Burroughs

Installation, Operation and Maintenance Guide

ET 1100 Ergonomic Workstation

Printed in U.S.A.
September 1983

1156007

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Correspondence regarding this publication should be forwarded using the Remarks form at the back of the manual, or may by addressed directly to Documentation East, Burroughs Corporation, P.O. Box CB7, Malvern, Pennsylvania, 19355, U.S. America.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

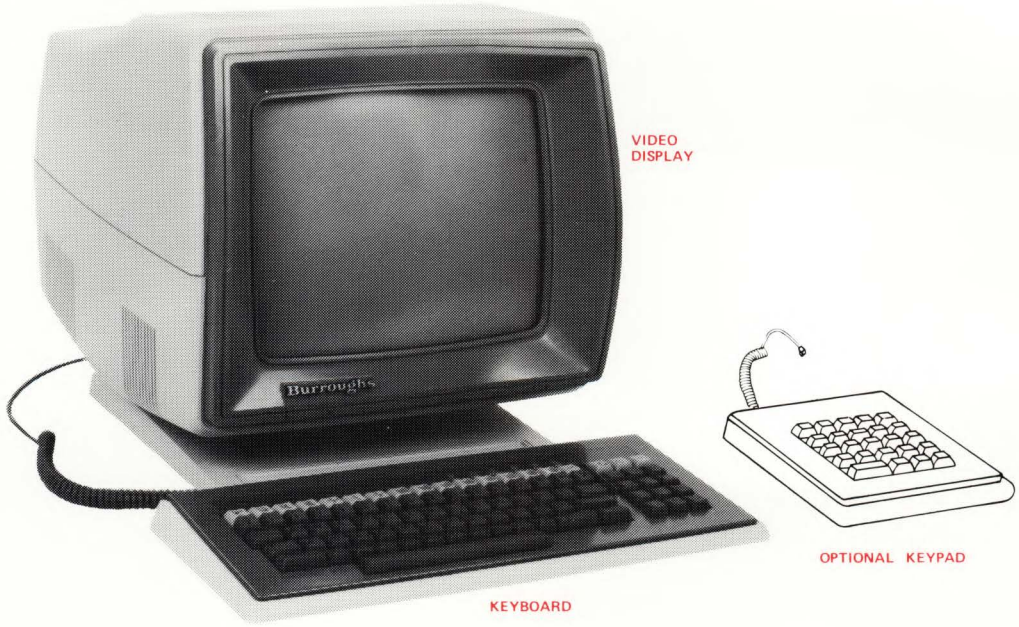
This manual is a guide for the installation of your Burroughs Ergonomic Terminal. Be sure to follow each step in the order presented. As each step is completed, place a check mark in the box provided.

Should you need assistance or have any questions relating to this manual, contact your local Burroughs support representative. Be ready to provide the following information:

- the model and serial number of your terminal (located on the back of the unit).
- the model name of the host system your terminal is connected to.
- the model names of any other devices connected to your terminal.

SECTION 1: INSTALLING THE TERMINAL SYSTEM

Your Burroughs Ergonomic Terminal consists of a video display unit and a keyboard. In addition to the standard keyboard, a keypad may also be ordered. The picture below shows the three separate components that can make up the terminal.



NOTE

The keypad is optional equipment, that is, you will have one only if it was especially ordered with your terminal. However, it can be subsequently purchased and added to your terminal. That would make it wise for you to retain this manual for possible future use, following the present installation.

BEFORE YOU START

Everything you will need to install your new unit (with the possible exception of a small, standard screwdriver) is contained in this box. Following is a list of useful suggestions:

1. Decide on a location for the terminal. Since you do not want to keep moving the terminal, take a moment or two to review your facilities and make sure you have chosen a suitable location.

2. Plan to spend one hour to install your first unit. If you have two or more units to install, the time it will take to install each unit, after the first, should be approximately one half hour.

3. Read each step before you perform the task, and check each box after the task has been completed. This will be an easy way to keep track of where you left off, in case you are diverted during the installation.

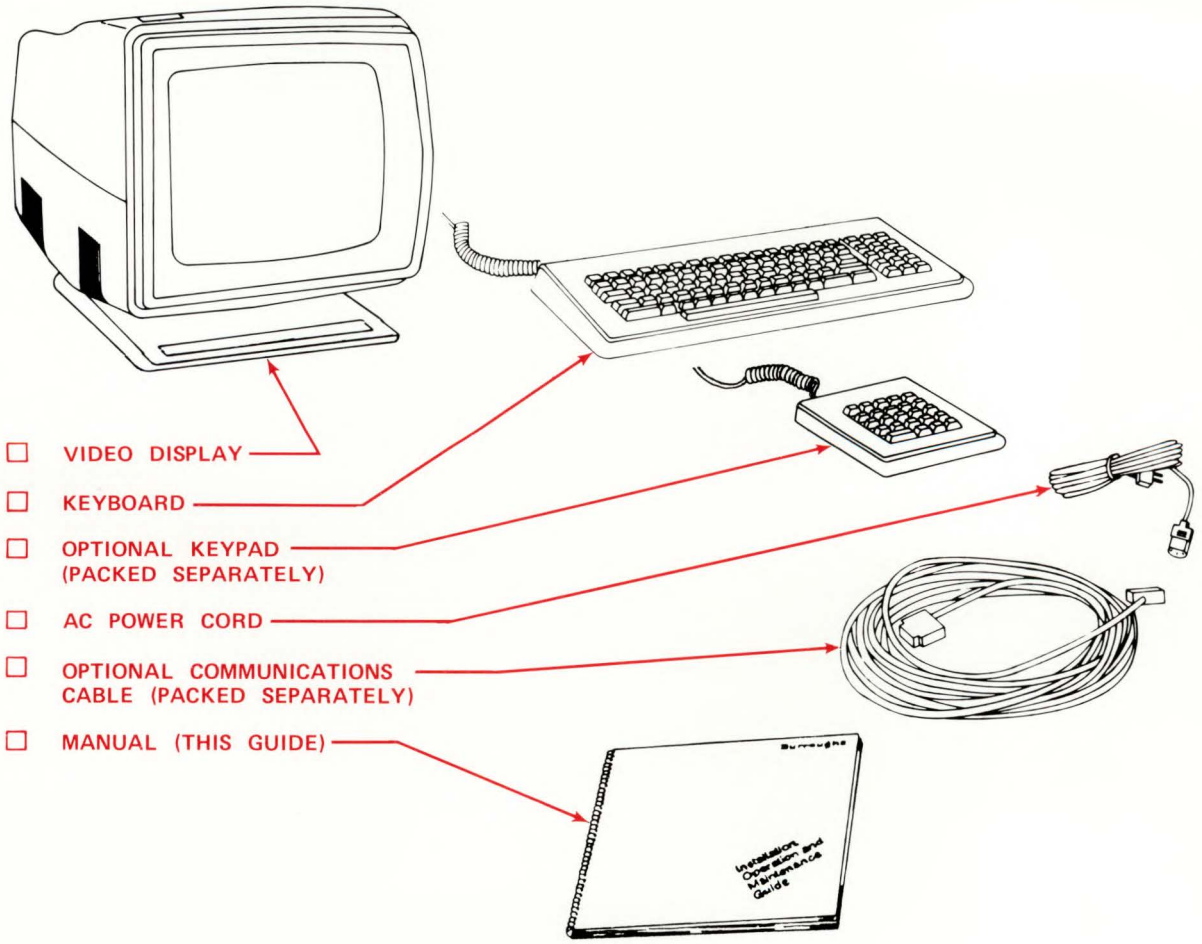
4. If you have any problems during the installation, make sure you have followed all the instructions. If you cannot move ahead, contact your Burroughs reperesentative.

5. Save all the packing material and the shipping box for possible future use.

6. The signal cable and keypad are ordered separately. If one or both were ordered, make sure you have them before you start the installation.

CONTENTS OF THE CARTON

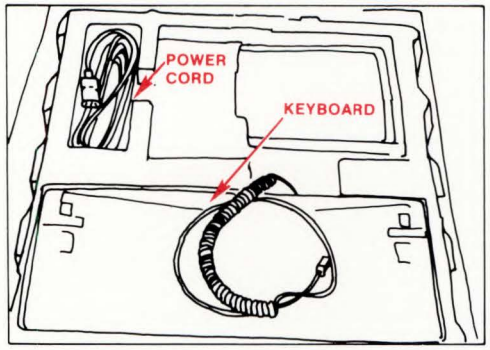
Save all packing materials included in the shipping carton for possible future use.



