

NEWSMET99ER

Newsletter of the NET99ER TI 99/4a
& Geneve 9640 Computer Users Group

VOL 9 NUM 10

October 1991

**Next Meeting:
Saturday
November 2nd**

9:30 AM at the
NRH Community Center
Loop 820 at Rufe Snow Dr.

Club Officers

Barbara Massey
James Crosson
Lee DeForest
Tom Collins
Barbara Massey
Tom Collins
Gary Owens
Jeff Drinan
Bill Duncan

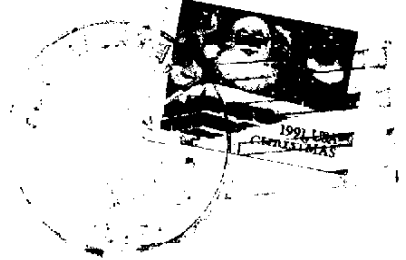
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NET99ER HCUG
P.O. BOX 534
HURST, TX. 76053



Dallas TI Home Computer Group
PO Box 29863
Dallas, TX 75229

had to drop quite a few members who were over three months past due. If you are unable to attend a meeting, you may send your \$20.00 membership fee to NET99er CLUB, c/o Bill Duncan, PO Box 534, Hurst, Texas 76053.

Also, be sure to check with Lee De Forest for your expiration date of your MICROpendium subscription.

-----TI-WRITER-----
By Stan Katzman
PART 12

From the West Penn 99ers

(ED. Note: Thanks to Stan Katzman and the West Penn User Group)

The last dot command is the transliterate command (.TL ;_) with this command you can change any character to another character in the fontmatter. In order to use this command we must first discuss the ASCII character codes which are listed on page 145 of the TI Writer Manual, plus you need to know the control codes for your printer. The control codes are given in your printer manual.

The ASCII codes are a set of standard numbers which when sent to the printer cause the printer to print a certain character. For example if your computer sent the printer a code number 65 a capital "A" is printed. Some ASCII codes do not cause the printer to do anything, for example if number 27 is sent (this is called escape) it will be a signal to the printer to do something special.

The transliterate command works in conjunction with the ASCII codes and your printer control codes. Let's give a few examples of them. Let's say we want to make a superscript. The control code for the Epson LX-80 printer to make a superscript is 27, "SO". This is the escape, capital "S" and zero. In Basic, if we send the printer the following statement - Print #Chr\$(27);"SO", it will print all letters or numbers after this code in superscript mode, we must turn off the superscript mode and this is done with the code 27,"P". So in Basic we should say Print #Chr\$(27);"T" and now everything will be printed normally in a Basic program. Well, in TI Writer we have to tell the program first what we want to change one letter to something else (transliterate). We "tell" the program this by using a character that we will not be using in the rest of the document and then transliterate it. For example let us assume that we are not going to use the brackets () in our document. The left bracket () has the ASCII code of 91. So let us use this as a signal to transliterate it in order to make superscripts. We would type at the start of our document, .TL 91:27,83,48. What this says is ASCII 91, a left bracket () to transliterate into the following, 27 code to the printer to do what follows (escape) and now 83 which is a cap S and 48 for a zero. The next character the printer sees will now be printed in superscript. We now

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-----BAM'S BABBLES-----

This month we are going to try to get some ideas on what programs you would like to see and learn. I think if we have more people participating in the demonstration, and actually doing some "hands-on" learning it will make it more interesting for everyone.

We are going to toss the idea around about leaning TI-BASE. There are pages and pages and pages of tutorials on this program and I think it would be a good program to learn so I can get my VCR video tape library cataloged. I am currently using Database 99 and like it...most of the time. It never fails that there is always at least one file that ends up being suddenly gone and for some reason even the backup does not seem to work right. So what should be a simple task of entering movies occasionally turns into a major job taking hours and hours. If you own TI-BASE take a look at it and see how you would use it. Bring your ideas to the next meeting.

