

PERKIN-ELMER

**HIGH PERFORMANCE
TAPE DRIVE (HPTD) CONTROLLER**

Installation and Maintenance Manual

47-028 R00

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DRAWINGS

Functional Schematic, Magnetic Tape Interface
Assembly Drawing, Magnetic Tape Interface

35-820D08
35-820E03

PREFACE

This manual provides the technician with the information necessary to install and maintain the High Performance Tape Drive (HPTD) Controller.

Chapter 1 provides an introduction and general information for the controller. Chapter 2 describes the installation of the controller including unpacking, power requirements, configuration, strap options, and testing. Chapter 3 describes the operation and maintenance of the controller.

The following related manuals provide additional detailed information on the controller and the magnetic tape units and formatters:

MANUAL TITLE	PUBLICATION NUMBER
Magnetic Tape Unit Maintenance Manual (STC)	47-024
Formatter Control Unit Maintenance Manual (STC)	47-026
32-Bit Systems User Documentation Summary	50-003
High Performance Tape Drive (HPTD) Programming Manual	50-009
Magnetic Tape Unit Maintenance Manual (TELEX)	51-001
Formatter Control Unit Maintenance Manual (TELEX)	51-002

For further information on the contents of all Perkin-Elmer 32-bit manuals, see the 32-Bit Systems User Documentation Summary.

CHAPTER 1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The High Performance Tape Drive (HPTD) Controller provides the interface between a Perkin-Elmer Series 3200 selector channel (SELCH) and the formatter of either a TELEX or Storage Technology Corporation (STC) magnetic tape unit (MTU).

1.2 SCOPE

This manual describes the requirements of the controller and the functional operation of the tape subsystem. The configuration for the tape subsystem is shown in Figure 1-1.

1.3 SYSTEM COMPONENTS

The subsystem components are a 3200 SELCH, HPTD controller, formatter, and from one to four MTUs. The controller will be interfaced to a 3200 SELCH. This provides direct program control of the controller with standard Perkin-Elmer I/O instructions and direct access to memory via the extended direct memory access (EDMA) bus.

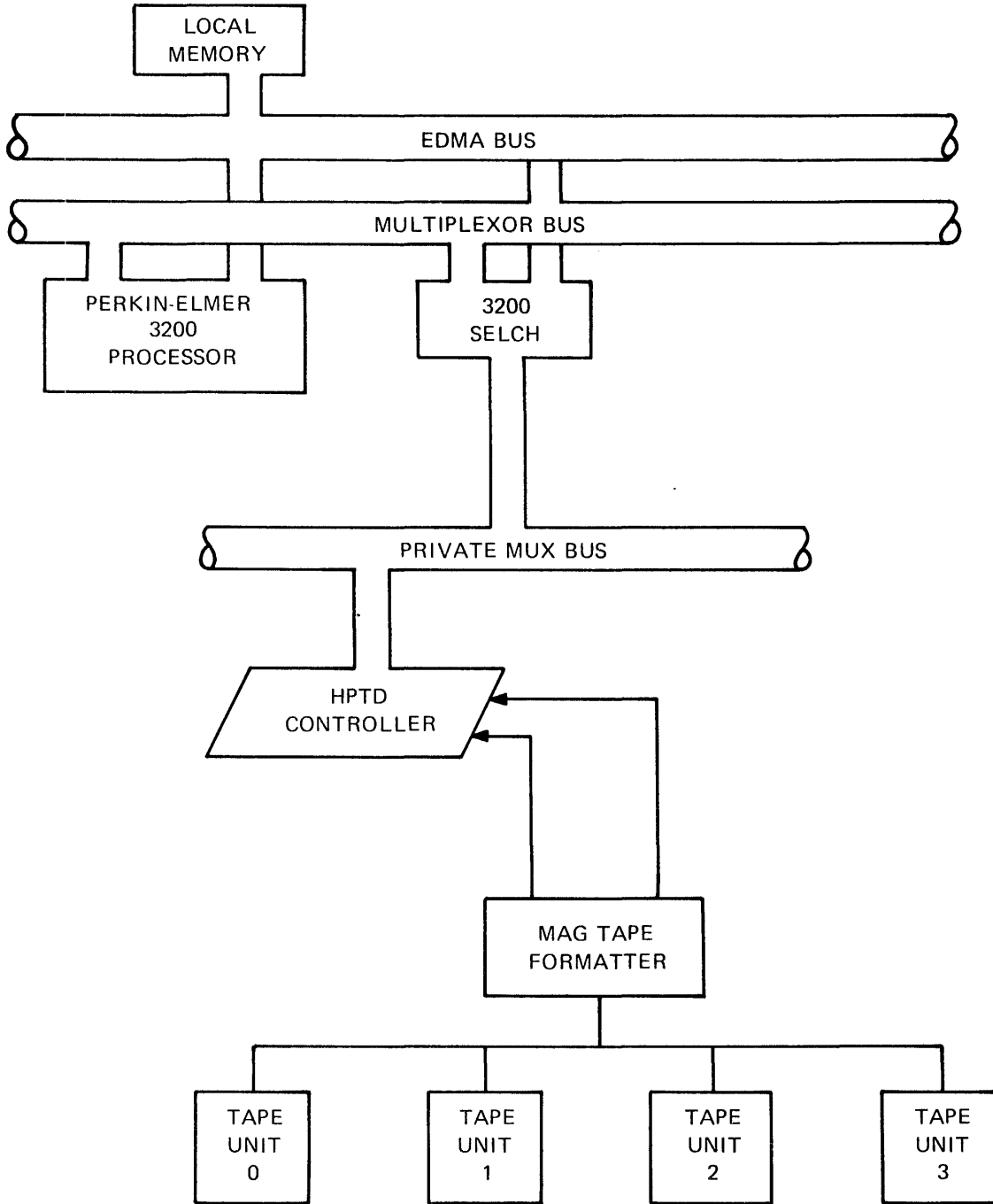


Figure 1-1 Tape Subsystem Block Diagram

CHAPTER 2 INSTALLATION

2.1 MECHANICAL ASSEMBLY

The HPTD controller consists of:

- 1 each 35-820 15-inch printed circuit controller
- 2 each 17-411M01 interconnecting cable between formatter control unit (FCU) and controller
- 1 each NRZI/PE/GCR encoded formatter
- One to four MTUs

2.2 UNPACKING

There are no special instructions for unpacking the 35-820 controller. However, proper care is necessary when handling tape units or formatters.

2.3 POWER REQUIREMENTS

All tape units and formatters are normally equipped for 120 V at 60 Hz. For 240 V at 50 Hz operation, a wiring change is required in the power supply of the formatter and tape units.

2.4 SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

The magnetic tape controller can be installed in any standard 15-inch I/O slot of a Perkin-Elmer 3200 Series processor or expansion chassis. RACK0/TACK0 must be removed between pins 122 and 222 on side 1 of the backpanel of the selected slot where the controller resides. The controller device addresses are normally set up for X'85', X'95', X'A5', and X'B5'. If a set other than the default value is desired, the hexadecimal address switches at locations 05M and 07M must be altered. See Functional Schematic 35-820D08.

2.5 STRAP OPTIONS

Tape strap options:

1. TELEX option - Remove strap 14K10 to 14K72
2. STC option - Add strap 14K10 to 14K72

For normal data transfer protocol to and from the 3200 SELCH:

1. Remove strap 00E-19 to 00R-02
2. Remove strap 00R-19 to 00R-01
3. Remove strap 00K-10 to 00K-72
4. Strap backpanel pin 224-1 of 3200 SELCH slot to pin 224-1 of controller slot

For new protocol data transfer to and from the 3200 SELCH and controller not under an I/O switch:

1. Strap 00K-10 to 00K-72
2. Strap 00R-19 to 00R-02
3. Strap backpanel pin 225-1 of 3200 SELCH slot to pin 225-1 of controller slot
4. Strap backpanel pin 224-1 of 3200 SELCH slot to pin 224-1 of controller slot
5. Strap backpanel pin 124-1 of 3200 SELCH slot to pin 124-1 of controller slot

For new protocol data transfer to and from the 3200 SELCH and controller under an I/O switch:

1. Strap 00K-10 to 00K-72
2. Strap 00R-19 to 00R-01
3. Strap backpanel pin 225-1 of 3200 SELCH slot to pin 225-1 of I/O switch 'A' slot
4. Strap backpanel pin 224-1 of 3200 SELCH slot to pin 224-1 of I/O switch 'A' slot

5. Strap backpanel pin 124-1 of 3200 SELCH slot to pin 124-1 of I/O switch 'A' slot
6. Strap backpanel pin 225-1 of I/O switch 'B' slot to pin 225-1 of controller slot
7. Strap backpanel pin 224-1 of I/O switch 'B' slot to pin 224-1 of controller slot
8. Strap backpanel pin 229-1 of I/O switch 'B' slot to pin 229-1 of controller slot

The error condition RDOVRN will be disabled unless SBSY0 is connected to the controller at the backpanel. To enable this signal, connect jumper pin 224-1 of the SELCH slot to 224-1 of the magnetic tape interface. If operating under an I/O switch, connect jumper pin 224-1 of the I/O switch 'B' to 224-1 of the controller, and pin 224-1 of the 3200 SELCH slot to 224-1 of the I/O switch 'A' slot.

2.6 TESTING

Load test program 06-263 and run the tests as described in test program description 06-263A15.

CHAPTER 3
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the information necessary to maintain the HPTD controller. Included are block diagram analysis, controller timing, functional operation, control lines, and functional schematic analysis.

3.2 FORMATTER INFORMATION

The 1935 FCU is a self-contained electronics package for interfacing the controller and from 1 to 4 STC Model 1900 Series MTUs. The FCU is capable of formatting information in NRZI, PE, and GCR formats at speeds of 125 inches per second (IPS) during read and write modes.

The 1935 FCU, when operated in the 1935 magnetic tape system, will read and write ANZI compatible 9-track tapes.

3.3 TAPE UNIT SELECTION

The controller always responds to four sequential addresses. If the hexadecimal address switches at locations 05M and 07M are set up for address X'80', the controller will respond to addresses X'85', X'95', X'A5', and X'B5'. Each address selects a different tape unit as shown in Table 3-1.

TABLE 3-1 TAPE UNIT ADDRESSES

ADDRESS				TAPE UNIT SELECTED
X'0X'	X'4X'	X'8X'	X'CX'	TU 0
X'1X'	X'5X'	X'9X'	X'DX'	TU 1
X'2X'	X'6X'	X'AX'	X'EX'	TU 2
X'3X'	X'7X'	X'BX'	X'FX'	TU 3

X = don't care

It should be noted that the controller address switch at location 05M is designed to respond to four sequential addresses to the interface, but the most significant four bits of that address should be 0, 4, 8, or C. This is shown in Table 3-1.

Once a tape unit has been selected (flip-flop at 01R), it stays addressed until another tape unit is selected.

3.4 CONTROLLER OPERATION

A block diagram of the controller is shown in Figure 3-1. At the top of the figure is the private multiplexor (PMUX) bus, which interfaces to the 3200 SELCH with 16 bits of data and 12 control signals. At the bottom of the figure is the controller bus, which interfaces to the FCU with 8 bits of data, a parity bit, 15 control signals, and 9 bits of multiplexed error status. Data transfers, whether written from the processor or read from the controller bus, are loaded into the first-in/first-out (FIFO) memory via the input multiplexor.

Commands to the controller are stored in latches on the controller. When a motion-type command is issued - for example, Forward File - the controller stores this command and asserts START. The FCU upon receiving a START accepts the desired command and asserts FBUSY, which in turn resets START. The command process is carried out by the FCU until completed, FBUSY is reset, and ready status (RDYS) is set. No motion (NMTN) set signifies that the tape unit is stopped and ready for another command. Overlapping commands are not allowed and are ignored. The one exception is a rewind operation. During a rewind, FBUSY is asserted until the command is accepted. Operation to other tape units is allowed approximately 150ns after FBUSY is reset on rewinds.

During write-type operations, the controller calculates and sets the parity bit for odd parity and sends it with eight bits of data onto the controller bus. When a halfword of data reaches the FIFO output, the controller sends a delayed START signal to the FCU, which in turn causes the FCU to request data from the controller. The controller sends the data, a byte at a time, until the FIFO is empty. In read operations, the controller signals the processor of available data via the busy status bit. Parity is checked by the parity checker and the formatter during read operations.

