

INTERNATIONAL TI-LINES

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Bill Reed's
D.I.Y.

centronics

£3?!

special

& MINIMEM

Formerly OXON TI USERS

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 COMING SOON: TWO-DIMENSIONAL CELLULAR AUTOMATA, FIBONACCI SERIES, ALL YOU EVER WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT DISK DRIVES BUT KNEW BETTER THAN TO ASK, MIKE GODDARD'S DIY EXPANSION PROJECT, AND LOTS MORE

I recently received the latest version of FWEB (V4.0) and as usual, it is worth getting excited about. The ShowDirectory command in the FWEB Editor has been enhanced, allowing, amongst other things, a printout of the directory. What's more, if you press the usual "=" to get FWEB to determine the possible environment of program format files, THAT data is included in the printout.

The printout can be made to any valid output device - including a disk file, which is used in APPEND mode so that multiple directories can be compiled under the same output filename - and the layout of the printed directory is sufficiently pleasing to the eye that I have begun to print directories of my "static" disks (those whose contents don't change) and compile a folder of them.

As you will see from the two examples which I reproduce here, the layout is not wasteful of paper like so many others: a twin column approach has been used to make most efficient use of the paper. (I hate the way so many cataloguing programs follow the Disk Manager I/II approach and stick to the left hand side of the paper).

There is also a configuration program now to aid in setting up those variable items (like boot drive, colour selections, output filename, and so on) although Atrax Robustus notwithstanding, under some circumstances you can re-enter the FWEB Editor with the E/A default of white on blue, which I find a bit of a nuisance (but only a bit).

Here are two examples of printed directories to whet your appetites:

