SILENT 700[®] electronic data terminals

Model 743 KSR Model 745 Portable Maintenance Manual

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SECTION I

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION

1.1 SCOPE.

This manual contains descriptions, theory of operation, and maintenance procedures for the Silent 700® Models 743 and 745 Electronic Data Terminals manufactured by the Digital Systems Division of Texas Instruments Incorporated. The information in this manual is intended to help in maintaining and servicing these data terminals. The troubleshooting data is designed to help isolate problems to one of the five assemblies. A general description of the Models 743/745 and available options is included in this section of the manual. Necessary interfacing and installation information is contained in Section 2, and a general theory of operation is included in Section 3, Section 4 describes maintenance procedures. Lists of materials, related mechanical drawings, and electrical schematics are included in the appendixes to this manual.

1.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The Silent 700[®] Models 743/745 Electronic Data Terminals are self-contained, compact, durable machines designed for use in a wide variety of telecommunications systems. Silent electronic printing is achieved using a five by seven dot matrix on a monolithic, solid-state printhead which prints up to 80 characters across the page. The dot matrix is composed of 35 individual, solid-state heating elements, each electronically controlled. Voltage is applied to the appropriate elements in the matrix for each printable character. The thermal energy thus generated is transferred to heat-sensitive paper, creating a visible image. The Models 743 and 745 feature a 58-key, TTY 33-compatible, modular keyboard with integral numeric keypad, carrier-detect indicator, two-key rollover, and key debounce circuitry.

Both models are designed and built using snap-in, quick replacement modules for fast, simple field maintenance. The primary modules include the case, keyboard, printhead and paper drive mechanism, cooling fan, and the printed-wiring board (PWB) which contains all electronics.

1.2.1 MODEL 743. The TI Model 743 Data Terminal, shown in Figure 1-1 is a light-weight, electronic-printing data terminal capable of operating in full- or half-duplex modes at 10 or 30 characters per second. The Model 743 uses a character set and code compatible with the American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII). The standard communications interface provided with this model is the EIA RS-232-C.

1.2.2 MODEL 745. The TI Model 745 Portable Data Terminal, shown in Figure 1-1, is a light-weight, portable, electronic-printing data terminal with a built-in acoustic coupler and integral carrying case. The Model 745 is capable of operating in full- or half-duplex modes at 10 or 30 characters per second, using a character set and code compatible with the American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII). The Model 745 is designed to use standard commercial telephone facilities for interrogation of computerized data bases from a remote location.

1.3 OPTIONS.

Several options are available for both the Model 743 and 745, but some options may be used on only one model. Options for both models are listed in Table 1-1.

- 1.3.1 OPTIONS AVAILABLE ON BOTH MODELS 743 AND 745. The following options are available for both models.
- 1.3.1.1 Answer-Back Memory. The optional Answer-Back Memory configuration provides a customer-specified 1- to 21-character identification sequence which is transmitted to the communications line upon receipt of the ENQ code from the line or upon actuation of the HERE IS key by the operator. In addition to the character sequence, the customer also specifies whether or not the transmitted sequence of characters is printed if the terminal is in the half duplex mode. The answer-back contents are not printed when the terminal is off-line and the ENQ code is received or the HERE IS key is actuated.



Model 745 Portable Data Terminal With Acoustic Coupler



Model 743 Keyboard/Send-Receive (KSR)

Data Terminal

P1000032a&b

Figure 1-1. Models 743/745 Data Terminals

Table 1-1. Options for the Models 743/745 Data Terminals

	Avail	able for
Option	Model 743	Model 745
Acoustic Coupler	No ,	Yes (standard)
Auxiliary Acoustic Coupler	No	Yes
Internal Modem	Yes	No
Auxiliary Modem	Yes	No
EIA 103A	Yes	No
EIA 113A	Yes	No
TTY Half Duplex	Yes	No
TTY Full Duplex	Yes	No
European Acoustic Coupler	No	Yes
Answer-Back Memory	Yes	Yes
230-Volt Operation	Yes	Yes

1.3.1.2 230-Volt Operation. The 230-volt option enables operation of the terminal in locations with the following power specifications:

230 Vac, +10%, -15%; 47 to 63 Hz.

- **1.3.2 MODEL 743 OPTIONS.** The following options are available only on the Model 743 data terminal.
- 1.3.2.1 Current Loop Interface. The current loop interface option converts the EIA levels of the basic unit into a TTY 33-compatible current loop interface. This interface may be used in either four-wire or two-wire communications systems. The nominal operating current is 20 milliamps dc. A 6-foot cable terminated in four spade lugs is provided with this option.
- 1.3.2.2 Internal Modem. The modem configuration converts the EIA levels of the standard Model 743 to FSK tones for presentation to a Bell-type CDT, manual Data Access Arrangement (DAA). When connected to the DAA, the modem is functionally

equivalent to a Bell 113A Data Set. It meets all interface requirements of the DAA, including adjustment of the transmit level without removal of any parts. A 6-foot cable, terminating in two spade lugs, is supplied for CDT DAA connection.

1.3.2.3 Auxiliary EIA Interface. The Auxiliary EIA Interface of a Model 743 is applicable only to the internal modem configuration. It provides separate EIA interfaces to the keyboard printer and to the internal modem, which permits connection of an external device (e.g., tape cassette, plotter, etc.) between the two interfaces. The 6-foot cable supplied provides CDT DAA spade lug terminations as well as a 25-pin male connector for terminating the keyboard/printer interface and a 25-pin female connector for terminating the internal modem EIA interface. Both connectors are compatible with the requirements of EIA Specification RS-232C. With these two connectors connected together, the terminal functions as described in paragraph 1,3,2,2 above.

1.3.3 MODEL 745 OPTIONS. The following options are available only for the Model 745.

1.3.3.1 Auxiliary EIA Interface. The Auxiliary EIA Interface option of the Model 745 provides separate EIA interfaces to the internal acoustic coupler and to keyboard/printer functions. This option enables connection of an external device (e.g., tape cassette, plotter, etc.) between the two interfaces. The 6-foot cable supplied provides a 25-pin male connector for terminating the keyboard/printer interface and a 25-pin female connector for terminating the internal acoustic coupler. Both connectors are compatible with the requirements of EIA Specification RS-232C. With these two connectors plugged together, the terminal functions the same as a basic Model 745.

1.3.3.2 European Acoustic Coupler. The European Acoustic Coupler option converts the EIA levels of the basic unit to FSK tones for presentation to a standard commercial telephone handset. The European Acoustic Coupler operates in full duplex mode over switched telephone networks at data rates up to 300 baud in accord with the requirements of C.C.I.T.T. Recommendation VIII, Data Transmission. Like the U.S. acoustic coupler for the basic Model 745, this version operates in the originate mode only: no signals are transmitted until the carrier signal is received from the answer end of the communication link.

1.4 PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS.

The Model 743 Data Terminal is a compact unit designed for desk-top use. The Model 745 Data terminal is a self-contained unit designed to fit easily beneath a commercial airliner seat. The Model 745 outer structure is built to afford protection, from both the elements and physical abuse, of that normally attributed to a sturdy attache case.

Size

The overall terminal dimensions are

Depth:

16.0 inches

Width:

15.4 inches

Height:

4.6 inches

Weight

The maximum weight of the Model 743 and 745

Model 745

terminals with paper is

13.5 pounds

Model 743

11.2 pounds

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITS.

The terminal, exclusive of the thermal paper, will meet the minimum specified performance requirements after enduring the following environmental conditions.

With Shipping Container

Temperature: -30°C to 70°C 1.

Relative Humidity: 10% to 95% without 2. condensation

- Shock: Drop from 40 inches on each 3. surface and corner
- Vibration; Sinusoidal, 2G, 5 to 50 Hz; 4G, 50 to 500 Hz; 6-minute linear sweep
- Altitude: 50,000 feet 5.
- Cargo Bounce: per MIL-STD 810B; 6. 1-inch double amplitude orbital motion, 225 RPM, 30 minutes per side.

Without Shipping Container

- Temperature: -30°C to 70°C 1.
- Relative Humidity: 10% to 95% without 2. condensation
- Shock: 3.

Portable model 20G for 11 milliseconds

Vibration: Sinusoidal 1.5G, 5 to 500 Hz.

SECTION 2

EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION

2.1 PRELIMINARY CHECKOUT.

Visually check the data terminal before applying power. After unpacking, check for any obvious shipping damage such as a damaged top cover. Look for packing material inside the mechanism and roller. Verify that the inner cover and base fit snugly together.

NOTE

The printer will not operate without paper on the drive roller since damage to both platen and printhead could result. The machine is equipped with fail-safe control logic which may be reset by cycling power or pressing the PAPER ADVance key.

2.2 POWER CONNECTION.

The Models 743/745 Data Terminals are factory wired for three-wire 120 Vac or 230 Vac power. The power cord plugs into the right rear of the terminal.

2.3 COMMUNICATIONS INTERCONNECTIONS.

The communications interface is available through the telephone handset muffs located at the top rear of the Model 745 and through the appropriate cable attached to the rear (opposite the power connection) of all configurations of the Model 743 and the auxiliary EIA option of the Model 745.

- 2.3.1 ACOUSTIC COUPLER CONFIGURATION, MODEL 745. Using the built-in acoustic coupler, the communications link is completed as follows.
 - a. Switch power on.
 - b. Set the LOW SPEED switch on the keyboard to up for 30 CPS* or depressed for 10 CPS; these equal 300 baud and 110 baud, respectively.
 - Set the transmission mode switch (HALF DUP) on the keyboard to the HALF (depressed) or FULL (up) DUPlex mode.

- d. Set the ON LINE key to the depressed position.
- e. Lift the telephone handset from the cradle and dial the appropriate number to connect the Model 745 to the data equipment at the other end of the telephone line.
- f. When an audible high-frequency signal (MARK) is heard on the receiver, place the telephone handset into the acoustic coupler muffs so that the telephone handset cord is to the left side of the data terminal. Wait 3 to 6 seconds for the CARRIER DETECT indicator to illuminate.
- g. Begin communication according to your system instructions.
- In the event the communication link is lost during operation, replace the handset into its cradle, and repeat steps e through g above.

2.3.2 EIA CONFIGURATION, MODEL 743. A 6-foot cable with a 25-pin male connector (Cannon DB-25P or equivalent) on the modem end and a mating 15-pin female connector on the data terminal end is provided with the standard EIA interface for the Model 743 terminal. Pin assignments are listed in Table 2-1. Complete the following steps to establish the communications link.

- a. Connect the 6-foot cable between the terminal and the data set.
- Set the LOW SPEED key on the keyboard to the appropriate speed: depressed for 10 CPS or up for 30 CPS.
- c. Switch Power to on.
- d. Set the ON LINE key to the depressed position.

^{*} CPS = characters per second

Table 2-1. Model 743 EIA Interface Cable Pin Assignments

Terminal Connector	Cable Termination	Function
103/	A Data Set (Cal	ole Part No. 983848)
9 13 -12 -1 -11 15 10	1 ~2 ~3 7 8 20 4	Protective Ground Transmit Data Receive Data Signal Ground Data Carrier Detect Data Terminal Ready Request to Send/+12 Volts
113A	Data Set (Cabl	e Part No. 983854)
9 13 12 1 15 11 — 10	1 2 3 7 20 N/A	Protective Ground Transmit Data Receive Data Signal Ground Data Set Ready Carrier Detect to +12volts

 Begin communications according to your system instructions.

2.3.3 TTY CONFIGURATION, MODEL 743. A 6-foot cable (TI Part No. 983850-0001) is provided to connect the Model 743 to the communication line. This cable consists of a 15-pin Amp connector for connection at the rear of the terminal and four spade lugs at the other end of the cable. Pin assignments are listed in Table 2-2. Use the following procedure to complete the communication link for four-wire (full-duplex) and two-wire (half duplex).

- a. For full duplex mode connect the four wires (X1 and X2 to the transmit pair and RL1 and RL2 to the receive pair) to the signal source as shown in Figure 2-1. For half duplex operation connect X1 and RL2 to the communication source. Connect X2 to RL1, thus putting the terminal's transmit and receive leads in series as shown in Figure 2-1.
- Set the SPEED selection key to the depressed position for 10 CPS or up for 30 CPS.
- c. Set the data terminal power switch to the ON position.

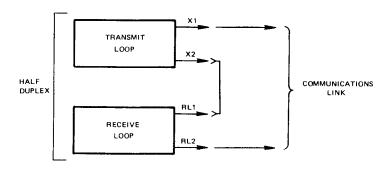
- d. Set the ON LINE key to the depressed position.
- e. The terminal should be operable. If not, check polarity of the leads described in step a. above, and repeat steps b. through d.

2.3.4 INTERNAL MODEM CONFIGURATION, MODEL 743. A 6-foot cable (TI Part No. 983849-0001) terminated in two spade lugs is available for the Model 743. This cable provides standard EIA data tip and data ring output/input signals. Pin assignments are listed in Table 2-3. The procedure for completing the communications link is as follows:

- a. Connect the 6-foot cable between the terminal and the CDT DAA. See Table 2-3 for pin assignments.
- b. Switch power to on.
- Set the SPEED selection key to the depressed position for 10 CPS or up for 30 CPS.
- d. Set the ON LINE key to the depressed position.
- On the telephone, dial the appropriate number to connect the data terminal to the data equipment.
- f. When an audible high frequency signal is heard through the receiver, lift the white "hang up" button on the telephone cradle and place the handset on the table beside the dial unit.
- g. When the CARRIER DETECT indicator illuminates (1 to 4 seconds); begin communications according to your system instructions.

2.3.5 AUXILIARY EIA CONFIGURATION. The Models 743/745 Data Terminals can be equipped with EIA interface capability by use of either of two optional cables:

 Auxiliary EIA coupler cable (TI Part No. 983847-0001) for the Model 745.



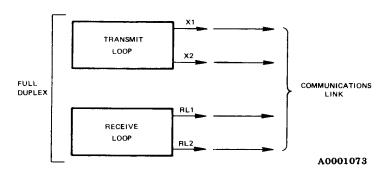


Figure 2-1. Model 743 Teletype Configurations

 Auxiliary EIA modem cable (TI Part No. 983855-0001) for the Model 743.

2.3.5.1 Auxiliary EIA Coupler, Model 745. In this application the coupler is used to communicate with an external device and, therefore, is used separately from terminal operation. Figure 2-2 diagrams this mode of operation, and pin assignments are listed in Table 2-4. The link may be completed through use of the following procedure.

- a. Connect P1 of the 6-foot cable to J403 (the connector at the rear of the Model 745).
- Connect P2 to P3 at the opposite end of the 6-foot cable.
- c. Test terminal operation as though it were a standard Model 745; follow the procedure outlined in Section 2-3.1 above. If this link tests satisfactorily, continue the procedure.
- d. Unplug P2 from P3 and plug P2 into an external device. Complete the communications link as described in Section 2-3.1 above.

Table 2-2. Teletype Current Loop Cable Pin Assignments (TI Part No. 983850-0001)

Terminal Connector	Termination Connector	Function
6	Terminal Lug 1	Receive A (white)
7	Terminal Lug 2	Receive B (green)
5	Terminal Lug 3	Transmit A (black)
4	Terminal Lug 4	Transmit B (red)
13 - 3	N/A	Transmit Jumper
12 - 8	N/A	Receive Jumper
11 - 2	N/A	Carrier Detect Jumper

Table 2-3. Model 743 Internal Modem Cable Pin Assignments (TI Part No. 983849-0001)

Terminal Connector	Termination Connector	Function
5	Terminal Lug 1	DATA TIP (RED)
4	Terminal Lug 2	DATA RING (BLACK
13 - 3	N/A	Transmit Jumper
12 - 8	N/A	Receive Jumper
11 - 2	N/A	Carrier Detect Jumper

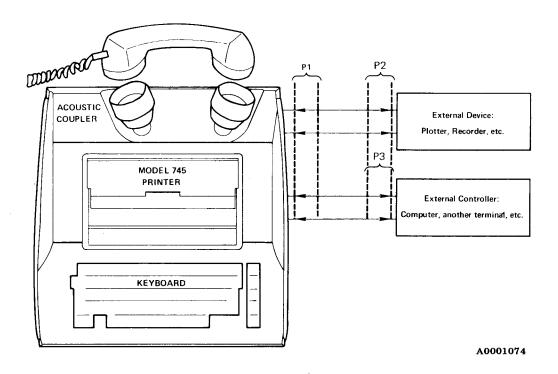


Figure 2-2. Auxiliary EIA Coupler Connections for the Model 745

Table 2-4. EIA/Auxiliary Acoustic Coupler Cable Pin Assignments Model 745

(TI Part No. 983847)

Function	Cable Termination	Terminal Connector
Protective Ground ¹	1	9
Transmit Data ¹	2	13
Receive Data ¹	3	1 2 /
+12 Volts to RTS1	4	10
Signal Ground ¹	7	1 ,
Carrier Detect to Data Carrie	8	11
Data Terminal Ready Detect	20	15
Receive Data ²	3	8
Transmit Data ²	2	3
Signal Ground ²	7	1
Carrier Detect ²	8	2
Protective Ground ²	1	9
Clear to Send ²	5	6
Data Set Ready ²	6	7

NOTES

- 1. Relative to the keyboard and printer (P2).
- 2. Relative to the acoustic coupler internal to the terminal and on another connector (P3).

- Check your external device for satisfactory operation before continuing.
- f. Connect J2 to an external controller. Check the Model 745 keyboard and printer for normal operation.
- 2.3.5.2 Auxiliary EIA Modem, Model 743. In this application the modem is used to operate an external device rather than normal terminal functions. Figure 2-3 diagrams this mode of operation. Pin assignments are listed in Table 2-5. The communications link may be completed using the following procedure.
 - a. Connect P1 of the 6-foot cable to J403 (the connector at the rear of the Model 743).
 - b. Connect the spade lugs to the CDT DAA.
 - c. Connect P2 to P3 and test the Model 743 for normal operations as outlined in Section 2.3,2 above.
 - d. After the link has been completed, remove P2 from P3 and connect P2 to an external device.
 - e. Test the external device for satisfactory operation.
 - f. Connect P2 to an external controller and test the Model 743 printer and keyboard for normal operation (see Section 2.3.2 above).

2.4 LOADING PAPER.

The following procedure describes how to load a fresh supply of paper into the Models 743/745. See Figure 2-4 for identification of components.

IMPORTANT NOTE

The warranty and/or service contract on the thermal printhead is subject to nullification if the thermal printing paper used in the Silent 700 Data Terminal does not meet TI Specification 972603-0001.

- a. Set the power switch on.
- b. Open the paper door and remove the

- excess (old) paper from the paper receptacle.
- c. Grasp a new paper supply roll so that the loose end of the paper faces you with the end pointing up.
- d. Place the paper supply roll on the paper roll supports; check that the roll can rotate freely.
- e. Grasp both corners of the end of the paper and gently pull up about 6 inches of paper.
- f. Feed the paper over the dancing roller and down the paper chute until it can be seen behind the window. The paper will not slide under the printhead because the printhead is pressed against the platen.
- g. Press the PAPER ADVance key with your right hand while simultaneously pushing the paper gently down the paper chute with your left hand. The paper will feed under the printhead, then under the window/pinch roller.
- Tear off excess paper by pulling forward over the tearoff edge of the window.
- Close the paper door.

2.5 ADJUSTMENTS.

Only two field adjustments are possible in normal use: printing image contrast (darkness) and transmit levels.

- 2.5.1 PRINT CONTRAST. The printing image contrast is preset at the factory and should not require adjustment. However, if darker or lighter print is desired, see Section 4.3.1 of this manual for the procedure.
- 2.5.2 ACOUSTIC COUPLER AND MODEM ADJUSTMENTS. The acoustic coupler and modem are factory calibrated for average operating conditions. However, since some variation exits in telephones and communications lines, the acoustic coupler and modem may require occasional adjustment. See Section 4.3.2 for detailed procedures to adjust the acoustic coupler and modem transmit levels.

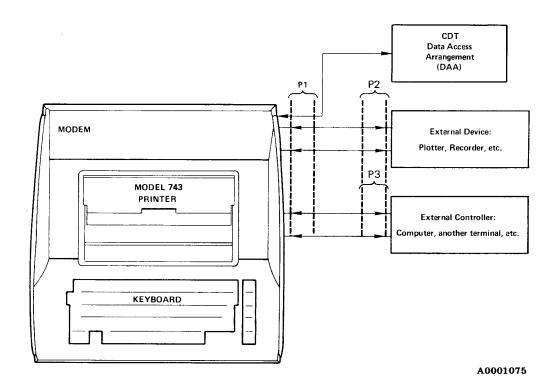


Figure 2-3. Auxiliary EIA Modem Connections for the Model 743

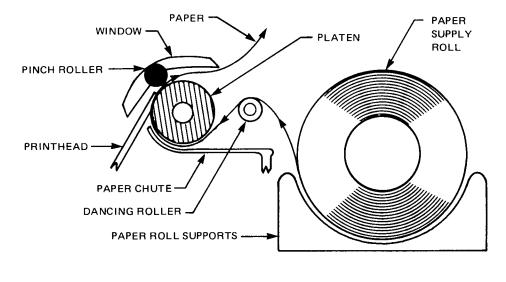
Table 2-5. EIA/Auxiliary Modem Cable Pin Assignments for Model 743

(Cable, TI Part No. 983855)

Terminal Connector	Termination Connector	Function		
9	1	Protective Ground ¹		
13	2	Transmit Data ¹		
12	3	Receive Data ¹		
10	4	Request to Send to +12V		
1	7	Signal Ground ¹		
11	8	Data Carrier Detect ¹		
15	20	Data Terminal Ready 1		
8	3	Receive data ²		
3	2	Transmit data ²		
1	7	Signal Ground ²		
2	8	Carrier detect ²		
9	1	Protective Ground ²		
6	5	Clear to Send		
7	6	Data Set Ready		
5	Terminal Lug A	Data Tip (RED)		
4	Terminal Lug B	Data Ring (BLACK)		

NOTES

- 1. Relative to keyboard and printer (P2)
- 2. Relative to Internal Modem (P3)



(SIDE VIEW)

A0001076

Figure 2-4. Paper Loading Diagram

2.6 OPERATING ENVIRONMENT.

The Models 743/745 Data Terminals are designed and built to operate within specifications under the following environmental conditions.

- Ambient temperature: 10°C to 40°C*
- Relative humidity: 10 percent to 90 percent without condensation
- Altitude: to 12,000 feet
- Vibration: sinusoidal vibration of 0.5G peak in the range of 10 to 60 Hz
- Shock: 0G

 Temperature shock: operate in a 25°C, 50 percent relative humidity environment within 30 minutes after being stored for 2 hours at -30°C at 50 percent relative humidity.

These specifications apply to equipment hardware; for paper limitations see TI Paper Specification 972603 (maximum temperature in the vicinity of paper roll is less that 5° C greater than ambient temperature).

^{*}Derate upper limit 1°C per 1000 feet above 6000 feet altitude.

SECTION 3

THEORY OF OPERATION

3.1 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION.

The Models 743/745 are low cost, light weight, interactive data terminals which utilize the thermal printing technique. A functional block diagram of the Models 743/745 is shown in Figure 3-1. The terminals operate in two modes, ON—LINE or OFF—LINE, selectable by the operator.

 ON-LINE Operation. With the ON LINE key depressed the keyboard and printer operate in conjunction with the external interfaces as dictated by the communications discipline and modified by the specific interface options. OFF-LINE Operation. With the ON LINE key unlocked (up) the terminal operates in a "typewriter" mode; i.e., the keyboard is connected to the printer and no data is transmitted or received. All communications-related functions of the keyboard are inoperable in this mode (i.e., BREAK, HERE IS, etc.).

The following paragraphs in this Section describe the theory of operation of the Models 743/745 Data Terminals. Schematics referred to in the text may be found in Appendix B to this manual.

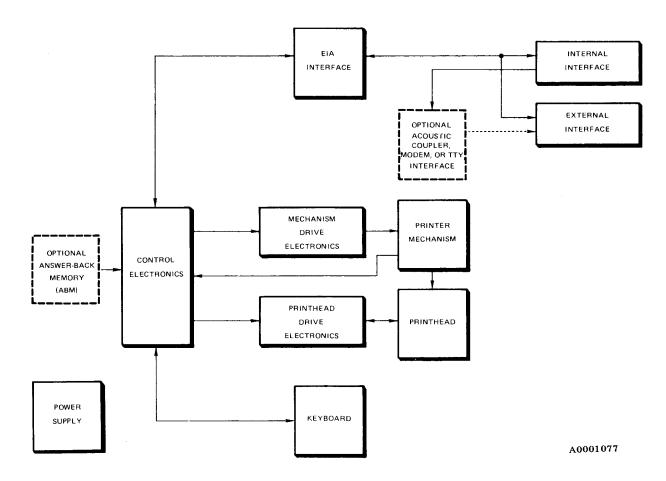


Figure 3-1. Models 743/745 Simplified Block Diagram

3.2 CONTROL ELECTRONICS.

The control electronics function in the Models 743/745 is performed by an interrupt driven, stored program, microprocessor system. The microprocessor system consists of a Texas Instruments TMS 8080 microprocessor, two 1Kx8 TMS 4700 ROM's, a 64x8 TMS 4036 RAM, and a special purpose TMS5501 I/O device.

The control electronics monitors all terminal inputs and generates all necessary timing and control signals to effect data transfers, cause printhead and paper motion, and generate printable characters through the thermal printhead matrix.

3.2.1 COMMUNICATIONS DISCIPLINE. The control electronics monitors received data from the EIA or the optional interfaces. It generates the appropriate timing and code structure to transmit data entered through the keyboard. The control electronics transmits and receives asynchronous serial data in accord with ANSI Standard for Character Structure and Parity Sense X3.16-1966 and ANSI Standard for Bit Sequence X3.15-1967.

3.2.2 SPEED. The terminal transmission speed is determined by an operator selectable, two-position pushbutton switch at 10 characters per second (110 baud) or 30 characters per second (300 baud).

3.2.3 BUFFERING. A buffer is provided to store characters received while a carriage return/line feed (CR/LF) is in progress. The combination of print time, CR time, and buffer is such that fill characters are not required and no data is lost even for an automatic CR/LF at column 81. This yields a true 30 CPS printing capability (see paragraph 3.11.5 for details).

3.2.4 CHARACTER STRUCTURE. A character is made up of a start bit (always ZERO or spacing), 7 data bits (least significant bit first), a parity bit, and 2 stop bits at 110 baud (always ONE or marking) or 1 stop bit at 300 baud (always ONE or marking). Figure 3-2 illustrates the character serial data timing. Table 3-1 shows the code structure for the USASCII code as interpreted by the terminal.

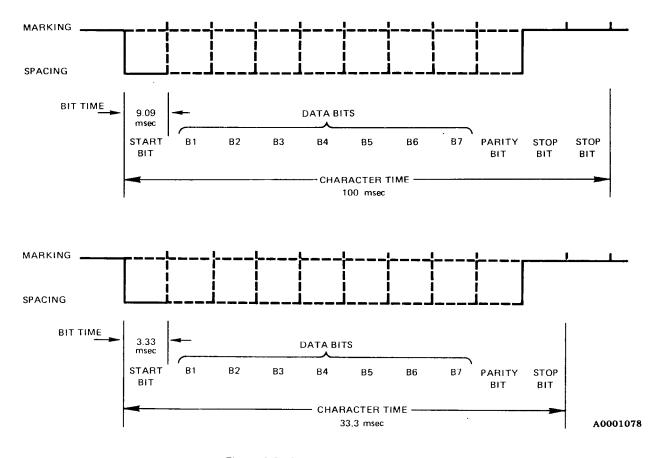


Figure 3-2. Serial Data Timing Diagram

The Models 743/745 utilize a limited USASCII character set. Lowercase alphabet characters are not generated and are translated to their uppercase equivalents when received.

3.2.5 PARITY. The parity of received data is ignored

by the printer. The parity of the transmitted character is factory-strappable between odd, even, or continuous mark. Parity is not operator-selectable but is set at the factory according to the original purchase order.

Table 3-1. USASCII Code System and Character Set

b ₄ b ₃ b ₂ b ₁	\mathbf{b}_{6} \mathbf{b}_{5} 0	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 1 1	1 0 0	1 0 1	1 1 0	1 1 1
0 0 0 0	NUL	DLE	SP	0	@	Р	\bowtie	p
0 0 0 1	SOH	DC1	!	1	А	a	а	D.
0 0 1 0	STX	DC2	"	2	В	R	ь	r
0 0 1 1	ETX	DC3	#	3	С	S	C	S
0 1 0 0	EOT	DC4	\$	4	D	Т	ď	Ĭ.
0 1 0 1	ENQ	NAK	%	5	Ε	U	e	Ç
0 1 1 0	ACK	SYN	&	6	F	V	f	
0 1 1 1	BEL	ETB		7	G	w	g	
1 0 0 0	BS	CAN	(8	н	х	h	Y
1 0 0 1	нт	::: EM ::::)	9	-	Y	i	Y
1 0 1 0	LF	SUB	*	:	J	Z	j	z
1 0 1 1	VT	ESC	+	;	К	l	k	$\otimes \otimes \otimes$
1 1 0 0	FF	FS	•	<	Ł	\	1	∞
1 1 0 1	CR	GS	-	=	M)	m.	₩ }₩
1 1 1 0	so	RS	•	>	N	^	n	$\bigotimes \widetilde{\bigotimes}$
1 1 1 1	SI:	US	/	?	0 .		O	DEL

PRINTABLE CHARACTERS

TRANSLATED TO UPPER CASE EQUIVALENTS WHEN RECEIVED BY THE TERMINAL

PRINTER CONTROL CHARACTERS

CODES GENERATED AND TRANSMITTED BY THE TERMINAL, BUT NO ACTION IS TAKEN

TRANSLATED TO UPPER CASE EQUIVALENTS WHEN RECEIVED BY THE TERMINAL

USASCII CONTROL CHARACTERS (From USA Standards Institute Publication X3.4—1968)

ACK	acknowledge	EM	end of medium	NAK	negative acknowledge
BEL	bell	ENQ	enquiry	NUL	null
BS	backspace	EOT	end of transmission	RS	record separator
CAN	cancel	ESC	escape	SI	shift in
CR	carriage return	ETB	end of transmission block	so	shift out
DC1	device control 1	ETX	end of text	SOH	start of heading
DC2	device control 2	FF	form feed	STX	start of text
DC3	device control 3	FS	file separator	SUB	substitute
DC4	device control 4 (stop)	GS	group separator	SYN	synchronous idle
*DEL	delete	HT	horizontal tabulation	. US	unit separator
DLE	data link escape	LF	line feed	VT	vertical tabulation

^{*}not strictly a control character

3.2.6 DUPLEX OPERATION. Duplex operation of the communications circuit is operator-selectable to either half or full duplex via a two-position key on the keyboard. In full duplex operation the keyboard is connected to the transmitter, and the printer is connected to the receiver. In this mode it is possible to transmit data at the 30-CPS rate from the keyboard while the printer is receiving data from the line at the same 30-CPS rate.

In half duplex operation the keyboard is connected to the transmitter, and the printer is connected to the receiver. Any data transmitted from the keyboard also is printed. If the keyboard and the receiver simultaneously require the printer, the keyboard has priority.