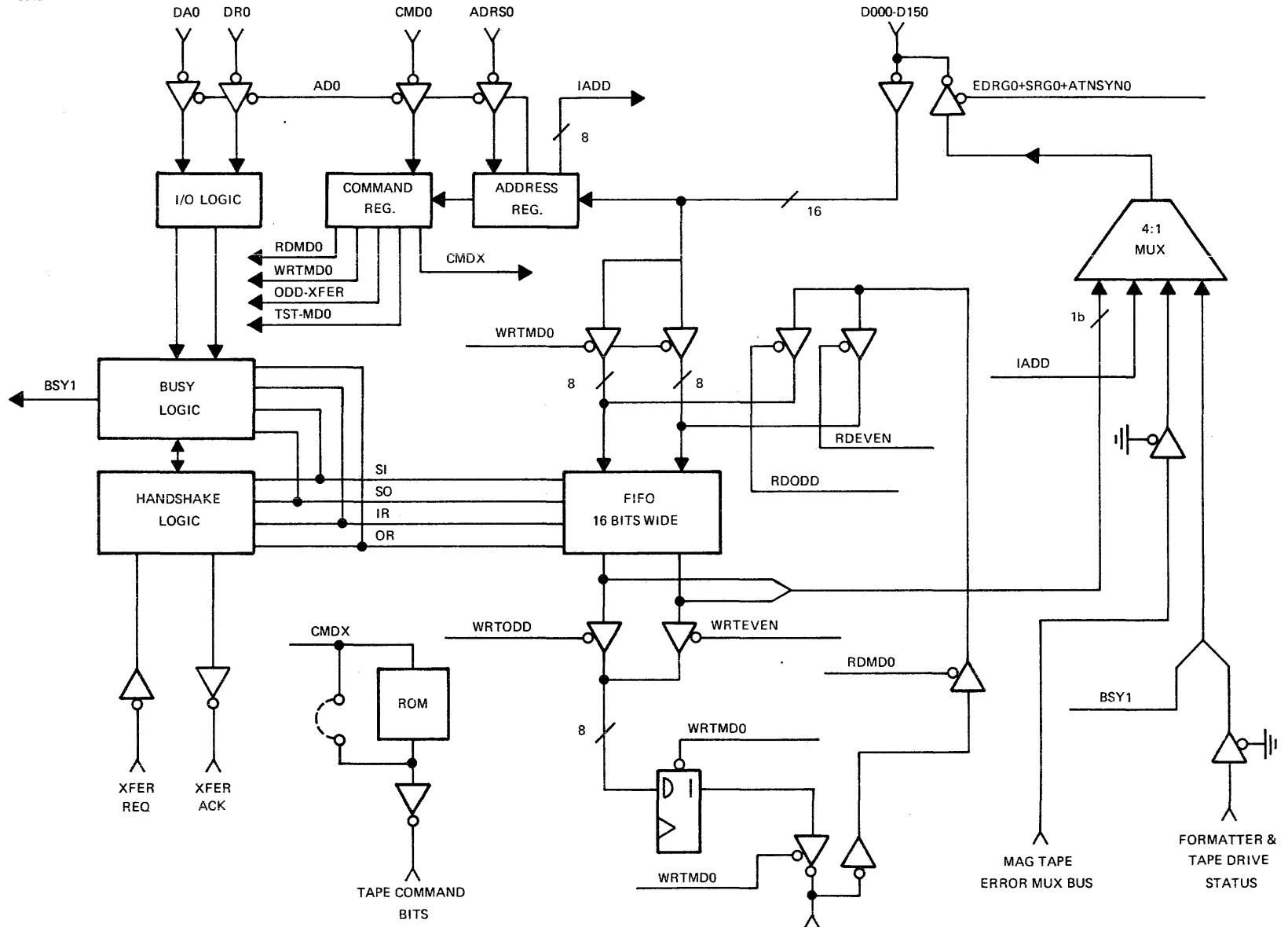


Figure 3-1 High Performance Tape Drive (HPTD) Controller Block Diagram

3.5 CABLE CONNECTIONS

There are two cables required to connect the STC formatter to the controller. See Figure 3-2. FCU Connector A4 is cabled with a 17-411M01 to interface Connector 4, and FCU Connector B4 is cabled with a 17-411M01 to interface Connector 3.

One double cable is used to connect the TELEX formatter to the controller. On one end of this cable, there are two 60 position connectors labeled Connector 3 and Connector 4. These connectors plug into the front edge of the controller. The other end of the cable has three 50 position D-type connectors labeled Connector I.O.-1, Connector I.O.-2, and Connector I.O.-3. Plug Connector I.O.-1 into the formatter connector labeled I.O.-1, Connector I.O.-2 into I.O.-2, and Connector I.O.-3 into I.O.-3. See Figure 3-3.

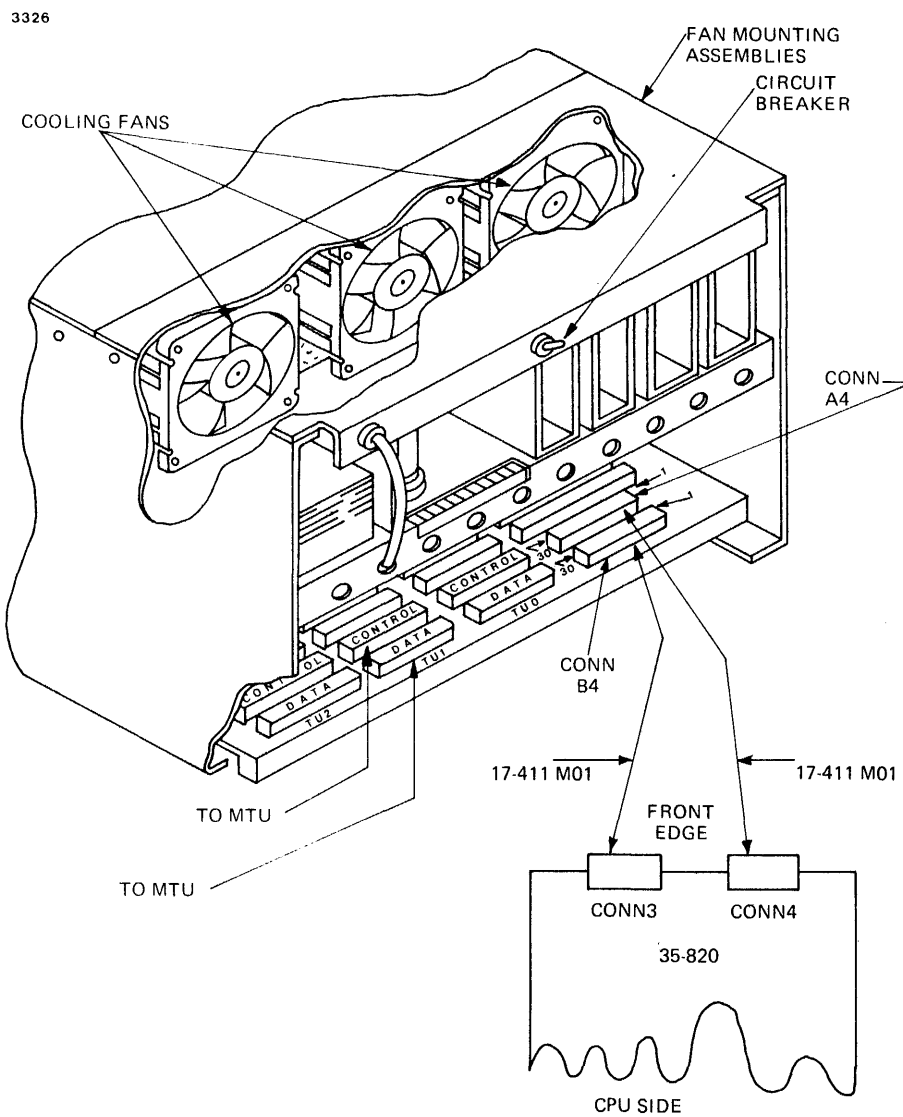


Figure 3-2 STC Formatter Physical Configuration

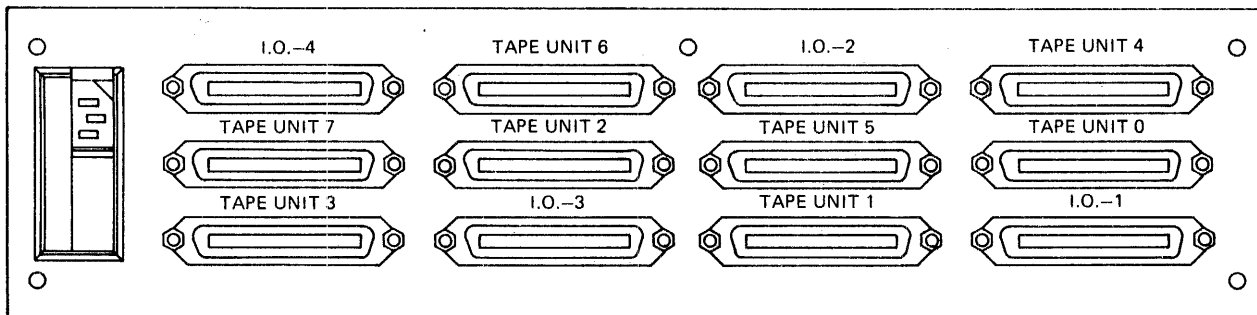


Figure 3-3 Connector Panel Detail for the TELEX Formatter

The I/O signals for the STC controller are shown in Tables 3-2 and 3-3.

External I/O adapter connections for the TELEX formatter are given in Table 3-4.

TABLE 3-2 INPUT SIGNALS FOR THE STC CONTROLLER

DESCRIPTION	MNEMONIC	NO.	FCU CONNECTOR		TERMINATION RESISTANCE LOCATION
			SIGNAL PIN	GROUND PIN	
MTU Address 0	ADO	A4	A01	B01	FCU
MTU Address 1	AD1	A4	A02	B02	FCU
Command Select 0	CMD0	A4	A04	B04	FCU
Command Select 1	CMD1	A4	A04	B04	FCU
Command Select 2	CMD2	A4	A05	B05	FCU
Command Select 3	CMD3	A4	A05	B06	FCU
Density Select 0	DS0	A4	A07	B07	FCU
Initiate Command	START	A4	A08	B08	FCU
Terminate Command	STOP	A4	A09	B09	FCU
Transfer Acknowledge	TRAK	A4	A10	B10	FCU
Bi-Directional Data P	DATA-P	A4	A11	B11	BOTH
Bi-Directional Data 0	DATA-0	A4	A12	B12	BOTH
Bi-Directional Data 1	DATA-1	A4	A13	B13	BOTH
Bi-Directional Data 2	DATA-2	A4	A14	B14	BOTH
Bi-Directional Data 3	DATA-3	A4	A15	B15	BOTH
Bi-Directional Data 4	DATA-4	A4	A16	B16	BOTH
Bi-Directional Data 5	DATA-5	A4	A17	B17	BOTH
Bi-Directional Data 6	DATA-6	A4	A18	B18	BOTH
Bi-Directional Data 7	DATA-7	A4	A19	B19	BOTH
System Reset	RESET	A4	A20	B20	ECTH
Select Multiplex 0	SLX0	A4	A21	B21	FCU
Select Multiplex 1	SLX1	A4	A22	B22	FCU
Density Select 1	DS1	A4	A23	B23	FCU
Select Multiplex 2	SLX2	A4	A24	B24	FCU

TABLE 3-3 OUTPUT LINES FROM THE STC CONTROLLER

DESCRIPTION	MNEMONIC	NO.	FCU CONNECTOR		TERMINATION
			SIGNAL PIN	GROUND PIN	RESISTANCE LOCATION
Slave Status Change	SSC	A4	A25	B25	USER
Oscillator	OSC	A4	A26	B26	USER
End of Tape Status	EOTS	A4	A27	B27	USER
Beginning of Tape Status	BOTS	A4	A28	B28	USER
File Protect Status	FPTS	A4	A29	B29	USER
Rewinding Status	REWS	A4	A30	B30	USER
Error Multiplex-P	ERRMX-P	B4	A1	B1	USER
Error Multiplex-0	ERRMX-0	B4	A2	B2	USER
Error Multiplex-1	ERRMX-1	B4	A3	B3	USER
Error Multiplex-2	ERRMX-2	B4	A4	B4	USER
Error Multiplex-3	ERRMX-3	B4	A5	B5	USER
Error Multiplex-4	ERRMX-4	B4	A6	B6	USER
Error Multiplex-5	ERRMX-5	B4	A7	B7	USER
Error Multiplex-6	ERRMX-6	B4	A8	B8	USER
Error Multiplex-7	ERRMX-7	B4	A9	B9	USER
Formatter Busy	BUSY	B4	A10	B10	USER
Transfer Request	TREQ	B4	A11	B11	USER
Expecting Data	RECV	B4	A12	B12	USER
Identification Burst	ID BRST	B4	A13	B13	USER
Operation Incomplete	OP INC	B4	A14	B14	USER
End of Data Pulse	ENDATP	B4	A15	B15	USER
Tape Mark Status	TMS	B4	A16	B16	USER
Command Reject	REJECT	B4	A17	B17	USER
Overrun Status	OVRNS	B4	A18	B18	USER
Data Check	DATA CHK	B4	A19	B19	USER
ROM Parity Error	ROMPS	B4	A20	B20	USER
Corrected Error	CRERR	B4	A21	B21	USER
Block Sensed	BLOCK	B4	A22	B22	USER
NRZI Status	NRZI	B4	A23	B23	USER
Data Bus Parity Error	BUPER	B4	A24	B24	USER
Online Status	ONLS	B4	A25	B25	USER
High Density Status	HDENS	B4	A26	B26	USER
Ready Status	RDYS	B4	A27	B27	USER
Write Status	WRTS	B4	A28	B28	USER
Reserved		B4	A29	B29	
Reserved		B4	A30	B30	

