Aid to deliver messages, needs to be mechanically robust. A sturdy, inexpensive commercial unit, based on a microswitch in a metal housing was selected. Unfortunately the microswitch contact bounces for up to 20ms.

- b) In addition, Footswitch operation time will vary from a short impulse to several seconds (if the operator forgets to lift his/her foot).

Both the above are problems solved by using one half of an MC14538 dual CMOS IC multivibrator, U5b, connected in the non-retriggerable mode. This configuration will ignore contact bounce less than the triggered period and provide one output pulse per Footswitch operation (to ignore permanent closure).

- 1) All of the messages required from the Blind Operator Aid last longer than 0,5s. A time of 0,3s, set by C6/R10 and U5b, seemed adequate.
- 2) The MC14538 is triggered only on a change of voltage from a logic "1" to a logic "0" on pin 5 and will thus ignore a permanently operated Footswitch.

4.5.2 Watchdog

The Watchdog sanity control can take several forms, two of which are described below:-

- a) An extra divider chain driven from the 100ms interrupt. The output from this extra chain can control the Master Reset, so that if the 100ms interrupt is ignored then the CPU is forced to restart the programme.

- b) A monostable one-shot that is kept in the triggered state by the normal programme execution. If the programme flow is corrupted and the one-shot times out, then the change of output can interrupt the CPU and cause a programme restart.

b) Was selected as the cheapest and most flexible method since the Footswitch Debounce circuit leaves spare one half of an

MC14538 and the timeout is easily adjustable (by C3/R9). The initial timeout was set as 1,5s for the field trials.

The one-shot trigger on U5a pin 5 responds only to a change of level from a logic "1" to a logic "0". The CPU must therefore write several sequential defined bytes to the I/O lines, ensuring that a regular pass through the relevant programme section is needed to retrigger the Watchdog one-shot.

4.5.3 Set Time Switches

These switches allow the operator to set both the Hours and Minutes of the software-driven Real Time Clock. They are arranged to put a logic "0" on two of the I/O lines, pull-up resistors R3 and R4 providing a logic "1" when the switches are not operated.

Debounce can be provided by the programme by looking for two sequential "0" levels at 100ms intervals.

4.6 Power Supply Unit

A commercial 220V mains-driven unit, suitable for mounting on a PCB, is used to power the Blind Operator Aid. The 12V/1A DC output is isolated electrically from the mains input earth, allowing the provision of both negative and positive supply voltages as required for the Scanner/Decoder and DIGITALKER. The 9V supply for the speech power-amplifier and the 5V supply for the CPU and Scanner/Decoder were derived from the 12V supply using standard IC regulators.

The circuit diagrams for the supplies are included in the Appendix for reference only.

4.7 Speech Synthesizer

Several different types of Speech Synthesizer were considered for the Blind Operator Aid. These are discussed briefly below:-

a) PCM

For a more detailed discussion on PCM (Pulse Code Modulation) speech transmission and encoding, the reader is referred to the following texts as given in the Bibliography:-

Bib. 5) National Semiconductor Corp. "Audio Data Book"

Bib.11) CCITT Recommendations G732 & G711 for PCM

Bib.12) Ciarcia on "ADPCM for Highly Intelligible Speech"

Bib.13) Bennet on "PCM and Digital Transmission"

PCM speech storage and replay gives telephone quality speech with a frequency range of 300 to 3000Hz.

To store speech, the waveform is sampled every 125 μ s i.e. at an 8kHz rate. The voltage samples are encoded by an ADC (Analogue to Digital Converter) and the resultant binary numbers stored in sequential locations in a ROM (Read Only Memory). On replay, the stored numbers are converted to analogue voltages by a DAC (Digital to Analogue Converter), each voltage value being held for 125 μ s. The stepped output waveform is filtered to remove the abrupt transitions and restore the original speech quality.

A 12-bit binary word (Bib.13) is required to give good speech reproduction if the samples are encoded in a linear manner i.e each sequential binary value increment is equal to the same analogue voltage increment. The 12-bit numbers, however, produce a large amount of data to be stored in ROM.

Fortunately, the human ear becomes progressively less sensitive to errors in the conversion process as the speech levels increase, allowing amplitude compression of the encoding and decoding at the higher levels i.e. successive equal binary number increments are proportional to larger and larger voltage increments. This compression is usually carried out according to one of two laws as specified by the CCITT, A-law (used in South Africa and Europe) or μ -law (used in the U.S.A. and Canada) (Bib.11).

This compression allows good speech reproduction using a series of 8-bit numbers (Bib.11 & 13). The MSB (Most Significant Bit) denotes the sign of the voltage, leaving 7 bits to represent ± 127 voltage levels. Commercial IC CODECS (Coder DEcoders) and Filters using an 8-bit compression law are used in modern digital Private Telephone Exchanges such as the Plessey K2[#] Digital PEBX.

DPCM (Differential PCM) is a variant of ordinary PCM where only the differences between successive binary numbers are stored, these differences being added each time to get the new value (Bib.5 & 12).

ADPCM (Adaptive DPCM) varies the step size of each of the difference values to cope with rapidly varying voltages. DPCM gives a 25 to 50% reduction in data storage needs (Bib.12).

The words etc. must be encoded if standard off-the-shelf Coders and Filters are used. This requires the development of the encoding control circuitry as well as the time taken to edit the resultant speech.

There are 40 basic speech elements (letters, numerals and words) required from the Blind Operator Aid. (See DIGITALKER later).

* K2 is a trademark of Plessey South Africa Limited

At an average length of 0,5s for each element, this will require 20s of stored speech, plus the overhead of stop, start and other control bytes. At the 8kHz sample rate, this requires 160 kbytes of ROM, more than can be directly controlled by an 8-bit microprocessor using 16 address lines.

OKI, a Japanese company, supply a kit of ICs at a cost of R150 to perform the encoding and decoding functions using ADPCM to get the equivalent speech quality as 12-bit processing (Bib.9). The desired 20s of speech needs 48 kbytes of 8-bit wide ROM. The start address of a speech element is loaded into presettable address counters, which are then automatically incremented until the end of the desired word is reached.

Since the object of this investigation was not Speech Synthesis per se, neither the cost of the circuitry nor the time needed to develop the vocabulary was considered justified.

- b) Phoneme Addition Devices such as the VOTRAX module produce speech by the sequential addition of basic speech elements, called phonemes, such as the consonants, vowels, voiced and unvoiced fricatives. The vowel phonemes produced by the module can be lengthened to change the sound of the word.

Typical phrases using the Votrax module were synthesized and recorded on tape.

Listening tests on the resultant speech were done by both the author and the SANCB. The subjective feeling was that the metallic and rather nasal quality of the speech would lead to operator fatigue and irritation.

e) The pitch of the stored waveforms in c) above can be varied by altering the rate of playback of the data stored for any section, adding inflection to the speech.

f) The amplitude of the stored waveforms in c) above can be varied by altering the gain of the playback amplifier, adding emphasis to the speech.

Since the data storage is greatly reduced using the criteria a) to f) above, the actual encoding and decoding of the waveforms in c) can be performed using ADPCM (Bib.12) to provide accurate reproduction of the voiced sounds.

The output waveform needs low-pass filtering on playback to remove the high frequency noise introduced by the ADPCM encoding and decoding.

Drawbacks of the above method of data compression are that the process can only be performed using expensive and complex equipment, including a powerful minicomputer, and that the playback circuitry is too complex to be realised with even medium scale integrated circuits.

Fortunately, commercial LSI (Large Scale Integration) modules such as the National Semiconductor DIGITALKER are readily available, complete with ROMs, to provide letters, numerals, tones, silence periods and a range of words suitable for use with measuring instruments and control functions (and fortunately the Blind Operator Aid).

Table 4.5 overleaf gives the speech output list and corresponding 8-bit addresses to be supplied by the CPU to the DIGITALKER.

Word	8-Bit Binary Address			8-Bit Binary Address			8-Bit Binary Address	
	SW8	SW1		SW8	SW1		SW8	SW1
THIS IS DIGITALKER	00000000		Q	00110000		IS	01100000	
ONE	00000001		R	00110001		IT	01100001	
TWO	00000010		S	00110010		KILO	01100010	
THREE	00000011		T	00110011		LEFT	01100011	
FOUR	00000100		U	00110100		LESS	01100100	
FIVE	00000101		V	00110101		LESSER	01100101	
SIX	00000110		W	00110110		LIMIT	01100110	
SEVEN	00000111		X	00110111		LOW	01100111	
EIGHT	00001000		Y	00111000		LOWER	01101000	
NINE	00001001		Z	00111001		MARK	01101001	
TEN	00001010		AGAIN	00111010		METER	01101010	
ELEVEN	00001011		AMPERE	00111011		MILE	01101011	
TWELVE	00001100		AND	00111100		MILLI	01101100	
THIRTEEN	00001101		AT	00111101		MINUS	01101101	
FOURTEEN	00001110		CANCEL	00111110		MINUTE	01101110	
FIFTEEN	00001111		CASE	00111111		NEAR	01101111	
SIXTEEN	00010000		CENT	01000000		NUMBER	01110000	
SEVENTEEN	00010001		400HERTZ TONE	01000001		OF	01110001	
EIGHTEEN	00010010		80HERTZ TONE	01000010		OFF	01110010	
NINETEEN	00010011		20MS SILENCE	01000011		ON	01110011	
TWENTY	00010100		40MS SILENCE	01000100		OUT	01110100	
THIRTY	00010101		80MS SILENCE	01000101		OVER	01110101	
FORTY	00010110		160MS SILENCE	01000110		PARENTHESIS	01110110	
FIFTY	00010111		320MS SILENCE	01000111		PERCENT	01110111	
SIXTY	00011000		CENTI	01001000		PLEASE	01111000	
SEVENTY	00011001		CHECK	01001001		PLUS	01111001	
EIGHTY	00011010		COMMA	01001010		POINT	01111010	
NINETY	00011011		CONTROL	01001011		POUND	01111011	
HUNDRED	00011100		DANGER	01001100		PULSES	01111100	
THOUSAND	00011101		DEGREE	01001101		RATE	01111101	
MILLION	00011110		DOLLAR	01001110		RE	01111110	
ZERO	00011111		DOWN	01001111		READY	01111111	
A	00100000		EQUAL	01010000		TWIGHT	10000000	
B	00100001		ERROR	01010001		SS (Note 1)	10000001	
C	00100010		FEET	01010010		SECOND	10000010	
D	00100011		FLOW	01010011		SET	10000011	
E	00100100		FUEL	01010100		SPACE	10000100	
F	00100101		GALLON	01010101		SPEED	10000101	
G	00100110		GO	01010110		STAR	10000110	
H	00100111		GRAM	01010111		START	10000111	
I	00101000		GREAT	01011000		STOP	10001000	
J	00101001		GREATER	01011001		THAN	10001001	
K	00101010		HAVE	01011010		THE	10001010	
L	00101011		HIGH	01011011		TIME	10001011	
M	00101100		HIGHER	01011100		TRY	10001100	
N	00101101		HOUR	01011101		UP	10001101	
O	00101110		IN	01011110		VOLT	10001110	
P	00101111		INCHES	01011111		WEIGHT	10001111	

Table 4.5

The speech elements needed by the Blind Operator Aid to provide supervision of all call types are available from the list as shown below:-

- a) Digits 1 to 19.
- b) Multiples of ten i.e. 20 to 100.
- c) Alpha characters i.e. X (for Extension), L (for Loop).
- d) Silent periods between words.
- e) Tones to signal events such as Ready-to-start.
- f) Words such as Cancel, Wait (Weight), Set, The, Time, Is, Hour, Minute, Ss (for plurals), In (for INcoming), and Danger (to signal a malfunction).

Fig.4.7 overleaf refers in the discussion below.

The SPC (Speech Processor Chip), U7, interfaces directly with the microprocessor data and control lines, words being accessed by an 8-bit Word Select Address (on the CPU data bus) and a WRITE signal. The CS (Chip Select) on U7 is connected to one of the CPU I/O lines, being driven to a logic "0" only when addressing the SPC. This arrangement removes the need for an extra decoder.

The SPC accesses the Speech ROMs via 14 address lines, A0 to A13 (A13 is used as the ROM CS), and 8 data lines.

The INTR interrupt line from U7 is used to signal the CPU via one of the I/O lines that the DIGITALKER is outputting speech, remaining at a logic "1" while busy.

The OSC IN on U7 is driven by the 4MHz buffered clock with 25ns maximum rise and fall times (4.4.1).

Filtering NS (National Semiconductor) apply a high frequency pre-emphasis to the recorded speech before analysis. The sampling and ADPCM introduce further high frequency noise components. A low-pass filter with a roll-off at 200Hz to compensate for the pre-emphasis and to attenuate the noise is recommended by NS. Additionally, a high-pass roll-off at 200Hz (optional, dependant upon louspeaker response) to attenuate low frequency noise is also suggested. The low-pass filtering is provided by R13/C12, the high-pass by R13/C11 (Fig.4.8).

4.8 Overall Circuit

The reference numbers used for the ICs, resistors, capacitors and other components in Sections 4.2 through 4.7 above have purposely been kept the same as those on the individual circuit diagrams in the Appendix. Thus, the reader will find that the detailed functions of these diagrams may be found in the sections. A brief guide to the placement of the individual circuits is given below:-

- a) Scanner PCB There are two of these, allowing scanning of 160 LEDs. Each PCB contains 10 CD14512 CMOS multiplexers, the pull-up and pull-down resistors (R_X and R_Y), the protection diodes D_X and the sockets for the ribbon cables to the Indicator LEDs.
- b) Sup'y Interface PCB This PCB is housed in the shelf of the Floor Pattern Switchboard, and contains the 34 interface inverter transistors (TRZ in text), the 82Ω series resistors (R_Z in text), the plugs that connect to the Sup'y Indicators and the sockets for the Scanner ribbon cables.
- c) General PCB This contains the Footswitch Debounce, Watchdog, Set Time switches, Scanner Address Decoder, DIGITALKER, audio-power amplifier and 9V Regulator.
- d) Power Supply PCB This provides a mounting means for the +12V PSU and the -5V Regulator.

- e) CPU PCB This is the standard module suggested by SAPO. The circuit diagram is included for reference only.

4.9 Construction Notes

The loudspeaker and volume control are mounted on the front panel and are the only components not mounted on a PCB module.

The PCBs are mounted on sections of extruded aluminium panel and held in the Blind Operator Aid case by two knurled finger-screws. Thus:-

- a) The Mains-switch and the socket for the Mains Cord are mounted on the PSU PCB panel.
- b) The Set Time switches and the socket for the Footswitch are mounted on the General PCB panel.
- c) The ribbon cables to the Indicator LEDs are taken out through cutouts in the Scanner PCB panel. 16 Ribbon cables, each 3m long, are supplied with each unit.

The PCB connections are taken out through DIN-41612 64-way plugs mounted on the inboard end of the PCB. The interconnections are presently made by wire-wrapping the pins of mating DIN-type sockets to allow changes after the field trials are completed, at which stage a PCB-type motherboard will be designed and fitted.

5.1 General

The software development for the Blind Operator Aid served a two-fold purpose:-

- a) To provide software control for the Blind Operator Aid.
- b) To serve as a training aid for teaching structured programming in a working environment.

The logic of the main programme and sub-routines was laid out using P-Code (see below) and then hand-compiled to produce the Assembler Source Code. The Assembler Code was then processed in the normal manner to produce the machine Object Code.

5.2 P-Code

P-Code (Pseudo Code) is a flexible method of developing programmes using Constructs (Logical Structures) and Data Structures gleaned from BASIC, PASCAL, C or any other useful HLL (High Level Language). Since there is no "official" definition of P-Code, it is possible for the programmer to use Constructs such as IF-THEN-ELSE (from BASIC and PASCAL), Data Structures such as Records, Arrays and Vectors (taken from C) and to include efficient Assembler Code (referred to as Embedded Assembler) for critical time-dependent processes.

During the early work on the Blind Operator Aid, the P-Code was compiled to run on the MC6800 8-bit microprocessor and tested using a 6800-based prototype which incorporated the DIGITALKER. The "debugged" P-Code was subsequently re-compiled to run on the 8085-based CPU module. This resulted in the Object Code being increased by 15%, mainly due to the 8085 single Accumulator and lack of Index-offset addressing.

To digress, since no microprocessor-dependent compiler is used, the P-Code can be converted for any target processor, allowing demonstration of the differences between the Assembler Codes that are produced. For example, the effect of the different

microprocessor architectures on the Assembler Code. In this case, the 6800/6809 from Motorola can do arithmetic in 2 Accumulators, A & B, whereas the 8085 from Intel has only one Accumulator, A. However, the 8085 has more Index Registers than the 6800, and so on.

5.2.1 Constructs

The Logical Constructs used in the P-Code are discussed below, preceded by some definitions:-

(statements) Refers to actions such as $(A = B + C)$. Note that $(A = B + C)$ does not have the same meaning as the Algebraic Equality, $A = B + C$, where the L.H.S. is already equal to the R.H.S. Rather, it means the L.H.S. is now to be given the value of the R.H.S. In fact, in some versions of BASIC, the actual statement is :-

LET $A = B + C$;

This concept is called "Assignment" and makes sense of the statement:-

$(A = A + 1)$;

(predicate) Refers to a proposition such as $(A = B)$, as in:-
IF $A = B$ THEN etc.; (overleaf).

(variable) Refers to a value that can be altered by statements in the programme e.g. operations on the variable "TOTAL" could alter the contents of a byte in RAM, the address of the byte being known to the programme by the Variable Name, TOTAL.

(const) Refers to a constant i.e. a value that does not change, irrespective of the statements in the programme e.g. the constant WEEKDAYS could be assigned the value 5, whereas WEEKEND would be assigned the value 2.

d) REPEAT UNTIL (predicate)

```
BEGIN
    (statements)
ENDREPEAT;
```

In contrast to c) above, this looping Construct tests the condition after the pass through the statements. Thus, the statements are always executed at least once.

e) CASE SELECT OF (variable)

```
BEGIN
    CASE(value1)
        BEGIN
            (statements)
        ENDCASE(value1);
    ↓
    CASE(value2)
        BEGIN
            (statements)
        ENDCASE(value2);
    ENDCASE;
```

This Construct executes only one set of statements dependent upon the (value) of (variable). It is equivalent to but easier to follow than the PL/1 Construct:-

```
IF (predicate) THEN

ELSE IF (predicate) THEN
    ↓
ELSE IF (predicate) THEN;
```

f) LINK (process name)

```
BEGIN
    (assembler code)
ENDLINK;
```

This construct enables Embedded Assembler to be included.

NOTE

- a) For controlled programme flow, there are no GOTO or ELSE GOTO constructs which allow the programme to jump out of loops or statements at random. These jumps are reserved in P-Code for GOTO ERROR or ELSE GOTO ERROR only. This forces the programmer to ensure that all PROCEDURES (sub-routines) have a consistent structure i.e. there is only one entry point and only one exit point.

The author has worked in the past on an electronic PEBX with 24Kbytes of ROM written in Assembler Code where the above rule was ignored. Modification of the code to provide extra features etc. was extremely time-consuming due to the need for finding and checking the effects of changes on all the scattered entries and exits of sub-routines.

- b) The "BEGIN...END" feature breaks the statements into blocks, ensuring that there is no confusion as to which statements belong to which construct.

5.2.2 Data Structures

The Data Structures used in the Blind Operator Aid P-Code are:-

- a) CONST:

```
(constx) = (valuex);
```

where (value) can be Decimal (XXD), Binary (XXXXXXXXB) or Hexadecimal (OXXXXH).

5.2.4 b) VAR:

(var1) = BYTE; (8 bits wide)

a) Assign (var2) = WORD; (16 bits wide)

(var3) = RECORD OF BITS (a to h)

The general form BITa = (vara);

↓

(vari) BITh = (varh);

(var4) = RECORD OF BYTES (x to z)

meaning (variable) BYTEx = (varx);
 ↓
 (expression) after the execution of the statement.

BYTEz = (varz);

(variable) may reference a byte or word, an output part or part

c) TYPE: a Structure.

(var) = (type);

(expression) may be a constant, a value in a variable or a

e.g. LAMPS = RED, BLUE, GREEN; Assignment Statements are:-

5.2.3 Procedures A LSL B; meaning A is shifted to the left B times.

A = A + B; meaning A is now the value of the sum of A and B.

All Procedures (sub-routines that perform simple tasks) have the

form:- A = A + 1; meaning the value of A is incremented by 1

a) PROCEDURE "name"; Statements

BEGIN

One P (statements and constructs) Procedure in order to perform

END; finite task. The called Procedure is invoked using the

RETURN; type of statement:-

Within a Procedure, successive indenting of lower levels of constructs (and data definitions) leads to ease of reading. The use of a ";" or similar sign after a statement, construct or data definition acts as a separator, being used by a software-driven machine compiler to indicate individual actions to be performed. Strict use of it helps the programmer to produce structured modules. or parameter is not passed, or expected, then ";" must still be used as separators to show this. For the Listings of the Procedures for the Blind Operator Aid using the above principles are given in the Appendix.

b) Full Name: TIMER Abbreviation: TIMER

P-Code Statement: "GO UPDATE CLOCK TIMER"(,,,);

Procedures Called: None

Purpose:

This Procedure is called at the start of every 100ms period. Tenths of a second, Seconds, Minutes and Hours are updated.

Main Tasks:

a) Update the Real Time Clock.

c) Full Name: TIMESET Abbreviation: TIMSET

P-Code Statement: "GO SET REALTIME CLOCK"(,,,),(,,,);

Procedures Called: BINARY-TO-BCD, TRANSFER-MESSAGE

Purpose:

This Procedure allows the operator to set the Real Time Clock to the nearest minute by means of the SET HOURS and SET MINUTES switches.

Main Tasks:

- a) Debounces the switches.
- b) Generates either of the messages "SET HOURS" or "SET MINUTES" as appropriate for the DIGITALKER to speak.
- c) Increments Hours or Minutes and announces via DIGITALKER the result.
- d) Performs c) above every 1,5s to allow the operator time to react and release the switch when needed.

Notes:

- a) If both switches are operated simultaneously, they are ignored.

- d) Full Name: LAMPSCAN Abbreviation: LMPSCN
P-Code Statement: "GO SCAN ALL THE LAMPS"(,,,);
Procedures Called: None

Purpose:

This Procedure scans all the LEDs and puts the state (1 \equiv ON, 0 \equiv OFF) in the LSB of sequential bytes in the RAM, referred to as LAMPSTACK, ready for the Procedure LAMPSTATE to process.

- e) Full Name: LAMPSTATE Abbreviation: LMPSTT
P-Code Statement: "GO CHECK LAMP STATUS"(,,,);
Procedures Called: None

Purpose:

This Procedure keeps track of the sequential states of each LED (read every 100ms), thus deciding whether the LED is actually ON or OFF, or starting to be timed as ON or OFF (LED debounce to eliminate spurious noise states). The bits representing ON or OFF in the byte associated with each LED are set or reset accordingly.

- f) Full Name: LOOPSTATE Abbreviation: LOPSTT

P-Code Statement: "GO CHECK LOOP STATUS"(,,,);
Procedures Called: None

Purpose:

Since the meaning of a given combination of Sup'y LEDs depends upon the states before the latest change, this Procedure provides a one-step memory. The two bits representing the states of an LED pair at each reading are placed to the right of the bits for the previous reading in the byte associated with each LED pair, the bits for any other previous readings being discarded. The four bits thus obtained and stored are used by Procedure SORT-LOOP to point to the next process.

g) Full Name: SORT-EXTENSION Abbreviation: SRTEXT

P-Code Statement: "GO SORT EXT. MESSAGES"(.,.,.);

Procedures Called: EXTENSION-MESSAGE

Purpose:

This Procedure maintains a list of which Extensions are calling the operator by checking through the bytes associated with the Extension LEDs, putting the number of the LED onto the top of the Extension Message Stack if the LED is ON and the number is not already on the stack. Numbers are placed on the stack in a First-in-First-out manner. If the LED goes OFF, then the number is removed from the stack and any numbers above are moved downwards to close the gap. The number of messages in the stack, stored in a byte at the bottom of the stack, is also updated.

h) Full Name: SORT-EXCHANGE Abbreviation: SRTEXC

P-Code Statement: "GO SORT EXC. MESSAGES"(.,.,.);

Procedures Called: EXCHANGE-MESSAGE

Purpose:

This Procedure is identical to SORT-EXTENSION above except that it deals with the Exchange LEDs and the Exchange Message stack.

i) Full Name: SORT-LOOP Abbreviation: SRTLOP

P-Code Statement: "GO SORT LOOP MESSAGES(,,,);

Procedures Called: STATES

Purpose:

This Procedure checks through the bytes associated with the Sup'y LED pairs and finds a State Name corresponding to the four bits produced by LOOPSTATE. The State Name is found in a look-up table called STATE-TABLE, the State Name being passed as a parameter to STATES for processing. This produces a very flexible hardware unit, as the response to a State is easily altered by changing the STATE-TABLE entries.

j) Full Name: STATES Abbreviation: STATES

P-Code Statement:

"DO PROCEDURE ->POINTER"(,LOPNUM,,STAPTR,);

Procedures Called: LOOP-MESSAGE

Purpose:

This Procedure is actually a set of sub-Procedures, one for each of the State Names in STATE-TABLE in Procedure SORT-LOOP. The parameter LOPNUM (the Cord Circuit number) is for use by Procedure LOOP-MESSAGE when placing messages on the Loop Message Stack. The parameter STAPTR (the pointer to the Cord Circuit information bytes) is used by the sub-Procedures when updating call information such as Waiting-time, number of telephone switch-hook depressions (when calling the operator during a call), OFF/ON Timers and status markers such as Loop-ON or Loop-OFF.

m) Full Name: LOOP-MESSAGE Abbreviation: LOPMES

P-Code Statement:

```
"DO LOOP MESSAGE"(OFF,LOPNUM,,);
"DO LOOP MESSAGE"(ON,LOPNUM,CANCEL,,);
"DO LOOP MESSAGE"(OFF,LOPNUM,CHKLOP,,);
```

Procedures Called: None

Purpose:

This Procedure, called by STATES, does the actual insertion (parameter ON) and deletion (parameter OFF) of the Loop Number (parameter LOPNUM) on the Loop Message Stack. If the parameter ON is passed, then the extra parameters CANCEL and CHKLOP, added to the number on the stack, tell GENERATE-MESSAGE to produce "CANCEL LOOP" and "LOOP WAITING" messages respectively from the DIGITALKER when the Footswitch is operated.

n) Full Name: GENERATE-MESSAGE Abbreviation: GENMSG

P-Code Statement: "GO GENERATE MESSAGES"(,,,,);

Procedures Called: GENERATE-WORDS, EXTENSION-MESSAGE,
EXCHANGE-MESSAGE, LOOP-MESSAGE

Purpose:

This Procedure generates the sequential bytes that control the DIGITALKER in response to the Footswitch operation. The priority of messages is:-

- a) All Loop Messages.
- b) All Exchange Messages.
- c) All Extension Messages
- d) If none of the above exist, the Time is given.

The messages b) and c) are repeated twice if the LED remains ON, then being placed at the back of the relevant Message Stack to give other Messages a chance. Messages are removed from the stack if the LED goes OFF, indicating a successfully answered call. "CANCEL LOOP" messages are produced once only. "LOOP WAITING" messages are repeated until the Sup'y LEDs change to another state, indicating operator action.

o) Full Name: GENERATE-WORDS Abbreviation: GENWRD

P-Code Statement:

```
"GO GENERATE WORDS"(CANCEL,LOPNUM,,);
"GO GENERATE WORDS"(CHKLOP,LOPNUM,,);
"GO GENERATE WORDS"(EXTENS,EXTNUM,,);
"GO GENERATE WORDS"(EXCHNG,EXCNUM,,);
"GO GENERATE WORDS"(TIME,,,,);
```

Procedures Called: TRANSFER-MESSAGE, BINARY-TO-DATA

Purpose:

This Procedure is used by GENERATE-MESSAGE to produce the sequential bytes that control the DIGITALKER when synthesizing the voice output. The message formats are stored in a table called MESSAGES. The bytes are placed in a Word Buffer in RAM, ready for the CPU to write to the DIGITALKER. The actual transfer from MESSAGES to the Word Buffer is performed by TRANSFER-MESSAGE. The parameters CANCEL, CHKLOP, EXTENS, EXCHNG and TIME indicate which type of message is to be generated.

p) Full Name: TRANSFER-MESSAGE Abbreviation: TFRMSG

P-Code Statement:

```
"GO TRANSFER MESSAGE"(,MSGPTR,);
```

Procedures Called: None

Purpose:

This Procedure transfers the message, controlled by the format bytes, from the table in MESSAGES to the output Word Buffer in RAM. The parameter MSGPTR is used to point to the particular message in the table. The message format indicates whether a fixed word, e.g. "CANCEL", or a variable, e.g. an LED number, is to be transferred.

q) Full Name: OUTVOICE Abbreviation: OUTVCE

P-Code Statement: "GO PUT SPEECH MESSAGE"(, , , ,);

Procedures Called: None

Purpose:

This Procedure takes the bytes in sequence from the output Word Buffer and writes them to DIGITALKER one at a time until the Buffer is empty. A check is made to see if DIGITALKER is ready for the next word (by reading the synthesizer Ready line via the CPU I/O device).

