

VS-300 Computer System

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Customer Engineering
Product Maintenance Manual

741-1634

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REASON FOR CHANGE:

This PUB updates VS-300 IPL procedures and SCU software installation; adds Peripheral Band installation, a second dc distribution board, and diagnostics (including service log); updates the Illustrated Parts Breakdown; and makes general corrections.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Remove and insert attached pages and/or microfiche as follows:

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1.	v thru xv	v thru xvi
2.	3-1 thru 3-10	3-1 thru 3-10
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4.	3-25 thru 3-31	3-25 thru 3-32
5.	4-11 thru 4-14	4-11 thru 4-14
6.	4-21 thru 4-34	4-21 thru 4-34
7.	None	4-42a/42b
8.	5-7/8	5-7/8
9.	5-17/18	5-17/18
10.	5-21 thru 5-28a	5-21 thru 5-28a
11.	5-31/32	5-31/32
12.	5-35 thru 5-38	5-35 thru 5-38
13.	5-41/42	5-41/41a
14.	None	5-41b/42
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PREFACE

This document is the Product Maintenance Manual (PMM) for the Wang VS-300 Computer System. The manual is organized in accordance with Customer Engineering Technical Documentation's approved PMM outline. The scope of this manual reflects the type of maintenance philosophy selected for this product.

The purpose of this manual is to provide the Wang-trained Customer Engineer (CE) with sufficient instructions to operate, troubleshoot, and repair the VS-300 Computer System. The manual will be updated on a regular schedule or as necessary. Such updates will be published either as Publication Update Bulletins (PUBs) or as full revisions.

First Edition (September, 1985)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1	INTRODUCTION	Page
	To be provided in the Illustrated Maintenance Manual	
CHAPTER 2	THEORY OF OPERATION	
	To be provided in the Illustrated Maintenance Manual	
CHAPTER 3	OPERATION	Page
3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.7.1 3.7.2 3.7.3 3.7.4 3.8 3.8.1 3.9 3.10 3.11 3.12 3.13	General Controls Indicators Power Distribution Assembly and Controls Power Supplies and Controls Optional Battery Backup Control Panel On/Off Pushbuttons System Reset Pushbutton Operator Console Reset Pushbutton Key Switch Main Memory Size Main Memory Size Selection IOC Switches Importance of Following Power Up or Down Procedures Power-Up and IPL Procedures Standard Power-Down Procedure Power Failure Procedure	3-1 3-3 3-9 3-9 3-14 3-17 3-17 3-17 3-20 3-20 3-25 3-25 3-30
CHAPTER 4	INSTALLATION	
4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.5 4.5.1	Tools and Test Equipment	4-1 4-2 4-2 4-2 4-3 4-4
4.5.3 4.6 4.6.1 4.7 4.7.1 4.7.2 4.8 4.8.1	Unpacking The Peripherals Mainframe Inspection Peripheral Inspection Software/Diagnostic Requirements Software Diagnostics Mainframe Power Source Check 208-240 Volt AC Domestic Power Source	4-10 4-12 4-12 4-13 4-13 4-13

4.8.1.1	Using Existing VS-100 Power Service	
4.8.1.2	Installing New Power Service For VS-300s	
4.8.2	Initial Main Frame Power-Up	
4.8.3	DC Voltage Checks	
4.8.3.1	Power Supply Adjustments	4-16
4.8.3.2	Power Supply Controller Adjustments	4-18
4.9	IPL Procedures	4-21
4.9.1	IPLing The VS-300	4-21
4.9.2	1.03 SCU Software Installation	
4.9.3	IPL Errors	
4.9.4	Version Checking During IPL	4-31
4.10	Peripheral Interconnection	4-33
4.10.1	I/O Connector Assembly To IOC Cabling	4-34
4.10.2	Serial Connectors	4_34
4.10.3	Cable Concentrator	
4.10.4	Disk Cable Connectors	
4.10.5	Telecommunications Connectors	
4.10.6	Kennedy Tape Drive Connectors	
4.10.7	Telex Tape Drive Connectors	
4.10.8		
4.11	P-Band Connectors	4-42
4.11.1	Remote Link (For 1.02 SCU Software)	
4.11.2	Remote Link Specifications	
	Site Preparation For Remote Link	
4.11.3	Remote Link Installation and Verification	4-44
CHAPTER 5	MAINTENANCE	
5.1	General	5-1
5.1 5.2		5-1 5-1
5.1	General Preventive Maintenance	5-1
5.1 5.2	General Preventive Maintenance Special Tools	5-1 5-1
5.1 5.2 5.2.1	General Preventive Maintenance Special Tools Materials	5-1 5-1 5-1
5.1 5.2 5.2.1 5.2.2	General Preventive Maintenance Special Tools Materials Preventive Maintenance Schedule	5-1 5-1 5-1 5-1
5.1 5.2 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3	General Preventive Maintenance Special Tools Materials Preventive Maintenance Schedule Electrical Adjustments	5-1 5-1 5-1 5-1 5-2
5.1 5.2 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4 5.2.4.1	General Preventive Maintenance Special Tools Materials Preventive Maintenance Schedule Electrical Adjustments Power Supply Adjustments	5-1 5-1 5-1 5-1 5-2 5-2
5.1 5.2 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4 5.2.4.1 5.2.4.2	General Preventive Maintenance Special Tools Materials Preventive Maintenance Schedule Electrical Adjustments Power Supply Adjustments Power Supply Controller Adjustments	5-1 5-1 5-1 5-1 5-2 5-2 5-4
5.1 5.2 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4 5.2.4.1 5.2.4.2 5.2.4.3	General Preventive Maintenance Special Tools Materials Preventive Maintenance Schedule Electrical Adjustments Power Supply Adjustments Power Supply Controller Adjustments Battery Backup Check	5-1 5-1 5-1 5-1 5-2 5-2 5-4 5-7
5.1 5.2 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4 5.2.4.1 5.2.4.2 5.2.4.3 5.2.4.3	General Preventive Maintenance Special Tools Materials Preventive Maintenance Schedule Electrical Adjustments Power Supply Adjustments Power Supply Controller Adjustments Battery Backup Check Low Battery Voltage Dropout Adjustment	5-1 5-1 5-1 5-1 5-2 5-2 5-4 5-7 5-8
5.1 5.2 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4 5.2.4.1 5.2.4.2 5.2.4.3 5.2.4.4 5.2.4.5	General Preventive Maintenance Special Tools Materials Preventive Maintenance Schedule Electrical Adjustments Power Supply Adjustments Power Supply Controller Adjustments Battery Backup Check Low Battery Voltage Dropout Adjustment Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Adjustment	5-1 5-1 5-1 5-2 5-2 5-4 5-7 5-8 5-9
5.1 5.2 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4 5.2.4.1 5.2.4.2 5.2.4.3 5.2.4.4 5.2.4.5 5.2.5	General Preventive Maintenance Special Tools Materials Preventive Maintenance Schedule Electrical Adjustments Power Supply Adjustments Power Supply Controller Adjustments Battery Backup Check Low Battery Voltage Dropout Adjustment Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Adjustment Peripheral Preventive Maintenance	5-1 5-1 5-1 5-2 5-2 5-4 5-7 5-8 5-9 5-10
5.1 5.2 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4 5.2.4.1 5.2.4.2 5.2.4.3 5.2.4.4 5.2.4.5 5.2.5	General Preventive Maintenance Special Tools Materials Preventive Maintenance Schedule Electrical Adjustments Power Supply Adjustments Power Supply Controller Adjustments Battery Backup Check Low Battery Voltage Dropout Adjustment Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Adjustment Peripheral Preventive Maintenance Corrective Maintenance	5-1 5-1 5-1 5-2 5-2 5-4 5-7 5-8 5-9 5-10 5-10
5.1 5.2 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4 5.2.4.1 5.2.4.2 5.2.4.3 5.2.4.4 5.2.4.5 5.2.5 5.3	General Preventive Maintenance Special Tools Materials Preventive Maintenance Schedule Electrical Adjustments Power Supply Adjustments Power Supply Controller Adjustments Battery Backup Check Low Battery Voltage Dropout Adjustment Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Adjustment Peripheral Preventive Maintenance Corrective Maintenance Special Tools	5-1 5-1 5-1 5-2 5-2 5-4 5-7 5-8 5-9 5-10 5-10
5.1 5.2 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4 5.2.4.1 5.2.4.2 5.2.4.3 5.2.4.4 5.2.4.5 5.2.5 5.3 5.3.1	General Preventive Maintenance Special Tools Materials Preventive Maintenance Schedule Electrical Adjustments Power Supply Adjustments Power Supply Controller Adjustments Battery Backup Check Low Battery Voltage Dropout Adjustment Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Adjustment Peripheral Preventive Maintenance Corrective Maintenance Special Tools Removal and Replacement	5-1 5-1 5-1 5-2 5-2 5-4 5-7 5-8 5-9 5-10 5-10 5-11
5.1 5.2 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4 5.2.4.1 5.2.4.2 5.2.4.3 5.2.4.4 5.2.4.5 5.2.5 5.3 5.3.1 5.3.2 5.3.2.1	General Preventive Maintenance Special Tools Materials Preventive Maintenance Schedule Electrical Adjustments Power Supply Adjustments Power Supply Controller Adjustments Battery Backup Check Low Battery Voltage Dropout Adjustment Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Adjustment Peripheral Preventive Maintenance Corrective Maintenance Special Tools Removal and Replacement Top Cover Removal and Replacement	5-1 5-1 5-1 5-2 5-2 5-4 5-7 5-8 5-9 5-10 5-10 5-11 5-11
5.1 5.2 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4 5.2.4.1 5.2.4.2 5.2.4.3 5.2.4.4 5.2.4.5 5.2.5 5.3 5.3.1 5.3.2 5.3.2.1	General Preventive Maintenance Special Tools Materials Preventive Maintenance Schedule Electrical Adjustments Power Supply Adjustments Power Supply Controller Adjustments Battery Backup Check Low Battery Voltage Dropout Adjustment Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Adjustment Peripheral Preventive Maintenance Corrective Maintenance Special Tools Removal and Replacement Top Cover Removal and Replacement Left Front Panel Removal and Replacement	5-1 5-1 5-1 5-2 5-2 5-4 5-7 5-8 5-9 5-10 5-10 5-11 5-11
5.1 5.2 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4 5.2.4.1 5.2.4.2 5.2.4.3 5.2.4.4 5.2.4.5 5.2.5 5.3 5.3.1 5.3.2 5.3.2.1 5.3.2.2 5.3.2.3	General Preventive Maintenance Special Tools Materials Preventive Maintenance Schedule Electrical Adjustments Power Supply Adjustments Power Supply Controller Adjustments Battery Backup Check Low Battery Voltage Dropout Adjustment Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Adjustment Peripheral Preventive Maintenance Corrective Maintenance Special Tools Removal and Replacement Top Cover Removal and Replacement Left Front Panel Removal and Replacement Left and Right Side Panel Removal and Replacement	5-1 5-1 5-1 5-2 5-2 5-4 5-7 5-8 5-9 5-10 5-10 5-11 5-11 5-13 5-15
5.1 5.2 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4 5.2.4.1 5.2.4.2 5.2.4.3 5.2.4.4 5.2.4.5 5.2.5 5.3 5.3.1 5.3.2 5.3.2.1 5.3.2.2 5.3.2.3 5.3.2.4	General Preventive Maintenance Special Tools Materials Preventive Maintenance Schedule Electrical Adjustments Power Supply Adjustments Power Supply Controller Adjustments Battery Backup Check Low Battery Voltage Dropout Adjustment Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Adjustment Peripheral Preventive Maintenance Corrective Maintenance Special Tools Removal and Replacement Top Cover Removal and Replacement Left Front Panel Removal and Replacement Left and Right Side Panel Removal and Replacement	5-1 5-1 5-1 5-2 5-2 5-4 5-7 5-8 5-9 5-10 5-10 5-11 5-11 5-13 5-15
5.1 5.2 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4 5.2.4.1 5.2.4.2 5.2.4.3 5.2.4.4 5.2.4.5 5.2.5 5.3 5.3.1 5.3.2 5.3.2.1 5.3.2.2 5.3.2.3	General Preventive Maintenance Special Tools Materials Preventive Maintenance Schedule Electrical Adjustments Power Supply Adjustments Power Supply Controller Adjustments Battery Backup Check Low Battery Voltage Dropout Adjustment Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Adjustment Peripheral Preventive Maintenance Corrective Maintenance Special Tools Removal and Replacement Top Cover Removal and Replacement Left Front Panel Removal and Replacement	5-1 5-1 5-1 5-2 5-2 5-2 5-4 5-7 5-8 5-9 5-10 5-10 5-11 5-11 5-13 5-15