- 3.2.7 ANSWER-BACK MEMORY OPTION. The Answer-Back Memory option is implemented by a PROM inserted in a socket located on the printed wiring board (PWB) inside the Model 743/745 (see Section 3.11.7 for additional information).
- 3.2.8 KEYBOARD SCAN. The control electronics generates control signals to scan the keyboard and debounce keyswitch depressions. When a key depression is detected during a scan, the character is encoded and the appropriate action is taken by the terminal. Each scan is complete so as to detect possible multiple key depressions. When simultaneous depressions are detected during a scan, neither key is acted upon. This scanning/debounce technique effects a two-key rollover with lockout.
- **3.2.9 MECHANISM CONTROL.** The control electronics also generates control signals for horizontal positioning of the printhead as well as vertical positioning of the printing paper.
- 3.2.9.1 Horizontal Printhead Positioning. The control electronics positions the printhead horizontally by timing different levels of current through the phase windings of the three-phase, 15-degree stepping motor. The motor is coupled mechanically to the printhead. The control electronics monitors an optical sensor mounted on the motor shaft which provides feedback to control both stepping motion during printing and slew motion during carriage return. The print/step cycle operates asynchronously up to 35 CPS during the period required to empty the data buffer.

Carriage return time for a full 80 columns is typically 180 milliseconds. A backspace consumes one character time. An automatic carriage return/line feed (CR/LF) is executed upon receipt from the keyboard or line of the 81st character in a line. Fault detection methods are used by the control electronics to prevent damage during power cycling conditions, obstruction of printhead motion, or loss of the optical sensor signal.

- 3.2.9.2 Vertical Printhead Positioning. The control electronics positions the printhead vertically by timing the current levels through the line feed solenoid. The solenoid is mechanically coupled to a ratchet mechanism which advances paper beneath the printhead. A line feed is performed in one character-time. By holding the PAPER ADVance key depressed, the operator can direct the control electronics to perform repeated line feeds.
- 3.2.9.3 Printhead Lift Control. The control electronics generates timed current levels through the printhead lift solenoid which is mechanically coupled to the printhead pressure bar. Raising the printhead relieves pressure upon the paper during line feed and carriage return operations.
- 3.2.9.4 Character Printing. Upon receipt of a character from the keyboard or the communications line, the control electronics generates the appropriate control signals to form the selected character utilizing the five by seven dot matrix on the thermal printhead. The print voltage is enabled, and then the matrix data is transferred to the printhead one column at a time. The characters formed by the five by seven dot matrix printhead are shown in Figure 3-3.

3.3 PRINTER MECHANISM.

The printer mechanism positions the printhead horizontally as each character is printed. The mechanism also returns the printhead to column one and advances the paper into position for the next line of print. The last character printed as well as the previous line are visible to the operator under normal lighting conditions. A line constitutes up to 80 character positions (columns).

3.3.1 CHARACTER SPACING. Characters are spaced in 0.100-inch increments (center to center) within a tolerance of ± 0.005 inch.

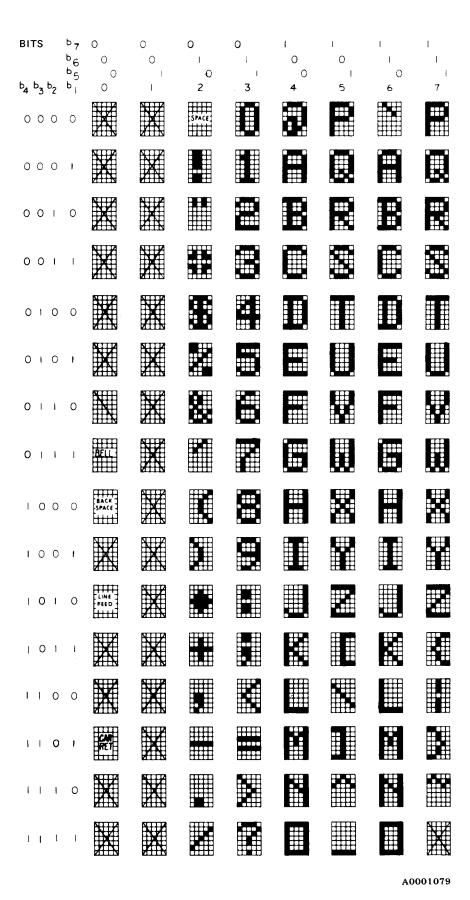


Figure 3-3. Printhead Matrix Character Set Generation

3.3.2 LINE SPACING. Line spacing is 0.167 ± 0.005 inch center to center, producing six lines per inch (single space).

3.3.3 PAPER SUPPLY. The mechanism accepts 100-foot rolls of paper with a 1.93-inch maximum outside diameter, wound with the heat-sensitive surface outside. The paper width is 8.54 inches maximum. The mechanism is designed to operate only with paper meeting TI Thermal Paper Specification 972603 and the TI Thermal Paper Print Quality Specifications 244156-9801, -9802, and -9803.

3.3.4 PAPER LOADING. After an initial line feed of at least 30 lines, paper will feed parallel between adjacent lines of print to within 0.02 inches and all lines will be perpendicular to the paper edge within 0.05 inch.

3.3.5 PAPER TEAROFF. The back edge of the paper window is sharpened to provide means to tear off printed paper. This method minimizes paper waste and does not disturb the remaining paper supply.

3.3.6 PRINTHEAD PRESSURE. The mechanism uses a solenoid to relieve printhead pressure against the

platen during carriage return or line feed. This preserves accuracy of character and line registration.

3.4 PRINTHEAD SYSTEM.

The printhead consists of a five by seven matrix of 35 heating elements and a transistor mounted on a monolithic chip. Mounted on a heatsink, the chip is connected to the printhead interface PC card with a flexible cable. Mounted on the printhead interface PC card are two selected resistors (RTRIM and R3) which control the characteristics of the temperature compensation circuit so that its operation is optimum for each individual printhead. A block diagram of the printhead subsystem is shown in Figure 3-4.

Each of the 35 heating elements on the printhead consists of an SCR and a heating element. The 35 elements are controlled by the printhead driver address lines diagrammed in Figure 3-5. When both X and Y inputs are positive to a given element, the SCR energizes and remains on (approximately 10 msec) until PVOLTS is switched off.

3.4.1 PRINTHEAD ADDRESS DRIVERS. The printhead address drivers are implemented on two

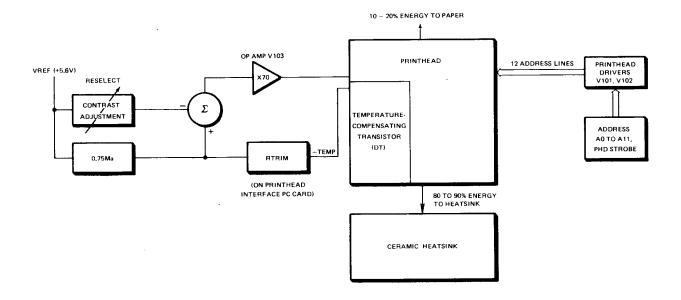
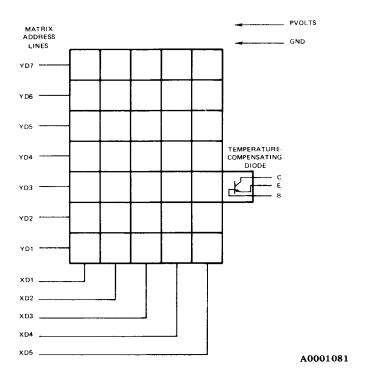


Figure 3-4. Model 743/745 Printing Subsystem Block Diagram



Printhead Matrix Address Lines

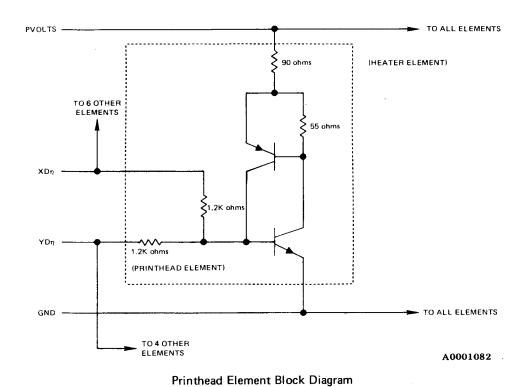


Figure 3-5. Printhead Matrix and Address Lines, and Printhead Element Block Diagram

SN98614 linear integrated circuits, each of which consists of six driver circuits. Each driver circuit has a low power, TTL—AND input stage and a totem pole, power transistor output stage. All drivers are enabled by a signal called PHDSTRBE, and each is controlled by an individual address line from the processor.

Each driver translates TTL data into the levels necessary to control the printhead heating elements. The nominal output levels of the drivers are -4.7 volts low and +3.5 volts high.

3.4.2 TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION CIRCUIT.

The printhead temperature compensation circuit provides a regulated, temperature compensated voltage to the printhead. The voltage is programmed by the selected resistors on the printhead interface PC card and the voltage drop across the base-to-emitter and collector junctions of the temperature compensation transistor on the monolithic printhead chip.

3.4.3 PRINT VOLTAGE CIRCUIT. Referring to schematic 983842 in Appendix B, R112 meters approximately 0.74mA of current to RTRIM and DT (temperature-compensating transistor). RTRIM and DT are connected in series with R110 to ground on the printhead assembly. RTRIM is selected during manufacture so that its resistance compensates for variations in the voltage/current characteristics of DT. Thus, the resulting PVOLTS is correct for a particular printhead. The resulting voltage at E125 is nominally 0.964 volt.

When the PRINT signal is at zero from the processor, Q103 is energized, applying ± 5 volts to the cathode of CR106 which holds it off and holds Q102 on. In the ON state Q102 has a maximum resistance of 60 ohms. At a 1-volt level RTRIM and DT have characteristic impedances of approximately 1.0V/0.75mA = 1.3 ohms. Capacitor C114 charges at a rate of $(1.3k \pm 0.06k) \times 1 \times 10^{-6}$ second or about a 1.4 msec time constant $\pm 20\%$ for variations in C114 and the voltage changes, and resulting impedance changes, in RTRIM and DT. The maximum charge time for C114 is 1.672 msec $\times 5 = 8.36$ msec. The holding time for C114 is greater than 0.1 second with less than 1 percent drop.

When PRINT switches high and Q103 is off, the Q103 collector and CR106 cathode are at -12 volts. This switches Q102 off and prevents the voltage on C114 from changing during a PRINT period.

Circuit gain is not changed when the CONTRAST potentiometer R123 is adjusted. Gain is fixed at 70.

R122 is selected during manufacturing unit test of the PWB in order to calibrate the function of the temperature compensation circuit. This calibration enables use of any printhead with any PWB without any adjustment or circuit change.

CR107 provides a level shift of 15 volts which enables amplifier U103 to output up to 25 volts and a minimum of 5 volts.

CR108 and 105 provide two functions:

- (1) Isolation of Q104 base from the gain loop of the compensation circuit which enables PVOLTS to be switched on and off without disturbing the circuit equilibrium
- (2) The two diode drops shift the base potential of Q104 base position so that a dc measurement of PVOLTS can be made at the cathode of CR107 without energizing PVOLTS.

Q101 switches the base of Q104 to ground and holds it there except when PVOLTS is on. Diodes CR101 and CR102 provide base current to Q101 to keep it at ground whenever a break occurs in the DT/RTRIM circuit which would cause excessive PVOLTS.

As diagrammed in Figure 3-6, C113 and R108 control the initial step of PVOLTS and the rate of change of PVOLTS when it is switched on by Q101 being turned off. Q103 and C109 form a timing circuit whose natural period is 10.5 to 15 msec. Normally, this circuit is switched on at the leading edge and off at the trailing edge of the 10-millisecond PRINT control signal from the processor. But only in case of a processor failure which allows PRINT to stay at a logic ONE level would the PRINT time be controlled by this circuit.

3.5 MECHANISM DRIVE ELECTRONICS.

The mechanism drive electronics converts the TTL logic level signals of the control electronics into closed-loop controlled dc current for application to a three-phase, 15-degree stepping motor, a printhead lifting solenoid, and a paper advance solenoid located on the printer mechanism. The selection and control of these currents are programmed by the processor and its associated firmware algorithms.

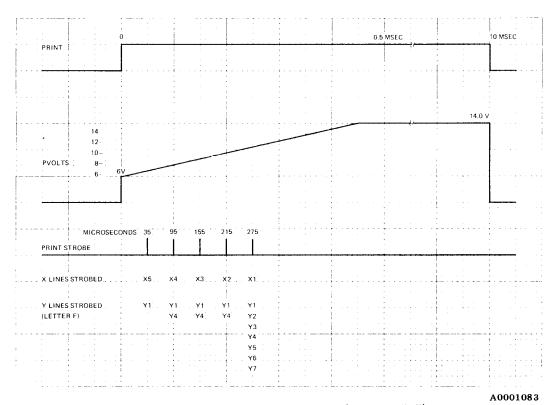


Figure 3-6. Printhead Interface Timing (for letter "F")

3.5.1 MOTOR DRIVE ELECTRONICS. The motor drive electronics (see schematic 983842, sheet 6 in Appendix B) is comprised of four sections: phase selecting circuits, a current regulating circuit, a current decay time-constant circuit, and a feedback sensor circuit. A block diagram of the motor drive electronics is shown in Figure 3-7.

3.5.1.1 Phase Selecting Circuits. Current in each of the three motor phases is selected and controlled by three identical transistor networks:

Phase A - Q207, Q208, Q215

Phase B - Q206, Q204, Q202

Phase C - Q205, Q201, Q203

The operation of the circuits is discussed using only one network, phase A, as an example. The TTL logic level from U26-10 selects current flowing in phase A. When this signal is a logic ONE, base current is supplied to Q207. Emitter current in Q207 energizes Q208, supplying sufficient base drive to saturate Q215. Emitter current of Q215 is applied to the phase A winding.

3.5.1.2 Current Regulator Circuit. Emitter current for Q205, Q206, and Q207 is controlled by the current regulator circuit (schematic 983842, sheet 6). This circuit is a switching regulator type, synchronized to a 20-kHz square wave signal (PWRCLK) from U28-8. This signal is integrated by C203, R223, and C209. The resulting triangular signal is summed with the motor phase current sample voltage from R233 and is applied to pin 2 of U201. When the voltage at pin 3 of U201 is more positive than at pin 2, emitter current for the phase select circuits is switched on by U201 through R212. When the voltage at pin 2 is more positive, the emitter current is switched off.

The reference voltage at pin 3 of U201 is set by the processor to one of two levels, which consequently regulates the motor phase current to one of two levels. *Hold* current is regulated at 0.65 amps and *step* current is regulated at 1.4 amps. When the STEP signal from U26-5 is at a logic ZERO, the current regulator circuit applies *hold* current to the motor phase winding. When the STEP signal is at a logic ONE, *step* current is applied. As the STEP signal goes

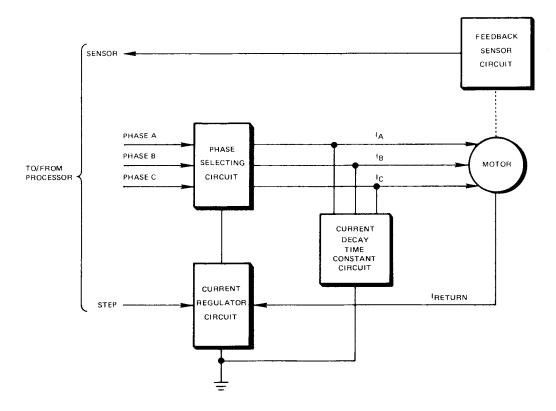


Figure 3-7. Motor Drive Circuit Block Diagram

from a logic ZERO to ONE, the current regulator circuit ramps the motor current up to 1.4 amps by charging C204 through R222, R232, and R234 to prevent sudden changes in motor torque and to reduce audible noise in printhead movement.

3.5.1.3 Current Decay Circuit. When the current regulator senses sufficient current in the motor and switches off the current through Q215, the emitter of Q215 is suddenly switched from ± 30 volts to a negative voltage by the inductive flyback of the motor winding. The value of this negative voltage determines the time necessary to discharge the current in that winding. An approximation of this time may be computed using LI/V = t

where L = winding inductance I = motor current V = voltage from winding to ground t = time of current decay

During periods when motor current needs to remain constant, transistors Q214 and Q209 are energized with base current via CR202 and R229. The flyback voltage during these periods is limited to VCR207 (-1 V) + VCQ209 (-1 V) or approximately -2 volts. This

provides a very long discharge time and enhances regulator efficiency.

When the processor requires quick discharge of the phase current, it sets a ONE at U26 pin 2, FAST signal. This energizes Q212 and Q213 which removes base current from Q214 and Q209. This enables VCQ209 to go to -22 volts, providing a 0.75 amps per msec discharge rate for motor winding inductance.

3.5.1.4 Feedback Sensor Circuit. The processor requires data on position of the motor in order to "know" when to apply braking, to change phases, or to make other decisions concerning motion of the printhead carriage. This data is provided by the feedback sensor. Figure 3-8 diagrams the output characteristics of the feedback sensor circuit.

Primary operation of the feedback sensor is accomplished by a 24-position slotted wheel which interrupts a light path between an IR emitting diode and a photosensitive transistor. This assembly is mounted on the stepping motor which drives the printhead carriage. The circuit is shown in Figure 3-9. The current from the phototransistor is translated

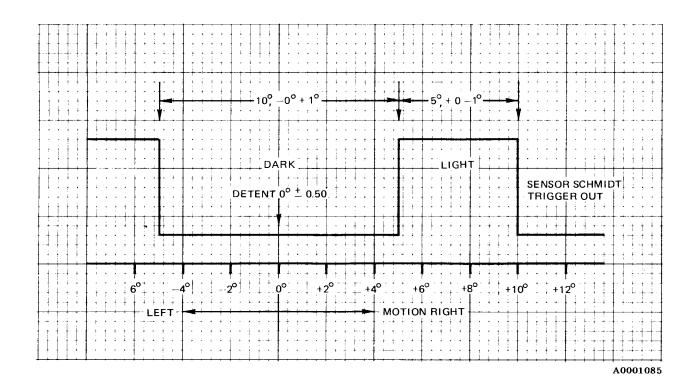


Figure 3-8. Motor Drive Circuit Feedback Sensor Output Characteristics

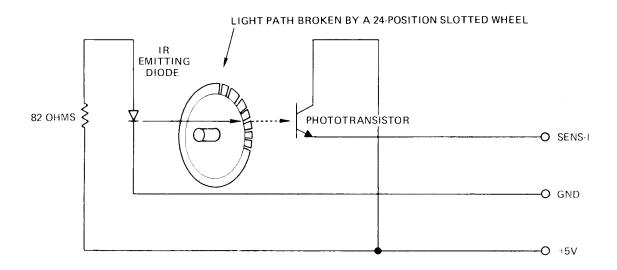


Figure 3-9. Feedback Sensor Light Path Schematic

into a TTL logic level signal by the Q2 and Q3 circuit shown in Figure 3-10.

As the slotted wheel opens the light path, current flows through the photo transistor, energizing Q2 which deenergizes Q3. Resistor R15 adds hysteresis to the circuit to provide regenerative feedback during transitions; this eliminates false triggering of the sensor.

3.5.2 SOLENOID DRIVERS. The solenoid drivers (see schematic 983842, sheet 6) are basically transistor voltage switches which provide a means for the processor to energize the two solenoids (printhead and/or line feed). The transistors are NPN Darlington devices with a minimum current gain of 1000. Base current is provided when the processor sets U25, pin 15 for line feed and U25, pin 5 for printhead lift to a logic ONE. The collector of Q251 saturates +1.5 volts (maximum), sinking current for the line feed solenoid. When the processor resets U25. pin 15 to a logic ZERO, Q251 goes off; simultaneously, the inductive flyback of the solenoid current drives the collector of Q251 to a peak of approximately +65 volts. During the flyback, current flows through CR251 and R257, discharging the inductive current from the solenoid.

The printhead lift circuit is identical to the line feed except that the +30 volts is applied to the junction of R258 and CR252. This limits the current in the printhead lift to a maximum 0.9 amps and limits the voltage stress on Ω 252 to about +31 volts.

3.6 KEYBOARD.

The keyboard is a TTY33-compatible, alphanumeric keyboard with an integral numeric keypad. The keyboard is equipped with 55 single-action keys, three alternate action keys, and one indicator lamp. Keyboard layout and symbolization are shown in Figure 3-11. Figure 3-12 shows the output status when the CTRL (control) NUMber, or SHIFT keys are not depressed. Figures 3-13, 3-14, and 3-15 show the output status of the various keys when the CTRL, NUMber, and SHIFT keys are held depressed. The CARRIER DETECT lamp indicates that the data carrier signal is being received by the terminal (or that the carrier detect signal input is biased ON).

The following seven special-function keys are provided.

 PAPER ADVance - the PAPER ADVance key, when held depressed, causes the

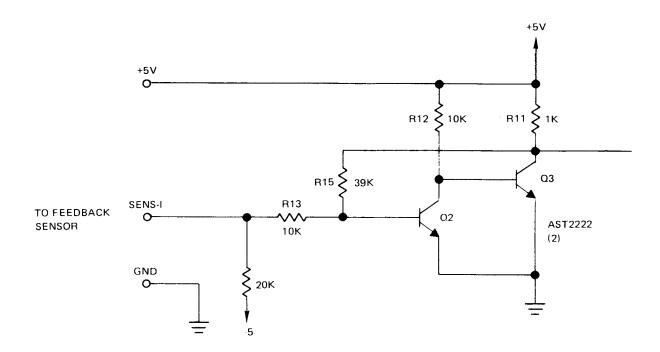


Figure 3-10. Feedback Sensor Q2, Q3 Circuit Schematic

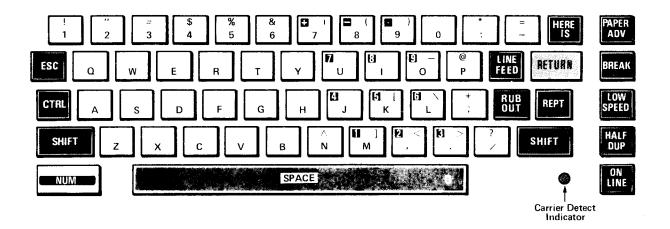


Figure 3-11. Keyboard Layout and Symbolization

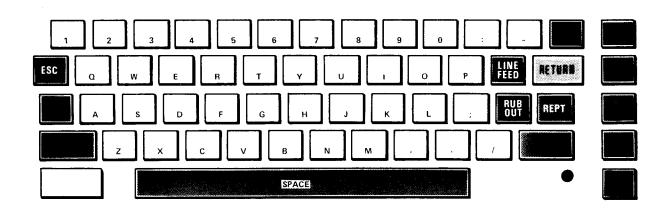


Figure 3-12. Code Generating Keys With No Mode Keys Depressed

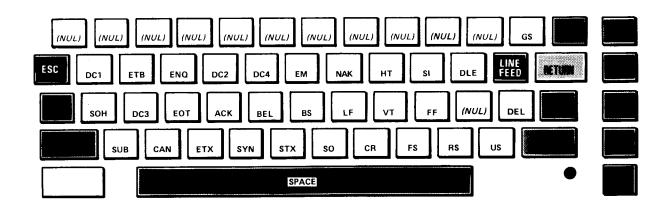


Figure 3-13. Code Generating Keys With CRTL Key Depressed

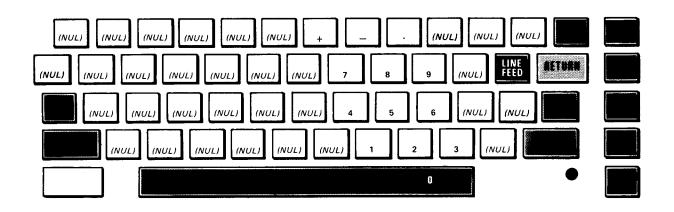


Figure 3-14. Code Generating Keys With Numbers Key Depressed

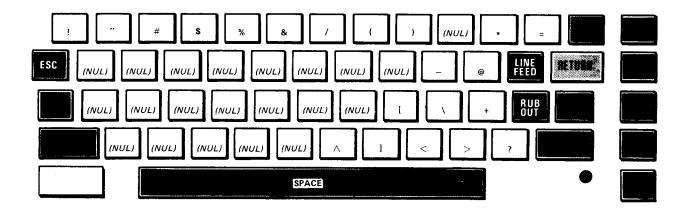


Figure 3-15. Code Generating Keys With Shift Key Depressed

printer to perform a carriage return (CR), and continuous line feeds (LF) after returning the printhead to column 1; no code is transmitted. A 200-millisecond pause follows the first line feed before continuous line feeds are performed.

- BREAK The BREAK key, when depressed, causes the terminal to transmit a continuous space as long as the key is depressed and the terminal is on-line.
- c. HERE IS The HERE IS key, when depressed, causes the optional answerback memory contents (if installed) to be transmitted if the terminal is ON-LINE.
- d. REPT The REPT key, when held depressed in addition to a character key, causes the terminal to repeatedly generate the character at the terminal operating speed.
- e. LOW SPEED The LOW SPEED key is a two-position switch key which sets the

transmission rate at 10 characters per second (CPS) when locked down and 30 CPS when unlocked (up).

- f. HALF DUPlex The HALF DUPlex key is a two-position switch key which sets the communication status to half duplex when locked down and full duplex when unlocked (up).
- g. ON LINE The ON-LINE key is a two-position key which sets the terminal to on-line status when locked down and local status when unlocked (up).

3.7 OPERATOR CONTROLS AND INDICATORS.

Operator controls and indicators in addition to those contained on the keyboard include the following:

- a. Power Switch a toggle switch is used to switch both sides of ac line power to the terminal. The switch is located on the top right rear corner of the inner cover.
- b. Bell a buzzer is provided to produce an audible signal which has a frequency of

3.2 kHz nominal. Duration of the signal is 250 \pm 25 milliseconds for reception of the ASCII BEL character from the line or local.

3.8 POWER SUPPLY.

The Models 743/745 power supply (see schematic 983842, sheets 1 and 2) converts ac input power to the regulated dc output power required to drive all circuits within the terminal. The output is listed in Table 3-2. The power supply is designed to operate without degraded performance over the full range of steady-state and transient conditions. The Models 743/745 Terminals consume a maximum 75 watts.

The power supply output is electrically isolated (within the regulator) from the input voltages to provide overvoltage protection to the load and overcurrent protection to the regulator circuit. As shown in Figure 3-16, the power supply is primarily a multiple output, self-oscillating converter/regulator. A single ferrite core transformer provides drive to the power switch transistor, multiple output voltages, input-output isolation, and output voltage regulation. The power supply operates in the flyback mode; that is, energy stored in the transformer is delivered to the load(s) during the off time of the power transistor. Thus, only a single power transistor is necessary. The required base drive power at the optimum impedance level is provided directly from the transformer.

In operation (refer to schematic 983842, sheet 2) input ac power, after passing through a high frequency noise filter (T302-C325-C326) is rectified by diode bridge CR323-326. The resulting dc current then passes through R330 and SCR Q310 (normally on) where it is smoothed before storage across filter capacitors C306 and C308, from which the input or primary side dc current is supplied.

3.8.1 POWER TRANSFORMER. The power supply circuit is self-oscillating; the positive feedback path passes from the power transformer primary (terminals 1 and 2) to the base-drive winding (terminals 13 and 14). The base drive signal is coupled through C318 and diode CR315, then through current-setting resistor R322 to the base of power transistor Q311. Oscillation begins when the primary-side dc appears. A current set by R329 and R324 flows through R322 into the base of Q311, biasing it onto the approximate 50 to 100 mA collector current. Random noise components of the Q311 collector

Table 3-2. Power Supply dc Output

Output Voltage	Output Current	Percent Regulation with Transient Line/Load and Offset
(Vdc)	(amps)	
+30	0.17	±10%
+12	0.10	± 5%
-12	0.20	±10%
+ 5	0.80	± 5%
- 5	0.05	· ± 5%

current thus ensures that its collector current will increase because of the positive feedback from primary to base windings. The base current established through R322 ensures that Q311 will saturate. Therefore, the collector current of Q311 will increase linearly as determined by the primary inductance of transformer T301 and the input dc supply voltage impressed across it.

When the voltage drop across R338 produced by the Q311 emitter current has risen to approximately 0.6 volt, Q309 begins to conduct, shunting base drive from the power transistor base which causes it to lose saturation. As soon as its collector voltage begins to rise, Q311 is rapidly switched off by regenerative feedback. Falling collector current causes rising collector voltage (because of the transformer primary inductance), resulting in falling base drive voltage and falling base current. The collector voltage of Q311 "flys back" above the input dc supply voltage (resulting in reverse base drive current coupled through C318) until the rectifier(s) in the transformer secondary circuit(s) become forward biased, and currents flow into the output filter capacitors (and output load resistances). The energy stored in the magnetic field of the transformer during the "on" time of Q311 is transferred to the output during the "off" time of Q311.

A 30-volt output is obtained from winding 3-4, rectified by CR322, and filtered by C332 and C331. Positive and negative 12 volts are obtained, respectively, from windings 9-10 and 11-12, diodes CR301 and CR304, and capacitors C301 and C303. Positive 5 volts is obtained from winding 7-8, rectified by CR302 and CR303 in series, and filtered by C302. The higher drop of the series-connected

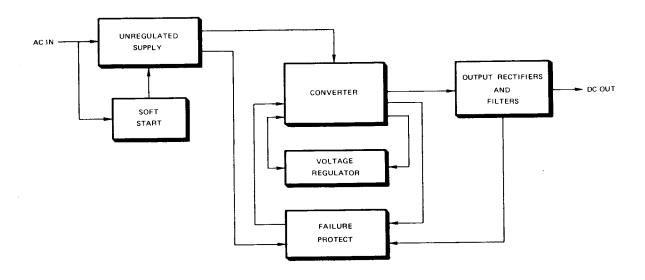


Figure 3-16. Model 743/745 Power Supply Functional Block Diagram

diodes permits obtaining 5 and 12 volts from input flyback voltages with a 2 to 1 ratio (about 6.35 and 12.7 volts).

Secondary current(s) continue to flow, decreasing (approximately) linearly with time, until the transformer flux has fallen essentially to zero. The transformer terminal voltages remain at their flyback values during the entire period of secondary current flow. During a single flyback period the output voltages rise only a few percent of their full values, as determined by the output capacitors. As the flyback currents fall to zero, the voltages across the transformer windings decay toward zero. During the flyback interval C318 acquires a charge of about 1 volt (left hand side positive) from current drawn from R322 which is clamped by Q309; this charge acts as an emitter follower in the inverted mode (collector acting as emitter and vice-versa) when its collector goes over a diode drop below the primary side dc ground (the current coming from start-up resistors R329 and R324 is much smaller than the currents in R322 and have negligible effect once oscillation is initiated). So, as the voltage across the base drive winding falls toward zero, the positive voltage across C318 raises the base of Q311 to the threshold of conduction through R322, initiating another regenerative power transistor energizing cycle.

3.8.2 VOLTAGE REGULATOR. Transistors Q305, Q307, and Q308, along with op-amp U302 and associated resistors and diodes and regulator-winding transformer-terminals 5-6, constitute the voltage regulator portion of the power supply. Until the output voltages reach their correct values, the power transistor collector current ramps up to its current limit (as set by Q309) each cycle, transferring the maximum safe amount of energy (determined principally by transformer heating and core saturation limitations) each cycle to the filter capacitors and output loads. During each flyback cycle, C313 is charged through CR310 and series resistors R311 and R312 the same way the output capacitors are.

R311 with C314 and R312, along with the main regulator filter capacitor C313, serve as high-frequency noise and spike filters so that C313 is charged to the average value (less a diode drop) of the flyback voltage appearing across the sense winding

during each cycle. As soon as voltage is developed across C313, the negative input of U302, because of the voltage divider formed by R325, R335, and R336, becomes negative with respect to its positive input which, since zener diode CR317 passes essentially zero current until its breakdown voltage is approached, is held at the full output voltage of C313 through R316, R314, and R313. This assures that the op-amp will remain in positive saturation and, therefore, that Q305 will be off. As the regulator outputs rise toward their correct values and the voltage across C313 increases proportionally, the voltage at the U302 positive input is clamped as CR317 begins conducting. Voltage then appears across R313 and R314 because of current in R316 which, as the voltage on the negative input of U302 approaches that of its positive input (because of through R315), initiates output voltage regulation. As its base voltage falls below the output of C313 by two diode drops, Q305 begins to conduct, acting essentially as a controlled constant current source whose output current flows into timing capacitor C317.