UNPACKING THE TERMINAL

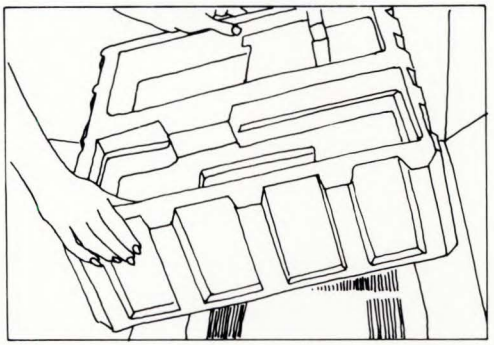
☐ STEP 1

Remove the keyboard and AC power cord from the box. Place these parts aside until you have positioned the video display on your desk or work area.



☐ STEP 2

Remove the foam packing from the top of the terminal.



☐ STEP 3

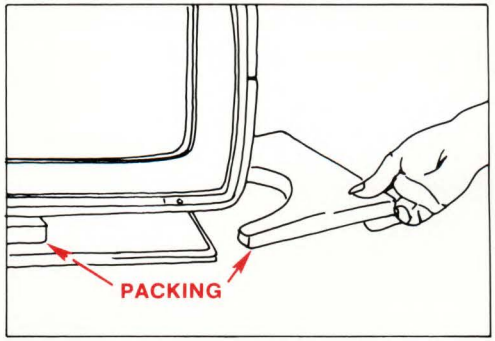
Lift the video display out of the box, and place it in the selected location.

WARNING

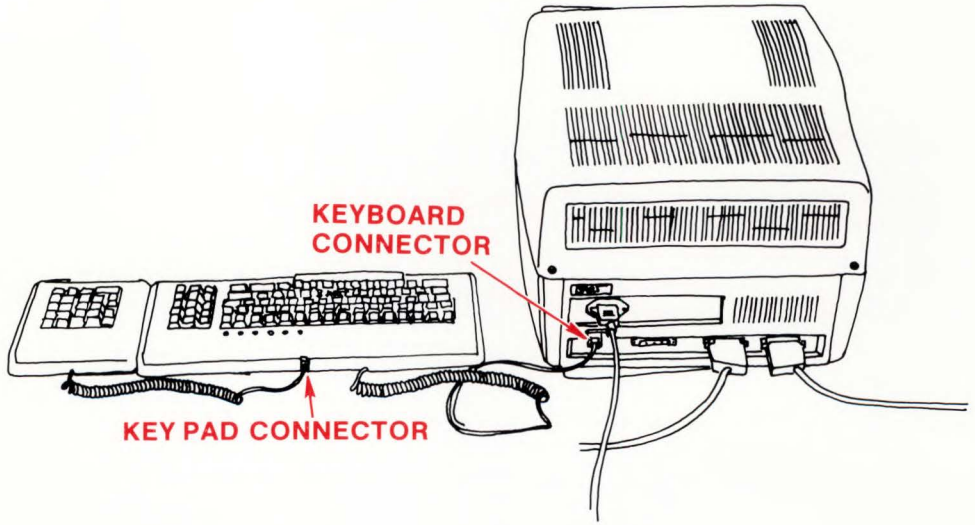
The video display weighs 34 pounds (15.42 kg). It should be removed from the box by two people.

☐ STEP 4

Remove the plastic bag from the video display. Remove the foam packing (which prevents the display from tilting) from the base of the terminal.



ARRANGING AND INTERCONNECTING THE TERMINAL COMPONENTS



☐ STEP 1

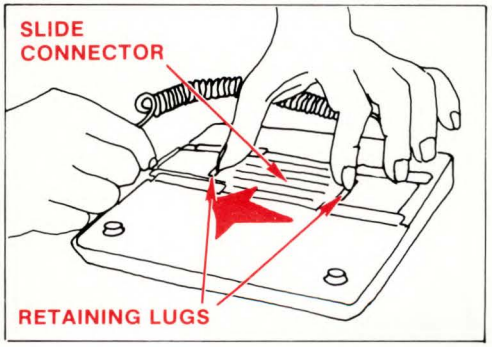
Place the keyboard next to the video display. If the optional keypad is included, connect it as shown in steps 2 thru 4. If there is no keypad, go to step 5.

NOTE

The bottom of the keypad is equipped with a movable plate (the slide connector). This plate, which slides both ways, is used to connect the keypad to either side of the keyboard, as desired by the operator.

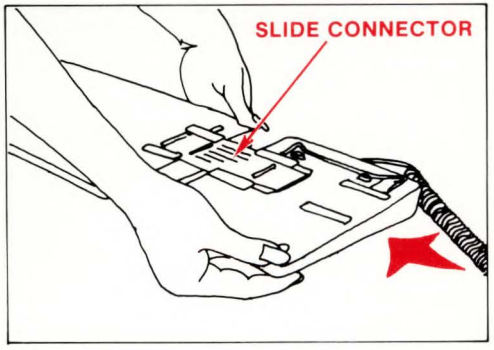
☐ STEP 2

On the bottom of the keypad, push in the retaining lugs that hold the slide connector in place. Pull out the slide connector (on the side you have chosen to use), until it "snaps" into its open position.



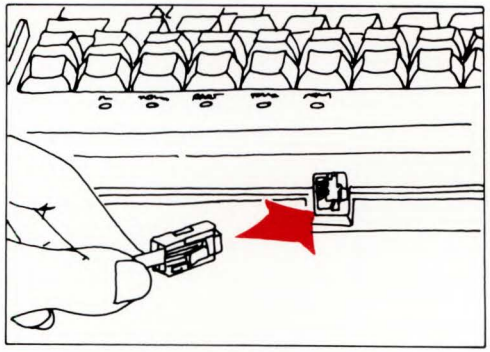
☐ STEP 3

Attach the keypad to the keyboard, as shown in the illustration.



☐ STEP 4

Insert the small, transparent, plastic plug on the end of the coiled keypad cable into the rear of the keyboard.

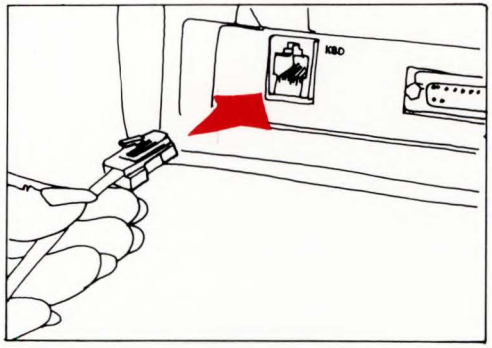


CAUTION

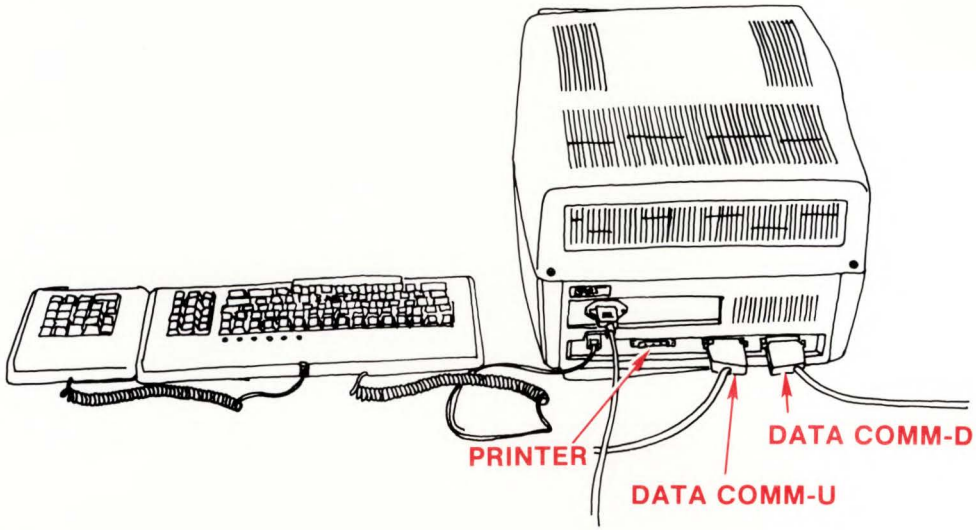
This plug is fragile. Care must be taken not to force it into its receptacle.

☐ STEP 5

Insert the small, transparent, plastic plug on the end of the coiled keyboard cable into the connector marked "KBD" on the rear of the video display.



ATTACHING THE TERMINAL TO THE DATA COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM



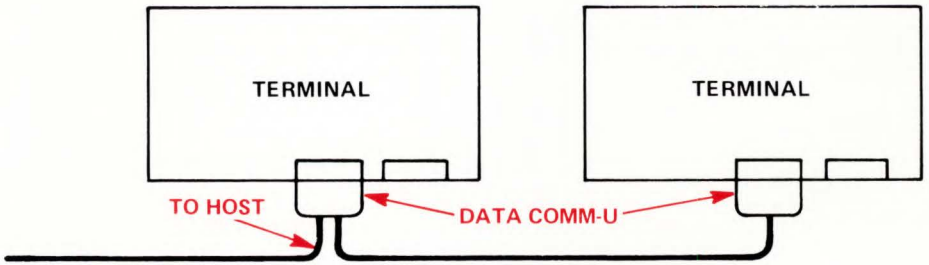
TERMINOLOGY NOTE

Some of the terms used in the following discussion have special meanings. They are defined here to enhance your understanding.