5.3.2.4.2	210-8831 Central Processing Unit Removal	5-18
5.3.2.4.3	and Replacement 210-8832 Address Generation Unit Removal	5 10
3.3.2.4.3	and Replacement	2-19
5.3.2.4.4	210-8833 Address Translation Unit Removal	520
	and Replacement	3-20
5.3.2.4.5	210-8835 Support Control Unit Removal	5-21
	and Replacement	0 01
5.3.2.4.6	210-8834 Memory Control Unit Removal and Replacement	5-22
5.3.2.4.7	210-8703/210-8703-1 Main Memory Removal and Replacement	5-23
5.3.2.4.8	210-8836 System Bus Interface Removal and Replacement	5-24
5.3.2.5	IOC Circuit Board Removal and Replacement	5-25
5.3.2.5.1	23V97 (210-8609) Serial IOC Removal and Replacement	5-26
5.3.2.5.2	270-0975 Serial IOC APA	5-27
5.3.2.5.3	6550 Gate Array TC Controller Assembly	5-28
	Removal and Replacement	
5.3.2.5.4	23V98-1/2/3/4 (210-8785) Disk Drive IOC Removal	5-30
	and Replacement	
5.3.2.5.5	23V95-1 (210-8790) Kennedy Tape IOC Removal	5-32
	and Replacement	
5.3.2.5.6	23V95-2 (210-8789) Telex Tape IOC Removal	5-33
	and Replacement	
5.3.2.5.7	23V96 (210-8491) Multiline TC IOC Removal	5-34
	and Replacement	
5.3.2.5.8	270-1003 Multiline TC Back Panel Assembly	5-36
5.3.2.5.9	23V79 (210-8392) CIU BLANC IOC Removal	5-37
	and Replacement	
5.3.2.5.10	210-8391 CIU CAB Board Removal and Replacement	5-39
5.3.2.5.11	210-8142 10 MBPS Duobinary Modem Removal	5-40
	and Replacement	
5.3.2.5.12	270-0787 Single Channel 10MBPS RF Modem Removal	5-41
	and Replacement	
5.3.2.5.13	WangNet P-Band Modem Removal and Replacement	5-41a
5.3.2.6	Power Supply Controller Board Removal	5-42
5.3.2.7	Power Supply Controller Board Replacement	5-43
5.3.2.8	Battery Backup Board Removal	5-44
5.3.2.9	Battery Backup Board Replacement	5-45
5.3.2.10	Battery Backup Pack Removal	5-46
5.3.2.11	Battery Backup Pack Replacement	5-46
5.3.2.12	Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Removal	5-47
5.3.2.13	Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Replacement	5-47
5.3.2.14	Power Distribution Unit and AC On/Off Circuit	5-48
5 0 0 15	Breaker Removal	
5.3.2.15	AC On/Off Circuit Breaker Replacement	5-50
5.3.2.16	Power Distribution Unit Replacement	5-50
5.3.2.16.1	Second DC Power Distribution Board Removal	5-50a
5.3.2.16.2	Second DC Power Distribution Board Replacement	5-50a
5.3.2.17	SCU Professional Computer (PC) Removal	5-51
5.3.2.18	SCU Professional Computer (PC) Replacement	5-51

5.3.2.19	Control Panel Pushbutton Bulb Removal and Replacement	5-53
5.3.2.20	Control Panel Assembly Removal	5-54
5.3.2.21	Control Panel Board Assembly Replacement	5-54
5.3.2.22	Multioutput Switching Power Supply Removal	5-55
5.3.2.23	Multioutput Switching Power Supply Replacement	5-57
5.3.2.24	Booster Switching Power Supply Removal	5-58
5.3.2.25	Booster Switching Power Supply Replacement	5-60
CHAPTER 6	ILLUSTRATED PARTS BREAKDOWN	
6.1	Scope	6-1
CHAPTER 7	TROUBLESHOOTING	
7.1	General	7-1
7.2	Off-Line Diagnostics	
7.2.1	Power-up Diagnostics	
7.2.2	Accessing Off-Line Diagnostics	7-2
7.2.3	Running Off-Line Diagnostics	7-5
7.2.3.1	HELP Menu	7-6
7.2.3.2	DCS Test Screens	7-6
7.2.3.3	IOC Diagnostic Switch Settings	7-8
7.2.3.3.1	Multiline TC IOC Diagnostic Switch Settings	7-9
7.2.3.3.2	Gate Array TC Controller Loopback Test Switch Settings	7-9
7.2.3.3.3	CIU BLANC IOC Switch Settings	7-10a
7.2.4	Off-Line Diagnostics Error Management	7-101
7.2.4.1	Intermittent Error Looping	7-10b
7.2.4.2	I/O Bit Monitor Errors	7-100
7.2.4.2.1	MLTC IOC Loopback Test Error Codes	7-10c
7.2.4.2.2	GATC Front Panel LED BIT Error Display	7-11
7.2.4.3	DCS Log	7-11
7.3	On-Line Diagnostics	7-12
7.3.1	VS On-Line VSTEST Monitor	
7.3.1.1	Main Screen	7-12
7.3.1.2	Log Program Output Screen	7-13
7.3.1.3	Device Class Selection Screen	7-13
7.3.1.4	System Configuration Screens	7-13
7.3.1.5	Message Screen	7-15
7.3.2	VS On-Line Workstation Exerciser (WSEX)	7-15
7.3.2.1	Hardware Tested	7-15
7.3.2.2	Running WSEX	7-15
7.3.2.3	WSEX Automatic Tests	7-16
7.3.2.4	WSEX Interactive Tests	
7.3.2.5 7.3.2.6	WSEX Error Codes	
7.3.2.6 7.3.3	WSEX Error Messages	7-19
1.3.3	VS On-Line Disk Exerciser (DISKEX)	7-19

7.3.3.1	Hardware Tested	7.10
7.3.3.2	Running DISKEX	7-20
7.3.3.3	DISKEX Tests	7-20
7.3.3.4	DISKEX Error Codes	7-21
7.3.3.5	DISKEX Error Messages	7-23
7.3.4	VS On-Line Printer Exerciser (PREX)	7-23
7.3.4.1	Hardware Tested	7-24
7.3.4.2	Running PREX	7-24
7.3.4.3	PREX Tests	7-24
7.3.4.4	PREX Error Codes	7-26
7.3.4.5	PREX Error Messages	7-27
7.3.5	VS On-Line Tape Exerciser (TPEX)	7-27
7.3.5.1	Hardware Tested	7-28
7.3.5.2	Running TPEX	7-28
7.3.5.3	TPEX Tests	7-28
7.3.5.4	TPEX Error Codes	7-29
7.4	Memory Dump Procedures	7-37
7.4.1	Control Mode Dump	7-37
7.4.1.1	Errors Requiring Control Mode Dump	.7_37
7.4.1.2	Control Mode Dump Procedure	7-39
7.4.1.3	Forcing The System Into Control Mode For Dump	7-44
7.4.1.4	Control Mode Dump Stops	7-45
7.4.2	Continuable and Snapshot Dumps	7-46
7.4.2.1	Requirements For Continuable and Snapshot Dumps	7-46
7.4.2.2	Invoking The Snapshot Dump	7-47
7.4.2.3	Running Continuable and Snapshot Dungs	7-47
7.4.2.4	Continuable Dump and Automatic IPL	7-49
7.5	Troubleshooting Procedures	7-50
7.6	Error Log	7-58
7.7	Service Log	7-60
7.7.1	Accessing the Service Log	7-60
7.7.2	Database Options	7-61
APPENDIX A	VS-300 Signal Mnemonics, System Errors Requiring a Control Mode Dump, System Errors Causing Continuable Dump, Version Checking Status Error Messages, I/O Controllers and Supported Devices, and VS-300 10 Megabyte Duo-binary Modem Channel Allocations	A-1

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure	Title	Page
3-1	Front View of Main Frame	3-7
3-2	Rear View of Main Frame	3-8
3–3	Power Distribution Assembly	3-10
3-4	Multioutput Power Supply	3-11
3–5	Booster Power Supply	3-11
3-6	Front View - Power Supply Controller and Battery Backup Assembly	3-12
3-7	Power Supply Controller Board. (Rev. 0 Version)	3-13
38	Rear View - Battery Backup Assembly	3-15
3-9	Battery Backup Board	3-16
3-10	Control Panel and Diskette Drive	3_18
3-11	Control Panel Controls and Indicators	3_10
3-12	10 MBPS Modem Back Panel Assembly	3-21
3-13	10 MBPS Modem Controls and Indicators	3-21
3-14	Multiline TC Back Panel Indicators	3-22
3-15	6550 Gate Array TC Back Panel Controls	3-23
3-16	Console Processor Screen	3-24
3-17	System Console Default Screen	3-20
3-18	System Initialization Screen	3-21
3-19	SYSGEN Configuration Screen	3-20
	configuration borden	3-20
4-1	Unpacking the Main Frame (1 of 6)	4 4
4-2	Unpacking the Main Frame (2 of 6)	4-4
4-3	Unpacking the Main Frame (3 of 6)	4-5
4-4	Unpacking the Main Frame (4 of 6)	4-6
4-5	Unpacking the Main Frame (5 of 6)	4-/
4-6	Unpacking the Main Frame (6 of 6)	4-8
4-7	Rear View of Main Frame	4-9
4-8	208-240 Volt AC Power Source Requirements for VS-300	4-11
. 0	Main Frames Using Existing VS-100 Power Service	4-14
4-9	208-240 Volt AC Power Source Requirements for	4_15
	New Power Service For VS-300 Main Frames.	4-13
4-10	Multioutput Power Supply	4-17
4-11	Booster Power Supply	'
4-12	Power Supply Controller Board. (Rev. 0 Version)	4 10
4-13	Environment Test Screen	4-19
4-14	Console Processor Screen	4 22
4-14a	Modified System Console Screen in Service Mode	4-22
4-15	System Console Default Screen	4-23
4-16	System Initialization Screen	4-234
4-17	SYSGEN Configuration File Screen	4-430
4-18	SCU Install Utility Menu	4-44
4-19	SCU Install Utility Screen	4-28
4-20	Sample Vergion Warning Concen	4-29
4-21	Sample Version Warning Screen	4-32
4-22	Active Port Aggembling BNC/TNC Compation 3 months	4-33
- 44	Active Port Assemblies BNC/TNC Connector Assembly	4-35

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (Cont'd)