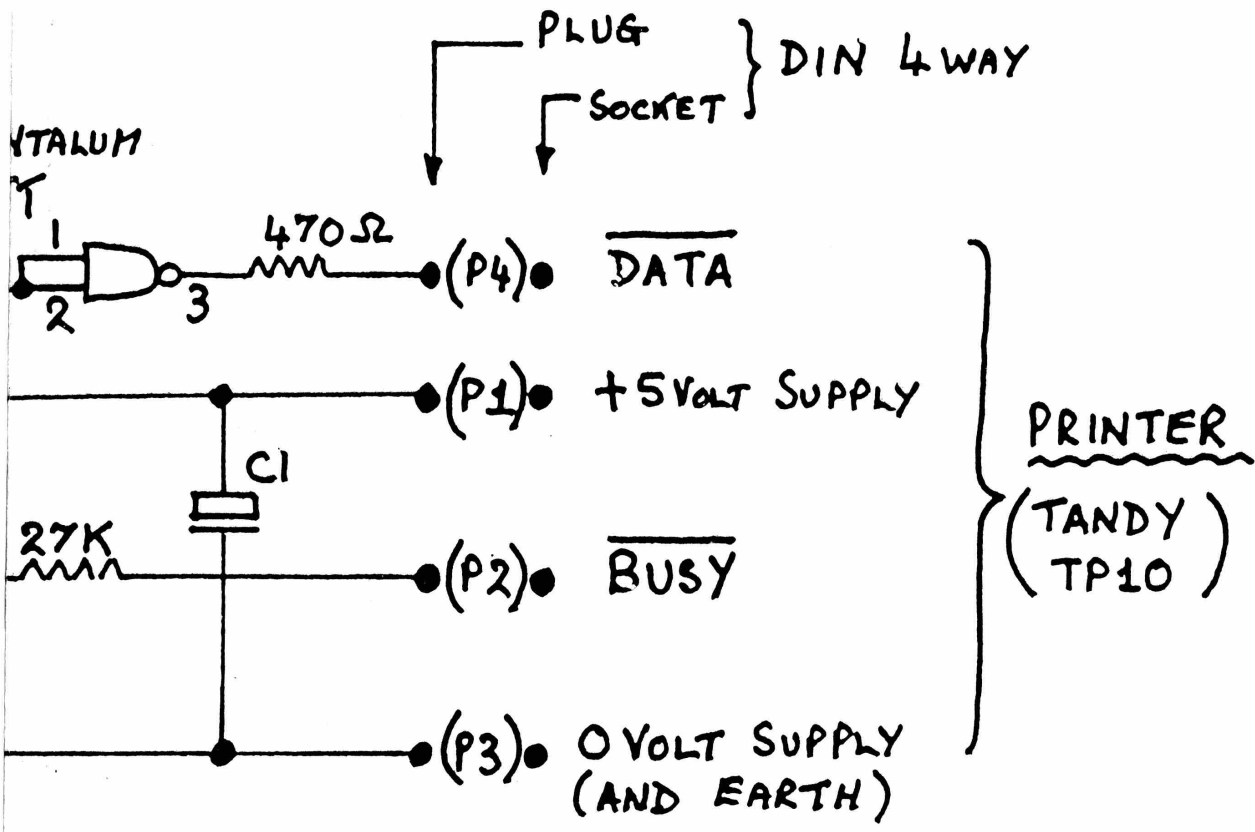
DSK1 FWEB4/0

 Filecount = 37 Sectors Used = 686 Available = 34

Filename	Size	Type	Rec	P	Filename	Size	Type	Rec	P
-READ-ME	28	Dis/Var	80		FWDOC/TIWR	23	Dis/Var	80	
AS	33	Program			FWDOC/UTIL	65	Dis/Var	80	
AT	22	Program			FWSAVE	6	Dis/Fix	80	
C99PFI;0	2	Dis/Fix	80		LDFW	9	Dis/Fix	80	
CHARA1	5	Program			LDSR/S	4	Dis/Var	80	
CHARA2	5	Program			LGEN/S	8	Dis/Var	80	
CO	3	Program			LL	10	Program		
CONFIG	40	Program			LOAD	32	Program		
CT8RAM	8	Dis/Fix	80		MD	2	Program		
DB	2	Program			MG	33	Program		
DP	17	Program			MH	30	Program		
EA	8	Program			QD	10	Program		
ED	33	Program			SAVIT	2	Dis/Var	80	
EE	19	Program			SL	10	Program		
FMSAVE	6	Dis/Fix	80		UL	4	Program		
FO	33	Program			UTIL1	33	Program		
FP	15	Program			XB4THLD	2	Program		
FWDOC/EASM	34	Dis/Var	80						
FWDOC/LOAD	39	Dis/Var	80						
FWDOC/REPT	49	Dis/Var	80						

)) MORE)

