

Assembly Instructions MP-B Mother Board

Introduction

The MP-B Mother Board is a 9" x 14" doubled sided plated thru hole board onto which all of the various processor boards are plugged. Provisions have been made for one MP-A Microprocessor/System board, up to four MP-M 4,096 word memory boards plus two unused slots. This gives the user the ability to handle up to 16,384 words of memory. For those demanding even more memory, the 50 line buss may be paralleled onto another MP-B Mother Board with power supply expanding the system to a maximum of 32,768 words of random access memory.

The mother board also provides the line buffering and address decoding for up to eight interface boards. Although one of the eight must be the control interface (serial), MP-C, the other seven may be any combination of serial (MP-S) and parallel (MP-L) interfaces the user may choose to have. For those demanding even more interfaces the 50 line processor buss may be paralleled onto another MP-B Mother Board with power supply expanding the interfacing to one control interface (serial), MP-C, plus any combination of up to fifteen serial (MP-S) and parallel (MP-L) interfaces.

When the SWTPC 6800 Computer System is being assembled, work on only one board at a time. Each of the system's boards and their associated parts must not be intermixed to avoid confusion during assembly.

PC Board Assembly

NOTE: Since all of the holes on the PC board have been plated thru, it is only necessary to solder the components from the bottom side of the board. The plating provides the electrical connection from the "BOTTOM" to the "TOP" foil of each hole. Unless otherwise noted it is important that none of the connections be soldered until all of the components of each group have been installed on the board. This makes it much easier to interchange components if a mistake is made during assembly. Be sure to use a low wattage iron (not a gun) with a small tip. Do not use acid core solder or any type of paste flux. We will not guarantee or repair any kit on which either product has been used. Use only the solder supplied with the kit or a 60/40 alloy resin core equivalent. Remember all of the connections are soldered on the bottom side of the board only. The plated-thru holes provide the electrical connection to the top foil.

- () Before installing any parts on the circuit board, check both sides of the board over carefully for incomplete etching and foil "bridges" or "breaks. It is unlikely that you will find any but should there be one especially on the "TOP" side of the board it will be very hard to locate and correct after all of the components have been installed on the board.
- () Attach all of the resistors to the board. As with all other components unless noted, use the parts list and component layout drawing to locate each part and install from the "TOP" side of the board bending the leads along the "BOTTOM" side of the board and trimming so that 1/16" to 1/8"

of wire remains. Solder.

- () Install all of the capacitors on the board. Solder.
- () Install each of the 59, 10 pin Molex male connectors oriented so the shorter pinned side fits into the holes provided on the mother board. These connectors must be inserted from the "TOP" side of the board and must be pressed down firmly against the board. Make sure the body of the connector seats firmly against the circuit board and that each pin extends completely into the holes on the circuit board. Not being careful here will cause the plug-on boards to be less rigid. Do not solder the pins adjacent the dotted lines shown in the component layout drawing. It is suggested that you solder only the two end pins of each of the fifty nine connectors until all have been installed at which time if everything looks straight and rigid you should solder the as yet unsoldered pins still excluding the ones adjacent the dotted lines on the component layout drawing.
- () Using a pair of wire cutters, cut off the "INDEX" pin on each of the seven main board and eight interface board male connector strips. Each row is pointed out by the word "INDEX" printed right on the "TOP" side of the mother board. Be very careful when doing this. Do not cut off anything other than the "INDEX" pins. You cannot afford to make a mistake here. These "INDEX" locations prevent the various plug-on boards from being plugged on incorrectly later during assembly.
- () Install each of the integrated circuits excluding IC2. As each one is installed make sure it is down firmly against the board and solder only two of the leads to hole the pack in place while the other IC's are being inserted. Be very careful to install each in its correct position. Do not bend the leads on the back side of the board. Doing so makes it very difficult to remove the intergrated circuits should replacement ever be necessary. The semicircle notch or dot on the end of the package is used for orientation purposes and must match with the outlines shown on the component layout drawing for each of the IC's. After inserting all of the integrated circuits go back and solder each of the as yet unsoldered pins.
- () Install integrated circuit IC2 on the circuit board. This component must be oriented so its metal face is facing the circuit board with the small metal heatsink sandwiched between the two. The heatsink and IC are secured to the circuit board with a #4 - 40 x 3/8" screw, lockwasher and nut. The three leads of the integrated circuit must be bent down into each of their respective holes and the heatsink must be orientated as shown in the component layout drawing. Solder.
- () Remove any oxidation from the copper on the two mother board support strips using a piece of Scotchbrite®. Take the shorter of the two and position it on the "BOTTOM" side of the mother board along the main board GND buss and perpindicular to the mother board as indicated in the component layout drawing. It should be oriented with it's copper edges against the "BOTTOM" side of the mother board, extending from the first to the seventh main board connection rows. Solder the as yet unsoldered connector pins adjacent the strip making sure the strip is soldered in place as well. Make sure the strip remains firmly against the PC board while soldering. Now take the longer of the two strips and position it