4-23	P-Band Modem Connections	4-35
4-24	VS-300 Cable Concentrator Rear Panel	4-36
4-25	Cable Concentrator Connections	4-36
4-26	270-1006 "A" and "B" Cable Connector Assembly	4-38
4-27	Multiline TC (MLTC) Connector Panel	4-39
4-28	Gate Array TC Connector Panel	4-40
4-29	270-1005 Kennedy Tape Drive Connector Assembly	4-41
4-30	270-1007 Telex Tape Drive Connector Assembly	4-42
4-30a	WangNet P-Band Modem Assembly	4-423
4-30b	WangNet P-Band Modem Rear Panel Assembly	4-421
4-31	Modem/Phone Connections and Modem Switch Settings	4-45
4-32	SCU Main Menu	4-46
4-33	SCU Console Mode Menu With Remote Link	4-47
4-34	SCU Console Mode Menu Without Remote Link	4-47
4-35	SCU Main Menu	4-48
4-36	SCU Maintenance Menu	4-48
5-1	Multioutput Power Supply	5–3
5-2	Booster Power Supply	5-3
5-3	Power Supply Controller Board. (Rev. 0 Version)	5-5
5-4	Environment Test Screen	5-6
5-5	Battery Backup Time Switch SW4 Settings	5-7
5-5a	Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Adjustment	5-9
5-6	Top Cover Removal	5-11
5-7	Top Cover Removal	5-12
5-8	Top Cover Removal	5-12
5-9 5-10	Left Front Panel Removal	5-13
5-10	Left Front Panel Removal	5-14
5-11	Left Front Panel Removal	5-14
5-12	Left and Right Side Panel Removal	5-15
5-13	VS-300 Card Cage	5-16
5-14	210-8830 Floating Point Unit	5-17
5-15	210-8831 Central Processing Unit	5-18
5-16	210-8832 Address Generation Unit	5–19
5-17	210-8833 Address Translation Unit	5-20
5-18 5-10	210-8835 Support Control Unit	5-21
5-19 5-20	210-8834 Memory Control Unit	5-22
5-20 5-21	210-8703 Main Memory	5-23
5-21 5-22	210-8836 System Bus Interface	524
5-22 5-23	IOC Diagnostic Switch Setting For Power Up	5-25
5-23 5-24	23V97 Serial IOC	5–26
5-24 5-25	270-0975 APA	5-27
	Daisy Chained APA Assemblies	5–27
5-26 5-27	270-1016 6550 Gase Array TC Back Panel Assembly	5–28
5-27	210-8714 CPU/Gate Array Board	5-29
5-28 5-29	210-8714 CPU/Gate Array Board With Cabling	5-29
	23V98 Disk Drive IOC	5-30
5-30 5-31	Disk Drive Device Type Switch Settings	5-31
5-31 5-32	23V95-1 Kennedy Tape IOC	5-32
5-32	23V95-2 Telex Tape IOC	5-33

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (Cont'd)

5-33	23V96 Multiline TC (MLTC) IOC	5-34
5-34	270-1003 Multiline TC Back Panel Assembly	5-36
5-35	270-1003 Multiline TC Back Panel Assembly with Cabling	5-36
5-36	23V79 CIU BLANC IOC	5-37
5-37	BLANC IOC Functions Switch (L272) Normal Settings	5-38
5-38	23V79 CIU CAB Board	5-39
539	5-Channel 10 Megabit Duobinary Modem	5-40
5-39a	Single Channel 10 Megabit Duobinary Modem	5-41
5-39b	WangNet P-Band Modem Panel Assembly	5-41a
5-39c	WangNet P-Band Modem Removal	5-411
5-40	Power Supply Controller Board	5-42
5-41	Battery Backup Time Switch SW4 Settings	5-43
5-42	210-8717 Battery Backup Board Removal	5-44
5-43	210-8717 Battery Backup Board Removal	5_45
5-44	Battery Pack Removal	
5-45	Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Removal	5 47
5-46	PDU Removal	5-47
5-47	PDU Removal	
5-48	AC On/Off Circuit Breaker Removal	5-49
5-48a	Second DC Distribution Board Democrat	5-50
5-48b	Second DC Distribution Board Removal	
5-49	Second DC Distribution Board Removal	
5-50	SCU Professional Computer Removal and Replacement	5-52
5-50 5-51	Control Panel Pushbutton Bulb Removal and Replacement	5-53
	210-8711 Control Panel Board Removal	
5–52	Multioutput Power Supply Wiring Connections	5-56
F	(With Original Single DC Distribution Board)	
5-52a	Multioutput Power Supply Wiring Connections	5-56a
	(With New Second DC Distribution Board)	
5–53	Booster Power Supply Wiring Connections	5-59
6-1	NG 200 G-11- T-1	
6-2	VS-300 Cable Interconnection Diagram	
	VS-300 Front View	
6-3	VS-300 Rear View With Covers On	
6-4	VS-300 Rear View With Covers Off	
6-5	VS-300 Battery Backup Section	
6-6	VS-300 Card Cage	
6-7	VS-300 Multiline TC Back Panel Without Cables	
6–8	VS-300 Multiline TC Back Panel With Cables	6-12
6–9	VS-300 Gate Array TC Back Panel Assembly	6-13
6-10	VS-300 Gate Array TC Back Panel Assembly With Cables	6-13
6-11	VS-300 CIU C.A.B./ Modem Back Panel Assembly	6-14
6-12	VS-300 Global Modem Assembly 270-1020	6-15
	-	3
7-1	System Console Menu	7-2
7-2	Workstation Emulation Menu	
7-2a	System Console Screen in Service Mode	
7–3	Diagnostic Disclaimer Screen	

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (Cont'd)

7-4	DCS Diagnostic Selection Menu	7-5
7-5	DCS HELP Menu Screen	
7–6	Possible DCS Diagnostic Screen	. 0 7–7
7–7	VS-300 IOC 4-Position Diagnostic Switch Settings	 7-9
7-8	Multiline TC IOC 8-Position Diagnostic Switch	7-10
7-8a	CIU BLANC IOC External Loopback Test Switch Settings	7-101
7-9	Workstation Interrupted by HELP Screen	7-15
7-10	WSEX Error Message Format	7-19
7-11	DISKEX Error Message Format	7-23
7-12	PREX Error Message Format	7-27
7-13	Console Processor Menu	7-40
7-14	VS Control Mode Screen	7-41
7-15	Control Mode Dump Device Address Screen	7-42
7-16	Sample Continuable Dump Screen	7-47
7-17	VS-300 Power Controller Board Connectors	7-51
7-18	Power Interconnection Diagram	7-53
7-19	Power Troubleshooting Flow Chart (1 of 4)	7-54
7-19	Power Troubleshooting Flow Chart (2 of 4)	
7-19	Power Troubleshooting Flow Chart (3 of 4)	7-56
7–19	Power Troubleshooting Flow Chart (4 of 4)	7-57
7–20	Error Log Screen	7-58
7-21	Set Error Log Defaults Screen	7-59
7-22	VS-300 Service Log Database Options Screen	7-60
	LIST OF TABLES	
<u>Table</u>	<u>Title</u>	Page
3-1	VS-300 Controls	
3-2	VS-300 Indicators	3-3
3-3	Multiline TC Back Panel Displays (RS232 Operation)	3-4
3-4	Multiline TC Back Panel Displays (RS366 Operation)	3-5
3-5	Multiline TC Back Panel Displays (X.21 Operation)	3–5
3-6	Multiline TC Back Panel Displays (RS449 Operation)	3–5
3-7	Gate Array Back Panel Displays (3270 Operation)	3-6
3-8	Gate Array Back Panel Displays (Remote WangNet [WSN]	3–6
2 0	Point to Point and Multipoint Operation)	
3–9	Gate Array Back Panel Displays (Teletex Operation)	3–6

4-1

4-2

4-3

4-4

4-5

VS-300 Models 4-3

Minimum Software Requirements 4-13

Built-In Test (BIT) Programs 4-13

Other Diagnostics 4-13

DVM Voltage Measurements 208-240 V AC Receptacle 4-15

LIST OF TABLES (Cont'd)

4-6	Power Supply Voltage Measurements	4-18
4-7	DC Voltage Address Switch SW3 Settings	4-18
4-8	A/D Output Values At Hex Displays	4-20
4-9	DC Voltages On SCU Screen	4-21
4-10	IPL Errors	4-31
4-11	Version Checking Status Error Messages	4-32
5-1	Power Supply Voltage Measurements	5-4
5-2	DC Voltage Address Switch SW3 Settings	5-4
5-3	A/D Output Values At Hex Displays	5-6
5-4	DC Voltages On SCU Screen	5-7
5-5	Main Memory Size Selection Jumpers (L133)	5-22
5-6	Main Memory Jumper Configurations	5-23
5–7	VS-300 TOC List	5-25
5-8	Disk Drive Types (Formatted)	5-31
5-9	23V96 Multiline TC IOC Port Select L228	5-35
	Switch Settings For Loopback Test	
5-10	BLANC IOC Functions Switch (L272)	5-38
5-11	Multioutput Power Supply Wiring Color Codes	5-57
5-12	Booster Power Supply Wiring Color Codes	5-60
6-1	VS-300 PCB Complement	6-2
6-2	SCU (PC) PCB Complement	6-2
6-3	VS-300 Power Cables	6-3
6-4	VS-300 Signal Cables	6-3
6-5	VS-300 Disk Drive Cables	6-4
7-1	Special Diagnostic Functions	
7-1a	GATC Loopback Diagnostic Switch Settings	
7-1b	MLTC IOC Loopback Test Error Codes	7-10c
7-2	System Configuration Screen Status Messages	7-13
7-3	WSEX Subtest Codes	
7-4	WSEX Error Type Codes	7–18
7-5	WSEX Error Codes For All Tests	7-18
7-6	Additional WSEX Error Codes	7–19
7-7	DISKEX Subtest Codes	7-21
7-8	DISKEX Error Type Codes	7-21
7-9	DISKEX Cylinder Address Test Error Codes	
7-10	DISKEX Data Test Error Codes	7-22
7-11	DISKEX Command Test Error Codes	7–22
7-12	DISKEX Seek Max/Min Test Error Codes	
7-13	DISKEX System Error Codes	7-23
7-14	PREX Error Codes	7-26
7-15	TPEX Initialization Error Codes	7-29
7-16	Test 0 Command Test Error Codes	7–30
7–17	Test 1 Tape Movement Test Error Codes	7-34

LIST OF TABLES (Cont'd)

7-18	Test 2 Variable Data Length Test Error Codes	7-35
7-19	Test 3 Tape Creep Test Error Codes	7-35
7-20	Test 4 Random Operations Test Error Codes	7-36
7-21	Test 5 Rewind Test Error Codes	7-36
7-22	Test 6 Density Check Test Error Codes	7-36
7-23	IPL Errors Requiring Control Mode Dump	7-38
7-24	VS-300 Machine Check Error Codes	7_39
7-25	Control Mode Stops	7-45

CHAPTER INTRO-DUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1 information is not provided as part of this Product Maintenance Manual, but will appear in the Illustrated Maintenance Manual.

CHAPTER 2 THEORY

CHAPTER 2

THEORY OF OPERATION

Chapter 2 information is not provided as part of this Product Maintenance Manual, but will appear in the Illustrated Maintenance Manual.

CHAPTER OPERA-TION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 3	OPERATION	Page
3.1	General	3-1
3.2	Controls	
3.3	Indicators	
3.4	Power Distribution Assembly and Controls	
3.5	Power Supplies and Controls	
3.6	Optional Battery Backup	
3.7	Control Panel	3-17
3.7.1	On/Off Pushbuttons	
3.7.2	System Reset Pushbutton	
3.7.3	Operator Console Reset Pushbutton	
3.7.4	Key Switch	3_17
3.8	Main Memory Size	
3.8.1	Main Memory Size Selection	
3.9	IOC Switches	3-20
3.10	Importance of Following Power Up or Down Procedures	
3.11	Power-Up and IPL Procedures	2 25
3.12	Standard Power-Down Procedure	2 20
3.13	Power Failure Procedure	
J. 1J	FOWEL FAILULE FLOCEDURE	3-32

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure	<u>Title</u>	Page
3-1	Front View of Main Frame	37
3-2	Rear View of Main Frame	
3-3	Power Distribution Assembly	
3-4	Multioutput Power Supply	
3-5	Booster Power Supply	
3-6	Front View - Power Supply Controller and	
3 0	Battery Backup Assembly	3-12
3-7		
3-8	Power Supply Controller Board. (Rev. 0 Version)	
	Rear View - Battery Backup Assembly	3-15
3-9	Battery Backup Board	3-16
3-10	Control Panel and Diskette Drive	3-18
3-11	Control Panel Controls and Indicators	
3-12	10 MBPS Modem Back Panel Assembly	
3-13	10 MBPS Modem Controls and Indicators	
3-14	Multiline TC Back Panel Indicators	
3-15	6550 Gate Array TC Back Panel	
3-16		
	Console Processor Screen	
3-17	System Console Default Screen	
3-18	System Initialization Screen	3-28
3-19	SYSGEN Configuration Screen	

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Title</u> Pa	age
3–1	VS-300 Controls 3-	
3-2		
~ -	VS-300 Indicators 3-	
3–3	Multiline TC Back Panel Displays (RS232 Operation) 3-	-4
3-4	Multiline TC Back Panel Displays (RS366 Operation) 3-	
3-5	Multiline TC Back Panel Displays (X.21 Operation) 3-	
3-6	Multiline TC Back Panel Displays (RS449 Operation) 3-	
3-7	Gate Array Back Panel Displays (3270 Operation) 3-	
3-8	Gate Array Back Panel Displays (Remote WangNet [WSN] 3-	
	Point to Point and Multipoint Operation)	•
3-9		_
3-3	Gate Array Back Panel Displays (Teletex Operation) 3-	-6

CHAPTER 3

OPERATION

3.1 GENERAL

This chapter provides tables listing all VS-300 mainframe controls and indicators, power control and battery backup description, main memory size selection, power-on, IPL, and power-off procedures.