NOTE This Procedure is called every 100ms, synchronised to the Interrupt as discussed in Procedure MAIN. This results in a possible extra 100ms silence period being inserted between the words of a message due to DIGITALKER not being driven. During listening tests this random extra silence was not easily noticeable.

r) Full Name: MESSAGES Abbreviation: MESSGS

P-Code Statement: None

Procedures Called: None

Purpose:

This Procedure is really only a table of Message Names and format bytes. The flexibility in producing messages results from the ease with which bytes can be redefined without affecting any other Procedure.

5.3.2 Software Comments

There are several comments relevant to the Procedures summarised in 5.3.1:-

- a) The use of a Word Buffer allows the Blind Operator Aid programme to generate the information for the DIGITALKER, then output the first word and continue with the routine tasks of scanning the LEDs, updating the Real Time Clock etc., without first waiting for the complete message to be spoken. The next word in any sequence is produced only if the DIGITALKER is ready and the programme is busy with a new 100ms task cycle. The speech element length of the message is thus unimportant.
- b) The use of look-up tables for the Voice Output response to the LED states, Set Time switches and Footswitch in Procedure MSSGS allows the ergonomics of the Blind Operator Aid to be changed with relative ease.

The messages chosen for the field trial units are given below:-

- a) Extension LED ON Designated as "X" followed by number.
 - 1) e.g. "X TWELVE" for numbers up to and including 20.
 - 2) e.g. "X FIVE SIX" for numbers greater than 20, but not multiples of 10.
 - 3) e.g. "X FIFTY" For numbers that are multiples of 10.
- b) Exchange LED ON Designated as "IN" followed by number.
 - 1) e.g. "IN SIX" for numbers up to and including 20.

c) Sup'y Indicator Designated as "L" followed by number and instruction.

1) e.g. "CANCEL L TWELVE" for numbers up to and including 17 for any Cord Circuits to be disconnected.

2) e.g. "L FIVE WAIT" for numbers up to and including 17 for any Cord Circuits where:-

a) Either party has not answered after 30s

b) Either party has gone ON-HOOK

c) Either party has operated the telephone cradle 3 times to call the operator on an established call.

d) Time Messages 3 Types are given if there are no LED type messages.

1) e.g. "TIME IS TWELVE FIFTY TWO" for an ordinary time announcement when the Footswitch is pressed.

2) "SET HOURS" followed by an incrementing hour number if the "Set Hours" switch is operated.

2) "SET MINUTES" followed by an incrementing minute number if the "Set Minutes" switch is operated.

e) Internal Messages 2 Types are given after a CPU restart.

1) A high tone followed by a low tone if the software successfully completes the hardware test after the Blind Operator Aid is switched on or reset.

2) "DANGER" if the hardware is found to be faulty after the Blind Operator Aid is switched on or reset.

The priorities of the LED messages were selected as:-

- 1) Cord Circuit Messages: These have the highest priority since there are only 17 Cord Circuits, it being desirable to free these for use as soon as possible to expedite new calls.
 - 2) Exchange Messages: These have the middle Call Message priority, since it is usually desirable to answer the outside caller before a staff-member (unless he happens to be The Chairman of the Board !!).
 - 3) Extension Messages: The internal Extension calls have the lowest priority of the Call Messages.
 - 4) Time Messages: These have lowest priority of any Message type, being used to signal the operator that there are no other Messages relating to calls to be processed.
- c) Procedure STATES This Procedure performs actions dependant upon the sequential states of pairs of Sup'y LEDs. For example, if both Sup'y LEDs were ON and then one went OFF, it would be necessary to start the process of timing the Loop Waiting State. There are 16 possible sets of actions corresponding to the 16 combinations of the 4 Sup'y LED states e.g.:-

OFF-OFF to OFF-OFF, OFF-OFF to OFF-ON and so on all the way to the final combination ON-ON to ON-ON.

It is possible, however, to rationalise the consequences of the combinations to find common sets of actions and thus reduce the complexity of Procedure STATES as shown overleaf.

- 3) State 3 This State is similar to State 2 except that it does not initialise the variable "Wait Limit".
- 4) State 4 This State is entered for the combinations OFF-ON-OFF-ON and ON-OFF-ON-OFF and is the timing process for checking whether the Cord Circuit should be noted as Waiting.
- 5) State 5 This State is entered for the combination ON-ON-ON-ON and is the timing process for checking whether the Cord Circuit should be noted as having a call in progress i.e. both Sup'y Indicators ON. If so, then all messages for that Cord Circuit are removed from the Message Stack until further notice!.

Up to the time of writing, the 5 States above have been found to be adequate on the field trial units.

Conclusion

The main purpose of the investigation was to produce a unit that would enable Blind Switchboard Operators to use the standard SAPO Floor Pattern Switchboard.

The author considers that along the way he achieved the following:-

a) A flexible microprocessor-controlled hardware design that allows the ergonomics and subjective relationship between the operator and the unit to be explored by software changes only. For example:-

1) The provision of two "Call Unanswered" timeouts:-

- a) One of 25s after the first time a call is accepted on the Switchboard, allowing the operator approximately 10s to set up the call, leaving 15s for the called party to answer.
- b) 15s timeouts each time the operator is subsequently alerted that the called party has not answered.

The subjective effect of the above is that the caller is serviced at approximately equal intervals of 15s. The 15s timeout was chosen by the author from experience gained with a similar facility on an electronic digital PEBX.

2) By providing an easily changed message format, the words spoken by DIGITALKER can be repeated or given once only and can even be altered to suit various operators.

b) Interfacing between the Floor Pattern Switchboard and the Blind Operator Aid that will work with all Floor Pattern Switchboards, both those in production and those installed in the field. This is essential to cope with component variations that occur in mass production.

- c) An easily changed programme structure that relates stimulus and response by means of Table Entries and sub-Procedures performing simple tasks.
- d) Four field-trial units to help the author evaluate the programme and hardware design (hopefully with four willing operators).
- e) A better understanding of Speech Synthesis in its various forms such as PCM, Phoneme Addition and Data Compression.
- f) A "Wish List" for the future.

Some items on the "Wish List" which point to future work to be done are:-

- a) More investigation into the OKI ADPCM module to produce Afrikaans and application oriented vocabularies.
- b) More work on the software to produce dynamically assigned Message Priorities such as:-
 - 1) VIPs, e.g. The Chairman of The Board, would be recognised by Extension Number and given top priority.
 - 2) The number of messages on any stack (such as the Extension, Exchange or Call Circuit stacks) will be taken into consideration rather than merely the priority fixed in ROM.
- c) The construction of a 24V PSU to allow connection of the Blind Operator Aid to the Floor Pattern Switchboard battery supply, if fitted (not all installations have battery supplies).
- d) The ability to select a 12 or 24 hour Real Time Clock (using the Set Time switches operated simultaneously).

- b) The Message Stacks were re-dimensioned in the software to accommodate messages for every Extension, Exchange and Cord Circuit on a fully equipped (20 + 100) Switchboard, allowing strict chronological storage of every activity. Since the software allows only one Message per Indicator, no Messages are lost i.e. there can be no Message overflow.

A final consideration is operator overload due to a high call arrival rate. Since there are only 17 Cord Circuits on the Switchboard, the operator can handle only 17 simultaneous calls (whether he is Blind or Sighted). Thus any further incoming calls will have to wait until a Cord Circuit becomes free. One major advantage of the Blind Operator Aid is that, since the Messages are stacked in chronological order, the operator provides a true "First come, first served" answering service.

The author thanks the reader for staying with him 'til the end of this chapter.

FIN

Appendix

- A.1 Diag. Notes Relating to LED Electronic Extension Indicators
 - A.1.1 Circuit Diag. for LED Electronic Extension Indicators
 - A.1.2 Indicator Output Analysis
- A.2 Diagram Notes Relating to LED Electronic Exchange Indicators
 - A.2.1 Circuit Diag. for LED Electronic Exchange Indicators
- A.3 Diagram Notes Relating to LED Electronic Sup'y Indicators
 - A.3.1 Circuit Diagram for LED Electronic Sup'y Indicator
- A.4 Diagram Notes Relating to Floor Pattern Switchboard Pilot Circuit
 - A.4.1 Circuit Diagram for Pilot Circuit
 - A.4.2 Pilot Circuit Analysis
- A.5 CMOS Input Analysis
- A.6 Notes on Plunger, Drop-flap and Eyeball Indicators
 - A.6.1 Drawings of Plunger, Drop-flap and Eyeball Indicators
- A.7 Picture of Tadiran Electronic Industries Audible Floor Pattern Switchboard
- A.8 Circuit Diagram of Mains-to-12V PSU
- A.9 Circuit Diagram of Scanner PCB
- A.10 Circuit Diagram of Sup'y Interface PCB
- A.11 Circuit Diagram of General PCB
- A.12 Circuit Diagram of CPU
- A.13 Bibliography
- A.14 Software Listings

A.1 Diag. Notes Relating to LED Electronic Extension Indicator

Circuit Diagram A.1.1 Overleaf Refers

Facilities

- 1) Provides a battery feed to the associated extension while signalling the operator.

- 2) When the extension lifts the telephone, the common switchboard pilot circuit is energised (to sound the audible warning device if required) and the LED on the extension indicator lights.

Circuit Description

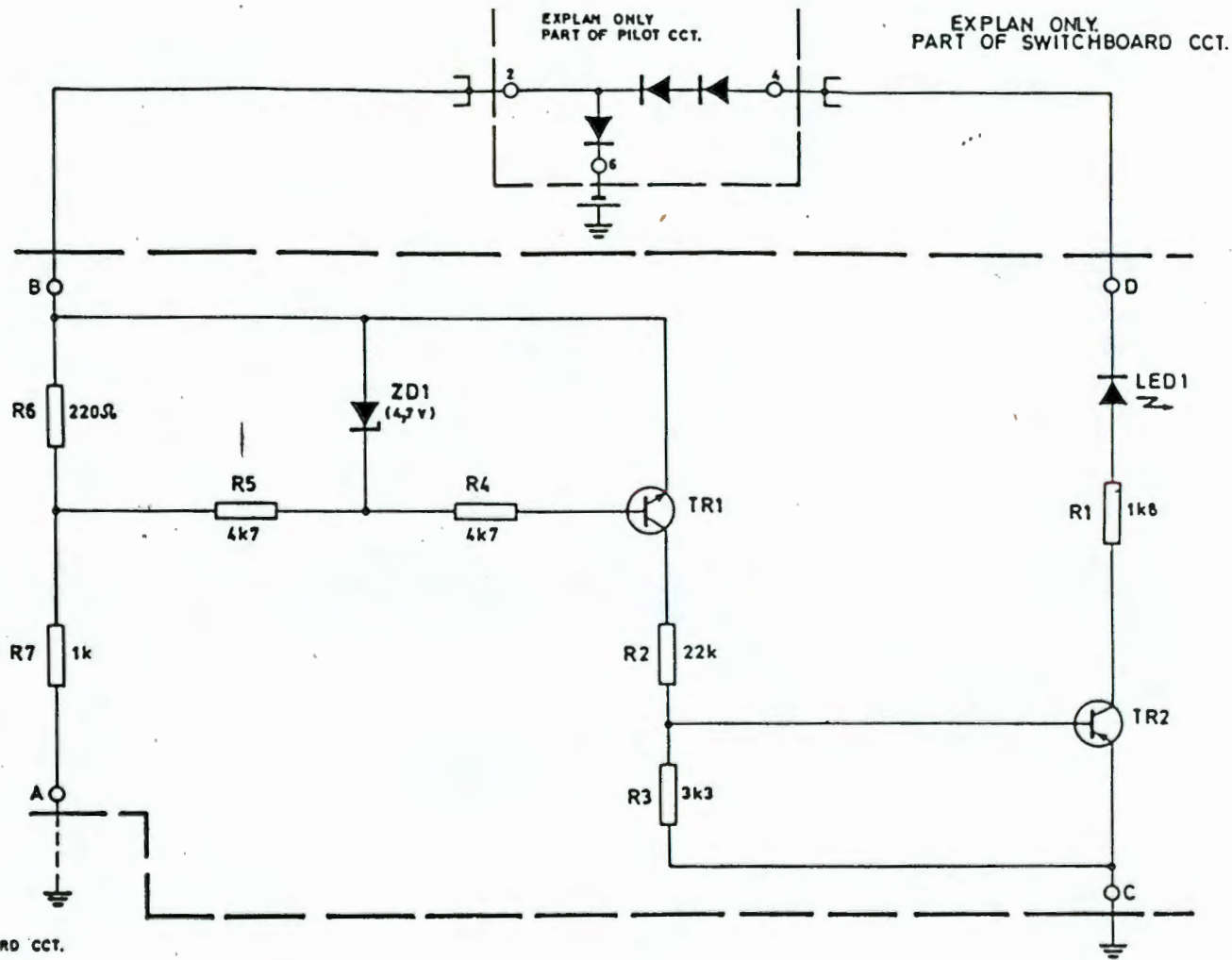
The -24V battery is connected via the pilot circuit to terminal B. Terminal A is connected to one leg of the extension telephone, the other leg of the telephone being earthed.

When the line is looped, by lifting the telephone handset, current flows through R6 and R7. The voltage drop across R6 is sufficient to turn on TR1 via R5 and R4. TR1, via R2 and R3, turns on TR2 which lights LED1 via R1 and the pilot circuit. The pilot circuit responds to this current drain, operating the audible warning device/buzzer/extension bell as required.

ZD1 limits TR1 base current via R4.

END

A.1.1 Circuit Diag. for LED Electronic Extension Indicator



EXPLAN ONLY.
PART OF SWITCHBOARD CCT.

COMPONENTS	REMARKS	EQUIV
RESISTORS GENERALLY	1/4 W	
R1	1/3 W	
R7	2 1/2 W	
DIODES		
ZENER ZD1	1N4732	
LIGHT EMITTING LED1	GPL173	5082 - 4658
TRANSISTORS		
TR1	BC 237A	BC 547A
TR2	BC 107A	BC 557M

A.1.2 Indicator Output Analysis

The Switchboard has an 18V standby supply (2 small series- connected PM9 batteries) fed via D1 on the Pilot Circuit to the Extension Indicators to power the telephone, calling state only. This supply is only rarely used, being adequate to power the Indicators, Pilot Circuit and AWD during a 24 hour mains failure, working down to 14V.

Examining A.1.1, A.2.1 and A.4.1 output circuits, the following Indicator output currents are calculated using the parameters obtained from data sheets:-

$$V_{bat\ min} = 14V$$

$$V_{LED\ max} = 2,2V$$

$$V_{sat} = 60mV\ at\ I_c = 10mA$$

$$V_{ak\ diode} = 0,68V = V_{be} \text{ to a first approximation}$$

Resistor tolerances = 2%

Extension Indicator (A.1.1)

$$I_{LED\ min} = (V_{bat\ min} - V_{sat} - 2V_{be} - V_{LED\ max})/R1$$
$$= 5,7mA \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

(1) Assumes that TR1 in the Pilot Circuit just turns on.

Exchange Indicator (A.2.1)

The total current includes that through the opto-coupler etc. and is thus greater than that in (1) above.

Sup'y Indicator (R4, A.4.1)

Does not include V_{sat} or V_{LED} , thus the current is greater than in (1) above.

Thus, the minimum current into R1 of the Pilot Circuit from any single Indicator type is 5.7mA. This value is used in the analysis of the Scanner Interface (Chapter 4.2.1).

A.2 Diagram Notes Relating to LED Electronic Exchange Indicator

Circuit Diagram A.2.1 Overleaf Refers

Facilities

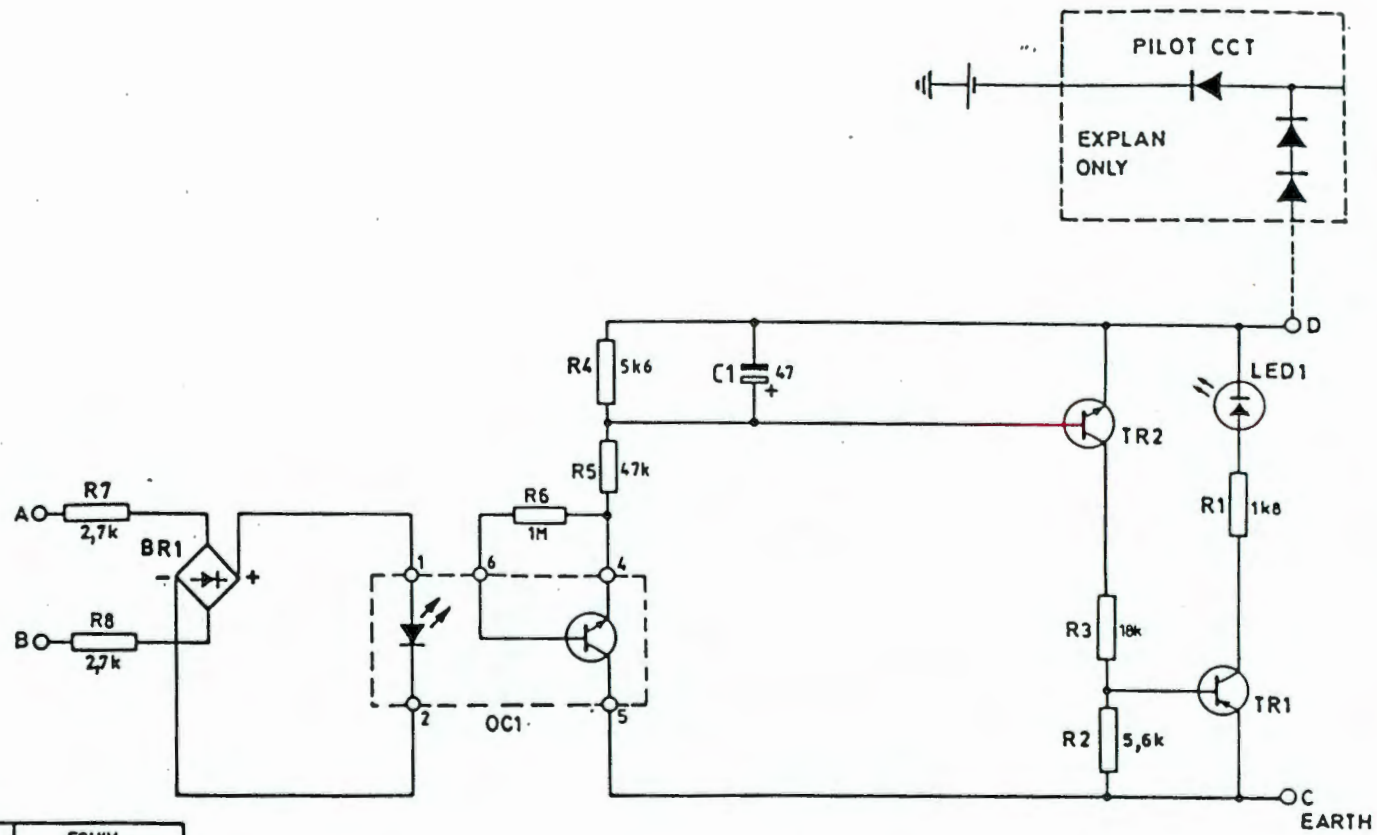
- 1) Provides a floating, high resistance input circuit so as not to load the exchange line during incoming ringing.
- 2) When exchange "ring-current" is applied to the input, via a DC isolating 1uF capacitor in the switchboard circuitry, the common pilot circuit is energised (to sound the audible warning device if required) and the lamp on the exchange indicator lights.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The incoming "ring-current", applied to BR1 via R7 and R8, is rectified and applied to the input of the opto-coupler, OC1. The peaks of this input signal cause the output transistor of OC1 to conduct, which via R5 and R4 turn on TR2. C1 discharges slowly via R4 and TR2 base, thereby smoothing the signal. TR1 thus turns on continuously, via R3 and R2, during each period of ring-current, lighting LED1 via R1 and the pilot circuit. The pilot circuit responds to this current drain, operating the audible warning device/buzzer/extension bell as required.

END

A.2.1 Circuit Diag. for LED Electronic Exchange Indicator



COMPONENTS	REMARKS	EQUIV.
RESISTORS GENERALLY R1 R7, R8	1/4 W 1/2 W 2 1/2 W	
CAPACITOR C1	3V	
DIODES LIGHT EMITTING LED1	GPL 173 7-440-00005-01X	5082 - 4658
RECTIFIER BRIDGE BR1	W0 04	
TRANSISTORS TR1 TR2	BC 307 A BC 237 A	BC 557 A BC 547 A
OPTO-COUPLER OC1	MCT 2	

A.3 Diagram Notes Relating to LED Electronic Sup'y Indicator

Circuit Diagram A.3.1 Overleaf Refers

Facilities

- 1) Provides a low-resistance, electrically symmetrical input circuit with a high resistance to earth. Since the indicator will be in series with the exchange or extension circuit and the telephone, a low voltage drop and independence of line polarity is required.
- 2) Incorporates an LED which lights when a current greater than 10 mA flows through the input.
- 3) Provides an output circuit that can be connected in series with that of a second Supervisory Indicator, thereby driving an external relay, (called relay D in the switchboard), only when both Supervisory Indicators are ON.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

In use, the input is connected in series with one leg of the telephone line. Line current flows through R2, with the maximum voltage drop limited by ZD1 and ZD2. When sufficient line current flows, TR1 (or TR2, depending on line current polarity) turns on via R1, applying the line-to-earth voltage to R3, R4 and R8. The voltage across R8, via R11, turns on TR3, which via R5 and R7 turns on TR4 and TR5. This lights LED1 and via R10 turns on the output transistor TR6 (if the emitter has a path to earth).

Each pair of Sup'y Indicator output terminals are connected in series as follows: Sup'y 1C to earth, Sup'y 1D to Sup'y 2C, Sup'y 2D via the D relay to -24V. Thus both indicators must be driven for the D relay, associated with the switchboard circuitry, to operate.

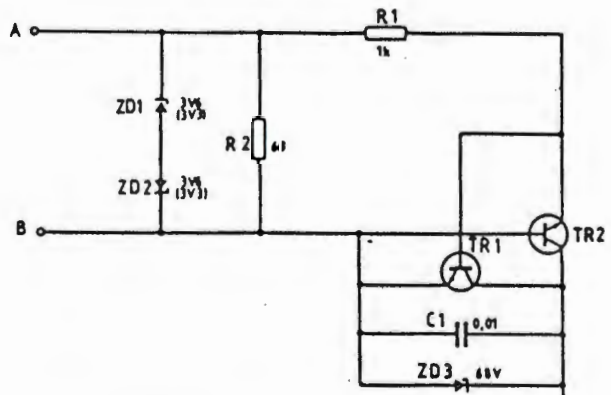
The D relay in turn operates another relay, called the SA relay, which has a self-holding contact. This SA relay remains held, irrespective of the D relay, until both the Cords are removed from the sockets (the earth connection to the SA relay is completed by an insulated mechanical switch on the Cord sockets, these contacts operating in parallel).

Thus, either Sup'y LED going out allows the D relay contact to sound the AWD, via a second SA relay contact, until both Cords are removed.

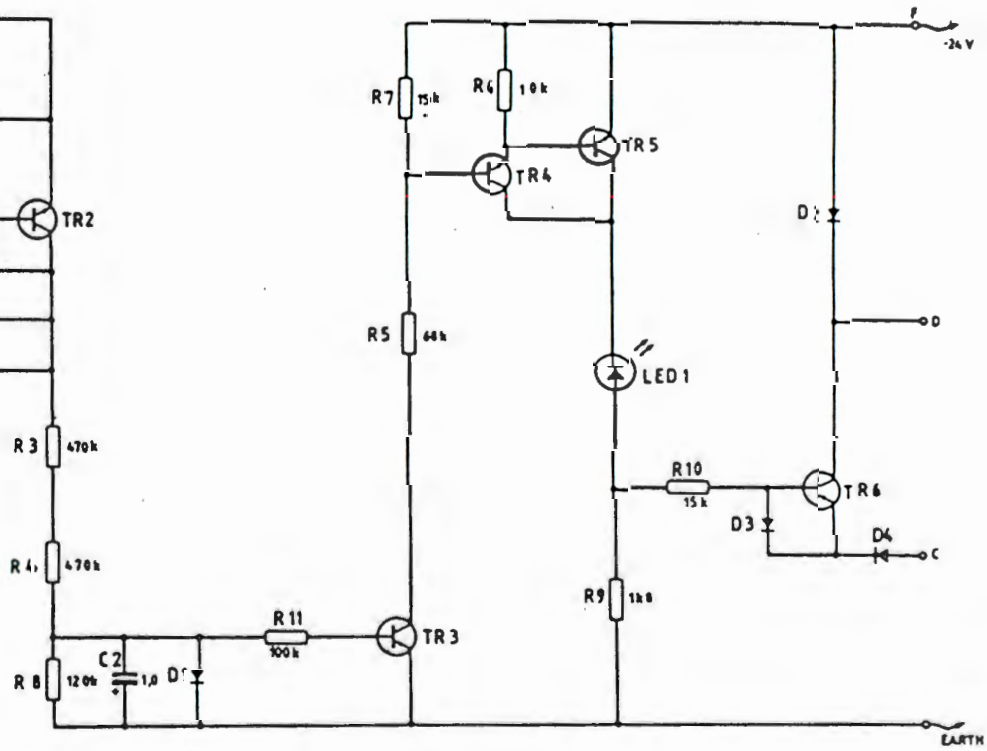
ZD3 protects TR1 and TR2 against excess line voltages. C1, C2 and D1 prevent 50 Hz signals on the line from affecting operation, D2 clamps the back-e.m.f. of the relay, D3 and D4 prevent damage or false operation from any spurious negative voltages applied to the C terminal.

END

A.3.1 Circuit Diagram for LED Electronic Supply Indicator



COMPONENTS	REMARKS	ALT
TR 1, TR 2	MPS A06	
TR 3	BC 557 B	
TR 4, TR 5	BC 547 B	
TR 6	BC 327	
ZD 1, ZD 2	1N 5334 B	MS333 B
ZD 3	B2X 83C 68	
D1, D 3	1N 4148	
D2, D4	1N 6007	
LED1	5082-4658	GPL-173
C1	CERAMIC 100V	
C2	TANTALUM	
RESISTORS GENERALLY	0,25W	
R3, R4, R9	0,33W CARBON	
R2	0,33 W METAL FILM	



A.4 Diagram Notes Relating to Pilot Circuit

Circuit Diagram A.4.1 Overleaf Refers

Facilities

- 1) Draws power from the normal -24V supply when available, otherwise from the -18V stand-by battery
- 2) Feeds this power to the indicators
- 3) Responds to current being drawn by one or more indicator LEDs, applying power to the audible warning device/buzzer/ external bell.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Under normal conditions, power from the switchboard nominal -24V supply, fed via D2, is applied directly to the extension indicators and, via R1, to the output terminals of the exchange and extension indicators. When any line is calling, the associated indicator LED lights via R1, producing sufficient voltage drop to turn on TR1, and hence TR2, applying power to the warning device.

Diodes D3 and D5 limit the voltage drop across R1 so that when several indicators are energised, the LEDs do not vary in brightness.