against the "BOTTOM" side of the mother board parallel to and in the center of the +8 UNR interface buss as indicated in the component layout drawing and attach like the first strip. These strips provide rigidity and support for the mother board and prevent the mother board from bottoming out when the plug-on boards are installed.

- () Working from the "TOP" side of the circuit board, fill in all of the feed-thru's with molten solder. The feed-thru's are those unused holes on the board whose internal plating connects the "TOP" and "BOTTOM" circuit connections. Filling these feed-thru's with molten solder guarantees the integrity of the connections and increases the current handling capability. Do not fill in the 16 holes on the edge of the board that are to be used for wiring connections.
- () Now that all of the components have been installed on the board, double check to make sure all have been installed correctly in their proper location.
- () Check very carefully to make sure that all connections have been soldered. It is very easy to miss some connections when soldering which can really cause some hard to find problems later during checkout. Also look for solder "bridges" and "cold" solder joints which are another common problem.

This completes the assembly phase for the MP-B board. Checkout instructions for the board are provided with the System Checkout Instructions supplied with this kit. The System Checkout Instructions are used after having assembled the MP-A Microprocessor/System Board, MP-B mother board, MC-C serial control interface, and the MP-P power supply.

How It Works

The only circuitry on the MP-B Mother board is that tying the various interface cards to the system's interface information buss. IC1 is a non-inverting buffer used to drive selected control lines feeding the interface cards. One of eight decoders IC3 and IC6 decode and enable one of eight interface cards when one of the interface addresses is loaded to the 50 line system information buss.

Since the eight bit data buss for the main boards as well as the interface cards is bi-directional, bi-directional transceiver buffers IC7 and IC8 buffer the incoming and outgoing data to and from the interface data buss to the system's data buss. Gates within NAND gate IC4 and NOR gate IC5 control the direction of data flow within the transceiver/buffers. +5 VDC power for the interface decode/buffer circuitry is provided by voltage regulator IC2. +5 VDC power for all of the plug-on boards, including interfaces is provided by separate regulators on each board.

The following is a brief description of each of the fifty lines on the system information buss:

$\overline{D0} - \overline{D7}$ The $\overline{D0} - \overline{D7}$ lines carry inverted data bits 0 thru 7 respectively forming 8 bit data words which are exchanged between the various

boards within the system.