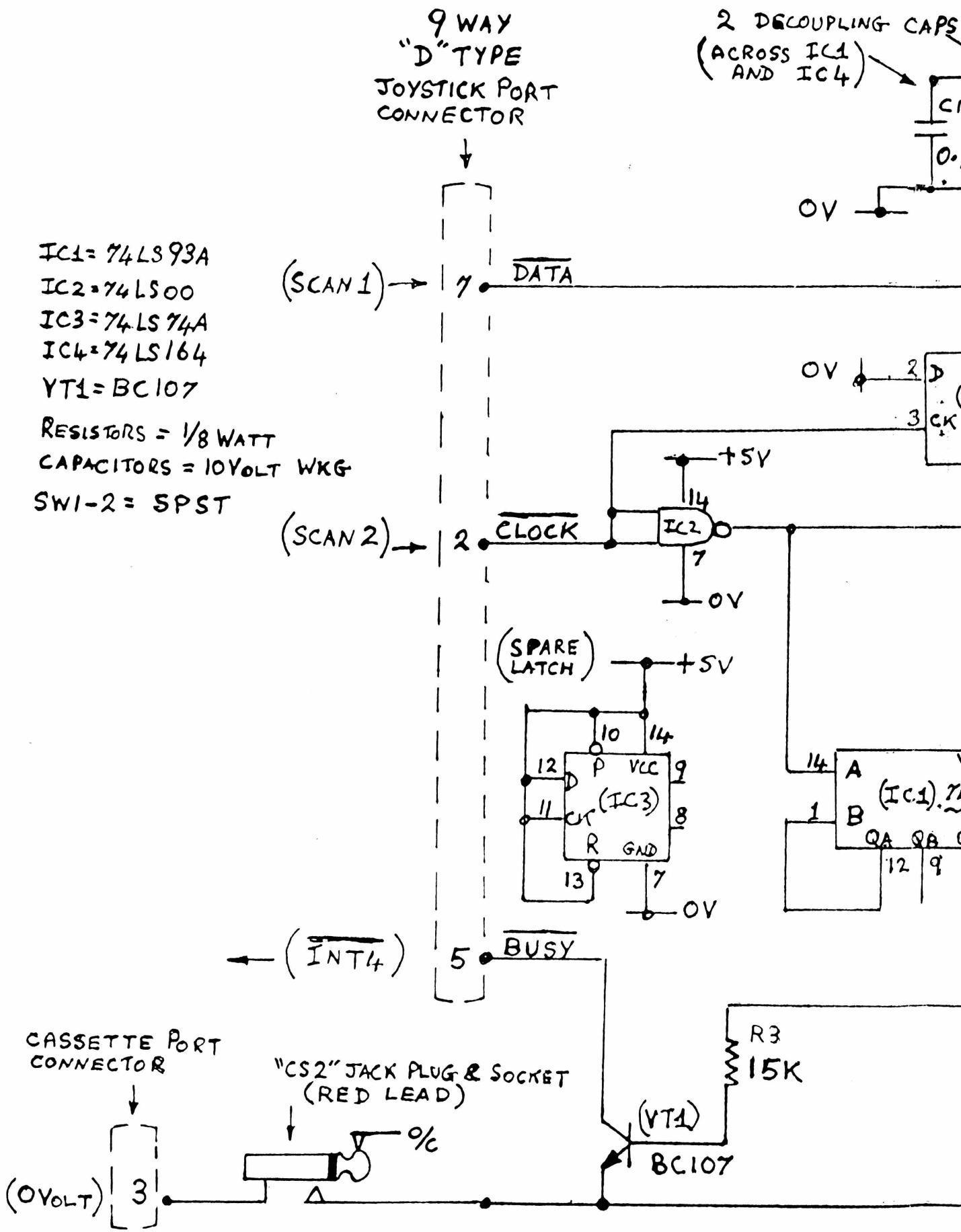
PORT SERIAL DATA INTERFACE



"CS2" JACK PLUG (RED lead)

olt line, is returned to the
 o there is no 0volt connection
 y of the JOYSTICK port pins.