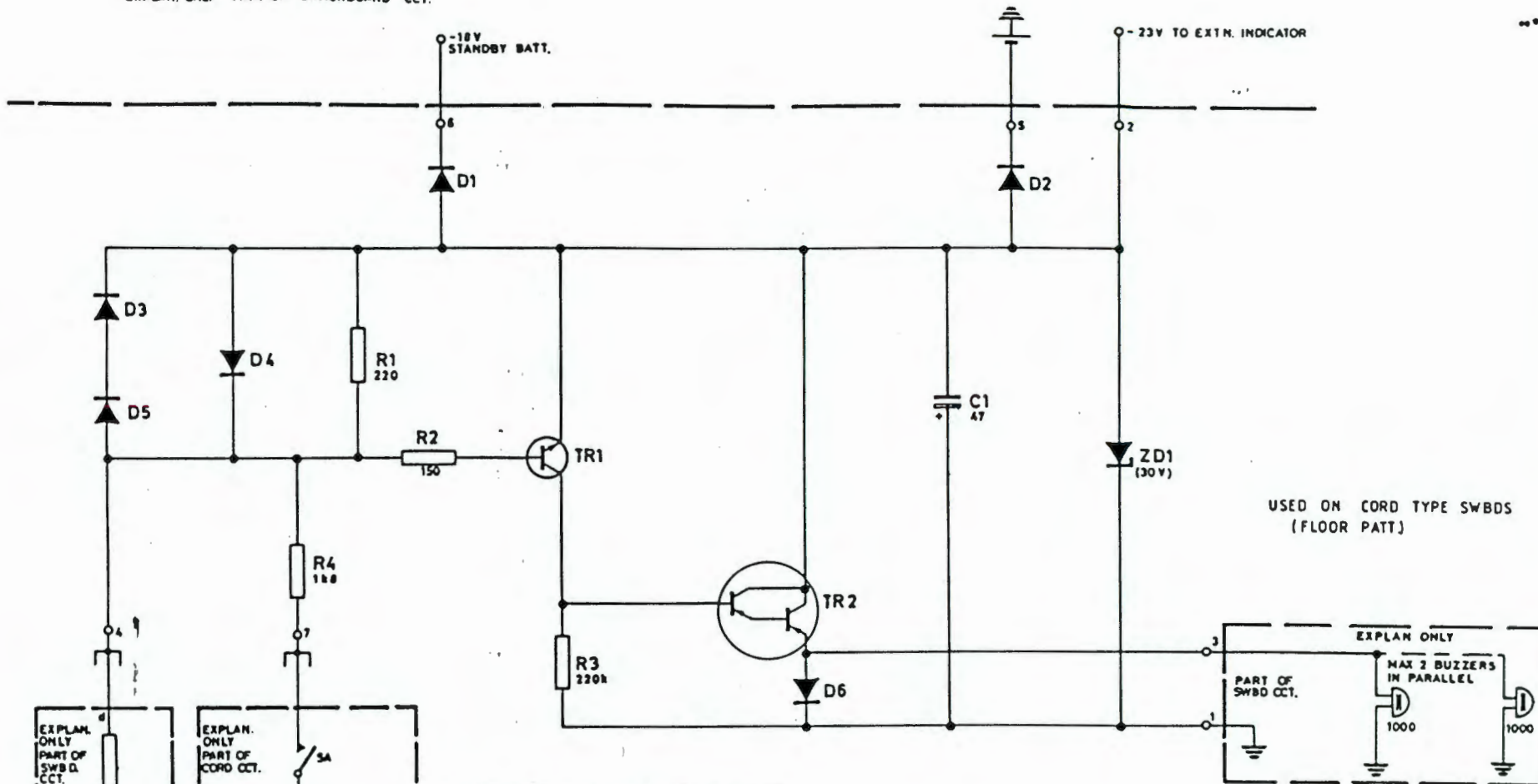
ZD1 is a power zener-diode which limits the maximum voltage that can be induced into the power feeds. D4 and D6 protect against reverse-voltage transients.

In the event of a mains-failure, the -24V mains supply will collapse. The power for the indicators is then supplied by the stand-by battery via D1. D2 prevents the rest of the switchboard from being powered by this battery. C1 provides decoupling at speech frequencies, preventing cross-talk between the various conversations. Cross-talk may occur via the supply rail as the standby battery discharges, becoming relatively high impedance.

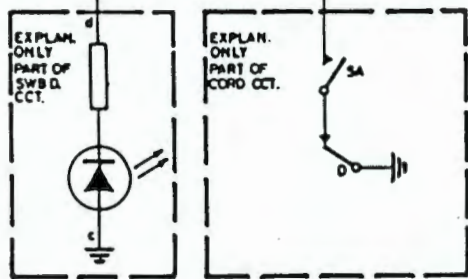
R4 provides an input that will accept a full earth signal.

• NOTE The AWD sounds only after BOTH Sup'y LEDs have been on and THEN either one goes out (see A.3, Sup'y Indicator).

EXPLAN. ONLY PART OF SWITCHBOARD CCT.



USED ON CORD TYPE SWBDS
(FLOOR PATT)



COMPONENTS	REMARKS	EQUIV.
RESISTORS GENERALLY R 4	1/4 W 1/2 W	
DIODE D1, D4 & D6 D2, D3 & D5 ZD1 (TRANSORB)	1N4007 MR 751 1.5 KE 30A	
CAPACITORS C1	35V	
TRANSISTORS TR1 TR2	BC 237A MPS-495	BC 547A

A.4.1 Circuit Diagram for Pilot Circuit

A.4.2 Pilot Circuit Analysis

Refer to Circuit Diagram A.4.1

The switchboard DC supply, fed to the Pilot Circuit via D2, can be 28V with the batteries fully charged or with the mains-supply set at maximum specified voltage. The AWD, plus two buzzers or bells, is driven by Darlington transistor TR2, the maximum specified load being 60mA.

Using the following parameters, taken from device data sheets, the Pilot Circuit input can be analysed over the ambient temperature range of the Floor Pattern Switchboard (0°C to 50°C):-

$h_{fe2} = 25\ 000$ min. (Darlington)	$h_{fe1} = 62$ min. } at $I_c = 100\mu A$
V_{be1} max = 0,62V } at $I_c = 100\mu A$	and 0°C
V_{be1} min = 0,53V } and 25°C	
$V_{be\ D2} = V_{ak\ D2} = 0,58V$	$V_{sat1} = 0,05V$ at $I_c = 100\mu A$
Resistors are 2% tolerance.	$ V_{bat\ max} = 28V$

I_{b1} needed to saturate TR1 and hence drive TR2 fully is calculated below. The term V_{be} takes into account D2 in series with V_{bat} :-

$$I_{b1} = 10((V_{bat} - V_{be} - V_{sat})/R3 + I_{c2}/h_{fe2})/h_{fe1}$$

$$= 20\mu A, \text{ allowing a safety factor of 10}$$

for good saturation of TR1.....(1)

To turn TR1 on, the voltage across R1 must be:-

$$V_{R1} = I_{b1} * R2 + V_{be\ 25^\circ} + dV_{be}/dT * (T_a - 25) \dots\dots(2)$$

Using dV_{be}/dT of $-2,2mV/^\circ C$ and V_{be} limits at $25^\circ C$ as above at the temperature extremes:-

$$V_{R1\ max} \text{ at } 0^\circ C = 660mV \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

$$V_{R1\ min} \text{ at } 50^\circ C = 480mV \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

A.5 CMOS Input Analysis

The following analysis calculates the maximum values of the resistors that can be used for the potential divider on the input of a digital CMOS device to ensure that true logic levels are detected as with the following inputs conditions:-

- a) With $V_{in} = \text{open-circuit}$, a logic "0" is sensed.
- b) With $V_{in} = (V_{cc} - 0,2V)$, a logic "1" is sensed.

The following parameters are from CMOS device data sheets:-

$$\begin{aligned} I_{in \max} &= 0,3\mu A, \text{ source and sink, with } V_{cc} = +5V \\ V_{in \text{ low}} &= 1,5V \text{ max.} \\ V_{in \text{ high}} &= 3,5v \text{ min.} \end{aligned}$$

The values of R_X and R_Y , Fig.4.1 in Chapter 4, are calculated below:-

For the case of an open-circuit input:-

$$\begin{aligned} R_Y &= V_{in \text{ low}} / I_{in \max} \\ &= 5M\Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Take } R_Y &= 4,7M\Omega, \pm 2\% \dots\dots\dots(1) \\ &\text{as the nearest lower standard value} \end{aligned}$$

For the case of Fig.4.1, where R_X is connected to a saturated Indicator transistor i.e. $(V_{cc} - V_{sat})$:-

$$\begin{aligned} R_X &= (V_{cc} - V_{sat} - V_{in \text{ high}}) / (V_{in \text{ high}} / R_{Y \min} + I_{in \max}) \\ &= 1,32M\Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Take } R_X &= 1,2M\Omega, \pm 2\% \dots\dots\dots(2) \\ &\text{as the nearest lower standard value} \end{aligned}$$

The values of R_X and R_Y calculated are above used in the further analysis of the Scanner Interface (Chapter 4.2.1).

A.6 Notes on Plunger, Drop-flap and Eyeball Indicators

a) Plunger Tactile Indicator (A.5.1.a)

These Indicators are mounted vertically.

Current through the coil draws the soft-steel Armature up towards the mounting plate, causing the button (plunger) to protrude fully. When current stops flowing, the button and armature fall to the rest position due to gravity.

When driven by electronic circuitry, the coil current is usually chopped at approximately 30Hz. The resultant vibration in the button aids tactile sensing of active Indicators.

b) Drop-flap Indicator (A.5.1.b)

These Indicators are mounted horizontally.

Current through the coil attracts the Armature towards the Pole-piece, lifting the Armature-rod and releasing the Shutter (Drop-flap), which then rotates to a horizontal position due to gravity.

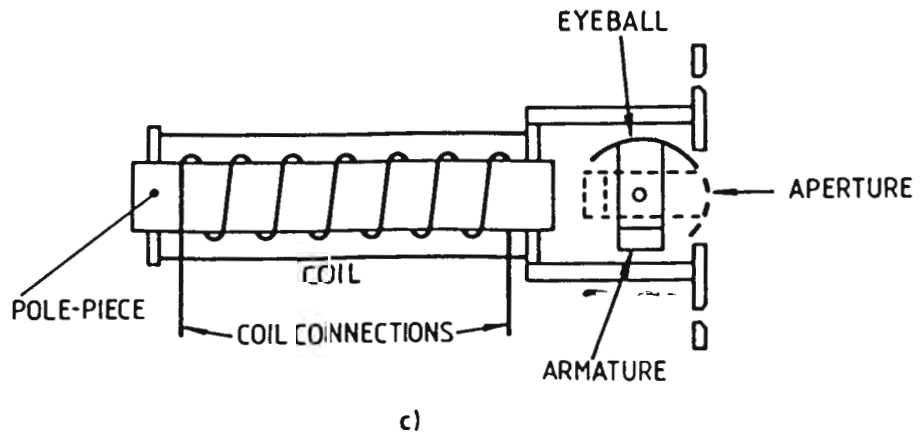
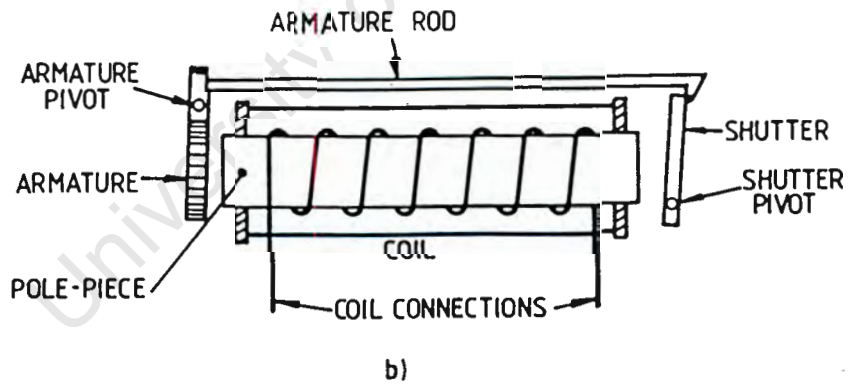
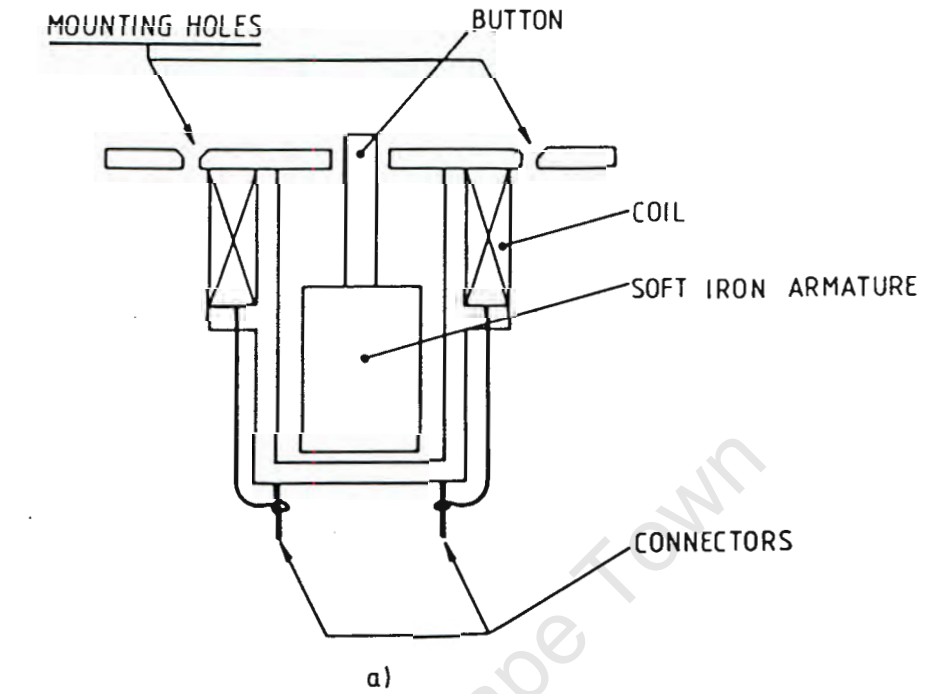
The operator restores the Shutter by hand.

c) Eyeball Indicator (A.5.1.c)

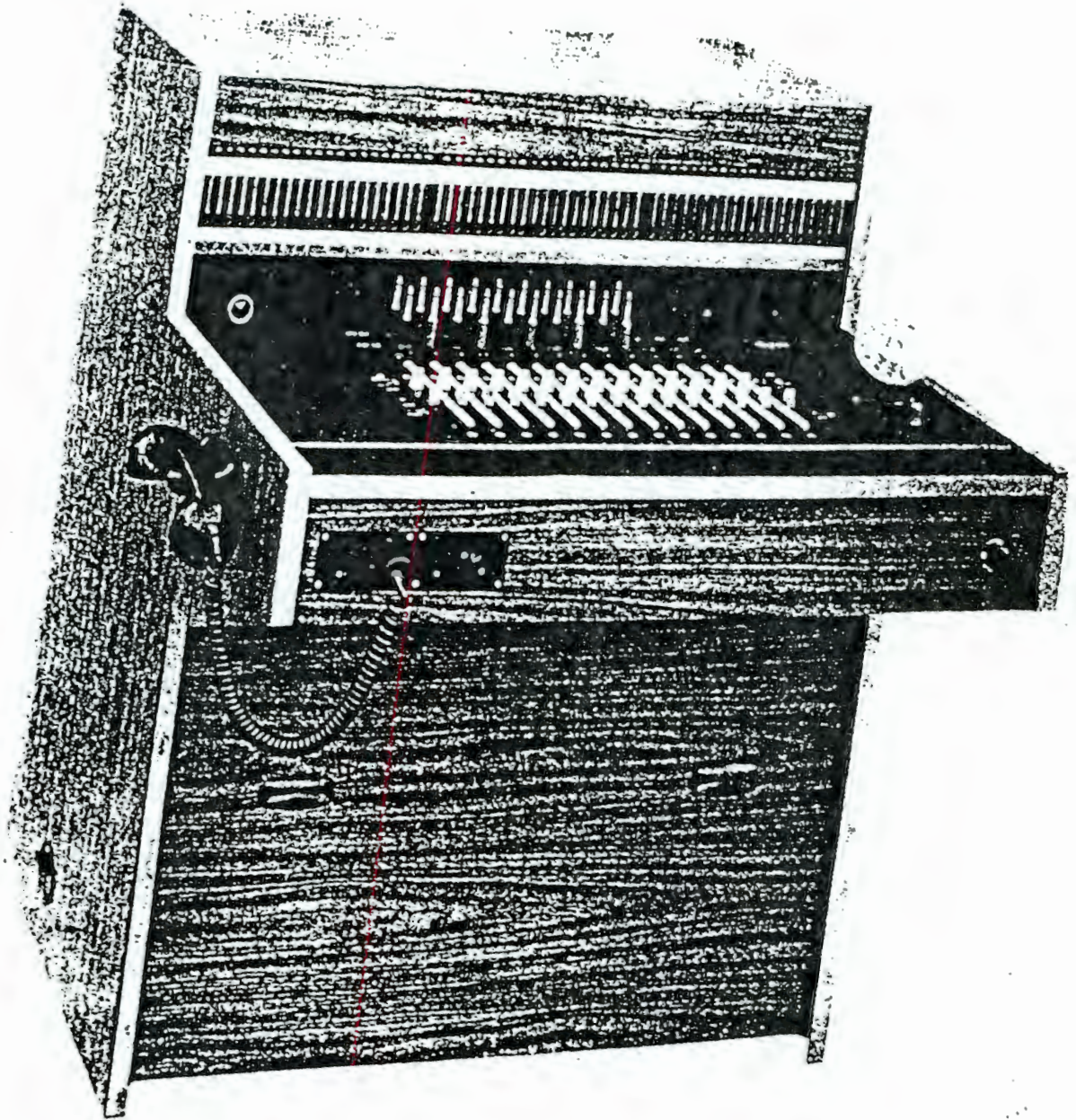
These Indicators are mounted horizontally.

Current through the coil draws the Armature, hanging vertically down at rest due to gravity, towards the Pole-piece, thereby rotating the Eyeball disk to appear in the Aperture (shown dotted). The Eyeball is usually painted white or yellow.

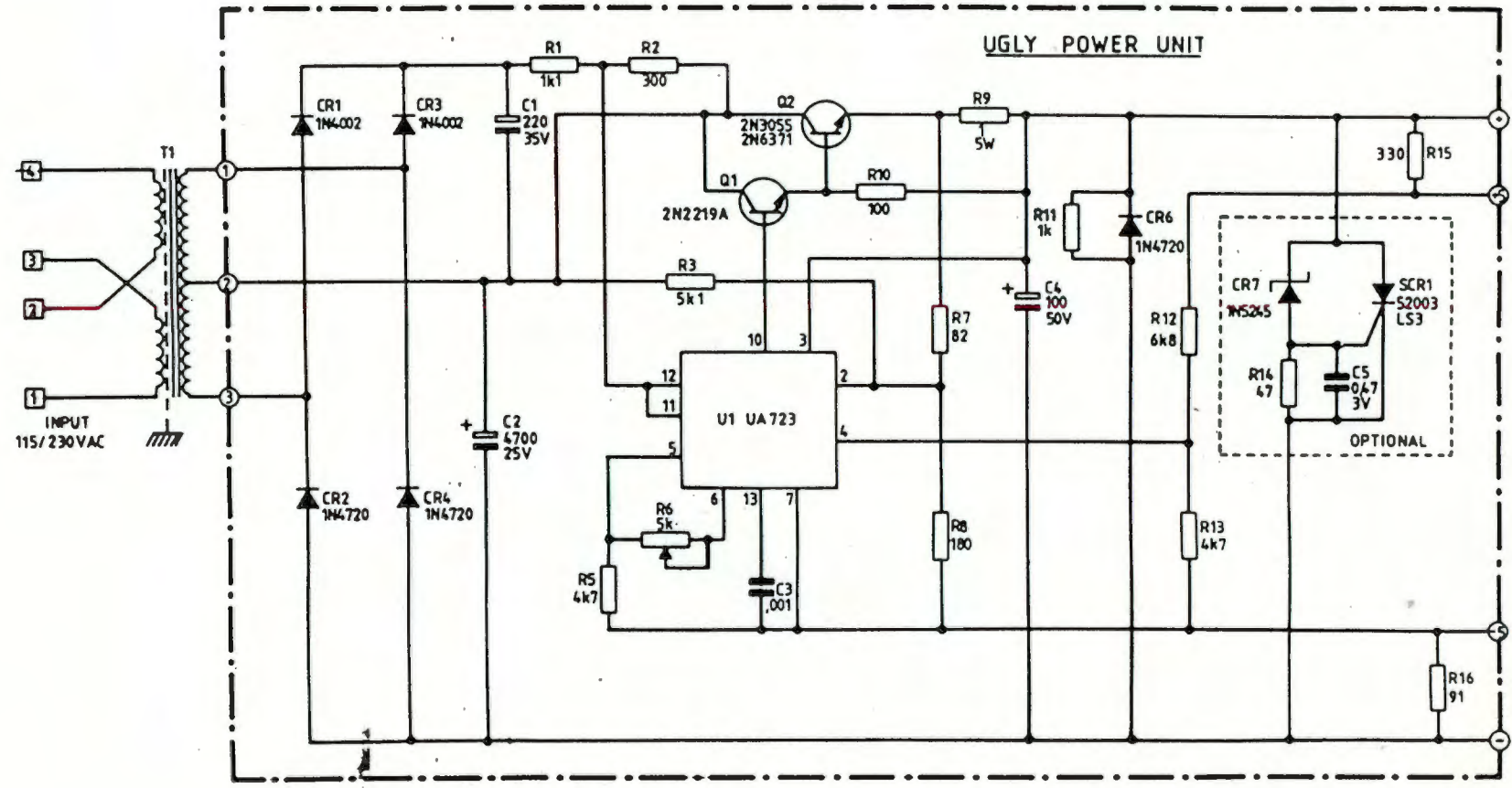
A.6.1 Drawings of Plunger, Drop-flap and Eyeball Indicators



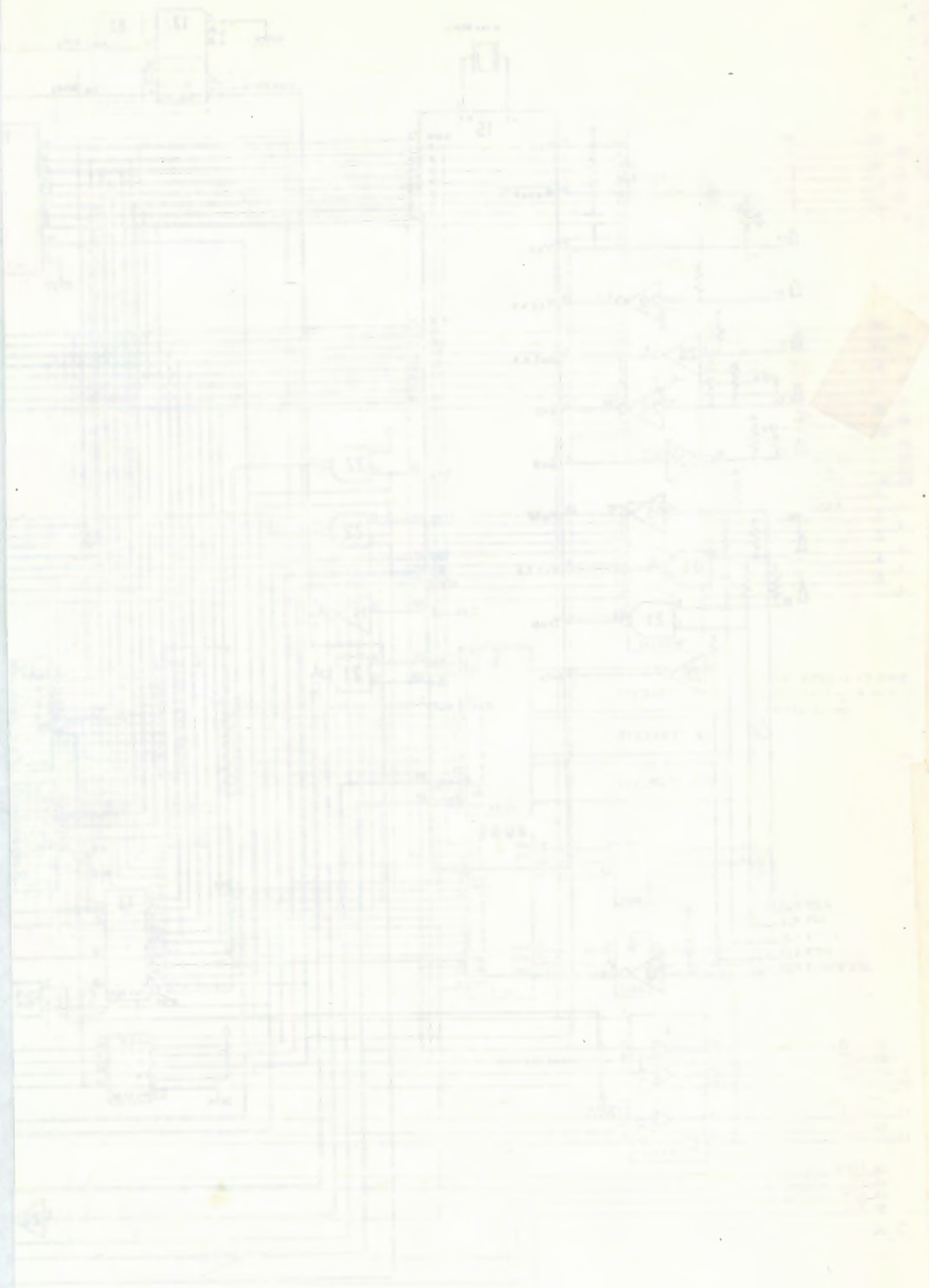
A.7 Picture of Tadiran Electronic Industries Audible FPS



A.8 Circuit Diagram of Mains-to-12V PSU



A.12



A.13 Bibliography

Software:-

- 1) Kernighan and Plauger
"The Elements of Programming Style"
- 2) De Pledge, Dr
"Course Notes for Microprocessor Software"
U.C.T. Post-Graduate Program
- 3) Intel Corporation
"8085 Assembly Language Programming Manual"

Hardware:-

- 4) National Semiconductor Corporation
"CMOS Data Book"
- 5) National Semiconductor Corporation
"Audio Data Book"
- 6) National Semiconductor Corporation
"TTL Data Book"
- 7) Intel Corporation
"8085 System User's Manual"
- 8) Atkinson J
"Telephony, Vol 1"
- 9) OKI Electric Industry Co Ltd.
"OKI RealVoice Series" Data Book
- 10) Plessey South Africa Limited
"Various Equipment Manuals"

Bibliography Continued

- 11) CCITT
"Recommendations G732 & G711 for PCM"

- 12) Ciarcia S
"Use ADPCM for Highly Intelligible Speech"
Byte Magazine.

- 13) Bennet G H
"PCM and Digital Transmission"
Marconi Press.