3.2 CONTROLS

Table 3-1 lists the controls found on the VS-300 followed by a brief description of their purpose. Locations of the controls are shown in figures 3-1 through 3-15.

Table 3-1. VS-300 Controls

Control Name			Normal
And Type	Location	Purpose	Position
Ac On/Off (Circuit breaker)	Power Distribution Assemb /	Provides ac power to power supplies, Power Supply Controller board, and mainframe fans.	On
Power On (Lighted pushbutton)	Control Panel	Turns dc power on.	Open (not active)
Power Off (Lighted pushbutton)	Control Panel	Turns dc power off.	Open (not active)
System Reset (Pushbutton)	Control Panel	Resets system, clears main memory, enters control mode.	Open (not active)
Operator Console Reset (Pushbutton)	Control Panel	Resets SCU (PC) only.	Open (not active)
 Remote Service Remote Admin. Normal Control 	Control Panel	Remote diagnostics. RSAF operation. All Cntrl Panel controls function when power on.	Normal Control
4. Control Lock (Key switch)		Disables power on.	

Table 3-1. VS-300 Controls (Cont'd)

Control Name And Type	Location	Purpose	Normal Position
V1 (+5A), V2 (+12) V3 (-5) V4 (-12) 5V (+5B) (Adjustment pots)	Multioutput SPS " " " SPS Booster SPS	Adjusts power supply voltages up or down as needed.	Various (Chapters 4 and 5)
SWl (Power On) (Pushbutton)	Power Supply Controller	Turns dc power on. Parallel to Control Panel On pushbutton.	Open (not active)
SW2 (Power Off) (Pushbutton)	Power Supply Controller	Turns dc power off. Parallel to Control Panel Off pushbutton.	Open (not active)
SW3 - Voltage Address (DIP switch)	Power Supply Controller	Addresses hex displays that are used to zero A/D converter.	Various
SW4 - Battery Backup Time (DIP switch)	Power Supply Controller	Set length of time backup batteries supply power to power supplies after ac input line failure.	100 seconds (Rev. 0) 96 seconds (Rev.1) (Currently)
R11, R12 (Adjustment pots) (Rev. 0 only)	Power Supply Controller	Calibrates Power Supply Controller.	Various
R18 through R22 (Five adjustment pots)	Power Supply Controller	Calibrate A/D (Analog/ Digital) converter for individual dc voltages.	Various (Chapters 4 and 5)
R70A (adjustment pot)	Power Supply Controller	Low Battery Voltage Dropout adjustment.	Various (Chapter 5)
R23 (adjustment pot)	Battery Backup Charging P/S	Sets proper battery charging voltage.	Various (Chapter 5)
Local/Remote (Toggle switch)	SCU (PC) Local Comm Data Link board	Selects PC IPL operation (Local) or workstation operation (Remote)	Local
Main Memory Size (Jumpers)	MCU board	Selects maximum main memory size.	Various (Chapter 5)
Main Memory DRAM loading (Jumpers)	Main Memory board	Selects half or fully loaded MM boards.	Various (Chapter 5)
IOC Diagnostic Switch (DIP switch)	All IOCs	Permits IOC diagnostic functions.	All Off (open) (Chapter 5)

Table 3-1. VS-300 Controls (Cont'd)

Control Name And Type	Location	Purpose	Normal Position
Disk Drive Device Type (DIP switch)	Disk Drive IOC	Selects disk drive types connected to system.	Various (Chapter 5)
Port Select (DIP switch)	Multiline TC (MLTC) IOC	Selects TC ports on MLTC for loopback test.	All Closed (On)
Gate Array Clear (Pushbutton)	Gate Array TC Connector Assembly	ReIPL CPU/Gate Array (210-8714 board)	Open (not active)
Gate Array Switch (DIP switch)	CPU/Gate Array (210-8714) board	Memory configuration and loopback test selection.	5,6 closed, rest open
CIU IOC Functions (DIP switch)	BLANC IOC	Selects configuration, diagnostics, and repair functions.	All Open (Off) (Chapter 5)
5-Channel CIU 10MBPS Modem Reset (Pushbutton)	5-Channel CIU 10MBPS Duo- binary Modem	Clears transmit fault.	Open (not active)

3.3 INDICATORS

Tables 3-2 through 3-9 lists the indicators found on the VS-300 followed by a brief description of their purpose. Locations of the indicators are shown in figures 3-1 through 3-15. There are no indicators on any of the circuit boards comprising the VS-300 mainframe PCB chassis. Any errors are displayed on the SCU screen.

Table 3-2. VS-300 Indicators

Indicator Name And Type	Location	Purpose	Normal Indication
Power On lamp (Power On pushbutton)	Control Panel	Shows dc power is on.	On
Power Off lamp (Power Off pushbutton)	Control Panel	Shows dc power is off.	Off
LED1 - LED5 (Five voltage sensing LEDs)	Power Supply Controller	Shows dc voltages are on. Does not show accuracy.	On

Table 3-2. VS-300 Indicators (Cont'd)

Indicator Name And Type	Location	Purpose	Normal Indication
L3, L4 (Two Hex displays)	Power Supply Controller	Used to zero A/D converters.	Hex 7E (Minus) Hex 80 (Zero) Hex 82 (Plus)
LED1	Battery Backup Board	Indicates +240 V dc battery voltage is on line.	On
Diskette Activity LED	Front of SCU minidiskette drive	Shows drive in use (head loaded)/not in use.	On (in use) Off (not in use)
TC Displays (Up to 4 LED displays)	MLTC Connect- or Assembly	Shows interchange signals between mo-dem and controller.	Refer to Tables 3-3 thru 3-6.
TC Display (One display with 8 LEDs)	Gate Array TC Back Panel	Shows interchange signals between mo-dem and controller.	Refer to Tables 3-7 thru 3-9.
5-Channel CIU 10MBPS Modem Display (4 LEDs)	5-Channel CIU 10MBPS Duo- binary Modem	 Channel Select. Fault. 	3 LEDs - Various 1 LED - Off

NOTES

- 1. Tables 3-3 to 3-5 show EIA (Electronic Industries Association) interchange signals between the modem and the MLTC controller.
- 2. For the MLTC, all LEDs are normally on or blinking during the BIT (Built In Test). If the BIT fails, the software controlled LED will go off.

Table 3-3. Multiline TC Back Panel Displays (RS232 Operation)

•	Indicator Name And Type	Purpose
	LED1	Data Set Ready
	LED2	Data Terminal Ready
	LED3 LED4	Carrier Detect Software Controlled
	LED5	Transmitted Data
	LED6	Request-to-Send
	LED7	Clear-to-Send
	LED8	Received Data

Table 3-4. Multiline TC Back Panel Displays (RS366 Operation)

Indicator Name	
And Type	Purpose
LED1	Data Line Occupied
LED2	Call Origination Status
LED3	Present Next Digit
LED4	Abandon Call and Retry
LED5	Digit Present
LED6	Call Request Present
LED7	Software Controlled

Table 3-5. Multiline TC Back Panel Displays (X.21 Operation)

Indicator Name And Type	Purpose
LED1 LED2 LED3 LED4 LED5	Transmitted data Data Terminal Ready Received Data Indication Software Controlled

Table 3-6. Multiline TC Back Panel Displays (RS449 Operation)

Indicator Name And Type	Purpose
LED1	Carrier Detect
LED2	Clear-to-Send

NOTE

Tables 3-7 to 3-9 show EIA (Electronic Industries Association) interchange signals between the modem and the Gate Array controller. Read the Gate Array LEDs from left to right.

Table 3-7. Gate Array Back Panel Displays (3270 Operation)

Indicator Name And Type	Purpose
LED2 LED3 LED4 LED5 LED6 LED7	Received Data Fransmitted Data Clear-to-Send Request-to-Send Data Carrier Detect Data Terminal Detected Data Set Ready Power Indicator

Table 3–8. Gate Array Back Panel Displays (Remote WangNet [WSN] Point to Point and Multipoint Operation)

Indicator Name	
And Type	Purpose
LED1	System Activity
LED2	Received Valid Data
LED3	Transmitter Active
LED4	Data Carrier Detected
LED5	Virtual Circuit Active
LED6	Activity to VS
LED7	TC Controller Refusing
	New Traffic
LED8	Diagnostic Mode
L	

Table 3-9. Gate Array Back Panel Displays (Teletex Operation)

Indicator Name And Type	Purpose
LED1 LED2 LED5 LED6 LED7 (Note 1) LED8 (Note 2)	Document Received Receive Memory Full Transmitting Document Receiving Document O.S. Code Active Normal Operation

NOTES

- 1. Blinks at a 3-second rate when Operating System code is active.
- 2. On for normal operation. Blinks for a hardware problem or fatal software error.

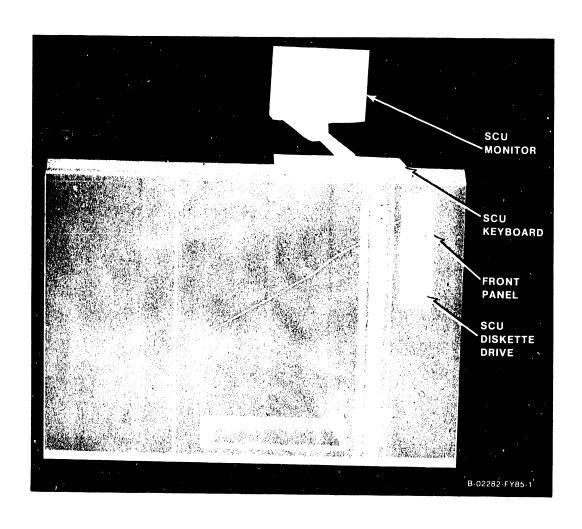


Figure 3-1. Front View of Mainframe

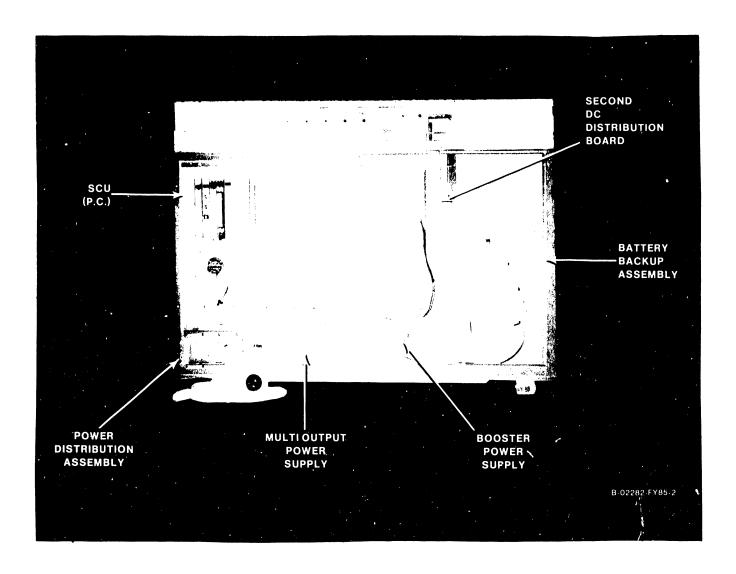


Figure 3-2. Rear View of Mainframe

OPERATION

3.4 POWER DISTRIBUTION ASSEMBLY AND CONTROLS

Ac input power to the VS-300 is 208-240 volts ac, split (single) phase. Ac neutral is not used in domestic mainframes. (Refer to Chapter 4.) The ac is supplied to the mainframe through the Power Distribution assembly, figure 3-3. The assembly is mounted on the lower right rear of the mainframe and contains a 30 amp mainframe ac On/Off circuit breaker, the ac line filter, and the ac and dc voltage distribution terminal boards.

