## C PU BOARD



MODEL CP-1


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## CPU BOARD, MODEL CP-1

## INTRODUCTION

The MSI Model CP-1 CPU, which is used in the MSI 6800 computer system, contains the central processing unit for the system. The CPU is based upon the Motorola 6800 microprocessor. The CPU board provides for up to 4 K of EPROM memory consisting of four 2708 EPROM chips. The lowest 1R segment of the EPROM memory ( $\$ E 000-\$ E 3 F F$ ) is normally occupied by the MSI-BUG monitor routines. An additional 128 bytes of RAM is provided on the CPU board by a 6810 RAM chip.

The CPU board contains two separate clock circuits. A 14411 baud rate generator, with its associated 1.8432 MHz crystal, provides various baud rate clock frequencies which are required by serial input/output interfaces. A separate 6875 clock driver package, fed by the 3.579 MHz crystal, is used to generate the 2 phase clock required by the 6800 CPU. Bi-directional data bus drivers and address buffer packages are also provided on the CPU board. Provision for DMA request, DMA grant, memory clock and slow memory lines are provided for by the 6875 clock driver. If these functions are desired within a particular system, then, by use of the appropriate strappable options, these functions may be implemented. Strapping options are also provided to locate the onboard EPROM and RAM memory to desired address locations. Power to the board is provided by three separate voltage regulators which provide $+5,-5$, and +12 V.D.C.

## ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Before beginning assembly of the P.C. Board, perform the following steps. Referring to the parts list, carefully check the parts kit in order to properly identify each component and to make sure that all the necessary parts have been included.

Next, carefully examine the P.C. Board itself for any flaws or defects. A magnifying glass is helpful in identifying the presence of any hairline shorts between foils, incomplete etching of the board, or foil breaks. Such defects are rare but a careful preliminary examination is very worthwhile. Any defects should be corrected before beginning assembly of the board.

We recommend using a 30 watt soldering iron for all assembly. Use only solder having a resin core, never use any type of acid based solders. A $60 / 40$ or $63 / 37$ alloy is recommended.

Care should be taken when soldering transistors and integrated circuits, as over heating of the leads can destroy the device. Also be careful to orient the device
correctly before soldering.
IC sockets may be used if desired. However, use only a high quality socket such as the Texas Instruments Low Profile Version. Inexpensive sockets can often cause more problems than they solve.

The P.C. board has been silk screened to show the proper placement of all major components. Refer also the the Assembly Drawing, No.100064, for correct placement and orientation of all components.

## ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

( ) Install the three voltage regulator packages, IC9 (7905), IC21 (7812), and ICl (7805). Mount the regulators in the appropriate positions on the CPU card. Use 4-40 screws, \#4 lock washers, hexnuts, and the heatsinks which have been provided for this purpose. After securing the regulators tightly in position, solder the leads to the pads provided. Refer to the Assembly Drawing, No. 100064, for correct screw orientation.
( ) Install the five female, 10 pin, Molex connectors on the bottom edge of the printed circuit board. The main body of the connector lies on the component side of the circuit board. Make sure that the body of the connector lies flat against the board and that it is pressed hard against the edge of the circuit board before soldering. Solder only the end pins on each connector first while holding the connector securely in position. After the connectors have been secured in this manner, the remaining pins may then be soldered.
( ) Install the 40 pin I.C. socket at position IC ll. Note that PIN 1 of the IC socket has a beveled edge. Orient the socket properly before soldering into position.
( ) Solder the 16 pin IC socket into position IC 18.
( ) Solder the six 24 pin IC sockets at the following positions, IC 23 , IC 5 , IC 13 , IC 16 , IC 20 and IC 28.
( ) Solder resistors Rl thru R 6 and R 9 thru Rl 8 into their appropriate positions on the printed circuit board. Resistors $R 7$ and R8 are optional and are not included with the kit. Install jumper wires in these positions if resistors are not used.
( ) Solder capacitors Cl thru Cl8 on the printed circuit board. On electrolytic capacitors, be careful to observe the polarity markings on the capacitor in order to be sure that they are oriented properly before soldering into position.
( ) Solder integrated circuit packages IC
$2,3,4,6,7,8,10,12,14,15,17,19,22,24,25,26$, and 27 into their appropriate positions on the PCB . If sockets are being used, they should be soldered into position at this time. IC packages 5,1l,18,23, and 28 will be installed following preliminary checkout of the board. If IC sockets are being used, all IC packages may be left out until preliminary board checkout and voltage measurements have been completed. IC packages 13,16 , and 20 are optional EPROM positions, which are not included in the $k i t$, but may be installed by the user.
( ) Locate the two crystals $Y 1$ and $Y 2$ and install them in the appropriate positions on the printed circuit board. Solder into position.
( ) Two positions for $1 N 4003$ diodes are provided located at D1 and D2. These diodes are optional and are not provided with the CPU kit. They may be installed by the user if desired.
( ) Upon completion of the P.C. Board assembly, carefully examine the board for the presence of any solder splashes, solder bridges, or any other defects on the board. A magnifying glass helps to detect such flaws. Any such defects must be carefully removed prior to board checkout. Be particularly carefull to examine the board in the region of the EPROM sockets since the close tolerances between pads, and foils running in between, accounts for the majority of shorts which we have seen on this board.
( ) Install the index keying pin in the proper position of the bottom edge connector. This pin prevents the board from being accidentally plugged in backwards or with the pins offset.
( ) This completes the assembly procedure. Review the section covering strappable options in order to be sure the board is strapped properly for your desired configuration. Then proceed to the checkout section.

## THEORY OF OPERATION

IC 3 and IC 7 are $74 S 138$ decoder packages which provide decoded addresses for the four 2708 EPROM sockets. These sockets are normally strapped at base addresses E000, E400, E800 and EC00 but may be changed to reside at any high order address from 8 thru $F$. The standard MSI-BUG Monitor, Model MT-1, resides at base address $\$ E 000$ and therefore this position may not be changed if the monitor is used in the system. The 6810 RAM chip, IC 5, may also be changed from its normal base address of $\$ F 000$ to any other high order address from 8 thru $F$. These changes are made by changing the strappable options which are shown below:

Packages IC 4 and IC 8 are used to combine the appropriate outputs from the decoder packages in order to
provide the chip enable signals to the 2708 EPROM position IC 13, IC 16, IC 20 , and IC 28.

IC 2 provides address decoding for the restart vector PROM IC 6 (82S123).

IC 24 and IC 27 are 8 T26 bi-directional bus driver packages which supply inverted data to the bus of the MSI-6800 Computer System.

IC 12, IC 15, and IC 19 are $8 T 97$ buffer packages which drive the address bus of the MSI-6800 Computer System.

6875 CLOCK DRIVER PACKAGES
The 6875 Clock Driver is' used on the MSI CPU Board. This package uses a 4 X crystal frequency in order to generate the two phase non-overlapping clock required by the 6800 CPU. In addition, the master reset function for the processor is provided by the 6875 as well as several additional options. A DMA request/DMA grant function is available as well as a slow memory line. A memory clock signal is also available as well as a buffered phase two clock signal which drives the system bus. Several clock options are available with the 6875 including an $R / C$ clock if desired, as well as an external clock input. All of these options have been brought to jumper pads on the CPU board where they may be implemented by the user if desired. When these options require additional motherboard lines, some unused baud rate signals or the user defined lines of the mother board may be reassigned. An appropriate jumper installed from the proper pad from the clock driver chip to the desired mother board line must then be installed in order to implement the desired function. Refer to the specification sheet for the 6875 clock driver which is included in the MSI-6800 Operating Manual