A.14 Software Listings

	<u>Procedure</u>	<u>Page No</u>
A.14.1	MAIN	122
A.14.2	TIMER	127
A.14.3	TIMESET	129
A.14.4	LAMPSCAN	133
A.14.5	LAMPSTATE	135
A.14.6	SORT-EXCHANGE	140
A.14.7	SORT-EXTENSION	142
A.14.8	LOOPSTATE	144
A.14.9	SORT-LOOP	146
A.14.10	STATES	148
A.14.11	GENERATE MESSAGE	155
A.14.12	OUTVOICE	159
A.14.13	BINARY-TO-BCD	161
A.14.14	TRANSFER-MESSAGE	163
A.14.15	EXTENSION-MESSAGE	165
A.14.16	EXCHANGE-MESSAGE	169
A.14.17	LOOP-MESSAGE	173
A.14.18	GENERATE WORDS	177
A.14.19	BINARY-TO-DATA	180
A.14.20	MESSAGES	183

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

1 "8085"
3 NAME "9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX ISS 1"
4 EXPAND
5 .....
6 *
7 * PRODUCT: BLIND OPERATOR CONSOLE AID FOR U.F.P.
8 *
9 * PRODUCT CODE: 9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX
10 *
11 * MODULE: MAIN
12 *
13 * FUNCTION: CALLS SCANNING , VOICE OUTPUT , BACKGROUND
14 * ROUTINES
15 *
16 * CALLS: LMPSCN,LMPSTT,SRTEXT,SRTEXC,SRTL0P,OUTUCE
17 * GENMSG,TIMER,TIMSET
18 *
19 * ON TAPE: NOT YET
20 *
21 * LINKING: LINK BLIND
22 * INSTRUCTIONS
23 *
24 * FILE HISTORY: STARTED 8/7/82
25 *
26 * 8085 CONVERSION STARTED 16/09/83
27 *
28 * 0.0 08/07/82 INITIAL CONCEPT
29 *
30 *
31 .....

```

```

33 GLOBAL VOICE,PORTA,PORTB,PORTC
34
35 EXTERNAL LMPSCN,LMPSTT,LOPSTT,SRTEXT,SRTEXC,SRTL0P
36 EXTERNAL OUTUCE,GENMSG,TIMER,TIMSET
37 EXTERNAL EXTMSTK,EXCMSTK,LOPMSTK,STTSTK
38 EXTERNAL HITONE,LOWTONE,BUFFER,ENDMSG,OFFLG
39

```

```

40 ;VAR:
41 ;
42 ; WCHDGC : BYTE;
43 ; VOICE : BYTE;
44 ; DIGEN : BYTE;
45 ; DISABL : BYTE;
46 ;

```

```

46 ;CONST:
<00EF> 47 WCHDGC EQU 11101111B ; @WCHDGC = 11101111B;
<00CF> 48 VOICE EQU 11001111B ; @VOICE = 11001111B;
<00DF> 49 DIGEN EQU 11011111B ; @DIGEN = 11011111B;
<00FF> 50 DISABL EQU 11111111B ; @DISABL = 11111111B;
<00A0> 51 PORTA EQU 0A0H ; @PIA PORT A = 0A0H ;
<00A1> 52 PORTB EQU 0A1H ; @PIA PORT B = 0A1H ;
<00A2> 53 PORTC EQU 0A2H ; @PIA PORT C = 0A2H ;
<00A3> 54 CONTRL EQU 0A3H ; @PIA CONTROL ;
<1000> 55 RAMBOT EQU 01000H ; @RAMBOT = 01000H;
<13FF> 56 RAMTOP EQU 013FFH ; @RAMTOP = 013FFH;
<0000> 57 ROMBOT EQU 00000H ; @ROMBOT = 00000H;
<0FFF> 58 ROMTOP EQU ROMBOT+0FFFH; @ROMTOP = ROMBOT+0FFFH;

```

(122)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE

SOURCE LINE

```

    <0000> 59 ZERO EQU 000H ; ZERO = 000H;
    <0000> 60 CLEAR EQU 000H ; CLEAR = 000H;
    <00FF> 61 SET EQU 0FFH ; SET = 0FFH;
    <0001> 62 TEST1 EQU 01H ; TEST1 = 01H;
    <0002> 63 TEST2 EQU 02H ; TEST2 = 02H;
    <004C> 64 DANGER EQU 4CH ; DANGER = 4CH;
    65
    0000 66 DATA ;UAR:
    0001 67 INTFLG DS 1 ; INTFLG : BYTE;
    68 LOPNUM DS 1 ; LOPNUM : BYTE;
    69
    70 ;*****
    71 ;
    72 PROG ;PROCEDURE "MAIN";
    73 ; BEGIN
    0000 F3 74 MAIN DI ; DISABLE INTERRUPTS;
    0001 0664 76 MVI B,100 ; LINK TIML(DOP(100 MS.))
    0003 05 77 ELOOP DCR B ; BEGIN
    0004 CA0010 78 JZ ENDTIM ;
    0007 3E8D 79 MVI A,141 ;
    0009 3D 80 ALCOP DCR A ;
    000A C20009 81 JNZ ALOOP ;
    000D C30003 82 JMP BLOOP ;
    0010 00 83 ENDTIM NOP ; ENDLINK;
    84
    0011 3113FF 85 LXI SP,RAMTOP ; STKPTR = RAMTOP;
    0014 3E83 86 MVI A,83H ;
    0016 D3A3 87 OUT CONTRL ; CONFIGURE PIA;
    0018 3E0F 88 MVI A,DIGEN ;
    001A D3A2 89 OUT PORTC ;
    001C 3E00 90 MVI A,HITONE ;
    001E D3CF 91 OUT VOICE ; VOICE = HITONE;
    0020 3EFF 92 MVI A,DISABL ;
    0022 D3A2 93 OUT PORTC ;
    94
    0024 0601 95 MVI B,01H ;
    0026 211400 96 LXI H,RAMTOP+1 ; FOR PTR = RAMTOP TO RAMBOT DO
    0029 2B 97 LOOP2 DCX H ; BEGIN
    002A 70 98 LOOPL2 MOV M,B ;
    002B 2B 99 DCX H ;
    002C 111000 100 LXI D,RAMBOT ;
    002F 7C 101 MOV A,H ;
    0030 BA 102 CMP D ;
    0031 C2002A 103 JNZ LOOPL2 ;
    0034 7D 104 MOV A,L ;
    0035 BB 105 CMP E ;
    0036 C2002A 106 JNZ LOOPL2 ;
    0039 70 107 MOV M,B ;
    003A 78 108 LOOPL3 MOV A,B ;
    003B BE 109 CMP M ;
    003C C20055 110 JNZ ENDFR2 ; LINK RAMTST
    003F 36FF 111 MVI M,0FFH ;
    0041 23 112 INX H ;
    0042 111400 113 LXI D,RAMTOP+1 ;
    0045 7C 114 MOV A,H ;
    0046 BA 115 CMP D ;
    
```

(123)

LOCATION	OBJECT	CODE	LINE	SOURCE	LINE	
0047	C2003A		116	JNZ	LOOPL3	;
004A	7D		117	MOV	A,L	;
004B	BB		118	CMP	E	;
004C	C2003A		119	JNZ	LOOPL3	;
004F	78		120	MOV	A,B	;
0050	17		121	RAL		;
0051	47		122	MOV	B,A	;
0052	D20029		123	JNC	LOOP2	;
0055	00		124	ENDFR2	NOP	;
			125			ENDFOR;
0056	111400		126	LXI	D,RAMTOP+1	;
0059	7C		127	MOV	A,H	;
005A	BA		128	CMP	D	;
005B	C20069		129	JNZ	NOTEQU	;
005E	7D		130	MOV	A,L	;
005F	BB		131	CMP	E	;
0060	C20069		132	JNZ	NOTEQU	;
			133			;
0063	78		134	MOV	A,B	;
0064	FE00		135	CPI	ZERO	;
0066	CA0078		136	JZ	ELSE4	;
0069	3EDF		137	NOTEQU	MUI	A,DIGEN
006B	D3A2		138	OUT	PORTC	;
006D	3E4C		139	MUI	A,DANGER	;
006F	D3CF		140	OUT	VOICE	;
0071	3EFF		141	MUI	A,DISABL	;
0073	D3A2		142	OUT	PORTC	;
			143			;
0075	C30085		144	ENDIF4	JMP	ENDLS4
			145			;
0078	00		146	ELSE4	NOP	;
0079	3EDF		147	MUI	A,DIGEN	;
007B	D3A2		148	OUT	PORTC	;
007D	3E00		149	MUI	A,LOWTONE	;
007F	D3CF		150	OUT	VOICE	;
0081	3EFF		151	MUI	A,DISABL	;
0083	D3A2		152	OUT	PORTC	;
0085	00		153	ENDLS4	NOP	;
			154			ENDELSE;
0086	3EEF		155	MUI	A,WCHDG	;
0088	D3A2		156	OUT	PORTC	;
008A	3EFF		157	MUI	A,11111111B	;
008C	D3A2		158	OUT	PORTC	;
			159			;
008E	0664		160	MUI	B,100	;
0090	05		161	BLOOP2	DCR	B
0091	CA009D		162	JZ	ENDTIM2	;
0094	3E8D		163	MUI	A,141	;
0096	3D		164	ALOOP2	DCR	A
0097	C20096		165	JNZ	ALOOP2	;
009A	C30090		166	JMP	BLOOP2	;
009D	00		167	ENDTIM2	NOP	;
			168			ENDLINK;
009E	211000		169	LXI	H,RAMBOT	;
00A1	111400		170	LOOP3	LXI	D,RAMTOP+1
00A4	7C		171	MOV	A,H	;
00A5	BA		172	CMP	D	;

IF PTR <> (RAMTOP + 1) OR TESTPAT <> ZERO THEN

BEGIN

VOICE = DANGER;

ENDIF;

ELSE

BEGIN

VOICE = LOWTONE;

ENDELSE;

WATCHDOG = FED;

LINK TIMLOOP(100 MS.)

BEGIN

ENDLINK;

FOR PTR = RAMBOT TO RAMTOP DO

LOCATION	OBJECT	CODE	LINE	SOURCE	LINE	
00A6	C200AE		173	JNZ	NOTEQ3	;
00A9	7D		174	MOV	A,L	;
00AA	BB		175	CMP	E	;
00AB	CA00B4		176	JZ	ENDFR3	;
00AE	3600		177	NOTEQ3	MUI	M,ZERO
00B0	23		178	NXTFR3	INX	H
00B1	C300A1		179	JMP	LOOP3	;
00B4	00		180	ENDFR3	NOP	;
			181			;
00B5	3E01		182	MUI	A,01H	;
00B7	320001		183	STA	LOPNUM	;
00BA	3A0001		184	FORLOP4	LDA	LOPNUM
00BD	FE12		185	CPI	18	;
00BF	D200DB		186	JNC	ENDFOR4	;
00C2	3D		187	DCR	A	;
00C3	47		188	MOV	B,A	;
00C4	87		189	ADD	A	;
00C5	87		190	ADD	A	;
00C6	80		191	ADD	B	;
00C7	4F		192	MOV	C,A	;
00C8	0600		193	MUI	B,00H	;
00CA	210000		194	LXI	H,STTSTK	;
00CD	09		195	DAD	B	;
00CE	3E00		196	MUI	A,OFFLG	;
00D0	77		197	MOV	M,A	;
00D1	3A0001		198	NXTFOR4	LDA	LOPNUM
00D4	3C		199	INR	A	;
00D5	320001		200	STA	LOPNUM	;
00D8	C300BA		201	JMP	FORLOP4	;
00DB	00		202	ENDFOR4	NOP	;
			203			;
00DC	3E00		204	MUI	A,ZERO	;
00DE	210000		205	LXI	H,EXTMSTK	;
00E1	22FFFE		206	SHLD	EXTMSTK-2	;
00E4	32FFFD		207	STA	EXTMSTK-3	;
00E7	210000		208	LXI	H,EXCMSTK	;
00EA	22FFFE		209	SHLD	EXCMSTK-2	;
00ED	32FFFD		210	STA	EXCMSTK-3	;
00F0	210000		211	LXI	H,LOPMSTK	;
00F3	22FFFE		212	SHLD	LOPMSTK-2	;
00F6	32FFFD		213	STA	LOPMSTK-3	;
00F9	210000		214	LXI	H,BUFFER	;
00FC	22FFFE		215	SHLD	BUFFER-2	;
00FF	3E00		216	MUI	A,ENMSG	;
0101	320000		217	STA	BUFFER	;
			218			;
			219			;
0104	3EEF		220	MUI	A,WTCHDG	;
0106	D3A2		221	OUT	PORTC	;
0108	3EFF		222	MUI	A,11111111B	;
010A	D3A2		223	OUT	PORTC	;
			224			;
010C	3E1B		225	MUI	A,00011011B	;
010E	30		226	SIM		;
010F	FB		227	EI		;
			228			;
0110	00		229	REPEAT	NOP	;

BEGIN
->PTR = ZERO

ENDFOR;

FOR LOPNUM = 1 TO 17 DO
BEGIN

STATPTR = STTSTK+(5*(LOPNUM-1));

->STATPTR = OFFLG

ENDFOR;

EXTNXTPTR = EXTMSTK;
EXTMESNUM = ZERO;

EXCNXTPTR = EXCMSTK;
EXCMESNUM = ZERO;

LOPNXTPTR = LOPMSTK;
LOPMESNUM = ZERO;

BUFPTR = BUFFER;

BUFFER = ENMSG;

WATCHDOG = FED;

INTMSK = RESET;
ENABLE INTERRUPT;

REPEAT

(125)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

1 "8085"
3 NAME "9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX TSS 1"
4 EXPAND
5 .....
6 *
7 * PRODUCT: BLIND OPERATOR CONSOLE AID FOR U.F.P.
8 *
9 * PRODUCT CODE: 9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX
10 *
11 * MODULE: TIMER
12 *
13 * FUNCTION: THIS MODULE HANDLES THE TIMER THAT OCCURS
14 * EVERY 100 MILLISECOND. "TENTHS" OF A SECOND
15 * IS UPDATED AND USED TO PROVIDE A REAL TIME
16 * CLOCK. "MAIN" IS ALSO SIGNALLED TO DO A
17 * SCAN OF THE LAMPS, UPDATE STATUS ETC.
18 *
19 * CALLS: NONE
20 *
21 * ON TAPE: NOT YET
22 *
23 * LINKING: LINK BLIND
24 * INSTRUCTIONS
25 *
26 * FILE HISTORY: STARTED 8/7/82
27 *
28 * 0.0 08/07/82 INITIAL CONCEPT
29 *
30 *
31 .....
32
33 GLOBAL TIMER,HOURS,MINUTES,SECONDS,TENTHS
34
35 ;
36 ;CONST:
37 ;
38 ;TYPE:
39 ;
40 ;
41 ;VAR:
0000 42 HOURS DS 1 ; HOURS = BYTE;
0001 43 MINUTES DS 1 ; MINUTES = BYTE;
0002 44 SECONDS DS 1 ; SECONDS = BYTE;
0003 45 TENTHS DS 1 ; TENTHS = BYTE;
46 ;
47 ;
48 PROG ;PROCEDURE "TIMER";
49 ;
0000 50 TIMER LDA HOURS ; BEGIN
0003 51 CPI 00 ;
0005 52 JNZ ENDIF5 ; IF HOURS = 00 THEN
0008 53 MVI A,12 ; BEGIN
000A 54 STA HOURS ; HOURS = 12
000D 55 ENDIF5 NOP ; ENDIF;
000E 56 LDA TENTHS ;
0011 57 INR A ;
0012 58 STA TENTHS ; TENTHS = TENTHS+1;

```

(127)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

0015 FE0A      59      CPI      10      ;
0017 DA0055   60      JC      ENDIF1  ;           IF TENTHS >= 10 THEN
001A 3E00     61      MVI     A,00    ;           BEGIN
001C 320003   62      STA     TENTHS  ;           TENTHS = 00;
001F 3A0002   63      LDA     SECONDS ;
0022 3C      64      INR     A      ;
0023 320002   65      STA     SECONDS ;           SECONDS = SECONDS+1;
0026 FE3C     66      CPI     60    ;
0028 DA0054   67      JC      ENDIF2  ;           IF SECONDS >= 60 THEN
002B 3E00     68      MVI     A,00    ;           BEGIN
002D 320002   69      STA     SECONDS ;           SECONDS = 00;
0030 3A0001   70      LDA     MINUTES ;
0033 3C      71      INR     A      ;
0034 320001   72      STA     MINUTES ;           MINUTES = MINUTES+1;
0037 FE3C     73      CPI     60    ;
0039 DA0053   74      JC      ENDIF3  ;           IF MINUTES >= 60 THEN
003C 3E00     75      MVI     A,00    ;           BEGIN
003E 320001   76      STA     MINUTES ;           MINUTES = 00;
0041 3A0000   77      LDA     HOURS  ;
0044 3C      78      INR     A      ;
0045 320000   79      STA     HOURS  ;           HOURS = HOURS+1;
0048 FE00     80      CPI     13    ;
004A DA0052   81      JC      ENDIF4  ;           IF HOURS > 12 THEN
004D 3E01     82      MVI     A,01    ;           BEGIN
004F 320000   83      STA     HOURS  ;           HOURS = 01
0052 00      84      ENDIF4  NOP    ;           ENDIF;
0053 00      85      ENDIF3  NOP    ;           ENDIF;
0054 00      86      ENDIF2  NOP    ;           ENDIF;
0055 00      87      ENDIF1  NOP    ;           ENDIF;
0056 00      88      END     NOP    ;           END;
0057 C9      89      RET     ;RETURN;
          90      ;

```

Errors= 0

(128)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

1 "8085"
3 NAME "9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX ISS 1"
4 EXPAND
5 .....
6 *
7 * PRODUCT: BLIND OPERATOR CONSOLE AID FOR U.F.P.
8 *
9 * PRODUCT CODE: 9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX
10 *
11 * MODULE: TIMSET
12 *
13 * FUNCTION: THIS MODULE ALLOWS THE OPERATOR TO SET THE
14 * TIME OF DAY TO THE NEAREST MINUTE. THE HOUR
15 * AND MINUTE SET BUTTONS ARE HELD DOWN UNTIL
16 * THE CORRECT HOUR OR MINUTE IS ANNOUNCED.
17 *
18 * CALLS: BINTOBCD,TFRMSG
19 *
20 * ON TAPE: NOT YET
21 *
22 * LINKING: LINK BLIND
23 * INSTRUCTIONS
24 *
25 * FILE HISTORY: STARTED 8/7/82
26 *
27 * 8085 CONVERSION STARTED 23/09/83
28 *
29 * 0.0 08/07/82 INITIAL CONCEPT
30 *
31 *
32 .....
    
```

```

33
34 GLOBAL TIMSET
35
36 EXTERNAL SPACE20,ZERO,BASE,BINBCD,TFRMSG
37 EXTERNAL UCERDY,PORTB,PORTC,DATSTK
38 EXTERNAL HRMSG,MINMSG,BCMSG,VOICE,NEWMMSG
39 EXTERNAL TENTHS,SECONDS,MINUTES,HOURS
40
41
    
```

```

42 SET EQU 11111111B ; CONST:
<00FF> 42 SET EQU 11111111B ; SET = 11111111B;
<0000> 43 CLEAR EQU 00000000B ; CLEAR = 00000000B;
<0002> 44 HRMSG EQU 00000010B ; HRMSG = 00000010B;
<0004> 45 MINMSG EQU 00000100B ; MINMSG = 00000100B;
<0000> 46 DATA EQU PORTB ; @DATA = PORTB;
<00DF> 47 DIGEN EQU 11011111B ; DIGEN = 11011111B;
<00FF> 48 DISABL EQU 11111111B ; DISABL = 11111111B;
49
50
    
```

0000
0002
0003

```

51 ;TYPE:
52 DATA : BYTE;
53
54 ;UAR:
55 DATPTR DS 2 ; DATPTR = PTR;
56 HRSFLG DS 1 ; HRSFLAG = BYTE;
57 MINFLG DS 1 ; MINFLAG = BYTE;
58
    
```

(129)

LOCATION	OBJECT	CODE	LINE	SOURCE	LINE
			59	PROG	;PROCEDURE "TIMSET";
			60		;
0000	3A0000		61	TIMSET LDA TENTHS	; BEGIN
0003	FE00		62	CPI 00	;
0005	CA000D		63	JZ NEXT1	;
0008	FE05		64	CPI 05	;
000A	C2001F		65	JNZ ELSE01	;
000D	DB00		66	NEXT1 IN DATA	;
000F	E600		67	ANI UCERDY	;
0011	CA001F		68	JZ ELSE01	;
0014	3A0000		69	LDA NEWMSG	;
0017	FE00		70	CPI CLEAR	;
0019	C2001F		71	JNZ ELSE01	IF TENTHS = (00 OR 05) AND VOICE = READY AND NEWMSG = CLEAR THEN
001C	C30022		72	JMP CONT1	;
001F	C3011F		73	ELSE01 JMP ELSE1	;
0022	DB00		74	CONT1 IN DATA	BEGIN
0024	E602		75	ANI HRSMASK	;
0026	C20075		76	JNZ ELSE2	;
0029	DB00		77	IN DATA	;
002B	E604		78	ANI MINMSK	;
002D	CA0075		79	JZ ELSE2	IF SETHRS = SET AND SETMIN = CLEAR THEN
0030	3A0002		80	LDA HRSFLG	;
0033	FE00		81	CPI CLEAR	BEGIN
0035	C20046		82	JNZ ELSE3	IF HRSFLG = CLEAR THEN
0038	210000		83	LXI H,HRMSG	;
003B	CD0000		84	CALL TFRMSG	;"GO TRANSFER MESSAGE" (,,,HRMSG);
003E	3EFF		85	MVI A,SET	;
0040	320002		86	STA HRSFLG	HRSFLG = SET
0043	C30071		87	ENDIF3 JMP ENDS3	ENDIF;
0046	00		88	ELSE3 NOP	ELSE
0047	3E00		89	MVI A,00	BEGIN
0049	320000		90	STA SECONDS	SECONDS = 00;
004C	3A0000		91	LDA HOURS	;
004F	C601		92	ADI 01	;
0051	320000		93	STA HOURS	HOURS = HOURS+1;
0054	FE0D		94	CPI 13	;
0056	DA005E		95	JC ENDIF4	IF HOURS > 12 THEN
0059	3E01		96	MVI A,01	BEGIN
005B	320000		97	STA HOURS	HOURS = 01
005E	00		98	ENDIF4 NOP	ENDIF;
005F	3EDF		99	MVI A,DIGEN	ELSE
0061	D300		100	OUT PORTC	;
0063	3A0000		101	LDA HOURS	;
0066	D300		102	OUT VOICE	VOICE = HOURS;
0068	3EFF		103	MVI A,DISABL	;
006A	D300		104	OUT PORTC	;
006C	3EFF		105	MVI A,SET	;
006E	320000		106	STA NEWMSG	NEWMSG = SET
0071	00		107	ENDLS3 NOP	ENDElse;
0072	C3011B		108	ENDIF2 JMP ENDS2	ENDIF;
0075	DB00		109	ELSE2 IN DATA	ELSE
0077	E604		110	ANI MINMSK	BEGIN
0079	C2007F		111	JNZ ENDIF05	;
007C	C30082		112	JMP CONT2	;
007F	C3011A		113	ENDIF05 JMP ENDIF5	;
0082	DB00		114	CONT2 IN DATA	;
0084	E602		115	ANI HRSMASK	;

(130)

54

56

60

62

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

0086 CA011A 116 JZ ENDIF5 ;
0089 3A0003 117 LDA MINFLG ;
008C FE00 118 CPI CLEAR ;
008E C2009F 119 JNZ ELSE6 ;
0091 210000 120 LXI H,MINMSG ;
0094 CD0000 121 CALL TFMMSG ;
0097 3EFF 122 MVI A,SET ;
0099 320003 123 STA MINFLG ;
009C C30119 124 ENDIF6 JMP ENDS6 ;
009F 00 125 ELSE6 NOP ;
00A0 3E00 126 MVI A,00 ;
00A2 320000 127 STA SECONDS ;
00A5 3A0000 128 LDA MINUTES ;
00A8 C601 129 ADI 01 ;
00AA 320000 130 STA MINUTES ;
00AD FE3C 131 CPI 60 ;
00AF DA00CB 132 JC ELSE7 ;
00B2 3E00 133 MVI A,00 ;
00B4 320000 134 STA MINUTES ;
00B7 3EDF 135 MVI A,DIGEN ;
00B9 D300 136 OUT PORTC ;
00BB 3E00 137 MVI A,ZERO ;
00BD D300 138 OUT VOICE ;
00BF 3EFF 139 MVI A,DISABL ;
00C1 D300 140 OUT PORTC ;
00C3 3EFF 141 MVI A,SET ;
00C5 320000 142 STA NEWMSG ;
00C8 C30118 143 ENDIF7 JMP ENDS7 ;
00CB 3A0000 144 ELSE7 LDA MINUTES ;
00CE FE15 145 CPI 21 ;
00D0 D200E8 146 JNC ELSE8 ;
00D3 3EDF 147 MVI A,DIGEN ;
00D5 D300 148 OUT PORTC ;
00D7 3A0000 149 LDA MINUTES ;
00DA D300 150 OUT VOICE ;
00DC 3EFF 151 MVI A,DISABL ;
00DE D300 152 OUT PORTC ;
00E0 3EFF 153 MVI A,SET ;
00E2 320000 154 STA NEWMSG ;
00E5 C30117 155 ENDIF8 JMP ENDS8 ;
00E8 00 156 ELSE8 NOP ;
00E9 3A0000 157 LDA MINUTES ;
00EC 47 158 MOV B,A ;
00ED CD0000 159 CALL BINBCD ;
00F0 210000 160 LXI H,DATSTK ;
00F3 220000 161 SHLD DATPTR ;
00F6 C600 162 ADI BASE ;
00F8 77 163 MOV M,A ;
00F9 23 164 INX H ;
00FA 220000 165 SHLD DATPTR ;
00FD 78 166 MOV A,B ;
00FE FE00 167 CPI 00 ;
0100 C2010C 168 JNZ ELSE9 ;
0103 3E00 169 MVI A,SPACE20 ;
0105 2A0000 170 LHL DATPTR ;
0108 77 171 MOV M,A ;
0109 C30111 172 ENDIF9 JMP ENDS9 ;
    
```

```

IF SETMIN = SET AND SETHRS = CLEAR THEN
  BEGIN
    IF MINFLG = CLEAR THEN
      BEGIN
        "GO TRANSFER MESSAGE"(,,,,MINMSG);
        MINFLG = SET
      ENDIF;
    ELSE
      BEGIN
        SECONDS = 00;
        MINUTES = MINUTES+1;
        IF MINUTES >= 60 THEN
          BEGIN
            MINUTES = 00;
            VOICE = 'ZERO';
            NEWMSG = SET
          ENDIF;
        ELSE
          BEGIN
            IF MINUTES <= 20 THEN
              BEGIN
                VOICE = MINUTES;
                NEWMSG = SET
              ENDIF;
            ELSE
              BEGIN
                "GO CONVERT BIN TO BCD"
                (,MINUTES,,)(TENS,UNITS,,);
                DATPTR = DATSTK;
                ->DATPTR = TENS*BASE;
                DATPTR = DATPTR+1;
                IF UNITS = 00 THEN
                  BEGIN
                    ->DATPTR = SPACE20
                  ENDIF;
                ENDIF;
            ENDIF;
          ENDIF;
        ENDIF;
      ENDIF;
    ENDIF;
  ENDIF;
    
```

(131)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

1 "8085"
3 NAME "9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX ISS 1"
4 EXPAND
5 .....
6 *
7 * PRODUCT: BLIND OPERATOR CONSOLE AID FOR U.F.P.
8 *
9 * PRODUCT CODE: 9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX
10 *
11 * MODULE: LAMPSCAN
12 *
13 * FUNCTION: SCANS THE LAMPS VIA THE PIA AND PLACES THE
14 * BIT GIVING THE STATE OF THE LAMP IN THE LSB
15 * OF SEQUENTIAL BYTES OF LAMPSTACK. FIRST THE
16 * EXTENSIONS.EXCHANGE LINES, THEN LOOPS.
17 *
18 * CALLS: NONE
19 *
20 * ON TAPE: NOT YET
21 *
22 * LINKING: LINK BLIND
23 * INSTRUCTIONS
24 *
25 * FILE HISTORY: STARTED 8/7/82
26 *
27 * 8085 CONVERSION STARTED 14/09/83
28 *
29 * 0.0 08/07/82 INITIAL CONCEPT
30 *
31 *
32 .....