TABLE 3-4 TELEX FORMATTER EXTERNAL I/O ADAPTER CONNECTIONS

SIGNAL	RETURN	DESCRIPTION
1/01-01	1/01-26	TU ADDRESS 0 (MSB)
1/01-02	1/01-27	TU ADDRESS 1
1/01-03	1/10-28	TU ADDRESS 2 (LSB)
1/01-04	1/01-29	COMMAND 0 (MSB)
1/01-05	1/01-30	COMMAND 1
1/01-06	1/01-31	COMMAND 2
1/01-07	1/01-32	COMMAND 3
1/01-08	1/01-33	COMMAND 4 (LSB)
1/01-09	1/01-34	DENSITY 0 (MSB)
1/01-10	1/01-35	DENSITY 1 (LSB)
1/01-11	1/01-36	RESERVE
1/01-12	1/01-37	FORMATTER BUSY
1/01-13	1/01-38	COMMAND CLOCK
1/01-14	1/01-39	REJECT STATUS
1/01-15	1/01-40	LOAD POINT (BOT)
1/01-16	1/01-41	END-OF-TAPE
1/01-17	1/01-42	ONLINE
1/01-18	1/01-43	READY
1/01-19	1/01-44	FILE PROTECT
1/01-20	1/01-45	ROM PARITY ERROR
1/01-21	1/01-46	REVERSE
1/01-22	1/01-47	READ MODE
1/01-23	1/01-48	WRITE MODE
1/01-24	1/01-49	REWINDING
1/01-25	1/01-50	ERASE MODE
1/02-01	1/02-26	DATA 0 (MSB)
1/02-02	1/02-27	DATA 1
1/02-03	1/02-28	DATA 2
1/02-04	1/02-29	DATA 3
1/02-05	1/03-30	DATA 4
1/02-06	1/02-31	DATA 5
1/02-07	1/02-32	DATA 6
1/02-08	1/02-33	DATA 7 (LSB)
1/02-09	1/02-34	DATA P
1/02-10	1/02-35	INPUT BUS ENABLE
1/02-11	1/02-36	DATA BUSY
1/01-12	1/02-37	DATA REQUEST
1/02-13	1/02-38	DATA ACKNOWLEDGE
1/02-14	1/02-39	LAST BYTE
1/02-15	1/02-40	REWINDING OR NOT READY

TABLE 3-4 TELEX FORMATTER EXTERNAL I/O ADAPTER
CONTROLLER (Continued)

SIGNAL	RETURN	DESCRIPTION
1/02-16	1/02-41	OVERRUN
1/02-17	1/02-42	ERROR
1/02-18	1/02-43	CORRECTED ERROR
1/02-19	1/02-44	ID BURST
1/02-20	1/02-45	DATA DENSITY 0 (MSB)
1/02-21	1/02-46	DATA DENSITY 1 (LSB)
1/02-22	1/02-47	FILEMARK (TAPE MARK)
1/02-23	1/02-48	SYSTEM RESET
1/02-24	1/02-49	DATA PARITY ERROR
1/02-25	1/02-50	ODD BYTE
1/03-01	1/03-26	NOT USED
1/03-02	1/03-27	ERROR 0
1/03-03	1/03-28	ERROR 1
1/03-04	1/03-29	ERROR 2
1/03-05	1/03-30	ERROR 3
1/03-05	1/03-31	ERROR 4
1/03-07	1/03-32	ERROR 5
1/03-08	1/03-33	ERROR 6
1/03-09	1/03-34	ERROR 7
1/03-10	1/03-35	ERROR STATUS CONTROL 0 (LSB)
1/03-11	1/03-36	ERROR STATUS CONTROL 1 (MSB)

3.6 INTERRUPT GENERATION

Interrupts are generated on the following signal transitions:

DU 0 ----> 1
 NMTN 0 ----> 1
 BUSY 1 ----> 0
 ERR 0 ----> 1
 TERP 0 ----> 1

- DU - A DEVICE UNAVAILABLE interrupt occurs if the device is taken offline.
- NMTN - NO MOTION interrupt occurs at the end of an operation involving the FCU and the tape drive. Conditions for NO MOTION to occur are: the drive must be online and ready, the formatter must not be busy, and the FIFO is empty when in the Read mode.
- BUSY - A BUSY interrupt occurs when data is presented on the FIFO outputs while the interface is in the Read mode and the absence of data is detected on the FIFO inputs while in the Write mode.
- ERR - An ERR interrupt occurs if either reject or data check status is asserted by the formatter.
- TERR - A TERR interrupt occurs if any of the following conditions exist:
 1. Formatter overrun
 2. Read parity error (in Non-gapless mode)
 3. Read overrun (in Non-gapless mode)
 4. Bus parity error (in Non-gapless mode)
 5. Write underflow

NOTE

ERR is inhibited until the formatter goes not busy or during gapless operations. The enabling and disarming of interrupts are under the control of a pair of D-type flip-flops (6M7-6M8). These flip-flops are controlled by the condition of data lines D081 and D091 during a command operation with data bit D121 set. Interrupt timing is shown in Figure 3-4.

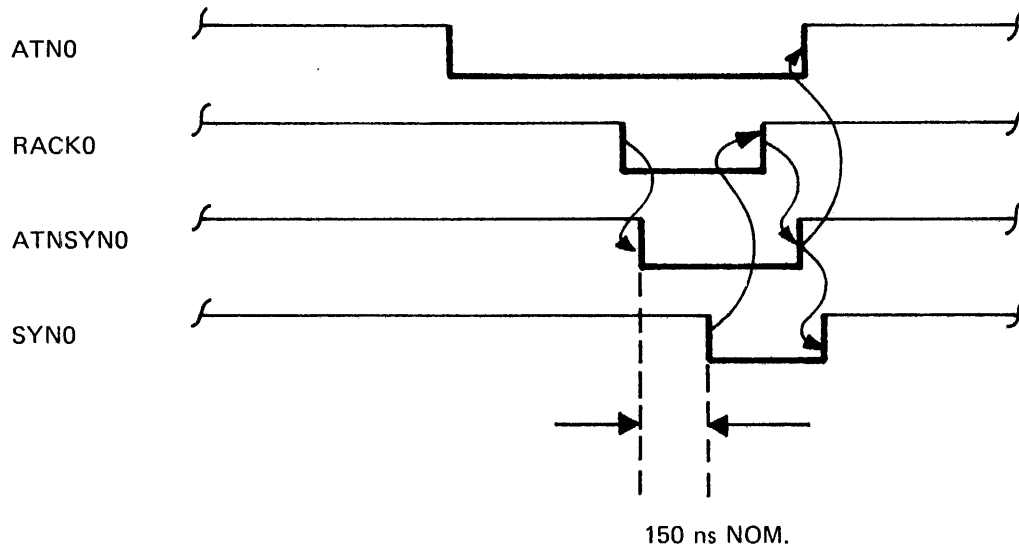


Figure 3-4 Interrupt Timing

3.7 COMMAND OPERATION

Two sets of control commands are used: Command 1 and Command 0. Command 1 is used to select tape density, Test mode, Gapless mode, enable/disable/disarm interrupts, clear the controller or FCU, set up the controller for Odd-Byte Write transfer, and to put the controller into the Byte-Read mode. A Command 1 occurs when an Output command instruction is issued to the controller with data bit D121 set in the command byte.

A Command 0 occurs when an Output command instruction is issued to the controller with data bit D121 reset in the command byte. Command 0 is used for FCU/tape motion operations such as Read, Write, Rewind, and Forward File. Command timing is shown in Figure 3-5.

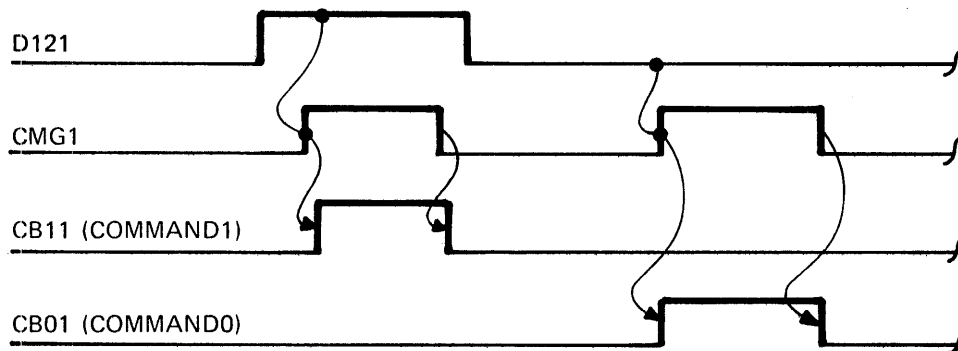


Figure 3-5 Command Timing

3.8 WRITE OPERATION

A write operation begins when a Write command is issued to the controller. Data bits D081, D091, D101, and D111 are latched in the Command 0 registers (3B5), then decoded by a 1 of 10 decoder (3D7) and a 3 to 8 decoder (3D8). The WRTMDO signal goes low, enabling 16 bits of data (D001-D151) to the FIFO inputs (8B6,7,8), and 8 bits of data (MTDAT01-MTDAT71) to the FCU (5B2,3,4,5).

At this time, the FIFO is empty and the busy status (BSY1) is low, indicating that the FIFO is ready to accept a halfword of data from the host. When the host issues a write halfword, BSY1 sets, and the signals SIEVEN1 and SIODD1 go high to shift 16 bits of data into the FIFO.

When SIEVEN1 and SIODD1 go low, the data propagates through the FIFO until it reaches the FIFO outputs. The signal BOTHRDY1 indicates that data is available on the FIFO outputs. BOTHRDY1 is delayed for 1 microsecond to allow more data to fill the FIFO (3R7). At the end of the delay, START0 is sent to the FCU to begin the write-to-tape operation. The FCU issues TRFQ, which is latched to become LATREQ1 (5N7). If data is available at the output of the odd side of the FIFO (ORDYODD1) and LATREQ1 is active, then the one-shot (538) is triggered. The leading edge of SHFTPULS1 clocks the FIFO data into the output register (5B4, while the inverse of this signal clears the LATREQ1. After the trailing edge of SHFTPULS1, new data from the even side of the FIFO appears at the inputs of the output register. The second one-shot (5K8) is triggered at the trailing edge of SHFTPULS1. This one-shot is used for data set up to the FCU and allows time for a correct condition to settle at the D-inputs of the D flip-flops at 5L8 and 5M6. A low condition causes a STOP pulse to be sent to the FCU with the intended last byte to be written on the tape. A high condition causes a transfer acknowledge (TRACK) to be sent to the FCU with each data byte to be written on the tape. For example, there is a halfword of data at the FIFO outputs: one byte even, one byte odd. The odd half is the first byte transferred to the FCU. If an Odd-Byte Write command was not issued before the Write command, the byte in the odd half of the FIFO would be sent to the FCU along with the signal TRACK, and then the byte in the even half of the FIFO would be sent to the FCU along with the signal STOP.

If an Odd-Byte Write command was issued before the Write command, the byte in the odd half of the FIFO would be sent to the FCU along with the signal STOP. The even byte is left in the FIFO, never to be transferred.

See Figures 3-6 and 3-7.