During flyback the base drive winding, which also drives R323, is negative, energizing CR314 and thereby clamping the timing capacitor to ground through the base-collector diode of Q307, sinking the output of current source Q305. When the power transistor Q311 switches on after flyback ends, R323 is taken positive by the base drive winding, thus causing Q307 to operate as an emitter follower, buffering the timing capacitor C317. The voltage across C317 then begins to ramp up at a rate proportional to the current from Q305. When the increasing voltage across C317 reaches approximately two diode drops, the output of buffer Q307 begins to rapidly energize Q308, which shunts drive current from Q311 and causes its regenerative turnoff just as does current limiter Q309. The action of the regulator loop thus controls the power transistor-on time and thereby the peak current flowing in the transformer primary.

The voltage across C313 is held constant (to within 1 millivolt) by U302 operating at its full dc open loop gain to maintain zero differential input voltage. Constant voltage across C313 implies that the flyback voltage feeding CR310 remains constant, and since all windings are very tightly coupled (required for satisfactory power supply operation) the flyback or output voltage from all windings remains constant

(neglecting IR drops). Therefore, almost no cross-coupling occurs to the output voltage from one winding from changing loads on any other winding, and nearly no effect results from changing primary side dc input voltage. The only significant output voltage deviations, well within tolerances, are the changes in output voltage from its own load change which result from rectifier diode drop and winding IR drops. High frequency ripple and noise components are minimized by the use of four-terminal capacitors.

3.8.3 FAILURE PROTECTION. Transistors Q302, Q303 and associated components form a latch which positively switches off converter switch Q311 in the event of sustained overcurrent (> 500 msec) which is sensed by peak rectifier/filter CR309-C309. The same protection occurs if output overvoltage is sensed by Q304 and associated components and is transmitted to the latch by optical coupler U301. When the latch triggers, it switches on Q306, initially providing a large base drive by the discharge of C316, principally through R320 and CR313. This assures that Q306 will immediately switch off Q311 and hold its base below the threshold of conduction (<0.2V) as long as primary side dc is present.

3.8.4 SOFT START CIRCUIT. SCR Q310 and resistor R330 with associated components form a "soft start" circuit to limit the peak inrushing current during initial charging of primary side dc filter capacitors C306 and C308 (to <25 amps). Initial charging current is limited by R330. Q310 is triggered after approximately 50 msec as determined by C327 and associated resistors. Charging current for C327 disappears immediately upon removal of the ac input and the Q310 gate voltage falls below the trigger level (in approximately 20 msec) before the main filter capacitors have appreciably discharged. This ensures that R330 will limit surge currents if the ac input should fail for a few cycles and then return.

3.8.5 ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCE (EMI) FILTER. Switching noise or other EMI from the power supply does not cause circuit errors in the terminal or interference on the ac power line. The terminal power supply and other circuitry is not susceptible to interference conducted on the ac line.

3.8.6 ELECTRICAL POWER INTERFACE.

 Input Power - Standard input power is 115 ±15% 10% volts ac, 47 to 63 Hz, single-phase line; 230 volt operation is optional. Power consumption does not exceed 75 watts. The desired input voltage, 115 or 230 Vac, must be specified on the original purchase order.

- Transient Voltage Transient voltage must not exceed the limits specified in Figure 3-17.
- Voltage Spike Voltage spikes on the ac line must not exceed the energy contained in a 175 V, 100-microsecond triangular pulse.
- Power Connector The ac power line connector is a standard UL and CSA approved type-U, grounded, three-prong plug with a connecting three-wire UL and CSA approved cable at least 6 feet long.

3.9 CURRENT LOOP INTERFACE.

3.9.1 RECEIVER CIRCUIT. The current loop (TTY) receiver (see schematic 983842, sheet 8) consists of the necessary circuitry to sense current from an external source and to convert the current levels to the appropriate EIA-level logic values. The voltage drop across receiver inputs RL1/RL2 is 3 volts (maximum) at 20-mA loop current into RL1. The MARK/SPACE threshold decision current is nominally 8.5±3.5 mA. The receiver circuit utilizes an optically coupled isolator to isolate the current loop from the terminal circuitry.

A current level at the receiver circuit input above the MARK/SPACE threshold will forward-bias the photodiode of U402. When U402 photodiode is forward-biased, the phototransistor is energized, supplying base current drive to energize Q401. With Q401 on, a logic ONE is presented to the input of U401, and the output of U401 is negative (less than -3 volts).

With a current level at the receiver circuit input below the MARK/SPACE threshold, the photodiode and phototransistor of U402 are off, and Q401 is off since no base drive is available. With Q401 off a logic ZERO is presented to the input of U401, and the output of U401 is positive (greater than +3 volts).

Receive Circuit Summary:

Current into Terminal RL1 (J403-6)	Logic Designation	Receive DATA (J403-8)
Less than 5 mA	Space (Logic ZERO)	Positive (> +3V)
Greater than 12 mA	Mark (Logic ONE)	Negative (< -3V)

3.9.2 TRANSMIT Circuit. The current loop (TTY) transmitter (see schematic 983842, sheet 8) consists of the circuitry necessary to switch the current in the transmit loop (supplied from an external source). The input to the transmitter is an EIA-level logic value. The voltage drop across the transmitter output terminals is less than 1.5 volts at 20-mA loop current. The maximum SPACING leakage current is 0.5 mA at 50 Vdc.

A positive voltage level (greater than +3 volts) at the transmitter input (J403-3) will switch off Q403. With Q403 off, the photodiode and phototransistor of U403 are off. With no base current drive, output transistor Q402 is off and the transmitter is "open" (i.e. no current).

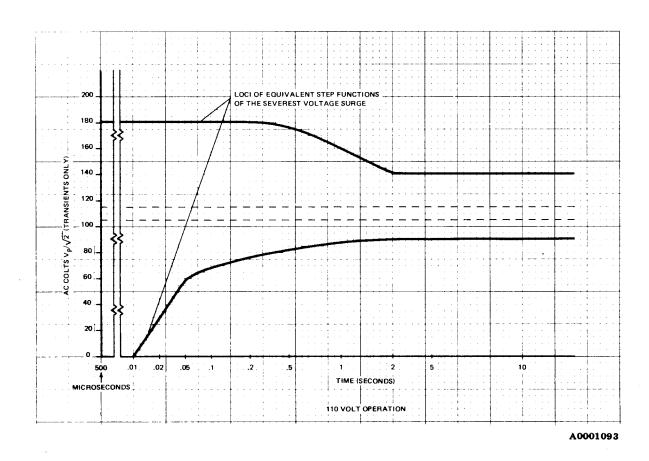
A negative voltage level (less than -3 volts) at J403-3 will energize Q403. With Q403 on, the photodiode and phototransistor of U403 are energized. With base drive supplied to Q402, the output transistor remains on, allowing current flow in the transmit loop.

Transmit Circuit Summary:

Transmit Data	Logic Designation	Transmitter Output
Positive (>+3V)	Space (Logic ZERO)	Open (No current)
Negative (<-3V)	Mark (Logic ONE)	Closed (Current flow)

3.10 INTERNAL INTERFACE.

The internal interface to the Models 743 KSR communications circuit has provisions for all signals required by the available options. Interfaces associated with specific options are provided by the use of a specific interface cable. The internal interface



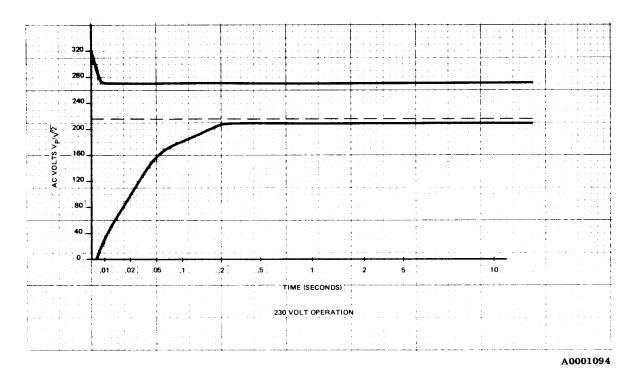


Figure 3-17. Transient Surge ac Voltage Step Function Loci Limits For 110 Vac Operation

is implemented through a 15-position connector located at the rear of the unit. Pin assignments and functions are listed in Table 3-3.

3.11 F!RMWARE.

The basic microprocessor control electronics consists of the central processing unit (CPU) integrated circuits, its ROMs and RAM, the input/output(I/O) device, control logic for communication between the CPU and I/O, and buffers for communication of data between the I/O and the control devices. A block diagram of the firmware control system is shown in Figure 3-18. The I/O and timer devices are shown in Figure 3-19.

The 2K of ROM are used for program and table-lookup storage. The 64 words of RAM are utilized for program stacking and for software flags, counters, etc. Address decoding logic is included to supply enable signals for the ROM, RAM, I/O, the I/O output buffers, and the printhead line buffers.

The central processing unit (CPU) controls the operations of the I/O through firmware commands. These commands are decoded by the I/O chip from the CPU control signals and five address bus lines

from the CPU. The firmware commands include read receiver buffer, read input bus, read interrupt reset ROM, read I/O status, load discrete commands, load baud rate command, load transmit buffer, load output register, load interrupt mask register, and load one of five timers.

After loading the I/O output bus and outputting the correct address, the CPU scans the keyboard one row at a time. After outputting the scan the CPU then reads the I/O input bus to determine the status of the eight keys scanned in that particular row. In the same manner, but with a different address, the CPU controls the stepping motor, the printhead lift and line feed solenoids, and the bell.

The printhead line buffers are controlled solely by the CPU address lines. By outputting the appropriate data on address bits 12 to 15 to the address decode logic to generate a printhead strobe and outputting the particular printhead line buffer data on address bits 0 to 11, the appropriate printhead elements are heated to create visible images.

The normal state of the CPU is the halt state. The CPU is interrupt-driven out of the halt state when

Table 3-3. Internal Interface Connector Pin Assignments

Pin No.	Source	Function
9	Terminal	Protective Ground — Connected to terminal chassis and power cord ground
1	Common	Signal Ground - Common return for all data and control lines
14	Terminal	CR Busy - Low power TTL level, high-true when printhead is lifted
15	Terminal	$\emph{DTR}-EIA$ level held to ON condition when terminal is on-line
13	Terminal	XMTD — Transmit data; EIA level held to mark state when no data is being transmitted
12	External	RCVD — Receive data; EIA level held to mark state by external device when no data is to be printed
11	External	CDET - Carrier detect; EIA level held to ON condition by external device when data is to be received on pin 12
2	Terminal	CARDET – Carrier detect; EIA level held to ON condition by terminal when data is to be honored on pin 1
8	Terminal	RCVDATA - Receive data; EIA level held to mark state by terminal when no data is being received
3	External	$\it XMITDATA-$ Transmit data; EIA level held to mark state by external device when no data is to be transmitted
6	External	$\it RL~I-High$ side of receive data current loop when current loop option is installed
7	External	$RL\ 2-$ Low side of receive data current loop when current loop option is installed
5	Terminal	DT — Data Tip; EIA level for transmit data when modem option is installed XI — High side of transmit data current loop when current loop option is installed $X2$ — Low side of transmit data current loop when current loop is installed.
10	Terminal	P12V – Spare EIA level held to ON condition when terminal power is on

processing is required. An interrupt forces the CPU to one of eight different trap locations. Power up may be considered an interrupt since it occupies trap location 0. These interrupts are generated within the I/O device but can be controlled by the CPU. The CPU can disable or enable all interrupts, or it can enable any combination of them by loading the *interrupt mask register*.

The firmware package is an operating system responsible for Model 743/745 Data Terminal operations. For purposes of discussion, the operating system may be divided into several major subsections as shown in Figure 3-20. The power-up routine initializes all system pointers and flags and starts the keyboard scanner routine. The keyboard scanner routine detects key depressions and encodes them into ASCII characters, and the data control routine directs the characters to the appropriate processing program. The transmitter routine generates parity and transmits characters. The character analyzer routine determines if the mechanism is busy and if not, passes the character to the appropriate processing subprogram. If the mechanism is busy, the character is queued for later processing.

The operating system is provided with eight interrupts; five interrupts are used by the software system. A brief description of each interrupt is listed in Table 3-4. The software system is divided into three operating levels. The base level (when no interrupts are occurring) is a halt state. All Model 743/745 processing is done in response to an interrupt. No activity occurs in the base level. The next level is composed of the keyboard timer interrupt and the receiver interrupt.

The receiver and keyboard routines can only interrupt the processor when it is in the halt state; neither routine can interrupt the other. The highest level is composed of the two timers associated with printing/stepping and the sensor interrupt. These routines can interrupt the processor out of the halt state, keyboard scanner, or receiver routines. Routines running at the highest level cannot be interrupted. This three-level interrupt system is implemented by controlling the contents of the interrupt mask register in the I/O device.

3.11.1 POWER-UP ROUTINE. When the POWER switch is first set to ON, the power supply generates a

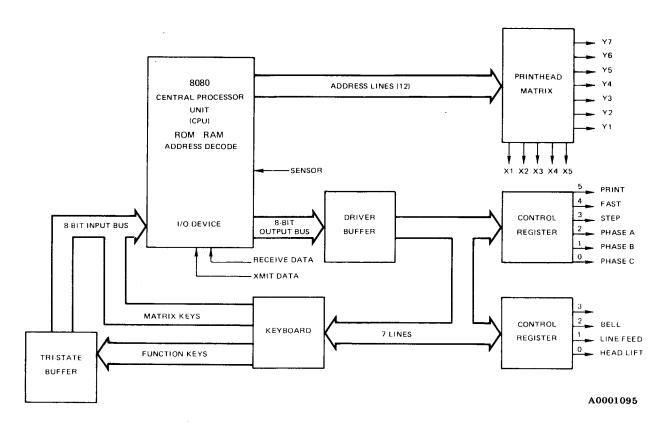


Figure 3-18. Model 743/745 Firmware Control System Block Diagram

reset to the CPU. This starts the CPU with interrupts disabled at trap location 0 or at address 0000. The purpose of this routine is to:

- (1) Initialize the necessary RAM locations such as flags, counters, pointers, etc.
- (2) Reset the I/O
- (3) Set up the CPU stack pointer
- (4) Start the keyboard scanner
- (5) Begin machine functions such as line feed and returning the printhead to column 1 by performing backspaces.

The CPU then enters the halt state and waits for more work in the form of interrupts.

3.11.2 KEYBOARD ROUTINE. The *keyboard* routine scans, encodes, and debounces keys. After each key entry *keyboard* reports to data control the status of the function keys and whether or not a valid key has been detected in the keyboard matrix. The keyboard matrix is diagrammed in Figure 3-21.

3.11.2.1 Scanning. In the *keyboard* routine three unique time periods are defined:

- (1) Search period = 4 msec
- (2) Debounce period = 11 msec
- (3) Wait period = 11 msec.

The time at which the *keyboard* routine is re-entered is determined by one of these three modes. For the search and debounce modes, a scan takes place upon

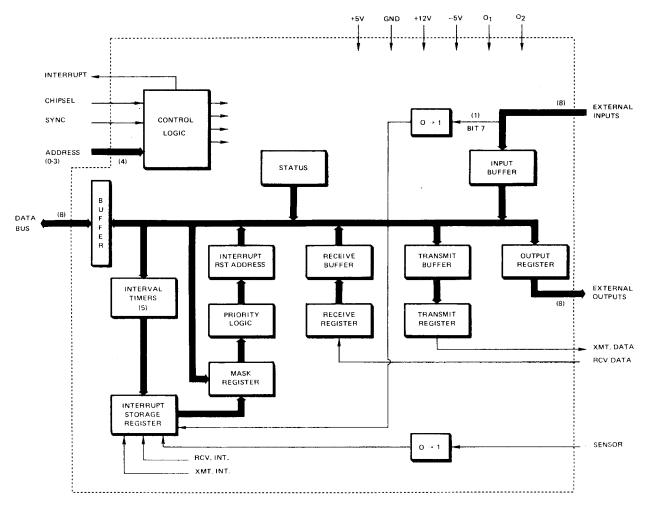


Figure 3-19. Functional Block Diagram I/O and Timer Device

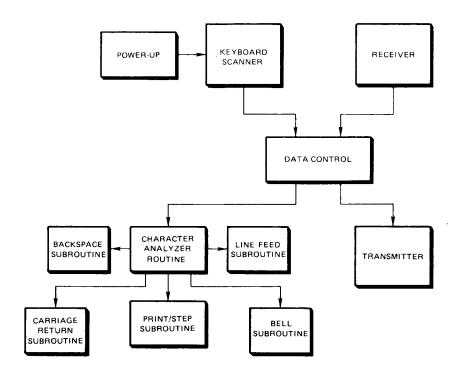


Figure 3-20. Model 743/745 Firmware Structure

Table 3-4. Firmware Operating System Interrupts

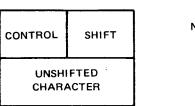
Trap	Location (Hex)	Name	Function
0	00	Power-up	Activates the power-up, initialize routine
1	08	Timer 2	Used for step timing
2	10	Sensor	Feedback for motor control
3	18	Timer 3	Used for print/step timing
4	20	Receiver	Character received by I/O
5	28	Transmitter	Transmit buffer empty (not used)
6	30	Timer 4	Keyboard scanner timer
7	38	Timer 5	Spare timer

every entry. The wait period is utilized when a PAPER ADVance is pressed or when a character is repeating. Upon an initial detection of paper advance, scanning is inhibited for 20 wait periods. While repeating a character, scanning takes place only once every third wait period. When a second key (other than the REPT key) is detected in the matrix, the scanning process is immediately stopped and the *keyboard* routine reports to data control that no new key was detected. Otherwise, when one or no key is

pressed, a complete scan of the matrix occurs. The scanner utilizes a row and column counter so that when a depressed key is detected, row and column location data is recorded for use in encoding. Function keys are read and their status reported to data control upon every entry into the keyboard routine.

COLUMN

		c ₀	C ₁	c ₂	c ₃	C ₄	C ₅	c ₆	C ₇
	R ₀	REPEAT	HERE IS	FS <	GS =	RS >	us ? /	0	1
	R ₁	2	3	\$ 4	% 5	6	7	8	9
	R ₂	*	;						Α
ROW	R ₃	STX B	ETX C	EOT D	ENQ E	ACK F	BEL G	BS H	HT I
	R ₄	LF J	VT [FF \	cr] M	so ^	sı – O	DLE @	DC1 Q
	R ₅	DC2 R	DC3 S	DC4 T	NAK U	SYN V	ETB W	CAN X	EM Y
	R ₆	SUB Z	LF	CR	DEL	ESC	SPACE	BREAK	PAPER ADVANCE



NOTE: NUMBERS KEY CODING IS NOT SHOWN

Figure 3-21. Model 743/745 Keyboard Matrix Encoding Scheme

3.11.2.2 Debounce. A debounce period, defined as 11 msec, occurs upon make and break of a key. Debounce of make-of-a-new-key and break-of-an-old-key may occur simultaneously. When the CPU is not in the debounce mode, it is considered in the search mode which lasts 4 msec. The search mode occurs also for both make and break, and like debounce, search-for-make-and-break may also occur simultaneously. Therefore, if two keys are pressed almost simultaneously, the second key need only be pressed 4 msec past the break bounce of the first key. The PAPER ADVance and REPT keys are not debounced.

3.11.2.3 Encoding. When a new key depression is detected in the matrix, it is encoded immediately. REPT (repeat), HERE IS, BREAK, and PAPER ADVance are not ASCII encoded keys. In the NUMbers mode the row/column data is used to obtain the ASCII code from a look-up table; five special keys are similarly encoded: LINE FEED, carriage RETURN, RUB OUT, the space bar, and ESC. All other keys are positioned in the matrix so that the addition of a constant number to the row/column number of each key will provide the ASCII code for that key in the unshifted mode. For the CTRL (control) and SHIFT modes the ASCII code is obtained by adding or subtracting an appropriate number depending upon the particular key. After encoding, the new ASCII character is passed to data control for immediate action. Encoding occurs upon detection and not after debounce of the key.

3.11.2.4 Repeat Function. Any printable character may be repeated by pressing a character key in conjunction with the REPT key. The character will be printed continually until the REPT key is released. Pressing a new key causes its ASCII character to be repeated.

3.11.2.5 Receiver. Upon receiving a full ASCII character the I/O device transfers the character from the receiver register to the receiver buffer and generates an interrupt to the CPU. The CPU then removes that character within 30 msec to prevent loss. The sole purpose of the receiver routine is to fetch the character from the receiver buffer and pass it to data control.

3.11.3 DATA CONTROL ROUTINE. Data is supplied to the Models 743/745 from two sources:

the keyboard and the receiver. Hence, the data control routine has two major divisions: *keyboard data control* and *receiver data control*.

3.11.3.1 Keyboard Data Control. The first function of *keyboard data control* is to update the baud rate status to the I/O and to update the local flag status in RAM. It then decides whether or not the keyboard has any new data; if not, data control is exited. Transmission of a new character occurs if the terminal is on-line and the transmitter is not busy. The character is transferred to the *character analyzer* to determine what printer action is to be taken if the terminal is in the local mode or if the transmitter is not busy and the terminal is in the half duplex mode.

3.11.3.2 Receiver Data Control. A received character is sent to the *character analyzer* if the terminal is in the on-line mode, if at least two spaces remain in the eight-character *printer character queue buffer*, and if the paper-out count is not 5. Otherwise, the character is ignored and no action is taken.

3.11.3.3 Print Complete. After completing a printer action, all printer software routines enter *print complete*. This terminates the printer action and indicates that the mechanism is free. Print complete detects any character that might have been stored in the printer queue buffer and passes it to the character analyzer for processing.

3.11.4 CHARACTER ANALYZER. The character analyzer accepts a character from either data control or print complete and determines what printer action should be taken. A BEL character immediately starts the bell signal. No action is taken on a DELete or NUL character. If the mechanism is not busy, the following procedure is taken on all other characters. Printable characters enter print state 1 and immediately start printing. CR, LF, and BS enter appropriate printer states, but all other control characters are ignored. If the mechanism is busy, the character is stored in the printer character queue buffer (eight-character capacity) for later processing.

3.11.4.1 Bell Routine. The time interval for the bell signal to sound upon receipt of a BEL character is 250 msec. To time this period the *bell* routine utilizes the keyboard timer. When a BEL character is received, a counter is set to the appropriate value and the bell signal is energized. The *keyboard* routine then decrements this counter at each entry and when the count reaches zero, the bell is switched off.

3.11.4.2 Print/Step Routine. The *print/step routine* is designed to generate the pulse train shown in Figure 3-22. The routine can be divided into two sections. The first section, energizes the *printhead voltage* (PVOLT), indexes into the dot matrix table (stored in ROM) by the ASCII character value, chooses the appropriate dot pattern, and loads the printhead one column at a time. Loading is accomplished by generating an address which includes the printhead strobe bit, the column being loaded, and the column dot pattern. The printhead is loaded during the first 200 µsec of PVOLT-on. The PVOLT signal remains on for 10 msec.

The second section steps the printhead one column by using two timers and the sensor. One timer is used to control pulse widths for the fast and step pulses. The *sensor* signals the beginning of braking. The second timer is used to time the total step and is divided into two segments: the first verifies that the sensor occurred, and the second segment defines the end of the step. The use of the second timer makes the step time independent of when the sensor interrupt occurs. Figure 3-23 shows a state diagram of this sequence.

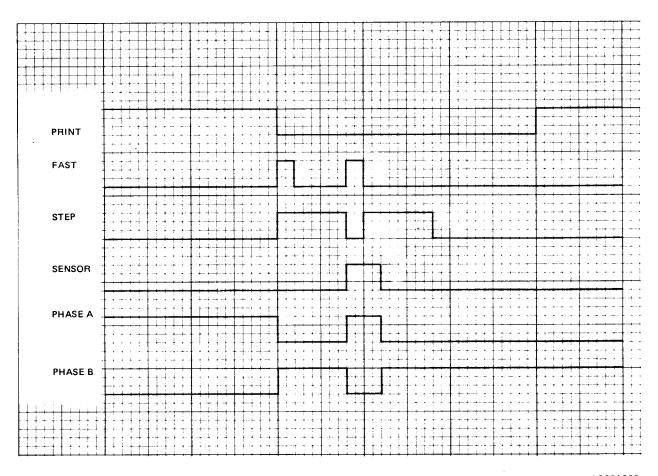


Figure 3-22. Models 743/745 Print/Step Routine Pulse Train

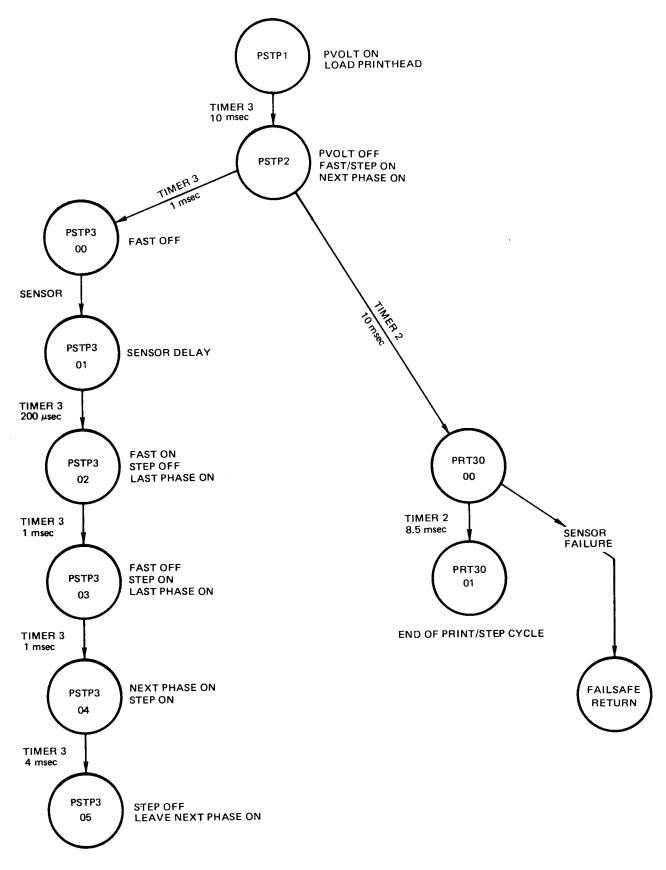


Figure 3-23. Print/Step Routine State Diagram

- **3.11.4.3 Backspace Routine.** The backspace routine uses the step section of the print/step routine. The only difference is that the phase is calculated to cause the printhead to step left instead of right.
- 3.11.4.4 Line Feed Routine. The *line feed* routine energizes the printhead lift and line feed solenoids for 15 msec, then off for 16.8 msec. This causes the paper to advance one line.
- 3.11.4.5 Carriage Return Routine. A carriage return from column 1 causes no action. A carriage return from column 2 is treated as a backspace. Printhead lift is activated until the printhead reaches column 2. Stepping current remains on throughout the carriage return to provide the motor sufficient current for acceleration and deceleration. Speed control during carriage return is accomplished by changing phases on the motor feedback sensor (acceleration) or by changing phase after the feedback sensor (deceleration). Figure 3-24 is a state diagram of the carriage return algorithm.
- a. Acceleration Outside Column 20. In the carriage return routine the timer value is set to 1.5 msec. Since the motor is stopped, the timer will expire and cause an interrupt before the sensor reacts. Motor phases are changed when the sensor reacts, causing acceleration of the motor. Five 1-msec pulses are generated during the first five steps of acceleration to provide quick acceleration.
- b. Constant Speed Control. Once the feedback sensor signal occurs faster than 1.5 msec, the motor phase change occurs when the timer expires, decelerating the motor. Acceleration and deceleration are used for the constant speed region. Note that the change from acceleration (paragraph a. above) to constant speed occurs without a change of state in the firmware.

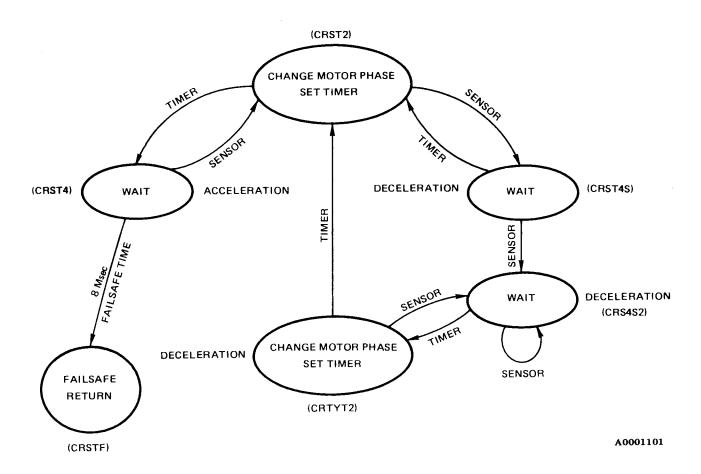


Figure 3-24. Carriage Return Routine State Diagram

- Deceleration at Column 12. When the C. printhead reaches column 12 and the phase change to move to column 11 is output, the firmware detects that it is time to decelerate. Instead of setting the timer to 1.5 msec, a longer time is used. For each column throughout the deceleration period, a successively longer time is used when setting the timer. This causes the motor phases to change on the timer, initiating deceleration. The values in the deceleration table were selected to decelerate the motor along a profile which resembles the natural deceleration of the system.
- d. Acceleration/Deceleration Inside Column 21. A different rate of acceleration is used for each column inside column 21. A slower acceleration enables the processor to intercept the deceleration profile and bring the printhead to a smooth stop. This time is used until a column is reached inside column 12 where its deceleration time is longer. This represents the point where the deceleration profile is intercepted and deceleration begins.

3.11.5 CHARACTER BUFFERING. There are several advantages to the use of character buffering in a data terminal. Using a character buffer to store a received character while the mechanism is busy eliminates need for the traditional filler characters sent after a carriage return. To implement such a scheme the print/step time of the data terminal must be less than the time consumed to receive a character. Character buffering increases input to the terminal by eliminating the transmission time used to send filler characters. Interfaces to the data terminal are simplified since the transmitting system does not need to recognize certain control characters which require special handling. Because of the desirability of character buffering and the ability of the Models 743/745 to perform a print/step cycle in 28.5 msec, an eight-character buffer is designed into the operating system.

3.11.6 PAPER ADVANCE OPERATION. The paper advance (PA) function is generated by the *keyboard* routine. Upon an initial detection of the PA key, the terminal is forced OFF line, a carriage return character (CR) is generated, and scanning is inhibited

for 20 wait periods. The PA flag is set, and the carriage return character is processed. As long as the PAPER ADV key is depressed, the keyboard scanner sets the PA flag and generates a CR character every third wait period. At the end of the CR, the PA flag is checked and control transfers to the *line feed* routine.

The *line feed* routine causes one line feed and clears the PA flag. A continuous stream of line feeds then are executed as long as the PAPER ADV key is depressed. Received characters will be lost since the terminal is forced into an off-line mode.

3.11.7 ANSWER-BACK MEMORY. The Answer-Back Memory (ABM) option for the Models 743/745 data terminals transmits any programmed sequence of one to 21 ASCII characters to serve as station identification. The character string, along with the system software to implement the ABM feature, is included in a 256 x 8 PROM (74S741) which plugs into a socket on the PWB. The message sequence is activated by the HERE IS key or by receipt of an ENQ character if the terminal is on-line. An optional bit in the PROM indicates to the ABM system program if the ABM message is to be printed when operating in the half-duplex mode.