```

```

33
34 GLOBAL LMPSCN,LMPSTK,EXTSTK,EXCSTK,LOPSTK
35
36 EXTERNAL PORTA,PORTB
37
38 DATA ;VAR:
39 EXTSTK DIS 100 ; LMPSTK : ARRAY OF LAMP ( 0-153 );
40 EXCSTK DIS 20 ;
41 LOPSTK DIS 34 ;
42 LMPSTK EQU EXTSTK ;
43 ;
44 ;
45 ; LAMP : BYTE;
46 ; LMPNUM : BYTE ( 0,,,153 );
47 ; LMPADD : BYTE;
48 ; LMPSTT : BYTE;
49 ; DATA : BYTE;
50 ;CONST:
51 LMPMSK EQU 0000001B ; LMPMSK = 0000001B;
52 CLRMSK EQU 1111110B ; CLRMSK = 1111110B;
53 ; @LMPNUM= ACCB;
54 STKEND EQU 153 ; END OF LMPSTK;
55 LMPADD EQU PORTA ; PORT A OF PIA;
56 DATA EQU PORTB ; PORT B OF PIA;
57 ;
58 ;TYPE:

```

0000
0064
0078

<0000>

<0001>

<00FE>

<0099>

<0000>

<0000>

(133)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

59 ; LAMP = RECORD OF BITS ( 0-7 )
60 ; BIT0 = LMPSTAT CURR. SCAN
61 ; BIT1 = LMPSTAT LAST SCAN
62 ; BIT2 = LAST TIMED STATE
63 ; BIT3 = MESSAGE ON STACK
64 ; BITS(4-7) = STATE TIMER
65 ; DATA = RECORD OF BITS ( 0-7 )
66 ; BIT0 = LAMP STATE
67 ; BIT1 = SET HOURS
68 ; BIT2 = SET MINUTES
69 ; BITS(3-5) UNDEFINED
70 ; BIT6 = GETTIME
71 ; BIT7 = DIGRDY
72 ; .....
73 ;
74 ; PROG ;PROCEDURE "LMPSCN";
75 ; BEGIN
0000 210000 76 LMPSCN LXI H,LMPSTK ; LMPPTR = LMPSTK;
0003 0600 77 MUI B,0 ;
0005 78 78 LOOP MOV A,B ; FOR LMPNUM = 0 TO 153 DO
0006 FE9A 79 CPI STKEND+1 ;
0008 CA001C 80 JZ ENDFOR ; BEGIN
81 ;
0008 D300 82 OUT LMPADD ; LMPADD = LMPNUM1;
000D DB00 83 IN DA;+ ;
000F E601 84 ANI LMPMSK ; LMPSTT = DATA AND LMPMSK;
0011 57 85 MOV D,A ;
0012 7E 86 MOV A,M ; CLEAR LAST STATE OF BIT0;
0013 E6FE 87 ANI CLRMSK ;
0015 B2 88 ORA D ; LMPPTR = LMPPTR OR LMPSTT;
0016 77 89 MOV M,A ;
0017 23 90 NXTFOR INX H ; LMPPTR = LMPPTR + 1
0018 04 91 INR B ; LMPNUM = LMPNUM + 1
0019 C30005 92 JMP LOOP ;
001C 00 93 ENDFOR NOP ; ENDFOR;
001D 00 94 END NOP ; END;
001E C9 95 RET ;RETURN;

```

Errors = 0

(134)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

1 "8085"
2 NAME "9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX ISS 1"
3 EXPAND
4 .....
5 *
6 * PRODUCT: BLIND OPERATOR CONSOLE AID *
7 *
8 * PRODUCT CODE: 9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX *
9 *
10 * MODULE: LAMPSTATE *
11 *
12 * FUNCTION: CHECKS THE STATUS OF EACH SWITCHBOARD LAMP *
13 * ON THE CURRENT SCAN AND COMPARES IT WITH THE *
14 * STATUS ON THE PREVIOUS SCAN. THE STATUS I.E. *
15 * OFF,ON,OR TIMING TO OFF OR ON,IS DECIDED AND *
16 * BITS 0,1,2 REPRESENTING "NOW","WAS" & "STATE" *
17 * ARE UPDATED. *
18 *
19 * CALLS: NONE *
20 *
21 * ON TAPE: NOT YET *
22 *
23 * LINKING: LINK BLIND *
24 * INSTRUCTIONS *
25 *
26 * FILE HISTORY: STARTED 8/7/82 *
27 *
28 * 8085 CONVERSION STARTED 12/09/83 HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH *
29 *
30 * 0.0 08/07/82 INITIAL CONCEPT *
31 *
32 *
33 .....
34
35 GLOBAL LMPSTT
36
37 EXTERNAL LMPSTK
38
39 ; LAMP BITS
40 ; .....
41 ; * 7 * 6 * 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1 * 0 *
42 ; * STATE TIMER *MESS?*STATE* WAS * NOW *
43 ; .....
44
45 ;VAR:
0000 46 LMPPTR DS 2 ; LMPPTR : PTR;
0002 47 LMPNUM DS 1 ; LMPNUM : BYTE;
0003 48 TOGGLE DS 1 ; TOGGLE : BYTE;
0004 49 FLAG DS 1 ; FLAG : BYTE;
50
51 ;CONST:
<0000> 52 OFFOFF EQU 0000000B ; OFFOFF = 0000000B;
<0001> 53 OFFON EQU 0000001B ; OFFON = 0000001B;
<0002> 54 ONOFF EQU 0000010B ; ONOFF = 0000010B;
<0003> 55 ONON EQU 0000011B ; ONON = 0000011B;
<0003> 56 SCNMSK EQU 0000011B ; SCNMSK = 0000011B;
<0004> 57 STTMSK EQU 00000100B ; STTMSK = 00000100B;

```

(135)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

<00F0> 58 TIMMSK EQU 11110000B ; TIMMSK = 11110000B;
<00FC> 59 BTSMSK EQU 11111100B ; BTSMSK = 11111100B;
<0010> 60 TIMINC EQU 00010000B ; TIMINC = 00010000B;
<0020> 61 ONTIM EQU 00100000B ; ONTIM = 00100000B;
<0020> 62 OFFTIM EQU 00100010B ; OFFTIM = 00100010B;
<00F0> 63 EXCOFF EQU 11110000B ; EXCOFF = 11110000B;
<000F> 64 ZERTIM EQU 00001111B ; ZERTIM = 00001111B;
<0008> 65 MESSON EQU 00001000B ; MESSON = 00001000B;
<00F7> 66 MESOFF EQU 11110111B ; MESOFF = 11110111B;
<00FB> 67 OFFSTT EQU 11111011B ; OFFSTT = 11111011B;
<0004> 68 ONSTT EQU 00000100B ; ONSTT = 00000100B;
<0000> 69 CLEAR EQU 00000000B ; CLEAR = 00000000B;
<00FF> 70 SET EQU 11111111B ; SET = 11111111B;
71 ;
72 ;
73 ;
74 LMPSTT LDA TOGGLE ; PROCEDURE "LMPSTT";
0000 3A0003 74 LMPSTT LDA TOGGLE ; BEGIN
0003 FEFF 75 CPI SET ;
0005 CA0010 76 JZ YESSET ;
0008 3EFF 77 MVI A,SET ;
000A 320003 78 STA TOGGLE ;
000D C30015 79 JMP ENDTOG ;
0010 3E00 80 YESSET MVI A,CLEAR ;
0012 320003 81 STA TOGGLE ; TOGGLE = NOT TOGGLE;
0015 00 82 ENDTOG NOP ;
0016 3E01 83 MVI A,01H ;
0018 320002 84 STA LMPNUM ;
001B 3A0002 85 FORLOP LDA LMPNUM ;
001E FE9B 86 CPI 155 ; FOR LMPNUM = 1 TO 154 DO
0020 D2012C 87 JNC ENDFOR ;
0023 3D 88 DCR A ; BEGIN
0024 4F 89 MOV C,A ;
0025 0600 90 MVI B,00H ;
0027 210000 91 LXI H,LMPSTK ;
002A 09 92 DAD B ;
002B 220000 93 SHLD LMPPTR ; LMPPTR = LMPSTK+(LMPNUM-1);
002E 7E 94 MOV A,M ; LMPBYT = ->LMPPTR;
002F E603 95 ANI SCNMSK ; LMPBYT = LMPBYT AND SCNMSK;
96 ; CASE LMPBYT OF
0031 FE00 97 CPI OFFOFF ;
0033 C200B0 98 JNZ NEXT1 ; OFFOFF:
0036 7E 99 MOV A,M ; BEGIN
0037 E604 100 ANI STTMSK ;
0039 CA00A3 101 JZ ELSE1 ; IF STATE = ON THEN
003C 3E00 102 MVI A,CLEAR ; BEGIN
003E 320004 103 STA FLAG ; FLAG = CLEAR;
0041 3A0002 104 LDA LMPNUM ;
0044 FE65 105 CPI 101 ;
0046 DA0056 106 JC TRUE1 ;
0049 FE79 107 CPI 121 ;
004B D20056 108 JNC TRUE1 ;
004E 3A0003 109 LDA TOGGLE ;
0051 FEFF 110 CPI SET ;
0053 C2005A 111 JNZ ENDIF7 ; IF LMPNUM <101 OR >=121 OR TOGGLE = SET THEN
0056 7E 112 TRUE1 MOV A,M ; BEGIN
0057 C610 113 ADI TIMINC ;
0059 77 114 MOV M,A ; TIMER = TIMER+1

```

(136)

LOCATION	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE LINE
0129	C30018	229	JMP FORLOP ;
012C	00	230	ENDFOR NOP ; ENDFOR;
012D	00	231	END NOP ; END;
012E	C9	232	RET ;RETURN;

Errors= 0

(139)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

1 "8085"
3 NAME "9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX ISS 1"
4 EXPAND
5 .....
6 *
7 * PRODUCT: BLIND OPERATOR CONSOLE AID FOR U.F.P.
8 *
9 * PRODUCT CODE: 9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX
10 *
11 * MODULE: SRTEXC
12 *
13 * FUNCTION: SORTS OUT THE STATE OF THE EXCHANGE LAMPS
14 * AND GENERATES LAMP NUMBERS ON THE EXCHANGE
15 * MESSAGE STACK, READY FOR "GENMESSAGE" TO
16 * PRODUCE OUTPUT IN BUFFER. NUMBERS ARE PUT ON
17 * THE STACK IN A FIFO ORDER, AND ARE REMOVED
18 * IF THE LAMP GOES OUT. IF SO, THE STACK IS
19 * COLLAPSED.
20 *
21 * CALLS: EXCHES
22 *
23 * ON TAPE: NOT YET
24 *
25 * LINKING: LINK BLIND
26 * INSTRUCTIONS
27 *
28 * FILE HISTORY: STARTED 8/7/82
29 *
30 * 8085 CONVERSION STARTED 20/09/83
31 *
32 * 0.0 08/07/82 INITIAL CONCEPT
33 *
34 *
35 .....
36
37 GLOBAL SRTEXC
38
39 EXTERNAL EXCHES,EXCSTK
40
41
42 ;CONST:
43 STATE EQU 0000100B ; STATE = 0000100B;
44 MESSAGE EQU 0000100B ; MESSAGE = 0000100B;
45 OFF EQU 0000000B ; OFF = 0000000B;
46 ON EQU 1111111B ; ON = 1111111B;
47
48
49
50
51 DATA ;VAR:
52 ; EXCNUM : BYTE;
53 ; LAMP : BYTE;
54 TEMPB DS 1 ; TEMPB : BYTE;
55 TEMPX DS 2 ; TEMPX : PTR;
56
57 PROG ;PROCEDURE "SRTEXC"
58 ; BEGIN

```

0000
0001

(140)

LOCATION	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE LINE		
0000	210000	59	SRTEXC LXI	H,EXCSTK	; PTR = EXCSTK;
0003	0601	60	MVI	B,01H	;
0005	78	61	LOOP MOV	A,B	;
0006	FE15	62	CPI	21	; FOR EXCNUM, = 1 TO 20 DO
0008	D2004C	63	JNC	ENDFOR	; BEGIN
000B	7E	64	MOV	A,M	; LAMP = ->PTR;
000C	E604	65	ANI	STATE	; IF STATE = ON AND MESSAGE = OFF THEN
000E	CA002D	66	JZ	ELSE	;
0011	7E	67	MOV	A,M	;
0012	E608	68	ANI	MESSAGE	;
0014	C2002A	69	JNZ	ENDIF	;
0017	78	70	MOV	A,B	; BEGIN
0018	320000	71	STA	TEMPB	;
001B	3EFF	72	MVI	A,ON	;
001D	220001	73	SHLD	TEMPX	;
0020	CD0000	74	CALL	EXCMES	; "DO EXCHANGE MESSAGE"(ON,EXCNUM,,)
0023	3A0000	75	LDA	TEMPB	;
0026	47	76	MOV	B,A	;
0027	2A0001	77	LHLD	TEMPX	;
002A	C30047	78	ENDIF JMP	NXTFOR	; ENDF;
002D	7E	79	ELSE MOV	A,M	;
002E	E608	80	ANI	MESSAGE	; ELSE IF STATE = OFF AND MESSAGE = ON THEN
0030	CA0046	81	JZ	ENDELS	;
0033	78	82	MOV	A,B	; BEGIN
0034	320000	83	STA	TEMPB	;
0037	3E00	84	MVI	A,OFF	;
0039	220001	85	SHLD	TEMPX	;
003C	CD0000	86	CALL	EXCMES	; "DO EXCHANGE MESSAGE"(OFF,EXTNUM,,)
003F	3A0000	87	LDA	TEMPB	;
0042	47	88	MOV	B,A	;
0043	2A0001	89	LHLD	TEMPX	;
0046	00	90	ENDELS NOP		; ENDELS;
0047	04	91	NXTFOR INR	B	;
0048	23	92	INX	H	;
0049	C30005	93	JMP	LOOP	;
004C	00	94	ENDFOR NOP		; ENDFOR;
004D	00	95	END NOP		; END;
004E	C9	96	RET		;RETURN;

Errors= 0

(141)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

1 "BOB5"
3 NAME "9-XXX-XXXX-XXX ISS 1"
4 EXPAND
5 .....
6 *
7 * PRODUCT: BLIND OPERATOR CONSOLE AID FOR U.F.P.
8 *
9 * PRODUCT CODE: 9-XXX-XXXX-XXX
10 *
11 * MODULE: SORTEXT
12 *
13 * FUNCTION: SORTS OUT THE STATE OF THE EXTENSION LAMPS
14 * AND GENERATES LAMP NUMBERS ON THE EXTENSION
15 * MESSAGE STACK, READY FOR "GENMESSAGE" TO
16 * PRODUCE OUTPUT IN BUFFER. NUMBERS ARE PUT ON
17 * THE STACK IN A FIFO ORDER, AND ARE REMOVED
18 * IF THE LAMP GOES OUT. IF SO, THE STACK IS
19 * COLLAPSED.
20 *
21 * CALLS: EXTMES
22 *
23 * ON TAPE: NOT YET
24 *
25 * LINKING: LINK BLIND
26 * INSTRUCTIONS
27 *
28 * FILE HISTORY: STARTED 8/7/82
29 *
30 * 8185 CONVERSION STARTED 13/09/83
31 *
32 * 0.0 0(3/07/82 INITIAL CONCEPT
33 *
34 *
35 .....

```

(142)

```

36
37 GLOBAL SRTEXT
38
39 EXTERNAL EXTMES;EXTSTK
40
41
42 ;CONST:
<0004> 43 STATE EQU 00000100B ; STATE = 00000100B;
<0009> 44 MESSAGE EQU 00001000B ; MESSAGE = 00001000B;
<0000> 45 OFF EQU 00000000B ; OFF = 00000000B;
<00FF> 46 ON EQU 11111111B ; ON = 11111111B;
47
48 ;
49 ;
50 ;
51 DATA ;VAR:
52 ; EXTNUM : BYTE;
53 ; LAMP : BYTE;
0000 54 TEMPB DS 1 ; TEMPB : BYTE;
0001 55 TEMPX DS 2 ; TEMPX : PTR;
56 ;
57 PROG ;PROCEDURE "SRTEXT"
58 ; BEGIN

```

LOCATION	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE LINE
0000	210000	59	SRTEXT LXI H,EXTSTK ; PTR = EXTSTK;
0003	0601	60	MVI B,01H ;
0005	78	61	LOOP MOV A,B ;
0006	FE65	62	CPI 101 ;
0008	D2004C	63	JNC ENDFOR ; FOR EXTNUM = 1 TO 100 DO
0008	7E	64	MOV A,M ; BEGIN
000C	E604	65	ANI STATE ; LAMP = ->PTR;
000E	CA002D	66	JZ ELSE ; IF STATE = ON AND MESSAGE = OFF THEN
0011	7E	67	MOV A,M ;
0012	E608	68	ANI MESSAGE ;
0014	C2002A	69	JNZ ENDFOR ;
0017	78	70	MOV A,B ; BEGIN
0018	320000	71	STA TEMPB ;
001B	3EFF	72	MVI A,ON ;
001D	220001	73	SHLD TEMPX ;
0020	CD0000	74	CALL EXTMS ; "DO EXTENSION MESSAGE"(ON,EXTNUM,,)
0023	3A0000	75	LDA TEMPB ;
0026	47	76	MOV B,A ;
0027	2A0001	77	LHLD TEMPX ;
002A	C30047	78	JMP NXTFOR ; ENDFOR;
002D	7E	79	ELSE MOV A,M ;
002E	E608	80	ANI MESSAGE ; ELSE IF STATE = OFF AND MESSAGE = ON THEN
0030	CA0046	81	JZ ENDELS ;
0033	78	82	MOV A,B ; BEGIN
0034	320000	83	STA TEMPB ;
0037	3E00	84	MVI A,OFF ;
0039	220001	85	SHLD TEMPX ;
003C	CD0000	86	CALL EXTMS ; "DO EXTENSION MESSAGE"(OFF,EXTNUM,,)
003F	3A0000	87	LDA TEMPB ;
0042	47	88	MOV B,A ;
0043	2A0001	89	LHLD TEMPX ;
0046	00	90	ENDELS NOP ; ENDELS;
0047	04	91	NXTFOR INR B ;
0048	23	92	INX H ;
0049	C30005	93	JMP LOOP ;
004C	00	94	ENDFOR NOP ; ENDFOR;
004D	00	95	END NOP ; END;
004E	C9	96	RET ;RETURN;

Errors= 0

(143)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

1 "8085"
3 NAME "9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX ISS 1"
4 EXPAND
5 .....
6 *
7 * PRODUCT: BLIND OPERATOR CONSOLE AID FOR U.F.P.
8 *
9 * PRODUCT CODE: 9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX
10 *
11 * MODULE: LOOPSTATE
12 *
13 * FUNCTION: SORTS OUT THE STATE OF THE LOOPS USING THE
14 * TWO SEQUENTIAL BYTES FOR "ANSWER" AND "CALL"
15 * LAMPS ON THE SWITCHBOARD. A "LOOPSTATE" NO.
16 * IS GENERATED AND PUT IN BITS 0 & 1 OF THE
17 * THE FIRST BYTE OF EACH SET OF 5 LOOP STATUS
18 * BYTES. THE STATE ON THE PREVIOUS 100MS SCAN
19 * IS SHIFTED TO BITS 2 & 3. E.G. "????XX10" TO
20 * "????1011" IF "11" THIS SCAN.
21 *
22 * CALLS: NONE
23 *
24 * ON TAPE: NOT YET
25 *
26 * LINKING: LINK BLIND
27 * INSTRUCTIONS
28 *
29 * FILE HISTORY: STARTED 8/7/82
30 *
31 *
32 * 0.0 08/07/82 INITIAL CONCEPT
33 *

```

```

34 .....
35
36 GLOBAL LOPSTT,STTSTK
37
38 EXTERNAL LOPSTK
39

```

```

40
41 ;CONST:
<0004> 42 STATE EQU 00000100B ; STATE = 00000100B;
<000C> 43 WAMSK EQU 00001100B ; WAMSK = 00001100B;
<00F0> 44 STTMSK EQU 11110000B ; STTMSK = 11110000B;
45
46 ;TYPE:
<0005> 47 LOOP EQU 5 ; LOOP : RECORD OF BYTE (1,,5);
48
49 ;
50 ;
51 ;
52 ;
53 ;
54 ;
55 ;
56 ;
57 ;
58 ;

```

(144)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE

SOURCE LINE

BITS 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

```

59 ;
60 ;
61 DATA ;
62 ;
0000 63 LOPNUM DS 1 ;
0001 64 STTSTK DS 17*LOOP ;
65 ;
66 PROG ;
67 ;
0000 68 LOPSTT MVI A,01H ;
0002 69 STA LOPNUM ;
0005 70 FORLOOP LDA LOPNUM ;
0008 71 CPI 18 ;
000A 72 JNC ENDFOR ;
0000 73 DCR A ;
000E 74 MOV B,A ;
000F 75 ADD A ;
0010 76 ADD A ;
0011 77 ADD B ;
0012 78 MOV C,A ;
0013 79 MVI B,00H ;
0015 80 LXI H,STTSTK ;
0018 81 DAD B ;
0019 82 LDA LOPNUM ;
001C 83 DCR A ;
001D 84 ADD A ;
001E 85 MOV C,A ;
001F 86 LXI D,LOPSTK ;
0022 87 XCHG ;
0023 88 DAD B ;
0024 89 MOV A,M ;
0025 90 ANI STATE ;
0027 91 RRC ;
0028 92 MOV B,A ;
0029 93 INX H ;
002A 94 MOV A,M ;
002B 95 ANI STATE ;
002D 96 ORA B ;
002E 97 RRC ;
002F 98 MOV B,A ;
0030 99 LDAX D ;
0031 100 RLC ;
0032 101 RLC ;
0033 102 ANI WASHSK ;
0035 103 ORA B ;
0036 104 MOV B,A ;
0037 105 LDAX D ;
0038 106 ANI STTMSK ;
003A 107 ORA B ;
003B 108 STAX D ;
003C 109 LDA LOPNUM ;
003F 110 INR A ;
0040 111 STA LOPNUM ;
0043 112 JMP FORLOOP ;
0046 113 ENDFOR NOP ;
0047 114 END NOP ;
0048 115 RET ;

```

```

;VAR:
LAMP : BYTE;
LOPNUM : BYTE;
STTSTK : ARRAY OF LOOP (1,,17);

;PROCEDURE "LOPSTT"
BEGIN
FOR LOPNUM = 1 TO 17 DO
BEGIN
STTPTR = STTSTK+(5*(LOPNUM-1));

LAMPTR = LOPSTK+(2*(LOPNUM-1));
LAMP1 = ->LAMPTR;
LAMP1 = LAMP1 AND STATE;
LAMP1 = LAMP1 ROR 1;

LAMPTR = LAMPTR+1;
LAMP2 = ->LAMPTR;
LAMP2 = LAMP2 AND STATE;
NOWSTT = LAMP1 OR LAMP2;
NOWSTT = NOWSTT ROR 1;

WASSTT = ->STTPTR;
WASSTT = WASSTT ROL 2

WASSTT = WASSTT AND WASHSK;
STATUS = WASSTT OR NOWSTT;

BYTE1 = ->STTPTR;
BYTE1 = BYTE1 AND STTMSK;
BYTE1 = BYTE1 OR STATUS;
->STTPTR = BYTE1
ENDFOR;
END;
RETURN;

```

(145)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

1 "8085"
3 NAME "9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX ISS 1"
4 EXPAND
5 .....
6 *
7 * PRODUCT:          BLIND OPERATOR CONSOLE AID FOR U.F.P.
8 *
9 * PRODUCT CODE:    9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX
10 *
11 * MODULE:         SRTLOP
12 *
13 * FUNCTION:       THIS MODULE USES THE STATE OF THE LOOP AS
14 *                 SORTED OUT BY "LOPSTT" TO DETERMINE WHICH OF
15 *                 16 POSSIBLE STATES AND HENCE ACTION TO TAKE
16 *                 FOR EACH OF 17 LOOPS. E.G. WAS "OFFON", IS
17 *                 NOW "ONON" IS TAKEN TO BE "01 11". A STATE
18 *                 TABLE OF ADDRESSES OF FUNCTIONS, OFFSET BY THE
19 *                 STATE NUMBER, IS USED TO FIND THE DESTINATION.
20 *
21 * CALLS:          STATES (AS E.G STATE1,,,,STATE5)
22 *
23 * ON TAPE:        NOT YET
24 *
25 * LINKING:        LINK BLIND
26 * INSTRUCTIONS
27 *
28 * FILE HISTORY:   STARTED 8/7/82
29 *
30 * 0.0 08/07/82   INITIAL CONCEPT
31 *
32 *
33 .....
34
35          GLOBAL          SRTLOP
36
37          EXTERNAL        STTSTK,STATE1,STATE2,STATE3,STATE4,STATE5
38
39          ;CONST:
40 STTFSK EQU 00001111B ; STTMSK = 00001111B;
41
42          ;DATA
43 LOPNUM DS 1 ; LOPNUM : BYTE;
44 STATPTR DS 2 ; STATPTR : PTR;
45
46
47
48
49          ;TYPE:
50
51          PROG
52
53 0000 0000 STATBL DW STATE1 ; STATBL : RECORD OF ADDRESSES (1,,16)
54 0002 0000 DW STATE2 ;
55 0004 0000 DW STATE3 ;
56 0006 0000 DW STATE3 ;
57 0008 0000 DW STATE3 ;
58 000A 0000 DW STATE4 ;

```

(146)

```

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE      SOURCE LINE
000C 0000          59      DW STATE2 ;
000E 0000          60      DW STATE3 ;
0010 0000          61      DW STATE3 ;
0012 0000          62      DW STATE2 ;
0014 0000          63      DW STATE4 ;
0016 0000          64      DW STATE3 ;
0018 0000          65      DW STATE3 ;
001A 0000          66      DW STATE2 ;
001C 0000          67      DW STATE2 ;
001E 0000          68      DW STATE5 ;
          69      ;
          70      ;PROCEDURE "SRTL0P";
          71      ; BEGIN
0020 3E01          72 SRTL0P MVI A,01H ;
0022 320000        73 STA LOPNUM ;
0025 3A0000        74 FORLOOP LDA LOPNUM ;
0028 FE12          75 CPI 18 ; FOR LOPNUM = 1 TO 17 DO
002A D2005D        76 JNC ENDFOR ; BEGIN
002D 3D           77 DCR A ;
002E 47           78 MOV B,A ;
002F 87           79 ADD A ;
0030 87           80 ADD A ;
0031 80           81 ADD B ;
0032 4F           82 MOV C,A ;
0033 0600          83 MVI B,00H ;
0035 210000        84 LXI H,STTSTK ;
0038 09           85 DAD B ;
0039 220001        86 SHLD STATPTR ; STATPTR = STTSTK+(5*(LOPNUM-1));
003C 7E           87 MOV A,M ;
003D E60F          88 ANI STTMSK ; STATE = -->STATPTR AND STTMSK;
003F 87           89 ADD A ;
0040 4F           90 MOV C,A ;
0041 210000        91 LXI H,STATBL ;
0044 09           92 DAD B ; JMPTR = STATBL+(2*STATE);
0045 5E           93 MOV E,M ;
0046 23           94 INX H ;
0047 56           95 MOV D,M ;
0048 2A0001        96 LHLD STATPTR ;
004B EB           97 XCHG ;
004C 3A0000        98 LDA LOPNUM ;
004F 47           99 MOV B,A ;
0050 CD0060        100 CALL PROCED ; "DO PROCEDURE -->JMPTR"(,LOPNUM,,STATPTR,);
0053 3A0000        101 NXTFOR LDA LOPNUM ;
0056 3C           102 INR A ;
0057 320000        103 STA LOPNUM ;
005A C30025        104 JMP FORLOOP ;
005D 00           105 ENDFOR NOP ; ENDFOR;
005E 00           106 END NOP ; END;
005F C9           107 RET ; RETURN;
          108 ;
0060 E9           109 PROCED PCHL ; * ACTUALLY DO THE CALL TO POINTED PROCEDURE *

```

(147)

Errors= 0

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

1 "8085"
3 NAME "9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX ISS 1"
4 EXPAND
5 .....
6 *
7 * PRODUCT: BLIND OPERATOR CONSOLE AID FOR U.F.P. *
8 *
9 * PRODUCT CODE: 9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX *
10 *
11 * MODULE: STATES *
12 *
13 * FUNCTION: THIS MODULE DEFINES THE VARIOUS STATES THAT *
14 * A LOOP CAN BE IN. THE PROCEDURE "SRTLOP" HAS *
15 * PRODUCED THE POINTER TO THE SUB-PROCEDURE IN *
16 * THIS MODULE. THE STATUS BLOCK OF 5 BYTES FOR *
17 * A PARTICULAR LOOP IS POINTED TO BY INDEX PAIR *
18 * D,E AND IS PICTURED BELOW. *
19 *
20 *
21 * ..... *
21 * BYTES * MAXIMUM WAIT TIME *
22 * ..... *
23 * BYTE4 * NUMBER OF FLASHES *
24 * ..... *
25 * BYTE3 * FLASH TIMER *
26 * ..... *
27 * BYTE2 * ON/OFF/WAIT TIMER, MAX. 25,5 SEC *
28 * ..... *
29 * BYTE1 * WAIT * FLSH * ON * OFF * WAS * NOW *
30 * ..... *
31 * BITS# 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 *
32 *
33 * CALLS: NONE *
34 *
35 * ON TAPE: NOT YET *
36 *
37 * LINKING: LINK BLIND *
38 * INSTRUCTIONS *
39 *
40 * FILE HISTORY: STARTED 8/7/82 *
41 *
42 * 0.0 08/07/82 INITIAL CONCEPT *
43 *
44 *
45 * ..... *
46 *
47 GLOBAL STATE1,STATE2,STATE3,STATE4,STATE5
48 GLOBAL OFFLG
49
50 EXTERNAL CANCEL,CHKLOP,LOPMES
51
52 ;CONST:
<00FF> 53 ON EQU 0FFH ; ON = 0FFH;
<0000> 54 OFF EQU 000H ; OFF = 000H;
<00FF> 55 SET EQU 0FFH ; SET = 0FFH;
<0000> 56 CLEAR EQU 000H ; CLEAR = 000H;
<000F> 57 STTMSK EQU 00001111B ; STTMSK = 00001111B;
<0080> 58 WAITFLG EQU 10000000B ; WAITFLG = 10000000B;
    
```