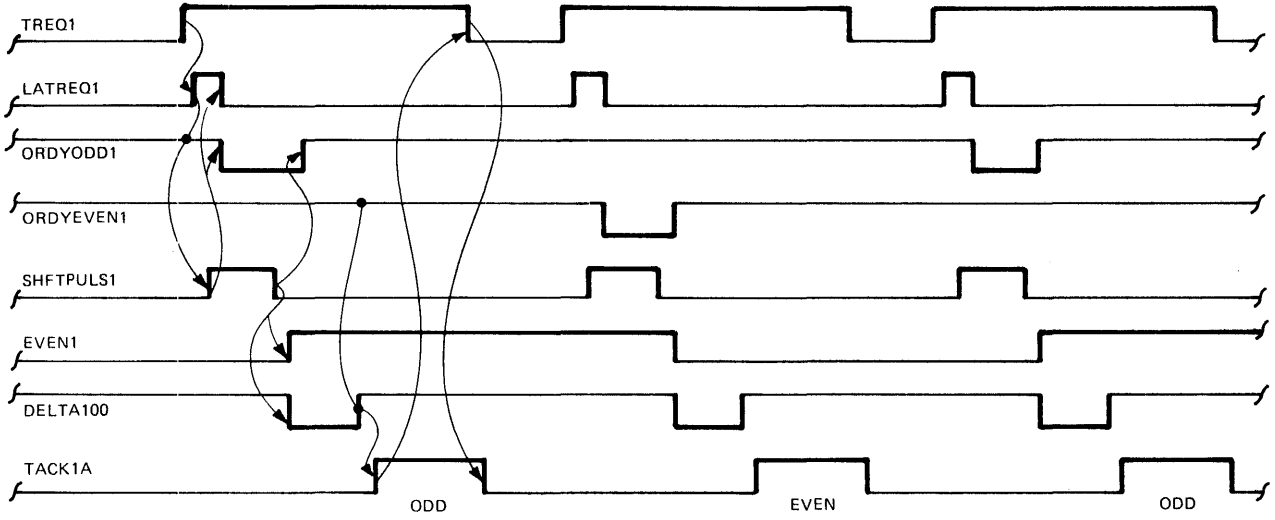


Figure 3-6 Typical Write Timing

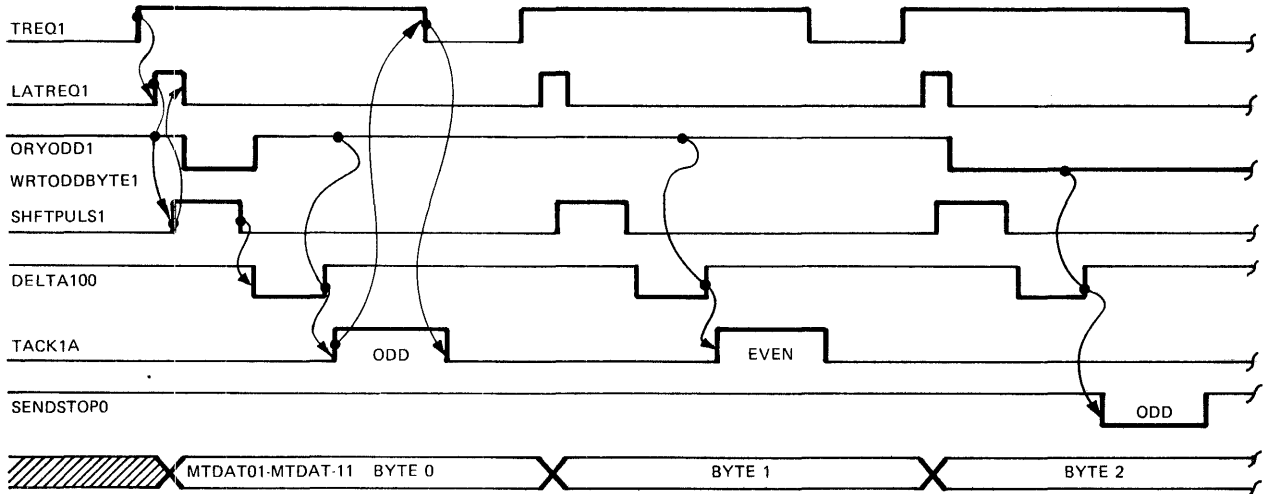


Figure 3-7 Odd-Byte Write Timing

3.9 READ OPERATION

See Figure 3-8. A read operation begins with a Read command to the controller. This command is latched in the Command 0 register (3B5), then decoded by the 1 of 10 decoder (3D7). The signals RDMD0 and RDMD1 allow the gating of 16 bits of data to the host and 8 bits of data from the FCU. START0 is sent to the FCU at the trailing edge of CB00. Formatter busy (FBSY1, 7C3) goes high, indicating that the FCU is processing the command. The FCU will present 8 bits of data on bus bits DOT000-DOT070, followed by a TREQ1. Data is clocked into the FIFO one byte at a time, beginning with the odd half of the FIFO.

If the corresponding input ready, even or odd, of the FIFO is active and a TREQ1 is present (6F3), then the shift in signal (SI1, 6H3) goes high. The signals ENBEVEN1 and ENBODD1 (6G4) gate SIO to form the corresponding signals SIEVEN1 (6F5) and SIODD1 (6F6), shift in even and shift in odd, respectively. A halfword of data is assembled in the FIFO once two bytes are shifted in (one even, one odd). If the block read from the tape exhibits an odd number of bytes, then the interface generates a shift in signal in order to complete the last halfword to be sent to the host. This condition occurs if ENBEVEN1 is high, IRDYEVEN1 is high, SIO is high, and LATEODATAP1 (latched-end of data pulse) is high. This means that if we are selecting the even half of the FIFO and the corresponding input is ready to accept data, and shift in is not active at the end of the data transfer of the FCU, then the signal LAST10 (last-one, 6N4) is generated. LAST10 causes the last data byte from the FCU to be shifted into the even half of the FIFO, thus assembling the last halfword to be sent to the host. This last halfword exhibits the most significant and least significant bytes equal.

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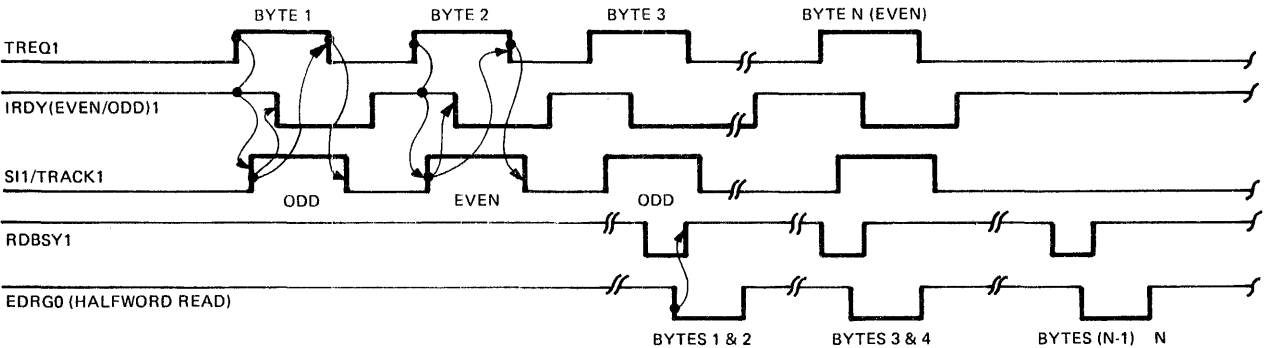


Figure 3-8 Read Timing

When a halfword of data is presented on the outputs of the FIFO, RDBSY1 (5H1) will go low. This is the busy status going to the host. The host then issues a data request (DR) to read the data. EDRG0 (5E1) sets RDBSY1, which remains set until the next halfword of data appears on the FIFO outputs.

3.9.1 Byte-Read Operation

The byte-read operation is the same as a normal read operation except:

1. All data from the FCU is shifted into the even half of the FIFO.
2. Either the board must be cleared by SCLR0 or given a Byte-Read Mode command before the command Read, to allow operation in the Byte-Read Mode (3C9).

3.10 STATUS AND COMMANDS

The following paragraphs describe status and commands.

3.10.1 Command Bytes

The controller has two command bytes, selected by bit 12. The controller responds to program command via the Output Command (OC) or Output Command Register (OCR) instructions. The command bytes and their definitions are discussed in the following paragraphs.

3.10.1.1 Command 1

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
		DENSITY SELECT						
DIS	EN	DS1	DS0	1	X	X	X	
					0	0	0	Not Used
					0	0	1	CLP
					0	1	0	Gapless
					0	1	1	Odd Byte Transfer
					1	0	0	Test Mode
					1	0	1	Byte Read
					1	1	0	Not Used
					1	1	1	Not Used

- Bit 8 (DIS) - Disable: Allow queuing of interrupts without interrupting CPU.
- Bit 9 (EN) - Enables interrupts.

- Bits 8:9 (Disarm) - When bits 8 and 9 are both set, interrupts are not generated or queued.
- Bits 10:11 (Density Select) - During read or write operations off BOT, the controller reads or writes in the density selected as follows:

Bit:	DS1	DS0	Density
	0	0	PE
	0	1	GCR
	1	0	NRZI

- Bit 12 - Always one.
- Bits 13:14:15 - Bits 13, 14 and 15 are decoded to form the following commands:

X'X9' is the Clear command. This command initializes the controller and resets the FCU.

X'XA' is the Gapless Mode command. This command sets up the controller to operate in Gapless mode.

X'XB' is the Odd Byte Transfer command. This command, used only in the Write-To-Tape mode, notifies the controller that an odd number of bytes will be written to the tape.

X'XC' is the Test mode command. This command sets the controller to the Test mode. This mode is used for diagnostic purposes.

*X'XD' is the Byte-Read command. This command allows the controller to operate in Byte mode for the purpose of reading a tape via the autoloader instruction.

3.10.1.2 Command 0

COMMAND SELECT				MUX ERROR			
CMD0	CMD1	CMD2	CMD3	0	MUX2	MUX1	MUX0
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

- Bit 8:11 (Command Select) - Selects one of sixteen commands that follow. Section 3.10.1.3 describes each command.

CMD0	CMD1	CMD2	CMD3	MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION
0	0	0	0	NOP	NO-OPERATION
0	0	0	1	CLR	DRIVE CLEAR
0	0	1	0	DMS	DIAGNOSTIC MODE SET
0	0	1	1	SNS	SENSE DRIVE STATUS
0	1	0	0	RDF	READ FORWARD A BLOCK
0	1	0	1	RDB	READ BACKWARD A BLOCK
0	1	1	0	WRT	WRITE A DATA BLOCK
0	1	1	1	LWR	LOOP WRITE TO READ
1	0	0	0	BSF	BACKSPACE A FILE
1	0	0	1	BSB	BACKSPACE A BLOCK
1	0	1	0	FSF	FORWARD SPACE A FILE
1	0	1	1	FSB	FORWARD SPACE A BLOCK
1	1	0	0	WTM	WRITE A TAPE MARK BLOCK
1	1	0	1	ERG	ERASE A GAP
1	1	1	0	REW	REWIND TAPE TO BOT
1	1	1	1	RUN	REWIND AND UNLOAD TAPE

- Bit 12 - Always zero.
- Bit 13:15 (MUX Error) - Selects one of eight 9-bit registers, drive status bytes (DSB), to be multiplexed on the error multiplexor bus (ERRMX) output lines as follows. See Section 3.10.2 for a description of the DSBs.

STC (DSB)

MUX2	MUX1	MUX0	DSB	DESCRIPTION
0	0	0	0	DEAD TRACKS
0	0	1	1	READ/WRITE ERRORS
0	1	0	2	DIAGNOSTIC AIDS
0	1	1	3	DRIVE SENSE BYTE
1	0	0	4	CRD-F
1	0	1	5	RESERVED
1	1	1	6	RESERVED
1	1	1	7	RESERVED

TELEX (DSB)

MUX1	MUX0	DSB	DESCRIPTION
0	0	0	BYTE ZERO
0	1	1	BYTE ONE
1	0	2	BYTE TWO

3.10.1.3 Command Description (STC)

The following is a list of the commands and their descriptions for the MTU:

- No Operation (NOP) command - NOP command operations perform essentially no function. The FCU error status outputs do not change. The MTU status output lines change to those of the addressed MTU. FORMATTER BUSY is asserted only for a short time necessary to accept and process the command.
- Drive Clear (CLR) command - CLR resets the OVRNS, DATA CHK, REJECT, ID BRST, FOMPS, CRERR, BUPER and FRRMX status outputs if they are asserted from the previous operation. The MTU status output lines change to those of the addressed MTU. The MTU remains in online status if previously in that state.
- Diagnostic Mode Set (DMS) command - The DMS command causes the mode of operation within the FCU to be shifted from Functional mode to Diagnostic mode. Diagnostic mode to Functional mode transfer is accomplished when the controller issues a RESET input, or when the FCU automatically transfers mode after certain Diagnostic mode command sequences.
- Sense Drive Status (SNS) command - This command initiates the transfer of the various DSBs through the FCU and across the error MUX bus to the controller. Upon receiving an SNS command, the FCU signals the MTU and requests that the next DSB be placed on the controller. This DSB remains valid until the FCU is issued an NOP command. At this point, the FCU may be issued a CLR command to place DSB 0 on the error MUX bus and return the FCU to the idle mode or the FCU may be issued an SNS command to request the next DSB.
- Read Forward (RDF) command - The RDF command causes tape to be moved in the forward direction and the next block (only) to be read. Nondata characters of the block are detected, decoded, checked for validity, used for their specific purposes, but are not transferred across the controller. Data characters of the block are detected, decoded, checked for validity, corrected if appropriate and transferred serially across the controller. Data is transferred until end-of-data is detected or until STOP is asserted by the controller. Independent of the amount of data transferred, all characters within the block are checked for validity. Tape motion is then halted in the following interblock gap (IBG). Ending status signals reflect the validity check for the entire block.

- Read Backward (RDF) command - The same as for RDF except tape motion is backward and following the command tape is positioned in the IBG preceding (on the BOT side) of the data block.
- Write Data Block (WRT) command - The WRT command causes tape to be moved in the forward direction, the ending portion of the preceding IBG to be generated, the data block to be written, the data block to be read and checked for validity, and the beginning portion of the next IBG to be generated. The data block is written in the format as determined by the density status lines and switches.