Keep in mind that it will soon be time to elect new officers. James will be unable to contribute his services like he has for the past umpteen years. He is caring a full college load and so for a while the Club will have to take second place in his life for a while. Good luck James!!

I am going to need some help with the newsletter. My job is taking more of my time than I had thought it would. If you know how to type I have a job for you!!! Or, if anyone would like to take a turn being the Newsletter Editor just let me know. I have learned so much while being the Editor.

Our next meeting is Saturday, October 5th, at the North Richland Hills Community Center, Rufe Snow Road and 820. We start at 9:30 am - hope to see you there!!!BAM***

-----MINUTES OF NET99er MEETING
of Oct 5, 1991-----

Sorry folks, the minutes for last month are unavailable at this time. Ed.-BAM

-----TREASURY REPORT-----

We started the month of October with \$854.37 and had a deposit of \$30.00 and a total of \$173.28 in expenses, leaving the Club with a balance of \$712.39. ** Lee De Forest - Treasurer**

-----RENEWALS DUE-----

The only member who needs to renew his membership in October is John Mesburg. Please be sure to check your address label, if your membership expiration date is incorrect please let me know.

I want to thank all of those who have renewed. However, recently we have

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have to turn off superscript and let's use the right bracket (]. We would type at the head of the document .TL 93:27,84. This transliterates thusly, ASCII 27 is escape to the printer and 84 is the cap T which tells the printer to turn off superscript (and subscript) modes. Let's see what this would look like: .TL 93:27,84.<ENTER>

(changes I to turn off superscript), .TL 93:27,83,40.<ENTER>
(changes to transliterate to subscript). In the making of a cake heat the oven to 3000 F....

You will see the braces turn the zero to a superscript and the next bracket turns off the superscript. That is why we cannot use the brackets in the document. Study your printer manual and you can make your printer do everything it is capable of using the transliterate mode.

* Because the newsletter is already in compressed mode, you can not tell the difference like you could if you were typing with normal print.

----- NEW-AGE/99 -----
BY JACK SUGHRUE
Box 459, East Douglas, WA 01516
414

GENTLEMAN GENIUS

Of the two tags, Gentleman and Genius, I think the former gets my approbation concerning the best way to describe John Willforth. My wife, Elaine, agrees. For John is first a real gentleman; and that is what you think of before realizing he's also a genius. Gentleman, I think, arrarities today, even among fiers; though I've discovered more in the 99er ranks than in other walks of life. People like: Charlie Good, Jim Cox, Jim Peterson, Barry Traver.

Geniuses, though, are a dime a dozen in the computer world, and most of them are far from civilized.

An example, small but significant: lots of fiers have been to my home, all of them treated to Elaine's gracious welcome, her extended hospitality in the matters of food and lodgings, so they get to know her and discover, too, that we two rattle alone around our hut, now that our four tykes have lept into the grownup world, returning us to "coughhood" these past two years. So any female voice answering our phone will be Elaine. But John is the ONLY "adult" TI person who will acknowledge Elaine's existence of the phone. He always says, "Hi, Elaine, this is John Willforth," when she answers, just as if she's not a non-person. Sometimes they converse so long I have to pry the phone from her fingers so I can get to talk to John.

With others who've been here, however, it's usually "Jack there?" when she answers, without even mentioning who they are.

I don't know. Maybe I'm old fashioned, but I still believe a lot in

courtesy and friendliness and the acknowledgment of the existence of someone I've met.

Anyway, John's old fashioned in this way, too, and I like it: 19th Century values in a 21st Century mind. It's fun being in tune to someone as family oriented--as he is. He talks about his wife (Pay) and his three daughters with such joy that you know love and sensitivity are a VERY LARGE part of his nature.

My wife and I talk about John so much that my son Matthew and his wife (Carolyn) wanted very much to meet him. The last time he came over for dinner, we had the "kids" over, too, and all of us enjoyed his pleasant, witty company all evening.