## 14411 BAUD RATE GENERATOR

The Motorola 14411 Baud Rate Generator is used on the MSI CPU board. This package requires a 1.8432 MHz crystal in order to generate the common baud rate frequencies which are required by serial $I / O$ interfaces in the MSI system. All standard baud rates from 110 baud to 9600 baud are available. An additional output from the baud rate generator can be supplied to the 6875 clock generator package in order to drive the system clock if desired. However, since the 6875 requires a 4 X crystal frequency, the system clock will only run at approximately $1 / 2$ rated speed (. 4608 MHz ). The baud rate generator supplies the following baud rates to the mother board: $110,150,300,9600$ and 1200. If other baud rates are desired, then one of the existing baud rate signal lines must be used to carry the new desired frequency. An appropriate foil cut may be made on the CPU board and a jumper installed in order to bring the new clock to the mother board.

Many jumper options are available on the MSI CPU card. Foil etch runs have been left in position in order to strap the board to its standard configuration. Therefore, unless the board is altered no jumper installation is required.

Jumper options are available to change the addresses of the four EPROMS or the 6810 RAM package, and to select various options associated with the 6875 clock driver packagbe. Each pad is identified with a number in order to facilitate desired changes. Identification of these straps is shown in the table below:

ON BOARD vs.OFF BOARD ADDRESSES
The MSI CPU board provides true buffer address information to the mother board of the MSI-6800 Computer System. However, data which is supplied to the data bus has been inverted by the $8 T 26$ bi-directional bus driver packages. As a result, the data lines which communicate with the four 2708 EPROM packages, as well as the 6810 RAM package, come directly from the CPU chip before inversion by the bus driver packages. Therefore, when reading or writing to the on board memory locations, the bus driver packages must be enabled in the outward (write) direction in order to avoid interference by incoming data from the mother board. Therefore, a network of decoder packages is provided in order to distinguish between on board and off board addresses.

The standard configuration used in MSI 6800 Computer System provides that all addresses below \$E000 are considered to be off the CPU board. Address $\$ E 000$ and above are considered to be located on the CPU board, with exception of the block of memory from $\$ F 400$ thru $\$ F 7 F F$ which is reserved for the Interface Adapter Board and I/O interfaces. Any time that the standard configuration of the CPU board must be altered so as to provide on board memory, below address $\$ E 000$, then the decoding circuitry must be changed appropriately. The most frequent occurrence of this modification would be the relocation of the 6810 RAM base address from $\$ F 000$ to $\$ A 000$ in order to preserve compatability with the SWTP 6800 system. IC 22 provides decoding of the appropriate address lines which are used to determine the on board/off board addresses. Pads are provided where jumpers can be cut in order to alter the addresses as desired.

## RESTART AND INTERRUPT VECTORS

A restart and interrupt vector $\operatorname{PROM}$ (82S123, IC-6) provides the user with several selectable vector options. The standard configuration for the MSI 6800 system is for entry into the MSI-BUG monitor routines on RESET as well as on IRQ, NMI, or SWI. However, as shown in the table below,
other combinations of vectors may be chosen as desired. By changing strap 20-21 and/or cutting address line A03 to the restart vector PROM, IC 6, and grounding the A03 input to the PROM, three optional sets of vectors may be selected, as described below.

GROUP 1 VECTORS (Standard)
This set of vectors allows the MSI-BUG monitor routines to be entered on system RESET at address \$EODO. The monitor routines are also entered on $I R Q(\$ E 000)$, NMI (\$E005), and SWI (\$E12E). Refer to the section covering the MSI-BUG monitor, Model MT-1, for further discussion of these functions, and the program source listings.

## GROUP 2 VECTORS

This set of vectors is selected by cutting strap 20-21 and reinstalling strap $21-22$. This allows the system to jump to address $\$$ DOOO (MSI PROM DOS) on system RESET. The vectors for $I R Q$, NMI, and SWI remain the same as in the standard configuration described in GROUP l. Address \$D000 enters the MSI PROM version of the Disk Operating System.