Nondata characters of the data block are automatically generated, encoded, formatted, and written. Data characters to be written are transferred serially across the interface, automatically encoded, formatted, and written.

- Loop Write to Read (LWR) command - The LWR command operation provides a means of testing the read and write data circuit paths within the FCU. Read signals are derived (looped) within the FCU from the write circuits. There is no tape motion and no MTU is required.
- Backspace a File (BSF) command - The BSF command causes tape to be moved backward, passing over data blocks encountered until a tape mark block is detected. Tape motion is halted in the IBG preceding (on the BOT side of) the tape mark. Tape mark status and block status are included in ending status and the operation is completed. No data characters are checked for validity or transferred across the interface. Block is not asserted for any data blocks passed over. For PE and GCR modes, a tape mark block is detected if the correct recording occurs in either Zone 1 or Zone 2 in conjunction with Zone 3 being correct. NRZI mode tape marks must have correct recording in all zones to be detected.
- Backspace a Block (BSB) command - The BSB command operation causes tape to be moved backward passing over data blocks until signaled to STOP by the user interface. When signaled to STOP, tape is positioned in the IBG preceding the last data block passed over. No data characters are checked for validity or transferred across the interface.
- Forward Space a File (FSF) command - Same as for BSF except tape motion is forward and, following the command, tape is positioned in the IBG following the tape mark block.
- Forward Space a Block (FSB) command - Same as for BSB except tape motion is forward and, following the command, tape is positioned in the IBG following the data block.

- Write a Tape Mark (WTM) command - The WTM command causes tape to be moved in the forward direction, the ending portion of a tape mark IBG to be generated, the tape mark block to be written, the tape mark block to be checked for validity, and the beginning portion of the next IBG to be generated. The tape mark block is written in the format as determined by the density status of the addressed MTU.
- Erase a Gap (ERG) command - The ERG command causes tape to be moved in the forward direction and a 3.6 inch nominal (PE or NRZI) or 3.4 inch nominal (GCR) section of tape to be erased. During the ERG operation, read checks are performed to verify that erasure has occurred. If read signals are detected, REJECT is asserted in ending status.
- Rewind Tape to BOT (REW) command - The REW command causes tape to move in the backward direction at rewind speed. Tape motion halts with tape position at BOT. BUSY is asserted only until the MTU accepts the REW command.

3.10.1.4 Command Description (TELEX)

The following is a list of commands and their descriptions for the TELEX MTU:

- No Operation (NOP) command - This command can be used to test the command handshake between the formatter and user's I/O adapter. The tape unit is not accessed by this command. Previous Status and Errors are not cleared by this command.
- CLEAR (CLR) command - This command causes all status to be cleared prior to setting FUBUSY. After setting FUBUSY, the formatter issues a sense reset command to the addressed TU, then updates tape unit status bits before dropping FUBUSY.
- Enable Diagnostic Mode (DIA) command - This command causes the tape subsystem to operate under diagnostic mode in conjunction with the diagnostic routines stored in the microprogram.
- Tape Unit Sense (TUS) command - This command has the same command select code as SNS for the STC formatter. This command functions the same as a Read command (RDF) except that five bytes of tape unit status are transferred instead of data. No tape motion occurs. See Section 3.10.2.12 for the details of tape unit status bytes.
- Read Forward (RDF) command - This command causes the selected tape drive to read the tape in the forward direction transferring data to the controller. Applicable drive and error status is reported.

- Read Reverse (RDR) command - This command causes the selected tape drive to read the tape in the reverse direction, transferring data to the interface. Applicable drive and error status is reported. A Read Reverse command at BOT or into BOT is rejected.
- Write (WRT) command - This command causes the selected tape drive, if not file protected, to write data on the tape at the density selected. A write command to a file protected drive will be rejected. A write operation only occurs in the forward direction. During write, the data is read and verified in the formatter. However, no data is transferred back to the computer adapter interface. Applicable drive and error status will be reported.
- Loop Write to Read #2 (LWR2) command - This command causes write data to be transferred through the formatter to the selected tape drive and back through the read data chain. No tape motion occurs during this command sequence. This command is terminated by the STOP signal.
- Reverse Space File (RSF) command - This command has the same command select code as BSF for the STC formatter. The command causes the selected tape drive to move reverse and stop in front of the next file mark. No data is transferred, however, file mark status is reported. When BOT is sensed, motion stops.
- Reverse Space Block (RSB) command - This command has the same command select code as BSB for the STC formatter. This command causes the selected tape drive to move reverse on block and stop in IBG. No data is transferred. When BOT is sensed, tape motion stops. A reverse space command at BOT or into BOT will be rejected.
- Forward Space File (FSF) command - This command causes the selected tape drive to move forward past the next file mark and stop. No data is transferred; however, file mark status is reported.
- Forward Space Block (FSB) command - This command causes the selected tape drive to move forward on block and stop in the interrecord gap. No data is transferred.
- Write File Mark (WFM) command - This command has the same command select code as WTM for the STC formatter. This command causes the selected tape drive to write an ANSI compatible file mark at the density selected. Successful completion of this operation is verified by the formatter and status reported to the controller. Other applicable drive and error status is also reported.
- Erase Three and One-Half Inch Gap (ERG) command - This command causes the selected tape drive to erase 3.5 inches of tape in the forward direction and then stop provided the drive is not file protected. No data is transferred; however, applicable drive and error status is reported.

- Rewind (RWD) command - This command has the same command select code as REW for the STC formatter. This command causes the selected tape drive to rewind to the load point (BOT) marker. The drive status indicates rewinding until BOT is sensed. Any command issued to a drive that is rewinding will be rejected.
- Rewind/Unload (RUN) command - This command causes the selected tape drive to rewind to the load point (BOT) marker and to then perform an unload sequence causing all tape to be wound onto the file reel, and if a cartridge is present, cause the cartridge to close. The drive status indicates NOT ON LINE and remains so until operator intervention.

3.10.2 Status Information

Status information is supplied in the following sections.

3.10.2.1 Status Byte

The controller status may be examined by the Sense Status (SS) instruction.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ERR	TERR	EOT	NMTN	BSY	EX	TMS	DU

NOTES

1. ERR and TERR bits are deferred until NMTN is set (NMTN=1).
 2. The status byte reflects the current status of the selected MTU (last MTU addressed).
 3. Each MTU has its own individual device address. Simultaneous operations can occur only if one MTU is rewinding, another is able to read or write.
- Bit 8 - Data error (ERR) - Set for the following data errors:
 1. MUX Byte 0, EMBO, see Section 3.10.2.4
 2. MUX Byte 1, EMB1, see Section 3.10.2.5
 3. MUX Byte 2, EMB2, see Section 3.10.2.6

- Bit 9 - Transfer error (TERR) - Set by the following transfer errors:
 1. Overrun, during a write operation, is set when TREQ/TRAK responses are not within timing requirements, or a STOP was not sent. During a read operation, overrun is set when controller is not accepting data characters at a high enough rate, or if any information remains in the FCU read buffer when the MTU is in the IBG.
 2. BUPER - indicates that an even parity data character was detected on the controller bus during a read or write operation. Data transmission is not halted for this error.
 3. FCU offline. Set in Diagnostic mode only.
 4. WUNFLW is set during a write operation indicating a STOP was sent to the formatter, but data was either detected at the controller output buffer or the processor was trying to write data to the controller without initiating a new command sequence.
 5. A 3200 SELCH read operation was terminated too early indicating SELCH read buffer parameters were not set up correctly.
 6. An even parity byte was detected during a read operation.
- Bit 10 - End of tape status (EOT) - Set when tape is positioned at the physical reflector markers BOT or EOT.
- Bit 11 - No motion (NMTN) - Set when the tape motion has stopped and the the FCU is in the idle state (ready to accept any valid command). All output commands given when NMTN=0 are ignored.
- Bit 12 - Busy (BSY) - Set when controller is not ready for a SELCH transfer. Reset when controller is ready for a SELCH transfer.
- Bit 13 - Examine (EX) - Set when one or more of the high order bits (ERR, TERR, or NMTN) have been set. Interrupts the processor if interrupts are enabled.
- Bit 14 - Tape mark status (TMS) - Set when tape is positioned on a tape mark block. Reset at the next motion command or clear.
- Bit 15 - Device unavailable (DU) - Set when FCU is offline.

3.10.2.2 Status Halfwords

When the read halfword has been given to the controller, a halfword of status consisting of error MUX bytes (EMB) and controller status is transferred to the user software. Depending upon which EMB has been requested, the halfword status is as shown in the following paragraphs. Note that bits 0-8 reflect the EMB from the FCU while bits 9-15 are a combination of FCU status and controller status. The upper bits were added to give the user a means by which they could more easily decipher STATUS BYTE information and FCU status. A discussion of the ERRMUX BYTES and upper halfword status information follows.

Note that the device status halfword of the STC tape drive is different from the device status halfword of the TELEX tape drive.

1. NOP COMMAND - with appropriate MUX byte.
2. READ HALFWORD - will read status halfword.
3. NOP COMMAND - with next MUX byte.
4. READ HALFWORD - will read status halfword.

3.10.2.3 Device Status Halfword (STC)

The following paragraphs describe the STC device status halfword. See Table 3-5.

3.10.2.4 EMBO - Dead Tracks

- Bit 0:8 - Phase errors or dead tracks - If Sense Drive Status command is selected, then the FCU gates out phase errors for each track. If Sense Drive Status is not selected, then the byte contains dead track status during a read or write operation. A dead track is caused by low amplitudes on the MTU sense amps or at the start of each new command.

3.10.2.5 EMB1 (ERRMUX) Read/Write Errors

- Bit 0 - Write tape mark check (WTM CHK) - The FCU has been unable to cause a tape mark to be written correctly.

In PE or GCR mode, DATA CHK is also asserted when Zone 1 and Zone 2 in conjunction with Zone 3 do not meet tape mark requirements. REJECT is also asserted when Zone 1 or Zone 2 in conjunction with Zone 3 do not meet tape mark requirements.

In NRZI mode, DATA CHK is also asserted whenever a tape mark is incorrectly written.

- Bit 1 - Uncorrectable error (UCE) - An uncorrectable error has been detected. This error may occur during PE or GCR read or write commands. DATA CHK is also asserted.
- An uncorrectable error during NRZI mode operation is indicated by the assertion of DATA CHK and bits DTP, DT6, and DT7 of the dead track register.
- During NRZI mode operation, UCE is asserted during Write commands to indicate excess skew in the record just written.
- Bit 2 - Partial record (PART REC) - An IBG is detected before detecting the end of data characters. This error may occur during PE or GCR Read or Write commands. DATA CHK is also asserted.
- Bit 3 - Multiple track error (MTE) - Two or more tracks are detected in error. This error may occur during PE or GCR Read or Write commands. DATA CHK may also be asserted. During NRZI read or write operations, this line indicates an LRC error.
- Bit 4 - Not used
- Bit 5 - End of data check (END DATA CHECK) - The end of data characters are not detected, or the preambles and postambles do not meet format requirements. This error may occur during PE or GCR Read or Write commands. DATA CHK is also asserted.
- Bit 6 - Velocity error (VEL ERR) - The MTU speed indication was outside acceptable limits. This error may occur during PE, GCR or NRZI Write commands. DATA CHK is also asserted.
- Bit 7 - Diagnostic mode latch (DIAG MODE LTCH) - The Diagnostic mode of operation has been set in the FCU.
- Bit 8 - Cyclic redundancy character error (CRC ERR) - The internal checks of data character CRC registers indicate a loss of data integrity. This error may occur during Read or Write commands during PE, GCR or NRZI operations. DATA CHK is also asserted.

3.10.2.6 EMB2 - Diagnostic A/D Bits

MUX Byte 2

Bit 8 is the digital tachometer (TACH) from the drive and contains information concerning tape speed and distance. This line is used in certain diagnostic routines and is valid during commands as well as after the command is completed.

The following REJECT CODES are asserted on Bits 7 through 0 under their defining conditions. The REJECT code is the hexadecimal equivalent of Bits DA7 through DAO with Bit DA7 being most significant and Bit DAO being least significant. REJECT CODES and descriptions follow.

REJECT CODE	DESCRIPTION
01XX	The addressed MTU is not in Ready Status.
02XX	The FCU has detected one of its internal microprogram words having wrong parity.
03XX	The TRAK responses to initiating TREQs were not received within 75 milliseconds on a write-type command.
04XX	The FCU has detected an unimplemented word in its internal microprogram.
05XX	The addressed MTU is in File Protect Status when a write-type command is attempted.
06XX	The addressed MTU did not go to Erase Status only.
09XX	The MTU does not have NRZI capability and was unable to read a PE or GCR ID-BURST during either a read operation or during a read check after writing the ID-BURST. The MTU does have NRZI capability and was unable to read a PE or GCR ID-BURST during a read check after writing the ID-BURST.