John's a talker. That's a compliment. And he can converse about almost anything but literature (as he claims he doesn't have time to read novels, thus leading to the time-worn argument in THIS house that all the major social changes in the world have been brought about by fiction... and so on). It's fun arguing with John because the conversation is stimulating and he's still your friend in the end.

John's logical. He even tries to use logic with his teenagers (which probably makes him illogical, when you think about it).

He's hardworking (to a workaholic degree, I think) at some pretty heavy duty electronic wizardry. John even has a calculator on his watch, which he uses.

He writes well. His articles on printers, as well as the long-term articles on hardware (and software) are lucid, practical, and scary: SCARY in the sense that he tales apart consoles and P-Boxes and anything else mechanical, electrical, and electronic that he can get his hands on and performs vivisectionist surgery on their innards. He seems to be able to radically modify anything, from computer chips to his backhoe and assumes everybody else should be able to do so.

When. Not me. My hands shake when I have to dump my pencil sharpener or fill my stripler.

But John's made me a believer. One evening he came up to my computer room, still chatting about his family, and, while carrying on the conversation, took apart my P-Box. Completely! Screws, nuts, bolts, fans, stuff, whachamacallits, and thingsajigs. Then he reversed my fan, explaining that it would keep my box cool (maybe even cooler) while it would cut down the noise to one-third. It did. We turned on other P-Boxes in the room and compared them to the fix.

He also told me where and how to order floppy drives and how to install them (5.25 and 3.5 operat with no cable modification on the TI). I learned that I could buy any IBM compatible half-height disk drives and put them in my TI. (ERM Electronic Liquidators (1-800-776-5865)) for: fully

warranted reconditioned drives. I called, bought two Panasonic D5DD (\$25 each!!!), installed them myself, just like a computer growup. Though they also sell cables and disks (for as low as .15 D5DD), I ended up getting a Power Y cable for internal power connector (\$.99) and an AT-HDDR cable set for double connector to controller (\$2.89) and a whole lot of other things from another company he recommended: National Computer Accessories (916-441-1568). So, thanks to John, I was able to convert my setup on my school system and

♥ it! Everything works great. (Remember, we're talking about John teaching me, the man who has to use a manual to open a jar of peanut butter. You readers are chuckling over this "big" hardware deal, but John opened up new worlds to me. I plan to confidently upgrade another system soon and maybe even do a user group demo.

Which brings me back to John's generous spirit. While at a training session in Connecticut some months ago, John willingly came to our HUNCH in Worcester, Massachusetts, one evening and shared some great insights and answered all kinds of questions, including some about things he had written as newsletter editor of the West Penn user group, which he founded many years ago to reach out to users outside the Pittsburgh area.

He was also the hit of the New England Fayuh that same week. Everyone there was thrilled to meet the man they all knew through his writings and references to his work by others. He ended up being the biggest TI star at the whole event. People at the fair were in awe of him and still talk about his visit, yet I've met very few humbler men.

Now, back at my desk at home, I'm using a console John modified a while ago and recently gave to me. It has a plexiglass cutaway of the interior housing of a Zenoboard containing a clock, speaker, 32K, E/A, XB, ADVENTURE, TIW, DM, and a system Pause button. All switchable. I feel as though I died and went to TI heaven.

The man is a genius, no doubt, but more important, he sure is a warm and sensitive friend. To me, it's worth owning a TI just to have met John Willforth.

If you use NEW-AGE/99 please put me on your exchange list.
Copied from the West Penn 99ers....

-----FUNNSY-----
 by Jim Leshner

This pgm will print if you goto line 60, but if you dont want it to print you must goto line 140 and.....Now, to change the print to pause, it will do absolutely no good to print the print. Then on the other hand if you goto line 90 and print to prompt it will neither print nor prompt.
 So have fun y'all.