GROUP 3 VECTORS
This group of vectors is selected by leaving strap 20-21 in place and cutting address line A03 to the restart vector PROM, IC 6. The A03 input to IC 6 must then be grounded. This set of vectors allows the DOS bootstrap routine, at address $\$ E C 00$, to be entered on system RESET. Vectors for IRQ, NMI, and SWI remain the same as described above for GROUPS 1 and 2. The DOS bootstrap EPROM is MSI Model MIN-27-C, and is optional.

GROUP 4 VECTORS
This group of vectors is selected by changing strap 20-21 to position 2l-22, cutting address line A03, and grounding the A03 input to IC 6. This set of vectors allows the user to define $h$ is own set of routines in PROM beginning at address $\$ C 000$. The system RESET function jumps to address $\$ C 000$. Three bytes are reserved here to allow the user to place a jump address (\$7E XXXX) to his own restart routine. Three bytes are reserved for each interrupt vector to allow similar jump instructions to be placed in PROM as desired. The NMI vector is $\$ C 003$, SWI is $\$ C 006$, and IRQ is \$C009. MSI MULTI-USER DISK EXTENDED BASIC utilizes this set of vectors to enter the multi-user operating system which resides at beginning address $\$ \mathrm{COOO}$.

TABLE OF RESTART AND INTERRUPT VECTOR OPTIONS

| GROUP | STRAP | FUNCTION | VECTOR ADDRESS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $20-21$ | RESET | $\$ E 0 D 0$ |
|  |  | NMI | $\$ E 005$ |
|  |  | SWI | $\$ E 12 E$ |
|  |  | IRQ | $\$ E 000$ |
| 2 | $21-22$ | RESET | $\$ D 000$ |
|  |  | NMI | $\$ E 005$ |
|  |  | SWI | $\$ E 12 E$ |
|  |  | IRQ | $\$ E 000$ |
| 3 | $20-21$ | RESET | $\$ E C 00$ |
|  | AO3 LOW | NMI | $\$ E 005$ |
|  |  | SWI | $\$ E 12 E$ |
|  |  | IRQ | $\$ E 000$ |
| 4 | $21-22$ | RESET | $\$ C 000$ |
|  | A03 LOW | NMI | $\$ C 003$ |
|  |  | SWI | $\$ C 006$ |
|  |  | IRQ | $\$ C 009$ |

CPU BOARD CHECKOUT PROCEDURE
( ) First carefully examine the circuit board for any obvious defects such as solder bridges and shorts.
( ) The important IC packages, which are normally plugged into IC sockets, should be removed before making the preliminary voltage checks on the board.
( ) Using an ohmmeter, measure between the output of each voltage regulator and ground to be sure that no shorts exist.
( ) Install the CPU board in the computer system and apply power to the system. Using a voltmeter or an oscilloscope, check the output of each of the voltage regulators for correct voltage level and for the absence of any ripple or oscillation.
( ) After ascertaining that the voltage levels are as expected, remove power from the system and install the remaining IC packages.
( ) With the complete set of boards installed in the system, and a terminal connected, the application of power to the system should result in an asterisk (*) being printed on the terminal as the prompt character.
( ) If the system fails to respond as expected, remove the CPU board and recheck for shorts using an ohm meter. Check for shorts between any two pins of the EPROM sockets, any two pins of the mother board connectors, and any two
pins of the CPU chip. Most faults are the result of undesired shorts of this type.