Following is a list of operating characteristics of the ABM option:

- Activated locally by HERE IS key if the terminal is on line
- Activated remotely by receipt of the ENQ character if on-line
- While in an ABM sequence, operation of the HERE IS key or receipt of an ENQ character will not cause the ABM sequence to restart
- During an ABM sequence, if the terminal is taken off-line, the sequence will be aborted
- The ABM sequence cannot be activated if the terminal is performing a paper advance.
- If the terminal is in the half-duplex mode and the option to print the ABM message is set, the ABM message will be transmitted and printed. Characters

received during the printing of the ABM message will also be printed.

- During an ABM sequence, characters generated at the keyboard are ignored.
- Parity is generated based on the strappable option on the PWB (factory-adjustable only).
- If the BREAK key is already activated when an ENQ character is received, the ABM sequence will start; but the transmitter will not transmit the characters because it is in the BREAK mode. If the terminal is in the half-duplex mode and the option to print is enabled, the message will be printed.

3.11.8 LEFT MARGIN/PAPER-OUT DETECTION.

During the step sequence, the *print/step* routine can detect a sensor failure. During normal operation, sensor failures indicate an attempt to step the printhead through an abnormally high friction area (left margin stop or stepping the printhead with no paper between it and the drive roller). This information is used to detect both left margin and paper-out in the Model 743/745 operating system.

3.11.8.1 Left Margin Detect. During power up, the printhead is stepped to the left by performance of repeated backspaces. A sensor failure is generated when the printhead is stepped against the left margin. Sensor failure also occurs if the motor is told to step to the phase it already is in. By forcing the printhead to step at least three steps during power up, the operating system gets in step with the motor and the next sensor failure after the initial three steps is considered the left margin.

3.11.8.2 Paper-Out Detection. During step operations after power up, a sensor failure will activate the paper-out condition. The friction between the printhead and the platen is too great without paper to perform a normal step. The character analyzer checks this condition before passing control to the print/step state. When paper-out is activated, the character analyzer will only process CR, LF, and BELL characters. The keyboard routine checks for a paper-out condition when the PAPER ADVance key is detected. Instead of generating a series of CR characters, the keyboard routine generates a series of LF characters. Paper can be loaded in the terminal by

using the PA key or LF key when the terminal is off-line. Entering a CR with the terminal off-line during a paper-out condition will force a power up return to the left margin.

3.11.8.3 On Line Operation during Paper-Out. When the terminal is operating in the on-line mode and runs out of paper, the paper-out sequence (see paragraph 3.11.8.2 above) will be entered. If the terminal is unattended, the carriage returns in the input data stream will cause the terminal to repeatedly seek the left margin, then detect no paper. To prevent such a loop from occurring, a paper-out count is incremented each time paper-out is detected. If this count reaches 5, the receiver will start discarding all characters. This count is reset to 0 by a successful carriage return, by a paper advance operation, or by a power off/on sequence.

3.12 ACOUSTIC COUPLER/MODEM.

The acoustic coupler/modem circuitry in the Models 743/745 Data Terminals provides the interface between the terminal and a standard commercial telephone line. Since the bandwidth of telephone lines is limited, digital information cannot feasibly be transmitted over any but short distances. However, digital information can be converted into analog form which can be transmitted over telephone company voice-grade telephone lines of the direct distance dialing (DDD) network. The acoustic coupler is standard on the Model 745; the modem is an option available on the Model 743.

For 300-baud operation an analog technique called frequency shift keying (FSK) is used to transmit data. Frequency shift keying simply is the shifting of a signal between two frequencies. One frequency represents a logic ONE; the other represents a logic ZERO. Figure 3-25 shows an alternating digital data pattern and its FSK equivalent. The acoustic coupler/modem circuitry in the Model 743/745 converts the digital data to be transmitted into an FSK signal and also converts a received FSK signal into digital data. The bandwidths of the FSK signals are chosen to provide simultaneous transmission and reception of data (full duplex) over a single voice-grade line. The frequencies assigned to the acoustic coupler/modem are listed in Table 3-5. The Bell System frequencies are used primarily in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The CCITT frequencies are used throughout Europe, Japan, and Australia.

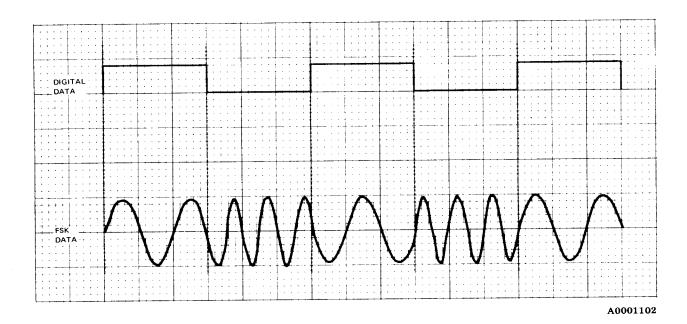


Figure 3-25. Frequency-Shift Keying (FSK) Modulation

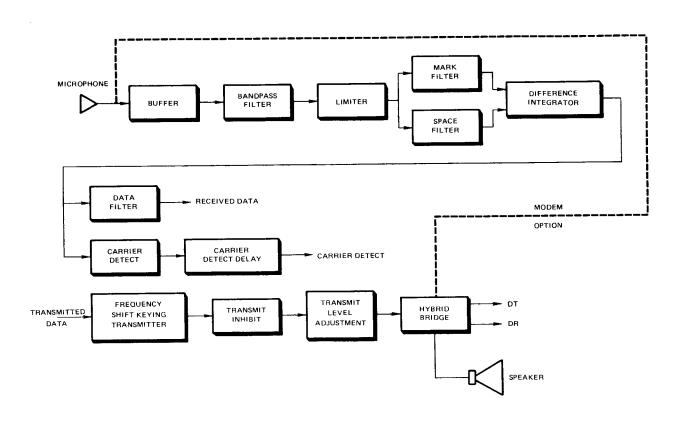


Figure 3-26. Acoustic Coupler/Modem Block Diagram

Table 3-5. Acoustic Coupler FSK Transmission Frequency Assignments

	Bell System CCITT		ITT	
	XMIT	RCV	XMIT	RCV
"1" (MARK)	1270	2225	980	1650
"0" (SPACE)	1070	2025	1180	1850

The acoustic coupler interfaces with the telephone line through a standard telephone handset which fits into two rubber muffs on the rear of the Model 745. One muff contains a microphone; the other, a speaker. The interface is entirely acoustic.

The modem (available as an option only on the Model 743) interfaces directly with the telephone line via a transformer contained within a data coupler provided by the telephone company. A block diagram of the acoustic coupler/modem is shown in Figure 3-26. A schematic of the circuitry is contained in Appendix B. Note that the modem and acoustic coupler share most of the same circuitry; for this reason the operation of the acoustic coupler is described first and the differences between the acoustic coupler and modem are discerned where appropriate in the text.

3.12.1 RECEIVER SECTION. The receiver section of the acoustic coupler/modem consists of a buffer, bandpass filter, limiter, mark and space filters, difference integrator, data filter, carrier detector, and carrier detect delay circuits. The microphone is connected through the buffer (simply an amplifier) to a bandpass filter which passes in-band signals and attenuates out-of-band signals and noise, thus providing some selectivity. The output of the bandpass filter is applied to the limiter which provides a constant amplitude signal to the mark and space filters. The mark filter's greatest output occurs when the mark frequency is received, and the space frequency is received.

The output of the mark and space filters is applied to a difference integrator which determines which filter has the most output over a bit time. The difference integrator's output is applied to the data filter and carrier detect circuit. The data filter smoothes the difference integrator output and converts the signal to ± 10 -volt levels. The carrier detect circuit

determines whether an in-band or out-of-band signal is present at the input of the coupler.

An in-band signal starts a 3- to 6-second time in the carrier detect delay circuit before it provides a valid carrier indication to the terminal and transmit inhibit circuit. An out-of-band signal starts a 100- to 300-millisecond delay before a no-carrier indication is provided to the terminal and transmit inhibit.

Referring to Schematic 983842, sheet 7 in Appendix B, the signal input to the acoustic coupler is an audible tone emitted by the telephone handset. This FSK signal is converted to an electrical signal by the microphone. The incoming signal then is amplified by the buffer amplifier (U414, R501, R500, and R495), the gain of which is determined by R501 and R495.

The signal then goes to a three-stage stagger-tuned bandpass filter which amplifies in-band signals and attenuates out-of-band signals and noise, thus providing selectivity. The first stage of the filter (U413, R491, R494, R502, R473, C428 and C427) has a nominal center frequency of 2325 Hz, a gain of 5 and a Q of 5. The second stage of the bandpass filter (U407, R489, R490, R488, R450, C418, and C417) has a nominal center frequency of 1900 Hz, a gain of 5, and a Q of 5. The last stage of the filter (U406, R446, R429, R428, R445, C412, and C411) has a nominal center frequency of 2115 Hz, a gain of 1.4, and a Q of 5.

The composite filter response yields an overall gain of 25 dB with relatively linear phase characteristics and a 300-Hz bandwidth. The linear phase characteristics contribute to equal mark and space frequency delays.

The limiter (U406, R442, R444, CR408, CR409) produces a constant amplitude (±1.2 volts, peak-to-peak) input signal for the mark and space filters by limiting the positive and negative excursions of the output with CR408 and CR409.

The bandwidth of the incoming signal at 300 baud is 300 hertz, centered about the carrier frequency of 2125 Hz (1750 Hz for CCITT). To receive signals of this bandwidth, the mark filter is nominally tuned to 2275 Hz, and the space filter is tuned to 1975 Hz. Both filters have equal gains, and the envelope delay at the center frequency of each filter is equal.

The difference integrator circuitry determines which filter has the most output over a bit time. The

outputs of the mark and space filters are subtracted by CR413, R476, CR416, and R479 and by CR415, R481, CR414 and R474. When a mark is received, the output of U410 (pin 1) is in positive saturation; similarly, when a space is received U410 (pin 1) is in negative saturation. Under no-signal conditions, the output of U410 is zero.

The data filter stage, R455 and C413, form a low-pass filter which removes any carrier frequency signals still present on the output of the difference integrator. The remaining components of the data filter (U410, R454, and R453) constitute a comparator with hystersis. The output of U410 (pin 7) is in negative saturation for a mark and in positive saturation for a space.

3.12.1.1 Carrier Detect. The carrier detect circuit determines if an FSK signal is being received. The carrier detect circuit receives its input signal from the output of the difference integrator (U410, pin 1) which is +10 volts or -10 volts when a signal is received or zero volts when no signal is received.

Under a no-signal condition U404 (pin 1) is -10 volts since U404 (pin 2) is pulled to -12 volts through R423, and U404 (pin 3) is at zero volts. When the output of the difference integrator exceeds +2 volts, the input (U404, pin 2) becomes more positive than pin 3 (U404), and the output (U404, pin 1) switches to -10 volts.

Similarly, when the output of the difference integrator ranges between the negative saturation voltage of U410 (pin 1) and -5 volts, the noninverting input of the carrier detect op-amp (U404, pin 3) is more negative than the inverting input (U404, pin 2), so the output switches to -10 volts. To prevent a loss of carrier indication while receiving data during which the output of the difference integrator is switching between +10 volts and -10 volts, the voltage stored on C409 and C404 (in conjunction with the RC time constants of C409, R422, and R424 or C404, R402, and R403) are sufficient to prevent the output of U404 (pin 1) from switching to a no-carrier condition (+10 volts).

3.12.1.2 Carrier Detect Delay. The carrier detect delay circuit generates the appropriate energizing and deenergizing delays required by the terminal. A negative 10-volt signal from U404 (pin 1) indicates that a valid carrier is present. Since CR405 is reverse biased, C410 is charged to -10 volts through R426.

R426 and C410 determine the energizing time of 3 to 6 seconds. When the voltage across C410 is less than the -7.5 volt threshold of the comparator (formed by U404, R404, R405, and R406), its output switches to +10 volts, indicating the presence of a carrier. When the output of the carrier detect circuit (U404, pin 1) is positive (+10 volts), C410 discharges through CR405 and R425. R425 and C410 determine the deenergizing time (typically 100 to 300 msec). When the voltage across C410 is more positive than -4 volts, the comparator output switches to -10 volts, indicating no carrier.

3.12.2 TRANSMITTER SECTION. The transmitter section consists of an FSK transmitter and transmit inhibit circuitry, a transmit level adjustment, and hybrid bridge circuits.

The FSK transmitter is a triangular-wave oscillator which oscillates at one of the two FSK frequencies selected by the digital transmit data signal. The transmit inhibit circuit is a low-pass filter which removes high order harmonics present in the triangular wave. The filter's output is disabled until a valid carrier signal is received. The low-pass filter output is connected through the output level adjustment to the hybrid bridge.

When the PWB is configured as an acoustic coupler (Model 745), the hybrid bridge is used as a buffer amplifier to drive the speaker. When the PWB is configured as a modem (Model 743 option), the hybrid bridge permits the FSK transmit data to be applied to the telephone line via the DT and DR leads. In the modem configuration the received FSK data also is present on the DT and DR leads since it is a two-wire full-duplex system. The hybrid bridge not only applies the received FSK signal to the receiver input (as indicated by the dashed line on Figure 3-26), but it also isolates the transmitter section from the receiver section.

For purposes of discussion, refer to Schematic 983842, sheet 7 in Appendix B and assume that the output of U412 (pin 7) of the FSK transmitter is at -12 volts. CR412 is reverse biased, and CR411 is forward biased. A -6.3 volt reference is established by CR420, CR417, and CR419. The constant negative voltage at the input of the integrator (U407, C416, and the series combination of R472 and R448) causes the output (U407, pin 7) to ramp linearly positive with time.

The rate at which the ramp rises is a function of the current flowing into the inverting input (pin 6) of U407. When the output passes +6.3 volts, the noninverting input of U412 is slightly positive because of the voltage divider formed by R487/R485 between the negative reference and U407 (pin 7).

The positive voltage at U412 (pin 2) causes the output to switch to +12 volts, and a +6.3 volt reference is established by CR421, CR417, and CR418 at the input to the integrator. The integrator now ramps linearly negative until the output is slightly less than -6.3 volts. The noninverting input of U412 is now slightly negative, so the output switches to -12 volts, and the cycle starts again.

In order to change the frequency of the oscillator, a shunt resistor (R447) is switched across the series combination of R472 and R448 by Q405. Q405 is switched on and off by the output level present at U405.

3.12.2.1 Transmit Low-Pass Filter. The triangular wave output of the transmitter section is altered using a low-pass filter to lower the distortion by attenuating all harmonics of the fundamental frequency. The output of the low-pass filter is held in positive saturation until a carrier signal is detected. Then Q404 is switched on and the low-pass filter output is enabled.

3.12.2.2 Transmit Level. The output of the low-pass filter is applied to the top of a 10k ohm potentiometer which determines the transmit level. U413 (pins 1, 2, and 3) forms a buffer to drive either the speaker (acoustic coupler) or the duplexer (modem).

The duplexer (U414, pins 5, 6, and 7; R496, R498, and R499) provides the appropriate driving and terminating impedances to match the modem to the telephone company's data access arrangement (DAA). The duplexer also provides isolation between the transmitter and receiver of the modem to prevent a strong transmitter signal from swamping a small received signal.

SECTION 4

MAINTENANCE

4.1 PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE.

The TI Models 743/745 Data Terminals are designed and built to provide long term trouble-free operation under rigorous operating conditions. To ensure continuation of the highest performance levels, the machine should be cleaned at regular intervals. The printer mechanism and printhead should be kept clean and free of foreign objects.

To ensure that the printer mechanism continues to provide maximum print quality, the printhead should be cleaned periodically as follows: (Refer to Figure 4-1 for location of components).

- Remove the thermal paper from the platen and paper chute. If necessary, cut the paper where it enters the chute. Press and hold the PAPER ADV key until the short piece exits the window/pinch roller.
- Insert a sheet of good quality bond paper through the paper chute, around the platen, and under the window/pinch roller. Use the PAPER ADV key to advance the bond paper.
- 3. Type four to six lines on the bond paper.

NOTE

The thermal printer will not print visibly on conventional paper.

 Press the PAPER ADV key to remove the cleaning paper and reload the thermal paper supply.

The printhead should be cleaned as instructed above each time a new roll of paper is loaded into the printer. Clean the printhead more often if the printed images start to fade as a result of residue accumulating on the printhead.

4.2 TROUBLESHOOTING.

Troubleshooting data terminal malfunctions is facilitated by use of the flow diagrams starting on

page 4-10 to help localize failures to a particular assembly. When one or more subassemblies are removed during the troubleshooting process, each suspected subassembly should be reinstalled, one at a time, to verify it is indeed the cause of the failure. But in the case of a catastrophic failure, such as blown fuses, overheated or burned components, or other obvious physical defects, return the subassembly to the factory for repair and skip the verification step described above.

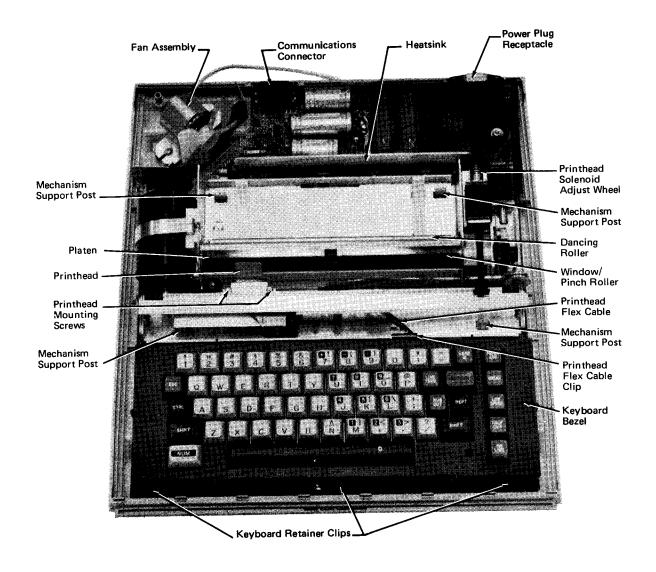
NOTE

The troubleshooting diagrams are intended for use by trained service personnel.

4.3 ADJUSTMENTS.

The Models 743/745 Data Terminals have only two field adjustments in normal use: print CONTRAST control and the coupler TRANSMIT LEVEL control. All other adjustments are completed at the factory and should not be changed.

- **4.3.1 PRINT CONTRAST.** To adjust print image contrast, locate the CONTRAST potentiometer clearance hole on the right rear side of the inner cover. Insert a small screwdriver through the clearance hole in the inner cover.
 - a. To darken the printed image, slowly rotate the adjustment screw clockwise while printing characters from the keyboard until the desired contrast is achieved.
 - b. To lighten the printed image, rotate the adjustment screw counterclockwise.
- 4.3.2 ACOUSTIC COUPLER OR MODEM TRANSMIT ADJUSTMENT. This adjustment controls the audio level of the signal applied to the telephone line. The audio level is adjusted at the factory to produce -15 dBm (0 dBm = 1 milliwatt dissipated in a 600-ohm load) on the telephone line after passing through the telephone handset from the



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Figure 4-1. Models 743/745 Component Locations

acoustic coupler or -9 dBm after passing through the CDT DAA from the modem. The level for an acoustic coupler may be adjusted to accommodate different handsets and telephone systems as follows:

- a. Locate the TRANSMIT LEVEL potentiometer clearance hole on the left rear side of the inner cover. Insert a small screwdriver through the clearance hole in the inner cover.
- b. Establish contact with a remote terminal.
- c. Slowly rotate the TRANSMIT LEVEL adjustment screw clockwise until the terminal begins to receive garbled data from the remote source. Reduce the level slightly to achieve error-free reception.

4.3.3 PRINTER SUBSYSTEM ADJUSTMENTS.

Under normal operating conditions, the closed-loop control circuitry of the printer subsystems will compensate for friction changes caused by wear, temperature variations, and component aging. No field adjustments are required except alignment of the thermal printhead after replacement of the mechanism or printhead assembly. If print quality deteriorates, do not attempt adjustments until the cause is fully understood.

4.3.3.1 Printhead Pressure Adjustment.

- Remove the inner cover from the terminal as instructed in paragraph 4.4.3 below.
- b. Manually position the printhead approximately 4 inches from the left margin.
- c. Press the printhead solenoid (Figure 4-2) so that the solenoid is in the fully energized position.
- d. Place a measuring scale along the solenoid linkage and measure the travel distance.
- e. Adjust solenoid travel to at least 0.04 inch but no greater than 0.05 inch by rotating the knurled wheel at the rear of the solenoid. (Rotate the wheel clockwise

- to increase travel, counterclockwise to decrease travel.)
- f. Repeat step e. several times to ascertain that the adjustment is correct.

4.3.3.2 Printhead Position Alignment. After installing a new printhead, check a printed line of zeroes (0). If the tops or bottoms of the "0" are missing anywhere along the printed line, correct as follows by repositioning the printhead carriage rod support bearings at each end of the mechanism (see Figure 4-3).

- a. Loosen the screw that clamps the bearing to the frame. Move the bearing up if the bottom of the letters are missing; move down if the tops are missing. Independently adjust each end for the condition observed.
- b. After adjusting, verify that the printhead carriage does not rub against the frame and that the top of the printhead does not interfere with the window/pinch roller.
- Retighten the clamping screws and type several more lines of zeros to recheck printing quality. Readjust as necessary.

4.4 SUBASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT.

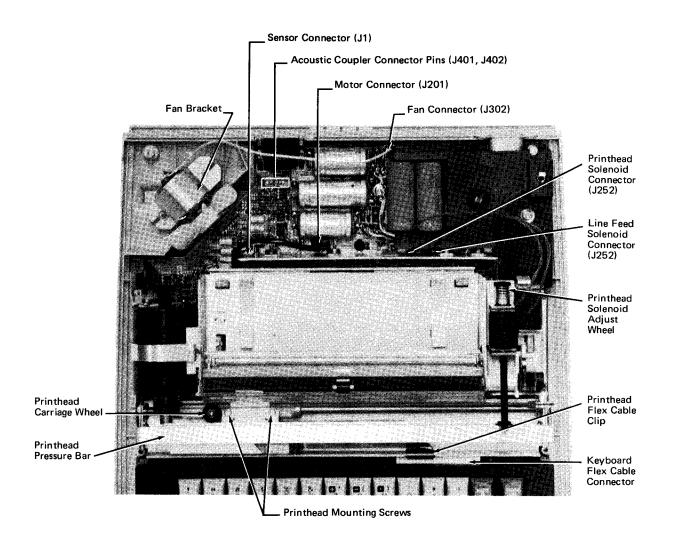
The modular-design subassemblies may be easily removed to facilitate repair or replacement. Figures 4-1, 4-2, and 4-3 show the important modules and their attachment and plug-in points. Detailed procedures are contained in the following subsections.



Disconnect the data terminal ac power cord from the wall receptacle before attempting any internal disassembly procedures.

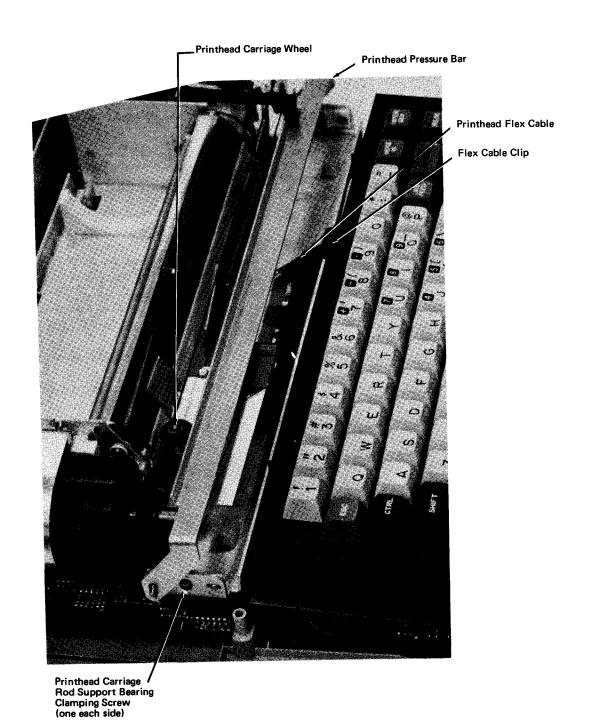
4.4.1 OUTER COVER REMOVAL (MODEL 745 ONLY).

a. Place the terminal in its normal operating position on a table and release the four



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Figure 4-2. Module Connectors and Printhead Components



P1000029

Figure 4-3. Printhead Adjustment and Components

latches (two on each side) that secure the outer cover.

Slowly lift the outer cover up and off the terminal.

4.4.2 OUTER COVER INSTALLATION (MODEL 745 ONLY).

- a. Position the bottom rear edge of the outer cover into the base rear groove at an angle and lower the outer cover, engaging the front edge and groove.
- b. Close the four latches.

4.4.3 INNER COVER REMOVAL. (Both Models)

- a. Unplug the ac power cord and communications cable (if present) from the rear of the terminal.
- b. Place the terminal upside down on a padded work surface.
- c. Remove the four 4-40 X 1 inch recessed screws which secure the base to the inner cover.
- Manually grasp the cover and base together and turn the terminal right side up.
- e. Lift up the inner cover about 3 inches and rotate toward the rear of the base; then unplug the microphone and speaker (Model 745 only) from the printed wiring board (PWB). The inner cover is then

4.4.4 INNER COVER INSTALLATION

- Set the inner cover on its back at the rear of the data terminal.
- b. Connect the two telephone muff assembly cables (Model 745 only) to the PWB.
- Verify that the fan, mechanism, printhead, and keyboard cables are connected to their PWB connector pins.

- Verify that the power cord receptacle is inserted in its groove in the base.
- e. Lower the front of the inner cover, keeping cables and wires off the heatsink and away from the fan blade.
- f. Guide the paper compartment rear wall (on the inner cover) into the slot at the bottom rear of the mechanism paper supply roll compartment.
- g. Verify that the sides, front, and rear of the cover are engaged in their respective grooves in the base.
- h. Grasp the cover and base together and turn the unit upside down.
- Install four 4-40 X 1 inch screws through the base and tighten.

4.4.5 MECHANISM REMOVAL.

- a. Check that the ac power cord and communications cable are unplugged from the rear of the terminal and remove the inner cover as instructed in paragraph 4.4.3.
- b. Release the rear of the mechanism by pressing the two rear mechanism support posts (Figure 4-1) inside the paper supply compartment toward the front of the terminal.
- c. Lift the rear of the mechanism sufficiently to clear the two rear posts and slide the mechanism forward to center the front posts in the mechanism slots.
- d. Lift the entire mechanism approximately 4 inches and unplug the printhead connector (J101) from the PWB. The connector is located beneath the mechanism.
- e. Disconnect the sensor and motor connectors, the two solenoid connectors, and the mechanism ground connector (located beneath the solenoids).



Grasp the connectors only by their plastic bodies when disconnecting. Do not pull on the wires. Needle-nose pliers may be used if more convenient.

f. Lift the mechanism from the terminal.

4.4.6 MECHANISM INSTALLATION.

- Verify that the spring spacers are seated atop each of the four mechanism mounting posts.
- Hold the mechanism above the PWB and connect the printhead connector to J101 on the PWB.
- Route the motor and sensor cables under the mechanism and behind the left rear mounting post.
- d. Connect the sensor cable (three wires) to J1 and the motor cable (four wires) to J201 on the PWB. Connect the printhead solenoid to J251 and the line feed solenoid to J252 on the PWB. Connect the mechanism ground cable to the tab located beneath the solenoids.
- e. Lower the rear mechanism slots over the rear mounting posts and press down the mechanism to engage posts. Pull the mechanism forward to engage the front slots and mounting posts and press down to engage the front posts.

4.4.7 KEYBOARD REMOVAL.

- a. Remove the inner cover as instructed in paragraph 4.4.3.
- Remove the keyboard bezel (Figure 4-1)
 by relieving the snap-on posts on the left and right ends of the keyboard and bezel.
- c. Press the keyboard assembly toward the rear of the terminal until the three front retainer clips are free of the keyboard.
- d. Lift the front of the keyboard assembly up and slide the keyboard assembly forward off the terminal.

e. Disconnect the flexible cable from the top right rear of the keyboard.

4.4.8 KEYBOARD INSTALLATION.

- a. Lay the keyboard in front of the terminal and connect the keyboard flex cable connector (Figure 4-2) to the keyboard.
- b. Lift the keyboard and insert the rear edge into the three rear keyboard clips of the base while gently folding the cable beneath the keyboard.
- c. Push the keyboard toward the rear of the terminal until the front clips of the base are clear. Lower the front edge of the keyboard and release, inserting the front edge into the three front clips.
- d. Install the keyboard bezel by pushing down on the bezel until the two end posts snap into place.

4.4.9 FAN REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION.

- a. Unplug the fan cable connector from the PWB at J302 (Figure 4-2).
- b. Loosen both fan bracket screws.
- Slide the fan motor and blades forward and out of the bracket.

To install the fan complete the above steps in reverse order. Rotate the fan blades manually to ascertain freedom of movement: move the fan as needed.

4,4.10 PWB REMOVAL.

- a. Remove the inner cover (paragraph 4.4.3), keyboard (paragraph 4.4.7), mechanism (paragraph 4.4.5), and the mechanism mounting post springs and spacers.
- b. Slide the ac power receptacle out of its mounting slots.
- c. Remove the PWB by lifting it straight up.

4.4.11 PWB INSTALLATION. PWB installation is accomplished by reversing the order of removal.

CAUTION

Pay particular attention to the jumper plugs and the optional Answer-Back Memory (ABM) PROM to ensure PWB replacement configuration is accurate. If there is any question of the correct configuration, refer to Table 4-1 for the jumpers needed for a particular configuration. The ABM PROM is designed for each application, having unique ABM codes. See paragraph 4.4.14 for the ABM replacement procedure.

4.4.12 PRINTHEAD REMOVAL. Refer to Figures 4-1, 4-2, and 4-3 for location of printhead components.

- a. Remove the inner cover as instructed in paragraph 4.4.3.
- b. Remove the mechanism assembly from the terminal (see paragraph 4.4.5).
- Remove the clip that secures the printhead flex cable to the front edge of the mechanism.
- d. Loosen the two screws which retain the printhead to the printhead carriage assembly.
- e. While lifting up on the printhead assembly, pull back on the printhead assembly.
- f. Gently remove the printhead assembly. (If the printhead will not come off, repeat steps d and e).

4.4.13 PRINTHEAD INSTALLATION. Refer to Figures 4-1, 4-2, and 4-3 for location of printhead conponents.

- Secure the printhead carriage wheel against the printhead pressure bar.
- Slide the printhead into position onto the printhead carriage, ascertaining that the plastic pins fit into the holes in the printhead assembly.

- Tighten the two screws that retain the printhead assembly.
- Adjust printhead pressure as instructed in paragraph 4.3.3.1.
- e. Lay the flex cable under the printhead with a rolling loop to the left as shown in Figure 4-3.
- f. Attach the flex cable clip onto the mechanism and the flex cable.
- g. Verify satisfactory operation between the printhead carriage wheel and the printhead pressure bar. Install the mechanism in the terminal as instructed in paragraph 4.4.5.
- Adjust printhead position alignment as instructed in paragraph 4.3.3.2.

4.4.14 ABM REPLACEMENT. If the Answer-Back Memory option is installed, the ABM message is contained in an SN74S471 PROM. The PROM is factory-programmed and installed in network location U12 under the keyboard on the terminal electronics PWB. If replacement of the ABM PROM is required, a programmed replacement must be obtained from the factory or from a local field service office. Order an ABM kit (TI Part 983858-0001) with the terminal ABM message specified on the purchase order.

The ABM message contained in the terminal ABM PROM is recorded on a label attached to the inside surface of the inner cover. The ABM message must be at least one character and no more than 21 characters, consisting of any printable ASCII characters listed in Table 3-1.