HOST	The Host unit is the computer, word processor, or other similar principal equipment, to which your terminal is attached.
MODEM	A Modem is a device which enables equipment to communicate over existing telephone lines. Like a telephone, one is used at each end of the line. In this manual, when reference is made to a host in text or illustrations, the use of modems is assumed.

Note On Special (Two Wire Direct) Burroughs Cabling

Some existing Burroughs installations use cables of the type illustrated below:



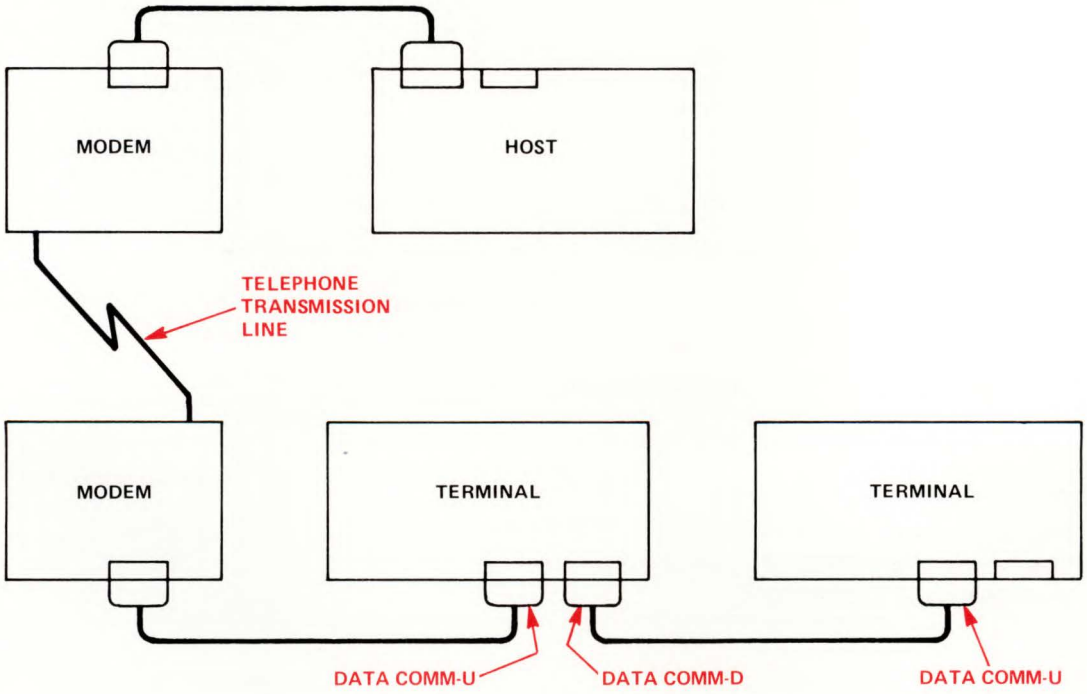
There is only one cable connection made at the rear of each unit. At each terminal, the cable is attached to the DATA COMM-U socket.

If the terminal you are installing is going to take the place of an existing terminal, unplug the existing terminal and plug the same cable connector into the terminal. Then skip to "Turning on the Terminal" on page 18 of this manual.

If the terminal you are installing is going to be added to the system, you will need a cable that is custom built by a Burroughs Field Engineer. Contact your Burroughs support representative for details.

Note On Common Data Communications Cabling

Most Data Communications installations use cabling of the type illustrated below:

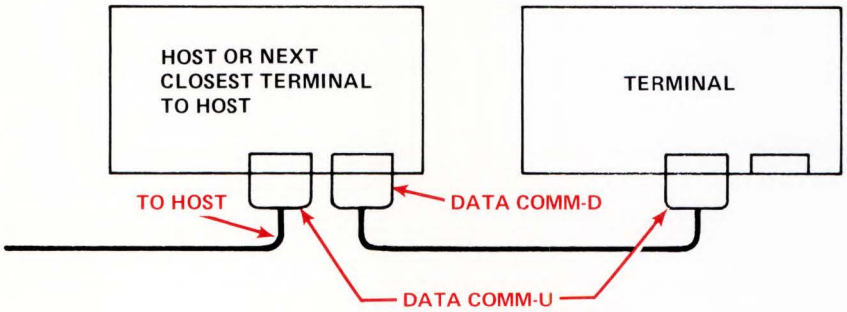


The two cable connectors at the rear of the unit are used. One, labeled "DATA COMM-U", is used for the cable that is also connected to the telephone interface unit (modem). The other, labeled "DATA COMM-D", is used for the cable that is also connected to another terminal — when there is another terminal further down the line.

INSTALLING THE SIGNAL CABLES

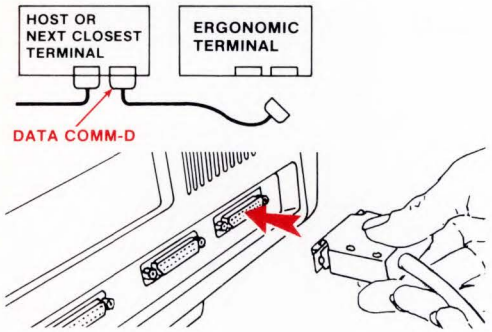
(When your terminal is last unit on line)

If the terminal you are installing is the last terminal on the line, attach the signal cables (ordered separately) as follows:



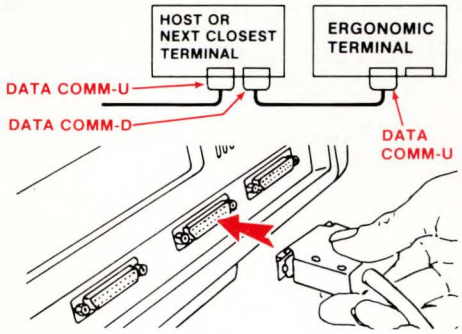
☐ STEP 1 (At the host, or next closest terminal to the host)

Note that one end of the cable has 25 pins. Insert this connector into the DATA COMM-D receptacle at the rear of the host (or next closest terminal to the host).



☐ STEP 2 (At your terminal)

Note that the other end of the cable has 25 pencil-point-sized receptacles. Insert this connector into the DATA COMM-U receptacle at the rear of the terminal you are installing.



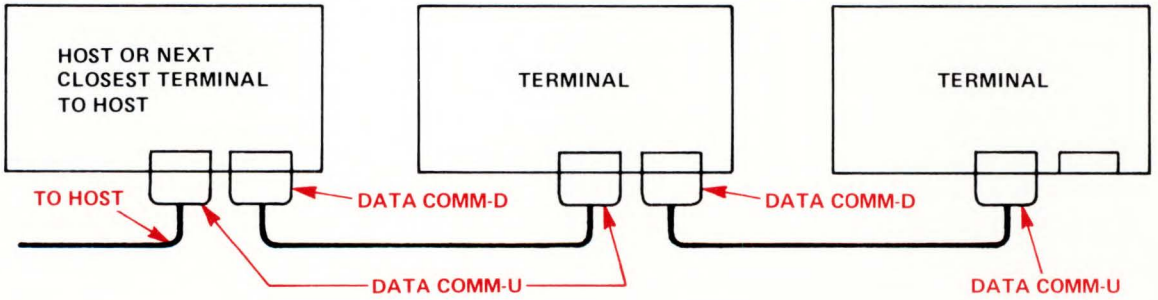
☐ STEP 3

Secure both connectors by tightening their retaining thumbscrews. (Note that some cable connectors are not fitted with thumbscrews, and a screwdriver may be needed.)

INSTALLING THE SIGNAL CABLES

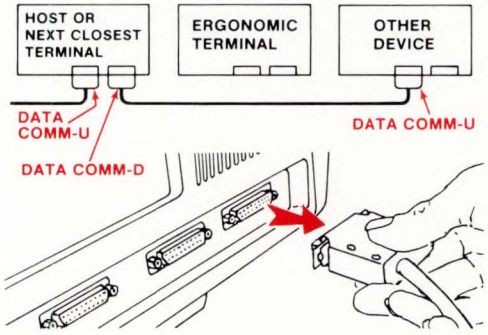
(When your terminal is not last unit on line)

If the terminal you are installing is **not** the last terminal on the line — it is located between the host and printer, disk unit, or another terminal — attach the signal cable as follows:



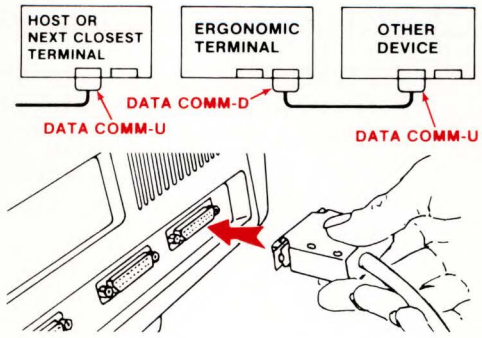
☐ STEP 1 (At the host or next closest terminal to the host)

At the rear of the host (or next closest terminal to the host) remove the cable connector from the DATA COMM-D connector.