If the fault cannot be located, refer to the section covering general system trouble shooting procedures.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCHEMATIC } \\ & \text { ZONE } \end{aligned}$ | PAD NO. | IDENTIFICATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-C-6 | 1 | Ground (Logic Common) |
| " | 2 | Enable (IC-3) Active Low |
| " | 3 | Phase 2 Clock from Bus |
| 2-C-5 | 4 | High order decoded address F |
| 2-C-5 | 5 | " " " $"$ " $"$ E |
| " | 6 | " " " " D |
| " | 7 | " " " " C |
| " | 8 | " " " " B |
| " | 9 | " " " " A |
| ' | 10 | " " " " 9 |
| " | 11 | " " " 0 |
| " | 12 | High order address select, on/off board decoder IC-22 |
| " | 13 | " " " " $"$ " restart vector PROM IC-6 |
| " | 14 | " " " " , IC-16 |
| 2-B-5 | 15 | " " " " , IC-13 |
| $2-\mathrm{C}-5$ | 16 | " " " " , IC-28 |
| - | 17 | " " " $"$ " , IC-20 |
| 2-B-5 | 18 | " " " " , IC-5 |
| " | 19 | " " " " , IC-5 |
| 2-A-4 | 20 | Ground |
| " | 21 | A4 address input, restart vector PROM IC-6 |
| " | 22 | +5V |
| 1-A-3 | 23 | +5V |
| " | 24 | On/off board decoder input |
| " | 25 | F4-F7 decoded address block |
| " | 26 | Address A12 |
| 1-A-4 | 27 | Ground |
| , | 28 | X2 input IC-18 |
| " | 29 | X1 input IC-18 |
| " | 30 | X1 input IC-18 |
| 1-A-2 | 31 | Ground |
| - | 32 | IC-17 enable, - Pin 1 |
| " | 33 | IC-17 enable, - Pin 15 |
| 1-A-4 | 34 | Memory ready output IC-18 |
| " | 35 | DMA request input IC-18 |
| ' | 36 | Memory clock output IC-18 |
| " | 37 | DMA grant output IC-18 |
| 1-B-1 | 38 | 150 Baud clock signal output |
| , | 39 | 300 " " " " |
| " | 40 | 600 " " " " |
| " | 41 | 1200 " " " |
| " | 42 | 2400 " " " |
| " | 43 | 4800 " " " |
| " | 44 | 9600 " " |
| 1-A-3 | 45 | On/off board decoder input, IC-22 |
| " | 46 | Address A13 |
| " | 47 | On/off board decoder input, IC-22 |
| " | 48 | Address Al4 |
| " | 49 | On/off board decoder input, IC-22 |
| " | 50 | Address Al5 |
| 1-A-4 | 51 | Ext clock input IC-18 |
| " | 52 | Ground |



STRAP
IDENTIFICATION OR FUNCTION

$$
1-2
$$

2-3*
$5-16 *$
$5-17 *$
$5-14 *$
$5-15 *$
12-13*
18-19* 4-13*
$\emptyset 2$ clock excluded from on-board address
$\emptyset 2$ included

IC ${ }^{5} 5$ strapped for high order address \$F
IC 6

Note-Pads 非4-非11 are high order addresses \$8-\$F. Any of the above IC's may be strapped to any high order address.


Note-See section covering restart vector selection for further discussion.

| 45-46* | Select address $\$ E 000$ as lower limit for on-board <br> $47-48^{*}$ <br> $49-50^{*}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | location. For example, cutting 47-48 and installing <br> $47-23, ~ w o u l d ~ s e t ~ l o w e r ~ l i m i t ~ f o r ~ o n-b o a r d ~ a d d r e s s ~$ |
| at \$AOOO |  |