To handle the increased dc voltage load requirements of the Active Port Assemblies and other back panel assemblies, a second DC Distribution board has been added to the system. The board is mounted on the left rear side of the card cage assembly, to the upper right of the Power Supply Controller board. (Figure 3-2.)

Moving the ac On/Off circuit breaker up turns on 16 card cage fans and two back panel fans and supplies ac to the Power Supply Controller board and to the dc switching power supplies. However, the power supplies are not activated.

Ac power is removed from the mainframe by moving the ac On/Off circuit breaker down.

3.5 POWER SUPPLIES AND CONTROLS

The VS-300 contains two switching power supplies, figures 3-4 and 3-5. The primary supply is a multioutput 1600 watt supply generating +5 V (+5A) at 200 amps, -5 V at 10 amps, +12 V at 20 amps, and -12 V at 10 amps. The secondary supply is a 1500 watt booster supply and the output is +5 V (+5B). The booster supplies the added power needed to share the heavy load that would have been placed on the +5 volt section of the multioutput supply. Each voltage is adjusted and regulated at the individual power supply (Figures 3-6 and 3-7.)

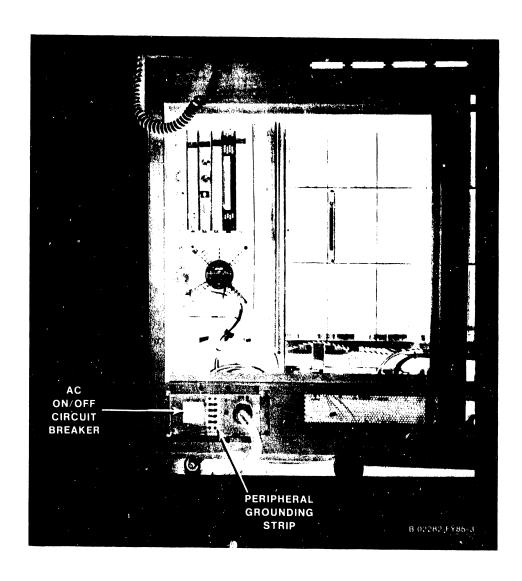


Figure 3–3. Power Distribution Assembly

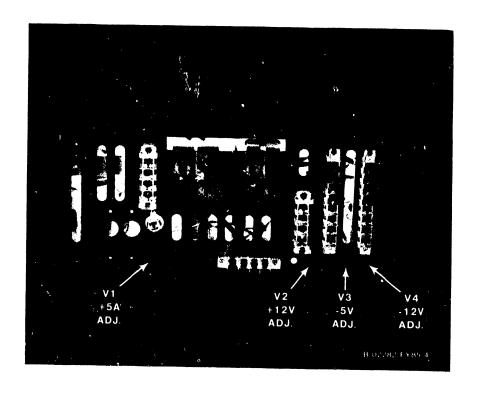


Figure 3-4. Multioutput Power Supply

PHOTO NOT AVAILABLE

Figure 3-5. Booster Power Supply

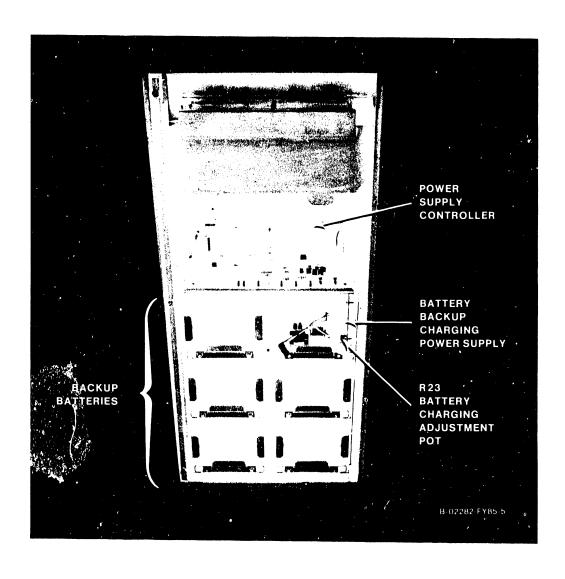


Figure 3–6. Front View – Power Supply Controller and Battery Backup Assembly

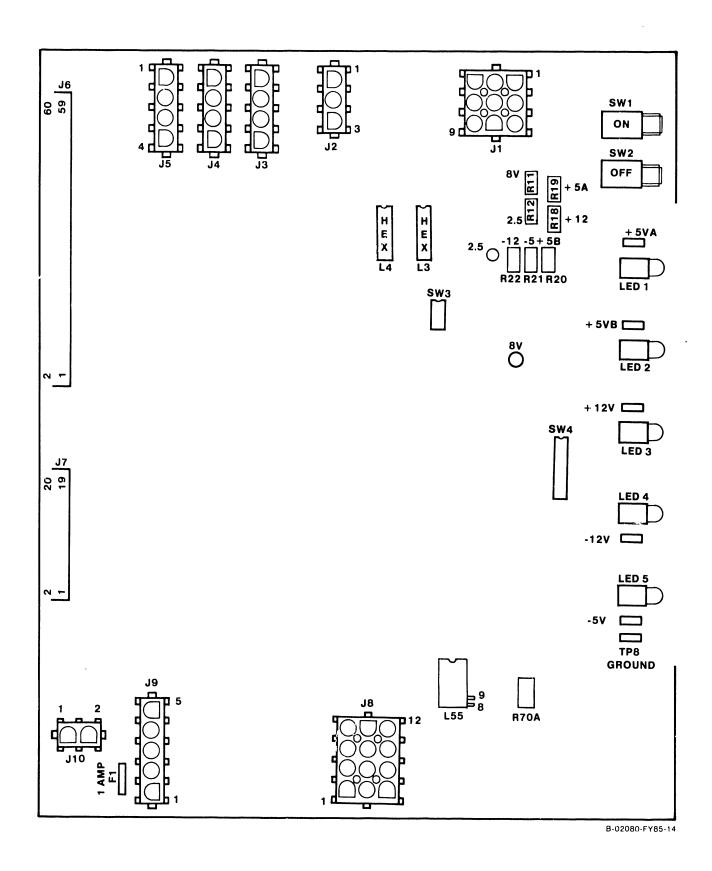


Figure 3-7. Power Supply Controller Board. (Rev. 0 Version)

3.6 OPTIONAL BATTERY BACKUP

In the event of an input ac power failure, five rechargable lead acid battery packs, figure 3-8, supply sufficient dc power to the power supplies to permit an orderly shut down of the mainframe. (Presently, the batteries do not supply power to any peripheral devices except the Support Control Unit (SCU) which is powered by the mainframe power supplies.) The length of time that the batteries provide power to the power supplies is preset by Switch 4 on the Power Supply Controller board. Currently, the time is set for 100 seconds for the Rev. 0 board, and 96 seconds for the Rev. 1 board, which represents approximately 90 percent of all expected power failures.

When the power fails, an alarm sounds at the SCU to alert the operator that a power outage is being experienced and the battery backup unit is providing power. The message "<Power Supply Failure>" appears on the SCU screen as well. The Battery Backup board, figure 3-9, notifies the SCU to start a software shutdown of the system.

Each battery pack weighs 22 pounds and is rated at $48\ V\ dc$, $5.5\ amp.$ hours. The expected operating life span is between $18\ and\ 24\ months$, with a shelf life of 5 years when stored at $40\ F$. When one pack becomes defective, all five packs must be replaced at the same time.

The packs are mounted below the Power Supply Controller board behind the left mainframe cabinet panel. They are connected in series to supply an average of 240 V dc and can be fully charged to 264-270 V dc. The packs are constantly being trickle charged by a modified Professional Computer switching power supply located beneath the Power Supply Controller board.

Normally, the power supplies rectify the 208-240 volts input ac line voltage to dc. When the Power Supply Controller senses an input line voltage of less than 195 volts ac, it signals the Battery Backup board to connect the batteries to the mainframe power supplies. The power supplies can regulate input voltages of between 180 and 325 volts.

Should the battery output drop below 192 $\rm V$ dc, the Power Supply Controller senses this and will power down the mainframe.

A LED, mounted on the Battery Backup board, indicates that the dc battery voltage is applied to the power supplies from the Battery Backup board. When the power supplies have been turned off, the battery voltage output from the Battery Backup board will turn off and the LED should go out. If the LED remains on when the power is turned off, there is a fault on the Battery Backup board.

WARNING

Even when the LED is off, battery voltage remains present on the input connectors from the batteries and other locations on the Battery Backup board.

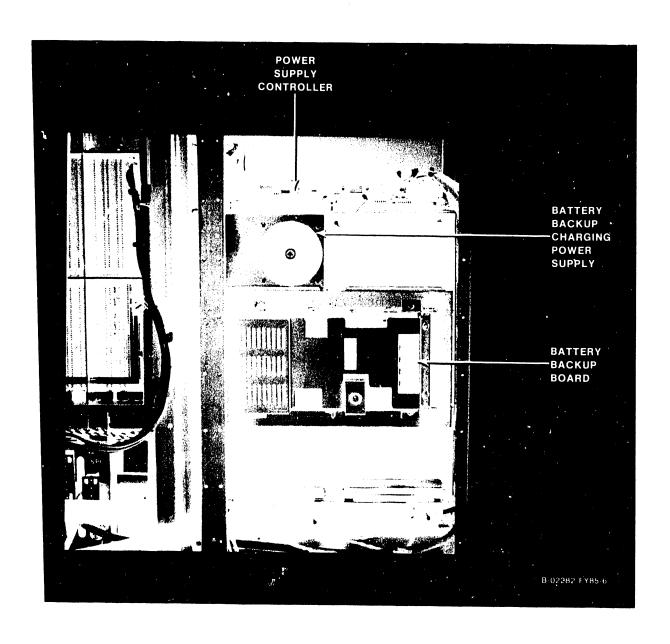


Figure 3-8. Rear View - Battery Backup Assembly

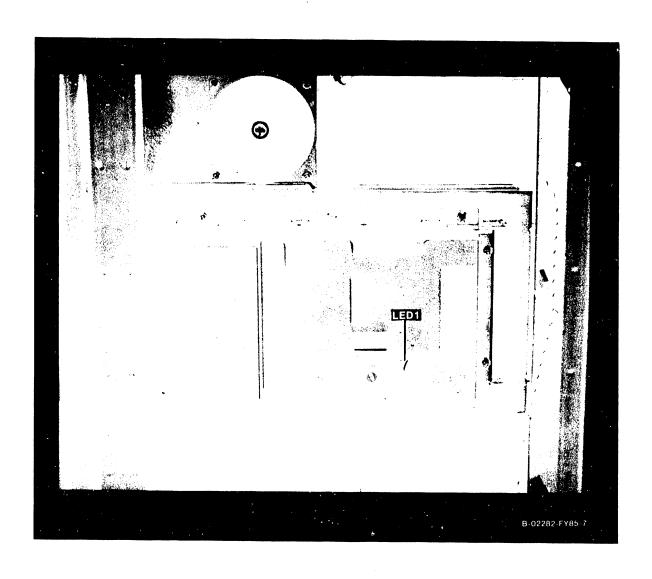


Figure 3-9. Battery Backup Board

3.7 CONTROL PANEL

Located in the top right corner of the front cover, the Control Panel, figures 3-10 and 3-11, contains four buttons and one key switch as follows: Power On pushbutton; Power Off pushbutton; System Reset pushbutton; Operator Console Reset pushbutton, and Remote Service/Remote Admin./Normal Control/-Control Lock switch.

3.7.1 POWER ON/OFF PUSHBUTTONS

Pressing the Power On pushbutton causes the Power Supply Controller to energize the switching power supplies. Pressing the Power Off pushbutton causes the Power Supply Controller to deenergize the switching power supplies.