10 CALL CLEAR

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```

20 FOR I=1 TO 3
30 PRINT
40 INPUT "TYPE YOUR NAME ";YS
50 PRINT
60 PRINT
70 IF N=3 THEN 140
80 CALL SOUND(250,-3,1)
90 PRINT "PLEASE SPELL YOUR NAME CORRECTLY."
100 PRINT
110 PRINT
120 NEXT N
130 PRINT "THANK YOU!!"
140 PRINT
150 PRINT
160 X=0
170 K=1
180 PRINT YS;" ";
190 IF I>100 THEN 210
200 GOTO 170
210 FOR D=1 TO 5(
220 PRINT
230 NEXT D
240 CALL SOUND(350,-2,0)

```

If you use NEW-AGE/99 please put me on your exchange list.
Copied from the Biggers Topics....

-----TI TRICKS-----
 by Wesley R Richardson

BACKUPS When you are writing any program or document on any computer, it is a good practice to save your work every 15 minutes. If the power goes off or if the computer locks up, you will only loose the last fifteen minutes of work. I also make it a practice that when I finish a session on the computer that I first save the document or program to two different disks and then print out a listing of it. If something should happen to the disks, retyping the information is a lot faster than creating the material from memory.

TI-WRITER If you are using two different files and combining information, when you do a LoadFile (LP) or SaveFile (SP), you can put both filenames on the prompt line and the TI-W will only use the first name. For example, DSK..FILE1 DSK1.FILE2. By doing this you don't need to remember the other file name or retype it when you are finished with FILE1. If you want to

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insert or delete several spaces on sequential liners for formatting purposes such as a table of numbers, it can be done quite easily. First put a character which you haven't used anywhere else such as : on each line at the point that you want to insert or delete spaces. Turn off word wrap with CTRL O. Then do a Replace:String (R) using the form /:/: to add spaces or the form /: / to delete spaces. The replace string is also useful for removing the nonprinting characters such as CR or LF. The CTRL U function will work in the command line the same way it is used within a document to access the ASCII characters from 1 to 31.

EXTENDED BASIC While developing a new program, use line 90 FEN DSK1.PROG001 at the start of the program. Each time you save the program, do so by typing 90 then FCTN X. Press (ENTER) then FCTN 8 for redo. Delete the 90 and press (ENTER) and your program will be saved to disk. Press FCTN 8 again and change tyo DSK2 to save to a second disk. Do 91 FCTN X again and increment the name to PROG002. By doing this, if the last changes you make to the program created few problems, then you can go back to the previous revision. When your program is done, delete line 90 and save the program. Save the program with a different name using "DSK1.PROG" MERGE format. Then type NEW, then MERGE "DSK1.PROG". Then save the program to two disks using the final name.

-----from the NORTHCOST 99ers, Cleveland, Ohio-----

17-Jul.15:51 -----GENEVE 9640 TIP-----
To: ALL

This patch will allow the FCT-4 (BREAK) key to work properly from X-BASIC in GPL mode. You must perform the SAME patch on TWO files. (X8 and X81) You must patch the FIRST TWO files of your dumped copy of TI in the following way:

Locate the following string:

83D6 020C 0024 10E0 and change it to
83D6 05A0 0020 1010

That's all there is to it. HARRY

---Copied from the West Penn 99'ers---

-----WHY COMPUTING?-----

HOPEFULLY, TO ENJOY THE PRESENT
TO EXPLORE ITS POTENTIAL USE
AND PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

IF IT REALLY LATER THAN YOU THINK...

If you remember a time when "boot" normally referred to footwear, not a program loading into a computer...

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Or days when "bulletin board" was simple school equipment and not also electronically sent messages...

Or times when we spoke of "animation" in reference to a person's enlivened spirit, not a screen imitating life...