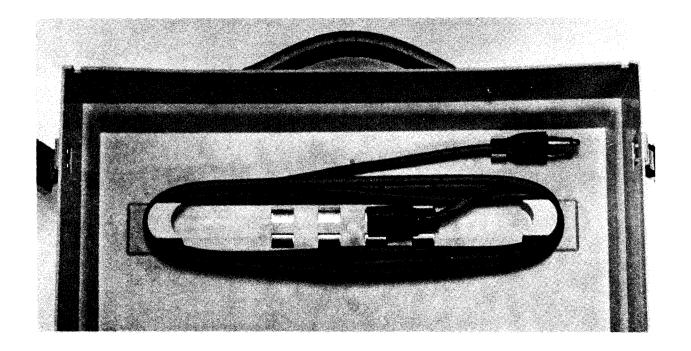
4.4.15 POWER CORD STORAGE (MODEL 745). The ac power cord is stored on the inside of the outer cover on the portable model 745. Figure 4-4 and the

following instructions describe cord storage.

- a. Attach the male power plug to its clip.
- b. Wind the power cord counterclockwise around the winding posts.
- Attach the female power plug to the nearest clip in the center of the coil of wire.

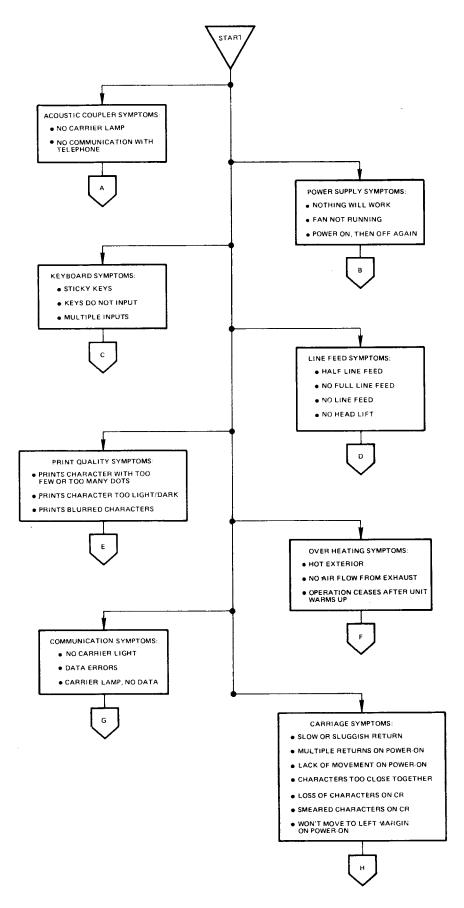
Table 4-1. Models 745/745 Optional Internal Electronics Jumpers

Use	Signals	PWB Jumper Points
POWER	+30V(SUPPLY) to +30V(LOAD)	E311-E314, E312-E315
SUPPLY	+5V(SUPPLY) to +5V(LOAD)	E325-E326
JUMPERS	+5V(SENSE) to +5V(LOAD)	E307-E308
	+12V(SENSE) to +12V(LOAD)	E304-E305
	+12V(SUPPLY) to +12V(LOAD)	E317-E318
	-5V(SUPPLY) to -5V(LOAD)	E329-E330
	-12V(SUPPLY) to -12V(LOAD)	E321-E322
STANDARD	XMTD to XMIT DATA	E403-E406
PORTABLE	RCVD to RCVDATA	E402-E405
INTERNAL	CDET to CARDET	E401-E404
JUMPERS		
743 KSR	(HYBRDG) to (MIC)	E415-E416
W/MODEM	SGND to DR	E413-E414
OPTION		
PARITY	EVEN (STANDARD)	(NO JUMPERS)
	ODD	E74-E76
	MARK	E74-E76, E75-E77
	SPACE	E75-E77

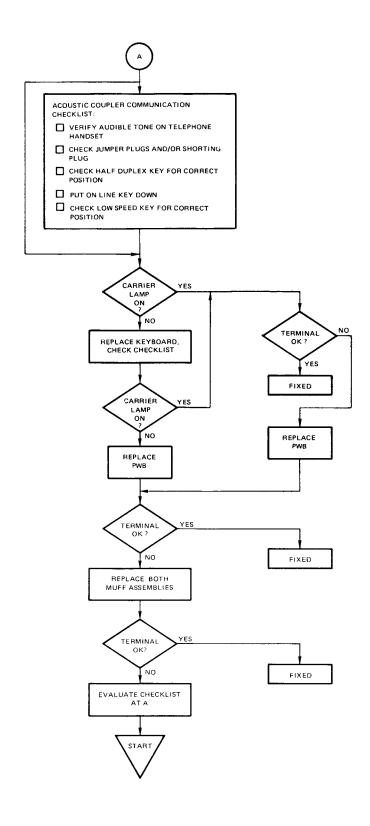


P1000030

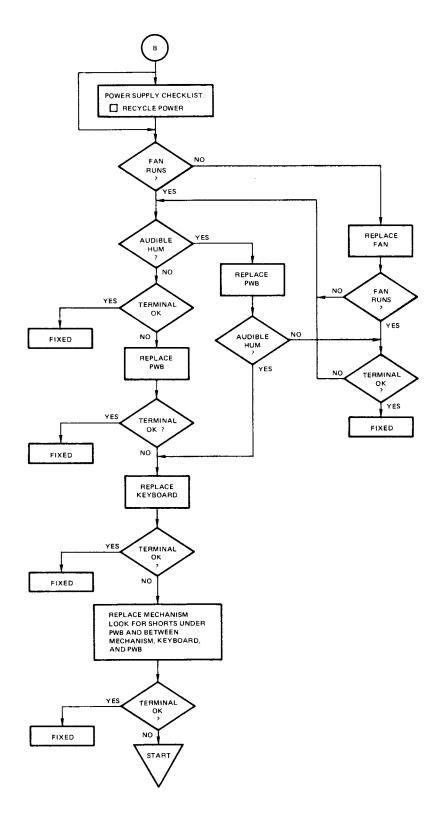
Figure 4.4. Power Cord Storage in 745 Outer Cover



Troubleshooting Flow Diagrams

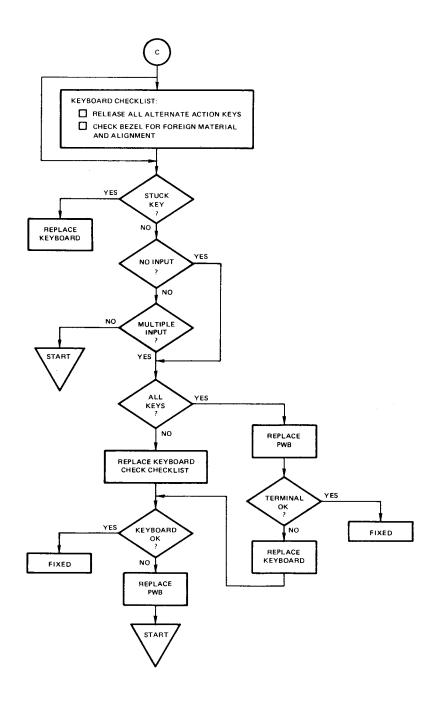


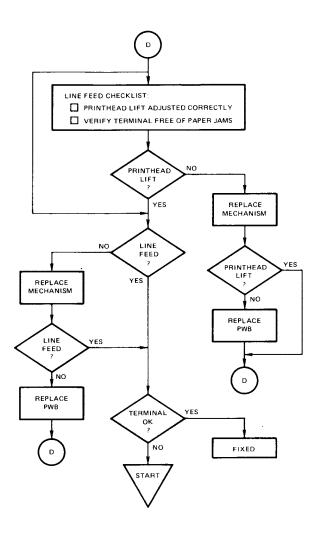
Troubleshooting Flow Diagrams

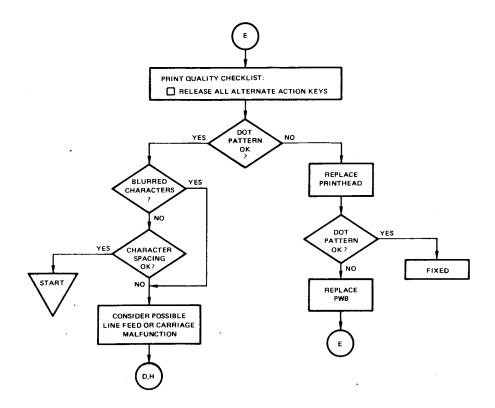


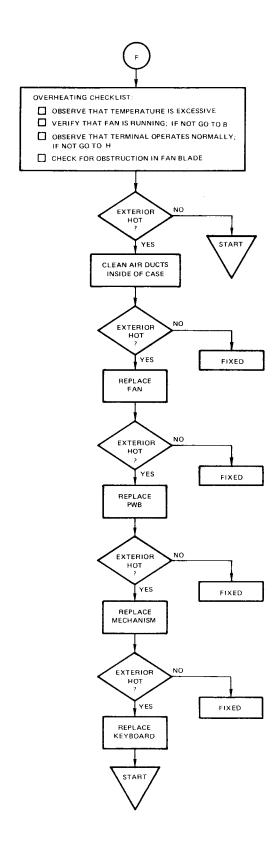
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Troubleshooting Flow Diagrams

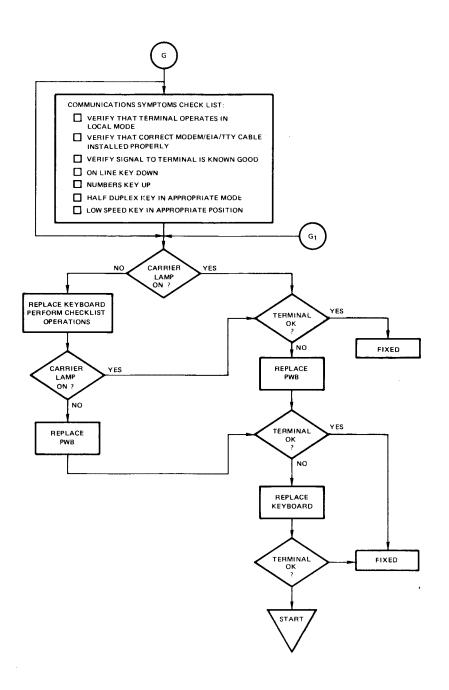


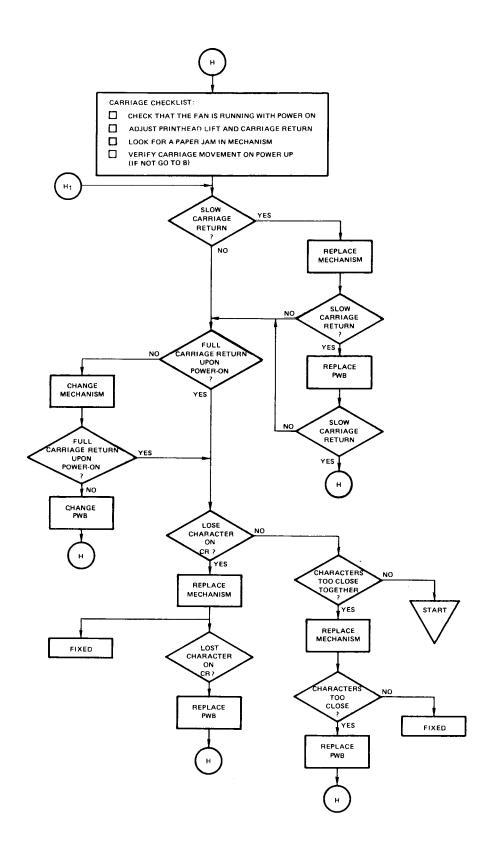






A0001110





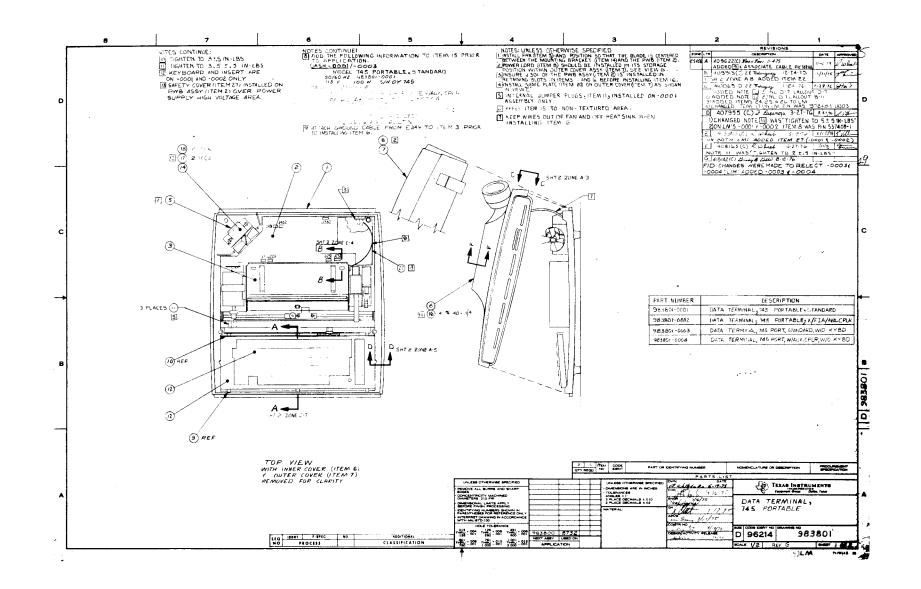
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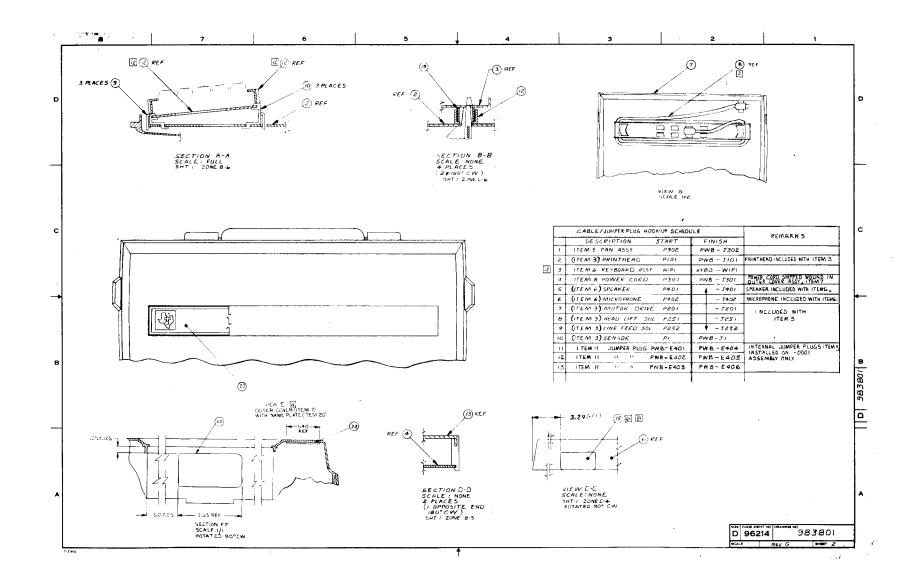
APPENDIX A

ASSEMBLY DRAWINGS AND LISTS OF MATERIAL

Assemblies	TI Part No.	Page
Model 745 Portable Data Terminal	983801 G	A-3
Model 743 Keyboard Send-Receive Data Terminal	983802 J	A-6
Base Assembly	983807 A	A-9
Terminal Electronics	983841 L	A-11
Mechanism Assembly with Printhead	983833 C	A-29
Fan Assembly	983825 A	A-31
Inner Cover Assembly	983808 F	A-33
Outer Cover Assembly, Model 745 only	983809 A	A-36
Cables		
EIA Interface (to 103A), Model 743 only	983848 E	A-39
Bell 113 Interface, Model 743 only	983854 D	A-41
Current Loop, Model 743, TTY only	983850 E	A-43
EIA/Auxiliary coupler, Model 745	983847 F	A-45
Shorting Plug for 745 w/auxiliary coupler	983846 C	A-47
Modem, for Model 743 w/modem (CDT DAA interface only)	983849 E	A-49
EIA/Auxiliary Modem, for Model 743	983855 C	A-51

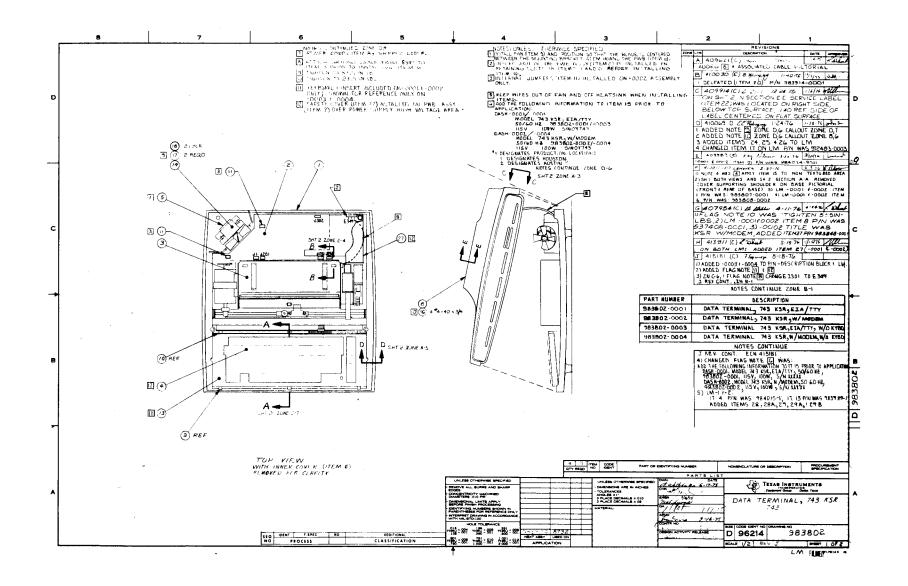


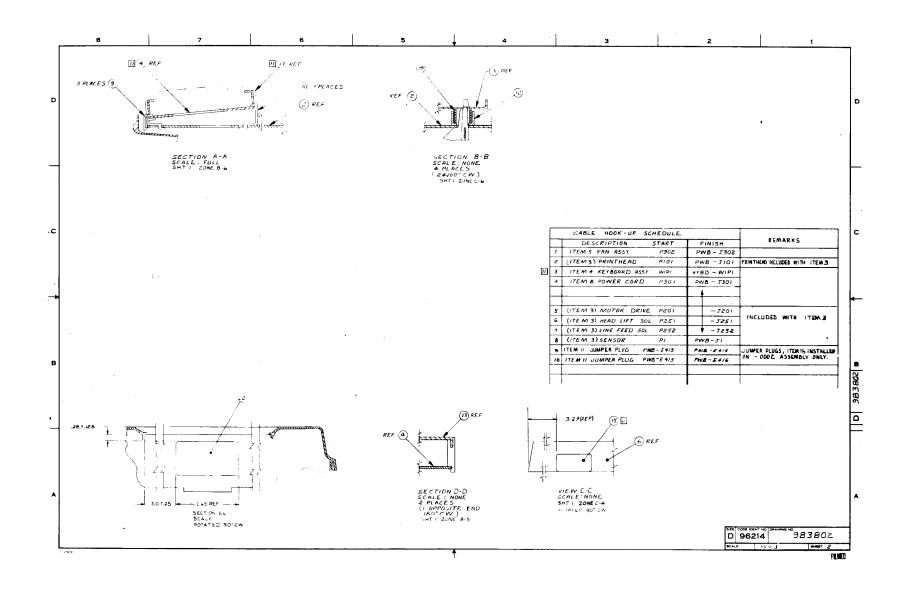




	PART NUM 983801-0 983801-0	აა1 G	DATA TERM	UN INALS,745 PORTABLE,STANDARD INAL,745 PORTABLE,W/EIA/AUX.	
	LTEM.	QUANTITY.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	. UM I
	0001	00001.000	983807-0001	BASE ASSEMBLY,745	EA
	0002	00001.000	983841-0301	TERMINAL ELECTRONICS, 743/745 W/MODEM	EA
	0003	00001.000	983833-0001	1222-3841-013 MECHANISM ASSEMBLY WITH PRINTHEAD	EA
	0004	00001.000	983992-0001	1222-3933-609 KEYBOARD,UNENCODED,LIM ASCII,743/745	EA
	0005	00001.000	983825-0001	MIC- 58SD17-2 FAN ASSY	E A
	0006	00001.000	983838-0001	1222-3825-000 COVER ASSEMBLY, INNER, WITH MUFFS 1222-3808-030	ΕA
	0007	00001.000	983809-0001	OUTER COVER ASSY	EA
	0008	00001.000	972674-0001	CABLE #18 AWG 3 COND POWER, ELECTRICAL	EA
	0009	00003.000	983905-0001	CLIP, KEYBOARD, FRONT	₹A
	0010	00003.000	983904-0001	CLIP, KEYBOARD, REAR	FA
	0011	00003.000	972487-0001	JUMPER PLUG, CONNECTOR BLACK	EA
	0012	00004.000	983907-0001	SPACER, SPRING	EA
	0013	00001.000	983944-0001	BEZEL, KEYBOARD ROCKER SWITCH	EA
	0014	00001.000	983863-0001	BRACKET, FAN MOTOR	E A
	0015	00001.000	983908-0001	1222-3863-005 Plate, identification	EA
	0016	00004.000	972988-0019	SCREW 4-40 X .750 PAN HEAD CRES	EA
	0017	00002.000	972679-0009	SCREW #4-20 X 3/8MLG THD FORM, HEX	EA
	0018	00002.000	411101-0057	LOCKWASHER # 4 EXTERNAL TOOTH CRES	EA
	0019	00004.000	419346-0342	QPL- MS35335-57 HELICAL COMPRESS SPRING	EA
	0020	00001.000	983914~0001	SEE- TI DRAWING NAMEPLATE DUTER COVER	EA
	0021	JJJ01.000	984024-9701	MANUAL OPERATOR 745 DATA TERMINAL	EA
	0022	00001.000	960141-0001	1222-4024-030 Label,service	EA
-	0023	RER	984026-9901	TEST PROC, SYSTEM TEST, 743/745	EA
	0024	REF	993876-9901	TEST PROCEDURE, RUN-IN 743/745	EA
	0025	REF	984031-9901	TEST PROCEDURE, MANUAL 743/745	EA
	0026	00001.000	972603-0001	PAPER, THERMAL PRINTING, WHITE	RL
	0027	00301.300	983911-0001	COVER, SAFETY	FA
	0028	0000.000	984015-0001	KEYBOARD+UNENCODED ALPHA	EA
	00284			ALTERNATE FOR ITEM 4	
	0029	00000.000	983989-0001	INSERT + KEYBOARD	EA
	0029A			ALTERNATE FOR ITEM 13,TO BE	
	00298			USED ONLY WITH ITEM 28	
	9997	00007.160	239999-9997	COST, SUB-CONTRACT	EA
	9999	00001.000	239999-9999	COST. SHRINKAGE	EA







LABEL, SERVICE

LAB- 73930108 COVER, SAFETY

1222-3849-032 COVER, SAFETY

CABLE ASSY, MODEM 1/F

ALTERNATE FOR ITEM 4

ALTERNATE FOR ITEM 4

USED ONLY WITH ITEM 28

INSERT, KEYBOARD

KEYBOARD, UNENCODED ALPHA

ALTERNATE FOR ITEM 13,TO BE

TEST PROC, SYSTEM TEST, 743/745

TEST PROCEDURE, RUN-IN 743/745

TEST PROCEDURE, MANUAL 743/745

PAPER, THERMAL PRINTING, WHITE

FA

EA

FA

ΕA

RL

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EA

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EA

0022

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J026

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A6500

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960141-0001

984026-9901

993876-9901

98403**1-9**901

972603-0001

983911-0001

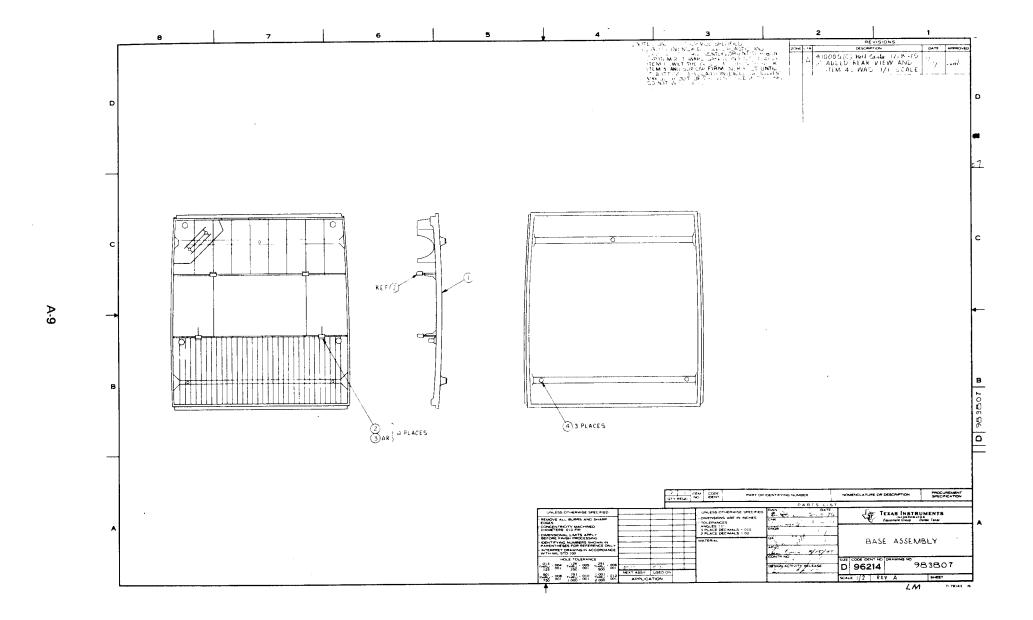
983849-0001

983911-0001

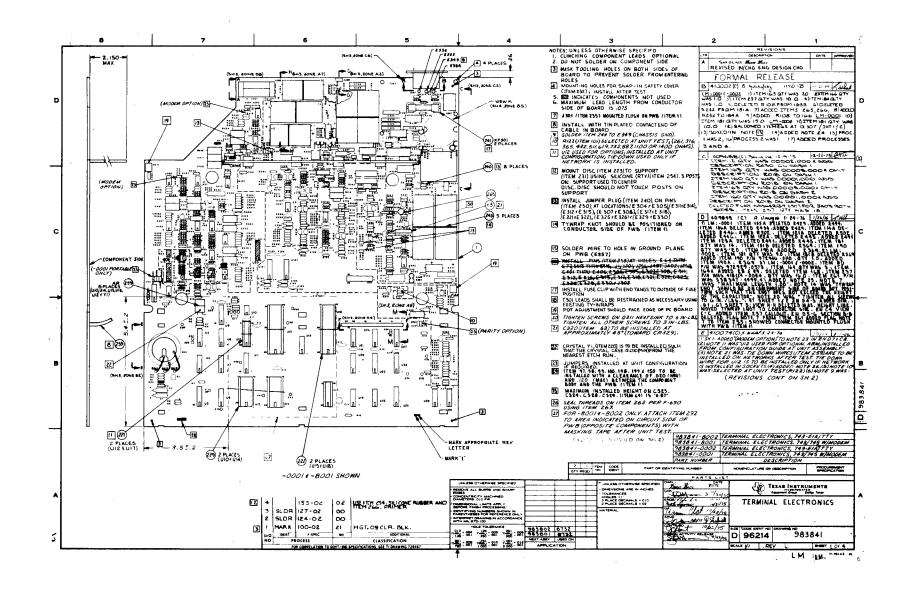
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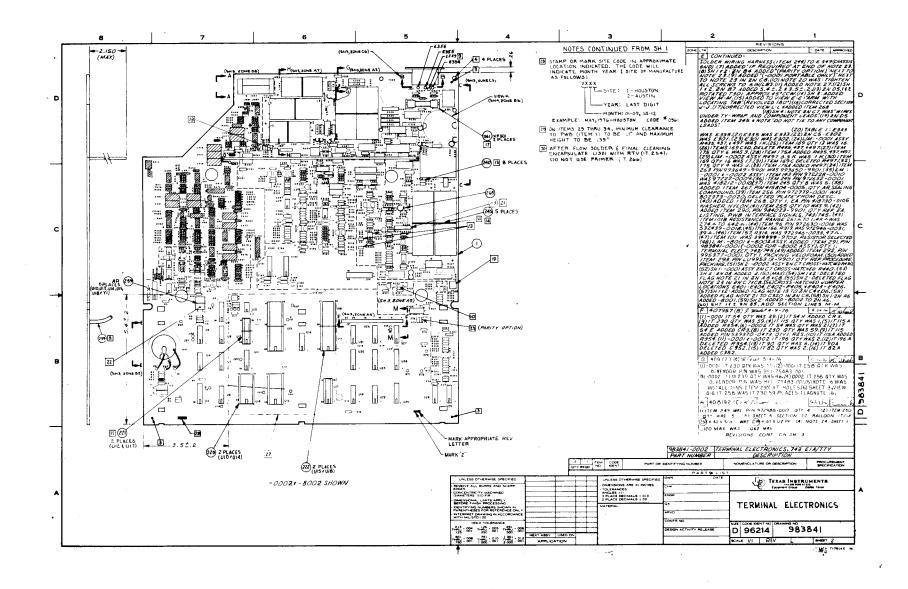
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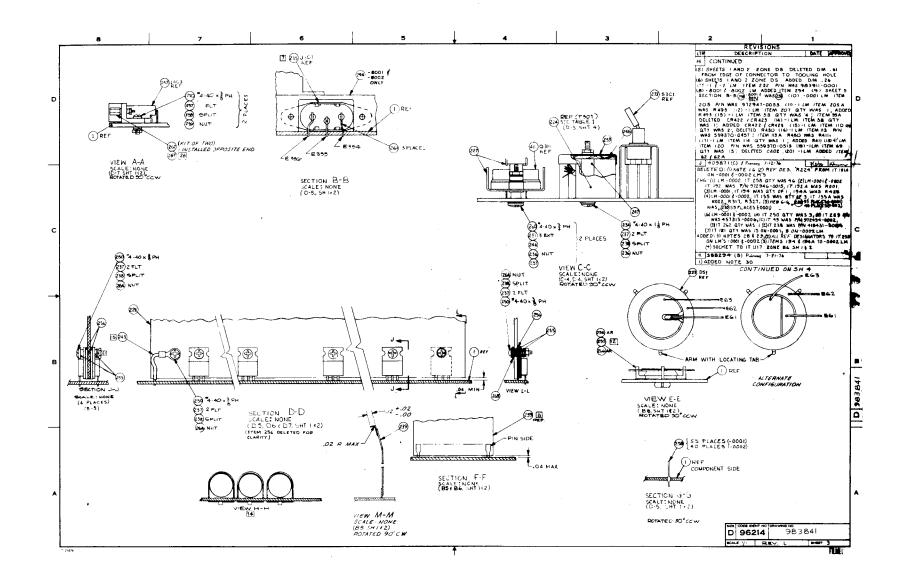
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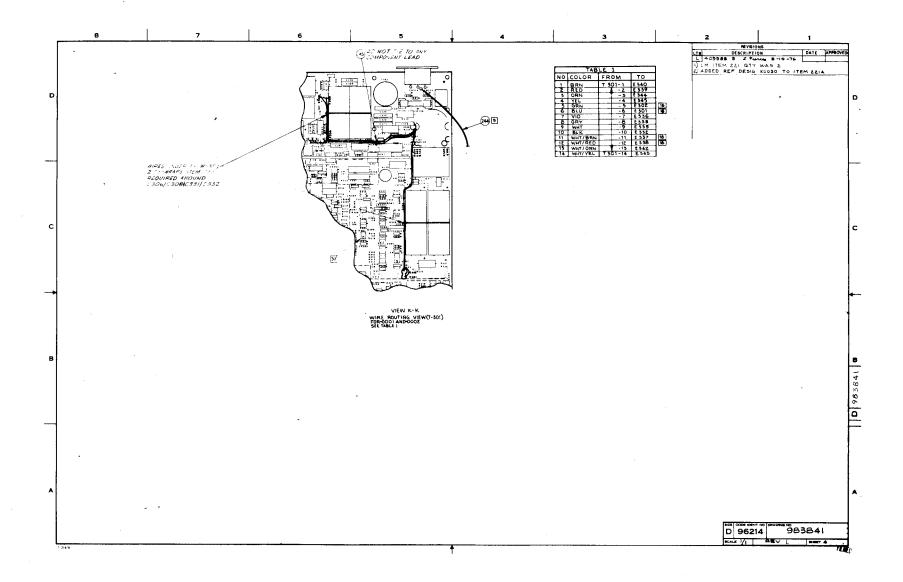


