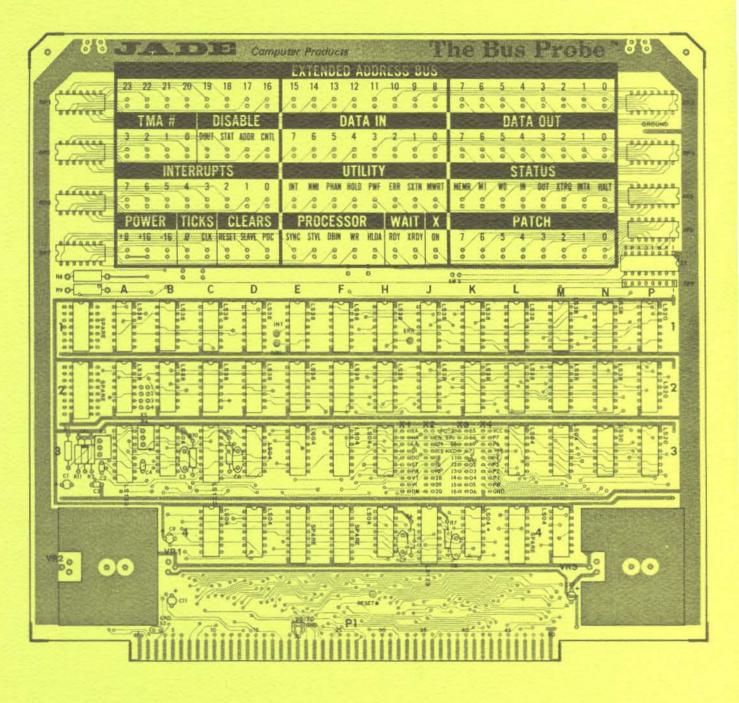
The Bus Probe





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INTRODUCTION

SECTION 1

1.1 SCOPE

This manual contains a complete hardware description of Jade Computer Product's BUS PROBE. It provides the end user with the construction and testing procedures. Also provided are the schematic diagram, traces/silkscreen artwork, and functional description of the circuitry.

1.2 PURPOSE

The BUS PROBE provides an inexpensive tool for troubleshooting of CPU boards, Sl00 Temporary Bus Masters (such as disk controllers), as well as entire systems. Master boards generate most of the IEEE Sl00 bus signals. The BUS PROBE allows the user to quickly monitor these IEEE 696 Sl00 signals. Since very few front panel boards provide for display of the entire Sl00 bus, and most systems don't have front panels, the BUS PROBE provides a cost effective and easily installed means for troubleshooting.

1.3 DESCRIPTION

The BUS PROBE is a LED display board designed to be inserted into the Sl00 bus. This board is mostly passive to the Sl00 bus. It monitors each of the Sl00 signal lines (with minimal loading) and displays the signal logic level on the corresponding LED. In most cases the LED is ON when the Sl00 signal is ASSERTED. For address and data lines this is a logic 1 or high TTL level. Note signals like INT* are ASSERTED as a logic 0 or low TTL level. The BUS PROBE is capable of displaying all IEEE 696 Sl00 signals. This board will also function in most Sl00 computer systems designed previous to the IEEE specification.

The BUS PROBE can be divided into two sections. The lower half of the board contains the S100 bus interface and display driver circuitry. The lower half of this board is about the same size as a standard S100 board. The upper half of this board contains the display area. The display area has been double silkscreened to enhance the LED display. This section of the board extends above the top of other boards. This makes the display area visible when plugged directly into the S100 bus.

This product allows selective viewing of certain bus cycles. By switch selection the user can display any one or combination of the following bus cycles: Ml instruction fetch, memory read, memory write, port input, and port output.

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JADE COMPUTER PRODUCTS

PRESENTS

THE BUS PROBE

HARDWARE MANUAL

TSX-200M

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FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

SECTION 2

2.1 GENERAL

The BUS PROBE is a self-contained display-only panel board for the Sl00 bus. The 96 LED display is divided into 12 different sections of 8 LEDs each. All LEDs are driven by 74LS38 bus drivers and provide approximately 25 ma of display current for each LED. This provides for a bright display.

The spare inputs of the LS38s for each cluster of 8 LEDS have been connected together to provide a cluster enable line. These cluster enable lines are accessible at jumper block X1. The cluster enable lines are used to provide viewing of selected bus cycles.

2.2 ADDRESS LINES

The full extended address bus can be viewed from this board. Address LEDs 23 thru 0 match the IEEE 696 Sl00 address lines A23 thru A0. Each LED is on when the corresponding address line is in the high state. Three cluster enable lines control this display.

XADRENB	A23-A16
HADRENB	A15-A08
LADRENB	A07-A00

2.3 DATA LINES

Both the byte wide DATA IN and DATA OUT bus can be viewed from this board. Each LED is on when the corresponding data line is in the high state. The physical layout is such that during word wide data transfers, the entire 16 bits can be viewed in proper order. One cluster enable line controls each half of the display.

DIENB	DI7-DI0
DOENB	D07-D00

2.4 TMA AND DISABLE

Temporary Master Access lines can be viewed from this board. Each LED is on when the corresponding bus line is in the low state. DMAENB controls this cluster.

2.5 STATUS

All eight IEEE status lines can be viewed from this board. Each LED is on when the corresponding bus line is in the asserted state, whether that is high or low. STATENB controls this cluster.

2.6 UTILITY

Eight various IEEE Sl00 bus signals have been grouped together in this cluster: INT*, NMI*, PHAN*, HOLD*, PWF*, ERR*, SIXTN*, and MWRT. Each LED is on when the corresponding bus line is asserted (MWRT is the only line asserted high).

2.7 INTERRUPTS

All eight vector interrupt request lines VI7* thru VI0* can be viewed from this board as INTERRUPTS 7 thru 0. Each LED is on when the corresponding bus line is in the low state (asserted). VIENB controls this cluster.

2.8 POWER

The three bus voltages, +8 volts, +16 volts, and -16 volts, each drive a corresponding LED directly thru a series limiting resistor. This provides a means to verify bus voltages.

2.9 TICKS

Two LEDs are provided each with a one-shot to monitor bus clocks PHI and CLK. A failure in either clock will show with the corresponding LED off. These two are the only signals that are not directly viewed.

2.10 CLEARS

RESET*, SLAVE CLEAR*, and POC* can be viewed from this board. Each LED is on when the corresponding bus line is asserted low.

2.11 PROCESSOR

The five processor signals pSYNC, pSTVAL*, pDBIN, pWR*, and pHLDA can be viewed on this board. Each LED is on when the corresponding bus line is asserted (either high or low).

SECTION 2

2.12 WAIT

Both RDY and XRDY can be viewed from this board. These LEDs are on when the corresponding bus lines are in the low state. NOTE: these are the only LEDs which respond to the unasserted state.

2.13 PATCH

Eight LEDs with corresponding LS38 drivers are on the BUS PROBE as spare indicators. These have been provided for special user needs. The LS38 driver inputs are connected to jumper block X4.

2.14 SPARES

Five spare IC socket locations have been provided on the BUS PROBE for special user needs. These provide Vcc and Gnd connections so be AWARE!

Two spare switch locations have been provided on the top edge of the BUS PROBE. These mountings are for CUTLER-HAMMER subminiature printed circuit board switches. Foils on the solder side of the PCB allow connections to be made below the display area.