Or when "conversations" were mostly religious, political, not ASCII, hexadecimal, or binary...

Or "utilities" were normally electrical bills, not terrific helpers to aid a floundering computer novice...

When "default" referred a shocking failure to meet an obligation instead of a comfortable choice made for you...

When you might have concluded that "software" must refer to clothing instead of programs on disks or cassettes...

Was it only yesterday when you assumed "hardware" was a simple tool, not expensive electronic equipment...

Or when "character" was a quality admired, not a letter, number, or symbol...

When "font" was a part of type setting, not an everyday term for collections of alphabets, numbers, and symbols with which to type...

Or when "terminals" were bus/train depots normally, not input, output devices such as printers...

Or when you assumed a "buffer" was to shire one's floor, not a temporary printer or computer storage device...

When "bugs" were pests in nature, not a man-made error in a computer program...

When "monitors" were humans who watched school halls instead of equipment displaying a screen...

Or when "dump" referred to a location where waste materials were placed, not a print-out of screen materials...

When memory and memory loss belonged to the world of people, not computer...

It is easy to see how the present has built upon the past. In some cases it modifies, in others, expands, builds, or creates. Is it later than we thought, or is it simply a question of the past and present not fully integrated into that which is yet to be?

---Copied from the July '91 Cedar Valley 99er UG---

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NEWSNET99ER

Newsletter of the NET99ER TI 99/4s
& Geneve 8640 Computer Users Group

VOL 9 NUM 11

November 1991

Next Meeting: Saturday December 7th

9:30 AM at the
NRH Community Center
Loop 820 at Rufe Snow Dr.

Club Officers

Barbara Massey	President
James Crosson	Vice Pres
Lee DeForest	Treasurer
Tom Collins	Secretary
Barbara Massey	NL Editor
Tom Collins	BBS SysOp
Gary Owens	BBS SysOp
Jeff Drinan	Librarian
Bill Duncan	M/S Chrmn

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-----BAM'S BABBLES-----

The club suffered a loss Wednesday, October 30th, when the wife of long time member Bill Dunkin passed away. The club's officers voted to send flowers. Bill is the longest term member of the club, and over these past many years has only missed a few meetings. We all share the grief with Bill and hope to see him back at the club meetings soon.

I don't know about you, but I really enjoyed this past meeting. For those of you who were unable to attend you should really try to make this next meeting. We started TI-Base. And I do mean WE. Jollell named the keyboard and together we created the type of Data Base we wanted. We decided on a telephone directory. Hey guys, did we remember to add the phone numbers?? The only draw back was that not everyone had a TI-Base manual. Remember to bring your TI-Base manual to this next meeting. We'll start up where we left off. I have also made copies of Martin Smoley's tutorials. Over 40 pages worth. These are yours for a \$2.00 donation to the club. Plus I have received his tutorial disks, that unfortunately, I have not had the time to look at yet. There are still copies available of the meeting when Jim Stewart gave the excellent demonstration of TI-Base. Armed with all these sources of information we should be able to learn this great program.

Our next meeting is Saturday, December 7th, (yours truly's birthday) at the North Richland Hills Community Center, Rufe Snow Road and 820. We start at 9:30 am - I'll be there and hope to see you!!!!RAM***

-----MINUTES OF NET99er MEETING of Oct 5, 1991-----

Sorry folks, the minutes for last month are unavailable at this time. Ed.-BAM

-----TREASURY REPORT-----