FEBRUARY	13, 1976		LIST UP MATERIAL	
PART NUM 983807-0		DESCRIPTI BASE ASSI	ION EMBLY	
ITEM.	QU ANT ITY.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	UM 1
0001	00001.000	983980-0001	BASE-PRINTER CASE	ΕA
0002	00004.000	983988-0001	CAP, MECHANISM POST	F A
0003	AR	235374-1000	SOLVENT METHYL ETHYL KETONE 99% PRA PUR	GL
0004	00003.000	972678-0007	WHC-36035 Bumper, Rubber	ΕA









NETWORK, SN72558P/MC1458P1 OP AMP SEE- TI DRAWING EA

0020A

0021

00010.000

972463-0001

AUGUST 1	3, 1976		LIST OF MATERIAL	PR
PART NUM 983841-0			IONSTD. FLECTRONICS,743/745 H/MODEM \$	MATER 164.
ITEM.	QUANTITY.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	1 MU
J021A			U434 ,U405 ,U406 ,U407 ,U408	
00218		•	SEE- TI DRAWING U409 ,U410 ,U411 ,U413 ,U414	
JJ22	00001.000	972469-0001	SEE- TI DRAWING NETWORK,I/O AND TIMER DEVICE (TMS.5501)	EA
0022A			TITMS5501 U018 , , ,	
0023	00001.000	972673-0001	TITMS5501 NETWORK 75361AP DUAL NAND DRIVER	EA
JJ23A		•	TI -SN7536LAP U013	
0024	00001.000	972900-7138	TI -SN75361AP NETWORK SN74LS138N	EΑ
0024A			FI -SN74LS138N UD11 , , ,	
0025	0000L.000	972900-7432	TI -SN74LS138N NETWORK SN74LS32N	ΕA
J025A	•		TI -SN74LS32N UJO7 , , ,	
0026	00001.000	972900-7451	TI - SN74LS32N NETWORK SN74LS51N	E 4
0026A	000011000	712700-1431	T1 -SN74LS51N	FA .
J027	00002.000	083810 0001	UJJ6 , TI -SN74LS5IN	
		983810-0001	IC, SN98614N DRIVER THERMAL PRINTHEAD TI -SN98614N	FA
0027A	•	_	UIJ1 ,UIJ2 , , , TI -SN99614N	
JJ 28	33301.300	972625-3301	NETHORK OCI449 OPTICALLY COUPLED TI -OCI449	EΑ
00284			U403 TI -0C1449	
0029	00001.000	77263 7-0006	TRANSISTOR: T1599 T1T1599	EΑ
0029A			Q402 TIT[S99	
3031	00002.000	772116-0001	TRANSISTOR TIS75 T1TIS75	ΕA
0031A			9102 ,9405 , , , 1111575	
JJ32	ააა ი5.000	803523-0301	TRANSISTOR A5T2907 PNP SILICON TIA5T2907	ΕA
0032A			Q103 ,Q213 ,Q214 ,Q303 ,Q305 T[A5T2907	**
0033	30322.000	972357-0301	TRANSISTOR-45T2222 NPN SILICON	ΕA
0033A			TIA5T2222 QUOI ,QOO2 ,QOO3 ,QIOI ,Q205	
0033H			T1A5T2222 Q206 ,Q207 ,Q210 ,Q211 ,Q212	
0033C			TIA5T2222 Q302 ,Q304 ,Q306 ,Q308 ,Q309	
00330			TIA5T2222 Q351 ,Q352 ,Q353 ,Q354 ,Q355	
0033E	•		T145T2222 Q355 ,Q404 , , ,	
0034	00003.000	972455-0004	TIA5T2222 TRANSISTOR,SILICON-P-N-P,A5T4029	EΑ
0034A			T1 -A5T4029 Q201 ,Q204 ,Q208 , ,	
0035	00001.000	972465-0002	TI -45T4029 THYRISTORS, TRIODE P-N-P-N SILICON TIC106	EΔ
0035A			TI -TIC106C 0310 , , , ,	
0036	00001.000	972499-0001	TI -TIC106C NETWORK,LM320T-5.0/MC7905CP,-5 VOLT	EΑ
0036A	***********		SEE- TI DRAWING	
3037	J0J03.JJ0	972572-0002	SEE- TI DRAWING TRANSISTOR, TIPI21 SILICON N-P-N DARLNGTN	EA
0037A		,, <u>,</u> ,,,,	TITIP121 Q124 ,Q251 ,Q252 ,	
00318	00001.000	972957-0001	TITIP121 TRANSISTOR, NPN,LOW CURRENT AMP TO-5	EΑ
0038A	50001+000	772 771 TOUL	MOT- 2N930A	
	3J303.00U	972962-0001	Q307 , , , , , , MOT- 2N930A TRANSISTOR TRANSISTOR TRANSISTOR	FΔ
0039	30003.000	712702-UUUI	TRANSISTOR, TIP41B NPN, PLASTIC TI -TIP41B	FA
00394			Q202 ,Q203 ,Q215 , , TI -TIP418	

AUGUST 1	3, 1976		LIST OF MATERIAL	
PART NUM 983841-0			ONELECTRONICS, 743-EIA/TTY	
ITEM.	QUANTITY.	COMPONENT.	DESCRIPTION	I
0040	00001.000	972963-0031	TRANSISTOR, TIP42B PNP, PLASTIC FA	
0040A			T1 - T1P428 Q209 , , ,	
0041	00001.000	974759-0301	TI - TIP428 TRANSISTOR, EP1580, N-P-N SILICON FA	١
0041A			0311 , , ,	
0344	00001.000	539468-0003	DIDUE, 1N4003 1AMP 200PLV RECTIFIER EA	4
00444		-	T1 - IN4003 CR403	
J045	ეეეეც . ეეე	539468-0007	TI - IN4003 DI3DE, IN4007 LAMP 1000PLV RECTIFIER EA	i
0045A			T	
JJ458			CR326,CR33J,CR331, Ti -1N43J7	
0346	00004.000	972116-0001	X DIODE UTG1249 (MAY USE 1N5808/1N5809) FA	1
0046A			CR301,CR302,CR304,CR322, UNTUTG 1249	
0047	00005.000	972268-0002	DIODE 1N4934-1 AMP EA	4
00474			CR205, CR206, CR207, CR251, CR252 MDT- 1N4934	
0348	00001.000	972269-0006	DITOE IN4937 LAMP EA	L
00484			CR321, , , , SEE- II DRAWING	
0349	JJJ31.300	972454-0019	DIODE, 1N7164 12V 5% SIL VOLT REG EA	ı
0049A			CR107 T1 -1N716A	
JJ5J	J0J01.000	972454-3035	DIODF, 1N7214 20V 5% SIL VOLT REG EA +1N7214	À
00504			CR203, , , , , , _ ,	
0351	JOJJ2.JOU	972463-3007	DIODE, SILICON, ZFNER 1% EA	i.
J351A			CR104,CR351, , , SEE- TI DRAWING	
0052	00001.000	972608-0001	DITOE, IN5820 SAMP SCHOTTKY RECTIFIER EA	i.
0052A			CR303, , , , , , MOT-1N5820	
0053	JU002.000	972624-0001	DIODE, IN5711 SCHOTTKY FA	L
JJ53A	•		CR319,CR328, , , , HP -1N5711	
0054	00040.000	972932-0001	DIGDE, 199148 SWITCHING 75V PIV 75MA 4NS EA	ı
03544	for - 0001		CR001,CR002,CR103,CR105,CR106 Tf - IN914B	
0054B			CR108,CR202,CP204,CR306,CR307 TI - IN9148	
00540			TI - 193146 CR308,CR309,CR310,CR311,CR313 TI - 193148	
00540			CR314,CR316,CR318,CR329,CR352 TI - IN9148	
JJ54E			CR353,CR401,CR402,CR404,CR405 TI = IN9148	
0054F			CR406, CR408, CR409, CR410, CR411 TI - IN9148	
0054G			CR412,CR413,CR414,CR415,CR416 TI - IN9148	
0054H			CR418 CR419 CR420 CR421 CR3 TI - IN9148	
0354	JJ022.330	972932-0001	DIDDE, 19914B SWITCHING 75V PLV 75MA 4NS E	A
00544	for - 0002		TI - IN9146 CROOL CROOZ CRIO3 CRIO5 CRIO6 TI - IN9148	
00548			CRIO8 CR202 CR204 CR306 CR307 TI - IN9148	
JJ 54C			TI - 189148 CR308 CR309 CR310 CR311 CR313 TI - 189148	
0054D			CR314 CR316 CR318 CR329 CR352 TI - IN9148	
3054F			CR353 CR3	
			** ************************************	

AUGUST 13, 1976

-	•			
PART NUME 983841-00			DN ELECTRONICS,743/745 W/MODEM	
ITEM.	QUANTITY.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	UM E
0055	00002.000	972934-0006	DIODE,1N751A 5.1 V 5% STL VOLT REG	EA
0055A			QPL- 1N751A CR201 CR417	
0056	00001.000	972934-0007	QPL- 1N751A DIODE,1N752A 5.6 V 5% SIL VOLT REG	EA
0056A			QPL- 1N752A CR312, , ,	
0057	00301.000	972934-0008	QPL- 1N752A DIODE,1N753A 6.2 V 5% SIL VOLT REG	EA
0057A		.•	QPL- 1N753A CR317, , ,	
0058	00003.000	972934-0014	QPL- 1N753A DIODE,1N759A 12.0 V 5% SIL VOLT REG	EA
0058A			QPL- 1N759A CR305 CR422 CR423	
0059	00002.000	972967-0001	QPL- IN759A DIODE 1N4152 SILICON SWITCHING	EA
0059A			SEE- TI DRAWING CRIO1-CRIO2, , ,	
0062	00001.000	419051-0102	SEE- TI DRAWING CAP FIX FILM FOIL .001 UF 5% 200VDC	EA
0062A			TRW- 663UW C402	
0063	00005.000	410529-0103	TRW- 663UW CAP FIX CERAMIC .Olo MF GMV 1 KV	EA
00 63 A			CRL- DD-103 C307 ,C320 ,C325 ,C326 ,C330	
0064	00004.000	412645-0015	CRL- DD-103 CAPACITOR1 UF +80,-20% 500VDC CER DIEL	EA
0064A			1222-3866-000 C323 ,C324 ,C328 ,C329 ,	
0065	00001.000	418356-2344	1222-3866-000 CAP FIX-0-22 MF 50V 10% TANTALUM SOLID	EA
0065A			QPL-M39003/L-2244 C204, , ,	
0066	00003.000	418356-2350	QPL-M39003/1-2244 CAP FIX 0.47 MF 50V 10% TANTALUM SOLID	EA
0066A			QPL-M39003/1-2350 C113 ,C203 ,C318 ,	,
0067	00037.000	419058-0003	QPL-M39003/1-2350 CAP+FIX CERAMIC .05 MF 20V + 80/-20%	EA
0067A	for - 0001		CRL- UK20-503 CJ04 ,C005 ,C006 ,C008 ,C011	
00678			CRL- UK20-503 C012 ,C013 ,C014 ,C015 ,C017	
00 67 C			CRL- UK20-503 C018 ,C019 ,C020 ,C021 ,C103	
0067D	•		CRL- UK20-503 C136 ,C107 ,C108 ,C110 ,C111	
0067E			CRL- UK20-503 C112 ,C116 ,C206 ,C207 ,C210	
0067F		•	CRL- UK20-503 C211 ,C351 ,C406 ,C407 ,C408	
0067G			CRL- UK20-503 . C413 .C414 .C415 .C425 .C426	
0067Н			CRL- UK20-503 C429 ,C430 , ,	
0067	00027-000	419058-0003	CRL- UK20-503 CAP-FIX CERAMIC .05 MF 20V + 80/-20%	EA
00674	for - 0002		CRL- UK20-503 C004 C005 C006 C008 C011 C012	
00678			CRL- UK20-503 C013 C014 C015 C017 C018 C019	
0067C			CRL- UK20-503 CO20 CO21 C103 C106 C107 C108	
00670	,		CRL- UK20-503 C110 C111 C112 C116 C206 C207	
0067E			CRL- UK20-503 C210 C211 C351 CRL- UK20-503	
0068	00001.000	972225-0533	CRL- UK20-503 CAPACITOR,3.3 MF 50VT80-20% CERAMIC SEE- TI DRAWING	EA
0068A			C410 , , , SEE- TI DRAWING	
0369	00012.000	972476-0001	CAP, Oluf, 1% 50WVDC MINIMUM SEE- TI DRAWING	EA
			SEC 11 UNANTING	

. LIST OF MATERIAL

PART NUMBER R 983841-0001		TION
ITEM. QUANTI	TY. COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION
0J69A		C401 C411 C412 C416 C417 C418
00698	. •	SEE- TI DRAWING C421 C422 C423 C424 C427 C428
0070 00002.	000 972601-0001	SEE- TI DRAWING CAPACITOR 200H 200WVDC 10% EA
0070A		SEE- TI DRAWING C306 ,C308 , , ,
0071 00001.	000 972924-0002	SEE- TI DRAWING CAP FIX TANT SOLID 56 MFD 10 % 6 VOLT EA
0071A	•	QPL-M39003/1-2246 C309 , , , ,
0072 00001.	000 972924-0006	QPL-M39003/1-2246 CAP FIX TANT SOLID 39 MFD 10 % 10 VOLT EA
J072A		QPL-M39003/1-2259 C001 , , ,
0073 00001.	000 972924-0010	QPL-M39003/1-2259 CAP FIX TANT SOLID 22 MFD 10 % 15 VOLT EA
0073A		QPL-M39003/1-2271 C304 , , ,
0074 00001.	000 972924-0011	QPL-M39003/1-2271 CAP FIX TANT SOLID 68 MFD 10 % 15 VOLT EA
0074A		QPL-M39003/1-2274 C327 , , , ,
0075 00005.	000 972924-0013	QPL-M39003/1-2274 CAP FIX TANT SOLID 2.2 MFD 10 \$ 20 VOLT EA
0075A		QPL-M39003/L-2283 C101 ,C102 ,C104 ,C105 ,C353
0076 00001.	000 972924-0014	QPL-M39003/1-2283 CAP FIX TANT SOLID 15 MFD 10 % 20 VOLT EA
0076A		QPL-M39003/1-2289 CJ02 , , , ,
0077 00001.	000 972924-0015	UPL-M39003/1-2289 CAP FIX TANT SOLID 47 MFD 10 \$ 20 VOLT EA
0077A		QPL-M39003/1-2295 C313 , , ,
0078 00002.	000 972924-0017	QPL-M39003/1-2295 CAP FIX TANT SOLID 1.0 MFD 10 % 35 VOLT EA
0078A		SPR-150D105X9035A C109 ,C114 , ,
0079 00001.	000 972928-0005	SPR-1500105X9035A CAP FIX MICA 500V 1500 PF 5 % EA
0079A	712720 0007	QPL-CM06F152J00
0080 00001.	000 972929-0379	QPL-CM06F152J0D CAP FIX CERAMIC 100 PF 10 % 200 V EA
0080A	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	QPL-M39014/01-1379 C007
0081 00002.	000 072020-0274	QPL-M39014/J1-1379
	000 972929-0376	CAP FIX CERAMIC 68.0 PF 10 % 200 V EA QPL-M39014/01-1376
00814	000 073030 0305	C009 ,C010 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
0082 00003.	000 972929-0385	CAP FIX CERAMIC 220 PF 10% 200V EA
0082A 0083 00002a		CL19 C205 C352 SEE- TI DRAWING
	000 972929-0397	CAP FIX CERAMIC .001 UF 10% 200V EA QPL-M39014/01-1397
J083A ;		C115 ,C117 , , , QPL-M39014/01-1397
0084 00002.	000 972929-0411	CAP FIX CERAMIC .0056 UF 10% 100V EA
0084A		C419 ,C420 , , , SEE- TI DRAWING
0085 00001.	000 972931-0016	CAPACITOR 4400UF-10/+75% 7.5V EA SEE- TI DRAWING
0085A		C302 , , , , SEE- TI DRAWING
0086 00002.	000 972931-0039	CAPACITOR 2100UF-10/+75% 16V EA SEE- TI DRAWING .
0086A		C301 ,C303 , , , SEE- FI DRAWING
0087 00002.	000 972931-0083	CAPACITOR 1700UF-10/+75% 40V EA SEE- TI DRAWING
00874		C331 .C332 , , ,
0088 00003.	000 972965-0004	CAP FIX CERAMIC 2200 PF 10% 200V EA QPL- CK068X222K
0088A		C003 ,C404 ,C409 , , QPL- CK06BX222K

LIST OF MATERIAL

PART NUM 983841-0			ION ELECTRONICS, 743/745 W/MODEM	
ITEM.	QUANTITY.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	ı
3089	00001.000	972965-0008	CAP FIX CERAMIC .0047 MF 10% 200 V EA	
0089A			QPL- CK06BX472K C317 , , , ,	
0090	00005.000	972965-0012	UPL- CKG6BX472K CAP FIX CERAMIC .010 MF 10% 200V EA	
0090A			QPL- CK06BX103K C118 C201 C202 C208 C209	
0091	30302.030	972965-0016	QPL- CKO68X103K CAP FIX CERAMIC .022 MF 10% 100V EA	
00914			QPL- CK06BX223K C315 C32L	
J092	30010.000	972965-3024	QPL- CK06BX223K CAP FIX CERAMIC .100 MF 10% 100V EA	
0092A			QPL- CK06BX104K C305 ,C310 ,C311 ,C312 ,C314	
J0928			QPL- CK06BX104K C316 ,C319 ,C333 ,C403 ,C405	
0096	00001.000	972630-0018	QPL- CK068X104K RES FIX .150 OHM IW 1% WIREWOUND POWER EA	
0096A			R338 MIL-RW70UR150F	
JU97	00001.000	538425-0045	RES 18. OHM 5% 2WATT FIX COMP EA KCR-42G180JS/QPL39008	
0097A			R330 , , , RCR-42G180J5/QPL39008	
0098	00001-000	538425-0087	RES 1000 OHM 5% 2WATT FIX COMP EA SEE- TI DRAWING	
J098A			R337 , , , , , , SEE- TI DRAWING	
J099	00002.000	538425-0115	RES 15003. OHM 5% 2WATT FIX COMP EA	
0099A			R332 ,R339 , , , , SEE- TI DRAWING	
0100	00001.000	538425-0123	RES 33000. OHM 5% 2WATT FIX COMP EA RCR-42G333JS/QPL39008	
0100A			R340 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
0101	00001.000	983937-0001	RESISTOR, SELECTED, 743/745 PWB, PVOLTS EA	
01014			P/N 539370-XXXX SFLECTED	
3101B			RESISTOR 261 OHMS TO 1.4K	
01010			OHMS R122	
0102	33301.000	539370-0289	RES FIX FILM 100 OHM 1% .25 WATT EA	
010ZA			R110 , , , , , COR- NA55	
0103	00001.000	539370-0345	RES FIX FILM 383 OHM 1% .25 WATT EA	
J103A			R121 , , , , , COR- NA55	
0104	00001.000	539370-0347	RES FIX FILM 402 OHM 1% .25 WATT EA	
0104A			R222 , , , , , COR- NA55	
0105	30001.000	539370-0373	RES FIX FILM 750 OHM 1% .25 WATT EACUR- NA55	
0105A			R494 CDK- NA55	
0106	00001.000	539370-0374	RES.FIXED FILM 768 OHMS 1% .25WATT EA COR-NA55D-1JJPPM/C	
0106A			R429 CDR-NA55D-100PPM/C	
0107	00001.000	539370-0382	RES FIX FILM 931 OHM 1% .25 WATT EACOR- NA55	
0107A			R490 , , , , COR- NA55	
0108	00001.000	539370-0383	RES FIX FILM 953 OHM 1% .25 WATT FA	
01 08A			R207 , , , , , COR- NA55	
3139	30031.000	53937J-0385	RES FIX FILM 1.00K OHM 1% .25 WATT FA	
0109A			R355 , , , , , COR- NA55	
3113	30301.000	539370-0399	RES FIX FILM 1.40K OHM 1% .25 WATT EA. COR- NA55	

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PART NUN 983841-0	BER REV	DESCRIPT TERMINAL	ION ELECTRONIC	S • 1	743	7	45	w? H	iode	• •		•					
ITEM.	QUANT[TY.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTI	ON.			• • •		• • • •	٠.	••		•••	••			UM
0110A			R444														
0111	00001.000	539370-0427	COR- NA55 RES FIX F COR- NA55	ILM	1 2	. 7	4K	онм	1 1 %	•	25	W	ĄΤΊ	Г			E
01114			R114 .	•	,		•		,								
0112	00001.000	539370-0441		IL,	1 3	8.1	3K	они	12	•	25	W	AT 1	Γ			EA
0112A			R2J8 ,	•	,		,		•								
0113	00001.000	539370-0549	COR- NA55 RES FIX F	۱L۱	4 5	1.	1 K	он∗	1 1%		25	W	AT 1	r			E A

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EA

0113A R430 COR-COR- NA55 RES FIX FILM 6.81K OHM 18 .25 WATT COR- NA55 R411 R502 COR- NA55 0114 00002.000 539370-0465 FA 01144 0115 00002.000 539370-0473 ΕA 1 or 2 0115A

COR- NASS

0116 J0001.000 539370-0477 FA 01164 0117 00001.000 539370-0489 EA

CUR- NA55 RES FIX FILM 12.1K OHM 1% .25 WATT COR- NA55 R206 , , , , COR- NA55 0117A RES FIX FILM 14.7K OHM 1% .25 WATT COR- NA55 0118 00001.000 539370-0497 ΕA 01184 R335 , , , COR- NA55 COR- NA55
RES FIX FILM 15.4K OHM 1% .25 WATT
COR-NA55D-100PPM/C 0119 30001.000 539370-0499 FA

COR-NA55D-1JOPPM/C RES FIX FILM 93.1K OHM 1% .25 WATT COR- NA55 0119A 0120 539370-0574 00001.000 FΔ COR- NA55 RES FIX FILM 26.7K OHM 1% .25 WATT COR- NA55 0120A 0121 00001.000 539370-0522 EA _

0121A R446 COR- NA55 RES FIX FILM 68.1K OHM 18 .25 WATT COR- NA55 0122 00001.000 539370-0561 EA COR- NA55 R491 COR- NA55 RES FIX FILM 75.OK OHM 1% .25 WATT COR- NA55 01224 0123 00002.000 539370-0565 FA

0123A R442 R445 CUR- NA55 0124 RES FIX FILM 82.5K OHM 1% .25 WATT COR- NA55 00001.000 539370-0569 EA 0124A R450 . COR- NA55 0125 30302.000 539370-0606 EA 0125A

CUR- NA55
RES FIX FILM 200 K OHM 1% .25 WATT
CUR- NA55
R495 ,R500 , , ,
COR- NA55
RES FIXED FILM 280 K OHMS 1% .25WATT
COR-NA55D-1JJPPM/C 0126 00002.000 539370-0620 ΕA R457 ,R461 , , , COR-NA550-100PPM/C 0126A COR- NC4-50PPM/C
RS FIX FILM 1.00K OHM .1% .125 WATT
COR- NC4-50PPM/C
R351 .R356 .R357 .
COR- NC4-50PPM/C
RES FIX FILM 3.01K OHM .1% .125 WATT
COR- NC4-50PPM/C
R353 . 0127 00003.000 539812-0005 EΑ 0127A

ΕA 0128 00001.000 539812-0014 01284 OHM .1% .125 WATT 0129 FΔ JUJUL-000 539812-0024 0129A R113 , , , COR- NC4-50PPM/C RES FIX FILM 383 COR- NC4-50PPM/C OHM .1% .125 WATT 0130 00001.000 539812-0025 FΔ AUGUST 134 1976

PART NUME 983841-00			ONELECTRONICS,743/745 W/MODEM	
ITEM.	QUANTITY.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	u u I
0130A			R115 , , ,	
0131	00001.000	539812-0027	COR- NC4-50PPM/C RES FIX FILM 1.15K OHM .1% .125 WATT	ΕA
0131A			CGR- NC4-50PPM/C R352 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
0132	J0001.000	539812-0028	COR- NC4-50PPM/C RES FIX FILM 6.19K OHM .1% .125 WATT	EΔ
0132A	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	70.022	COR- NC4-50PPM/C R112 , , ,	
0133	00004.000	539812-0029	COR- NC4-50PPM/C RES FIX FILM 7-15K OHM -1% -125 WATT	FA
	00304.000	337612-0027	COR- NC4-50PPM/C	
0133A			R463 ,R464 ,R466 ,R483 , COR- NC4-50PPM/C	
0134	30304.000	539812-0030	RES FIX FILM 7.87K OHM .1% .125 WATT COR- NC4-50PPM/C.	ΕA
0134A			R438 ,R456 ,R460 ,R478 , COR- NC4-50PPM/C	
0135	00001.000	539812-0031	RES FIX FILM 9.24K OHM .1% .125 WATT COR- NC4-50PPM/C	ΕA
0135A			R452 , , , , , COR- NC4-50PPM/C	
0136	00001.000	539812-0032	RES FIX FILM 10.5K OHM .1% .125 WATT COR- NC4-50PPM/C	EA
01364			R458 , , , , , COR- NC4-50PPM/C	
0137	00003.000	539812-0033	RES FIX FILM 23.2K OHM .1% .125 WATT	EA
0137A			COR- NC4-50PPM/C R448 ,R485 ,R487 , ,	
0138	00002.000	539812-0034	COR- NC4-50PPM/C RES FIX FILM 31.6K OHM .1% .125 WATT	ΕA
01384			CDR- NC4-50PPM/C R441 +R443 + + +	
0139	00001-000	539812-0035	COR- NC4-50PPM/C RES FIX FILM 33.2K OHM .1% .125 WATT	EΑ
0139A			COR- NC4-50PPM/C R117 , , ,	
0140	00001.000	539812-0039	COR- NC4-50PPM/C RES FIX FILM 124K OHM .1% .125 WATT COR- NC4-50PPM/C	ΕA
0140A			R447 , , , , , , CUR- NC4-50PPM/C	
0141 -	00002.000	972141-0062	NETWORK, RESISTOR 6.8K OHMS 2% 14 PIN SEE- TI DRAWING	ΕA
01414			UDIG UDIG SEE TI DRAWING	
0142	00001.000	972228-0008	RES, VAR 2 K-OHM CERMET ELEMENT	EA
0142A			BNU-3006P-1-202 R472	
0143	00001.000	972228-0010	BOU-3036P-1-202 RESISTOR, VARIABLE 10K OHM CERMET FILM	EA
01434			BOU- 3006P-1-103 R336	
0144	00001.000	972228-0013	BOU- 3006P-1-103 X RES.VAR 100K OHM CERMET FILM	EA
0144A			BOU- 3006P-1-104 R309 , , , ,	
0145	00001.000	972466-0001	BOU- 3006P-1-104 RES,VAR,CERMET-20K,5%	EΑ
0145A		3	CTS- 375T203J R234 , , ,	
	11001 000	972619-0004	CTS- 375T203J RESISTOR VAR 500 OHM 5% .5W	EA
0146	30001.000	712817-0004		
0146A			R123	
0147	00001.000	972619-0008	RESISTOR VAR LOK OHM 5% .5W	EA
0147A			R412	
0148	00001.000	972554-0006	RESISTOR, FIXED, WIREWOUND .5 OHM 3W 1% SEE- TI DRAWING	ΕA
01484			R233 , , , , , SEE- TI DRAWING	
0149	JJJ02.000	972942-0013	RES FIX 20.0 OHMS 5% 5 WATT WIREWOUND OHM- 995-4568	ΕA
0149A			R257 ,R258 , , ,	
0150	00001.000	972942-0039	RES FIX 400 OHM 5% 5 WATT WIREWOUND	ΕA

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PART NUMBER 983841-0001		ION ELECTRONICS,743/745 W/MODEM
ITEM. QUANT	LTY. COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION
0150A		R331 , , ,
0151 00001	.000 972946-0009	RES FIX 4.7 OHM 5 % .25 W.CARBON FILM EA
0151A		R311 , , , , , R9H- R-25
0152 30331	.000 972946-0013	RES FIX 6.8 OHM 5%.25W CARBON FILM EA
01524		R312 , , ,
0153 00003	.000 972946-0017	RES FIX 10.J OHM 5 % .25 W.CARBON FILM FA
01534		ROH- R-25 R201 ,R204 ,R217 ,
0154 00001	.000 972946-0021	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 15.0 OHM 5 % .25 W.CARBON FILM EA
01544	• •	ROH- R-25 R231 , , ,
0155 33302		ROH- R-25 RES FIX 22.J OHM 5 % .25 W.CARBON FILM EA
01554		ROH- R-25 R317 R327
0156 00301	.000 972946-0039	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 82-J OHMS 5 % -25 W CARBON FILM FA
0156A		ROH- R-25 R313
0157 00001	.000 972946-0003	RUH- R-25 RES FIX 2.7 OHM 5 % .25 W.CARBON FILM EA
0157A		ROH- R-25 R314
0158 00007	.000 972946-0045	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 150 OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM FA
0158A for -	0001	RUH- R-25 R202 ,R203 ,R216 ,R227 ,R315 .
01588		ROH- R-25 R319 ,R334 , , ,
0158	.000 972946-0045	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 15J OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM — EA
0158A for -	0002	ROH- R-25 R202 R203 R216 R227 R315 R319
01588		ROH- R-25 R334 R401 R417 R434
0159 00002	.000 972946-0048	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 200 OHM 5 \$.25 W CARBON FILM EA
01594		ROH- R-25 R253 -R255 , , ,
	.000 972946-0049	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 220 OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
01604		ROH- R-25 R018 R212
	.000 972946-0052	ROH- R+25 RES FIX 300 OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
0161A		RNH- R-25 R106 , , , ,
	.000 972946-0053	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 330 OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
0162A		ROH- R-25 R205 ,R230 ,R251 ,R252 ,
	.000 972946-0055	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 390 OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
0163A		ROH- R-25 R310 R316 R318 R320
	.000 972946-0057	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 470 OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
0164A		ROH- R-25 R102 R211 R228 R8 R9
0165 00006	.000 972946-0058	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 510 OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
0165A		ROH- R-25 ROU3 ROU7 RO16 RO17 RO19 RO20
0166 00002	.000 972946-0059	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 560 OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
01664		ROH- R-25 R108 R333
	.000 972946-0060	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 620 DHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
01674		ROH- R-25 R358 , , ,
		ROH- R-25