LEFT	CENTER	RIGHT	PART NMBR
ON	NONE	ON	SF6TCX392
ON	NONE	TEMP	SF6TGX392
TEMP	NONE	ON	SF6TEX392
ON	OFF	TEMP	SF6TFX392
TEMP	OFF	ON	SF6TAX392
ON	OFF	ON	SF6TBX392
TEMP	OFF	TEMP	SF6THX392

NONE = NO POSITION, TEMP = MOMENTARY

2.15 SWITCH S1

Sl is used to select which type bus cycles are viewed. It also controls the onboard pulse generator. One position of this switch is left as a spare.

POSITION	POS	FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION OF POSITION
'1'	OFF	ALLOWS M1 CYCLES TO BE DISPLAYED
" M "	OFF	ALLOWS MEMORY READ CYCLES TO DISPLAY
W	OFF	ALLOWS MEMORY WRITE CYCLES TO DISPLAY
'I'	OFF	ALLOWS PORT INPUT CYCLES TO DISPLAY
'0'	OFF	ALLOWS PORT OUTPUT CYCLES TO DISPLAY
'A'	OFF	ALLOWS ALL BUS ACTIVITY TO DISPLAY
'P'	ON	ENABLES ONBOARD PULSE GENERATOR
'S'		SPARE SWITCH POSITION

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The display is enabled if any condition determined by switches 1, M, W, I, O, and A is met.

2.16 JUMPER BLOCKS

The following jumper blocks have been provided for the advanced user to make special modifications to the board.

X1 is where all cluster enable lines are connected.

X2 provides access to a spare 74LS123 dual one-shot.

X3 connects to all the RFU (reserved future use) and NDEF (not defined) lines as declared in IEEE 696 S100 bus specifications.

X4 connects to the LS38 inputs that drive the PATCH LEDs. This jumper block has been wired in the foil to kept these LEDs off until X5 is modified. The user will have to cut some foil links to use the PATCH display.

X5 is a distribution area for the onboard pulse generator. One tap will drive the S100 RESET line (75). Row 1 provides two taps to make connections of your choice. A shunt plug at one of rows 2, 3 or 4 will select which tap to drive.t

2.17 MODIFICATIONS

The warranty for this board applies to boards assembled as described in SECTION 3. Even though this board provides for easy modification, Jade Computer Products can not service modified boards. There would be too many individual variations; besides, our technical facility is set up to test only the standard configurations. As this board is intended to be used by technical individuals, this limited service policy should provide no difficulty.

TO MAKE USE OF WARRANTY, TEST ASSEMBLED KIT OR A&T PRODUCT BEFORE MAKING ANY MODIFICATION.

BOARD ASSEMBLY

SECTION 3

3.1 INTRODUCTION

If you have purchased THE BUS PROBE as a kit, we strongly urge you to read this section before attempting to assemble the board. This board is intended for those people who have had some prior experience with digital electronics and circuit board assembly. If you do not, it is recommended that you find an experienced person to help you with the assembly of the board.

3.2 INSPECTION

Check the parts received against the PARTS LIST (Appendix B). Take special care to correctly identify similar looking parts; resistors, capacitors, and diodes. If any part is missing from your kit, please call Jade's Customer Service Department or your local retail store and report the shortage immediately.

3.3 PREPARATION

Make sure you have the tools ready that are needed for kit assembly. For this board the following items are required:

Soldering iron (25 watts) Damp sponge (keep solder tip clean) Rosin core solder (preferably 63/37) Diagonal cutters Screwdriver Exacto knife Lead former (optional) Needle-nose pliers Eye protection

3.4 ASSEMBLY

USE EYE PROTECTION WHILE SOLDERING OR CUTTING

- [] Install 16 pin IC sockets at location 3A, 3C, and 4J. Solder only pins 1 and 9.
- [] Install 14 pin IC sockets at location RP1 thru RP8. Solder only pins 1 and 8.
- [] Install 14 pin IC sockets at locations 1A thru 1P. Solder only pins 1 and 8.

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SECTION 3

- [] Install 14 pin IC sockets at locations 2A thru 2P. Solder only pins 1 and 8.
- [] Install 14 pin IC sockets at location 3B. Install 14 pin IC sockets at locations 3D thru 3H. Install 14 pin IC sockets at locations 3L thru 3P. Solder only pins 1 and 8.
- [] Install 14 pin IC sockets at locations 4C, 4D, 4H, 4K, and 4M. Solder only pins 1 and 8.
- [] Carefully inspect the printed circuit board (PCB) to determine that all IC sockets are down flat against the PCB. If you find any that are not flat against the PCB, heat the solder joints of the IC pins while pressing the IC socket down.
- [] Now that all IC sockets are flat against the PCB, turn the PCB solder side up. Inspect each IC area to make sure all IC socket pins are sticking thru the PCB holes. IC sockets are more difficult to remove after the entire IC has been soldered in. Remove any socket not installed correctly, straighten the pin, and re-insert.
- [] Solder all IC socket pins.

NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS DENOTE PHYSICAL LOCATION ON PCB

[] Install the 5.1K 1/4 W (Green/Brown/Red) resistors at the following locations:

[] R1 (3A) [] R11 (3A)

- [] Install 33K 1/4 W (Orange/Orange/Orange) resistor at R2
 (3A).
- [] Install the 6.8K 1/4 W (Blue/Gray/Red) resistors at the following locations:

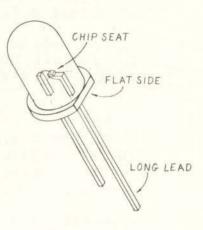
[] R5 (3C) [] R10 (3C)

- [] Install the 910 ohm 1/2 W (White/Brown/Brown) resistors at R8 and R9 (1A). Allow 1/8 inch between bottom of resistors and the PCB.
- [] Using a cut resistor lead (you should have a few now) prepare a 0.3" diameter loop and install both ends thru the plate-thru holes silkscreened "GROUND" between RP2 and RP4. This provides for making an easy ground connection to the board.
- [] Install the 100K trimmers at R3 and R4 (3A).

- [] Install the 3.3K 8 pin SIP resistor pack at RP9 (1P). Observe pin #1 for proper installation.
- [] Install the 1N914B signal diode at CR1 (3A). Observe banded end of diode matches silk screen.

[] PLEASE READ LED INSTALLATION CAREFULLY

- [] Inspect the bottom surface of each LED for molding defects. Remove any surface irregularities with an EXACTO knife to ensure that the LEDs will seat flat on the PCB surface. Be sure to check that the leads have no meniscus from the LED encapsulation.
- [] Install 24 LEDs along one row of the display area. Be sure that the longer lead of each LED is installed in the hole toward the Sl00 connector side of the PCB. Only solder one lead of each LED.



- [] TAKE THE TIME TO CAREFULLY POSITION EACH LED FOR A UNIFORM ROW OF WELL-ALIGNED LEDS. This is very easy to do with only one lead soldered in. NOW INSPECT EACH LED to make sure the flat part of the LED rim is facing toward the S-100 connector.
- [] Solder the second lead of each LED. Cut the leads off the LEDs.
- [] Repeat the last three steps for each individual row of LEDs.

BE AWARE OF CAPACITOR SUBSTITUTIONS. Check PARTS LIST for acceptable range of part values.

[] Install 4.7 uf 10 volt tantalum capacitors at the following locations. Be careful of plate-thru-holes near C9. OBSERVE CAPACITOR POLARITY!