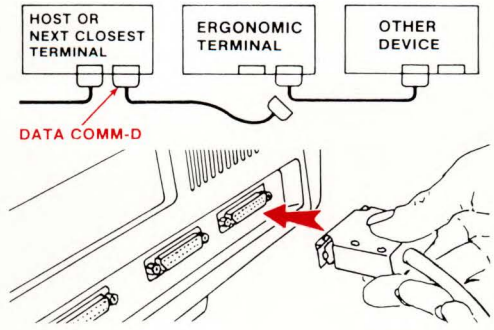
STEP 2

Attach the cable connector you just removed in step 1 to the DATA COMM-D connector at the rear of the terminal you are installing.



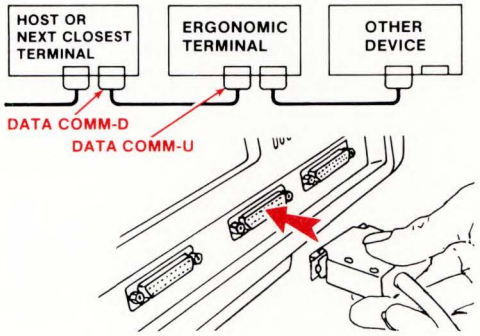
STEP 3

Note that one end of the cable has 25 pins. At the rear of the host (or next closest terminal to the host) insert this connector into the DATA COMM-D connector.



☐ STEP 4

Note that one end of the cable has 25 pencil-point-sized receptacles. At the rear of the terminal you are installing, insert this connector into the 25-pin DATA COMM-U receptacle.



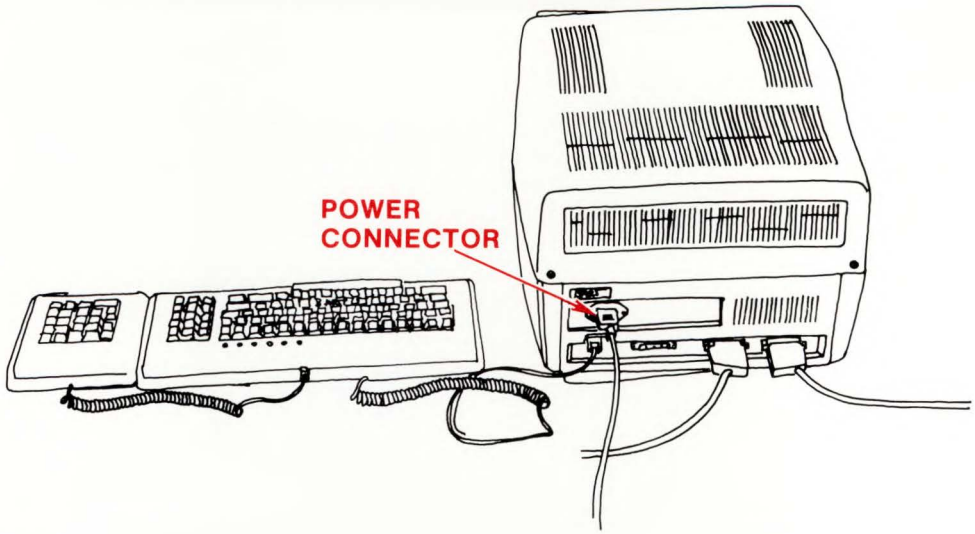
☐ STEP 5

Secure both connectors by tightening their retaining thumbscrews. (Note that some cable connectors are not fitted with thumbscrews, and a screwdriver may be needed.)

NOTE

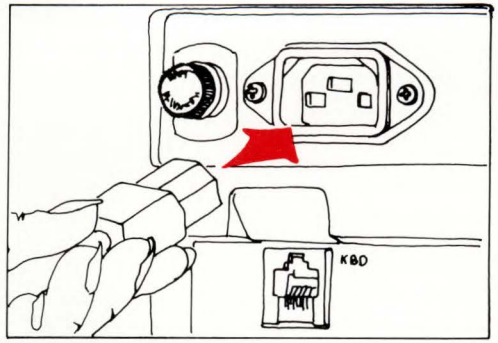
If a printer is being installed along with your terminal, perform the printer installation at this time.

INSTALLING THE POWER CORD



☐ STEP 1

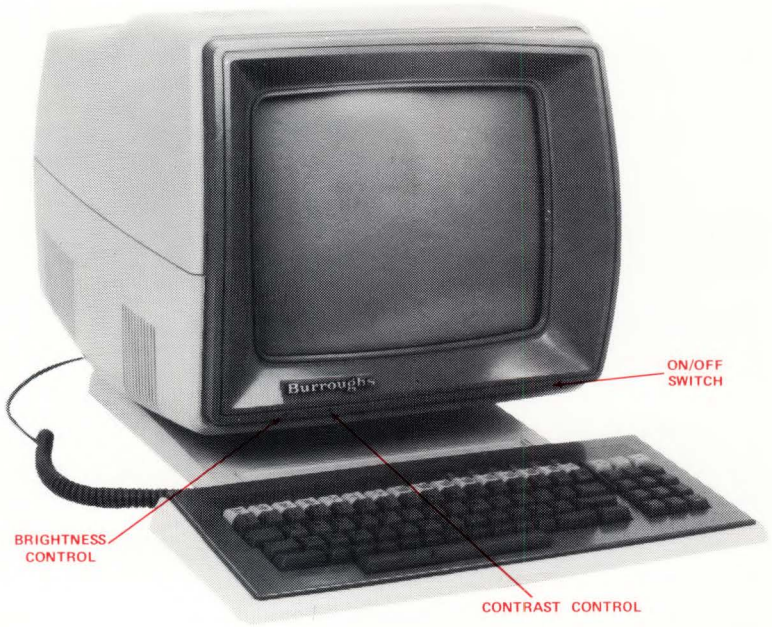
Locate the AC power cord and insert it into the connector on the rear of the terminal.



☐ STEP 2

Plug the power cord into the AC outlet.

TURNING ON THE TERMINAL



NOTE

The terminal must be turned off before you begin the following procedure. Check the power ON/OFF switch.

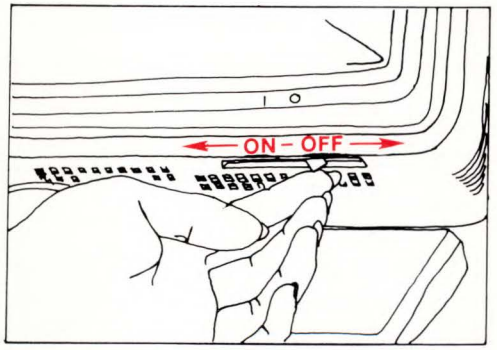
The power ON/OFF switch (labeled "I" for ON, and "O" for OFF) is located under the right front corner of the video display cabinet. The keyboard lights should not be on when the power is off; if any are on, simply turn off the power switch.

Before turning ON the terminal, **first** READ the following steps to familiarize yourself with the sequence of events that will take place when power is applied, **then** PERFORM each step.

If the terminal does not respond exactly as indicated in these steps, refer to the "WHAT IF" section of this manual.

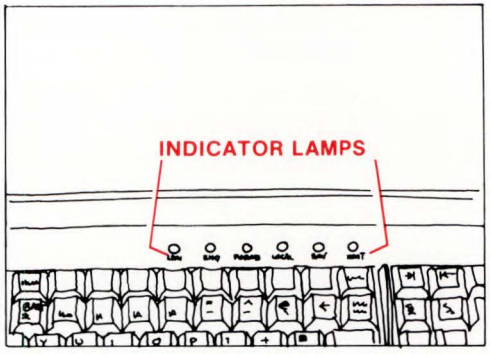
☐ STEP 1

Set the power ON/OFF switch to the "I" position. Observe that the keyboard lights come on.



☐ STEP 2

Observe that the indicator lamps stay on for a few seconds, then go off (Confidence Test is in progress).

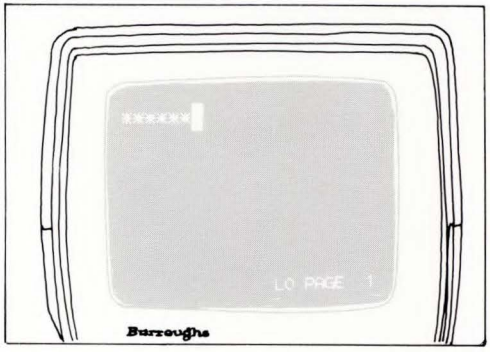


☐ STEP 3

After approximately fifteen (15) seconds, the video display screen is filled with characters several times.