We started the month with \$712.39, had a deposit of \$63.00 and a total of \$88.07 in expenses leaving the club with a total of \$687.32.** Lee De Forest - Treasurer**

-----RENEWALS DUE-----

We have a number of members to need to renew his/her memberships. They are Brent Cooper (8/91), Lee DeForest (8/91), Gary Hutchison (8/91), Gale Jones (6/91), Glenn Lindley (5/91), Peter Rokkas (4/91), Lee Roddie (6/91), Tom Collins (9/91), Wynona Gulley (10/91), Rosie Steele (9/91), Lou Stone (1/91), and John Nesburg (3/91). Please be sure to check your address

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label, if your membership expiration date is incorrect please let me know. I want to thank all of those who have renewed. However, recently we have had to drop quite a few members who were over three months past due. If you are unable to attend a meeting, you may send your \$20.00 membership fee to NET99er NCGC, c/o Bill Duncan, PO Box 534, Hurst, Texas 76053.

Also, be sure to check with Lee De Forest for your expiration date of your MICROpendium subscription.

-----TI-WRITER-----
 by Stan Katzman

PART 13

The following is a master file that I used to print out for a chemistry laboratory manual that I wrote. Kindly notice that I have all the formatting commands plus all the files in the order that I want them printed out.

.AD
 .PI
 .HE
 .LM 6
 .RM 70
 .IN +5
 .TL 124:27,109,4,134
 .TL 123:27,83,49
 .TL 125:27,81
 .TL 91:27,83,48
 .PL 60
 .IF DSK2.LASTEXK
 .IF DSK2.STOIC
 .IF DSK2.HAND
 .IF DSK2.QUALITY
 .IF DSK2.APP
 .IF DSK2.HEAV
 .IF DSK2.MELTING
 .IF DSK2.DISFIL
 .IF DSK2.CRYST
 .IF DSK2.INFRD
 .IF DSK2.NHR
 .IF DSK2.SEPFUN
 .IF DSK2.DRYING
 .IF DSK2.BUTENE
 .IF DSK2.VPC
 .IF DSK2.XER

.IF DSK2.NITBENZ
 .IF DSK2.BROMBENZ
 .IF DSK2.CRAFTS
 .IF DSK2.AMILINE
 .IF DSK2.NABH
 .IF DSK2.ROPATION
 .IF DSK2.BUTEROM
 .IF DSK2.CYHEX
 .IF DSK2.VALERIC
 .IF DSK2.BUFACE
 .IF DSK2.BENZOIC
 .IF DSK2.METHBENZ
 .IF DSK2.MWBENZ
 .IF DSK2.MDICHLEBENZ
 .IF DSK2.DIELS
 .IF DSK2.ADJOL
 .IF DSK2.NUP
 .IF DSK2.SUG

-----HOW HIGH CAN HIGH
 TECH GO-----

From Jim Stewart

I once read someone had engraved the "Pledge of Allegiance" on the head of a straight pin. Fascinating! How could anyone see that clearly or write that small? ARCO OIL GAS COMPANY recently displayed the technical advances of higher density computer tape recording, expressed in the number of printed pages of information stored on a single tape reel.

Early seismic exploration for oil and gas used computer tape first recorded in 1953 at 100 bits of data per inch, on 7 tracks at a drive speed of 75 IPS (inches of tape recorded per second). This tape density contained the equivalent of 3,250 printed pages. It doubles the first year, and by 1959 bit density had increased to 556, at speeds of 112.5 IPS resulting in 6,255 pages of information. Tape was also recorded with 21 tracks increasing storage to 8,010 pages.

A new process called HDDR jumped densities to 8,000 bits per inch and 90,000 pages but required more field maintenance.

Computer tapes with 9 tracks were introduced in 1965, first at 800 bpi (9,000 pages), doubling to 1,600 bpi within 2 years (18,000 pages), and then to 6,250 bpi by 1973, which meant a remarkable 68,000 pages of information could be stored on a single reel of tape.

Magnetic cones were tried on Robots briefly, but moving them around at

speed of 110 miles per hour caused equipment failures, and stored "just" 60,000 pages on a device you could carry in your hand. Science really got moving. By 1983 bit density had climbed to 20,000, and in just 2 years to 30,000.

When 3480 Tape cartridges were recorded at 31,000 bpi they would store 85,000 pages. This density has doubled to 76,000 bpi, upping the printed page score to 170,000.

Now a data cartridge only 8 millimeters wide by 200 feet long can store 935,000 pages. Optical laser storage disks only 1 1/4" in diameter can hold 3,493,750 pages, and a Helical Scan system using a cartridge the size of your home VCR cassette tops them all to date by storing 7,525,000 printed pages of information.