[] C1 (3A) [] C9 (4B) [] C10 (4M)

- [] Install 4.7 uf 25 volt tantalum capacitor at Cll (4B). OBSERVE POLARITY.
- [] Install 3.3 uf 10 volt tantalum cpacitor at C4 (3B). The positive lead is toward trimmer R4.
- [] Install 0.33 uf 10 volt tantalum capacitor at C2 (3A). The positive lead is toward trimmer R3.

- [] Install 0.1 uf monolithic capacitor at C3 (3A).
- [] Install 33 pf mica capacitors at C5 and C6 (3C).
- Prepare two each four-pin strips from the 36 pin header strip. Install these at X5. Insert four shunt plugs across the two strips to maintain alignment while soldering.
- [] Prepare leads of 7805 regulator for mounting at VR3. Install 7805 on heat sink using #4 hardware set. Insert screw from solder side of PCB. Solder mounted 7805.
- [] Prepare leads of two 7805 regulators for mounting at VR1 and VR2. Install 7805s on heat sink using two sets #4 hardware. Insert screws from solder side of PCB. Solder mounted 7805s.
 - [] OPTIONAL STEP #1. Install THE 2x10 block header-pins at X1 thru X4 (3J-3K). USE A MINIMUM OF SOLDER. This will prevent INTERCONNECTIONS from being covered with solder. You may desire to cut these during board modification.

Consistent with the IEEE-696 Sl00 Bus standard, this board connects Sl00 bus pins #20, 53, and 70 to ground (0 volts). If desired, for use with non standard bus configurations where these lines serve a specific function, these connections to ground may be cut with header pins and jumpers installed for maximum adaptability.

[] OPTIONAL STEP #2. On solder side of board cut trace between the two pads immediately above and connected to Sl00 pin #53. Prepare a 2xl header strip and install on component side of PCB in silk screened area "53".

Locate on the component side of board immediately above pin #20 the "20/70 GND" silkscreen block. Cut both vertical traces. Install 2 each 2xl header strips, using 2 shunt plugs to hold alignment between the 2 strips.

- [] Clean flux from board. Be sure to read and follow manufacturers instructions when using flux cleaners.
- [] Install switch at Sl (1P). Be sure each switch is OPEN before soldering.
- [] Install the DIP resistor networks at locations RP1 thru RP8. Observe pin #1 alignment. The silkscreen outline indicates the pin #1 side with an indent.
- [] Install ICs at all 43 locations. Match the IC number with the silkscreen which identifies each socket location.

This completes the assembly phase of THE BUS PROBE.

TESTING THE BUS PROBE

SECTION 4

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The BUS PROBE can be tested with a minimum of equipment. This section presents a detailed check-out of the BUS PROBE using a voltmeter, a grounding wire, the BUS PROBE itself, and an SlOO mainframe. Due to the nature of this board, most test results are taken from the BUS PROBE display area. More advanced tests are described which make use of your system's monitor or operating system.

4.2 INITIAL TESTS

[] Turn your mainframe power switch off. Remove all cards from the S-100 mainframe. At this time you should check the motherboard to see that it is free from any lost parts that might have fallen upon it. Insert the Bus Probe into an S-100 card slot. In front of the BUS PROBE insert an S-100 extender card. All positions of S1 should be off.

[] Turn mainframe power on. Measure the output voltage of the Moththree regulators. Each should be between 4.8 and 5.2 volts. A ground point is located between RP2 and RP4.

[7] Test VR1 at IC 1A pin #14. [6] Test VR2 at RP1 pin #14. [7] Test VR3 at RP2 pin #14.

[] Now inspect the BUS PROBE display area. The following is a model list of those LEDs which should be on.

1]	ADDRESS:	All address lines A23 thru A0
11	DATA IN:	All DATA IN 7 thru 0
[]	DATA OUT:	All DATA OUT 7 thru 0
11	STATUS:	SMEMR, SM1, SIN, SOUT, SINTA, SHALT
11	PROCESSOR:	pSYNC, pDBIN, pHLDA
f]	UTILITY:	MWRT
¥ 1	POWER:	+8 VOLTS, +16 VOLTS, -16 VOLTS

4.3 GROUND TEST

The following procedure checks the individual LEDs and the driver IC for proper function. These checks are performed by grounding each individual SIGNAL line of the S100 bus. BE CAUTIONED: Do not ground pins 1, 2, 51, or 52 as these are IEEE S100 power lines. The safety resistor will get hot very quickly (toasty fingers).

- [] Prepare a testing cable about 18" long. One end should be soldered to an alligator clip. The other end should be soldered to a 15 ohm 3 watt resistor. The free lead of the resistor will function as the test probe tip. Cut probe tip lead to 1" for ease of use. Connect the alligator clip to the ground point located between RP2 and RP4 of the BUS PROBE.
- [] Using the ground wire, touch each of the following S-100 bus pins on the top connector of the extender card. Verify the corresponding BUS PROBE indication.

PIN	DISPLAY	INDICATI	ION	PIN	DISPLAY	INDICAT	ION
3	XRDY	turns o	on	29	A5	turns	off
4	VIO*	turns o	n	30	A4	turns	off
-5	VIl*	turns o	n	31	A3	turns	off
-6	VI2*	turns o	n	32	A15	turns	off
7	VI3*	turns o	n	33	A12	turns	off
8	VI4*	turns o	n	34	A9	turns	off
9	VI5*	turns o	n	35	DO1	turns	off
10	VI6*	turns o	n	36	DO 0	turns	off
-11	VI7*	turns o	n	37	A10	turns	off
-12	NMI*	turns o	n	38	DO4	turns	off
13	PWRFAIL*	turns o	on	39	DO5	turns	off
14	DMA3*	turns o	on	40	D06	turns	off
-15	A18	turns o	off	41	DI2	turns	off
16	A16	turns o	off	42	DI3	turns	off
17	A17	turns o	off	43	DI7	turns	off
18	SDSB*	turns o	on	44	sM1	turns	on
19	CDSB*	turns o	on	45	SOUT	turns	on
~20	0 Volt	NO EFFE	ECT	46	SINP	turns	on
-21	RFU	NO EFFE	ECT	47	SMEMR	turns	on
- 22	ADSB*	turns o	on	48	SHLTA	turns	on
- 23	DODSB*	turns o	on	49	CLOCK	NO EFE	FECT
-24	PHI	NO EFFE	ECT	50	0 Volt	NO EFE	FECT
25	pSTVAL*	turns o	on				
26	PHLDA	turns o	off	53	0 Volt	NO EFE	FECT
27	RFU	NO EFFE		- 54	SLV CLR*	turns	on
28	RFU	NO EFFE		- 55	TMA0*	turns	on

PIN	DISPLAY 2	INDICATION	PIN	DISPLAY	INDICATION
- 56	TMA1 *	turns on	79	AO	turns off
-57	TMA2*	turns on	80	Al	turns off
-58	sXTRQ*	turns on	81	A2	turns off
-59	A19	turns off	82	A6	turns off
60	SIXTN*	turns on	83	A7	turns off
61	A20	turns off	84	A8	turns off
62	A21	turns off	85	A13	turns off
63	A22	turns off	86	A14	turns off
64	A23	turns off	87	A11	turns off
65	NDEF	NO EFFECT	88	D02	turns off
66	NDEF	NO EFFECT	89	DO3	turns off
-67	PHANTOM*	turns on	90	D07	turns off
68	MWRT	turns off	91	DI4	turns off
69	RFU	NO EFFECT	92	DI5	turns off
70	0 Volt	NO EFFECT	93	DI6	turns off
71	NDEF	NO EFFECT	94	DI1	turns off
72	RDY	turns on	95	DIO	turns off
73	INT*	turns on	96	SINTA	turns off
74	HOLD*	turns on	97	sWO*	turns on
75	RESET*	turns on	-98	ERROR*	turns on
76	pSYNC	turns off	- 99	POC*	turns on
77	pWR*	turns on	100	0 Volt	NO EFFECT
78	PDBIN	turns off			

[] Turn mainframe power off. Wait for power supply to discharge. Now remove the BUS PROBE and insert into the extender card.