3.10.2.7 EMB3 - Drive Sense Byte 0

- Bit 0 - EOT STAT - When set, the addressed MTU is positioned on or past the EOT reflective marker.
- Bit 1 - BOT STAT - When set, the addressed MTU is positioned at the BOT reflective marker.
- Bit 2 - WRT INHB - When set, the addressed MTU is not up to write speed.
- Bit 3 - FILE PROT - When set, the addressed MTU does not contain a write enable ring.
- Bit 4 - BKWD STAT - When set, the addressed MTU is in the process of rewinding its tape to BOT.
- Bit 5 - HI DEN - This line is decoded along with the NRZI status line to indicate the recording format (density in which the FCU is operating). In order to properly read the density of a tape, a Forward Record command should be issued so the formatter can decode the tape ID-BURST and assert the proper density status.

STATUS LINES

HI DENS	NRZI	MODE
0	0	PE
0	1	NRZI
1	0	GCR
1	1	GCR

- Bit 6 - RDY STAT - When set, the addressed MTU has its tape loaded and is not rewinding.
- Bit 7 - ON LINE STAT - When set, the addressed MTU is online. An MTU may be online when it is not ready.
- Bit 8 - WRT STAT - When set, the addressed MTU is in the Write mode.

3.10.2.8 EMB4 - CRC BYTE

Bits 0:8 contain the contents of the CRC-B generator and is used in certain STC diagnostic tests of NRZI mode operation.

3.10.2.9 EMB5:7

Not used.

3.10.2.10 Halfword Status (Upper Byte)

As mentioned previously, upper halfword status information is returned to the software along with error MUX information. As indicated in Tables 3-5 and 3-6, the upper byte is essentially the same no matter which EMB is requested. Since Bit 05 (HI DENS) and Bit 09 (NRZI) are normally used in conjunction, EMB3 is most suited with upper halfword status information.

- Bit 09 - NRZI (STC) - When Bit 09 is set and Bit 05 (HI DEN) of EMB 3 is reset, addressed MTU is set at the NRZI recording density. If Bit 09 is reset and Bit 05 (HI DEN) is reset, the recording density is PE.
- Bit 10 - Slave status change (SSC) STC only - This line is asserted by the FCU to indicate that one or more MTUs have either gone online, gone offline, or gone from not ready to ready. SSC is reset after all MTUs that had one of these status changes has been issued any command except NOP.

- Bit 10 - Data density 0 (DDS 0) TELEX

DDSO	NRZI	
0	1	800 bpi
0	0	1600 bpi
1	0	6250 bpi

- Bit 11 - Block status (BLOCK) - This is set during a forward or backward space block operation when a block status is detected from the FCU. It is reset at the next Command 0, or on a clear to the controller.
- Bit 12 - ODDBYTE - This is set when a transfer ends on an odd byte boundary. It is reset on the next command or a clear to the controller.
- Bit 13 - WRITE UNDERFLOW - This is another condition that sets TERR.
- Bit 14 - BUS PARITY error - One of the conditions for TERR. It is duplicated here to help the user separate it from other error conditions that may set TERR.
- Bit 15 - READ OVERRUN - Set during a SELCH read operation when the FIFO buffer is not empty and the read operation has been terminated.

TABLE 3-5 DEVICE STATUS HALFWORDS (STC)

P-E DATA BUS	ERROR MUX STATUS										UPPER STATUS BYTE					
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(EMB) ERROR MUX BYTE 0 DEAD TRACKS	D T 7	D T 6	D T 5	D T 4	D T 3	D T 2	D T 1	D T 0	D T P	N R Z I	S S C	B L O C K	ODD BYTE	WRITE UNDER FLOW	BUS PARITY	READ OVER RUN
(EMB1) READ/WRITE ERRORS	WTM CHK	UCE	PART RFC	MTE	NOT USED	END DATA CHECK	VEL ERR	DIAG MODE LTCH	CRC ERR	Same as above						
(EMB2) DIAGNOSTIC AID BITS	D A 7	D A 6	D A 5	D A 4	D A 3	D A 2	D A 1	D A 0	A	Same as above						
(EMB3) DRIVE SENSE BYTE 0	EOT STAT	BOT STAT	WRT INHB	FILE PROT	BKWD STAT	HI DEN	RDY STAT	ON STAT	WRT STAT	Same as above						
(EMB4) CRC-F BYTE	CRC 7	CRC 6	CRC 5	CRC 4	CRC 3	CRC 2	CRC 1	CRC 0	P	Same as above						
EMB5	Reserved									Same as above						
EMB6	Reserved									Same as above						
EMB7	Reserved									Same as above						

TABLE 3-6 DEVICE STATUS HALFWORDS (TELEX)

DATA BITS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(EMB0)	EQUIP FAIL TU	EQUIP FAIL FCU	NOISE ERR	FILE MARK ERR	SAGC ERR	MULTI TRACK	VRC ERR	NOT CMPT	0	NRZI	DDSO	BLOCK	ODD BYTE	WRITE UNDER FLOW	BUS PARITY	READ OVER RUN
(EMB1)	CRC	SKEW	LOST BOB	PART REC	POST ERR	PREMB ERR	ENVLP CHECK	LRC	0	Same as above						
(EMB2)	DEAD TRACK	IBG OVFLW	NO DATA	LOOP OUT	ERASE WRITE FAIL	TACH FAIL	VELOC CHECK	ID CHECK	0	Same as above						
(EMB3)	DEAD TRACK 7	DEAD TRACK 6	DEAD TRACK 5	DEAD TRACK 4	DEAD TRACK 3	DEAD TRACK 2	DEAD TRACK 1	DEAD TRACK 0	0	Same as above						

3.10.2.11 TELEX Drive Sense Bytes

This section describes the TELEX Sense Bytes.

EMBO:

- Bit 7 - Not compatible - Indicates an 800 bpi tape is installed to be read on a 6250/1600 bpi drive or 6250 bpi tape is installed to be read on 1600/800 bpi drive or the drive is not capable of writing in the commanded density.
- Bit 6 - I/O bus vertical redundancy check (VRC) - Indicates a parity error on data bytes transferred on the data bus during a read or write operation.
- Bit 5 - Multi-track error - Indicates the number of tracks in error exceeds the error correction capability. This is set by 1 or more dead tracks in 1600 bpi write and 2 or more dead tracks in 6250 bpi write and 1600 bpi read, and 3 or more tracks in error in 6250 bpi read operation.
- Bit 4 - Set auto gain control (SAGC) check - Indicates that the read circuits have been unable to set the read gain to the proper level while reading the ARA burst.
- Bit 3 - File mark error - Indicates the file mark was not detected properly.
- Bit 2 - Noise - Indicates data is detected during an erase operation or data is detected during the erase portion of a write tape mark.
- Bit 1 - Equipment fail formatter - Indicates the formatter has failed or is malfunctioning. This is set if microprogram parity error occurs or if various parity errors in the data path occur out of sequence.
- Bit 0 - Equipment fail tape drive - Indicates the drive has failed or is malfunctioning. This is set by IBG overflow or tape unit fail. ID-BURST check, tape mark check, or velocity check in write operation also sets this bit.

EMB1:

- Bit 7 - Longitudinal redundancy check (LRC) - Indicates LRC error has been detected in 800 bpi operation.
- Bit 6 - Envelope check - Indicates that one or more tracks have fallen below a preset level. During a 1600 bpi write operation, this also sets error status.
- Bit 5 - Preamble error - Indicates that there is a preamble error in 1600 or 6250 bpi operation. The error is either too few bytes or the ones marker is missing.

- Bit 4 - Postamble error - Indicates that there is a postamble error in 1600 or 6250 bpi operation. The error indicates either too many bytes or the ones marker is missing.
- Bit 3 - Partial records - Indicates that an IBG is detected before the end of data.
- Bit 2 - Lost beginning of block - Indicates that BOB is lost during begin block time in 1600 or 6250 bpi operation.
- Bit 1 - Skew - Indicates excessive skew is detected on 6250 or 1600 bpi write or read operation.
- Bit 0 - Cyclical redundancy check (CRC) - Indicates that a CRC error was detected in 6250 or 800 bpi operations or in 1600 bpi write operation.

EMB2:

- Bit 7 - ID burst check - Indicates the 6250 or 1600 bpi ID - BURST is not written correctly or in 6250 bpi mode the ARA burst or its ID cannot be read.
- Bit 6 - Velocity check - Indicates that speed variation during write is beyond tolerance.
- Bit 5 - Tach fail - Indicates that tach pulses have not been received from the tape drive within a preset time.
- Bit 4 - Erase/write current failure - Indicates that one of these currents is not present when it should be, or is present during read.
- Bit 3 - Loopout - Indicates the tape loop has crossed the loopout sensor in the vacuum column.
- Bit 2 - No data read/word count zero - Indicates that no data was detected in read or that no data was transferred in a write operation.
- Bit 1 - IBG overflow - Indicates that an excessive IBG count was detected.
- Bit 0 - Dead track/track in error status track P.

EMB3:

- Bit 7 - Dead track/track in error status track 0
- Bit 6 - Dead track/track in error status track 1
- Bit 5 - Dead track/track in error status track 2

- Bit 4 - Dead track/track in error status track 3
- Bit 3 - Dead track/track in error status track 4
- Bit 2 - Dead track/track in error status track 5
- Bit 1 - Dead track/track in error status track 6
- Bit 0 - Dead track/track in error status track 7

This error status is latched and is not cleared even if the dead track is reset at resync time in GCR. The dead track error status is reset at the start of the command.

3.10.2.12 TELEX Tape Unit Status Description

The TELEX sense status bytes are shown in Table 3-7. A description of each bit follows the table.

TABLE 3-7 TELEX SENSE STATUS BYTES

SENSE BYTE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	LOAD POINT	FILF	BKWARD STATUS	WRITE STATUS	TAPE (ECT)	LO DENSITY	READY	COMMAND REJECT
1	NOT USED	EQUIP FAIL	MODEL BIT 0	MODEL BIT 1	MODEL BIT 2	6250 CAPABL	IWR	NOT USED
2	IBG OVERFLOW	IBG BIT 0	IBG BIT 1	IBG BIT 2	IBG BIT 3	IBG BIT 4	IBG BIT 5	IBG BIT 6
3	LOAD CHECK	FORCE READ	DUAL DENSITY	NOT USED	ERASE FAIL	NOT USED	LOOP- OUT	NOT USED
4	ALTER DENSITY REQUEST	TRI- DENSITY	.1 in. HEAD	NOT USED	WRITE CURRENT FAIL	ERASE STATUS	SAGC CHECK	NOT USED

Sense Byte 0:

- Bit 0 - Load point - This is set when the tape unit is at load point (BOT).
- Bit 1 - File protected - This is set when the tape unit is file protected.

- Bit 2 - Backward status - This is set when the tape unit is performing or has performed a backward operation.
- Bit 3 - Write status - This indicates that the tape unit is not in read status.
- Bit 4 - Tape indicate - This is set when the leading edge of end of tape (EOT) marker is sensed during a forward operation. This is reset when the trailing edge of EOT marker is sensed during a backward operation.
- Bit 5 - Lo density - This is set when the dual density tape unit is operating in the lower density mode.
- Bit 6 - Ready - This is set when the tape is loaded and the tape unit is online.
- Bit 7 - Command reject - This is set if the command byte has even parity or if a write command is received in conjunction with a backward motion command (Backward, Rewind, or Rewind Unload).

Sense Byte 1:

- Bit 0 - Not used.
- Bit 1 - Equipment fail - This is set whenever write current fail, erase current fail, or loopout occurs.
- Bits 2-4 - Model bits - These bits define the tape unit model.
- Bit 5 - 6250 Capable - This bit is set if the selected tape unit is capable of handling 6250 bpi mode of operation.
- Bit 6 - Loop write (LWR) - This is set when the tape unit has performed a loop write to read operation.
- Bit 7 - Not used.

Sense Byte 2:

- Bit 0 - IBG Overflow - This bit is set whenever IBG counter overflows.
- Bits 1-7 IBG Bits 0-6 - These are the outputs of the IBG counter. This count is used by the formatter for generating proper IBG.