3.7.2 SYSTEM RESET PUSHBUTTON

The System Reset pushbutton, when pressed, resets the system, clearing main memory and entering Control Mode.

3.7.3 OPERATOR CONSOLE RESET PUSHBUTTON

The Operator Console Reset pushbutton, when pressed, resets only the SCU, clearing SCU memory. It does not affect the CPU mainframe. It also resets the Z80 on the Local Comm. Processor. The Z80 then starts executing from memory location 0000.

3.7.4 KEY SWITCH

The 4-position Control Panel key switch controls the following functions:

- a. Remote Service position permits running Remote diagnostics, and viewing the system error log.
- b. Remote Admin. position permits the Remote System Administrator Facility features to be run. Other users can log on and run any available VS functions.
- c. <u>Normal Control</u> permits all Control Panel controls to function once power is applied. All SCU functions can be run, as well as all Operator Console functions. Users can log on and run any available VS functions. Power Fail/Auto Restart functions are disabled.
- d. <u>Control Lock</u> disables Power On when the system is powered off. Power Fail/Auto Restart functions are enabled. No SCU tasks can be run from the Operator's Console, but system activity can be monitored. Other workstation users can log on and run any available VS functions. The key can be inserted and removed in this position only.

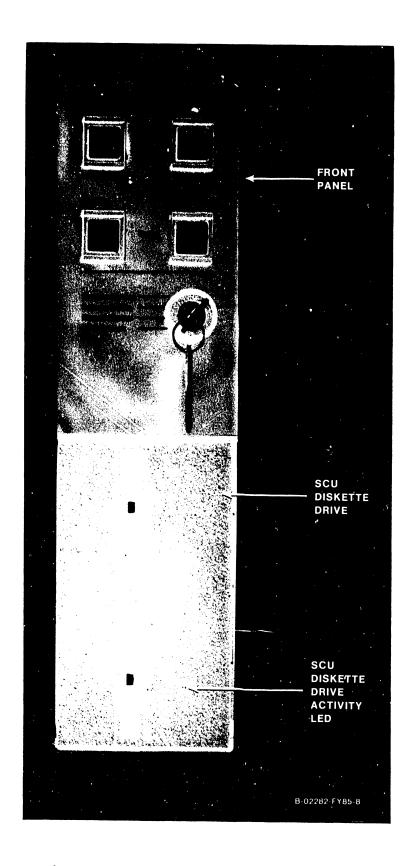


Figure 3-10. Control Panel And Diskette Drive

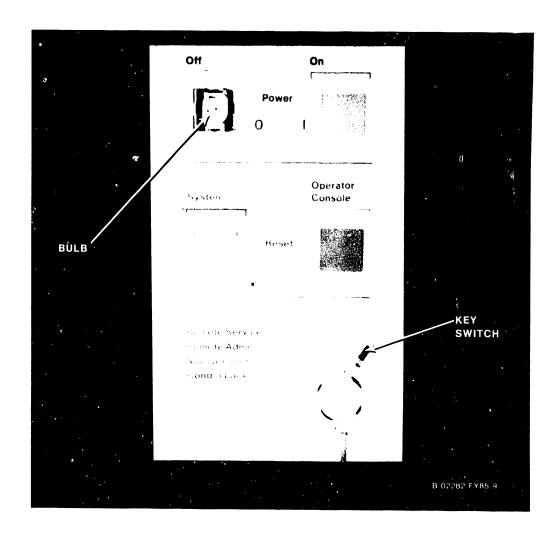


Figure 3-11. Control Panel Controls and Indicators

OPERATION

3.8 MAIN MEMORY SIZE

Memory can range in size from a minimum of 4 megabytes to a maximum of 16 megabytes, using 256K byte x 1 bit RAM chips. Each main memory board contains either 4 megabytes half-loaded (210-8703), or 8-megabytes fully loaded (210-8703-1).

3.8.1 MAIN MEMORY SIZE SELECTION

The Memory Control Unit (MCU) board has an 8-position jumper block, of which five positions are used to determine the maximum size of main memory. Refer to Chapter 5 for the jumper locations and configurations. Incorrect altering of the jumpers, or altering of the jumpers without adding the correct number of memory boards, can result in CP hangups and loss of data. Adding a board without altering the jumpers results in no change in apparent memory size to the CP.

Each main memory board also contains a 10-position jumper block used to determine whether the board is half-loaded or fully loaded with 256K byte \times 1 bit RAM chips. Refer to Chapter 5 for the jumper locations and configurations.

3.9 IOC SWITCHES

The IOCs do not have the Bus Adapter and I/O slot selection DIP switches that are used on the VS-85/VS-100. Each IOC has an Identification (ID) Register that is set by the position of the IOC in the backplane. The CPU reads the ID Register to determine the type and position of the IOC.

The only switch common to each IOC is a 4-position diagnostic DIP switch. Refer to Chapter 5 for the normal switch settings and Chapter 7 for the switch functions and test positions.

The 23V98 Disk Drive IOC does have two 8-position disk device type DIP switches; the 23V96 Multiline TC IOC has an 8-position port select DIP switch for loopback tests; and the 23V79 CIU BLANC IOC has an 8-position CIU Functions DIP switch. Refer to Chapter 5 for the switch settings.

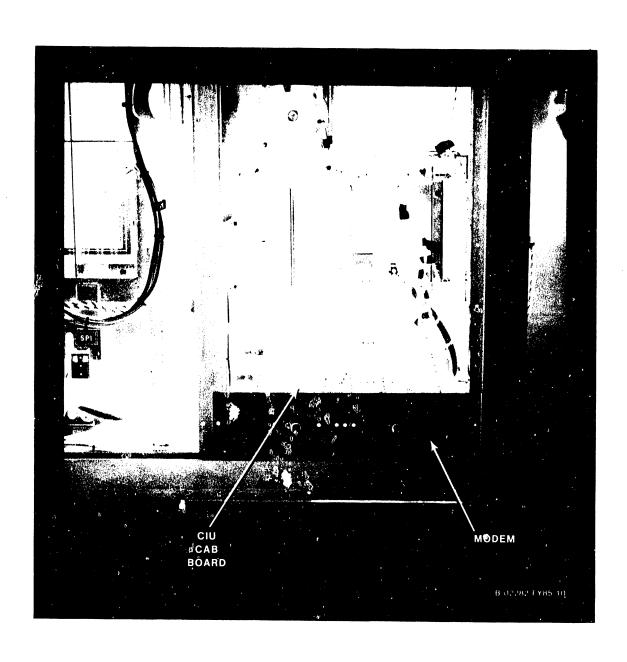


Figure 3-12. 10 MBPS Modem Back Panel Assembly

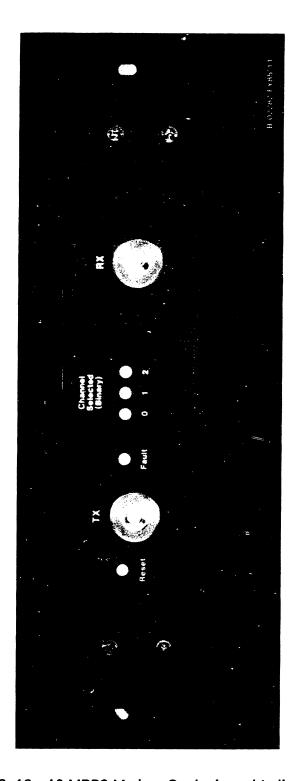


Figure 3–13. 10 MBPS Modem Controls and Indicators

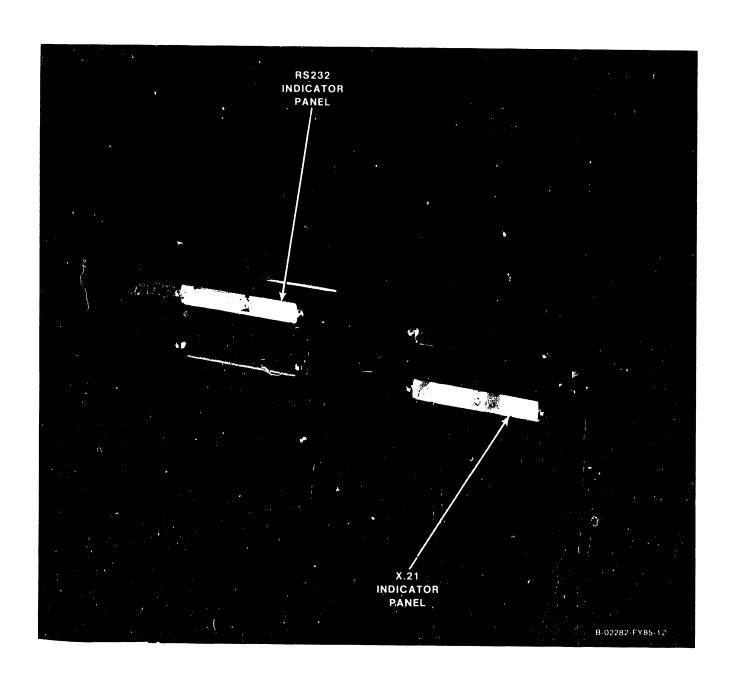


Figure 3-14. Multiline TC Back Panel Indicators

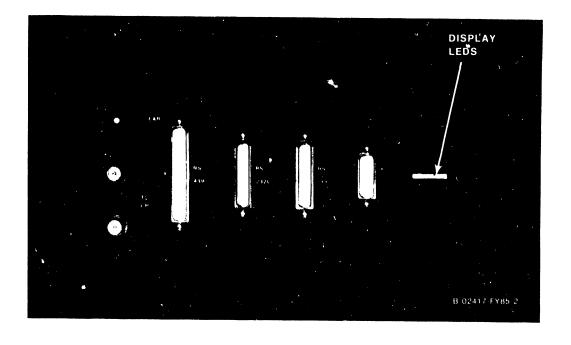


Figure 3-15. 6550 Gate Array TC Back Panel Indicators

3.10 IMPORTANCE OF FOLLOWING POWER UP OR DOWN PROCEDURES

The following summary describes general rules that must be followed when powering a VS-300 system up or down:

- When powering down, the system must be in Control Mode.
- Always power the mainframe <u>up before</u> powering up disk drives and tape drives. Always power the mainframe <u>down after</u> powering down the disk drives and tape drives. Failure to follow this procedure can result in disk or tape VTOC damage or data loss.

The Volume Table of Contents (VTOC) resides at the beginning of each disk pack. If the VTOC is damaged, two conditions may occur: I/O errors occur upon IPL and the VS Workstation Emulation - Initialization In Progress screen remains displayed. Although many of the original files may remain intact, the VTOC is inaccessible.

NOTE

Crash-tolerant or media-tolerant volumes can help protect VTOC integrity.

In addition to this VTOC integrity problem, other conditions may cause the writing of random blocks of data to the disk. These conditions include power failures, surges, or fluctuations, or a possible hardware malfunction.

3.11 POWER-UP AND IPL PROCEDURES

This section describes standard power-up and IPL procedures for the VS-300.

- Power up all workstations and printers.
- 2. Turn ON the mainframe ac On/Off circuit breaker.
- 3. Make sure the Front Panel key switch is in Normal Control position.
- 4. Power up the mainframe and the SCU by pressing the Cont of Panel On pushbutton, located above the diskette drive door.
- 5. Power up the disk drives.
- 6. Press the System Reset pushbutton and then press the Operator Console Reset pushbutton.
- 7. After a pause, the SCU start-up sequence is invoked and start-up messages appear on the SCU screen:

"WANG SUPPORT CONTROL UNIT REV. X.XX" "01 Start From Winchester"

8. Followed by:

> "Wang Support Control Unit - BIOS X.XX" "MS-DOS Version X.XX"

> > SYSCON X.X.X

Copyright Wang Laboratories, Inc. 1985

9. The Console Processor screen then appears.

<<< System in Control Mode >>>

*** Wang VS System Console ***

SYSCON Version X.XX

11:06 AM

Monday, January 6, 1986

Press (HELP) for online system console information.

Use the function keys to select a command:

- (1) ENTER Workstation Emulation (8) RESET System
- (2) ENTER Control Mode
- (9) RESET Console

(5) AUTO IPL

- (12) SET Console Defaults
- (13) SET Time and Date

Figure 3-16. Console Processor Screen

NOTE

The functions that the key switch allows in any one of the four key switch positions are highlighted on the Console Processor screen.