[] Turn mainframe power on. Using the ground wire, touch each of the following BUS PROBE IC pins. Verify the corresponding BUS PROBE indication.

IC-PIN DISPLAY INDICATION

1K-3	PATCH	7	turns	on	
1K-11	PATCH	6	turns	on	
1L-3	PATCH	5	turns	on	
1L-11	PATCH	4	turns	on	
1M-3	PATCH	3	turns	on	
-1M-11	PATCH	2	turns	on	
1N-3	PATCH	1	turns	on	
1N-11	PATCH	0	turns	on	

4.4 CYCLE DISPLAY

The following procedure checks the BUS PROBE ability to view selective bus cycles. The software is written in 8080 code so as to operatate with the 8080, 8085, and the Z80 microprocessors. Similar programs can be wriiten by those users who have other microprocessors. Use TSX/PGM1 as an example.

The following programs require system memory from 0100H to 0157H. This is a minimum, those systems having more memory are acceptable. TSX/PGM1 can be modified to avoid any I/O which could affect the users I/O address space. Pick unused port numbers.

- [] Turn your mainframe power switch off. Insert your system card set. Install the BUS PROBE into your mainframe.
- [] Turn your mainframe power switch on. Enter program TSX/PGM1 into your computer and execute it. The following listing contains the needed HEX CODE.

0100

ORG 0100H ;CP/M TPA AT 0100H

;*****(PROGRAM BEGINS)*************************

0100 210 0103 3E0 0105 D33	OF REPEAT: 33	LXI MVI OUT	A, OFH 33H	;HL SET TO AA00H. ;LOW NIBBLE SET. ;OUT TO PORT 33H.
0107 77		MOV	M,A	;WRITE REG TO MEM.
0108 DB(0 0	IN	00H	; INPUT FROM OOH.
010A C3(0301	JMP	REPEAT	;ENDLESS LOOP.
01 0D		END		

TEST M1 CYCLE.

[] Set S1 to the following settings:

S	is	OFF	P	is	OFF	A	is	ON	0	is	ON
I	is	ON	W	is	ON	R	is	ON	1	is	OFF

Verify: Address bits A15 thru A8 are '00000001' or 01 hex. Status M1 and MEMR are on. TEST MEMORY READ CYCLE

[] Alter Sl settings: R to OFF 1 to ON

Verify: Address bits Al5 thru A8 are '00000001' or 01 hex. Status MEMR is on.

TEST MEMORY WRITE CYCLE.

[] Alter Sl settings: W to OFF R to ON

Verify: Address bits Al5 thru A8 are '10101010' or AA hex. Data bits D07 thru D00 are '00001111' or OF hex. Status WO is on.

TEST PORT INPUT CYCLE.

- [] Alter Sl settings: I to OFF W to ON
 - Verify: Address bits A7 thru A0 are all off. Status IN is on.

TEST PORT OUTPUT CYCLE

- [] Alter Sl settings: O to OFF I to ON
 - Verify: Address bits A7 thru A0 are '00110011' or 33 hex. Data bits D07 thru D00 are '00001111' or 0F hex. Status OUT is on.

THIS COMPLETES THE TESTING.

4.5 SCAN DISPLAYS

TSX/PGM2 and TSX/PGM3 are optional test programs. TSX/PGM2 scans the DATA OUT leds. TSX/PGM3 scans the ADDRESS leds. For either program the BUS PROBE should be set to view only the MEMORY WRITE bus cycle.

	;*****	*******	*******	********
	; BUS	PROBE D	ISPLAY SC	CANNER - 10/28/81 *
				CTS - TSX/PGM2.ASM *
	******	*******	********	***************
	; SCAN	S ONE LEI	DATATI	IME IN DATA OUT AREA.*
	; DISPI	LAY. ALSO	O ALTERNA	TELY DISPLAYS EVERY *
	; OTHE	R ADDRES	S BIT LEI	. *
	******	******	*******	**************************************
0100		ORG	0100H	;CP/M TPA AT 0100H
0B00 =	TIMER	EQU	0B00H	
	;*****(PROGRAM	BEGINS)	*****
0100 00	BEGIN:	NOP		;ONE IDLE BYTE.
0101 215555		LXI	H,5555H	; EVERY OTHER BIT HL.
0104 0E80		MVI	C,80H	;SET THE 7 BIT IN C.
	;*****(ALTER HI	L REG) **	*******
0106 7C	AGAIN:	MOV	A,H	;LD ACUM WITH H REG.
0107 2F		CMA		COMPLEMENT A REG.
0108 67			H,A	
0109 6F			L,A	
0105 01		110 4	ци	ADDO TO D REG.
	;*****(ROTATE	DATA TO H	BE WRITTEN)*********
01.01.70				
010A 79			A,C	; MOVE C TO A REG.
010B 0F		RRC		;ROTATE RIGHT
010C 4F		MOV	C,A	;UPDATE C REG.
	*****			17405W \ 1444444444444444
	;*****(WRITE A	REG TO M	1EMORY) *************
010D 11000B		LXI		;LOAD TIMER VALUE
	MDCACH.			
0110 71	WR\$AGN:			;WRITE MEMORY
0111 71		MOV	M,C	;WRITE MEMORY
0112 71		MOV	M, C	;WRITE MEMORY
0113 71		MOV	M,C	;WRITE MEMORY
0114 71		MOV	M,C	;WRITE MEMORY
0115 71		MOV	M,C	WRITE MEMORY
0116 71		MOV	M,C	WRITE MEMORY
0117 71		MOV	M, C	WRITE MEMORY
				,
	;*****	******	******	******
0119 10		DCV	D	DEC LOOD CNED
0118 1B		DCX		;DEC LOOP CNTR
0119 7A		MOV	2.2014	;GET A REG.
011A B3		ORA	E	
011B C21001		JNZ	WR\$AGN	
011E C30601		JMP	AGAIN	;ENDLESS LOOP.