- A0 - A15 The A0 - A15 lines carry address bits 0 thru 15 respectively forming a 16 bit address which is used to define either a memory location or interface address.
- GND The GND line is the system's common of power supply ground point.
- 7 - 8
VDC UNREG
OR
+8 UNR The 7 - 8 VDC UNREG point is the line to which a +7 to 8 volt DC @10 A unregulated power supply should be attached. This voltage is then regulated down to +5 VDC by independent regulators on the various boards within the system.
- 12, +12 The -12 and +12 points are lines to which an isolated ground -12 @200 Ma and +12 @200 Ma power supply should be connected. The voltages are necessary for generating the currents required by 20 Ma current loop and RS-232 equipment on the MP-C control and MP-S serial interfaces.
- INDEX The INDEX is an unused one and is provided so the pin on each of the male connectors may be cut with the corresponding female connector pins plugged, preventing the circuit boards from being plugged on incorrectly.
- M. RESET The MANUAL RESET line when momentarily grounded indirectly resets the registers internal to the processor and interfaces, and loads the ROM stored mini-operating system. This line is normally grounded by depressing the RESET button on the system's front panel.
- $\overline{\text{NMI}}$ The $\overline{\text{NMI}}$ is the non-maskable, single level interrupt line feeding the processor board. When momentarily grounded it forces the processor into a push-down stack, store routine, followed by a program jump to a user selected address stored in the operating system RAM. The $\overline{\text{NMI}}$ is not maskable thus cannot be inhibited by the programmer thru software.
- $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ The $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ is the maskable, single level interrupt request line feeding the processor board. If not inhibited by software it will when momentarily grounded force the processor into a push-down stack, store routine followed by a program jump to a user selected address stored in the operating system RAM.
- UD1, UD2 The UD1 and UD2 are user defined lines and have not been assigned a function.
- $\overline{\emptyset}_2$ $\overline{\emptyset}_2$ is one of the two complementary system clock outputs and is used to signal that valid data is on the data lines D0 - D7 when low.
- $\overline{\text{VMA}}$ $\overline{\text{VMA}}$ is the valid memory address line which goes low to confirm that valid memory data is being presented on the sixteen address lines, A0 - A15.
- R/ $\overline{\text{W}}$ The READ/ $\overline{\text{WRITE}}$ line establishes the direction of data flow on the

the eight data lines, $\overline{D0} - \overline{D7}$. It is high for a read from memory or interface and is low for a write to memory or interface.

RESET

The RESET line when low resets the registers internal to the processor and interfaces, and loads the ROM stored mini-operating system. This line is activated by a one shot on the Microprocessor/ System board when the system is first powered up or when M. RESET line is momentarily grounded.

BA

The BUS AVAILABLE line goes high acknowledging a processor halt meaning the processor has stopped and that the system information bus is available for external control.

HALT

The normally high HALT line when brought low halts the processor and frees the system information buss for external control.

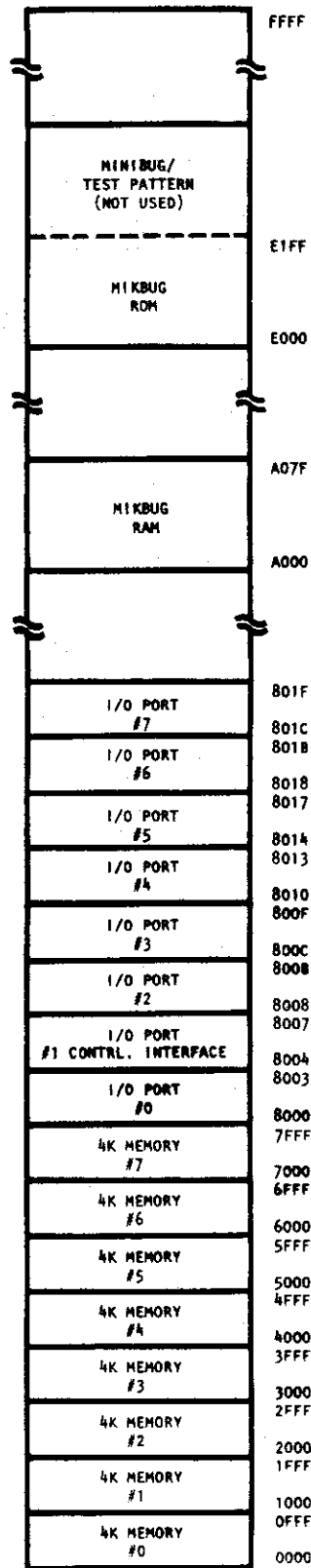
\emptyset_1

\emptyset_1 is the non-overlapping clock complement of \emptyset_2 .