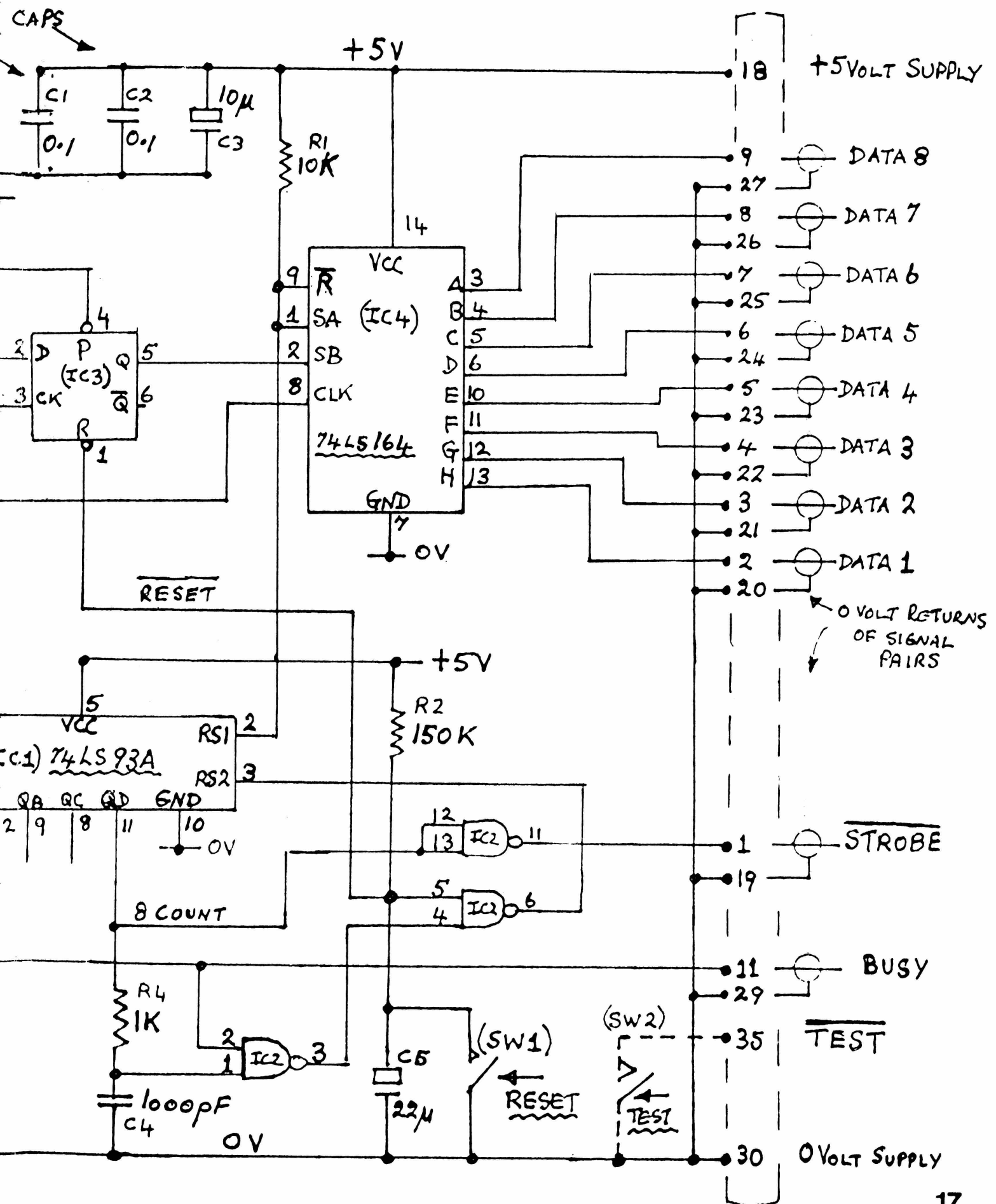
"JOYSTICK PORT" PARALLEL



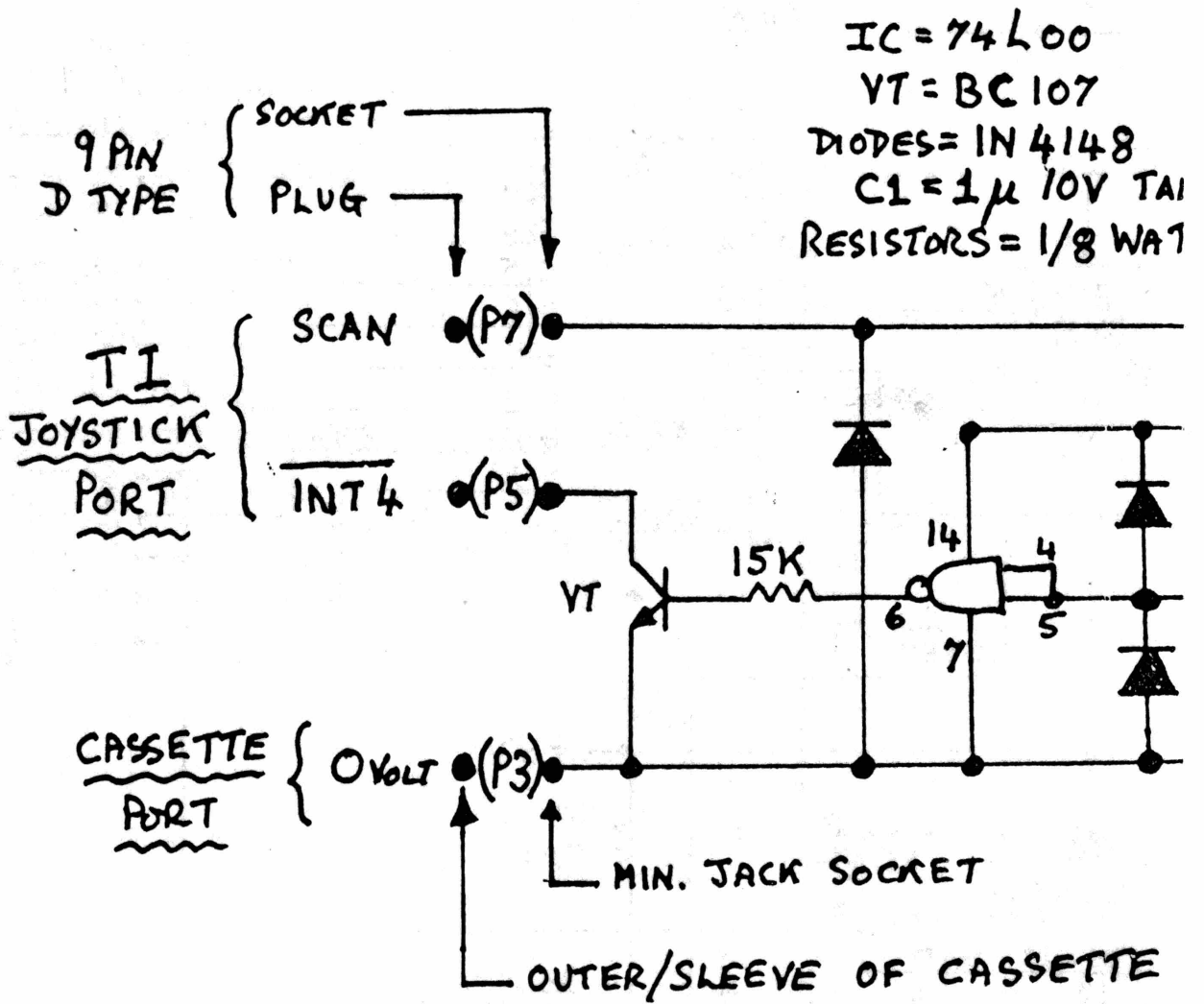
- IC1 = 74LS93A
- IC2 = 74LS00
- IC3 = 74LS74A
- IC4 = 74LS164
- VT1 = BC107
- RESISTORS = 1/8 WATT
- CAPACITORS = 10VOLT WKG
- SW1-2 = SPST