01.01	******		******	*******
0121		END		

	;**************************************
	; BUS PROBE DISPLAY SCANNER 2 - 10/28/81
	; JADE COMPUTER PRODUCTS - TSX/PGM3.ASM

	; SCANS THE 16 BIT ADDRESS BUS WITH *
	; PATTERNS. ALSO FLASHES THE DATA OUT BUS
	;*************************************
0100	ORG 0100H ;CP/M TPA AT 0100H
0700 =	TIMER EQU 0700H
	;*****(PROGRAM BEGINS)************************************
01.00.00	
0100 00	BEGIN: NOP ;ONE IDLE BYTE.
0101 315801 0104 0E00	BEGIN: NOP ;ONE IDLE BYTE. LXI SP,STK\$TP ;STACK ADDR. MVI C,0 ;ZERO C REG.
104 0500	TVI C,U ;ZERU C REG.
	;*****(PASS 1 - WALK 1 BIT ON)***********************************
0106 210100	P1\$BGN: LXI H,0001H ;SET ZERO BIT IN HL.
	P1\$NXT: CALL BURST
010C 7C	MOV A,H ;GET H REG.
010D B5	ORA L ;OR IN L REG (SET ZF)
010E 29	DAD H ;HL SHIFT LFT (NO CC)
010F C20901	JNZ PI\$NXT ; REPEAT NOT ZERO.
	;*****(PASS 2 - FILL ACROSS WITH 1'S)*****
0112 210100	LXI H,0001H ;SET ZERO BIT IN HL.
0115 CD3F01	P2\$NXT: CALL BURST
0118 7C	MOV A,H ;GET H REG.
0119 A5	ANA L ;OR IN L REG (SET ZF)
011A 2F	CMA ; COMPLEMENT
D11B B7	ORA A ;SET ZERO FLAG.
011C 29	DAD H ;HL SHIFT LFT (NO CC)
)11D 23	INX H ;FILL IN LOW ORDER.
D11E C21501	JNZ P2\$NXT ;REPEAT NOT ZERO.
	;*****(PASS 3 - WALK 0 BIT ACROSS)********
0121 21FEFF	P3\$BGN: LXI H, OFFFEH ;SET ZERO BIT IN HL.
0124 CD3F01	P3\$NXT: CALL BURST
0127 7C	MOV A,H ;GET H REG.
0128 A5	ANA L ;AND IN L REG.
0129 2F	CMA ; COMPLEMENT A REG.
	ORA A ;SET ZERO FLAG
012A B7	
012B 29	DAD H ;HL SHIFT LEFT.
012A B7 012B 29 012C 23 012D C22401	DAD H ;HL SHIFT LEFT. INX H ;SET LOW ORDER BIT. JNZ P3\$NXT ;REPEAT NOT ZERO.

;*****(PASS 4 - FILL ACROSS WITH 0'S)******

0133 0136 0137 0138 0139	B5	P4\$NXT:	LXI CALL MOV ORA DAD JNZ JMP	H, OFFFEH BURST A, H L H P4\$NXT P1\$BGN	;SET ZERO BIT IN HL. ;GET H REG. ;AND IN L REG. ;HL SHIFT LEFT. ;REPEAT NOT ZERO. ;REPEAT PROGRAM.
		;*****(PROBE D	ISPLAY DE	RIVER) ***************
013F 0142 0143 0144 0145 0146 0147 0148 0149	71 71 71 71 71 71 71	BURST: REPEAT:	LXI MOV MOV MOV MOV MOV MOV MOV	D,TIMER M,C M,C M,C M,C M,C M,C M,C M,C M,C	;LOAD TIMER VALUE ;WRITE MEMORY ;WRITE MEMORY ;WRITE MEMORY ;WRITE MEMORY ;WRITE MEMORY ;WRITE MEMORY ;WRITE MEMORY ;WRITE MEMORY
014A 014B 014C 014D	7A		DCX MOV ORA JNZ	D A,D E REPEAT	;DEC LOOP CNTR ;GET A REG. ;OR IN E REG ;NOT 0, WRITE AGAIN.
0150 0151 0152 0153	2F 4F		MOV CMA MOV RET	A,C C,A	;GET C REG. ;COMPLEMENT. ;RETURN C REG. ;RETURN TO CALLER.
		;*****	******	*******	*****
0154 0158 0158	00000000	STK\$TP	DW EQU END	0,0 \$;STACK AREA. ;TOP OF STACK. ;END PROGRAM.

•

PIN	FUNCTION	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 9 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	+8 Volts +16 Volts XRDY VI0* VI1* VI2* VI3* VI4* VI5* VI6* VI7* NMI* PWRFAIL* DMA3* A18 A16 A17 SDSB* CDSB* O Volts RFU ADSB* DODSB* PHI PSTVAL* PHLDA	
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 4 35 36 37 39 40 42 43 44 45 46 48 90	RFU RFU A5 A4 A3 A15 A12 A9 DO1 DO0 A10 DO4 DO5 DO6 DI2 DI3 DI7 SM1 SOUT SINP SMEMR SHLTA CLOCK 0 Volts	

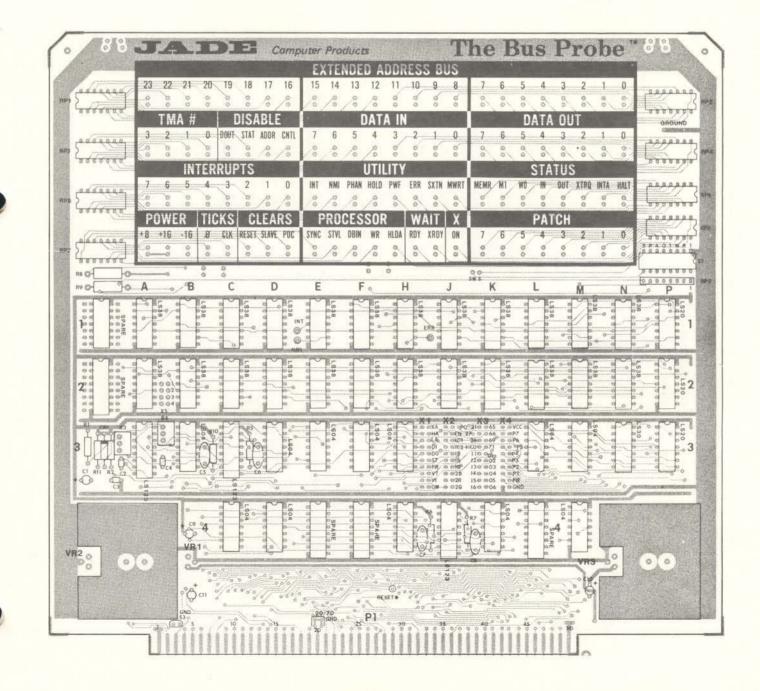
PIN	FUNCTION
51	+8 Volts
52	-16 Volts
53	
54	
55	TMA0*
56	
	TMA2*
	sXTRO*
	A19
60	SIXTN*
61	A20
62	A21
63	A22
64	
65	NDEF
66	
67	PHANTOM*
68	
69	RFU
70	0 Volts
/1	NDEF
72	RDY
13	INT* HOLD*
71 72 73 74 75	RESET*
75	pSYNC
76 77	pWR*
78	pDBIN
79	AO
80	Al
81	A2
82	A6
83	
84	A8
85	A13
86	A14
87	All
88	DO2
89	DO3
90	DO7
91	DI4
92	DI5
93	DI6
94	DIL
95	DIO
96	SINTA
97	sWO*
98	ERROR*
99	POC*
100	0 Volts