110b,150b
300b,600b
1200b

These five lines carry the clocks required by the serial interfaces for 110, 150, 300, 600 and 1200 baud communication.

Attached to the 50 line system information buss are the interface decode and driver circuits. A considerable cost savings is made by providing the address decoding and information buss buffering for all of the interfaces right on the mother board instead of providing it on each of the interface boards individually. Since each of the parallel interfaces require four address locations and the serial two, four addresses are provided for each of the interface positions. They are assigned as shown in the memory map, figure 1. Interface position 1 (8004 - 8007) is reserved for the terminal, control interface. The signals carried on the interface information buss are almost identical to those on the system buss. UD3 and UD4 are here again User Defined data lines and RS0 and RS1 are Register select lines which are identical to address line A0 and A1 respectively.



All addresses are in hexadecimal

SwTPC 6800 Memory Map

Figure 1

Parts List MP-B Mother Board

Resistors

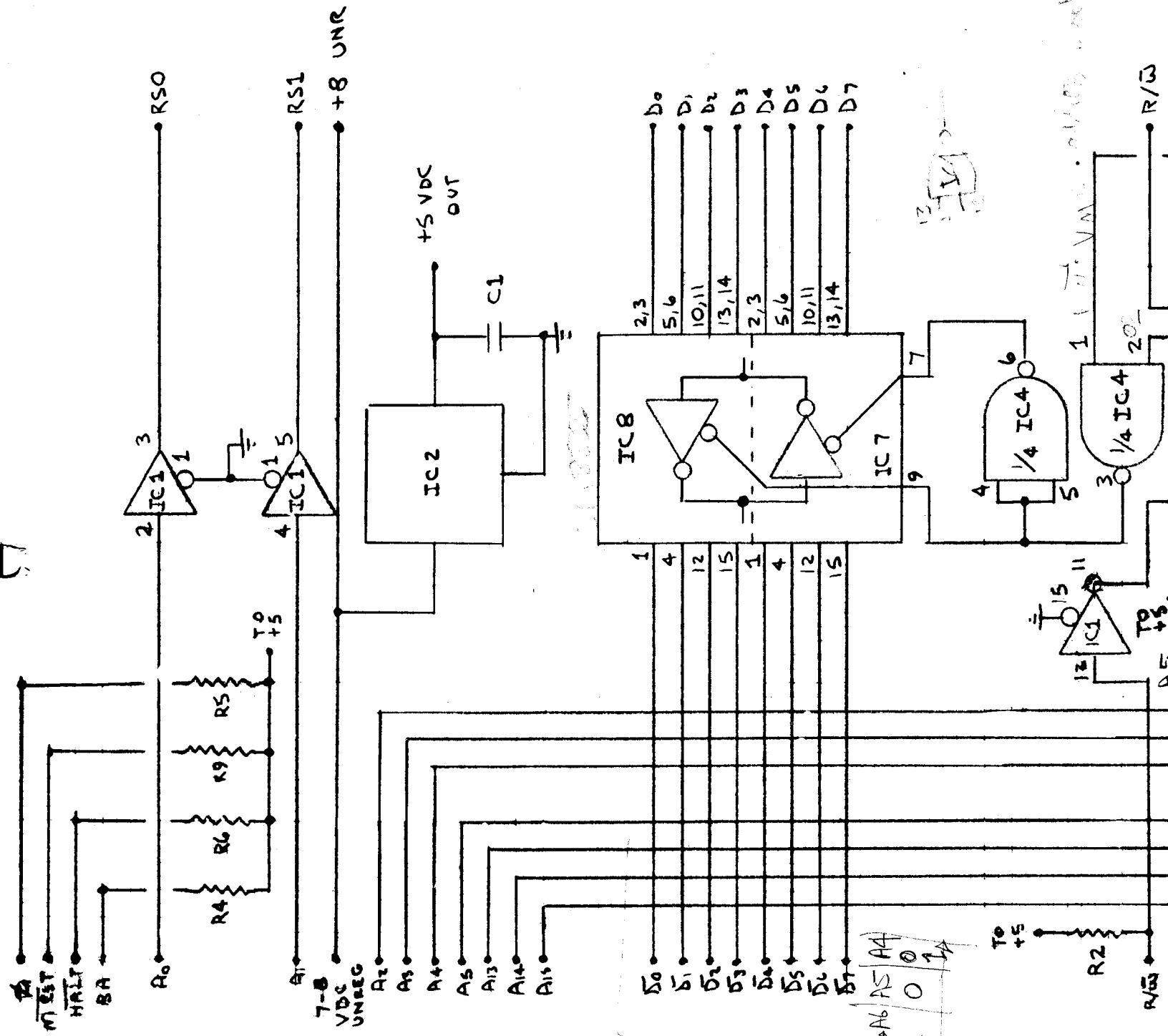
| | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| R1 - R6, R10 | 470 ohm 1/4 watt resistor |
| R7, R8 | 6.8K ohm 1/4 watt resistor |
| R9, R11, R12 | 1K ohm 1/4 watt resistor |