(148)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE

SOURCE LINE

```

<0040> 59 FLSHFLG EQU 01000000B ; FLSHFLG = 01000000B;
<0020> 60 ONFLG EQU 00100000B ; ONFLG = 00100000B;
<0010> 61 OFFLG EQU 00010000B ; OFFLG = 00010000B;
<0014> 62 OFFLIM EQU 20 ; OFFLIM = 20 (2,0 SEC.);
<0014> 63 ONLIM EQU 20 ; ONLIM = 20 (2,0 SEC.);
<0004> 64 FLSHLIM EQU 4 ; FLSHLIM = 4 (0,4 SEC.);
65 ;
0000 66 DATA ;VAR:
0001 67 LOPNUM DS 1 ; LOPNUM : BYTE;
68 STATPTR DS 2 ; STATPTR : PTR;
69 ;
70 ;TYPE:
71 ;
72 ;
73 PROG ;PROCEDURE "STATE1";
74 BEGIN
0000 75 STATE1 MOV A,B
0001 320000 STA LOPNUM
0004 EB 77 XCHG
0005 220001 78 SHLD STATPTR
0008 7E 79 MOV A,M
0009 E610 80 ANI OFFLG
0008 C2005F 81 JNZ ENDIF11 ; IF OFFLG = CLEAR THEN
000E 7E 82 MOV A,M ; BEGIN
000F E640 83 ANI FLSHFLG
0011 C20029 84 JNZ ENDIF12 ; IF FLSHFLG = CLEAR THEN
0014 23 85 INX H ; BEGIN
0015 23 86 INX H
0016 34 87 INR M ; FLSHTIM = FLSHTIM+1;
0017 7E 88 MOV A,M
0018 FE04 89 CPI FLSHLIM ; IF FLSHTIM >= FLSHLIM THEN
001A DA002B 90 JC ENDIF13 ; BEGIN
001D 23 91 INX H
001E 34 92 INR M ; FLSHNUM = FLSHNUM+1;
001F ZA0001 93 LHLD STATPTR
0022 7E 94 MOV A,M ; WAITFLG = CLEAR;
0023 E60F 95 ANI STTMSK ; FLSHFLG = SET;
0025 F640 96 ORI FLSHFLG ; ONFLG = CLEAR;
0027 77 97 MOV M,A ; OFFLG = CLEAR
0028 00 98 ENDIF13 NOP ; ENDIF;
0029 00 99 ENDIF12 NOP ; ENDIF;
002A 2A0001 100 LHLD STATPTR
002D 23 101 INX H
002E 34 102 INR M ; OFFTIM = OFFTIM+1;
002F 7E 103 MOV A,M
0030 FE14 104 CPI OFFLIM
0032 DA005E 105 JC ENDIF14 ; IF OFFTIM >= OFFLIM THEN
0035 2A0001 106 LHLD STATPTR ; BEGIN
0038 7E 107 MOV A,M ; WAITFLG = CLEAR;
0039 E60F 108 ANI STTMSK ; FLSHFLG = CLEAR;
003B F610 109 ORI OFFLG ; ONFLG = CLEAR;
003D 77 110 MOV M,A ; OFFLG = SET;
003E 23 111 INX H
003F 3600 112 MVI M,CLEAR ; OFFTIM = CLEAR;
0041 23 113 INX H
0042 3600 114 MVI M,CLEAR ; FLSHTIM = CLEAR;
0044 23 115 INX H

```

(149)

```

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE
0045 3600 116 MUI M,CLEAR ; FLSHNUM = CLEAR;
0047 23 117 INX H ;
0048 3600 118 MUI M,CLEAR ; WAITLIM = CLEAR;
004A 3A0000 119 LDA LOPNUM ;
004D 47 120 MOV B,A ;
004E 3E00 121 MUI A,OFF ;
0050 CD0000 122 CALL LOPMES ; "DO LOOP MESSAGE"(OFF,LOPNUM,,,);
0053 3A0000 123 LDA LOPNUM ;
0056 47 124 MOV B,A ;
0057 3EFF 125 MUI A,ON ;
0059 0E00 126 MUI C,CANCEL ;
005B CD0000 127 CALL LOPMES ; "DO LOOP MESSAGE"(ON,LOPNUM,CANCEL,,)
005E 00 128 ENDIF14 NOP ; ENDIF;
005F 00 129 ENDIF11 NOP ;
0060 00 130 END1 NOP ; END;
0061 C9 131 RET ; RETURN;
132 ;
133 .....
134 ;
135 ;PROCEDURE"STATE2";
136 ; BEGIN
0062 78 137 STATE2 MOV A,B ;
0063 320000 138 STA LOPNUM ;
0064 EB 139 XCHG ;
0067 220001 140 SHLD STATPTR ;
006A 7E 141 MOV A,M ;
006B 23 142 INX H ;
006C 23 143 INX H ;
006D 23 144 INX H ;
006E 23 145 INX H ;
006F E610 146 ANI OFFLG ; IF OFFLG = SET THEN
0071 CA0079 147 JZ ELSE21 ; BEGIN
0074 36FF 148 MUI M,255 ; WAITLIM = 255 * 25,5 SECS. *
0076 C3007D 149 ENDIF21 JMP ENDS21 ; ENDIF;
0079 00 150 ELSE21 NOP ; ELSE
007A 00 151 NOP ; BEGIN
007B 3696 152 MUI M,150 ; WAITLIM = 150 * 15,0 SECS. *
007D 00 153 ENDS21 NOP ; ENDELSE;
007E 2A0001 154 LHLD STATPTR ; WAITFLG = CLEAR;
0081 7E 155 MOV A,M ; FLSHFLG = CLEAR;
0082 E60F 156 ANI STTMSK ; ONFLG = CLEAR;
0084 77 157 MOV M,A ; OFFLG = CLEAR;
0085 23 158 INX H ;
0086 3600 159 MUI M,CLEAR ; WAITIM = CLEAR;
0088 23 160 INX H ;
0089 3600 161 MUI M,CLEAR ; FLSHTIM = CLEAR;
008B 3A0000 162 LDA LOPNUM ;
008E 47 163 MOV B,A ;
008F 3E00 164 MUI A,OFF ;
0091 CD0000 165 CALL LOPMES ; "DO LOOP MESSAGE"(OFF,LOPNUM,,,);
0094 00 166 END2 NOP ; END;
0095 C9 167 RET ; RETURN;
168 ;
169 .....
170 ;
171 ;PROCEDURE"STATE3";
172 ; BEGIN

```

(150)

```

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE
0096 78 173 STATE3 MOV A,B ;
0097 320000 174 STA LOPNUM ;
009A EB 175 XCHG ;
009B 220001 176 SHLD STATPTR ;
009E 7E 177 MOV A,M ; WAITFLG = CLEAR;
009F E60F 178 ANI STTMSK ; FLSHFLG = CLEAR;
00A1 77 179 MOV M,A ; ONFLG = CLEAR;
00A2 00 180 NOP ; OFFLG = CLEAR;
00A3 23 181 INX H ;
00A4 3600 182 MVI M,CLEAR ; WAITIM = CLEAR;
00A6 23 183 INX H ;
00A7 3600 184 MVI M,CLEAR ; FLSHTIM = CLEAR;
00A9 23 185 INX H ;
00AA 23 186 INX H ;
00AB 3600 187 MVI M,CLEAR ; WAITLIM = CLEAR;
00AD 3A0000 188 LDA LOPNUM ;
00B0 47 189 MOV B,A ;
00B1 3E00 190 MVI A,OFF ;
00B3 CD0000 191 CALL LOPMES ; "DO LOOP MESSAGE"(OFF,LOPNUM,,,)
00B6 00 192 END3 NOP ; END;
00B7 C9 193 RET ; RETURN;
194 ;
195 .....
196 ;
197 ;PROCEDURE"STATE4";
198 ; BEGIN
00B8 78 199 STATE4 MOV A,B ;
00B9 320000 200 STA LOPNUM ;
00BC EB 201 XCHG ;
00BD 220001 202 SHLD STATPTR ;
00C0 7E 203 MOV A,M ;
00C1 E680 204 ANI WAITFLG ;
00C3 C20153 205 JNZ ENDIF41 ; IF WAITFLG = CLEAR THEN
00C6 7E 206 MOV A,M ; BEGIN
00C7 E640 207 ANI FLSHFLG ; IF FLSHFLG = CLEAR THEN
00C9 C20113 208 JNZ ENDIF42 ; BEGIN
00CC 23 209 INX H ;
00CD 23 210 INX H ;
00CE 34 211 INR M ; FLSHTIM = FLSHTIM+1;
00CF 7E 212 MOV A,M ;
00D0 FE04 213 CPI FLSHCTM ; IF FLSHTIM >= FLSHLIM THEN
00D2 DA0112 214 JC ENDIF43 ; BEGIN
00D5 2A0001 215 LHLD STATPTR ;
00D8 7E 216 MOV A,M ; OFFLG = CLEAR;
00D9 E60F 217 ANI STTMSK ; ONFLG = CLEAR;
00DB F640 218 ORI FLSHFLG ; FLSHFLG = SET;
00DD 77 219 MOV M,A ; WAITFLG = CLEAR;
00DE 23 220 INX H ;
00DF 23 221 INX H ;
00E0 23 222 INX H ;
00E1 34 223 INR M ; FLSHNUM = FLSHNUM+1;
00E2 7E 224 MOV A,M ;
00E3 FE04 225 CPI 4 ; IF FLSHNUM >= 4 THEN
00E5 DA0111 226 JC ENDIF44 ; BEGIN
00E8 2A0001 227 LHLD STATPTR ;
00EB 7E 228 MOV A,M ; OFFLG = CLEAR;
00EC E60F 229 ANI STTMSK ; ONFLG = CLEAR;
    
```

(151)

LOCATION	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE LINE		
00EE	F680	230	ORI	WAITFLG	FLSHFLG = CLEAR;
00F0	77	231	MOV	M,A	WAITFLG = SET;
00F1	23	232	INX	H	
00F2	3600	233	MUI	M,CLEAR	OFFTIM = CLEAR;
00F4	23	234	INX	H	
00F5	3600	235	MUI	M,CLEAR	FLSHTIM = CLEAR;
00F7	23	236	INX	H	
00F8	3600	237	MUI	M,CLEAR	FLSHNUM = CLEAR;
00FA	23	238	INX	H	
00FB	3600	239	MUI	M,CLEAR	WAITLIM = CLEAR;
00FD	3A0000	240	LDA	LOPNUM	
0100	47	241	MOV	B,A	
0101	3E00	242	MUI	A,OFF	
0103	CD0000	243	CALL	LOPHES	"DO LOOP MESSAGE"(OFF,LOPNUM,,,);
0106	3A0000	244	LDA	LOPNUM	
0109	47	245	MOV	B,A	
010A	3EFF	246	MUI	A,ON	
010C	0E00	247	MUI	C,CHKLOP	
010E	CD0000	248	CALL	LOPHES	"DO LOOP MESSAGE"(ON,LOPNUM,CHKLOP,,,);
0111	00	249	ENDIF44	NOP	ENDIF;
0112	00	250	ENDIF43	NOP	ENDIF;
0113	00	251	ENDIF42	NOP	ENDIF;
0114	2A0001	252	LHLD	STATPTR	
0117	7E	253	MOV	A,M	
0118	E680	254	ANI	WAITFLG	IF WAITFLG = CLEAR THEN
011A	C20152	255	JNZ	ENDIF46	BEGIN
011D	23	256	INX	H	
011E	34	257	INR	M	WAITIM = WAITIM+1;
011F	7E	258	MOV	A,M	
0120	23	259	INX	H	
0121	23	260	INX	H	
0122	23	261	INX	H	
0123	46	262	MOV	B,M	
0124	88	263	CMP	B	IF WAITIM >= WAITLIM THEN
0125	DA0151	264	JC	ENDIF45	BEGIN
0128	2A0001	265	LHLD	STATPTR	
0128	7E	266	MOV	A,M	OFFLG = CLEAR;
012C	E60F	267	ANI	STTHSK	ONFLG = CLEAR;
012E	F680	268	ORI	WAITFLG	FLSHFLG = CLEAR;
0130	77	269	MOV	M,A	WAITFLG = SET;
0131	23	270	INX	H	
0132	3600	271	MUI	M,CLEAR	OFFTIM = CLEAR;
0134	23	272	INX	H	
0135	3600	273	MUI	M,CLEAR	FLSHTIM = CLEAR;
0137	23	274	INX	H	
0138	3600	275	MUI	M,CLEAR	FLSHNUM = CLEAR;
013A	23	276	INX	H	
013B	3600	277	MUI	M,CLEAR	WAITIM = CLEAR;
013D	3A0000	278	LDA	LOPNUM	
0140	47	279	MOV	B,A	
0141	3E00	280	MUI	A,OFF	
0143	CD0000	281	CALL	LOPHES	"DO LOOP MESSAGE"(OFF,LOPNUM,,,);
0146	3A0000	282	LDA	LOPNUM	
0149	47	283	MOV	B,A	
014A	3EFF	284	MUI	A,ON	
014C	0E00	285	MUI	C,CHKLOP	
014E	CD0000	286	CALL	LOPHES	"DO LOOP MESSAGE"(ON,LOPNUM,CHKLOP,,,);

(152)


```

01A7 CD0000 344 CALL LOPMES ;
01AA 3A0000 345 LDA LOPNUM ;
01AD 47 346 MOV B,A ;
01AE 3EFF 347 MUI A,ON ;
01B0 0E00 348 MUI C,CHKLOP ;
01B2 CD0000 349 CALL LOPMES ;
01B5 00 350 ENDIF54 NOP ;
01B6 00 351 ENDIF53 NOP ;
01B7 00 352 ENDIF52 NOP ;
01B8 2A0001 353 LHLD STATPTR ;
01B8 7E 354 MOV A,M ;
01BC E680 355 ANI WAITFLG ;
01BE C201E8 356 JNZ ENDIF56 ;
01C1 23 357 INX H ;
01C2 34 358 INR M ;
01C3 7E 359 MOV A,M ;
01C4 FE14 360 CPI ONLIM ;
01C6 DA01E7 361 JC ENDIF55 ;
01C9 2A0001 362 LHLD STATPTR ;
01CC 7E 363 MOV A,M ;
01CD E60F 364 ANI STTHSK ;
01CF F620 365 ORI ONFLG ;
01D1 77 366 MOV M,A ;
01D2 23 367 INX H ;
01D3 3600 368 MUI M,CLEAR ;
01D5 23 369 INX H ;
01D6 3600 370 MUI M,CLEAR ;
01D8 23 371 INX H ;
01D9 3600 372 MUI M,CLEAR ;
01DB 23 373 INX H ;
01DC 3600 374 MUI M,CLEAR ;
01DE 3A0000 375 LDA LOPNUM ;
01E1 47 376 MOV B,A ;
01E2 3E00 377 MUI A,OFF ;
01E4 CD0000 378 CALL LOPMES ;
01E7 00 379 ENDIF55 NOP ;
01E8 00 380 ENDIF56 NOP ;
01E9 00 381 ENDIF51 NOP ;
01EA 00 382 ENDS NOP ;
01EB C9 383 RET ;
384 ;
385 ;

```

```

"DO LOOP MESSAGE"(ON,LOPNUM,CHKLOP,,)
ENDIF;
ENDIF;
ENDIF;
ENDIF;
IF WAITFLG = CLEAR THEN
BEGIN
ONTIM = ONTIM+1;
IF ONTIM >= ONLIM THEN
BEGIN
OFFLG = CLEAR;
ONFLG = SET;
FLSHFLG = CLEAR;
WAITFLG = CLEAR;
OFFTIM = CLEAR;
FLSHTIM = CLEAR;
FLSHNUM = CLEAR;
WAITIM = CLEAR;
"DO LOOP MESSAGE"(OFF,LOPNUM,,);
ENDIF;
ENDIF;
ENDIF;
END;
RETURN;

```

(154)

Errors= 0

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

1 "8085"
3 NAME "9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX ISS 1"
4 EXPAND
5 .....
6 *
7 * PRODUCT: BLIND OPERATOR CONSOLE AID FOR U.F.P.
8 *
9 * PRODUCT CODE: 9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX
10 *
11 * MODULE: GENMESSAGE
12 *
13 * FUNCTION: THIS MODULE GENERATES THE MESSAGE FOR EACH
14 * TYPE OF EXTENSION, EXCHANGE AND LOOP CALL.
15 * THE MESSAGE IS CHECKED TO SEE IF IT HAS BEEN
16 * CALLED A MAX. # OF TIMES, IN WHICH CASE THE
17 * SOURCE IS PLACED AT THE BACK OF THE RELEVANT
18 * MESSAGE STACK. TIME MESSAGES ARE GIVEN IF NO
19 * LAMP TYPE MESSAGES ARE THERE.
20 *
21 * CALLS: GENWRD,LOPMES,EXTMES,EXCMES
22 *
23 * ON TAPE: NOT YET
24 *
25 * LINKING: LINK BLIND
26 * INSTRUCTIONS
27 *
28 * FILE HISTORY: STARTED 8/7/82
29 *
30 * 8085 CONVERSION STARTED 21/09/83
31 *
32 * 0.0 08/07/82 INITIAL CONCEPT
33 *
34 *
35 .....

```

```

36 GLOBAL GENMSG,CANCEL,CHKLOP,EXCHNG,EXTENS,TIME
37
38
39 EXTERNAL LOPMSTK,EXCHSTK,EXTMSTK,STTSTK,PORTB,NEWMSG
40 EXTERNAL GENWRD,LOPMES,EXTMES,EXCMES,STATE2
41
42

```

```

43 ;CONST:
<001F> 44 LOPMSK EQU 00011111B ; LOPMSK = 00011111B;
<001F> 45 EXCHSK EQU 00011111B ; EXCHSK = 00011111B;
<007F> 46 EXTMSK EQU 01111111B ; EXTMSK = 01111111B;
<0000> 47 OFF EQU 00000000B ; OFF = 00000000B;
<00FF> 48 ON EQU 11111111B ; ON = 11111111B;
<0040> 49 CANCEL EQU 01000000B ; CANCEL = 01000000B;
<0020> 50 CHKLOP EQU 00100000B ; CHKLOP = 00100000B;
<0010> 51 EXCHNG EQU 00010000B ; EXCHNG = 00010000B;
<0008> 52 EXTENS EQU 00001000B ; EXTENS = 00001000B;
<0004> 53 TIME EQU 00000100B ; TIME = 00000100B;
<0040> 54 NXTMSG EQU 01000000B ; NXTMSG = 01000000B;
<0000> 55 DATA EQU PORTB ; @DATA = PORTB;
<FFFFFFD> 56 LOPMSNM EQU LOPMSTK-3 ; @LOPMESNUM = LOPMSTK-3;
<FFFFFFD> 57 EXCHSNM EQU EXCHSTK-3 ; @EXCHESNUM = EXCHSTK-3;
<FFFFFFD> 58 EXTMSNM EQU EXTMSTK-3 ; @EXTMESNUM = EXTMSTK-3;

```

(155)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

59                                     ;
60                                     ;VAR:
0000 0000 61 LOPNUM DS      1           ; LOPNUM : BYTE;
0001 0001 62 EXCNUM DS      1           ; EXCNUM : BYTE;
0002 0002 63 EXTNUM DS      1           ; EXTNUM : BYTE;
64                                     ;
65                                     ;PROCEDURE "GENMESSAGE";
66                                     ; BEGIN
0000 DB00 67 GENMSG IN      DATA        ;
0002 E640 68             ANI      NXTMSG    ; IF NXTMSG = RESET THEN
0004 C20102 69             JNZ      ENDIF1    ;
0007 3AFFFD 70             LDA      LOPMSNM   ; BEGIN
000A B7 71             ORA      A           ;
0008 CA005C 72             JZ       ENDIF2    ;
000E 3A0000 73             LDA      NEWMSG    ; IF LOPMESNUM <> ZERO AND NEWMSG = CLEAR THEN
0011 B7 74             ORA      A           ;
0012 C2005C 75             JNZ      ENDIF2    ;
0015 3A0000 76             LDA      LOPMSTK   ; BEGIN
0018 E61F 77             ANI      LOPMSK    ;
001A 320000 78             STA      LOPNUM    ; LOPNUM = ->LOPMSTK AND LOPMSK;
001D 3A0000 79             LDA      LOPMSTK   ;
0020 E640 80             ANI      CANCEL    ; IF LOOPTYPE = CANCEL THEN
0022 CA003A 81             JZ       ELSE1     ;
0025 3A0000 82             LDA      LOPNUM    ; BEGIN
0028 47 83             MOV      B,A       ;
0029 3E40 84             MVI      A,CANCEL  ;
002B CD0000 85             CALL     GENWRD    ; "GO GENERATE WORDS"(CANCEL,LOPNUM,,,);
002E 3A0000 86             LDA      LOPNUM    ;
0031 47 87             MOV      B,A       ;
0032 3E00 88             MVI      A,OFF    ;
0034 CD0000 89             CALL     LOPMES   ; "DO LOOP MESSAGE"(OFF,LOPNUM,,,);
90                                     ;
0037 C3005C 91 ENDIF5 JMP      ENDIF2    ;
92                                     ;
003A 00 93 ELSE1 NOP          ; ELSE
003B 3A0000 94             LDA      LOPNUM    ; BEGIN
003E 47 95             MOV      B,A       ;
003F 3E20 96             MVI      A,CHKLOP   ;
0041 CD0000 97             CALL     GENWRD    ; "GO GENERATE WORDS"(CHKLOP,LOPNUM,,,);
0044 3A0000 98             LDA      LOPNUM    ;
0047 3D 99             DCR      A         ;
0048 47 100            MOV      B,A       ;
0049 87 101            ADD      A         ;
004A 87 102            ADD      A         ;
004B 80 103            ADD      B         ;
004C 4F 104            MOV      C,A       ;
004D 0600 105           MVI      B,00H    ;
004F 210000 106          LXI      H,STTSTK  ;
0052 09 107           DAD      B         ;
0053 EB 108           XCHG          ;
0054 3A0000 109          LDA      LOPNUM    ;
0057 47 110          MOV      B,A       ;
0058 CD0000 111          CALL     STATE2    ; "DO PROCEDURE STATE2"(:,LOPNUM,STATPTR,);
005B 00 112          ENDS1  NOP          ; ENDElse;
005C 00 113          ENDIF2 NOP          ;
005D 3AFFFD 114          LDA      EXCMSNM   ;
0060 B7 115          ORA      A         ;

```

(156)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

0061 CA00A8      116      JZ      ENDIF3      ;
0064 3A0000      117      LDA      NEWMSG      ;
0067 B7          118      ORA      A          ;
0068 C200A8      119      JNZ      ENDIF3      ;
006B 3A0000      120      LDA      EXCMSTK     ;
006E E61F        121      ANI      EXCMSK      ;
0070 320001      122      STA      EXCNUM      ;
0073 3A0000      123      LDA      EXCMSTK     ;
0076 B7          124      ORA      A          ;
0077 FA008B      125      JM       ELSE2       ;
                                126      ;
007A C680        127      ADI      10000000B   ;
007C 320000      128      STA      EXCMSTK     ;
007F 3A0001      129      LDA      EXCNUM      ;
0082 47          130      MOV      B,A         ;
0083 3E10        131      MUI      A,EXCHNG    ;
0085 CD0000      132      CALL     GENWRD      ;
0088 C300A8      133      ENDIF6  JMP      ENDIF3 ;
008B 00          134      ELSE2  NOP          ;
008C 3A0001      135      LDA      EXCNUM      ;
008F 47          136      MOV      B,A         ;
0090 3E10        137      MUI      A,EXCHNG    ;
0092 CD0000      138      CALL     GENWRD      ;
0095 3A0001      139      LDA      EXCNUM      ;
0098 47          140      MOV      B,A         ;
0099 3E00        141      MVI      A,OFF       ;
009B CD0000      142      CALL     EXCMES      ;
009E 3A0001      143      LDA      EXCNUM      ;
00A1 47          144      MOV      B,A         ;
00A2 3EFF        145      MUI      A,ON        ;
00A4 CD0000      146      CALL     EXCMES      ;
                                147      ;
00A7 00          148      ENDS2  NOP          ;
00A8 00          149      ENDIF3  NOP          ;
00A9 3AFFFD      150      LDA      EXTMSNM     ;
00AC B7          151      ORA      A          ;
00AD CA00F4      152      JZ       ENDIF4      ;
00B0 3A0000      153      LDA      NEWMSG      ;
00B3 B7          154      ORA      A          ;
00B4 C200F4      155      JNZ      ENDIF4      ;
00B7 3A0000      156      LDA      EXTMSTK     ;
00BA E67F        157      ANI      EXTMSK      ;
00BC 320002      158      STA      EXTNUM      ;
00BF 3A0000      159      LDA      EXTMSTK     ;
00C2 B7          160      ORA      A          ;
00C3 FA00D7      161      JM       ELSE3       ;
                                162      ;
00C6 C680        163      ADI      10000000B   ;
00C8 320000      164      STA      EXTMSTK     ;
00CB 3A0002      165      LDA      EXTNUM      ;
00CE 47          166      MOV      B,A         ;
00CF 3E08        167      MUI      A,EXTENS    ;
00D1 CD0000      168      CALL     GENWRD      ;
00D4 C300F4      169      ENDIF7  JMP      ENDIF4 ;
00D7 00          170      ELSE3  NOP          ;
00D8 3A0002      171      LDA      EXTNUM      ;
00DB 47          172      MOV      B,A         ;

```

IF EXCMESNUM <> ZERO AND NEWMSG = CLEAR THEN

BEGIN

EXCNUM = ->EXCMSTK AND EXCMSK;

IF MSGRPTS < MAXRPTS THEN

BEGIN

RPTNUM = RPTNUM+1;

"GO GENERATE WORDS"(EXCHNG,EXCNUM,,);

ENDIF;

ELSE

BEGIN

"GO GENERATE WORDS"(EXCHNG,EXCNUM,,);

"DO EXCHANGE MESSAGE"(OFF,EXCNUM,,);

"DO EXCHANGE MESSAGE"(ON,EXCNUM,,);

ENDELSE;

ENDIF;

IF EXTMESNUM <> ZERO AND NEWMSG = CLEAR THEN

BEGIN

EXTNUM = ->EXTMSTK AND EXTMSK;

IF MSGRPTS < MAXRPTS THEN

BEGIN

RPTNUM = RPTNUM+1;

"GO GENERATE WORDS"(EXTENS,EXCNUM,,);

ENDIF;

ELSE

BEGIN

(157)

LOCATION	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE LINE	
00DC	3E08	173	MVI	A,EXTENS ;
00DE	CD0000	174	CALL	GENWRD ;
00E1	3A0002	175	LDA	EXTNUM ;
00E4	47	176	MOV	B,A ;
00E5	3E00	177	MVI	A,OFF ;
00E7	CD0000	178	CALL	EXTMES ;
00EA	3A0002	179	LDA	EXTNUM ;
00ED	47	180	MOV	B,A ;
00EE	3EFF	181	MVI	A,ON ;
00F0	CD0000	182	CALL	EXTMES ;
		183		;
00F3	00	184	ENDLS3	NOP ;
00F4	00	185	ENDIF4	NOP ;
00F5	3A0000	186	LDA	NEWMSG ;
00F8	B7	187	ORA	A ;
00F9	C20101	188	JNZ	ENDIF8 ;
		189		;
00FC	3E04	190	MVI	A,TIME ;
00FE	CD0000	191	CALL	GENWRD ;
		192		;
0101	00	193	ENDIF8	NOP ;
0102	00	194	ENDIF1	NOP ;
0103	00	195	END	NOP ;
0104	C9	196	RET	;RETURN;

"GO GENERATE WORDS"(EXTENS,EXCNUM,,,);
 "DO EXTENSION MESSAGE"(OFF,EXTNUM,,,);
 "DO EXTENSION MESSAGE"(ON,EXTNUM,,,)
 ENELSE;
 ENDIF;
 IF NEWMSG = CLEAR THEN
 BEGIN
 "GO GENERATE WORDS"(TIME,,,,)
 ENDIF;
 ENDIF;
 END;
 ;RETURN;

Errors= 0

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

1 "8085"
3 NAME "9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX ISS 1"
4 EXPAND
5 .....
6 *
7 * PRODUCT: BLIND OPERATOR CONSOLE AID FOR U.F.P.
8 *
9 * PRODUCT CODE: 9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX
10 *
11 * MODULE: OUTVOICE
12 *
13 * FUNCTION: PUTS THE BYTES IN BUFFER OUT TO DIGITALKER.
14 * A CHECK IS MADE TO SEE WHETHER DIGITALKER IS
15 * FINISHED,WHETHER NEWMMSG IS SET AND IF ANY
16 * MORE BYTES ARE AVAILABLE.
17 *
18 * CALLS: NONE
19 *
20 * ON TAPE: NOT YET
21 *
22 * LINKING: LINK BLIND
23 * INSTRUCTIONS
24 *
25 * FILE HISTORY: STARTED 8/7/82
26 *
27 * 8085 CONVERSION STARTED 15/09/83
28 *
29 * 0.0 08/07/82 INITIAL CONCEPT
30 *
31 .....
32
33 GLOBAL OUTVCE,NEWMMSG,BUFFER,BUFTOP,UCERDY
34
35 EXTERNAL PORTA,PORTB,PORTC,VOICE,ENDMSG
36
37 ;CONST:
38 ;
39 SET EQU OFFH ; SPEECH = ONE;
<00FF> 40 DISABL EQU 11111111B ; SET = OFFH;
<00FF> 41 DIGEN EQU 11011111B ; DISABL = 11111111B;
<00DF> 42 UCERDY EQU 10000000B ; DIGEN = 11011111B;
<0080> 43 DATA EQU PORTB ; UCERDY = 10000000B;
<0000> ; @DATA = PORT B;
44
45 ;VAR:
0000 46 NEWMMSG DS 1 ; NEWMMSG : BYTE;
0001 47 WRDPTR DS 2 ; WRDPTR : PTR;
0003 48 BUFFER DS 10 ; BUFFER : ARRAY OF SPEECH (1,,10);
<0000> 49 BUFTOP EQU * ;
50 ;
51 ;
52 PROG ;PROCEDURE"OUTVOICE";
53 ; BEGIN
0000 3A0000 54 OUTVCE LDA NEWMMSG ;
0003 CA0058 55 JZ ELSE1 ; IF NEWMMSG =SET THEN
0006 DB00 56 IN DATA ; BEGIN
0008 E680 57 ANI UCERDY ;
000A CA0054 58 JZ ELSE2 ; IF VOICE = READY THEN