ITEM	QTY	JADE PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	1	TSX-200B	PC BOARD, BUS PROBE
2	1	TSX-200M	MANUAL, BUS PROBE
3 4 5	2 1 3	CAS-330P500 CAL-104P500 CAT-475P100	Capacitor, 33 pf. mica Capacitor, 0.1 uf. monolithic Capacitor, 4.7 uf 10 v tant. (4.7 thru 10UF, > or = 10 V)
6	1	CAT-685P200	(4.7 thru 100F, $>$ or $=$ 10 V) Capacitor, 6.8 uf 25 v tant. (4.7 thru 10UF, $>$ or $=$ 25 V)
7	1	CAT-334P100	Capacitor, 0.33 uf 10 v tant.
8	1	CAT-335P100	Capacitor, 3.3 uf 10 v tant.
9	1	CNM-111362	1X36 Header Strip
10	4	CNM-121092	2X10 Header Strip
11	10	CNF-12020	Shunt plug
12	2	HDH-34304	Massive TO-220 heat sink
13	3	ICL-LM340T5	+5V TO-220 voltage reg.
14	4	NO P/N	#4 screw, nut, and washer
15	12	ICT-74LS04	Hex inverter
16	3	ICT-74LS20	Dual 4 input nand gate
17	1	ICT-74LS30	8 input nand gate
18	24	ICT-74LS38	Quad 2 input nand buffer
19	3	ICT-74LS123	Dual one-shot
20 21	8	RCD-1413150.0 RCS-08073.30K	Resistor Pack, 150 Ohms 14 pin / 13 resistors. Resistor Pack, 3.3K 8 pin / 7 resistor SIP.
22	1	RCQ-33.0K	Resistor, 1/4 W 33.0 K
23	2	RCQ-6.80K	Resistor, 1/4 W 6.8K
24	2	RCQ-5.10K	Resistor, 1/4 W 5.1K
25	2	RCH-910.0	Resistor, 1/2 W 910 Ohms
26	2	RCT-10440	Resistor, 100K cermet trimmer
27	100	SEO-5053S	Red light emitting diode.
28	1	SED-1N914B	Silicon signal diode.
29	3	SKL-1601	IC Socket, 16 pin
30	48	SKL-1401	IC Socket, 14 pin
31	1	SWD-108	8 SPST DIP switch
32	1	RCR-15.00	Resistor, 3 W 15 Ohm
33	1	NO P/N	24" length hookup wire
34	1	HDX-00100	Alligator clip, small

APPENDIX C

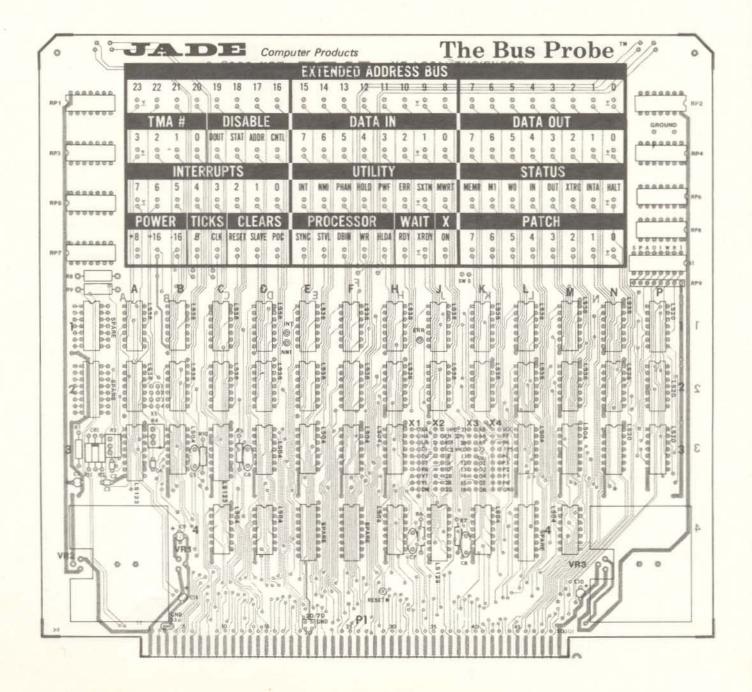
Component Side - Front View

In the following prints the silkscreen is shown as solid dark while the foil patterns are shown in halftone. Both sides of the BUS PROBE are presented as both true and reverse images. Hopefully this presentation will allow the user greater ease in tracing foils from one side of the board to the other.

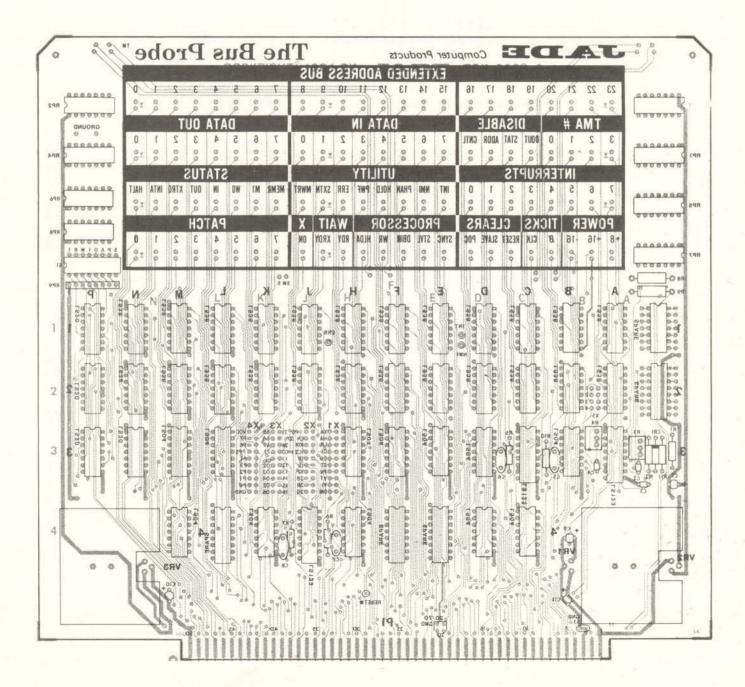


APPENDIX C

Solder Side - Front View



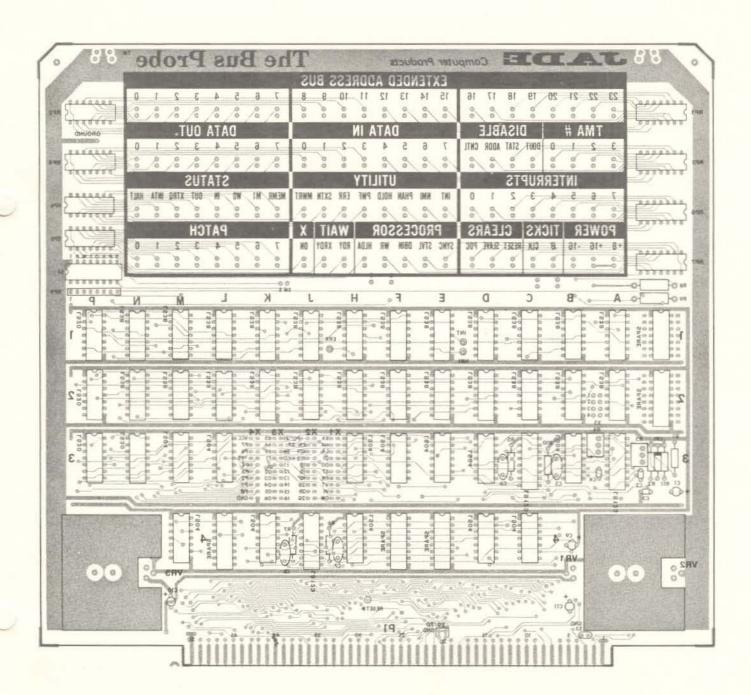
Component Side - Back View



APPENDIX C

FOIL PATTERNS

Solder Side - Back View



JADE would welcome your comments about this board. We are very much interseted in you, our customer, and we want to provide ourselves with some feedback about how you like the product and documentation. Please take a moment to fill out the questionaire and return it to us at the address below.