PÅRT NUMBER KEV 983841-0002 L		IONELECTRONICS,743-EIA/TTY
ITEM. QUANTITY.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTIONUM I
0169 30013.000	972946-0065	RES FIX 1.OK OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
ol 694 for - 0001		RO1- R-25 RO04 ,RO05 ,RO06 ,RO11 ,RO21
J169B		ROH- R-25 R103 ,R213 ,R214 ,R215 ,R218
0169C		ROH- R-25 R226, R323, R470
0169 00016.000	972946-0065	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 1.0K OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
for - 0002		ROH- R-25 ROO4 ROO5 ROO6 ROII RO21 R103
0169B		ROH- R-25 R213 R214 R215 R218 R226 R323
01690		ROH- R-25 R413,R416 R419,R440
0170 00004.000	972946-0069	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 1.5K OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM FA
01704		ROH- R-25 R107 ,R304 ,R407 ,R452 ,
0171 00001.000	972946-0071	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 1.8K OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
0171A		ROH- R-25 R120 , , , , , , .
	972946-0072	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 2.0K OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA .
01724		ROH- R-25 R105 ,R209 ,R254 ,R256 ,R360
01728		ROH- R-25 K361 ,R366 ,R367 ,R370 ,R371
01720		ROH- R-25 K414 , , , ,
•	972946-0075	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 2.7K OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
01734		ROH- R-25 R225 , , , , ,
0174 00005.000	972946-0076	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 3.0K OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
01744	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	ROH- R-25 R421 ,R475 ,R477 ,R480 ,R482
0175 00006.000	972946-0077	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 3.3K OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM FA
0175A		ROH- R-25 R326,R359,R3C8,R435,R437,R497
0176 00003.000	972946-0079	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 3.9K OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	ROH- R-25 R219 ,R220 ,R221 , ,
0176A 0177 00005.000	972946-0081	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 4.7K OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
0177 00005.000	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	ROM- R-25 R104 ,R109 ,R116 ,R432 ,R433
	972946-0082	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 5.1K OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM FA
0178 00004.000 0178A	712340-0002	ROH- R-25 R362 ,R363 ,R364 ,R365 ,
	0720440385	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 6.8K OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM FA
	972946-0085	ROH- R-25 RO10 ,R307 ,R372 , ,
01794	972946-0087	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 8.2K CHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM FA
	772 940 0001	ROH- R-25
0180A	0 972946-0089	K454 +
	972940-0009	ROH- R-25 RO12 RO13 R223 R305 R306 R321
0181A		RO4- R-25 R455 R474 R476 R479 R481 R492 ·
01818	0. 0730// 0001	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 12 K CHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
0182 00001.00	0 972946-0091	ROH- R-25 R486 , , , , ,
01824	0 9739/4-0037	N486 , , , , , , ROH- R-25 RES FLX 68.0 OHM 5 % .25 W.CARBON FILM EA
0182 00001.000	0 972946-0037	ROH~ R-25
0182A	0 0730/4 0050	R418 ROH- R-25 RES FIX 240 OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
	0 972946-0050	ROH- R-25
01834		R415 ROH- R-25

PART NUME 983841-00			CONELECTRONICS,743/745 H/MODEM
ITEM.	QUANTITY.	COMPONENT	'DESCRIPTION UM I
0183	00001.000	972946-0092	RES FIX 13 K OHM 5 % -25 W CARBON FILM EA
01834			ROH- R-25 R431 , , , ,
0184	00002.000	972946-0095	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 18 K OHM 5 % •25 W CARBON FILM EA
0184A			ROH- R-25 R232 R324
0185	00302.000	972946-0096	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 20 K OHM 5 % -25 W CARBON FILM FA
0185A			ROH- R-25 RO14 ,R427 , , ,
0186	JJJ02.000	972946-0397	ROH- R-25 RES F1X 22 K OHM 5 % •25 W CARBON FILM FA
0186A	***************************************	7.2770	K()H- R-25 R496 ,R498 , , ,
	00001 000	972946-0399	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 27 K CHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
0187	000011000	772 740-0077	ROH- R-25
0187A			ROH- R-25
0188	00001.000	972946-0133	RES FIX 39 K CHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA ROH- R-25
0188A			R015 , , , , , R0H- R-25
0189	00002.000	972946-0105	RES FIX 47 K OHM 5 % •25 W CARBON FILM EA ROH- R-25
0189A			R4JB ,R409 , , , ROH- R-25
0190	00003.000	972946-0110	KES FIX 75 K OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM FA
0190A			R402 R422 R369 RDH- R-25
0191	00003.000	972946-0113	RES FIX LOOK OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
J191A			R404 ,R453 ,R471 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
0192	00001.000	972946-0031	RES FIX 39.0 OHM 5 % .25 W. CARBON FILM EA
01924			ROH- R-25 R2 -
0193	00001.000	972946-0116	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 130K CHM 5 ₹ .25 W CARBON FILM EA
01934			RDH- R-25 R406 , , , , ,
0194	00002.000	972946-0117	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 150K OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
0194A			R9H- R-25 R425 R1
0195	00002.000	972946-0127	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 390K OHM 5 % •25 W CARBON FILM FA
0195A			ROH- R-25 R403 ,R424 , , ,
0196	03001.000	972946-0129	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 470K OHM 5 % •25 W CARBON FILM EA
0196A			R94- R-25 R328
3197	00001.000	972946-0131	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 560K CHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA
01974	000011000		ROH- R-25 R210 , , , ,
	20201 200	972946-0134	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 750K OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM FA
0198	00301.000	712 746 - 3134	ROH- R-25
01984		0770// 3175	KIII , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
0199	00002.000	972946-0135	ROH- R-25
0199A		_	R423 ,R501 ,
0200	20002.000	972946-0137	ROH- R-25
)200A			R449 R451 R0H- R-25
0201	00001.000	539370-0602	RES FIX FILM 182 K OHM 1% •25 WATT EA COR- NA55
02014			R439 COR- NA55
0202	00001.000	972946-0139	RES FIX 1.2M OHM 5 % .25 W CARBON FILM EA ROH- R-25
02024			R426 , , , , , , ROH- R-25

PART NUMBER 983841-0001	KEV L	DESCRIPTI TERMINAL	ONELECTRONICS,743/745 W/MODEM	
ITEM. QUAN	TITY.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	UM I
0203 0000	1.000	539370-0585	RES FIX FILM 121 K OHM 14 .25 WATT	FA
0203A			COR- NA55 R465	
U204 JJJJ	1.000	972947-0029	COR- NA55 RES FIX 33 OHM 5 % .5 W CARRON FILM	ΕA
0204A			ROH- R-50 R322 + + + +	
0205 ააა0	1.000	972946-0093		EA
0205A	·		ROH- R-25 R224	
0206	3.000	972947-3357	ROH- R-25 RES FIX 470 OHM 5% .5 W CARBON FILM	EΔ
02064			ROH- R-50 R229 ,R301 ,R303 , ,	
0207 0000	2.000	972947-0060	ROH- R-50 RES FIX 620 OHM 5% .5 W CARBON FILM	FA
02074			R01- R-50 R493 R499	
0208 9900	1.000	972947-0065	ROH- R-50 RES FIX 1.OK OHM 5% .5 W CARBON FILM	EA
0208A			ROH- R-50 K484 , , , ,	•
0209 0000	1.000	972947-0117	ROH- R-50 RES FIX 150K OHM 5%.5W CARBON FILM	FA
0209A '			ROH- R-50 R329 , , , , ,	
	1.000	972978-0069	ROH- R-50 KES FIX COMP 47 OHMS 1.0W 5%	ΕA
0210A			SEE- TI DRAWING R332 + + + +	
	1.000	972978-0J93	SET TI DRAWING RES FIX COMP 470 OHMS 1.0W 5%	EA
02114	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		SEE- TI DRAWING RI19 , , , ,	
	1.000	972978-0100	SEE- TI DRAWING RES FIX COMP 910 DHMS 1.0W 5%	EΑ
0212A		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	SEE- TI DRAWING	
	1.300	972978-0138	SEE- TE DRAWING RES FIX COMP 1.0 W 2.0 K OHMS 5 %	EΑ
0213A	1.000	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	UPL-RC32GZ3ZJS R118 , , ,	•
	1.000	972141-0357	QPL-RC32G202JS NETWORK, RES. 4.7 K OHM 2 % 14 PIN DIP	EA
02144	1.000	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	BEC- 899-1-R4.7K U022	_
*	1.300	416434-0203	BFC- 899-1-R4-7K FUSE 2-0 A 250V 3AG	EA
	11.000	410434-0203	LIT- 312002	
02174		530588-0306	LIT- 312JO2 FUSE, CARTRIDGE LAMP	FA
	1.000	J3UJN0-99U0	LIT275001 F251	
02184			LIT-275001 FUSE, CARTRIDGE 2 AMP	FA
	3.000	530588-0008	LIT-275002 F101 F201 F252	
0219A		070/// 0.00	L1T-27500Z	EA
	000	972445-0001	CRYSTAL.12 MHZ.QUARTZ SEE- TI DRAWING	
02234			YJJ1 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	03.000	539544-0010	SOCKET, 20PIN IC LOW PROFILE SOLDER TAIL TI -C93-20-02	EA
0221A			XU017 XU030 TI -C93-20-02	
	02.330	972236-0120	SOCKET, 40PIN IC STD PROFILE SOLDER TAIL TI -C92-40-30	ΕA
02224			XUJ15 XU018 TI -C92-40-J0	
0223 3030	01.000	972461-0001	DISC,SOUND-PIEZO-ELECT 3200 + 600HZ SEE- TI DRAWING	EA
0223A			DSOOL, SEE- TI DRAWING	
0224 0000	11.330	972632-3031	TRANSFORMER, SWITCHING RGLTR, PWR SPLY	EA
02244			1301	

AUGUST 13, 1976

LIST OF MATERIAL

A-27

PIN. . 025 SQUARE

972628-0001

972779-0001

983842-9901

972456-0002

00010.000

33309.000

KEF

AR

0255

0256

0257

3258

0258A

0258H

WASHER.#4 .115ID .2000D-SHLDR NON-MET SE4-5607-45

INSULATOR, MICA CHATED, TH-220 CASE

DIAGRAM, LOGIC, DET-PORTABLE PRINTER

BEI- 75481-302 ITEM 230 P/N 972494-0001 MAY BEI- 75481-002

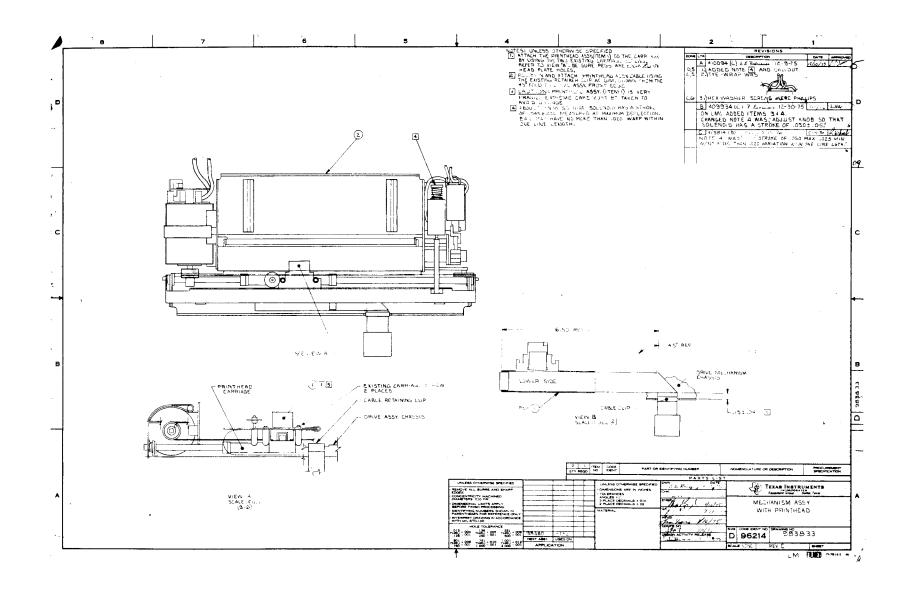
BE USED AS AN ALTERNATE BEI- 75481-JU2 FΑ

EA

FΔ

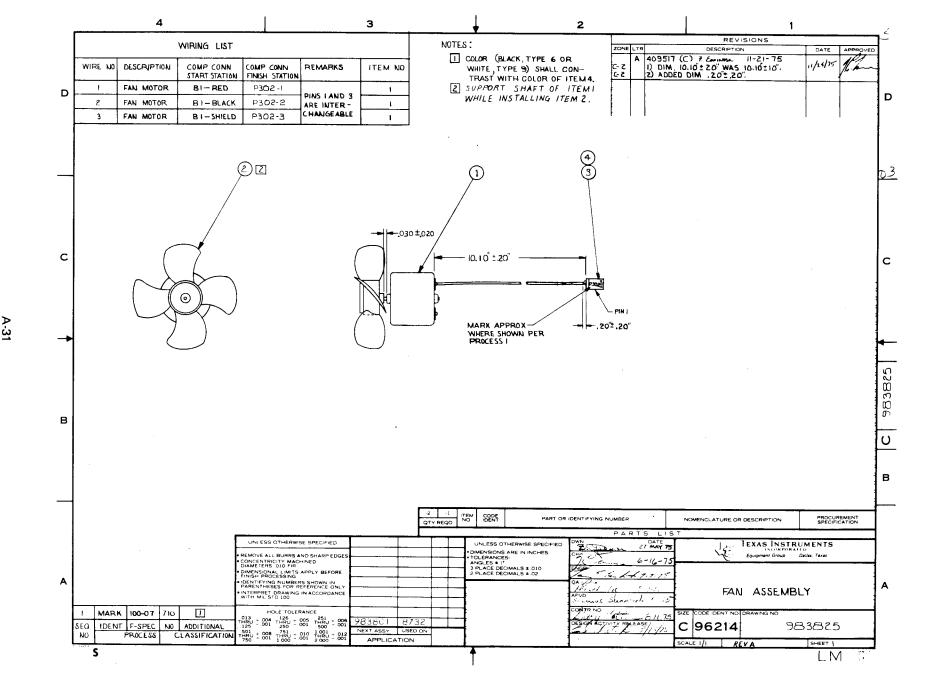
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PART NUME 983841-0			ION ELECTRONICS,743/745 W/MODEM		
ITEM.	QUANTITY.	COMPONENT	DE SCRIPTION	UM	ł
0258C			E65 E66 E67 E68 E69 E70 E74		
			BEI- 75481-002		
02580			E75 E76 E77 E304 E305 E307		
			BEI- 75481-002		
0258E			E308 E311 E312 E314 E315 E317	•	
		•	BEI- 75481-002		
0258F			E318 F321 E322 E325 E326 E329		
			9EI- 75481-JJ2		
0258G			E330 E401 E402 E403 E404 E405 BEI- 75481-002		
			E406 F413 F414 F415 F416 J1-1		
0258H			8EI - 75481-002		
03501	•		J1-3 J1-4 J201-1 J201-3		
02581	•		BEI- 75481-J02		
0258J			J201-4 J201-5 J251-1 J251-2		
U2 9 0 J			BEI- 75481-002		
J258K			J252-1 J252-3 J302-1 J302-2		
02 30K			BEI - 75481-002		
0258L			J3J2-3 J401-1 J401-2 J402-1		
02,00			BEI- 75481-002		
0258M			J402-2 J402-3		
0230			BEI- 75481-302		
0259	00000.500	236528-0000		FT	
0260	00002.000	972988-0019	SCREW 4-40 X .750 PAN HEAD CRES	ΕA	
0261	00000-500	411400-0018	WIRE.BARE TINNED.18AWG. COPPER BUS	FT	
			1WP- 18-630		
0262	00002.000	406769-0001	SCREW, SPECIAL, CONNECTOR LOCKING	EA	
			CIE- D20418-2		
0263	REF	993649-9901	TEST PROC.743/745 TERMINAL ELTRC-960ATS	ΕA	
0264	00006.000	416453-0021		EA	
			QPL- NAS671-C4		
3265	00011000	185113-0001	X SPACER XST TO-18 CASE * -	EΑ	
0265A			Q307 * -		
0266	AR	417200-0004	-	PT	•
V2.00	-	421200 0004	COR- 1203	• •	
0267	AR	415804-0005		QT	
2242		(1072) 0127	MACHED # 4 FLAT TEELON		
0268	20001-000	418733-0105	WASHER # 6 FLAT TEFLON QPL- NAS1515-06L	EΑ	
			ALC. MMSTSTS.AC		

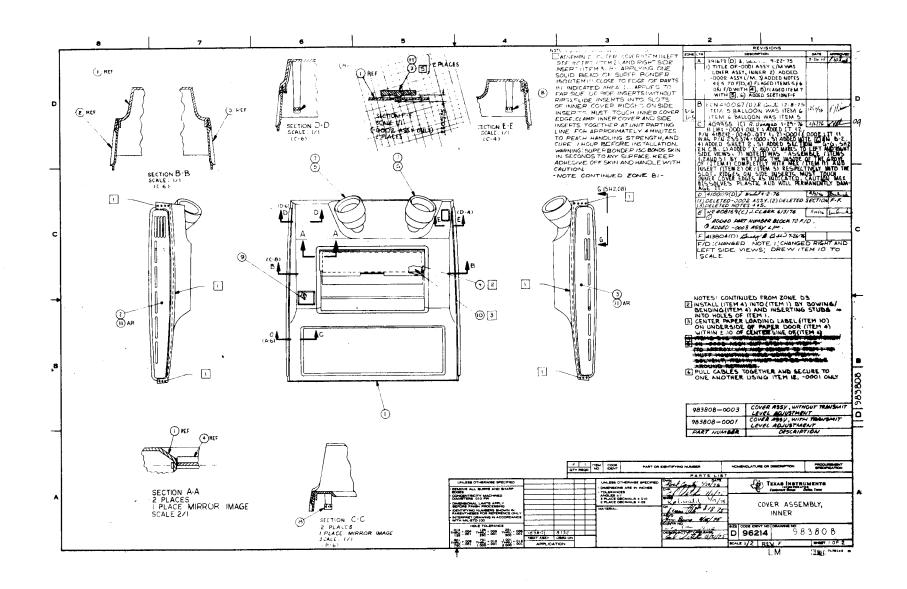


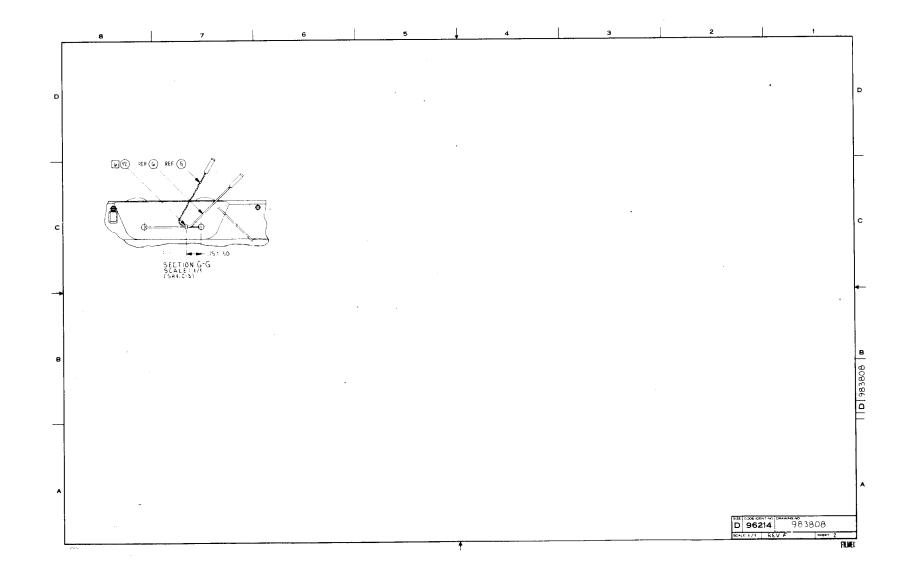
JGUST	13, 1976	L	1	S	r (ו	F	M	A	Ť	E	R	1	A	L

PART NU			ON		
ITEM.	QUANTITY	. COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	. UM 1	
0001	00001.000	983829-0001	PRINTHEAD ASSY	EA	
0002	00001.000	983811~0001	1222-3829-024 DRIVE MECHANISM	E A	
0003	REF	993609-9901	1222-3811-000 Functional test procedure	EA	
0.104	DEC	997613-9901	DIMIN TEST DONCEDIDE	EA	



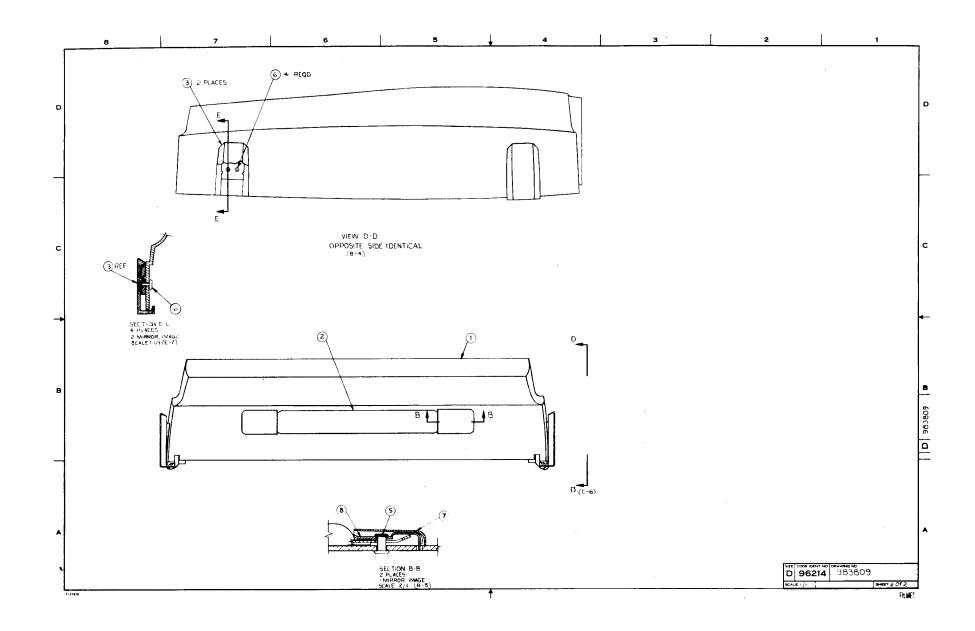
FEBRUAR	Y 13, 1976		LIST OF MATERIAL	
PART NU	MBER REV 0001 A	DESCRIPT FAN ASSY	ION	
ITEM.	QUANTITY.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	UM
0001	00001.000	972486-0002	MOTOR, FAN 12V DC CIE+ CN35-T2	ĘΛ
0002	00001.000	972489-0001	BLADE, FAN 2-5/8 DIA .078 BORE CW ROT	FA
0003	00003.000	972104-0001	CONTACT ELEC-LOCKING, WIRE-TO.025 SQ POST AMP- 87124-1	FA
0004	00001.000	972484-0003	CONNECTOR HOUSING 3 CONTACT	ÇΔ
0004A			TIES 3 AND 4 CAN ONLY BE TIE-7175-8	
00048			USED TOGETHER T18-7175-8	
0005	00000.000	972482-0006	CONTACT, ELECTRICAL, CRIMP BEI- 75691-006	FΑ
0006	00000.000	772707-0934	RECEPTACLE, TERMINAL - 3 CAVITIES BEI-65039-034	EA
0006A			TITEMS 5 AND 6 MAY BE USED AS BEI- 75691-006	
00068			ALTERNATES TO ITEMS 3 AND 4	
0006 C			BEI- 75691-006 ITEMS 5 AND 6 MAY ONLY BE	
0006 D			BEI- 75691-006 USED TOGETHER BEI- 75691-006	



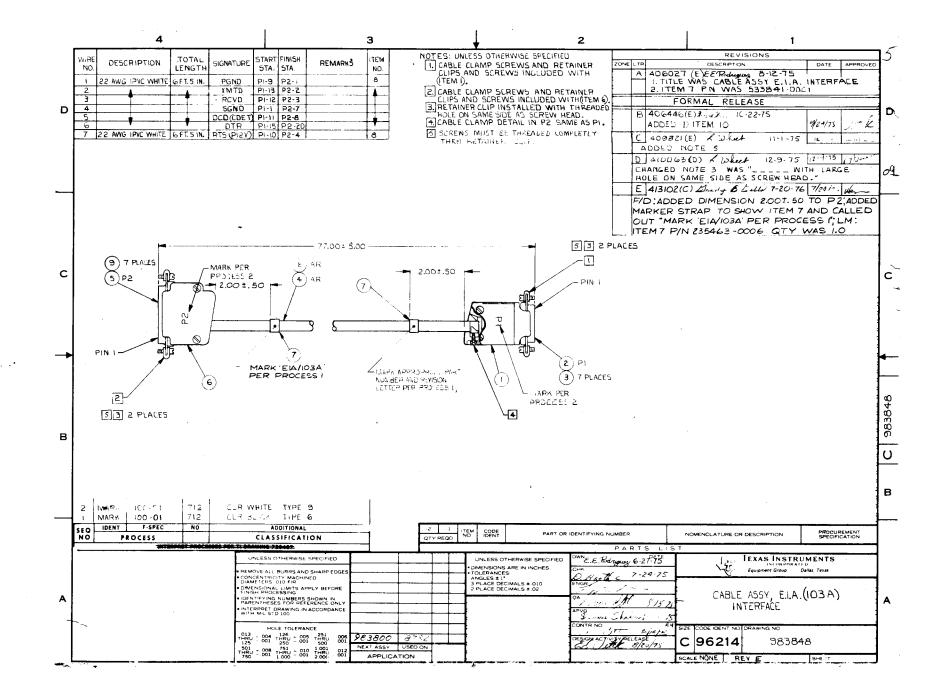


AUGUST 13. 1976

PART NU			RIPTION					
983808-	0001 F	CHVER ASS	SEMBLY, INNER, WITH MUFFS					
ITEM.	QUANTITY.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	1 MU				
0001	00001.000	983981-0001	COVER; INNER-PRINTER CASE	EA				
0002	00001.000	983983-0001	INSERT, LEFT SIDE	ΕÀ				
0003	00001.000	983984-0001	INSERT, REGHT SIDE	EA				
0004	30001.000	983865-0001	DOOR, PAPER	F▲				
0005	00001.000	983826-0001	MUFF ASSY,TRANSMIT,ACOUSTIC COUPLER	ΕA				
0006	30301.900	983827-0001	MUFF ASSY, RECEIVE ACOUSTIC COUPLER	EA				
0007	00002.000	983875-0001	RETAINER, MUFF	ΕA				
3308	00004.000	772334-0001	FASTNER 4-40 ON-SERT PAI-NR44J0J4	EA				
0009	JJJJ1.000	983913-0001	NAMEPLATE, INNER COVER	EA				
0010	00031.300	983912-0J01	LABEL+PAPER LOADING	EA				
0011	AR	972799-0001	ADHESIVE SOLVENTLESS RAPID CURING	EA				
0012	00001.000	418212-0040	STRAP, TIEDOWN, ADJUSTABLE, PLASTIC QPL- MS3367-4-9	E A er				

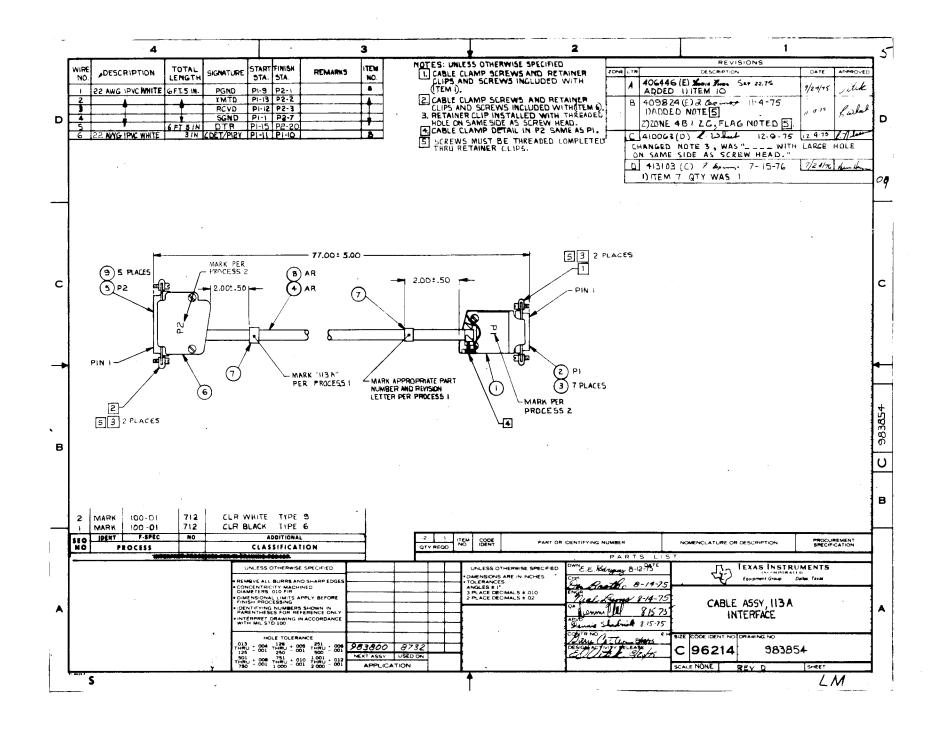


NOVEMBER	21, 1975		LIST OF MATERIAL	
PART NUM 983809-0		DESCRIPTI OUTER COV	ON	
ITEM.	QUANTITY.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	. UM
0001	00001.000	983982-0001	COVER, OUTER-PRINTER CASE	EΑ
0002	00001.000	972449-0001	HANDLE, CASE-CARRYING, SOFT TOUCH	EA
0003	00004.000	983901-0001	PHC- 540C LATCH CASE	EΑ
0005	00002.000	418606-0190	RIVET .188 X.407 TUBULAR,C'SINK HEAD	EΑ
0006	00008.000	418606-0035	RIVET .123 X.375 TUBULAR,C'SINK HEAD	ĖΑ
0007	00002.000	972447-0001	CAP, PUSH-CN-HANDLE	E A
8000	00002.000	972448-0001	PHC- 314 RETAINER, CASE HANGLE PHC- 315C	ΕA

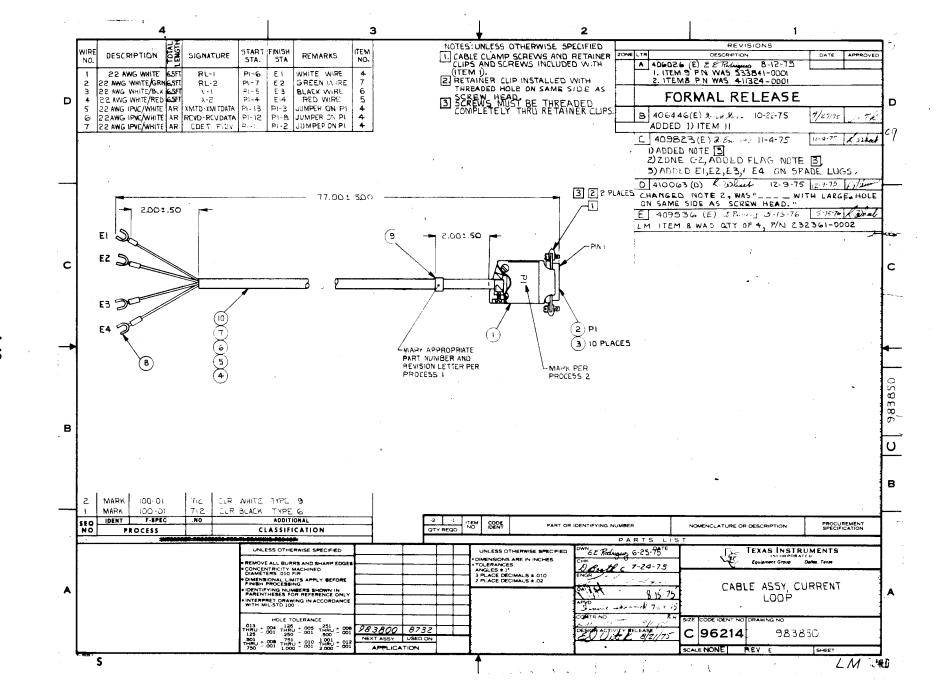


FEBRUARY	13, 1976		LIST OF MATERIAL	
PART NUM 983848-0			ION SY,EIA (1034) INTERFACE	
ITEM.	QUANTITY.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	IJ w
0001	00001.000	539903-0005	HOOD, CONN 15 PIN WITH RETAINERS	FΔ
0002	00001.000	539409-0004	CONNECTOR, RCPT 15 PINS AMP-205205-1	FΔ
0002A			P1 AMP-205205-1	
0003	00007.000	539430-0005	CONTACT, SOCKET 24-20AWG .068 INSUL DIA	F٨
0004	00006.500	411634-2600	SLFF VF.PVC .263 DIA .020 WALL OPL- MIL-1-631D	FT
0005	00001.000	539409-0005	CONNECTOR, PLUG 25 PINS	ĒΛ
0005A			P2 AMP-205208-1	
0006	00001.000	539903-0001	HOOD, CONN 25 PIN WITH RETAINERS	FA
0007	00001.000	418201-0001	STRAP, MARKER, ADJUSTABLE, PLASTIC	ΕA
8000	00045.500	538347-3999	WIRE HOOKUP R-22 AWG 19 STR WHITE JUD- HH0115	FŢ
0009	00007.000	539430-0006	CONTACT, PIN 24-20AMG .068 INSUL DIA AMP-1-205202-1 STRIP	FA
0010	REF	970671-9901	OMNI TEST PROGRAM FOR CABLE ASSY, INTEC	FA