10. If necessary, press HELP for an explanation of the PF key functions.

11. a. Press PF5 (AUTO IPL). This message appears:

"WARNING: This function resets the system, RETURN to proceed or PF16 to abort"

- b. Press RETURN. (If the console defaults need modifying, or if the CPU code has not been loaded, a CPU or IPL error may appear. Go to step 12. If there are no changes necessary, or no CPU or IPL errors appear, go to step 13.)
- 12. a. Press PF12 (SET Console Defaults). The System Console Default screen appears.

<<< System in Control Mode >>>

*** System Console Defaults ***

IPL Device Address: R 0100

CPU Microcode File: /SCU/OBJVSE.CP8

FPU Microcode File:

WS Emulator Options: -PC

Give Console Date/Time to VSOS: N Warning message before a reset: Y

(9) Modify Defaults (10) Load System Microcode

(16) Exit

Figure 3-17. System Console Default Screen

- 1) If defaults are incorrect, press PF9 (Modify Defaults), make corrections as shown in figure 3-17, press RETURN, and/or:
- Whether defaults were corrected or not, press PF10 (Load System Microcode).
- b. Press PF16 (Exit). and the Console Processor screen (figure 3-16) reappears.
- c. Press PF5 (AUTO IPL). This message appears:

"WARNING: This function resets the system, RETURN to proceed or PF16 to abort"

d. Press RETURN.

13. The Workstation Initialization Screen, figure 3-18, appears.

Wang
VS
Workstation Emulation
Version X.XX

Initialization in Progress - Please Wait

Figure 3-18. Workstation Initialization Screen

14. The SYSGEN Configuration Screen appears.

***MESSAGE MOO1 BY SYSGEN

INFORMATION REQUIRED BY PROGRAM

ACTIVE SUBPROGRAM IS @SYSGEN@

Specify the name of the system configuration file and press (ENTER)

Press (1) to use one workstation and one disk.

 $\begin{array}{rcl} SYSFILE &=& \underline{@CONFIG@} \\ SYSLIB &=& \underline{@SYSTEM@} \end{array}$

Specify the communications configuration file to be use, if any

COMMFILE = *******
COMMLIB = @SYSTEM@

Inhibit logons at all workstations? LOGONS = NO■

Load Micro Code to all devices?

LMCODE = NO

Inhibit dumping continuable halts? CMDUMP = NO■

Figure 3-19. SYSGEN Configuration File Screen

NOTE

If the IPL was unsuccessful and an "IPL failed" message is received, refer to paragraph 4.9.3, IPL Errors

15. a. On the SYSGEN Configuration File screen, enter the names of the configuration files and the system library to be used. The field for the communications configuration file is blank. Fill in the communications configuration file field only if communications are going to be used. To change one of these values, move the cursor to the appropriate field and enter in the new information. Then, press RETURN.

NOTE

If the system is being IPLed for the first time, the default values of @CONFIG@ and @SYSTEM@ are used for the configuration file and system library, respectively. After IPLing for the first time, configuration files can be created using GENEDIT. Refer to the <u>VS Software Bulletin Release 7.06</u>.

- b. After the values have been entered, the VS-300 stores them in a start-up file. At the next IPL the system displays the stored values and allows them to be changed.
- c. The prompt "Inhibit logons at all workstations?" allows workstation logons to be inhibited. If "YES" is entered, only the SCU user can log on. The default value is "NO", which allows logons at all workstations, which were enabled before this IPL.
- d. The prompt "Load Micro Code to all devices" lets microcode be loaded to each workstation (including remote workstations) as part of the IPL procedure. If "Yes" is entered, microcode is loaded to each workstation and the IPL process is significantly slower. This option is used when a workstation is hung up or when the workstation configuration has been changed. The default value is "No".
- e. The prompt "Inhibit dumping continuable halts" allows disabling of the Continuable Dump for errors that do not require reIPL. If "Yes" is entered, Continuable Dumps which do not reIPL the system are not performed and system processing continues with the system error in effect. If "No" is entered, all Continuable Dumps occur. The default value is No. Refer to Chapter 7 for more information on the Continuable Dump.

OPERATION

16. Press RETURN when finished with the SYSGEN Configuration File screen. (Or, to bring up a minimum configuration of one workstation [W/S0] and one disk, without changing the default values, just press PF1.)

NOTE

The IPL procedure automatically activates any remote workstations that have been configured via the remote workstation parameters in the GENEDIT procedure.

- 17. After pressing RETURN from the SYSGEN Configuration File screen, the VS-300 checks to determine if any of the critical operating system components are obsolete or incompatible. If no problems are detected, the IPL continues and the message "System Generation in Progress" appears on the SCU.
 - a. If incompatibilities exist that can cause problems, the IPL is stopped and a warning message is displayed by @SYSGEN@.
- 18. The message "I/O Subsystem Load in Progress" appears on the SCU screen.
- 19. a. If the SCU real time clock is not usable, the date and time screen appears. Enter the correct date and time, and press RETURN.
 - b. This screen also allows changing the amount of memory available for use. The default value is the total amount of physical memory for the system. To change the value, move the cursor to the field, enter the new value, and press RETURN.
- 20. The message "System Initialization in Progress" appears on the SCU screen.

The VS-300 is now initialized and ready for operation. VS workstation emulation is running on the SCU and the Operator's screen is displayed. To \log on from the SCU;

- Press PF1 and the VS Logon screen appears.
- Enter the User ID and Password. (As this is the first time that the system has been IPLed and logged onto, use "CSG" for the User ID and leave the Password field blank.)
- Press RETURN. The User screen is displayed.

3.12 STANDARD POWER-DOWN PROCEDURE

The VS-300 can be either partially or completely powered down.

CAUTION

It is essential to power the mainframe <u>up before</u> powering up disk drives and tape drives, and to power the mainframe <u>down after</u> powering down disk drives and tape drives. Failure to power the system up and down correctly may result in disk and tape information loss.

NOTE

Always power down all workstations before powering down the mainframe. The 4200 Series workstations cause Error 7203 (read and test data error) if they are not powered down before the mainframe. Power down the workstations and continue with the system power-down procedure.

To completely power down the system, perform the following from Workstation 0, the SCU:

- 1. Inhibit further logons by pressing PF6 (INTERACTIVE Tasks) or PF13 (WORKSTATIONs) from the Operator's Console menu.
- Notify all users to log off the system by pressing PF14 (SYSTEM Options - Broadcast SYSTEM MESSAGE). Use PF6 from the Operator's Console to verify that all users have done so.
- 3. Inhibit the execution of any pending background procedures by pressing PF3 (PROCEDURE Queue) on the Operator's Console menu.
- 4. Press PF9 (PRINTERs) on the Operator's Console menu to idle all printers by changing their status.
- Press PF7 to deactivate the background task through the Control Proc Initiation command (NON-INTERACTIVE Tasks) on the Operator's Console menu.
- 6. Log off from the SCU.
- 7. Press CONTROL, then press SHIFT and CANCEL simultaneously to exit workstation emulation. The Workstation Emulation menu appears. Use the space bar to select Suspend Emulation and press EXEC.
- 8. The Console Processor screen appears. Press PF2, ENTER Control Mode.
- 9. Power down all workstations.
- 10. Unload the cartridge tape drive, if any, by pressing the Online pushbutton on the front of the drive.

OPERATION

- 11. Unload the nine-track tape drives, if any, by pressing the Online and then the Rewind pushbuttons. When the nine-track tape drive has reached its load point, press the Rewind pushbutton again and wait until it is rewound. Once rewound, finish powering down tape drives by pressing the Power pushbutton on each drive.
- 12. Power down all disk drives.
- 13. Power down the mainframe and SCU by pressing the Power Off pushbutton.

If a partial power-down procedure is being performed, the system can be left in Control mode without powering down every device. For a partial power-down of the system, perform steps 7 and 8, and 10 through 13.

To bring a system up from a complete power-down state, follow the complete standard procedure in paragraph 3.11 for powering up the system. To bring a system up from a partial power-down state, follow the power-up procedure described in paragraph 3.11, starting with step 4.

3.13 POWER FAILURE PROCEDURE (WITHOUT OPTIONAL BATTERY BACKUP)

Once power is restored, bring the VS-300 back up by pressing the On push-button and reIPL. Follow the IPL procedure in paragraph 3.11, starting with step 4.

CHAPTER INSTAL-LATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INSTALLATION	Page
Installation Site Check	4-1
Publications	4-2
Tools and Test Equipment	4-2
Unpacking	4-2
Claims Information	4-3
Unpacking The Mainframe	4-4
Unpacking The Peripherals	4-10
Mainframe Inspection	4-12
Peripheral Inspection	4-12
Software	4-13
Diagnostics	4-13
Mainframe Power Source Check	4-14
208-240 Volt AC Domestic Power Source	4-14
Using Existing VS-100 Power Service	4-14
Installing New Power Service For VS-300s	4-15
Initial Mainframe Power-Up	4-16
DC Voltage Checks	4-16
Power Supply Adjustnments	4-16
Power Supply Controller Adjustments	4-18
TPL Procedures	4-21
1 03 GOV G-Store vs. Tark 13 4 3	4-21
Vencion Charling During TD	4-30
Perinhenal Intersection	4-31
T/O Connection Agreembles To Too Cablins	4-33
Sorial Connectors	4-34
Cable Congentuation	4-34
Telev Tape Drive Connectors	4-41
P-Rand Connectors	4-42
Remote Link (For 1 02 SCH Software)	4-428
Remote Link Specifications	4-43
Site Preparation For Remote Link	4-43
	General Installation Site Check Publications Tools and Test Equipment Unpacking Claims Information Unpacking The Mainframe Unpacking The Peripherals Mainframe Inspection Peripheral Inspection Software/Diagnostic Requirements Software Diagnostics Mainframe Power Source Check 208-240 Volt AC Domestic Power Source Using Existing VS-100 Power Service Installing New Power Service For VS-300s Initial Mainframe Power-Up DC Voltage Checks Power Supply Adjustnments Power Supply Controller Adjustments IPL Procedures IPLing The VS-300 1.03 SCU Software Installation IPL Errors Version Checking During IPL Peripheral Interconnection I/O Connector Assembly To IOC Cabling Serial Connectors Cable Connectors Telecommunications Connectors Kennedy Tape Drive Connectors Remote Link Specifications Site Preparation For Remote Link Remote Link Specification Semote Link Specification Semote Link Specification Site Preparation For Remote Link Remote Link Installation and Verification

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure	<u>Title</u>	Page
4-1	Unpacking the Main Frame (1 of 6)	4-4
4-2	Unpacking the Main Frame (2 of 6)	4-5
4-3	Unpacking the Main Frame (3 of 6)	4-6
4-4	Unpacking the Main Frame (4 of 6)	4-7
4-5	Unpacking the Main Frame (5 of 6)	4-8
4-6	Unpacking the Main Frame (6 of 6)	4-9
4-7	Rear View of Main Frame	4-11
4-8	208-240 Volt AC Power Source Requirements for VS-300	4-14
	Main Frames Using Existing VS-100 Power Service	
4-9	208-240 Volt AC Power Source Requirements for	4-15
	New Power Service For VS-300 Main Frames.	
4-10	Multioutput Power Supply	4-17
4-11	Booster Power Supply	4-17
4-12	Power Supply Controller Board. (Rev. 0 Version)	4-19
4-13	Environment Test Screen	4-20
4-14	Console Processor Screen	4-23
4-14a	Modified System Console Screen in Service Mode	
4-15	System Console Default Screen	
4-16	System Initialization Screen	4-23h
4-17	SYSGEN Configuration File Screen	4-24
4-18	SCU Install Utility Menu	4-28
4-19	SCU Install Utility Screen	4_29
4-20	Sample Version Warning Screen	4-32
4-21	VS-300 Basic I/O Panel Positions	4-32
4-22	Active Port Assemblies BNC/TNC Connector Assembly	4-35
4-23	P-Band Modem Connections	4-35
4-24	VS-300 Cable Concentrator Rear Panel	4-36
4-25	Cable Concentrator Connections	4-36
4-26	270-1006 "A" and "B" Cable Connector Assembly	4-38
4-27	Multiline TC (MLTC) Connector Panel	4-39
4-28	Gate Array TC Connector Panel	4-40
4-29	270-1005 Kennedy Tape Drive Connector Assembly	4_41
4-30	270-1007 Telex Tape Drive Connector Assembly	4-42
4-30a	WangNet P-Band Modem Assembly	4-42
4-30b	WangNet P-Band Modem Rear Panel Assembly	1-12a
4-31	Modem/Phone Connections and Modem Switch Settings	4-425
4-32	Manne Na 1 Au	4-45
4-33		4-47
4-34	SCU Console Mode Menu Without ACCESS	
4-35	SCU Main Menu	
4-36	SCU Maintenance Menu	4-48