Capacitors

| | |
|----|------------------------|
| C1 | 0.1 mfd disc capacitor |
|----|------------------------|

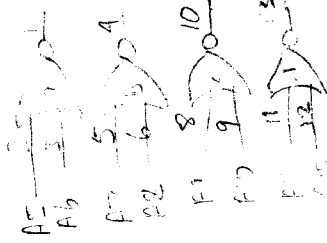
Integrated Circuits

| | |
|------------|----------------------------------------|
| IC-1 | DM8097 Tri-State Hex Buffer |
| IC-2 | 7805 +5 VDC Voltage Regulator |
| IC-3, IC-6 | 74S138 1 of 8 decoder |
| IC-4 | 7400 Quad NAND Gate |
| IC-5 | 7402 Quad NOR Gate |
| IC-7, IC-8 | DM8835 Quad Bi-directional Transceiver |



only
 EDDO
 501K
 100K

100K



IC10
 7420

present

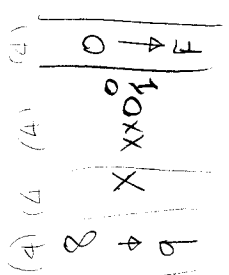
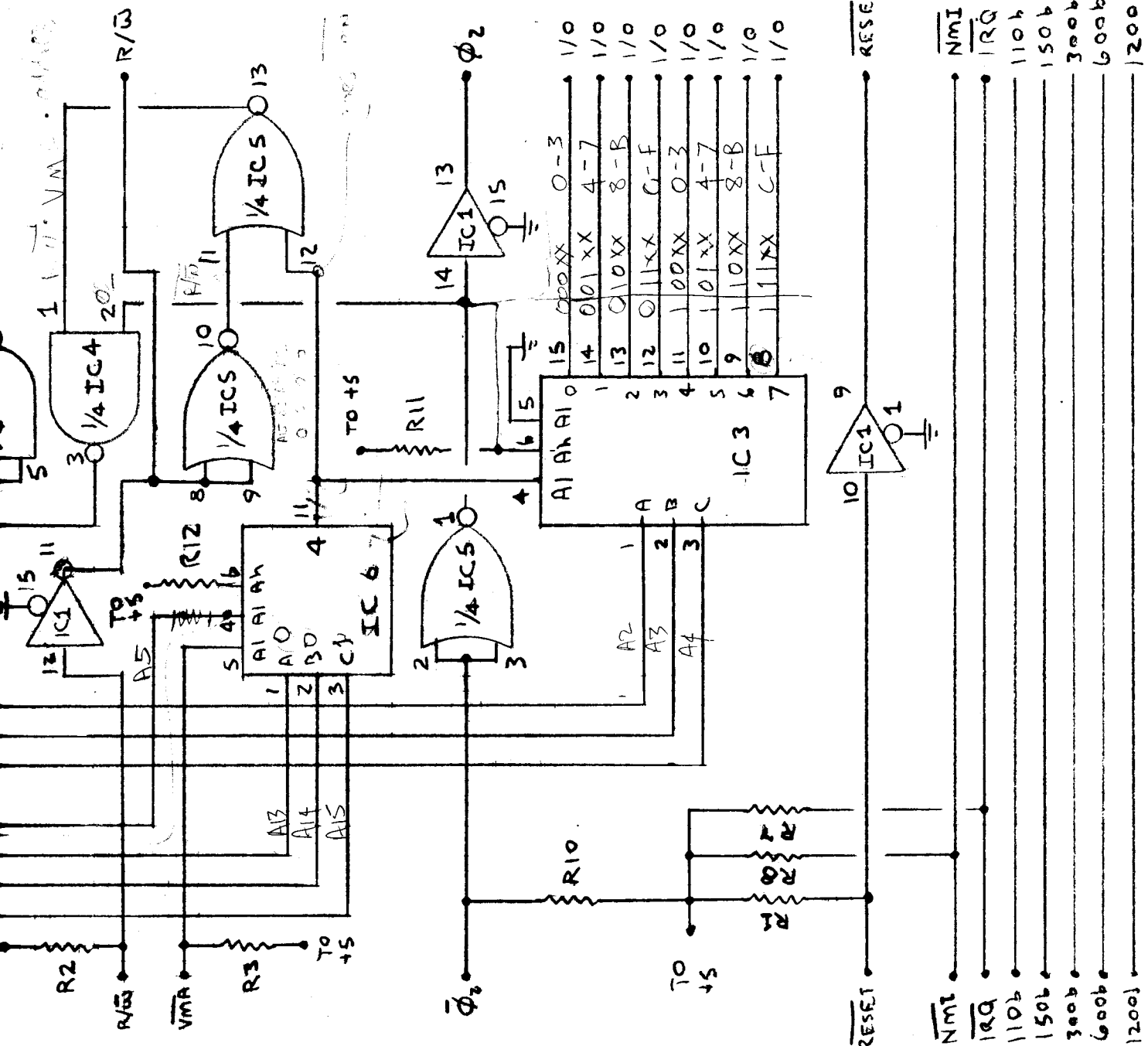
| A5 | A4 | A3 | A2 | A1 | A0 | A7 → A6 | A5 (A4) |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------|---------|
| 1 | 0 | 0 | X | X | X | X | 0 |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | X | X | X | X | 1 |
| 4 | | | | | | | X |
| 9 | | | | | | | X |

(4) (4) (4)
 2

13
 12
 11
 10
 9
 8
 7
 6
 5
 4
 3
 2
 1
 0

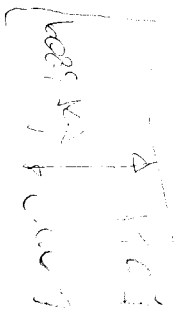
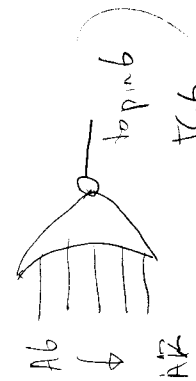
1 1 1 1 V.M.C. - output back to code
 R/W