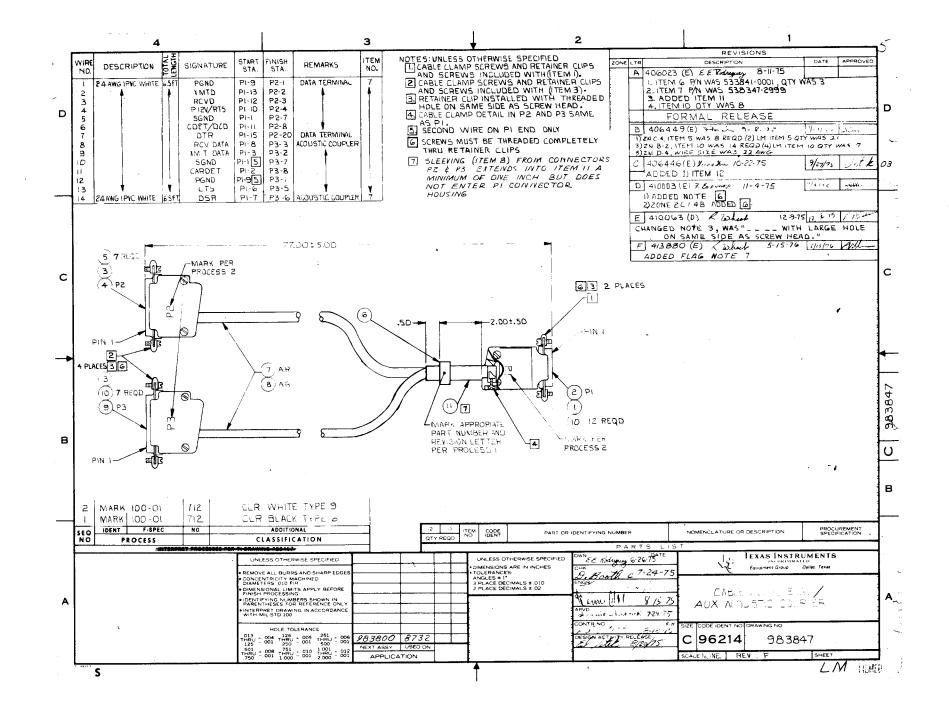


FEBRUAS	RY 13, 1976		LIST OF MATERIAL	
PAPT NI 983854			ION SY (113A) INTERFACE	
ITEM.	QUANTITY.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	UM
0001	00001.000	539903-0005	HOOD, CONN 15 PIN WITH RETAINERS AMP-206478-2	ΕA
0002	00001.000	539409-0004	CONNECTOR, RCPT 15 PINS AMP-205205-1	ΕA
0003	00007.000	539430-0005	CONTACT, SOCKET 24-20 AWG .068 INSUL DIA AMP-1-205201-2 STRIP	EΑ
0004	00006.500	411634-2600		FT
0005	00001.000	539409-0005	CONNECTOR, PLUG 25 PINS	EΑ
0006	00001.000	539903-0001	HOOD, CONN 25 PIN WITH RETAINERS	ĘΑ
- 0007	00002.000	41 82 01 - 0 0 0 1	STPAP, MAPKER, ADJUSTABLE, PLASTIC OPL- MS3368-1-9	FΛ
0008	00035.000	538347-3999	WIRE HOOKUP B-22 AWG 19 STR WHITE	FT
0009	00005.000	539430-0006	JUD- HH0115 CONTACT-PIN 24-20AHG .068 INSUL DIA	EΔ
0010	RFF	970674-9901	AMP-1-205202-1 STRIP OMNI TEST PROGRAM FOR CABLE ASSY.INTEC	EA



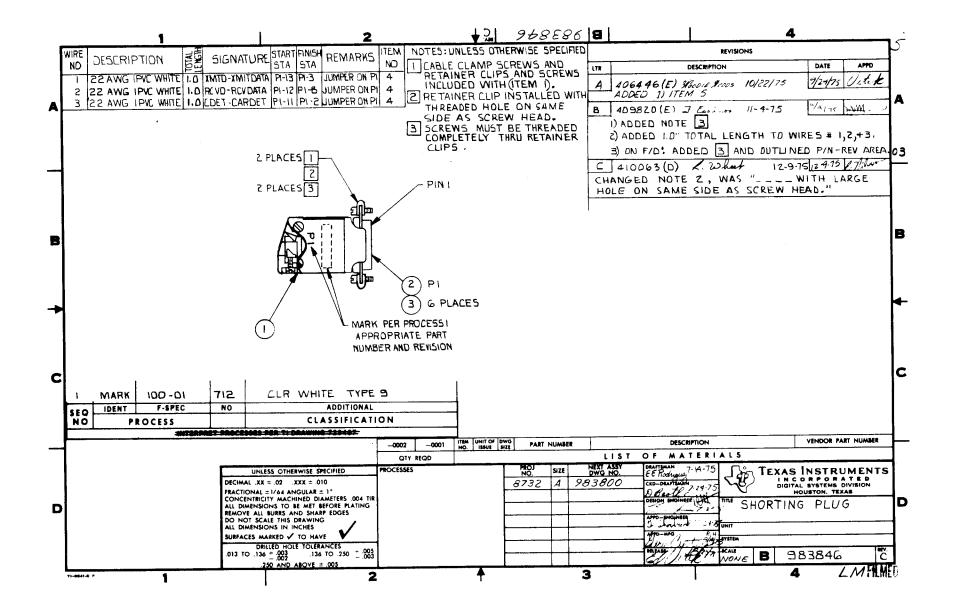
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AUGUST	13, 1976		LIST OF MATERIAL	
PART NL 983850-	JMBER REV -000L E		ION SY,CURRENT LOOP I/F	
· ITEM.	QUANTITY.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	IJM
0001	00001.000	539903-0005	HOOD, CONN 15 PIN WITH RETAINERS	ΕA
0002	000.1000	539409-0004	CONNECTOR, RCPT 15 PINS AMP-205205-1	ΕA
0002A			P1 AMP-2J5205-1	
0003	00010.000	539430-0005	CONTACT, SOCKET 24-20AWG .068 INSUL DIA AMP-1-205201-2 STRIP	EA.
0304	00007.000	538347-3999	WIRE HOOKUP 8-22 AWG 19 STR WHITE	FT
0005	JJJ06.5J0	538347-3299		FT
0006	00006.500	538347-3099		FT
0007	00006.500	538347-3599		FŦ
8000	00004.000	972561-0001		EA
0009	0000.1000	418201-0001		EA
0010	00006.500	411634-2600	SLEEVF,PVC .263 DIA .020 WALL QPL- MIL-1-631D	FT.
0011	DEC	970674-9901	OWNE TEST POOCRAM FOR CARLE ASSYLLIBRENT	FA

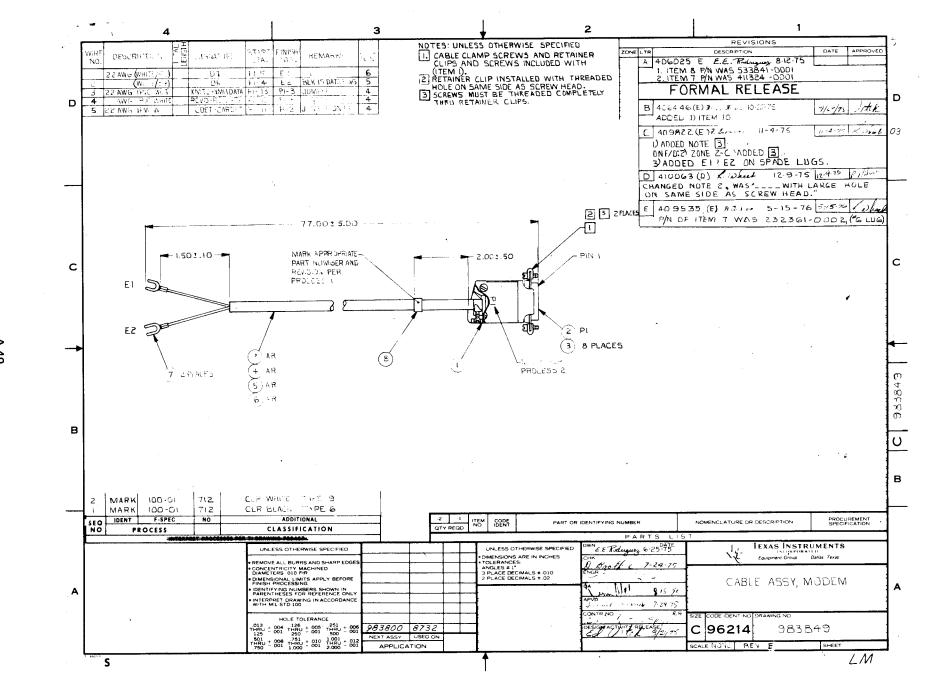


PART NUMBER REV 983847 F		ION SY,EIA/AUX ACOUSTIC COUPLER	
ITEM. QUANTITY	. COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	UΜ
0001 00001.000	539903-0005	HOOD,CONN 15 PIN WITH RETAINERS	FΔ
0002 00001.00	539409-0004	CONNECTOR, RCPT 15 PINS AMP-205205-1	FA
0002A		P1 AMP-205205-1	
0003 00002.00	539903-0001	HOOD,CONN 25 PIN WITH PETAINERS AMP- 206478-3	FA
0004 00001.00	0 539409-0005	CONNECTOR, PLUG 25 PINS AMP-205208-1	FΔ
00044		P2 AMP-205208-1	
0005 00007.00	0 539430-0006	CONTACT, PIN 24-20AWG .068 INSUL DIA AMP-1-205202-1 STRIP	EΔ
0006 00001.00	0 418201-0001	QPL- MS3368-1-9	EΑ
0007 00091.00	0 538347-2999	WIPE HOOKUP B-24 AWG 19 STR WHITE JUD- HH0112	FT
0008 00013.00	0 411634-2600	SLEEVE,PVC .263 DIA .020 WALL QPL- MIL-I-631D	FT
0009 00001.00	0 539409-0006	CONNECTOR, RCPT 25 PINS AMP-205207-1	EA
00094		P3 AMP-205207-1	
0010 00019.00	0 539430-0005	CONTACT, SOCKET 24-20AWG .068 INSUL DIA AMP-1-205201-2 STRIP	FA
0011 00000.25	0 411634-3800	SLEEVE, PVC, 3/8 DIA. BLACK QPL- MIL-1-631	FT
0012 REF	970670-9901	OMNI TEST PROGRAM FOR CABLE ASSY	EA





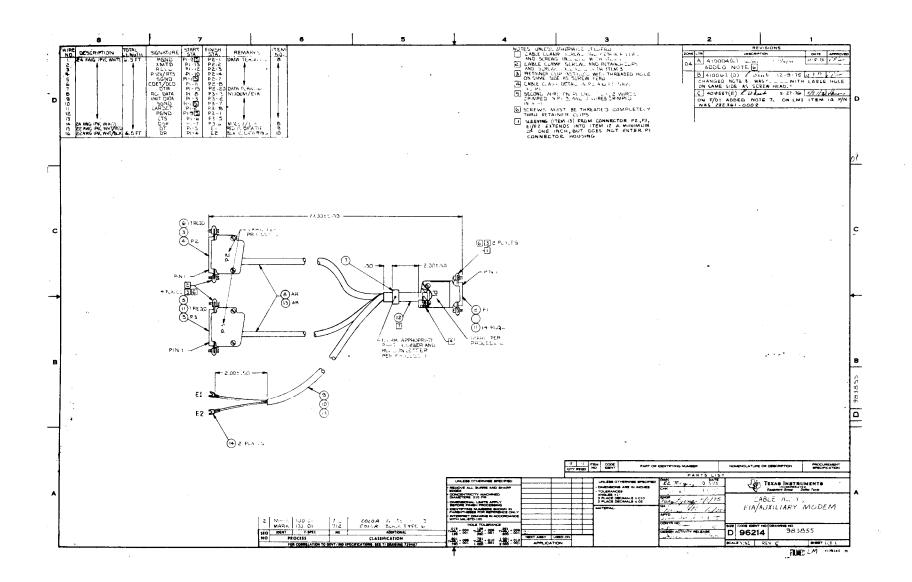
FEBRUARY	13, 1976		LIST OF MATERIAL	
PART NUM 983846-0	_	DESCRIPTI SHORTING	ION PLUG	
ITEM.	QUANTITY.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	UM
0001	00001.000	539903-0005	HOOD, CONN 15 PIN WITH RETAINERS	ΕA
0002	00001.000	539409-0004	CONNECTOR, RCPT 15 PINS AMP-205205-1	ΕA
0002 A			P1 AMP-205205-1	
0003	00006.000	539430-0005	CONTACT, SOCKET 24-20AWG .068 INSUL DIA AMP-1-205201-2 STRIP	FΔ
0004	00000.500	538347-3999	WIRE HOOKUP B-22 AWG 19 STR WHITE JUD- HHO115	FT
0005	PFF	970669-9901	OMNI TEST PROGRAM FOR SHORTING PLUG	EΔ



AUGUST 1	.3,	ı	9	16
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LIST OF MATERIAL

PART NUI			ION	
983849-	0001 _. E	CABLE AS:	SY, MODEM 1/F	
ITEM.	QUANTITY.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	UM :
0001	30001.000	539903-0005	HOOD,CCNN 15 PIN WITH RETAINERS	FA
0002	00001.000	539409-0004	CONNECTOR, RCPT 15 PINS AMP-205205-1	EA
0002A			P1 AMP-235205-1	
0003	00008.000	539430-0005	CONTACT, SOCKET 24-20AWG .068 INSUL DIA AMP-1-205201-2 STRIP	EA
0004	00000.500	538347-3999	WIRE HOOKUP B-22 AWG 19 STR WHITE . JUD- HH0115	FT
0005	00006.500	538347-3099	WIRE HOOKUP B-22 AWG 19 STR BK/WH JUD- HHO115	FT
9996	ᲐᲐᲐ 06.500	538347-3299		FT
0007	00002.000	972561-0001	TERMINAL, SLOTTED TONGUE #4 STUD	EA
8000	00001.000	418201-0001	STRAP, MARKER, ADJUSTABLE, PLASTIC	EA
0009	00006.500	411634-2100	SLEEVE.PVC .208 DIA .020 WALL OPL- MIL-1-631D	FT
0010	REF	970672-9901	OMNI TEST PROGRAM FOR CABLE ASSY, MODEM	EA



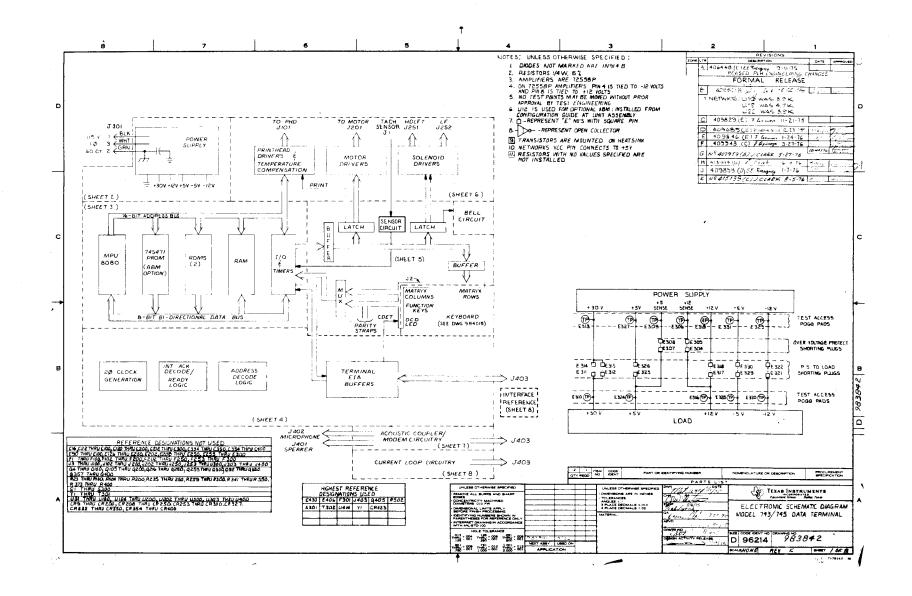
A UG U,S T	13, 1976		LIST OF MATERIAL	
PART N 983855			IONSY,EIA/AUX MODEM	
			·	
ITEM.	QUANTITY.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	IJM
0001	00001.000	539903-0005	HOOD, CONN 15 PIN WITH RETAINERS	E
0002	00001.000	539409-0004	CONNECTOR RCPT 15 PINS AMP-205205-1	E
0002A			P1 AMP-205205-1	
0003	00002.000	539903-0001	HOOD, CONN 25 PIN WITH RETAINERS	E
0004	00031.000	539409-0005	CONNECTOR, PLUG 25 PINS AMP-205208-1	E
0004A			P2 AMP-205208-1	
0005	00001.000	539409-0006	CONNECTOR, RCPT 25 PINS AMP-205207-1	E
0005A			P3 AMP-205207-1	
0006	00007.000	539430-0006	CONTACT, PIN 24-ZOAWG .068 INSUL DIA	E
0007	00001.000	418201-0001		E
8060	00091.000	538347-2999	WIRE HOOKUP B-24 AWG 19 STR WHITE JUD- HHOIL2	Þ
0009	00006.500	538347-3299	WIRE HOOKUP 8-22 AWG 19 STR RD/WH JUD- HHO115	F
0010	JJJJ6.500	538347-3099	WIRE HOOKUP B-22 AWG 19 STR BK/WH Jud- HH0115	F
0011	00021.000	539430-0005	CONTACT,SOCKET 24-20AWG .068 INSUL DÍA AMP-1-205201-2 STRIP	E
0012	00000.250	411634-3800	SLEEVE,PVC, 3/8 DIA. BLACK QPL- MIL-1-631	F
0013	00019.500	411634-2600	SLEEVE, PVC .263 DIA .020 WALL QPL- MIL-I-631D	F
0014	00002.000	972561-0001	TERMINAL, SLOTTED TONGUE #4 STUD	E
0015	Q F F	970675-9901	TEST PROGRAM CARLE ASSY FIA AUX MODEM	£

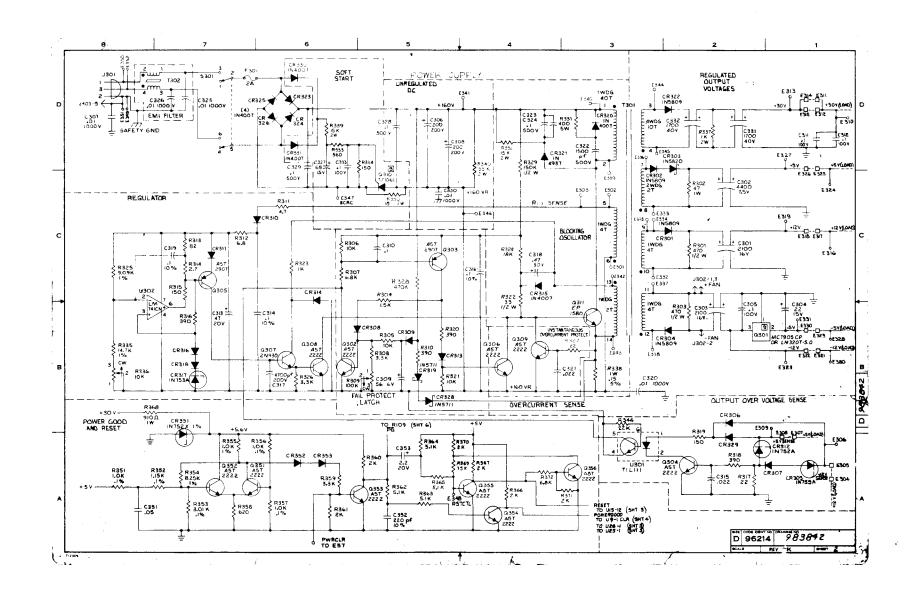
APPENDIX B

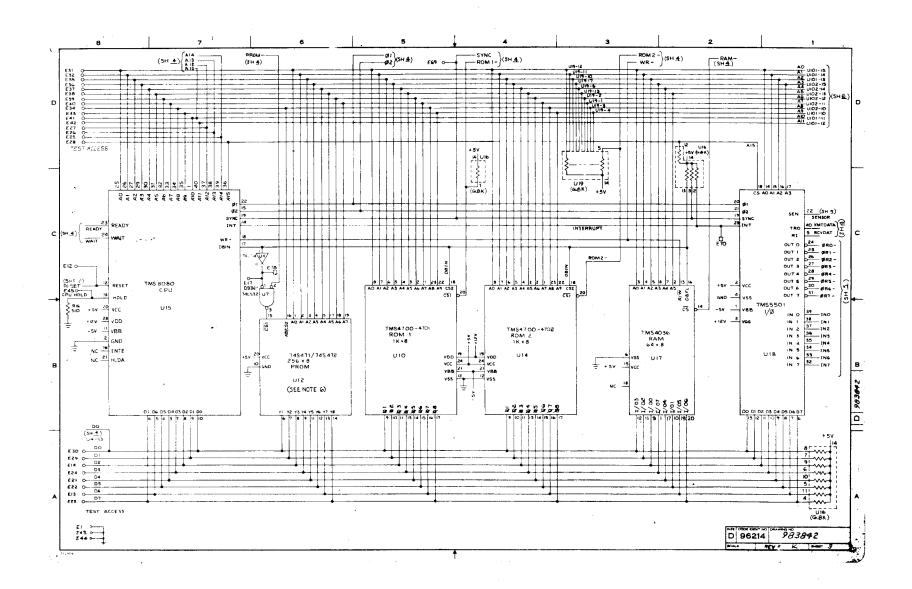
ELECTRONIC SCHEMATICS

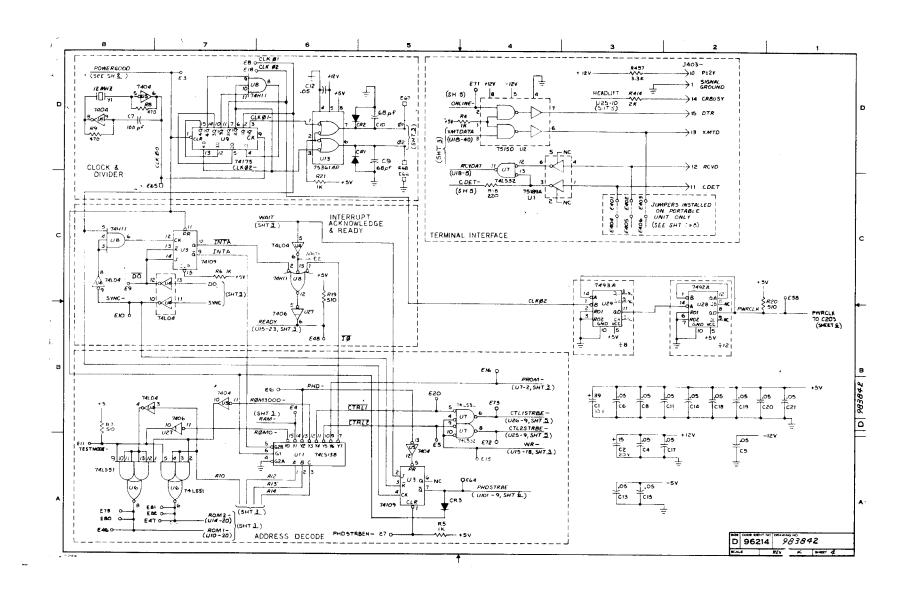
Models 743/745 Data Terminals

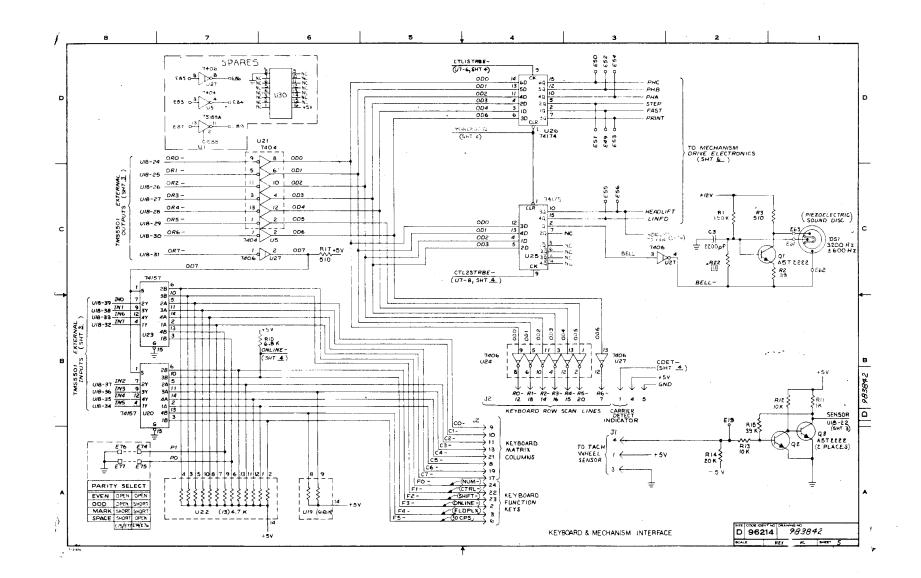
983842 K

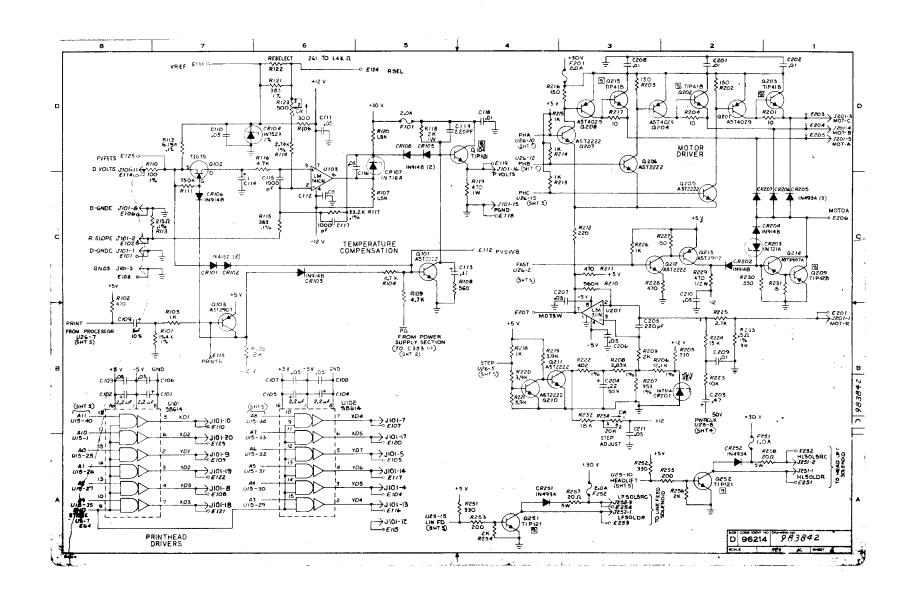


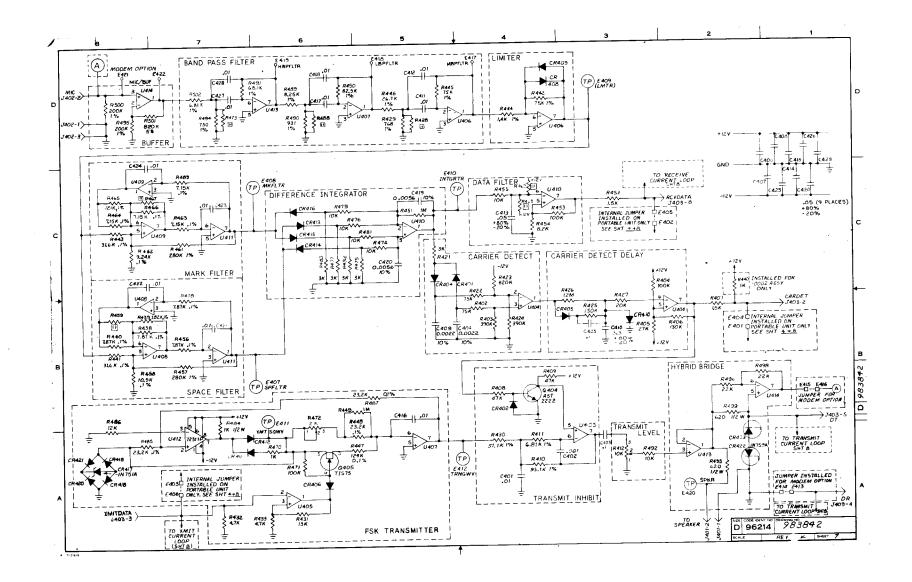


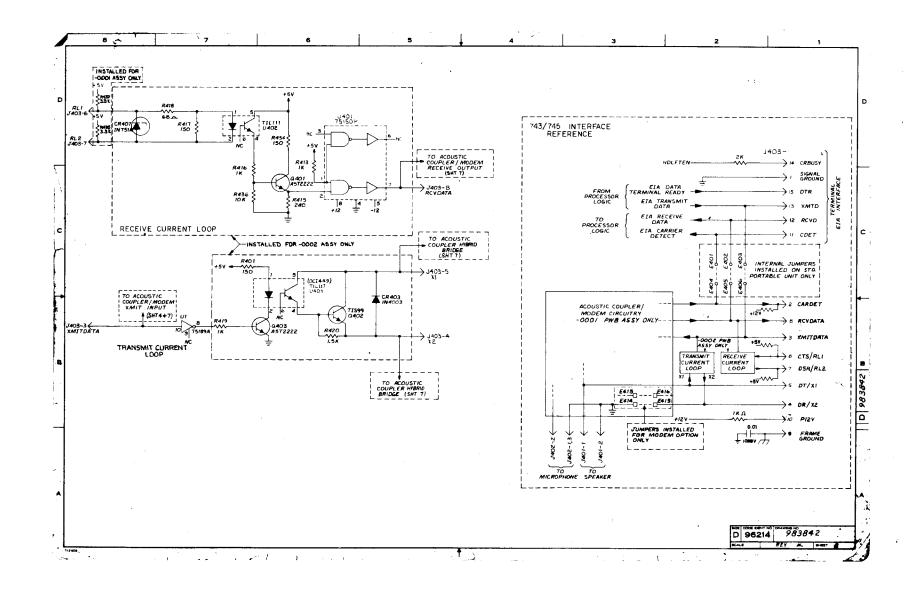












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