☐ STEP 4

Observe that the video display goes blank and a few seconds later the six (6) asterisks (*) appear. (The confidence test has been successfully completed, and the terminal is ready to operate.)

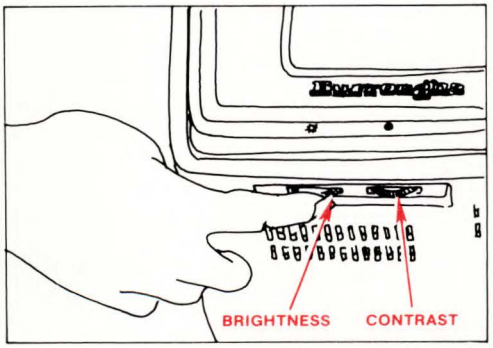


☐ STEP 5

Under the left-front corner of the video display, locate the Brightness and Contrast thumbwheel controls (Brightness ☼ on left, Contrast ◑ on right).

☐ STEP 6

Adjust the Brightness and Contrast controls until the display is comfortable to view.



NOTES:

SECTION 2: WHAT TO DO NEXT

In the same way that you can set up an automobile's carburetor to operate with another grade of fuel, or a bicycle to fit a bigger or smaller rider, the terminal can be set up to your requirements. The set up is called the terminal's "configuration".

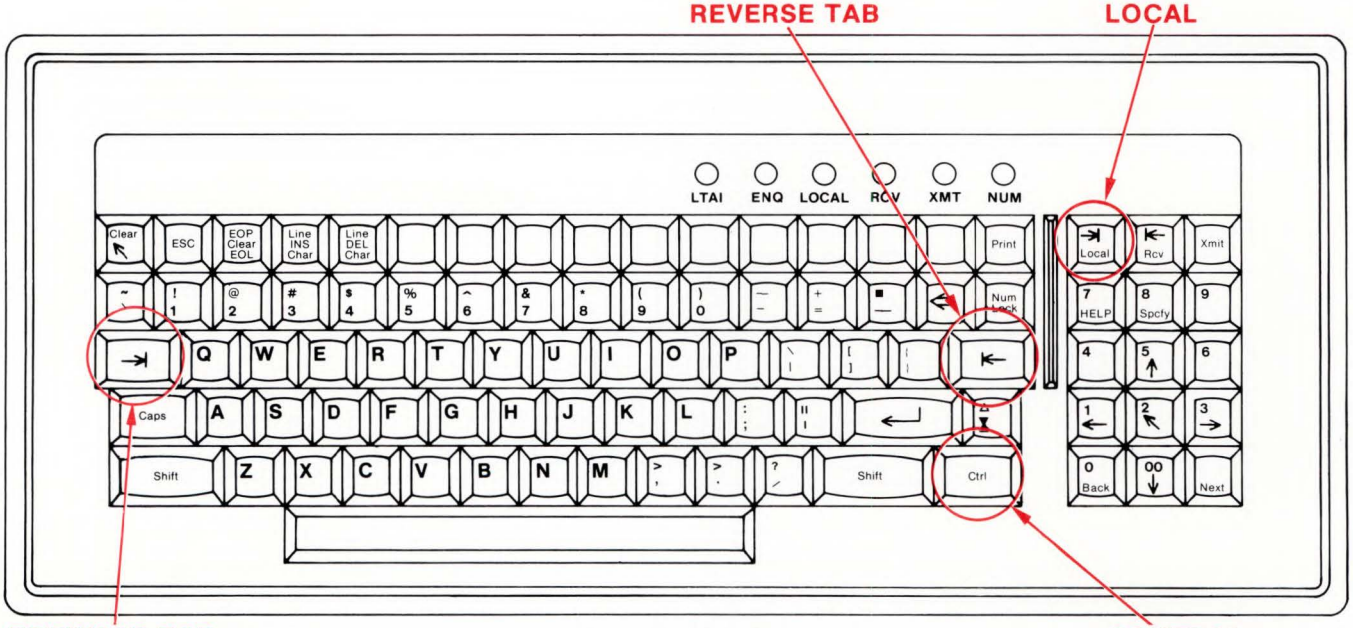
The terminal is set at the factory with standard configurations. The few you may need to change at this time are listed in this section. The remaining configuration options are listed in Appendix B of this manual. They are examined in more detail in the Burroughs Ergonomic Terminal User Guide, which is available through your Burroughs sales representative.

CONFIGURATION

Your terminal should be turned on and have passed its confidence test as described earlier. Six asterisks should now be displayed in the upper left corner of the screen.

STEP 1

On the right side of the keyboard, press the key marked "**CTRL**". The word "CTRL" will appear in the bottom right corner of the screen, indicating that what you type next will be interpreted as an instruction, not data.

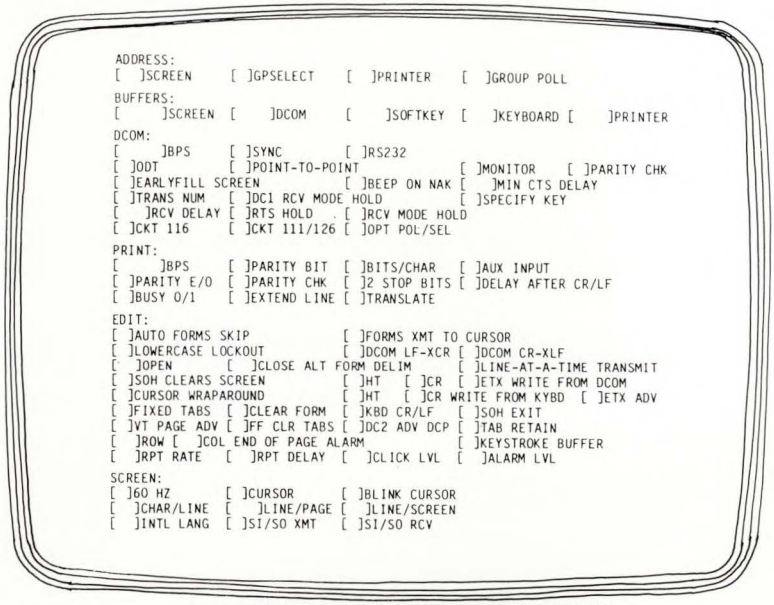


TYPICAL KEYBOARD

STEP 2

Type the following in capital letters: R W M O D E.

This instructs the terminal to display the configuration menu and be ready to accept changes to it. The configuration screen will appear as soon as you have typed the last letter.

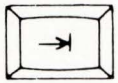


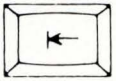
TYPICAL CONFIGURATION MENU

NOTE

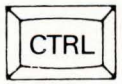
With "CTRL" in the lower right of the screen (when the unit is in control mode), typing will not be displayed. If what you type is displayed on the screen, you are not in control mode. Press CTRL again.

☐ STEP 3

If you wish, you can change the first configuration option at this time. The next key you press will be displayed where the cursor (the bright rectangle) is located. To move the cursor to the next category on the screen, use the right-arrow (tab) key  .

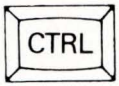
To move the cursor back to a previous category, use the left-arrow (tab) key  .

☐ STEP 4

When all desired changes are displayed on the screen, press  , then type RCXXXX in capital letters.

This instructs the terminal to check the configuration screen for accuracy. If you have done everything correctly, it will display a check (✓) in the lower left corner. If there is an error, the check mark will have a line through it (✗) and the cursor will appear at the location of the error.

☐ STEP 5

Press:  , then type RPXXXX in capital letters to execute the change.

CONFIGURATION OPTIONS OF CONCERN AT THIS TIME

TERMINOLOGY NOTE

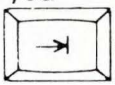
Some of the terms used in the following discussion have special meanings. They are defined here to enhance your understanding.

ADDRESS	The electrical "location" of a device in the system. In the same way you would locate a home through its street address, the host computer locates a terminal through its electrical address. (When you press the PRINT key, for example, the electrical impulses that compose your text are sent to the location (address) at which the printer resides.)
SCREEN	Address term used for **foreground printing.** (When you are typing, and the words immediately appear on the screen, you are working in the "foreground" mode.)
PRINT/AUX	Address term used for **background printing,** which means "that which is being done automatically, simultaneously, by the system, without interfering with your **foreground** activity. (After "asking" the system to PRINT a previously typed document, and printing commences, you continue to type a new document (in **foreground)**, unaffected by the **background** printing.)

The first line of the TERMINAL CONFIGURATION MENU is used to either **identify** or **modify** the address of the keyboard/display combination.

☐ STEP 1

To modify the SCREEN (foreground) address, type in the new two-character code supplied by your supervisor.

Advance the cursor to the next category you wish to change by pressing the tab key 

☐ STEP 2

To modify the PRINT/AUX (background) address, type in the new two character code supplied by your supervisor.

Advance the cursor to the next category you wish to change.

TERMINOLOGY NOTE

Some of the terms used in the following discussion have special meanings. They are defined here to enhance your understanding.