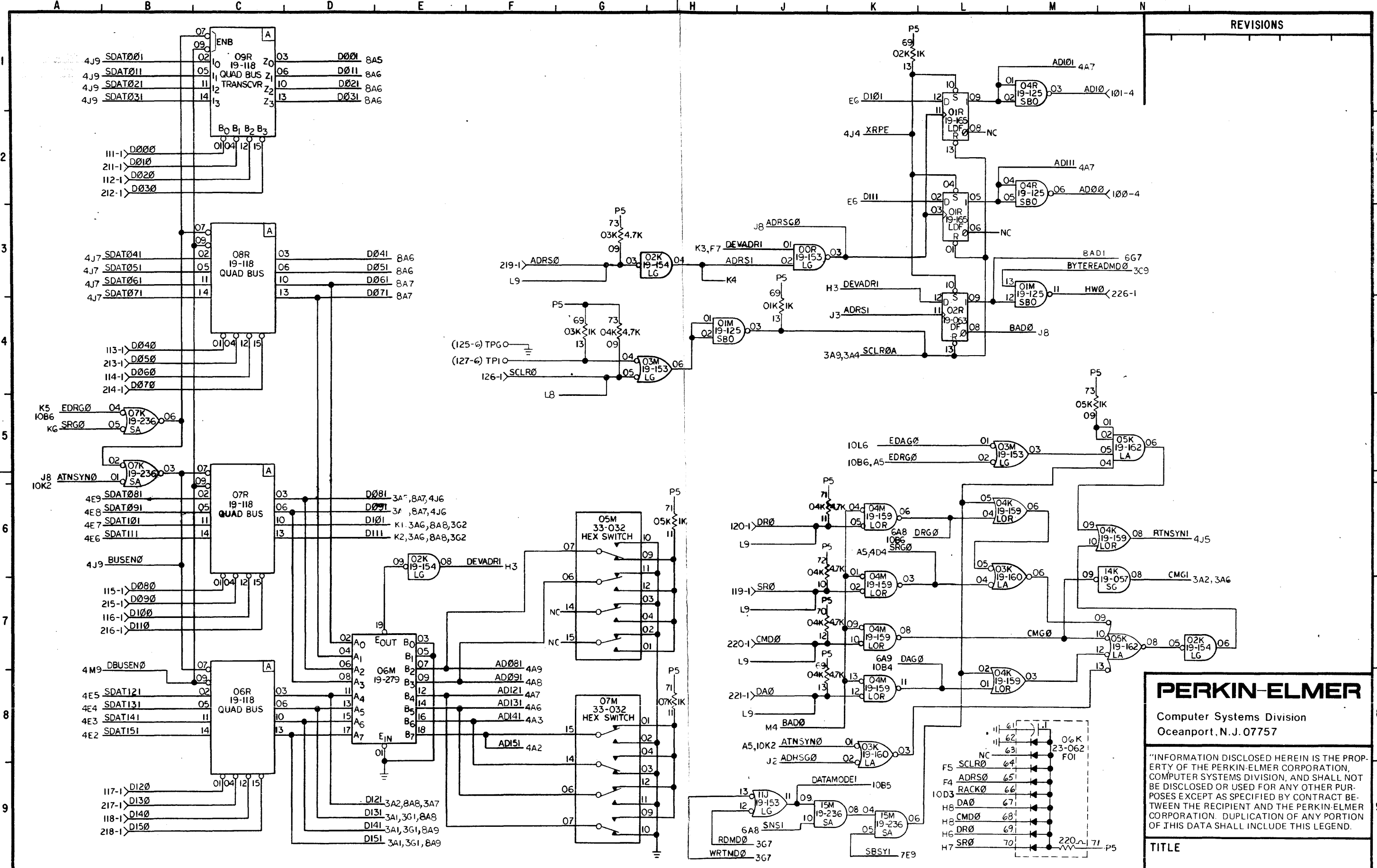
Sense Byte 3:

- Bit 0 - Load check - This bit is set if the tape unit fails to load the tape in two attempts (in one attempt with mini reel).
- Bit 1 - Forced read density - This bit is set to indicate to the formatter that read operations are to be performed in the density indicated by the dual density, 6250 capable and alternate density request sense bits.
- Bit 2 - Dual density - This bit is set if the tape unit is capable of handling two types of densities.
- Bit 3 - Not used.
- Bit 4 - Erase fail - This bit is set if erase current is not present during a write or if it is present during a read.
- Bit 5 - Not used.
- Bit 6 - Loopout - This bit is set if the tape goes out of the column control limits.
- Bit 7 - Not used.

Sense Byte 4:

- Bit 0 - Alternate density request
- Bit 1 - Tri-density - This indicates that the tape unit is capable of operating in all three density modes.
- Bit 2 - .1 Inch head - This indicates that read and write head spacing is .1 inch.
- Bit 3 - Not used.
- Bit 4 - Write current fail - This is set if write current is on for a read operation or if write current is off for a write operation.
- Bit 5 - Erase status - This indicates that the tape unit is in erase status.
- Bit 6 - SAGC check - This indicates that the read circuits have been unable to set the read gain to the proper level while reading the ARA burst.
- Bit 7 - Not used.

REVISIONS



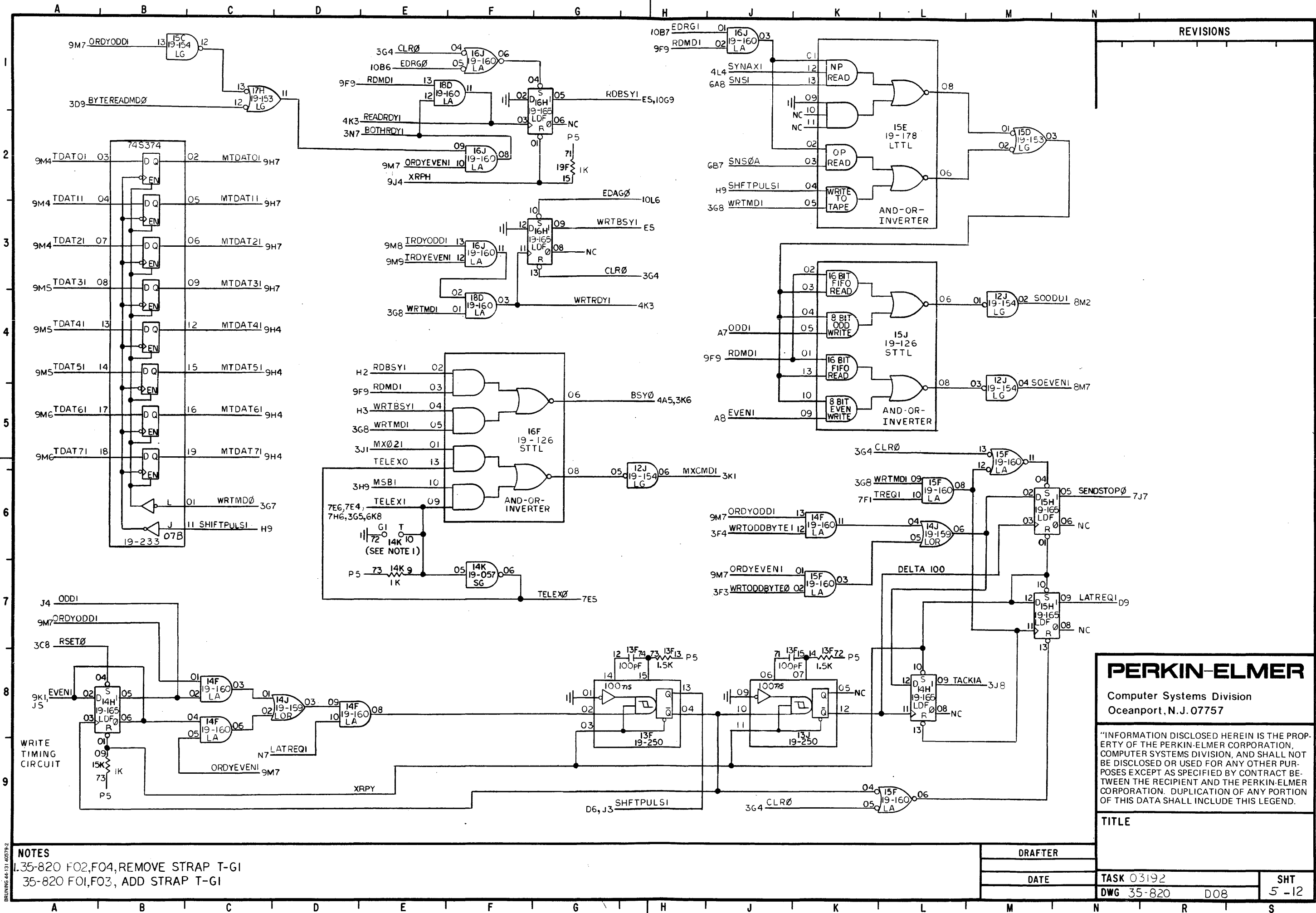
NOTES PREFERRED ADDRESS IS X85

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TITLE	
DRAFTER V TAHAMONT	TASK 03912
DATE 6-4-81	DWG 35-820
SHT 2-12	D08

BRUNING 44-131-40579-2



REVISIONS

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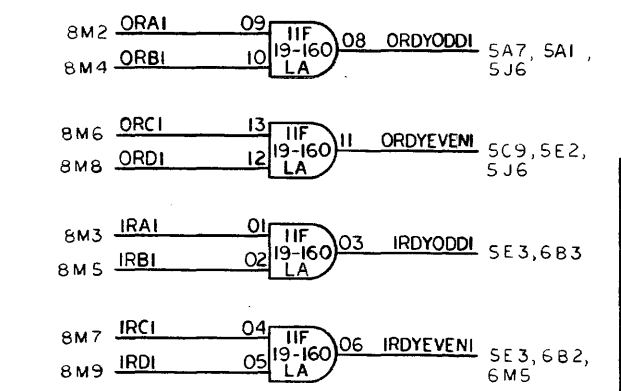
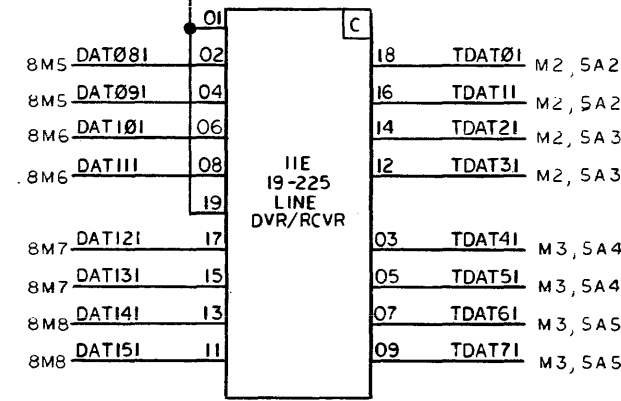
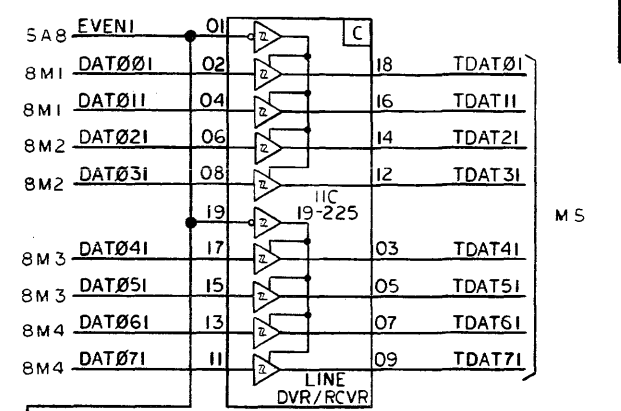
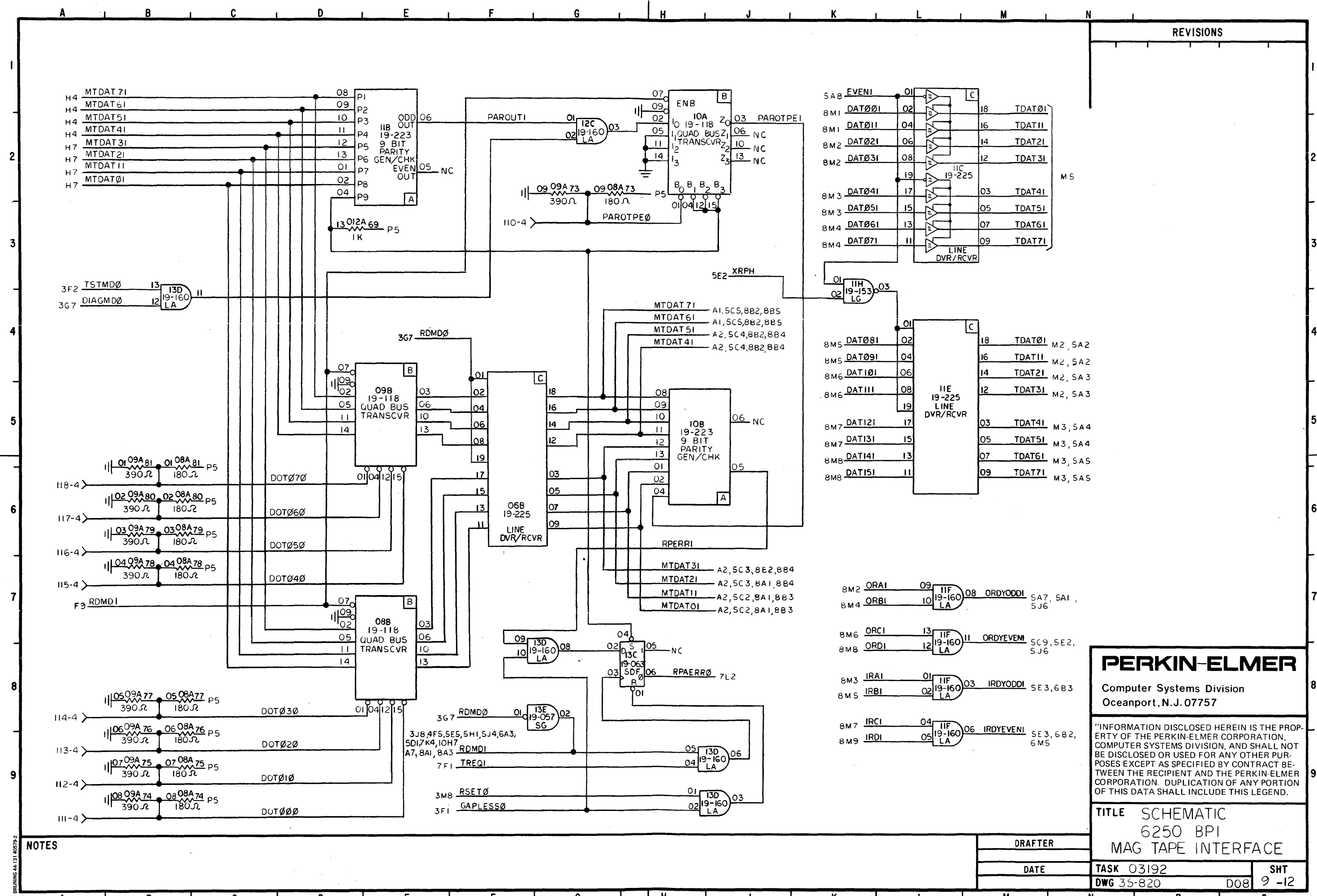
TITLE