> JADE COMPUTER PRODUCTS ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT 4901 WEST ROSECRANS HAWTHORNE, CA 90250

1.	Was your BUS PROBE damaged in shipment?	YES	NO
2.	Were any parts missing?	YES	NO
	If yes, what were they?		
3.	Was the quality of the material and		
	workmanship good?	YES	NO
4.	Did you have any trouble understanding the manual?	YES	NO
	If so, in what area(s)?		
5.	Have you encountered problems with the BUS PROBE?	YES	NO
	If yes, what?		
6.	Did you solve the problem?	YES	NO
	If so, how?		
7.	Are you satisfied with your BUS PROBE?	YES	NO
	Why?		

SEE OTHER SIDE

This sheet presents some corrections to the first release of the BUS PROBE manual. Please make those corrections to your manual as indicated. Also, some additional information is presented we would like to call your attention to.

- PAGE 12 -

Five pin test indications are in error as declared in the GROUND TEST procedure. The proper test indication for S100 pins 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48 should all be "turns off".

PIN	DISPLAY	INDICAT	FION
44	sM1	turns	off
45	SOUT	turns	off
46	SINP	turns	off
47	SMEMR	turns	off
48	SHLTA	turns	off

Pin 14 should be labeled as TMA3*. The previously defined DMA signal names has been changed to TMA names (temporary master access).

- SIGNAL NAMES -

All signal names under the STATUS GROUP have the leading "s" removed to allow larger lettering to be used on the silkscreen. This should cause no difficulty as the "s" stands for "status". EXAMPLE: STATUS - MEMR represents the signal sMEMR. This same procedure was followed for all signals under the PROCESSOR heading. PROCESSOR represents the prefix "p".

The STAR designation (*) for negitive signal polarity has been dropped from the silkscreen to allow larger lettering to be used. All STAR'ed signals are displayed so that the LED is on during the asserted signal condition.

The silkscreen TMA disable signal names are easy to understand once explained.

IEEE NAME	SILKSCREEN	IEEE SIGNAL FUNCTION
SDSB* 18	DISABLE - STAT	DISABLES STATUS LINES
CDSB* 19	DISABLE - CNTL	DISABLESCONTROL LINES
ADSB* 22	DISABLE - ADDR	DISABLES ADDRESS LINES
DODSB* 23	DISABLE - DOUT	DISABLES DATA OUT LINES

S100 signal sHLTA appears in the STATUS CLUSTER as HALT.

- CPUs -

Some CPU boards do not generate the sWO* signal (S.D. Sales SBC200 as an example). This inhibits the cycle selection circuit from responding to MEMORY WRITE and PORT OUTPUT cycles. The following modification can be performed which will eliminate the need for the BUS PROBE to monitor sWO*.

Lift pin #1 of IC 3P.
 Lift pin #1 of IC 1P.

An easy way to lift a pin is to unplug the IC, then bend the IC pin up, then insert the IC back into the socket. The selected IC pin is no longer in circuit.

- GROUND PINS -

This item is important enough to repeat. On the BUS PROBE S100 pins #20, 70, and 53 are connected to ground. On some pre-IEEE systems these grounded lines will cause those systems to not function. These connections can be broken. PLEASE follow OPTIONAL STEP #2 in the BUS PROBE manual (SECTION 3 - PAGE 10).

- SCHEMATIC -

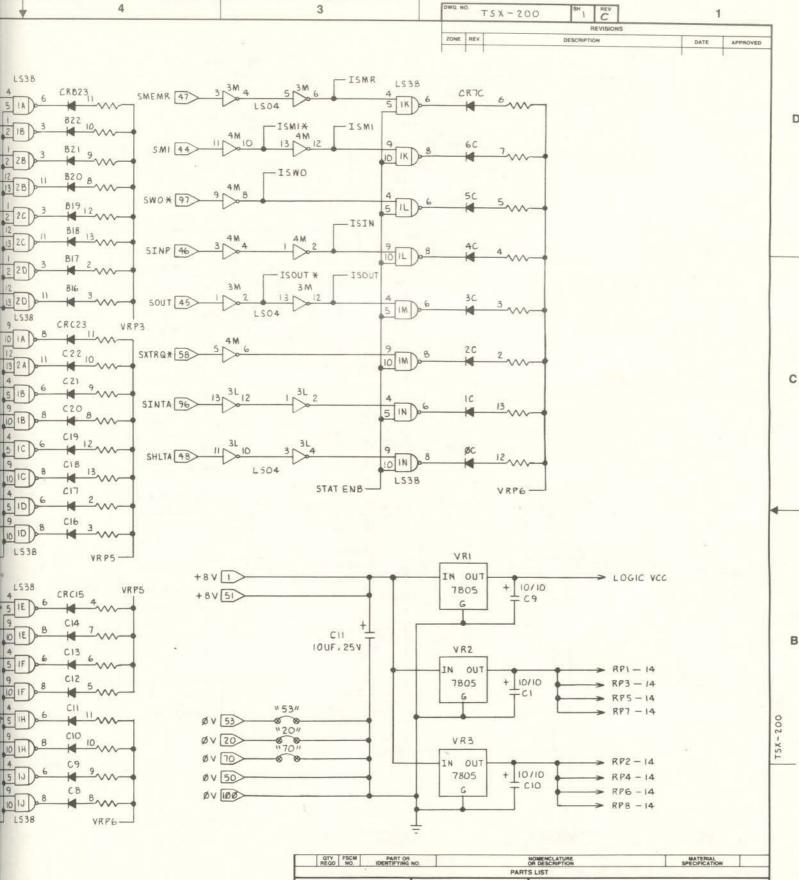
For each LED in the BUS PROBE schematic there is a corresponding part designation. This consists of "CR" and a number/letter combination. The numbers correspond to the EXTENDED ADDRESS BUS numbering 23 thru 0. The letters A, B, C, and D correspond to the row. Row A is on top, the EXTENDED ADDRESS BUS row. Row D is on the bottom, the row which includes the POWER LEDs and the PATCH LEDs. An LED labeled CR12C would be under the A12 LED in row C, the UTILITY signal HOLD.

- 64K ADDRESS SPACE -

The EXTENDED ADDRESS LINES A23 thru A16 serve little use on those systems which only use 16 address lines. To turn A23 thru A16 off cut the foil link "XA" on jumper block X1.

- X -

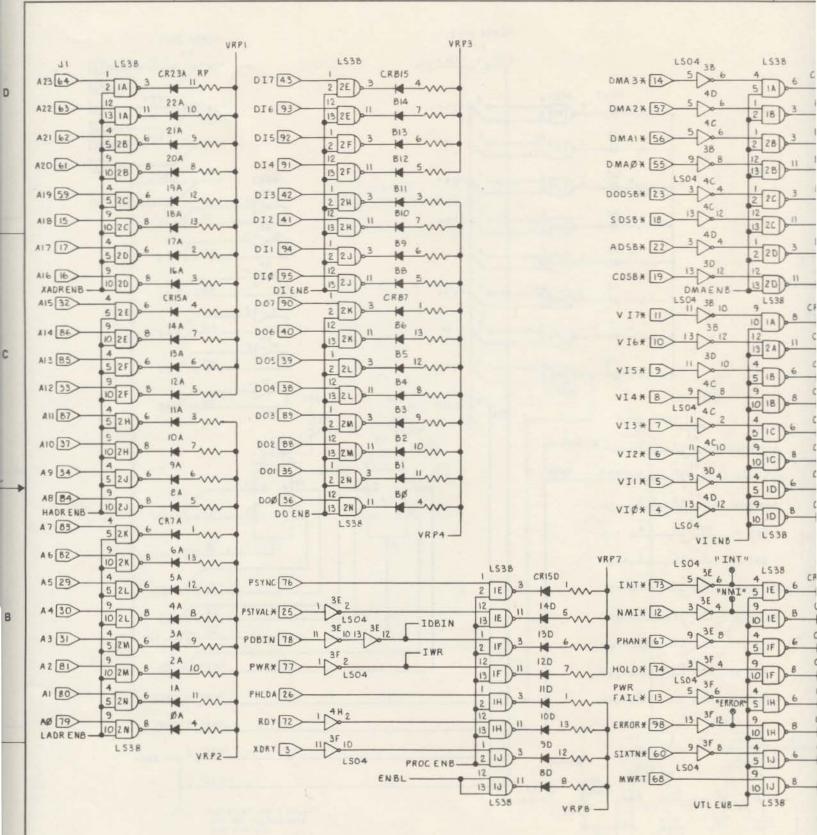
The BUS PROBE panel includes an LED labeled "X". This LED indicates when the cycle selection circuit is inhibiting the display.