DCOM	Abbreviation for **data communication,** which means "sending text from one unit to another via wires" (such as from your terminal to the host, or to the printer.
BPS	Abbreviation for **bits-per-second,** a number that indicates the speed at which data (text) is sent from one unit to another. Each unit on the **data communication** line has its own range of speeds.
SYNC	Abbreviation for **synchronization,** which means "timing control". The timing of the data that is sent and received by the terminal is controlled by either the host computer (SYNCHRONOUS), or by timing signals contained within the data itself (ASYNCHRONOUS). Correct timing is necessary to ensure that the electrical impulses that make up the data are correctly translated at the receiving device.
INTERFACE	The specific method used to **interconnect** two or more units on a **data communication** line. Each of these interconnection methods has unique technical characteristics, and is known by a unique name such as: BDAA, RS232 or TDI.
BDAA, RS232, TDI	These are the **interface** methods used in various models of the terminal.
PARITY CHECK	An electrical "count" of all received data bits, that is made in order to detect errors in transmission. Such a count can be made by the terminal, if desired.

The third line of the TERMINAL CONFIGURATION MENU is used to determine the various characteristics of the data communication interface, and the data that it transmits.

☐ STEP 3

To modify the BPS (speed) at which data communication occurs, type in the number supplied by your supervisor.

☐ STEP 4

To modify the SYNC selection, type in "Y" or "N", as indicated by your supervisor.

☐ STEP 5

To modify the RS232 selection, type in "Y" or "N", as indicated by your supervisor.

☐ STEP 6

To modify the PARITY CHECK selection, type in "Y"or "N", as indicated by your supervisor.

TERMINOLOGY NOTE

Some of the terms used in the following steps have special meanings. They are defined here to enhance your understanding.

RPT RATE	Abbreviation for repeat rate, which is the speed at which a key function will be repeated on the screen when you hold the key down.
RPT DELAY	Abbreviation for repeat delay, which is the length of time you must hold the key down before it starts to repeat on the screen.
CLICK LEVEL	The volume setting for the keyboard key sound.
ALARM LEVEL	The volume setting for the buzzer.

The twentieth line of the TERMINAL CONFIGURATION MENU is used to determine a few keyboard characteristics.

☐ STEP 7

To modify the repeat rate for the keyboard keys, type in a number from 00 to 15 where 00 is no repeat, 01 is 5 characters per second, 02 is 7 characters per second, up to 15, which is 75 characters per second.

☐ STEP 8

To modify the repeat delay, type in a number from 00 to 15, where 00 is no delay, 01 is one tenth of a second delay, up to 15, which is 15 tenths of a second delay (1.5 seconds).

☐ STEP 9

To modify the click level for keyboard keys, type 0 for no click, 1 for low volume, 2 for medium volume, or 3 for loud volume.

☐ STEP 10

To modify the alarm level, type 0 for no alarm, 1 for low volume, 2 for medium volume, or 3 for loud volume.

SECTION 3: SERVICING THE TERMINAL

WHAT IF — TROUBLESHOOTING HINTS

This chart may help you to answer some questions concerning the operation of the terminal. The left column lists some typical problems. The right column presents actions which may eliminate the problem. If you are unable to correct the problem with information listed in this chart, contact your Burroughs representative for assistance.

PROBLEM	ACTION
The terminal will not work. Keyboard lights do not come on when the unit is turned on. There is no image on the screen.	● Make sure that the power cord is plugged in. ● Make sure that the outlet has power. ● Check the fuse, in the terminal. If it "blown", call your Burroughs support representative.
There is no image on the screen but keyboard lights come on when the unit is turned on.	● Check the brightness control. It may be in its lowest position. ● Make certain you wait at least 30 seconds after you turn on the unit before you operate it. During this time the unit is completing its Confidence Test. Pressing a key too soon may cause an undesired effect.

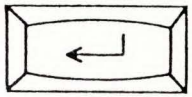
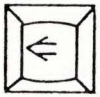
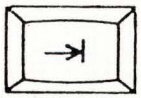
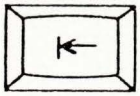
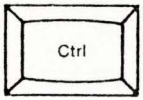
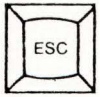
PROBLEM	ACTION
An error code appears on the screen at the end of the 30 second Confidence Test routine, turn the unit off, then on (this restarts the test). Then:	
● **If "*******" appears,**	● The unit has passed the test and is ready to operate.
● **If KB000n (n=1 to 7) appears,**	● Make sure the keyboard cables are correctly plugged in. Turn the unit off, then on, to restart the test. If the same code appears, contact your Burroughs support representative.
● **If any other code appears,**	● Contact your Burroughs representative. Be prepared to tell him what code appeared.

MAINTENANCE SUGGESTIONS

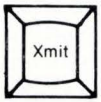
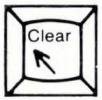
The terminal requires a minimum of user attention to ensure its trouble-free operation. The following suggestions should help to maximize your use and enjoyment of the system.

- The surfaces of the equipment (screen, display cabinet, keyboard) should be cleaned, as required, using a clean, damp, lint-free cloth. In difficult cases, a cloth dampened with rubbing alcohol may be used to clean the screen.
- Avoid spillage problems by keeping liquids a safe distance away from the terminal.
- Be careful to keep paperclips, pins, eraser rubbings, etc., away from the top of the display cabinet, the keyboard, and the optional keypad.
- Discourage the use of the terminal by anyone who has not read and understood this manual.

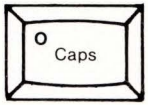
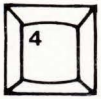
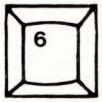
APPENDIX A: KEYBOARD FUNCTIONS

KEY	FUNCTION	
	SHIFTED	UNSHIFTED
RETURN 		RETURNS CURSOR TO NEXT LINE, FIRST COLUMN.
BACKSPACE 		BACKSPACES LEFT ONE COLUMN.
TAB 		TAB MOVES CURSOR TO NEXT RIGHT TAB STOP.
REVERSE TAB 		REVERSE TAB MOVES CURSOR TO PRECEEDING TAB STOP.
CONTROL 		ENABLES THE TERMINAL IN CONTROL MODE.
ESCAPE 		USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER KEYS TO GENERATE CONTROL CODES.

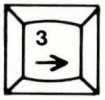
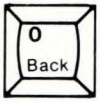
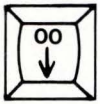
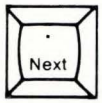
APPENDIX A: (continued)

KEY	FUNCTION	
	SHIFTED	UNSHIFTED
TRANSMIT 	CHANGES TERMINAL STATE TO TRANSMIT.	
NUMBER LOCK 	ENABLES NUMBER KEYS IN SHIFTED MODE. (NUM LOCK INDICATOR LIT.)	
CLEAR/HOME 	CLEARS SCREEN AND MOVES CURSOR TO HOME POSITION.	MOVES CURSOR TO HOME POSITION (COLUMN 1, ROW 1).
END-OF-PAGE/ CLEAR/END-OF-LINE 	CLEARS DATA FROM CURSOR TO END-OF-PAGE.	CLEARS DATA FROM CURSOR TO END-OF-LINE.
LINE/INSERT/ CHARACTER 	INSERTS CHARACTER AT CURSOR POSITION.	INSERTS LINE AT CURSOR.

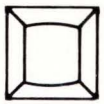
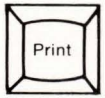
APPENDIX A: (continued)

KEY	FUNCTION	
	SHIFTED	UNSHIFTED
LINE/DELETE/ CHARACTER 	DELETES LINE AT CURSOR.	DELETES CHARACTER AT CURSOR.
CAPS LOCK 	CAUSES UPPER CASE ALPHABET CHARACTERS WHETHER SHIFT KEY IS PRESSED OR NOT.	CAUSES LOWER CASE ALPHABET CHARACTERS.
4/UP 	DISPLAYS NUMBER 4.	
5/UP ARROW 	DISPLAYS NUMBER 5.	MOVES CURSOR UP ONE LINE.
6/DOWN 	DISPLAYS NUMBER 6.	

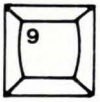
APPENDIX A: (continued)

	FUNCTION	
	SHIFTED	UNSHIFTED
1/LEFT ARROW 	DISPLAYS NUMBER 1.	BACKSPACE CURSOR LEFT ONE COLUMN POSITION.
2/HOME 	DISPLAYS NUMBER 2.	MOVES CURSOR TO HOME POSITION (COLUMN 1, ROW 1).
3/RIGHT ARROW 	DISPLAYS NUMBER 3.	MOVES CURSOR ONE POSITION TO THE RIGHT.
0/BACK 	DISPLAYS NUMBER 0.	CAUSES TERMINAL TO DISPLAY PRECEEDING PAGE.
00/DOWN ARROW 	DISPLAYS NUMBERS 00.	MOVES CURSOR TO THE SUCCEEDING LINE.
./NEXT 	DISPLAYS DECIMAL POINT.	CAUSES TERMINAL TO DISPLAY THE NEXT PAGE.