PARALLEL DATA INTERFACE

36 WAY
"CENTRONICS" CONNECTOR



"JOYSTICK F"



Note:
 Printer/signal 0v cassette port, a available on an

THE NEW HORIZON RAMDISK!

INTRODUCTION

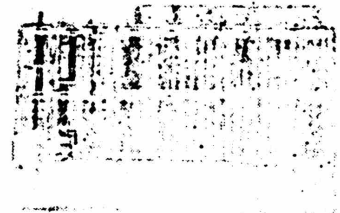
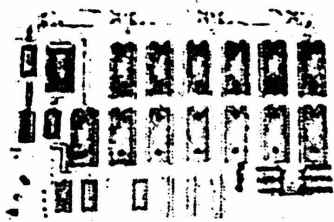
The HORIZON RAMDISK is a peripheral card for the TI-99/4A Home Computer. The RAMDISK is a battery-backed, solid state device which is intended to emulate all functions of a TI floppy disk drive. The primary advantage of the RAMDISK is speed; data transfer takes place roughly twenty times faster.

To use the HORIZON RAMDISK you need:

- 1) TI-99/4A console and TV or monitor
- 2) 99/4 Peripheral Expansion Box
- 3) TI Compatible Disk Controller Card
- 4) At least one floppy disk drive
- 5) One of the following Command Modules
 - A) Editor/Assembler
 - B) TI Extended BASIC
 - C) Mini Memory Command Module
- 6) 32K Memory Expansion (recommended)

COMPATIBILITY

Every attempt has been made to ensure that the HORIZON RAMDISK will be compatible with TI and third party software. The RAMDISK appears to be compatible with TI Writer, Editor/Assembler, Multiplan, Logo, Forth, BASIC, Extended BASIC and Assembly Language. Most applications concerning the above should be compatible with the RAMDISK. However, some software, designed to directly access the Disk Controller Card will not recognize the RAMDISK and hence is not compatible. Examples include the CorComp Disk Manager Program and TI Pascal. Non-standard disk access techniques could also cause compatibility problems (e.g., TI-ARTIST).



-- HORIZON RAMDISK FACTS --

- A RAMDISK card for the 99/4a PE-Box.
- 104K (SSSD, 360 sectors) capacity, expandable to 192K (DSSD, 720 sectors).
- Uses low-power CMOS static RAM chips.
- Functions EXACTLY like a TI floppy drive but at Random Access speed.
- Compatible with any software or language that uses a standard TI DSRLNK, including disk utilities, sector copy programs, and programs like DM-1000, DISK MANAGER II, and Millers Graphics EXPLORER program. Compatible languages include TI-BASIC, EXTENDED BASIC, TI-FORTH, TI-LOGO and ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE.
- The only BATTERY-BACKED Ramdisk for the 99/4a, carry it from computer to computer like a floppy diskette. Ni-cad batteries charge while the computer is running. *
- Supplied with DM-1000 as the resident disk manager program. DM-1000 may be loaded in less than two seconds via a CALL DM statement from BASIC.
- other CALL statements from TI-BASIC to 1) set the Ramdisk drive #, 2) set the maximum number of sectors, 3) set the write protection, 4) turn on CRU for direct DSR access, 5) execute machine code from BASIC.
- DIP switch setting allows CRU addressing from >1000 to >1700.
- Ramdisk may be named DSK1 to DSK6.
- Comes with complete DSR source code, including a separate manual that details all DSR routines.
- Documentation explains how users may add their own assembly language CALL routines to enhance BASIC.
- Comes with development software, including a loader for any E/A opt. 3 object files to allow users to modify the DSR as desired.
- Schematic Diagram and construction guide included.

* 2022 note: The Mini Memory module functioned as battery backed ram well before the New Horizon Card. The button cell could be replaced with a NiCad battery.