DRAFTER	
DATE	TASK 03192
	DWG 35-820 D08
	SHT 5-12

NOTES
 1. 35-820 FO2, FO4, REMOVE STRAP T-GI
 35-820 FO1, FO3, ADD STRAP T-GI

BRUNING 44-131 40579-2

REVISIONS



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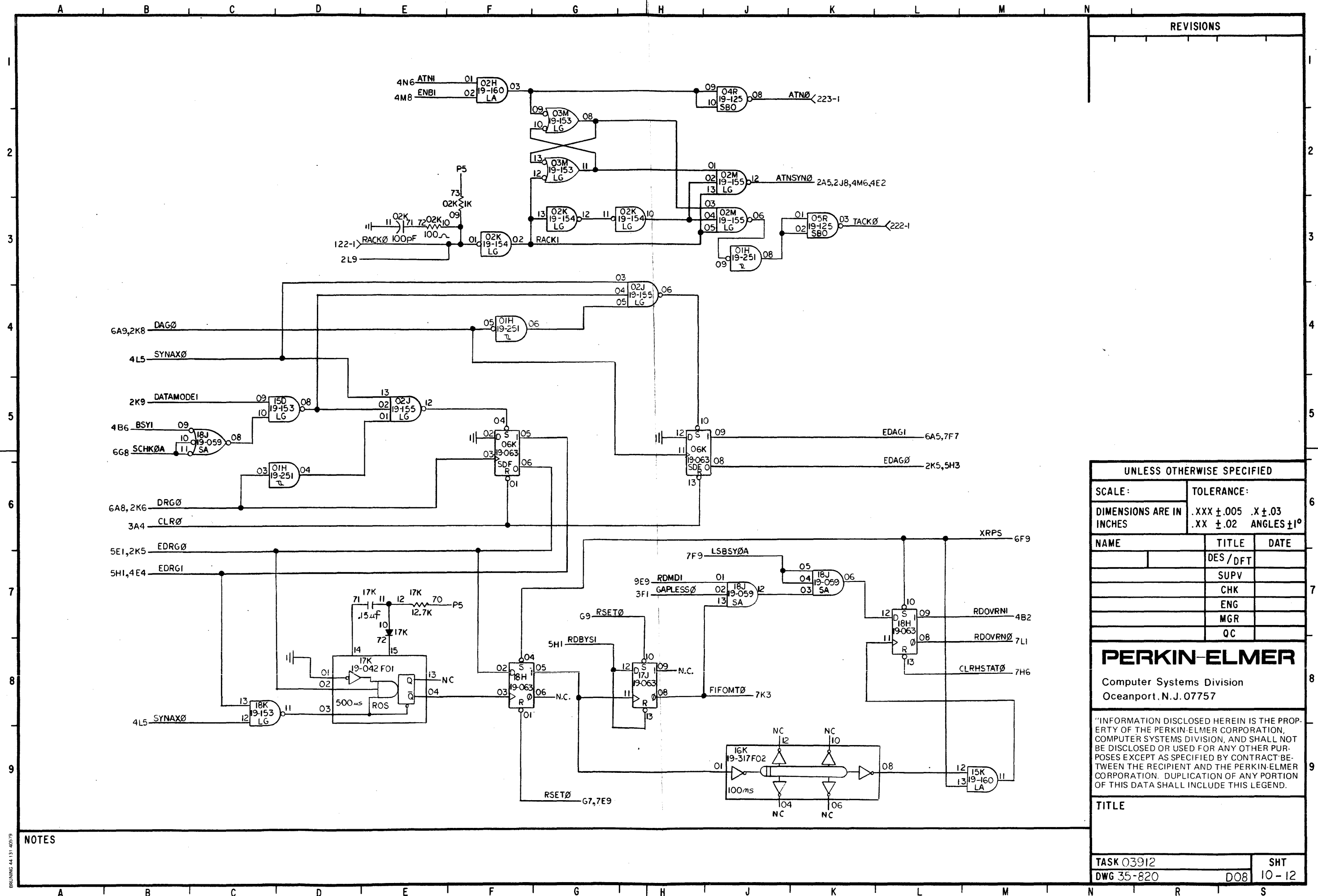
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TITLE SCHEMATIC
 6250 BPI
 MAG TAPE INTERFACE

DRAFTER	
DATE	
TASK 03192	SHT
DWG 35-820	D08 9-12

NOTES

BRUNING 44-131 40579-2



REVISIONS

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED		
SCALE:	TOLERANCE:	
DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES	.XXX ± .005	.X ± .03
	.XX ± .02	ANGLES ± 1°
NAME	TITLE	DATE
	DES/DFT	
	SUPV	
	CHK	
	ENG	
	MGR	
	QC	

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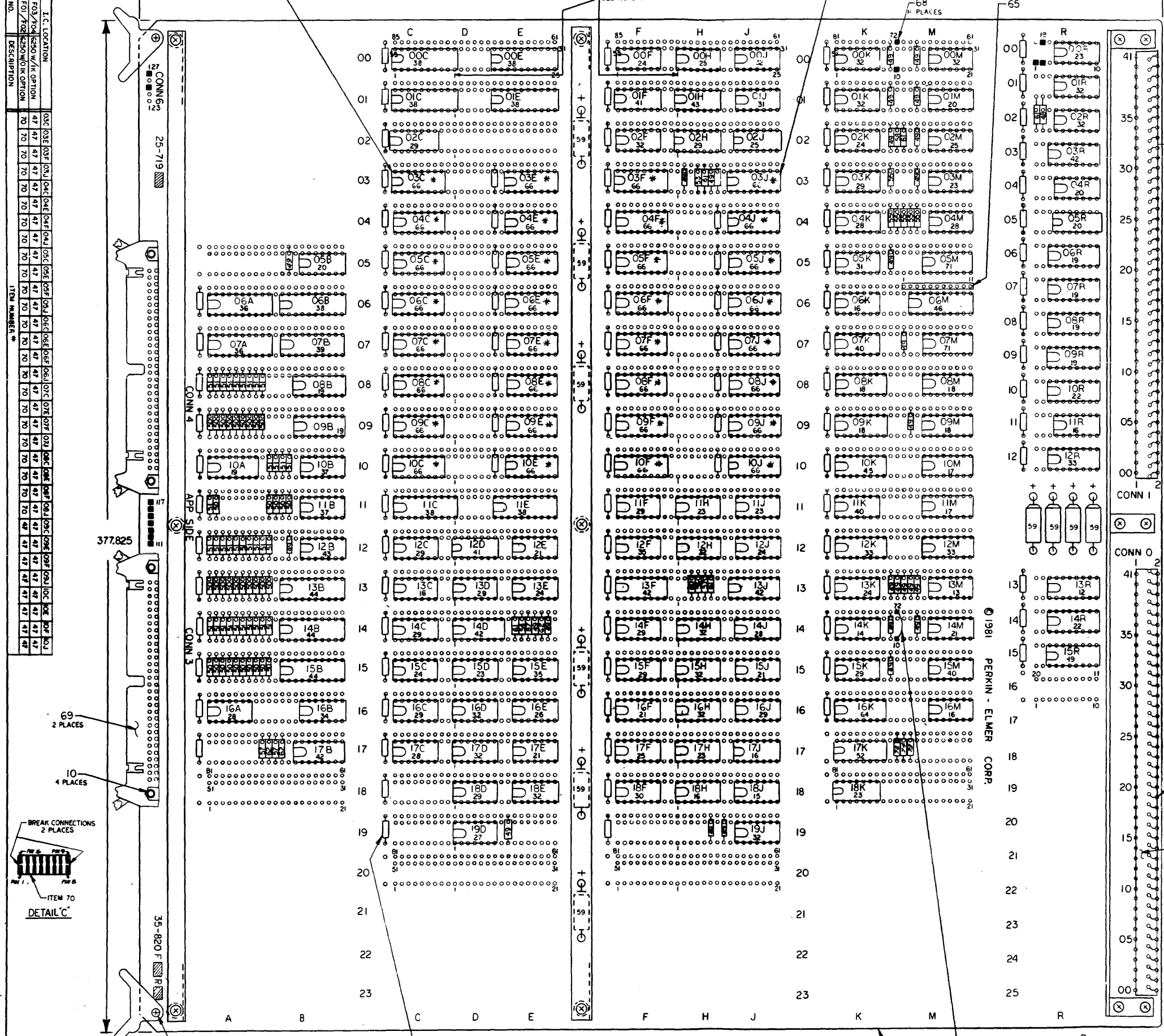
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TITLE	
TASK 03912	SHT
DWG 35-820	10-12

NOTES

DRAWING 44 131-4057/9

PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	ITEM NUMBER
35-820 F01	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F02	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F03	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F04	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F05	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F06	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F07	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F08	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F09	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F10	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F11	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F12	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F13	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F14	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F15	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F16	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F17	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F18	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F19	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F20	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F21	IC LOCATION	
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35-820 F92	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F93	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F94	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F95	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F96	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F97	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F98	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F99	IC LOCATION	
35-820 F100	IC LOCATION	



REVISIONS		
PRE PRODUCTION APPROVAL	INIT DEV	DATE
		11-1-82
		11-12-82

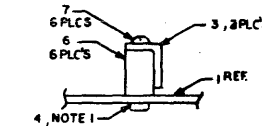
NOTES

- ITEM 4 (PHN SCREW) TO BE MOUNTED TO CENTER STANDOFF OF FRONT & MIDDLE STIFFENERS ON SOLDER SIDE ONLY.
- I.C. PACK LOCATIONS ARE GIVEN ON THE WIRE RUN LIST AS ROW A-CFK OR R ONLY. TRANSLATE TO ACTUAL POSITIONS ON THIS ASSY BY USING THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLE:

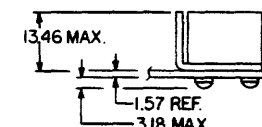
RUN LIST LOCATION	SCHEMATIC ASSY LOCATION
00F13	00H05

ALSO -

- DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
- IDENTIFIES PIN 1 IN COLUMNS D-E-H.
- FOR MOUNTING OF STANDARD HARDWARE SEE 16-642 D12.
- BEND PINS CLOSEST TO EDGE OF BOARD INWARD PRIOR TO SOLDERING.



PARTIAL VIEW A-A
TYPICAL 2 PLCS



PARTIAL VIEW B-B
TYPICAL 3 PLACES

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED		
SCALE: 2:1	TOLERANCE:	
DIMENSIONS	.XXX ± .005	.X ± .03
(SEE NOTE 3)	.XX ± .02	ANGLES ± 1°
NAME	TITLE	DATE
V. PERRI	H. NGUYEN	DES/DFT
R. CERO		SUPV
		CHK
S. CHREPTA		ENG
W. RICE		MGR
R.A. BARKER		QC
PERKIN-ELMER		
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TITLE ASSEMBLY 6250 M.T.I.		
(SEE POSITION)		
TASK 03192	SHT	
DWG 35-820	E03	1-1

MILLIMET	INCH
1.57	.062
3.18	.125
13.46	.530
377.825	14.875
391.287	15.40

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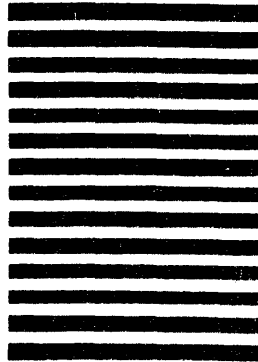
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