1 V.T. VME - 0.00032K...
and VMA

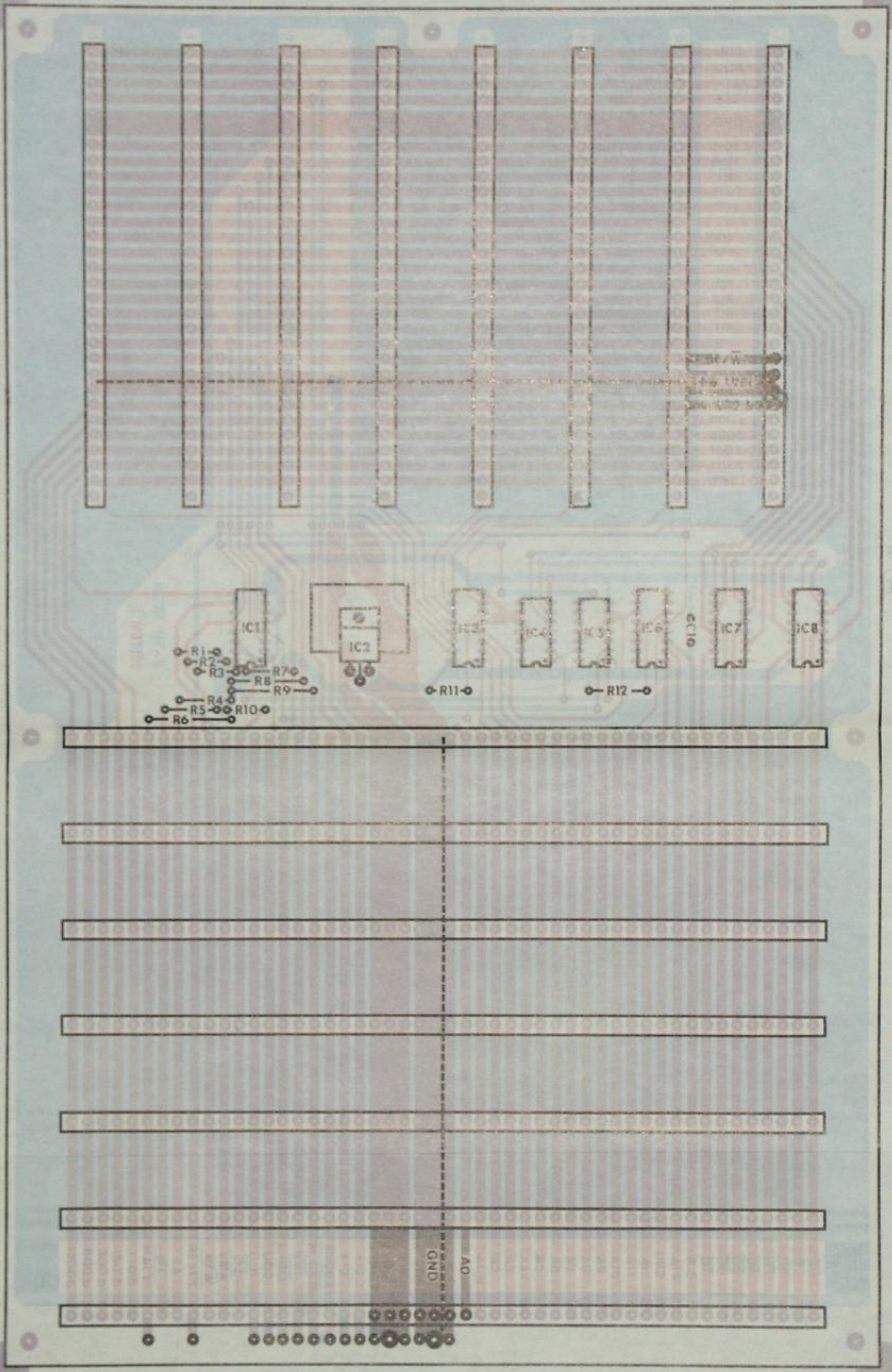


desired

8000 ↗ 32 address
801F ↘ (4 each)
for 8 ID ports



Schematic - MP-B Mother Board



920 792
EM 109