[^0]PARTS LIST

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ITEM } \\ & \text { NO. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | QTY. | DESCRIPTION | REFERENCE <br> DESIGNATION | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MSI } \\ & \text { PART NO. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | PCB, CP-1, CPU |  | 979 |
| 4 | 1 | RESISTOR, 120 | R14 | 009 |
| 5 | 13 | RESISTOR, 6.8 K | R1 thru R6, R9 thru R13,R15,R16 | 030 |
| 6 | 1 | RESISTOR, 39K | R17 | 038 |
| 7 | 1 | RESISTOR, 1MEG | R18 | 057 |
| 9 | 1 | CAP., Disc, 120pf | C11 | 194 |
| 10 | 11 | CAP., Disc,.0luf, 25V | $\mathrm{C} 1, \mathrm{C} 3, \mathrm{C} 4, \mathrm{C} 5, \mathrm{C} 7, \mathrm{C} 9,$ <br> C12 thru C15, C18 | 156 |
| 11 | 1 | CAP., Disc.0.1uf, 25V | C10 | 159 |
| 12 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CAP., Electro.,2.2,uf, } \\ & \text { 50V, Radial } \end{aligned}$ | C6 | 1203 |
| 13 | 4 | CAP., Electro., 25uf, 25V | C2, C8, C16, C17 | 177 |
| 17 | 1 | CRYSTAL, 1.3432 MHz | Y2 | 834 |
| 18 | 1 | CRYSTAL, 3.579 MHz | Y1 | 923 |
| 20 | 1 | IC, 2708 ,PROM, MT-1 Monitor | IC28 | MT-1 |
| 21 | 1 | IC, 6800 | IC11 | 397 |
| 22 | 1 | IC, 6810 | IC5 | 387 |
| 23 | 1 | IC, 6875 | IC18 | 393 |
| 24 | 1 | IC, 7400 | IC25 | 201 |
| 25 | 2 | IC, 7402 | IC4, IC10 | 203 |
| 26 | 3 | IC, 7404 | IC8, IC14, IC26 | 205 |
| 27 | 1 | IC, 7420 | IC22 | 221 |
| 28 | 1 | IC, 7430 | IC2 | 231 |
| 29 | 2 | IC, 74 Sl 38 | IC3, IC7 | 339 |
| 30 | 1 | IC, 7805, +5 V Regulator | IC1 | 495 |
| 31 | 1 | IC, $7812,+12 \mathrm{~V}$ Regulator | IC21 | 469 |
| 32 | 1 | IC, 7905,-5V Regulator | IC9 | 493 |
| 33 | 2 | IC, 8T26 | IC24, IC27 | 428 |
| 34 | 3 | IC, 8T97 | IC12,IC15, IC19 | 420 |
| 35 | 1 | IC, 8T98 | IC17 | 419 |
| 36 | 1 | IC, 82S123 | IC6 | 445 |
| 37 | 1 | IC, 14411 | IC23 | 399 |
| 39 | 1 | SOCKET, 16 Pin |  | 705 |
| 40 | 6 | SOCKET, 24 Pin |  | 706 |
| 41 | 1 | SOCKET, 40 Pin |  | 727 |
| 43 | 5 | CONNECTOR, 10 Pin, F.G. |  | 1043 |
| 44 | 1 | KEYING PIN, Molex |  | 1051 |
| 45 | 3 | HEATSINK |  | 1822 |
| 46 | 3 | SCREW, 4-40 x 3/8, B.H.M. |  | 716 |
| 47 | 3 | NUT, 4-40, Hex |  | 714 |
| 48 | 3 | WASHER, 非4, I.T.L. |  | 744 |

Note:
The following parts are optional and are not normally supplied with the parts kit. They may be installed by the user if desired
3
2 RESISTOR, 20
R7, R8
067
15
DIODE, 1N4003
D1, D2
102

Note:
All resistors are in ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ unless otherwise specified

STANDARD CONFIGURATION FOR CLOCK DRIVER CIRCUIT AS FOLLOWS:


OPTIONAL CONFIGURATION FOR RC TIMING CIRCUIT AS FOLLOWS:

1. REMOVE CRYSTAL, YI.
(2) CUT ETCH BETWEEN JUMPER PADS $29 \& 30$. 3. INSTALL APPROPRIATE RESISTOR IN JUMPER PADS 29 \& 30.
2. REMOVE GIVEN CAPACITOR FROM CII.
3. INSTALL APPROPRIATE CAPACITOR AT CII.






[^0]:    * Standard Configuration for MSI-6800 Computer