		REOD NO. IDENTIFYI	NG NO.		OR DESCRIPTION	Sł	PECIFICATION	
		UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES TOLERANCES ARE: FRACTIONS DECIALS ANGLES :	CONTRACT NO.		JADE Computer Systems			
			APPROVALS	DATE	LOGIC DIAGRAM	٨		1
			DRAWN HAK	11-11-81	THE BUS PROBE			
			CHECKED		1112 200 1	NO DE		
NEXT ASSY	USED ON		TAN KUMINE	11-16-31	SIZE FSCM NO. DWG.	TSX-	200	C
APPLIC	CATION	DO NOT SCALE DRAWING			SCALE		SHEET I OF	- 2
		3		2			1	

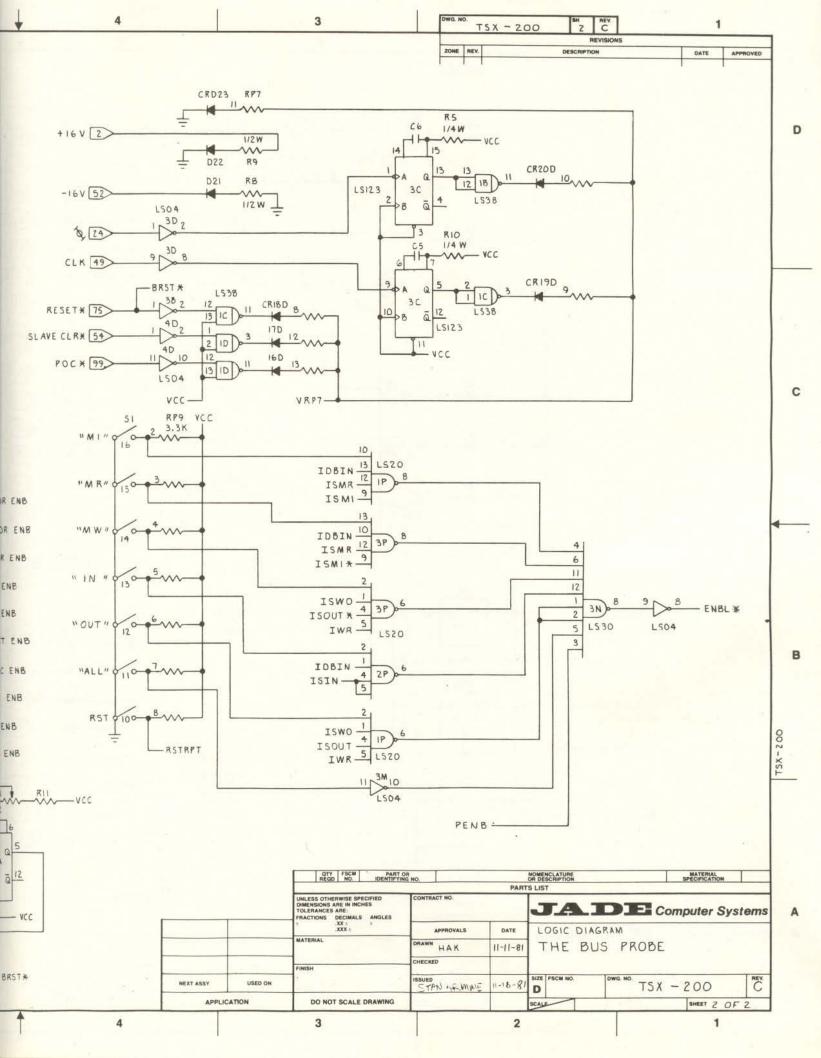
D

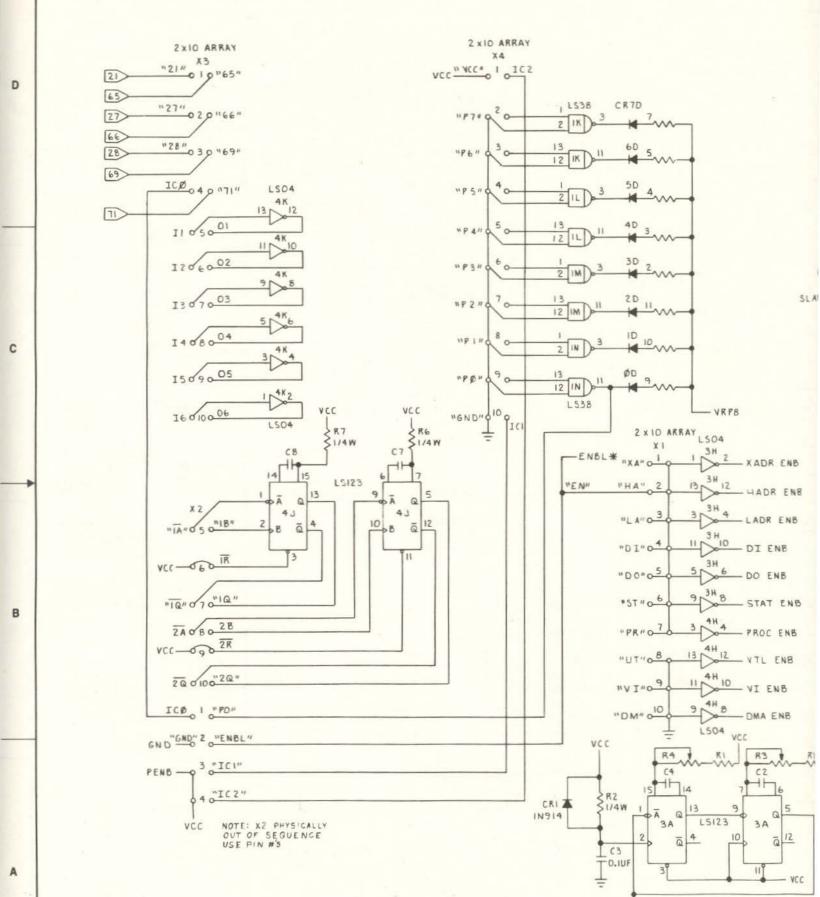
В



I. ---- SYMBOL FOR PLATED THRU HOLE TEST POINT. NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

· HEREF REALING A SHA





5

C REDROCT NO A SHAT

7

7

8

RSTRPT-

6

5

L538

9 2A)08

0 1 0 2 0 4 BRST*

Q.

000

X5

10

38

3

4

1504