Fascinating!.....(Do you remember your driver's license number?)

"HOW HIGH CAN HIGH TECH GO"

---Copied from the August 1991 Dallas 99 Interface---

-----MAKING A TIPS LABEL LETTERFORM-----

By Earl Raguse

I have used TIPS LABEL to make border letterforms several times, but I always manage to spoil a few while re-learning what to do, so I am writing it down. Maybe you too can profit from it.

Firstly, it is all done with the Image (only) Option, except the last part, the actual letterhead, which is done with the Text (only) Option. It is assumed you know how to work TIPS LABEL, this is not a beginning tutorial.

1. First, be sure your printer and paper are at TOP (Top of Form), and then (re-)positioned to the line where you want the images to be printed. On all my printers, the way to be sure that that position is in the printer's memory, is to switch power Off/On. I will use TOP to refer to this position in the following, ever when it is for printing at the bottom.
2. Select the image for the top row.
3. Select Options, then Multiple.
4. Change the default column 5 to 9.
5. Accept the prompt for 1 space between images.
6. Enter 7 images, no more, no less.
7. Now 7 images should be printed across the top of your paper, starting at column 9 and ending at column 65.
8. Now select FF for the menu to move you to the TOP of next page.
9. Then select Again, from the menu, then 1 to print another.
10. I like to do at least a dozen sheets at a time, so I repeat 8 and 9, but until you are proficient maybe you had better stick with 1 or 2 pages.

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11. Rewind your printer to TOP, then move the paper up until you are about ten lines above the bottom. Switch power Off/On again, very important, this is the new TOP.

12. If you plan to put a different image at the bottom of the page, to FCTM 4 (BREAK) and RUN. This is to prevent TIPS LABEL from printing an underline under all EVEN numbered images. I will tell you an easier way around this in an article on TIPS LABEL, if I ever get it written, else select Again and 1, and go back to 8, else continue.

13. If you now have multiple images on top and bottom of your letterform, lets proceed to do the sides.

14. Again do BREAK, RUN, select your new image, then Options, then Image (only), then Single.

15. You will then be asked At What Column to Put it?, enter 00.

16. Next answer 1, to the How Many query. This is a test. The image will be printed to the left side of the paper. If you have your paper lined up right, it will be in line with the previous images, if not, adjust. Then select Put from the menu, 11, and 10, and you should get images all down the left side.

17. If you need to print more, select FF, so Put 00, 11, and repeat until you have done enough.

18. Rewind the paper to TOP. Now repeat steps 14-17, except Put the image at 71.

19. Again rewind to TOP. Now set the paper to print just under the top images. Be SURE to do power Off/On.

20. Do the BREAK, RUN thing again. This time it is not necessary to select an image, you may go directly to Options. Select Text (only). Select New or Old as you choose, just like printing a normal label or letterhead. When ready, select Print, then Head for the menu, accept the default 27 as to the column to Put It query. Enter only 1 to the How Many query until you see if you like it. You will be returned to the menu, to do more if you want.

21. This time select Head, 27 if you like that position, else adjust), then enter the number to print. I recommend you print less than a million. The ribbon tends to fade. When done, tear off the paper, separate the sheets, and write letters, letters, letters. I always tear off the tractor holes and use my single sheet feeder.

-----UGOC ROM October 1991-----

-----THE JOY OF RAMDISKS-----

By Ted Peterson