```

(159)

LOCATION	OBJECT	CODE	LINE	SOURCE	LINE
000D	2A0001	59	LHLD	WRDPTR	BEGIN
0010	7E	60	MOV	A,M	
0011	FE00	61	CPI	ENDMSG	
0013	CA002B	62	JZ	ELSE3	IF ->WRDPTR <> ENDMSG THEN
0016	2A0001	63	LHLD	WRDPTR	BEGIN
0019	3EDF	64	MVI	A,DIGEN	
001B	D300	65	OUT	PORTC	
001D	7E	66	MOV	A,M	
001E	D300	67	OUT	VOICE	VOICE = ->WRDPTR;
0020	3EFF	68	MVI	A,DISABL	
0022	D300	69	OUT	PORTC	
0024	23	70	INX	H	
0025	220001	71	SHLD	WRDPTR	WRDPTR = WRDPTR+1
0028	C30051	72	ENDIF3	JMP	ENDIF;
		73			ELSE
002B	00	74	ELSE3	NOP	BEGIN
002C	AF	75	XRA	A	
002D	320000	76	STA	NEWMSG	NEWMSG = CLEAR;
0030	210003	77	LXI	H,BUFFER	FOR PTR = BUFFER TO BUFTOP DO
0033	EB	78	LOOP	XCHG	BEGIN
0034	21000D	79	LXI	H,BUFTOP	
0037	EB	80	XCHG		
0038	7C	81	MOV	A,H	
0039	BA	82	CMP	D	
003A	C20042	83	JNZ	NOTEQ1	
003D	7D	84	MOV	A,L	
003E	BB	85	CMP	E	
003F	CA0049	86	JZ	ENDFOR	
0042	3E00	87	NOTEQ1	MVI	A,ENDMSG
0044	77	88	MOV	M,A	->PTR = ENDMSG
0045	23	89	INX	H	
0046	C30033	90	JMP	LOOP	
0049	00	91	ENDFOR	NOP	ENDFOR;
004A	210003	92	LXI	H,BUFFER	WRDPTR = BUFFER
004D	220001	93	SHLD	WRDPTR	
0050	00	94	ENDLS3	NOP	ENDELSE;
0051	C30055	95	ENDIF2	JMP	ENDIF;
0054	00	96	ELSE2	NOP	ELSE
0055	C3005F	97	ENDIF1	JMP	ENDIF;
0058	00	98	ELSE1	NOP	ELSE
0059	210003	99	LXI	H,BUFFER	BEGIN
005C	220001	100	SHLD	WRDPTR	WRDPTR = BUFFER
		101			ENDELSE;
005F	00	102	END	NOP	END;
0060	C9	103	RET		;RETURN;
		104			

Errors= 0

(160)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

1 "8085"
3 NAME "9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX ISS 1"
4
5 .....
6 *
7 * PRODUCT: BLIND OPERATOR CONSOLE AID FOR U.F.P. *
8 *
9 * PRODUCT CODE: 9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX *
10 *
11 * MODULE: BINTOBCD *
12 *
13 * FUNCTION: THIS MODULE CONVERTS A BINARY * TO THE BCD *
14 * EQUIVALENT IN TWO BYTES. THE BINARY * IS *
15 * SUPPLIED IN ACCB, AND RETURNED AS TENS IN *
16 * ACCA AND UNITS IN ACCB. *
17 *
18 * CALLS: NONE *
19 *
20 * ON TAPE: NOT_YET *
21 *
22 * LINKING: LINK BLIND *
23 * INSTRUCTIONS *
24 *
25 * FILE HISTORY: STARTED 8/7/82 *
26 *
27 * 0.0 08/07/82 INITIAL CONCEPT *
28 *
29 * 8085 CONVERSION STARTED: 5/9/83 *
30 *
31 .....

```

```

32
33 GLOBAL BINTOBCD
34
35 ;CONST:
36 ;
37 ;TYPE:
38 ;
39 DATA ;VAR:
40 ;
41 ;
42 PROG ;PROCEDURE "BINTOBCD";
43 ; BEGIN
0000 50 44 BINBCD MOV D,B ; BCD = BINNUM;
0001 58 45 MOV E,B ;
46
0002 78 47 WHLOOP MOV A,E ; WHILE BINNUM >= 10 DO
0003 D60A 48 SUI 0AH ; BEGIN
0005 5F 49 MOV E,A ; BCD = BCD+6;
0006 FA0010 50 JM ENDWHL ; BINNUM = BINNUM-10
0009 7A 51 MOV A,D ;
000A C606 52 ADI 06 ;
000C 57 53 MOV D,A ;
000D C30002 54 JMP WHLOOP ;
0010 00 55 ENDWHL NOP ; ENDWHILE;
56
0011 7A 57 MOV A,D ;
0012 E60F 58 ANI 0FH ; UNITS = UNITS AND UNITSMASK;

```

(161)

LOCATION	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE LINE		
0014	47	59	MOV	B,A	; UNITS = BCD;
0015	7A	60	MOV	A,D	;
0016	E6F0	61	ANI	0F0H	; TENS = TENS AND TENS_MASK THEN;
0018	0F	62	RRC		BCD RRC 4
0019	0F	63	RRC		;
001A	0F	64	RRC		;
001B	0F	65	RRC		;
001C	00	66	END		END;
001D	C9	67	RET		;RETURN;
		68			;

Errors= 0

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

1  "8085"
3  NAME "9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX ISS 1"
4  EXPAND
5  .....
6  *
7  * PRODUCT:          BLIND OPERATOR CONSOLE AID FOR U.F.P.
8  *
9  * PRODUCT CODE:    9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX
10 *
11 * MODULE:          TFRMSG
12 *
13 * FUNCTION:        THIS MODULE TRANSFERS THE MESSAGE POINTED
14 *                  TO BY "MSGPTR", INCLUDING THE DATA IN DATSTK
15 *                  AS POINTED TO BY "DATPTR", FETCHING DATA EACH
16 *                  TIME FETDATA IS SEEN, UNTIL "ENDMSG" APPEARS.
17 *
18 * CALLS:           NONE
19 *
20 * ON TAPE:         NOT YET
21 *
22 * LINKING:         LINK BLIND
23 * INSTRUCTIONS
24 *
25 * FILE HISTORY:    STARTED 8/7/82
26 *
27 * 8085 CONVERSION STARTED 21/09/83
28 *
29 * 0.0 08/07/82    INITIAL CONCEPT
30 *
31 *
32 * .....
33 *
34          GLOBAL          TFRMSG
35
36          EXTERNAL        BUFFER,DATSTK,NEWMSG,FETDATA,ENDMSG
37
38          ;
39          ;CONST:
40 <00FF> SET EQU 1111111B ; SET = 1111111B;
41          ;
42          ;TYPE:
43          ;
44          DATA           ;VAR:
0000 45 BUFPTR DS 2 ; BUFPTR = PTR;
0002 46 DATPTR DS 2 ; DATPTR = PTR;
0004 47 MSGPTR DS 2 ; MSGPTR = PTR;
48          ;
49          PROG           ;PROCEDURE "GENWORDS";
50          ;
0000 220004 51 TFRMSG SHLD MSGPTR ; BEGIN
0003 210000 52 LXI H,DATSTK ;
0006 220002 53 SHLD DATPTR ; DATPTR = DATSTK;
0009 210000 54 LXI H,BUFFER ;
000C 220000 55 SHLD BUFPTR ; BUFPTR = BUFFER;
000F 00 56 REPEAT NOP ; REPEAT
0010 2A0004 57 LHLD MSGPTR ; BEGIN
0013 7E 58 MOV A,M ;
    
```

(163)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE

SOURCE LINE

```

0014 FE00      59      CPI      FETDATA      ;           IF ->MSGPTR = FETCHDATA THEN
0016 C2002B    60      JNZ      ELSE1      ;
0019 2A0002    61      LHL      DATPTR     ;           BEGIN
001C 7E        62      MOV      A,M        ;
001D 2A0000    63      LHL      BUFPTR     ;
0020 77        64      MOV      M,A        ;           ->BUFPTR = ->DATPTR;
0021 2A0002    65      LHL      DATPTR     ;
0024 23        66      INX      H          ;
0025 220002    67      SHLD   DATPTR     ;           DATPTR = DATPTR+1
0028 C30033    68 ENDIF1  JMP      ENDS1     ;           ENDIF;
0029          69
002B 2A0004    70 ELSE1  LHL      MSGPTR     ;           ELSE
002E 7E        71      MOV      A,M        ;           BEGIN
002F 2A0000    72      LHL      BUFPTR     ;
0032 77        73      MOV      M,A        ;           ->BUFPTR = ->MSGPTR
0033 00        74 ENDS1  NOP          ;           ENELSE;
0034 2A0000    75      LHL      BUFPTR     ;
0037 23        76      INX      H          ;
0038 220000    77      SHLD   BUFPTR     ;           BUFPTR = BUFPTR+1;
003B 2A0004    78      LHL      MSGPTR     ;
003E 23        79      INX      H          ;
003F 220004    80      SHLD   MSGPTR     ;           MSGPTR = MSGPTR+1
0042 00        81 ENDRPT  NOP          ;           ENDRPT;
0043 7E        82      MOV      A,M        ;
0044 FE00      83      CPI      ENDMMSG  ;
0046 C2000F    84      JNZ      REPEAT    ;           UNTIL ->MSGPTR = ENDMMSG;
0049 2A0000    85      LHL      BUFPTR     ;
004C 77        86      MOV      M,A        ;           ->BUFPTR = ENDMMSG;
004D 3EFF      87      MVI      A,SET    ;
004F 320000    88      STA      NEWMSG    ;           NEWMSG = SET
0052 00        89 END     NOP          ;           END;
0053 C9        90      RET          ;           ;RETURN;
0054          91
    
```

(164)

Errors= 0

36
38
40
42
44
46
48
50
52
54
56
58
60
62

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE

SOURCE LINE

```

1 "8085"
3 NAME "9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX TSS 1"
4
5 .....
6 *
7 * PRODUCT:          BLIND OPERATOR CONSOLE AID FOR U.F.P.
8 *
9 * PRODUCT CODE:    9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX
10 *
11 * MODULE:         EXTMES
12 *
13 * FUNCTION:       DOES THE ACTUAL INSERTION AND REMOVAL OF THE
14 *                 EXTENSION LAMP NUMBER ON THE EXCHANGE
15 *                 MESSAGE STACK.
16 *
17 * CALLS:          NONE
18 *
19 * ON TAPE:        NOT YET
20 *
21 * LINKING:        LINK BLIND
22 * INSTRUCTIONS
23 *
24 * FILE HISTORY:   STARTED 8/7/82
25 *
26 * 0.0 08/07/82   INITIAL CONCEPT
27 *
28 * 8085 CONVERSION :STARTED 1/09/83
29 *
30 .....
31
32 GLOBAL          EXTMES,EXTMSTK
33
34 ; EXTERNAL
35
36 ;CONST:
37 <00FF> ON EQU OFFH ; ON = OFFH;
38 <00FF> SET EQU OFFH ; SET = OFFH;
39
40 <007F> NUMASK EQU 01111111B ; NUMASK = 01111111B;
41 ; @TODO? = ACCA;
42 ; @EXTNUM = REGB;
43
44 DATA ;VAR:
45 0000 45 FLAG DS 1 ; FLAG : BYTE;
46 0001 46 TEMPTR DS 2 ; TEMPTR : PTR;
47 0003 47 MESNUM DS 1 ; MESNUM : BYTE;
48 0004 48 NXTPTR DS 2 ; NXTPTR : PTR;
49 0006 49 EXTMSTK DS 101 ; EXTMSTK : ARRAY OF MESSAGE(1,,,101);
50
51 ;TYPE:
52 ; MESSAGE : RECORD OF BITS(0,,,7)
53 ; BITS 0-6 = EXTNUM;
54 ; BIT 7 = RPTNUM; <NUMBER OF TIMES MESSAGE HAS BEEN REPEATED>
55
56
57 PROG ;PROCEDURE "EXTMES";
58 ; BEGIN
    
```

(165)

LOCATION	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE LINE		
0000	FEFF	59	EXTMES CPI	ON	
0002	C2006F	60	JNZ	ELSE1	IF TODO? = ON THEN
		61			BEGIN
0005	110006	62	LXI	D,EXTMSTK	
0008	2A0004	63	LHLD	NXTPTR	IF NXTPTR = EXTMSTK THEN
000B	7C	64	MOV	A,H	
000C	BA	65	CMP	D	
000D	C20022	66	JNZ	ELSE2	
0010	7D	67	MOV	A,L	
0011	BB	68	CMP	E	
0012	C20022	69	JNZ	ELSE2	
		70			BEGIN
0015	7D	71	MOV	M,B	->NXTPTR = EXTNUM;
0016	23	72	INX	H	
0017	220004	73	SHLD	NXTPTR	NXTPTR = NXTPTR+1;
001A	3E01	74	MVI	A,01H	
001C	320003	75	STA	MESNUM	MESNUM = 1
001F	C3006C	76	ENDIF2	JMP	ENDIF;
0022	00	77	ELSE2	NOP	ELSE
		78			BEGIN
0023	AF	79	XRA	A	
0024	320000	80	STA	FLAG	FLAG = CLEAR;
0027	210006	81	LXI	H,EXTMSTK	
002A	EB	82	LOOP1	XCHG	FOR PTR = EXTMSTK TO (NXTPTR-1) DO
002B	2A0004	83	LHLD	NXTPTR	BEGIN
002E	EB	84	XCHG		
002F	7C	85	MOV	A,H	SCRATCH = ->PTR;
0030	BA	86	CMP	D	
0031	C20039	87	JNZ	NOTEQ1	
0034	7D	88	MOV	A,L	
0035	BB	89	CMP	E	
0036	CA004B	90	JZ	ENDFR1	
0039	7E	91	NOTEQ1	MOV	
003A	E67F	92	ANI	NUMASK	SCRATCH = SCRATCH AND NUMASK;
003C	B8	93	CMP	B	
003D	C20046	94	JNZ	ELSE3	IF SCRATCH = EXTNUM THEN
0040	3EFF	95	MVI	A,SET	BEGIN
0042	320000	96	STA	FLAG	FLAG = SET
0045	00	97	ENDIF3	NOP	ENDIF;
0046	00	98	ELSE3	NOP	
0047	23	99	NXTFR1	INX	
0048	C3002A	100	JMP	LOOP1	
004B	00	101	ENDFR1	NOP	ENDFOR;
004C	3A0000	102	LDA	FLAG	
004F	B7	103	ORA	A	
0050	C20065	104	JNZ	ELSE4	IF FLAG = CLEAR THEN
0053	2A0004	105	LHLD	NXTPTR	BEGIN
0056	7D	106	MOV	M,B	->NXTPTR = EXTNUM;
0057	23	107	INX	H	
005B	220004	108	SHLD	NXTPTR	NXTPTR = NXTPTR+1;
005B	3A0003	109	LDA	MESNUM	MESNUM = MESNUM+1
005E	3C	110	INR	A	
005F	320003	111	STA	MESNUM	
0062	C3006B	112	ENDIF4	JMP	ENDLS2
0065	00	113	ELSE4	NOP	ENDIF;
		114			ELSE
		115			BEGIN
0066	AF	115	XRA	A	FLAG = CLEAR

LOCATION	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE	LINE	
0067	320000	116	STA	FLAG	;
006A	00	117	ENDLS4	NOIP	;
006B	00	118	ENDLS2	NOIP	;
006C	C300F6	119	ENDIF1	JMP	END
006F	00	120	ELSE1	NOIP	;
0070	110006	121	LXI	D,EXTMSTK	;
0073	2A0004	122	LHLD	NXTPTR	;
0076	7C	123	MOV	A,H	;
0077	BA	124	CMP	D	;
0078	C20087	125	JNZ	ELSE5	;
007B	7D	126	MOV	A,L	;
007C	BB	127	CMP	E	;
007D	C20087	128	JNZ	ELSE5	;
0080	AF	129	XRA	A	;
0081	320003	130	STA	MESNUM	;
0084	C300F5	131	ENDIF5	JMP	ENDLS1
0087	00	132	ELSE5	NOIP	;
0088	210006	133	LXI	H,EXTMSTK	;
008B	EB	134	LOOP2	XCHG	;
008C	2A0004	135	LHLD	NXTPTR	;
008F	EB	136	XCHG		;
0090	7C	137	MOV	A,H	;
0091	BA	138	CMP	D	;
0092	C2009A	139	JNZ	NOTEQ2	;
0095	7D	140	MOV	A,L	;
0096	BB	141	CMP	E	;
0097	CA00A8	142	JZ	ENDFR2	;
009A	7E	143	NOTEQ2	MOV	A,M
009B	E67F	144	ANI	NUMASK	;
009D	BB	145	CMP	B	;
009E	C200A3	146	JNZ	ENDIF6	;
		147			;
00A1	AF	148	XRA	A	;
00A2	77	149	MOV	M,A	;
00A3	00	150	ENDIF6	NOIP	;
00A4	23	151	NXTFR2	INX	H
00A5	C3008B	152	JMP	LOOP2	;
00A8	00	153	ENDFR2	NOIP	;
00A9	210006	154	LXI	H,EXTMSTK	;
00AC	EB	155	LOOP3	XCHG	;
00AD	2A0004	156	LHLD	NXTPTR	;
00B0	EB	157	XCHG		;
00B1	7C	158	MOV	A,H	;
00B2	BA	159	CMP	D	;
00B3	C2008B	160	JNZ	NOTEQ3	;
00B6	7D	161	MOV	A,L	;
00B7	BB	162	CMP	E	;
00B8	CA00F3	163	JZ	ENDFR3	;
00BB	7E	164	NOTEQ3	MOV	A,M
00BC	B7	165	ORA	A	;
00BD	C200EE	166	JNZ	ELSE6	;
00C0	220001	167	SHLD	TEMPTR	;
00C3	EB	168	LOOP4	XCHG	;
00C4	2A0004	169	LHLD	NXTPTR	;
00C7	EB	170	XCHG		;
00C8	7C	171	MOV	A,H	;
00C9	BA	172	CMP	D	;

ENDEELSE;
 ENDEELSE;
 ENDIF;
 ELSE
 BEGIN
 IF NXTPTR = EXTMSTK THEN

 BEGIN
 MESNUM = ZERO

 ENDIF;
 ELSE
 BEGIN
 FOR PTR = EXTMSTK TO (NXTPTR-1) DO
 BEGIN
 SCRATCH = ->PTR;
 SCRATCH = SCRATCH AND NUMASK;
 IF SCRATCH = EXTNUM THEN
 BEGIN
 ->PTR = EMPTY
 ENDIF;
 ENDFOR;
 FOR PTR = EXTMSTK TO (NXTPTR-1) DO
 BEGIN
 IF ->PTR = EMPTY THEN
 BEGIN
 FOR TEMPTR = PTR TO (NXTPTR-1) DO
 BEGIN

(167)

LOCATION	OBJECT	CODE	LINE	SOURCE	LINE
00CA	C200D2		173	JNZ	NOTEQ4
00CD	7D		174	MOV	A,L
00CE	8B		175	CMF	E
00CF	CA00DA		176	JZ	ENDFR4
			177		
00D2	23		178	NOTEQ4 INX	H
00D3	7E		179	MOV	A,M
00D4	2B		180	DCX	H
00D5	77		181	MOV	M,A
00D6	23		182	NXTFR4 INX	H
00D7	C300C3		183	JMP	LOOP4
00DA	00		184	ENDFR4 NOP	
00DB	2A0004		185	LHLD	NXTPTR
00DE	2B		186	DCX	H
00DF	220004		187	SHLD	NXTPTR
00E2	3A0003		188	LDA	MESNUM
00E5	3D		189	DCR	A
00E6	320003		190	STA	MESNUM
00E9	2A0001		191	LHLD	TEMPTR
00EC	2B		192	DCX	H
00ED	00		193	ENDIF7 NOP	
00EE	00		194	ELSE6 NOP	
00EF	23		195	NXTFR3 INX	H
00F0	C300AC		196	JMP	LOOP3
00F3	00		197	ENDFR3 NOP	
00F4	00		198	ENDLS5 NOP	
00F5	00		199	ENDLS1 NOP	
00F6	00		200	END	END;
00F7	C9		201	RET	;RETURN;

->TEMPTR = ->TEMPTR+1

ENDFOR;

NXTPTR = NXTPTR-1;

MESNUM = MESNUM-1

ENDIF;

ENDFOR;

ENDELSE;

ENDELSE;

Errors= 0

(168)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

1 "8085"
3 NAME "9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX ISS 1"
4
5 .....
6 *
7 * PRODUCT: BLIND OPERATOR CONSOLE AID FOR U.F.P.
8 *
9 * PRODUCT CODE: 9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX
10 *
11 * MODULE: EXCMES
12 *
13 * FUNCTION: DOES THE ACTUAL INSERTION AND REMOVAL OF THE
14 * EXCHANGE LAMP NUMBER ON THE EXCHANGE
15 * MESSAGE STACK.
16 *
17 * CALLS: NONE
18 *
19 * ON TAPE: NOT YET
20 *
21 * LINKING: LINK BLIND
22 * INSTRUCTIONS
23 *
24 * FILE HISTORY: STARTED 8/7/82
25 *
26 * 0.0 08/07/82 INITIAL CONCEPT
27 *
28 * 8085 CONVERSION :STARTED 1/09/83
29 *
30 .....
31
32 GLOBAL EXCMES,EXCMSTK
33 -----
34 ; EXTERNAL
35 -----
36 ;CONST:
<00FF> 37 ON EQU OFFH ; ON = OFFH;
<00FF> 38 SET EQU OFFH ; SET = OFFH;
39 -----
<001F> 40 NUMASK EQU 00011111B ; NUMASK = 00011111B;
41 ; @TODO? = ACCA;
42 ; @EXCNUM = REGB;
43 ;
44 DATA ;VAR:
0000 45 FLAG DS 1 ; FLAG : BYTE;
0001 46 TEMPTR DS 2 ; TEMPTR : PTR;
0003 47 MESNUM DS 1 ; MESNUM : BYTE;
0004 48 NXTPTR DS 2 ; NXTPTR : PTR;
0006 49 EXCMSTK DS 21 ; EXCMSTK : ARRAY OF MESSAGE(1,,,21);
50 ;
51 ;TYPE:
52 ; MESSAGE : RECORD OF BITS(0,,,7)
53 ; BITS 0-4 = EXCNUM
54 ; BITS 5,6 = UNUSED
55 ; BIT 7 = RPTNUM; <NUMBER OF TIMES MESSAGE HAS BEEN REPEATED>
56 ;
57 ;
58 PROG ;PROCEDURE "EXCMES";

```

(69I)

LOCATION	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE LINE		
0000	FEFF	59			BEGIN
0002	C2006F	60	EXCMES CPI	ON	
		61		JNZ	ELSE1
		62			IF TODO? = ON THEN
					BEGIN
0005	110006	63		LXI	D,EXCMSTK
0008	2A0004	64		LHLD	NXTPTR
					IF NXTPTR = EXCMSTK THEN
000B	7C	65		MOV	A,H
000C	BA	66		CMF	D
000D	C20022	67		JNZ	ELSE2
0010	7D	68		MOV	A,L
0011	BB	69		CMF	E
0012	C20022	70		JNZ	ELSE2
		71			
					BEGIN
0015	70	72		MOV	M,B
					->NXTPTR = EXCNUM;
0016	23	73		INX	H
0017	220004	74		SHLD	NXTPTR
					NXTPTR = NXTPTR+1;
001A	3E01	75		MVI	A,01H
001C	320003	76		STA	MESNUM
					MESNUM = 1
001F	C3006C	77	ENDIF2	JMP	ENDIF1
					ENDIF;
0022	00	78	ELSE2	NOP	
					ELSE
					BEGIN
0023	AF	80		XRA	A
0024	320000	81		STA	FLAG
					FLAG = CLEAR;
0027	210006	82		LXI	H,EXCMSTK
002A	EB	83	LOOP1	XCHG	
					FOR PTR = EXCMSTK TO (NXTPTR-1) DO
002B	2A0004	84		LHLD	NXTPTR
					BEGIN
002E	EB	85		XCHG	
002F	7C	86		MOV	A,H
					SCRATCH = ->PTR;
0030	BA	87		CMF	D
0031	C20039	88		JNZ	NOTEQ1
0034	7D	89		MOV	A,L
0035	BB	90		CMF	E
0036	CA004B	91		JZ	ENDFR1
0039	7E	92	NOTEQ1	MOV	A,M
003A	E61F	93		ANI	NUMASK
					SCRATCH = SCRATCH AND NUMASK;
003C	BB	94		CMF	B
003D	C20046	95		JNZ	ELSE3
					IF SCRATCH = EXCNUM THEN
0040	3EFF	96		MVI	A,SET
					BEGIN
0042	320000	97		STA	FLAG
					FLAG = SET
0045	00	98	ENDIF3	NOP	ENDIF;
0046	00	99	ELSE3	NOP	
0047	23	100	NXTFR1	INX	H
0048	C3002A	101		JMP	LOOP1
004B	00	102	ENDFR1	NOP	ENDFOR;
004C	3A0000	103		LDA	FLAG
004F	B7	104		ORA	A
0050	C20065	105		JNZ	ELSE4
					IF FLAG = CLEAR THEN
0053	2A0004	106		LHLD	NXTPTR
					BEGIN
0056	70	107		MOV	M,B
					->NXTPTR = EXCNUM;
0057	23	108		INX	H
0058	220004	109		SHLD	NXTPTR
					NXTPTR = NXTPTR+1;
005B	3A0003	110		LDA	MESNUM
					MESNUM = MESNUM+1
005E	3C	111		INR	A
005F	320003	112		STA	MESNUM
0062	C3006B	113	ENDIF4	JMP	ENDLS2
					ENDIF;
0065	00	114	ELSE4	NOP	ELSE
					BEGIN
		115			

(170)


```

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE      SOURCE LINE
00C9 BA          173      CMP      D      ;
00CA C200D2     174      JNZ      NOTEQ4 ;
00CD 7D          175      MOV      A,L   ;
00CE BB          176      CMP      E      ;
00CF CA00DA     177      JZ       ENDFR4 ;
                178
00D2 23          179 NOTEQ4 INX      H      ;
00D3 7E          180      MOV      A,M   ;
00D4 2B          181      DCX      H      ;
00D5 77          182      MOV      M,A   ;
00D6 23          183 NXTFR4 INX      H      ;
00D7 C300C3     184      JMP      LOOP4  ;
00DA 00          185 ENDFR4 NOP      ;
00DB 2A0004     186      LHLD    NXTPTR ;
00DE 2B          187      DCX      H      ;
00DF 220004     188      SHLD    NXTPTR ;
00E2 3A0003     189      LDA      MESNUM ;
00E5 3D          190      DCR      A      ;
00E6 320003     191      STA      MESNUM ;
00E9 2A0001     192      LHLD    TEMPTR ;
00EC 2B          193      DCX      H      ;
00ED 00          194 ENDIF7 NOP      ;
00EE 00          195 ELSE6  NOP      ;
00EF 23          196 NXTFR3 INX      H      ;
00F0 C300AC     197      JMP      LOOP3  ;
00F3 00          198 ENDFR3 NOP      ;
00F4 00          199 ENDSL5 NOP      ;
00F5 00          200 ENDSL1 NOP      ;
00F6 00          201 END      NOP      ;
00F7 C9          202      RET      ;RETURN;
    