APPENDIX A: (continued)

KEY	FUNCTION	
	SHIFTED	UNSHIFTED
END-OF-TEXT/ GROUP SEPARATOR 	CAUSES END-OF-TEXT CODE TO BE DISPLAYED ABOVE CURSOR.	STORES GROUP SEPARATOR CODE AT CURSOR POSITION.
FUNCTION KEYS 1 THRU 10 	PROGRAMMABLE.	PROGRAMMABLE.
PRINT 	INITIATES A BACKGROUND PRINT WITH A FORM FEED.	INITIATES A BACKGROUND PRINT WITHOUT A FORM FEED.
TAB/LOCAL 	TAB MOVES CURSOR TO NEXT TAB STOP.	SETS TERMINAL STATE TO LOCAL.
REVERSE TAB/ RECEIVE 	MOVES CURSOR TO PRECEEDING TAB STOP.	SETS TERMINAL STATE TO RECEIVE.

APPENDIX A: (continued)

KEY	FUNCTION	
	SHIFTED	UNSHIFTED
7/HELP 	DISPLAYS NUMBER 7.	APPLICATION DEPENDENT.
8/SPECIFY 	DISPLAYS NUMBER 8.	SENDS CURRENT CURSOR POSITION TO THE HOST.
9/END 	DISPLAYS NUMBER 9.	

APPENDIX B: CONFIGURATION OPTIONS

NOTE: Your data processing supervisor can use the squares to the left of each item to note changes you should make.

ADDRESS GROUP

☐	SCREEN	Two-character address of the keyboard-CRT screen combination. The default value is 00.
☐	GPSEL	One Group Select character. The default value is (EOT).
☐	PRINT/ AUX	Two-character address of the background printer. The default value is 01.
☐	GROUP POLL	Address of the group of terminals to which this terminal is physically connected on the Data Commline. The default value is (EOT,EOT).

BUFFER GROUP

☐	SCREEN	Information to be sent to the display is placed in the screen buffer before being displayed. The default value is two pages (3840 bytes).
☐	DCOM	Information received from the data communications line is placed into the datacomm buffer as it is received. Messages being sent out on the line are moved to the datacomm buffer immediately before transmission to the host computer. The default value is 2048 bytes.
☐	SOFTKEY	The current definition of each redefined softkey is stored in the softkey buffer. The default value is 256 bytes.
☐	KEYBOARD	The size of the area of memory used for storing keystrokes. Used only when [Y] is entered in the option Keystroke Buffer. The default value is 16 bytes.
☐	PRINTER	Information being sent to the printer is placed in the print buffer before being printed. The default value is 2048.

APPENDIX B: (continued)

DCOM GROUP

☐	BPS	The Baud Rate is specified here, in bits per second. Permitted values are 75, 110, 134.5, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, and 38400. The Host determines the baud rate. The default value is 9600 Bits Per Second.
☐	SYNC	The terminal may be used on Synchronous or Asynchronous Data Comm lines. If Synchronous is used, specify [Y] in this field. If Asynchronous is used, specify [N]. For example, TDI/BDAA would be [N]. The default value is N.
☐	RS232	If RS232C Data Comm Interface is used, then enter [Y]. If TDI or BDAA is used, then enter [N]. The default value is a space enabling bypass.
☐	ODT	A type of protocol for the Host computer's Operator Display Terminal. The ODT protocol is selected by entering [Y]. The default value is N.
☐	POINT-TO-POINT	Standard ODT protocol utilizes a point-to-point Data Comm network. The default value is N. Note: If ODT is selected, Point-To-Point must be selected.
☐	MONITOR	Enables the terminal to monitor the Data Comm line on page two of the terminal by specifing [Y]. This field can not be entered as a permanent configuration. When the terminal is turned on, this field is set to [N]. Pressing the LOCAL key will temporarily stop the mode; pressing RCV or XMT key will start it again. The default value is N.

APPENDIX B: (continued)

☐	PARITY CHECK	Specify [Y] for receive parity check. Specify [N] to ignore received parity errors. Longitudinal Block Check Characters are checked in either case. The default value is Y.
☐	EARLYFILL SCREEN	Messages may be placed on the screen of the terminal either while they are being received from the data communication line, or all at once after the complete message is received, depending on the value of this field. [Y] here causes each message to be placed on the screen, character by character, as it is received from the line. The default value is N.
☐	BEEP ON NAK	If [Y] is specified, the terminal beeper will sound when a message is waiting to be received and the terminal is not in receive mode. If this beep is not desired, place [N] in this field. The default value is Y.
☐	MIN CTS DELAY	This option specifies the time that the terminal waits after the modem raises Clear-To-Send until the terminal is allowed to transmit. A right-justified, numeric value between 000 and 255, expressing a time in milliseconds (1/1000th of a second), is entered in this field. The default value is 000.
☐	TRANS NUM	If transmission numbers are used, the terminal will ignore them upon reception. Enter [A] or [ ] to use the A/ alternation, enter [0] or [1] to use the 0/1 alternation, and leave blank to disable transmission numbers in all transmisions. The default value is (space).
☐	DC1 RCV MODE HOLD	If the receipt of a DC1 character anywhere in the message should cause the terminal to remain in the Receive State after message interpretation, then enter a [Y] in this field. Otherwise, an [N] in this field allows all received DC1 characters to be interpreted as "Clear Character From DCP To End Of Line". The default value is Y.

☐	SPECIFY KEY	Enter [H] to use the specify key to send hexadecimal values for the cursor location. Enter [A] to send the ASCII code starting with a space as indication column one/row one. The default value is A.
☐	RCV DELAY	The amount of time that the terminal waits after transmitting to the Host before receiving. A right-justified, numeric value between 000 and 255, expressing a time in milliseconds (1/1000th of a second), is entered in this field. The default value is 000.
☐	RTS HOLD	Enter [Y] to enable an approximate 3 bit delay in dropping Request To Send. The default value is N.
☐	RCV MODE HOLD	If the terminal is to remain in Receive State, enter [Y] in this field. If the terminal should "flip" to Local State after a message is received, enter [N] here. The default value is Y.
☐	CKT 116	This option selects the signal level for Circuit 116. Enter [Y] to enable Circuit 116, or [N] to disable the circuit. The default value is N.
☐	CKT111/126	This option selects the signal level for Circuit 111/126. Circuit 111/126 selects the modem speed. Enter [Y] to enable the Circuit 111/126, or [N] to disable the circuit. The default value is N.
☐	OPT POL/SEL	Enter [Y] to select the optional POL/SEL character 7B/7C, or [N] for the standard POL/SEL character 70/71. The default value is N.

APPENDIX B: (continued)

PRINT GROUP

☐	BPS	The communications rate for the printer interface, in bits per second, is specified in this field. Permitted values are 75, 110, 134.5, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 4800, 9600, and 19200. The default value is 1200.
☐	PARITY BIT	If the printer does not require the parity bit to be transmitted to the printer, specify [N] in this field. If parity is to be used, specify [Y]. The default value is Y.
☐	BITS/CHAR	Some printers use other than the standard 7 bit characters. Specify 5, 6, 7, or 8 bits per character. The default value is 7.
☐	AUX INPUT	Enter [D] to transmit the input device data to the Host without screen interpretation or visibility. Enter [S] to interpret the input device data and enter it on the screen at the keyboard cursor. The default value is S.
☐	PARITY E/O	Asynchronous communication ordinarily uses even parity. Specify [E] for even parity or [O] for odd parity. Please note the following field to ignore parity. Even if parity is disabled, either even or odd parity must still be specified. The default value is E.
☐	PARITY CHK	If the parity bit is to be checked upon auxilliary input, specify [Y] in this field. If parity is not to be used, specify [N]. The default value is Y.
☐	2 STOP BITS	Communications on certain low speed lines require extra timing, called "stop bits", between characters. If an extra stop bit is to be included in each character transmitted and received, specify [Y] in this field. If an extra stop bit is not needed, specify [N]. The default value is N.

☐	DELAY AFTER CR/LF	Some printers require extra time for the printhead mechanism to return to column one after a Carriage Return-Line Feed sequence is sent to the printer. Enter [N] in this option if a delay is not required, or a [Y] if a delay is required. The default value is N.
☐	BUSY (O/I)	One of the wires between the terminal and the attached printer carries a signal to indicate whether the printer is busy or idle. Some printers use a 0 (low) to indicate "busy" while others use a 1 (high). Specify here which value, [0] or [1], the printer sends to indicate that it is currently busy. The default value is 0.
☐	EXTEND LINE	Enter [Y] here to inhibit the automatic Carriage Return at the end of the line when sent to the printer; Enter [N] to insert a CR at the end of the display line if one is not in the data. The default value is N.
☐	TRANSLATE	Enter [Y] here to replace the screen highlight characters with a space. The default is N.