A ramdisk is a set of disks that will let you store a group of programs or files in the computer memory at all times. They can be any size from 128k to 6 meg. If you go by sectors, the total can be from 512 sectors to

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24,432 sectors. With 24,432 sectors, you could have everything you will ever need on the computer at all times.

The cost of these drives are going down all the time. The price of the 1.5 meg drive went down \$35.00 from the time that I ordered it and now. The cost of the 1.5 extension is \$35.00 and then each chip is now \$45.00 to add to it. Each chip will add 512 sectors, up to 12 on each extension.

The ram disk can be divided into any units that you would like, with the following exceptions. You cannot use more than 1500 sectors on each drive and you cannot have more than 10 drives on each sub disk. You can have 2 sub disks in your PE Box. So if you get the right chips you can extend th subdisks to 16,000 sectors each.

Something that you should think about when you set up your disk units is that you will want to back up the disks with 5 1/4 floppies and they come in SSSD, SSD, DSSD, or DSDC formats, you will need to plan accordingly. I set one subdisk up with 7720 sectors, 2350 sectors, and one at 384 sectors. They will never come out correct as a 12k chip will not divide out to exactly the size of any drive. You can also set them up with any units but they will not come out even if you have a 1.5 meg disk or any of the others. If you have a 1.5 meg disk you can expand them in units of 128k to 3 meg each.

On your first disks on your subdisk you will want to load either BOOT, FW, or MEMO. They will send you MEMO but it is almost the same as BOOT and I like BOOT better. Also, when you subdivide the main disk you will make your set up so that one of these will be run when you power up. This will have to be done on your first ram disk. By doing this when you turn on your computer or reset the computer, Boot, etc. will come up within 1 second and then you can enter the program you want to load. When you enter the number for BA WRITER etc., their header will appear within a second or d-so. You can then start working on what you want to do.

It is essential that you back up your main programs because if you do something wrong some time the ram disks will go bad and you will have to redo them and reload your main programs. I did this 3 times before I knew what I was doing wrong. I have not had this trouble from that time on.

You cannot use DM 1000 that you use now because it will not accept any other drive other than 1 to 9. If you use DSK1,2,3,4 for your 5 1/4 drives you will then only have 6-9 for your ram disks. This will only give you 5 numbers. When you set up your ramdisks you can then use DSKA - DSKZ and will have 16 drives you can use. Try to skip I and O because they will get mixed up with 1 and C. They will give you a new version of DM 1000 to use that will accept Drives DSK A through DSK Z.

The Slow Directory command of BA WRITER, FW, TI WRITER and other printing programs will not work also. If you want to see a listing of the

programs on file and you are working on one of them, file the program on one of your ram disks and go to the DM 1000 and get a listing. This will not take over 20 seconds and then go back to your other programs.

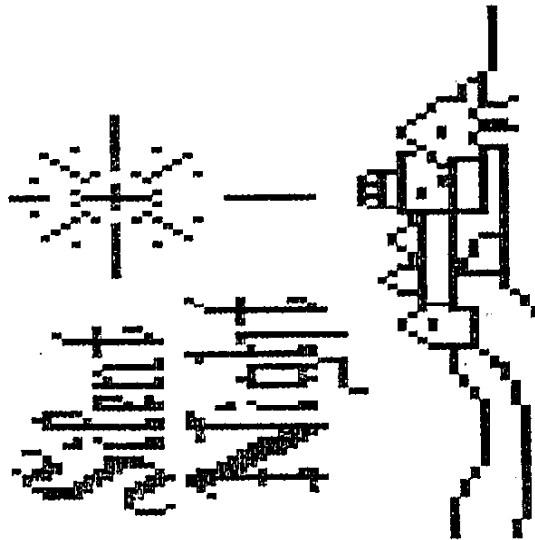
You can run all programs or files on a ram disk except PR BASE FILES, you may have to change some of the programs to look for DSK9 or A etc. When you set up your ram disk, name one of them PRBASE and then you can run the programs using DSK1 for the files.

I have used 48 for scratch, 4A for programs for where I work, 49 for one of the other clubs I belong to, etc.

Try it and you will enjoy it. You can speed up all of your computer times with a ram disk. A 45 sector TI Writer file will take 3-4 seconds to bring back.

.....from The PUNN Newsletter.....

MERRY



CHRISTMAS