```

->TEMPTR = ->TEMPTR+1

ENDFOR;

NXTPTR = NXTPTR-1;

MESNUM = MESNUM-1

ENDIF;

ENDFOR;

ENDELSE;

END;

Errors= 0

(172)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE

SOURCE LINE

```

1 "8085"
3 NAME "9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX ISS 1"
4
5 .....
6 *
7 * PRODUCT:          BLIND OPERATOR CONSOLE AID FOR U.F.P.
8 *
9 * PRODUCT CODE:    9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX
10 *
11 * MODULE:          LOPMES
12 *
13 * FUNCTION:        DOES THE ACTUAL INSERTION AND REMOVAL OF THE
14 *                  LOOP NUMBER ON THE LOOP MESSAGE STACK.
15 *
16 * CALLS:           NONE
17 *
18 * ON TAPE:         NOT YET
19 *
20 * LINKING:         LINK BLIND
21 * INSTRUCTIONS
22 *
23 * FILE HISTORY:    STARTED 8/7/82
24 *
25 * 0.0 08/07/82    INITIAL CONCEPT
26 *
27 * 8085 CONVERSION :STARTED 1/09/83
28 *
29 .....
30
31 GLOBAL            LOPMES,LOPMSTK
32
33 ; EXTERNAL
34
35 ;CONST:
<00FF> 36 ON EQU OFFH ; ON = OFFH;
<00FF> 37 SET EQU OFFH ; SET = OFFH;
38
<001F> 39 NUMASK EQU 00011111B ; NUMASK = 00011111B;
40 ; @TODO? = ACCA;
41 ; @LOPNUM = REGB;
42 ;
43 ;VAR:
0000 44 FLAG DS 1 ; FLAG : BYTE;
0001 45 TEMPTR DS 2 ; TEMPTR : PTR;
0003 46 MESNUM DS 1 ; MESNUM : BYTE;
0004 47 NXTPTR DS 2 ; NXTPTR : PTR;
0006 48 LOPMSTK DS 18 ; LOPMSTK : ARRAY OF MESSAGE(1,,18);
49 ;
50 ;TYPE:
51 ; MESSAGE : RECORD OF BITS(0,,?)
52 ; BITS 0-4 = LOPNUM
53 ; BITS 5,6 = UNUSED
54 ; BIT 7 = RPTNUM; <NUMBER OF TIMES MESSAGE HAS BEEN REPEATED>
55 ;
56 ;
57 PROG ;PROCEDURE "LOPHES";
58 ; BEGIN

```

(173)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

0000 FEFF      59 LOPMES CPI      ON      ;
0002 C20073   60          JNZ      ELSE1   ;      IF TODD? = ON THEN
                                     61          ;      BEGIN
0005 110006   62          LXI      D,LOPMSTK ;
0008 2A0004   63          LHLD     NXTPTR  ;      IF NXTPTR = LOPMSTK THEN
000B 7C       64          MOV      A,H      ;
000C BA       65          CMP      D      ;
000D C20024   66          JNZ      ELSE2   ;
0010 7D       67          MOV      A,L      ;
0011 BB       68          CMP      E      ;
0012 C20024   69          JNZ      ELSE2   ;
                                     70          ;      BEGIN
0015 79       71          MOV      A,C      ;
0016 B0       72          ORA      B      ;
0017 77       73          MOV      M,A      ;      -->NXTPTR = LOPNUM OR TYPE;
0018 23       74          INX      H      ;
0019 220004   75          SHLD     NXTPTR  ;      NXTPTR = NXTPTR+1;
001C 3E01     76          MUI      A,01H   ;
001E 320003   77          STA      MESNUM  ;      MESNUM = 1
0021 C30070   78 ENDIF2  JMP      ENDIF1  ;
0024 00       79 ELSE2  NOP      ;      ELSE
                                     80          ;      BEGIN
0025 AF       81          XRA      A      ;
0026 320000   82          SYA      FLAG   ;      FLAG = CLEAR;
0029 210006   83          LXI      H,LOPMSTK ;
002C EB       84 LOOP1  XCHG     ;      FOR PTR = LOPMSTK TO (NXTPTR-1) DO
002D 2A0004   85          LHLD     NXTPTR  ;      BEGIN
0030 EB       86          XCHG     ;
0031 7C       87          MOV      A,H      ;      SCRATCH = -->PTR;
0032 BA       88          CMP      D      ;
0033 C2003B   89          JNZ      NOTEQ1  ;
0036 7D       90          MOV      A,L      ;
0037 BB       91          CMP      E      ;
0038 CA004D   92          JZ      ENDFR1  ;
003B 7E       93 NOTEQ1 MOV      A,M      ;
003C E61F     94          ANI      NUMASK  ;      SCRATCH = SCRATCH AND NUMASK;
003E B8       95          CMP      B      ;
003F C20048   96          JNZ      ELSE3   ;      IF SCRATCH = LOPNUM THEN
0042 3EFF     97          MUI      A,SET   ;      BEGIN
0044 320000   98          STA      FLAG   ;      FLAG = SET
0047 00       99 ENDIF3  NOP      ;      ENDIF;
0048 00      100 ELSE3  NOP      ;
0049 23      101 NXTFR1 INX      H      ;
004A C3002C   102          JMP      LOOP1  ;
004D 00      103 ENDFR1 NOP      ;      ENDFOR;
004E 3A0000   104          LDA      FLAG   ;
0051 B7      105          ORA      A      ;
0052 C20069   106          JNZ      ELSE4   ;      IF FLAG = CLEAR THEN
0055 2A0004   107          LHLD     NXTPTR  ;      BEGIN
0058 79      108          MOV      A,C      ;
0059 B0      109          ORA      B      ;
005A 77      110          MOV      M,A      ;      -->NXTPTR = LOPNUM OR TYPE;
005B 23      111          INX      H      ;
005C 220004   112          SHLD     NXTPTR  ;      NXTPTR = NXTPTR+1;
005F 3A0003   113          LDA      MESNUM  ;      MESNUM = MESNUM+1
0062 3C      114          INR      A      ;
0063 320003   115          STA      MESNUM  ;

```

(174)

LOCATION	OBJECT	CODE	LINE	SOURCE	LINE
0066	C3006F		116	ENDIF4 JMP	ENDLS2 ;
0069	00		117	ELSE4 NOP	ENDIF; ;
			118		ELSE BEGIN ;
006A	AF		119	XRA A	FLAG = CLEAR ;
006B	320000		120	STA FLAG	ENDElse; ;
006E	00		121	ENDLS4 NOP	ENDElse; ;
006F	00		122	ENDLS2 NOP	ENDElse; ;
0070	C300FA		123	ENDIF1 JMP	END ;
0073	00		124	ELSE1 NOP	ENDIF; ;
0074	110006		125	LXI D,LOPMSTK	ELSE BEGIN ;
0077	2A0004		126	LHLD NXTPTR	IF NXTPTR = LOPMSTK THEN ;
007A	7C		127	MOV A,H	;
007B	BA		128	CMP D	;
007C	C2008B		129	JNZ ELSE5	;
007F	7D		130	MOV A,L	;
0080	BB		131	CMP E	;
0081	C2008B		132	JNZ ELSE5	BEGIN ;
0084	AF		133	XRA A	MESNUM = ZERO ;
0085	320003		134	STA MESNUM	;
0088	C300F9		135	ENDIF5 JMP	ENDIF; ;
008B	00		136	ELSE5 NOP	ENDIF; ;
008C	210006		137	LXI H,LOPMSTK	ELSE BEGIN ;
008F	EB		138	LOOP2 XCHG	;
0090	2A0004		139	LHLD NXTPTR	FOR PTR = LOPMSTK TO (NXTPTR-1) DO ;
0093	EB		140	XCHG	;
0094	7C		141	MOV A,H	BEGIN ;
0095	BA		142	CMP D	;
0096	C2009E		143	JNZ NOTEQ2	;
0099	7D		144	MOV A,L	;
009A	BB		145	CMP E	;
009B	CA00AC		146	JZ ENDFR2	;
009E	7E		147	NOTEQ2 MOV A,H	SCRATCH = ->PTR; ;
009F	E61F		148	ANI NUMASK	SCRATCH = SCRATCH AND NUMASK; ;
00A1	BB		149	CMP B	;
00A2	C200A7		150	JNZ ENDIF6	IF SCRATCH = LOPNUM THEN ;
			151		BEGIN ;
00A5	AF		152	XRA A	;
00A6	77		153	MOV H,A	->PTR = EMPTY ;
00A7	00		154	ENDIF6 NOP	ENDIF; ;
00A8	23		155	NXTFR2 INX H	;
00A9	C3008F		156	JMP LOOP2	;
00AC	00		157	ENDFR2 NOP	ENDFOR; ;
00AD	210006		158	LXI H,LOPMSTK	;
00B0	EB		159	LOOP3 XCHG	;
00B1	2A0004		160	LHLD NXTPTR	FOR PTR = LOPMSTK TO (NXTPTR-1) DO ;
00B4	EB		161	XCHG	;
00B5	7C		162	MOV A,H	;
00B6	BA		163	CMP D	BEGIN ;
00B7	C200BF		164	JNZ NOTEQ3	;
00BA	7D		165	MOV A,L	;
00BB	BB		166	CMP E	;
00BC	CA00F7		167	JZ ENDFR3	;
00BF	7E		168	NOTEQ3 MOV A,H	;
00C0	B7		169	ORA A	;
00C1	C200F2		170	JNZ ELSE6	IF ->PTR = EMPTY THEN ;
00C4	220001		171	SHLD TEMPTR	BEGIN ;
00C7	EB		172	LOOP4 XCHG	;

LOCATION	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE LINE
00CB	2A0004	173	LHLD NXTPTR ;
00CB	EB	174	XCHG ;
00CC	7C	175	MOV A,H ;
00CD	BA	176	CMP D ;
00CE	C200D6	177	JNZ NOTEQ4 ;
00D1	7D	178	MOV A,L ;
00D2	BB	179	CMP E ;
00D3	CA00DE	180	JZ ENDFR4 ;
		181	
00D6	23	182	NOTEQ4 INX H ;
00D7	7E	183	MOV A,M ;
00D8	2B	184	DCX H ;
00D9	77	185	MOV M,A ;
00DA	23	186	NXTFR4 INX H ;
00DB	C300C7	187	JMP LOOP4 ;
00DE	00	188	ENDFR4 NOP ;
00DF	2A0004	189	LHLD NXTPTR ;
00E2	2B	190	DCX H ;
00E3	220004	191	SHLD NXTPTR ;
00E6	3A0003	192	LDA MESNUM ;
00E9	3D	193	DCR A ;
00EA	320003	194	STA MESNUM ;
00ED	2A0001	195	LHLD TEMPTR ;
00F0	2B	196	DCX H ;
00F1	00	197	ENDIF7 NOP ;
00F2	00	198	ELSE6 NOP ;
00F3	23	199	NXTFR3 INX H ;
00F4	C300B0	200	JMP LOOP3 ;
00F7	00	201	ENDFR3 NOP ;
00F8	00	202	ENDLS5 NOP ;
00F9	00	203	ENDLS1 NOP ;
00FA	00	204	END NOP ;
00FB	C9	205	RET ;RETURN;

FOR TEMPTR = PTR TO (NXTPTR-1) DO

BEGIN

->TEMPTR = ->TEMPTR+1

ENDFOR;

NXTPTR = NXTPTR-1;

MESNUM = MESNUM-1

ENDIF;

ENDFOR;

ENDELSE;

ENDELSE;

END;

;RETURN;

Errors= 0

(176)

LOCATION	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE LINE		
0009	320006	59	STA DATSTK	;	BEGIN
000C	320007	60	STA DATSTK+1	;	
000F	320008	61	STA DATSTK+2	;	->PTR = ENDMMSG
0012	320009	62	STA DATSTK+3	;	
0015	00	63	ENDFOR NOP	;	ENDFOR;
0016	210006	64	LXI H,DATSTK	;	
0019	220004	65	SHLD DATPTR	;	DATPTR = DATSTK;
001C	3A0000	66	LDA TYPE	;	
001F	FE00	67	CPI TIME	;	IF TYPE = TIME THEN
0021	C2003F	68	JNZ ELSE1	;	
0024	3A0000	69	LDA HOURS	;	BEGIN
0027	2A0004	70	LHLD DATPTR	;	
002A	77	71	MOU M,A	;	->DATPTR = HOURS;
002B	23	72	INX H	;	
002C	220004	73	SHLD DATPTR	;	DATPTR = DATPTR+1;
002F	3A0000	74	LDA MINUTES	;	
0032	47	75	MOU B,A	;	
0033	3A0000	76	LDA TYPE	;	
0036	2A0004	77	LHLD DATPTR	;	
0039	CD0000	78	CALL BINDAT	;	"GO CONVERT BIN TO DATA"(TYPE,MINUTES,,DATPTR)
003C	C3004C	79	ENDIF1 JMP ENDS1	;	ENDIF;
		80		;	
003F	3A0001	81	ELSE1 LDA BINNUM	;	ELSE
0042	47	82	MOU B,A	;	
0043	3A0000	83	LDA TYPE	;	BEGIN
0046	2A0004	84	LHLD DATPTR	;	
0049	CD0000	85	CALL BINDAT	;	"GO CONVERT BIN TO DATA"(TYPE,BINNUM,,DATPTR)
004C	00	86	ENDLS1 NOP	;	ENDELSE;
		87		;	
004D	3A0000	88	CASE LDA TYPE	;	CASE TYPE OF
		89		;	
0050	FE00	90	CASEXT CPI EXTENS	;	EXTENS:
0052	C2005E	91	JNZ CASEXC	;	BEGIN
0055	210000	92	LXI H,EXTMSG	;	
0058	220002	93	SHLD MSGPTR	;	MSGPTR = EXTMSG
005B	C30090	94	ENDEXT JMP ENDCASE	;	ENDEXTENS;
		95		;	
005E	FE00	96	CASEXC CPI EXCHNG	;	EXCHNG:
0060	C2006C	97	JNZ CASCAN	;	BEGIN
0063	210000	98	LXI H,EXCHMSG	;	
0066	220002	99	SHLD MSGPTR	;	MSGPTR = EXCHMSG
0069	C30090	100	JMP ENDCASE	;	ENDEXCHNG;
		101		;	
006C	FE00	102	CASCAN CPI CANCEL	;	CANCEL:
006E	C2007A	103	JNZ CASCHK	;	BEGIN
0071	210000	104	LXI H,CANMSG	;	
0074	220002	105	SHLD MSGPTR	;	MSGPTR = CANMSG
0077	C30090	106	JMP ENDCASE	;	ENDCANCEL;
		107		;	
007A	FE00	108	CASCHK CPI CHKLOP	;	CHKLOP:
007C	C20088	109	JNZ CASTIM	;	BEGIN
007F	210000	110	LXI H,CHKMSG	;	
0082	220002	111	SHLD MSGPTR	;	MSGPTR = CHKMSG
0085	C30090	112	JMP ENDCASE	;	ENDCHKLOP;
		113		;	
0088	00	114	CASTIM NOP	;	TIME:
0089	210000	115	LXI H,TIMMSG	;	BEGIN

(178)

LOCATION	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE LINE		
008C	220002	116	SHLD	MSGPTR	; MSGPTR = TIMMSG
008F	00	117	ENDTIM	NOP	; ENDTIME;
0090	00	118	ENDCASE	NOP	; ENDCASE;
0091	2A0002	119	LHLD	MSGPTR	; "GO TRANSFER MESSAGE" (,,,MSGPTR)
0094	000000	120	CALL	TRMSG	; END;
0097	00	121	END	NOP	; RETURN;
0098	C9	122	RET		
		123			

Errors= 0

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

1 "8085"
3 NAME "9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX ISS 1"
4 EXPAND
5 .....
6 *
7 * PRODUCT:          BLIND OPERATOR CONSOLE AID FOR U.F.P.
8 *
9 * PRODUCT CODE:    9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX
10 *
11 * MODULE:         BINTODAT
12 *
13 * FUNCTION:       THIS MODULE CONVERTS THE BINARY * OF THE
14 *                 EXTENSION, EXCHANGE, LOOP OR MINUTES TO THE
15 *                 APPROPRIATE DATA AS REQUIRED BY THE MESSAGE
16 *                 TYPE E.G. "MINUTES OF TIME" OR "OTHER".
17 *
18 * CALLS:          BINTOBCD
19 *
20 * ON TAPE:        NOT YET
21 *
22 * LINKING:         LINK BLIND
23 * INSTRUCTIONS
24 *
25 * FILE HISTORY:   STARTED 8/7/82
26 *
27 * 8085 CONVERSION STARTED 22/09/83
28 *
29 * 0.0 08/07/82   INITIAL CONCEPT
30 *
31 *
32 .....
33
34          GLOBAL          BINDAT
35
36          EXTERNAL        SPACE20, HUNDRED, TIME, BASE
37          EXTERNAL        BINBCD, 0
38
39          ;CONST:
40          ;
41          ;TYPE:
42          ;
43          ;
44          DATA           ;UAR:
45 0000 TYPE DS 1           ; TYPE = BYTE;
46 0001 BINNUM DS 1         ; BINNUM = BYTE;
47 0002 DATPTR DS 2         ; DATPTR = PTR;
48          ;
49          ;
50          PROG            ;PROCEDURE "BINTODAT";
51
52 0000 320000 BINDAT STA TYPE ; BEGIN
53 0003 78      MOV     A, B   ;
54 0004 320001 STA     BINNUM ;
55 0007 220002 SHLD   DATPTR ;
56 000A 3A0000 LDA     TYPE   ;
57 000D FE00   CPI     TIME   ; IF TYPE = TIME THEN
58 000F C20089 JNZ    ELSE1   ;
    
```

(180)

LOCATION	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE LINE	
0012	3A0001	59	LDA BINNUM	BEGIN
0015	FE00	60	CPI 00	
0017	C2002A	61	JNZ ELSE2	IF BINNUM = 00 THEN
001A	3E00	62	MVI A,HUNDRED	BEGIN
001C	2A0002	63	LHLD DATPTR	
001F	77	64	MOV M,A	->DATPTR = 'HUNDRED';
0020	23	65	INX H	
0021	220002	66	SHLD DATPTR	DATPTR = DATPTR+1;
0024	3E00	67	MVI A,SPACE20	
0026	77	68	MOV M,A	->DATPTR = SPACE20
0027	C30085	69	ENDIF2 JMP ENDS2	ENDIF;
002A	3A0001	70	ELSE2 LDA BINNUM	ELSE
002D	FE0A	71	CPI 10	BEGIN
002F	D20043	72	JNC ELSE3	IF BINNUM <= 9 THEN
0032	3E00	73	MVI A,0	BEGIN
0034	2A0002	74	LHLD DATPTR	
0037	77	75	MOV M,A	->DATPTR = '0';
0038	23	76	INX H	
0039	220002	77	SHLD DATPTR	DATPTR = DATPTR+1;
003C	3A0001	78	LDA BINNUM	
003F	77	79	MOV M,A	->DATPTR = BINNUM
0040	C30084	80	ENDIF3 JMP ENDS3	ENDIF;
0043	3A0001	81	ELSE3 LDA BINNUM	ELSE
0046	FE15	82	CPI 21	BEGIN
0048	D2005C	83	JNC ELSE4	IF BINNUM <= 20 THEN
004B	3A0001	84	LDA BINNUM	BEGIN
004E	2A0002	85	LHLD DATPTR	
0051	77	86	MOV M,A	->DATPTR = BINNUM;
0052	23	87	INX H	
0053	220002	88	SHLD DATPTR	DATPTR = DATPTR+1;
0056	3E00	89	MVI A,SPACE20	
0058	77	90	MOV M,A	->DATPTR = SPACE20
0059	C30083	91	ENDIF4 JMP ENDS4	ENDIF;
005C	00	92	ELSE4 NOP	ELSE
005D	3A0001	93	LDA BINNUM	BEGIN
0060	47	94	MOV B,A	
0061	CD0000	95	CALL BINBCD	"GO CONVERT BIN TO BCD"
0064	C600	96	ADI BASE	(,BINNUM,,)(TENS,UNITS,,);
0066	2A0002	97	LHLD DATPTR	
0069	77	98	MOV M,A	->DATPTR = TENS+BASE;
006A	23	99	INX H	
006B	220002	100	SHLD DATPTR	DATPTR = DATPTR+1;
006E	78	101	MOV A,B	
006F	FE00	102	CPI 00	
0071	C2007D	103	JNZ ELSE5	IF UNITS = 00 THEN
0074	3E00	104	MVI A,SPACE20	BEGIN
0076	2A0002	105	LHLD DATPTR	
0079	77	106	MOV M,A	->DATPTR = SPACE20
007A	C30082	107	ENDIF5 JMP ENDS5	ENDIF;
007D	78	108	ELSE5 MOV A,B	ELSE
007E	2A0002	109	LHLD DATPTR	BEGIN
0081	77	110	MOV M,A	->DATPTR = UNITS
0082	00	111	ENDLS5 NOP	ENDELSE;
0083	00	112	ENDLS4 NOP	
0084	00	113	ENDLS3 NOP	
0085	00	114	ENDLS2 NOP	
0086	C300EA	115	ENDIF1 JMP END	ENDELSE;

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

0089 3A0001      116 ELSE1  LDA   BINNUM ; ELSE
008C FE64       117      CPI   100 ; BEGIN
008E C200A1     118      JNZ   ELSE6 ; IF BINNUM = 100 THEN
0091 3E00       119      MVI   A,HUNDRED ; BEGIN
0093 2A0002     120      LHLD  DATPTR ;
0096 77         121      MOV   M,A ; ->DATPTR = 'HUNDRED';
0097 23         122      INX   H ;
0098 220002     123      SHLD  DATPTR ; DATPTR = DATPTR+1;
0098 3E00       124      MVI   A,SPACE20 ;
009D 77         125      MOV   M,A ; ->DATPTR = SPACE20;
009E C300E8     126 ENDIF6  JMP   ENDS6 ; ENDIF;
00A1 3A0001     127 ELSE6   LDA   BINNUM ; ELSE
00A4 FE15       128      CPI   21 ; BEGIN
00A6 D200BA     129      JNC   ELSE7 ; IF BINNUM <= 20 THEN
00A9 3A0001     130      LDA   BINNUM ; BEGIN
00AC 2A0002     131      LHLD  DATPTR ; ->DATPTR = BINNUM;
00AF 77         132      MOV   M,A ; DATPTR = DATPTR+1;
00B0 23         133      INX   H ; ->DATPTR = SPACE20
00B1 220002     134      SHLD  DATPTR ; END IF;
00B4 3E00       135      MVI   A,SPACE20 ; ELSE
00B6 77         136      MOV   M,A ; BEGIN
00B7 C300E7     137 ENDIF7  JMP   ENDS7 ; IF BINNUM <= 20 THEN
00BA 00         138 ELSE7   NOP ; BEGIN
00BB 3A0001     139      LDA   BINNUM ; "GO CONVERT BIN TO BCD"
00BE 47         140      MOV   B,A ; ( ,BINNUM,,)(TENS,UNITS,,);
00BF CD0000     141      CALL BINBCD ;
00C2 4F         142      MOV   C,A ;
00C3 78         143      MOV   A,B ;
00C4 FE00       144      CPI   00 ;
00C6 C200DA     145      JNZ   ELSE8 ; IF UNITS = 00 THEN
00C9 79         146      MOV   A,C ; BEGIN
00CA C600       147      ADI   BASE ;
00CC 2A0002     148      LHLD  DATPTR ; ->DATPTR = TENS+BASE;
00CF 77         149      MOV   M,A ; DATPTR = DATPTR+1;
00D0 23         150      INX   H ; ->DATPTR = SPACE20
00D1 220002     151      SHLD  DATPTR ; ENDIF;
00D4 3E00       152      MVI   A,SPACE20 ; ELSE
00D6 77         153      MOV   M,A ; BEGIN
00D7 C300E6     154 ENDIF8  JMP   ENDS8 ; IF UNITS = 00 THEN
00DA 00         155 ELSE8   NOP ; BEGIN
00DB 79         156      MOV   A,C ; ->DATPTR = TENS;
00DC 2A0002     157      LHLD  DATPTR ; DATPTR = DATPTR+1;
00DF 77         158      MOV   M,A ; ->DATPTR = UNITS
00E0 23         159      INX   H ; ENDElse;
00E1 220002     160      SHLD  DATPTR ; ENDElse;
00E4 78         161      MOV   A,B ;
00E5 77         162      MOV   M,A ;
00E6 00         163 ENDS8   NOP ; ENDElse;
00E7 00         164 ENDS7   NOP ; ENDElse;
00E8 00         165 ENDS6   NOP ; ENDElse;
00E9 00         166 ENDS1   NOP ; ENDElse;
00EA 00         167 END     NOP ; END;
00EB C9         168      RET   ;RETURN;

```

(182)

Errors= 0

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

1 "8085"
3 NAME "9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX ISS 1"
4 EXPAND
5 .....
6 *
7 * PRODUCT: BLIND OPERATOR CONSOLE AID FOR U.F.P.
8 *
9 * PRODUCT CODE: 9-XXX-XXXXX-XXX
10 *
11 * MODULE: MESSAGES
12 *
13 * FUNCTION: THIS MODULE DEFINES THE MESSAGES FOR THE
14 * VARIOUS CONDITIONS THAT "OUTVOICE" SIGNALS
15 * TO THE BLIND OPERATOR.
16 *
17 * CALLS: NONE
18 *
19 * ON TAPE: NOT YET
20 *
21 * LINKING: LINK BLIND
22 * INSTRUCTIONS
23 *
24 * FILE HISTORY: STARTED 8/7/82
25 *
26 * 8085 CONVERSION STARTED 20/09/83
27 *
28 * 0.0 08/07/82 INITIAL CONCEPT
29 *
30 *
31 .....

```

```

33 GLOBAL EXTMSG,EXCMMSG,CHKMSG,CANMSG,TTMMSG
34 GLOBAL HRMSG,MINMSG,BCDMSG
35 GLOBAL HITONE,LOWTONE,FETDATA,ENDMSG
36 GLOBAL SPACE20,ZERO,HUNDRED,BASE,0
37

```

```

<00FD> 38 FETDATA EQU 0FDH
<00FF> 39 ENDMSG EQU 0FFH
<0037> 40 EX EQU 037H
<002B> 41 EL EQU 02BH
<00BF> 42 WAIT EQU 0BFH
<005E> 43 IN EQU 05EH
<003E> 44 CANCEL EQU 03EH
<008B> 45 TIME EQU 08BH
<0060> 46 IS EQU 060H
<0043> 47 SPACE20 EQU 043H
<0044> 48 SPACE40 EQU 044H
<0045> 49 SPACE80 EQU 045H
<0046> 50 SPACE160 EQU 046H
<0047> 51 SPACE320 EQU 047H
<001F> 52 ZERO EQU 01FH
<001C> 53 HUNDRED EQU 01CH
<0041> 54 HITONE EQU 041H
<0042> 55 LOWTONE EQU 042H
<0012> 56 BASE EQU 012H
<006E> 57 MINUTE EQU 06EH
<005D> 58 HOUR EQU 05DH

```

(183)

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE

SOURCE LINE

```

      <0083> 59 SET      EQU 083H
      <0081> 60 SS      EQU 081H
      <002E> 61 0      EQU 02EH
      62
0000 3744FD43FD 63 EXTMSG  DB  EX,SPACE40,FETDATA,SPACE20,FETDATA,ENDMSG
0005 FF
0006 5E44FD43FD 64 EXCMG  DB  IN,SPACE40,FETDATA,SPACE20,FETDATA,ENDMSG
0008 FF
000C 2B44FD43FD 65 CHKMSG  DB  EL,SPACE40,FETDATA,SPACE20,FETDATA,WAIT,ENDMSG
0011 8FFF
0013 3E442B43FD 66 CANMSG  DB  CANCEL,SPACE40,EL,SPACE20,FETDATA,ENDMSG
0018 FF
0019 8B6044FD43 67 TIMMSG  DB  TIME,IS,SPACE40,FETDATA,SPACE20,FETDATA,SPACE20,FETDATA,ENDMSG
001E FD43FDFF
0022 83445D81FF 68 HRMSG  DB  SET,SPACE40,HOUR,SS,ENDMSG
0027 83446E81FF 69 MINMSG  DB  SET,SPACE40,MINUTE,SS,ENDMSG
002C FDFDFF      70 BCDMSG  DB  FETDATA,FETDATA,ENDMSG
      71
      72
      73

```

Errors= 0

(184)