EDIT GROUP

☐	AUTO FORMS SKIP	Enter [Y] here if the entered data from the keyboard in Forms Mode should automatically skip from field to field (without using cursor positioning or TAB keys). The default value is Y.
☐	FORMS XMT TO CURSOR	To select the option, to transmit all unprotected fields in Forms Mode, enter [N] in this field. To select the option to transmit only the unprotected data from home to cursor in Forms Mode, enter [Y] here. The default value is Y.

APPENDIX B: (continued)

☐	LOWERCASE LOCKOUT	[Y] in this field prevents lower case being enabled. Enter [N] to enable lower case. The default value is N.
☐	DCOM LF->CR	If a Carriage Return is desired after a Line Feed character is received, enter [Y] in this field. If [N] is entered here, the Line Feed character will perform only a Line Feed operaion without a Carriage Return. The default value is N.
☐	DCOM CR->LF	If a Line Feed is desired after a Carriage Return character, enter [Y] in this field. If [N] is entered here, the Carriage Return character will perform only a Carriage Return operation without a Line Feed operation, thus remaining on the same line of the screen. The default value is Y.
☐	ALT FORM DELIMITER - OPEN	The US character (right-pointing triangle) starts an unprotected field. An alternate character may be chosen to have this same action. The character which is to be used in this manner is specified here. When the terminal is put in Forms Mode, all occurrences of this alternate character are transformed into right-pointing triangles to start unprotected fields. This field is specified with hexadecimal characters. The default is 1F (US).
☐	ALT FORM DELIMITER - CLOSE	The RS character (left-pointing triangle) ends an unprotected field. An alternate character may be chosen to have this same action. The character which is to be used in this manner is specified here. When the terminal is put in Forms Mode, all occurrences of this alternate character are transformed into the left-pointing triangles to end unprotected fields. This field is specified with a hexadecimal character. The default is 1E (RS).

APPENDIX B: (continued)

☐	LINE-AT-A-TIME TRANSMIT	The terminal can operate in either a page-at-a-time or a line-at-a-time mode. In page-at-a-time mode, indicated by [N], the message size transmitted from the terminal may be as large as one full page of data. In line-at-a-time mode, indicated by [Y], the maximum message size transmitted from the terminal is one line. The default is Y.
☐	SOH CLEAR SCREEN	This field controls whether the screen is cleared to spaces when a message is received. To clear the screen immediately before receipt of each message, place [Y] in this field. [N] in this field will cause the contents of the screen to remain on the screen while the newly-received message is displayed on top of the old information. The default is N.
☐	WRITE FROM DCOM - HT	When the Horizontal Tab character is received from the Host it may be written onto the screen or not, depending on the value of this field. [Y] entered here causes the HT character to be written onto this screen. [N] entered here causes it to not be written onto the screen. In either case, the terminal performs the editing function described for this character. The default is N.
☐	WRITE FROM DCOM - CR	When the Carriage Return character is received from the host, it may be written onto the screen or not, depending on the value of this field. [Y] entered here causes the CR character to be written onto the screen. [N] entered here causes it not to be written onto the screen. In either case, the terminal performs the editing function described for this character. The default is N.

☐	WRITE FROM DCOM - ETX	When the ETX (end of text) character is received from the host, it may be written onto the screen or not, depending on the value of this field. [Y] entered here causes the ETX character to be written onto the screen. [N] entered here causes it to not be written onto the screen. The default value is N.
☐	CURSOR WRAPAROUND	Enter [Y] here to enable the cursor to move from the lower right position of a page to the HOME position upon data entry. The default value is Y.
☐	HT CR WRITE FROM KYBD	Enter [Y] here to enable the TAB key or RET key to also enter the character at that position. The default value is N.
☐	ETX ADV	If the ETX character is written from DCOM then [Y] here allows cursor to advance.
☐	FIXED TABS	[N] enables the variable tab option. [Y] enables fixed tabs at every eight positions. The default value is Y.
☐	CLEAR FORM	Enter [Y] here to enable the clear all DCP page in Forms Mode. Both protected and unprotected data are erased. The default value is Y.
☐	KBD CR/LF	[Y] causes the RET key to perform both the return to column one (leftmost) and to move down one line. The default value is N.
☐	SOH EXIT FORM	[Y] causes the SOH of the data comm message to take the terminal out of Forms Mode on the DCP page. The default value is Y.
☐	VT PAGE ADV	[Y] enables the interpretation of VT from data comm as a page advance for the DCP. [N] enables VT to set the variable tab stops. The default value is N.

APPENDIX B: (continued)

☐ DC2 ADV DCP — [Y] enables the DC2 character from data comm to be interpreted as a DCP advance. [N] enables the DC2 character from data comm to be interpreted as forms enable/disable. The default value is N.

☐ TAB RETAIN — Variable tab stops are not cleared after a temporary reconfiguration. Enter [Y] here. The default value is N.

☐ ROW/COL PAGE END ALARM — Sounds the alarm when the cursor reaches this row and column. The default values are 24 and 80, respectively.

☐ KEYSTROKE BUFFER — [Y] enables the keyboard to be buffered while Data Comm processing is unloading the Data Comm buffer to the screen. To enter [N] does not use the KYBD option in the Buffer group. The default value is N.

☐ RPT RATE — Keyboard key repeat code. The default value is 06.

00: no repeat	04: 11 c/s	08: 19 c/s	12: 40 c/s
01: 5 c/s	05: 13 c/s	09: 21 c/s	13: 50 c/s
02: 7 c/s	06: 15 c/s	10: 25 c/s	14: 60 c/s
03: 9 c/s	07: 17 c/s	11: 30 c/s	15: 75 c/s

☐ RPT DELAY — The time, in tenths of a second, to hold the keyboard key down before repeating begins. The default value is 05.

00: 0 msec	04: 400 msec	08: 800 msec	12: 1200 msec
01: 100 msec	05: 500 msec	09: 900 msec	13: 1300 msec
02: 200 msec	06: 600 msec	10: 1000 msec	14: 1400 msec
03: 300 msec	07: 700 msec	11: 1100 msec	15: 1500 msec

☐ CLICK LEVEL — The sound level of the audible feedback (click) upon depression of a keyboard key. Enter 0 for no click, 1 for low, 2 for medium, or 3 for loud. The default value is 2.

☐ ALARM LEVEL — The sound level of the 400-Hz audible alarm in the keyboard used by editing processed and data comm. Enter 0 for no click, 1 for low, 2 for medium, and 3 for loud. The default value is 2.

SCREEN GROUP

☐ 60HZ — 60 Hz refresh rate is selected by entering a [Y] in this option, or 50-Hz by entering [N]. The default value is Y.

☐ BLINK CURSOR — Specify [Y] here for blinking cursor, or [N] for a non-blinking cursor. The default value is N.

☐ CURSOR — The cursor may be either a reverse video block or an underline or invisible. Specify [R] here for the reverse video, [U] for the underline, or [N] for invisible. The default value is R.

☐ CHAR/ LINE — Enter [40] or [80] characters per display line. When the value is 40 characters per line, characters are extended horizontally. The default value is 80.

APPENDIX B: (continued)

☐ LINE/PAGE — Enter the number of lines per page, value from 1 to 256 within the limits of the display buffer, the desired number of pages, and the number of characters per line. The default value is 24.

☐ LINE/SCREEN — Enter [12] or [24] lines per screen user display area. When the value is 12 lines per screen, characters are extended vertically. The default value is 24.

☐ INTL LANG — Enter the code of the language of the keyboard and symbol generator. The default value is 01.

01:	United States	15:	Greece
02:	United Kingdon	16:	Iceland
03:	France/Belgium	18:	Sweden
04:	Italy	32:	TERCO A/Suisse French
05:	Germany	33:	TERCO B/Suisse German
06:	Brazil	34:	United States A
07:	Spain/Latin America	35:	United States B
08:	Denmark/Norway	36:	France/Belgium A
09:	Croatian/Yugoslavia	37:	Germany A
10:	Sweden/Finland	38:	Brazil A
13:	Cyrillic/U.S.S.R.	39:	Spain/Latin America A
14:	Turkey	40:	Iceland A

☐ SI/SO XMT — This indicated SI/SO code conversion on the screen when the text is transmitted to the host system. [Y] causes to convert SI/SO code to ESC 3/ESC 4. [N] causes to transmit SI/SO code just as it is. The default value is N.

☐ SI/SO RCV — This selects extended character sets for receiving SI/SO code from host system. [Y] causes to shift out (SO) to the alternate symbol generator the code of the following character received until the shift in (SI) is received. [N] causes to interpret SI/SO code as highlight characters. The default value is N.

Documentation Evaluation Form

Title: Ergonomic Terminal (ET 1100), Installation, Operation, and Maintenance Guide

Form No: 1156007
Date: September, 1983

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