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	Title	Page
4-1	VS-300 Models	
4-2	Minimum Software Requirements	4-13
4-3	Built-In Test (BIT) Programs	4-13
4-4	Other Diagnostics	4-13
4-5	DVM Voltage Measurements 208-240 V AC Receptacle	4-15
4-6	Power Supply Voltage Measurements	4-18
4-7	DC Voltage Address Switch SW3 Settings	
4-8	A?D Output Values At Hex Displays	4_20
4-9	DC Voltages On SCU Screen	4 21
4-10		
	IPL Errors	
4-11	Version Checking Status Error Messages	4-32

CHAPTER 4

INSTALLATION

4.1 GENERAL

This chapter describes the procedures for unpacking, inspecting, and installing the VS-300 mainframe. Included in this chapter are instructions for system interconnection and initial power-up. Refer to Chapter 3, Cperation; Chapter 5, Preventive and Corrective Maintenance and Removal/Replacement; and Chapter 7, Troubleshooting, of this manual for more information needed to complete installation. Actual installation should not begin until the site requirements have been met. Refer to the following two sources for publications concerning site requirements.

Publication Title	WLI P/N
Customer Site Planning Guide	700-5978
Technical Documentation Catalog/Index	741-0000
Wang Customer Resource Catalog	700-7647

4.2 INSTALLATION SITE CHECK

Prior to installation, the following conditions must have been met:

- All site plans should have been approved by both the customer and a Customer Service Representative.
- 2. All building alterations must have been completed and inspected.
- 3. All electrical wiring, air conditioning, and telecommunications (TC) modifications must have been installed and tested. (The following TC equipment should have been ordered for remote maintenance support:)
 - a. Telephone line. (A dedicated line is not required.)
 - b. Telephone.
 - c. Either of the following modular connecting blocks for the telephone:
 - 1) RJ11C jack for desk top telephones
 - 2) RF11W jack for flush mounted wall telephones

NOTE

RF11W flush mount wall phone jack can be used with the "T" connector and a desk top phone, but a wall mounted phone cannot be used.

4. The preinstallation inspection is to be performed two weeks prior to delivery. At this time, the service representative will check the site for compliance with VS site specifications. The service representative will bring any unsatisfactory conditions noted to the attention of the customer for correction.

NOTE

Before installation of a VS-300 can take place, the minimum specifications as described in publications listed in the Customer Site Planning Guide (700-5978), the Technical Documentation Catalog/-Index (741-0000), and the Customer Resource Catalog (700-7647) should be met. Failure to meet these requirements can be cause for the service representative to deem a site as unsuitable for the proper functioning of a VS-300 system.

4.3 PUBLICATIONS

Refer to the following source for publications containing information that will be helpful in installing the VS-300.

Publication Title	WLI P/N
Technical Documentation Catalog/Index	741-0000

4.4 TOOLS AND TEST EQUIPMENT

1. No special tools or test equipment are required.

4.5 UNPACKING

Before unpacking the VS-300, check all packing slips to make sure that the proper equipment has been delivered. Refer to the model number information below. After checking packing slips, inspect all shipping containers for damage (crushed corners, punctures, etc.).

4.5.1 CLAIMS INFORMATION

If damage is discovered during inspection, the customer should file an appropriate claim promptly with the carrier involved, and notify your service manager.

Table 4-1. VS-300 Models

Model Number	WLI/P/N	Description
VS300-4	157/177-7301	4096KB Main Memory
VS300-8	157/177-7302	8192KB Main Memory
VS300-12	157/177-7303	12,288KB Main Memory
VS300-16	157/177-7304	16,384KB Main Memory

NOTES

- 1. Part number prefix 157 = 50Hz. ac line frequency mainframes.
- 2. Part number prefix 177 = 60Hz. ac line frequency mainframes.

4.5.2 UNPACKING THE MAIN FRAME

- Cut and remove the strapping that secures the top cover and outside tube to the shipping pallet. (If the strapping is metal be careful that it does not spring out and away from the shipping container.)
- 2. Remove the top cover and the outside tube.

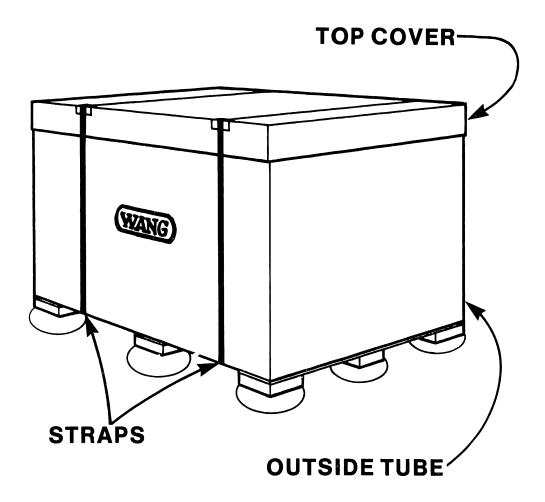


Figure 4-1. Unpacking the Main Frame (1 of 6)

- 3. Remove the top cushion pad and plastic wrap covering the mainframe cabinet.
- 4. Remove the shipping bolts securing the mainframe cabinet and the support assembly to the pallet.

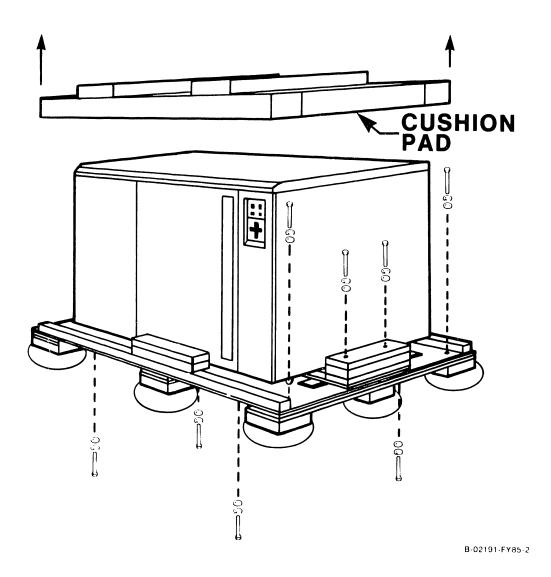


Figure 4-2. Unpacking the Main Frame (2 of 6)

WARNING

The mainframe cabinet weighs between 750 and 850 pounds (340-385kg). Be careful when performing the following steps.

5. Push the mainframe 1" or 2", enough to position the casters on the wheel blocks.

NOTE

An alternate method is to pry up each corner of the mainframe cabinet at a time with a piece of 2"x4" lumber (if available) and swivel each caster up onto the wheel blocks.

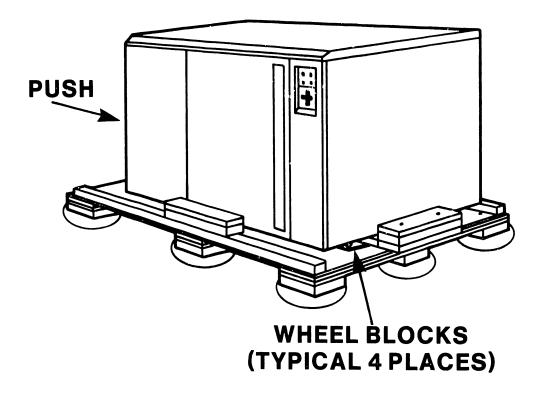


Figure 4-3. Unpacking the Main Frame (3 of 6)

6. Pull out and remove the support assembly.

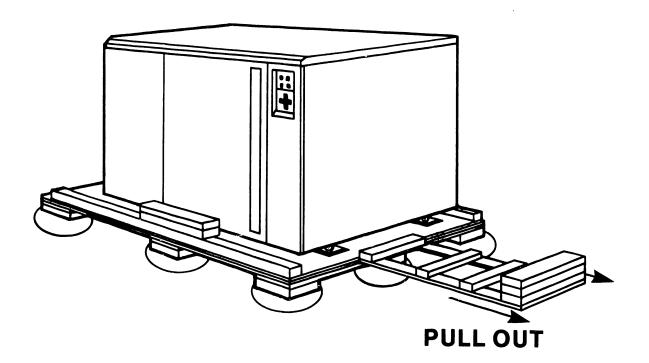


Figure 4-4. Unpacking the Main Frame (4 of 6)

WARNING

The mainframe cabinet will begin to tilt down when the cushion assembly is pulled out from under the pallet.

7. Pull the cushion assembly out from under the pallet.

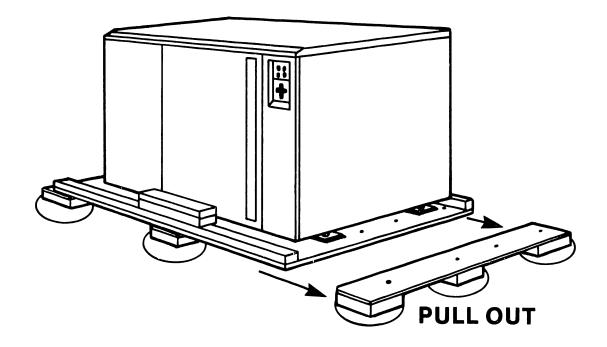


Figure 4-5. Unpacking the Main Frame (5 of 6)

8. Carefully push the cabinet off the pallet.

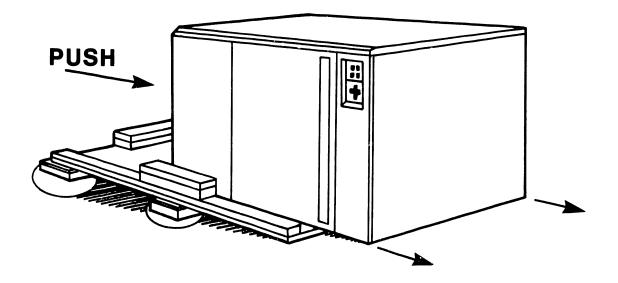


Figure 4-6. Unpacking the Main Frame (6 of 6)

INSTALLATION

- Move the cabinet to it's permanent location.
- 10. Once the cabinet is in place, check the service clearances as listed below.

Service Clearances	Inches	Centimeters
Front	36	91.4
Rear	36	91.4
Left	24	60.9
Right	24	60.9
Top	36	91.4

4.5.3 UNPACKING THE PERIPHERALS

Before proceeding, carefully unpack all peripherals according to procedures outlined in applicable maintenance manuals. As each unit is unpacked, check it for any obvious shipping damage. Refer to paragraph 4.5.1 if any damage is seen.

CAUTION

IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN COMPLIANCE WITH FCC CLASS A VERIFICATION, THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS MUST BE ADHERED TO DURING NORMAL OPERATION OF EQUIPMENT.

- ALL COVERS MUST BE ON SYSTEM AND SECURED IN THE PROPER MANNER.
- ALL INTERNAL CABLES MUST BE ROUTED IN THE ORIGINAL MANNER WITHIN THE LABLE CLAMPS PROVIDED FOR THAT PURPOSE.
- ALL EXTERNAL CABLING MUST BE SECURED AND THE PROPER CABLE USED TO ENSURE THAT CABLE SHIELDING IS PROPERLY GROUNDED TO THE CABLE CLAMPS PROVIDED.
- ALL HARDWARE MUST BE PROPERLY SECURED.

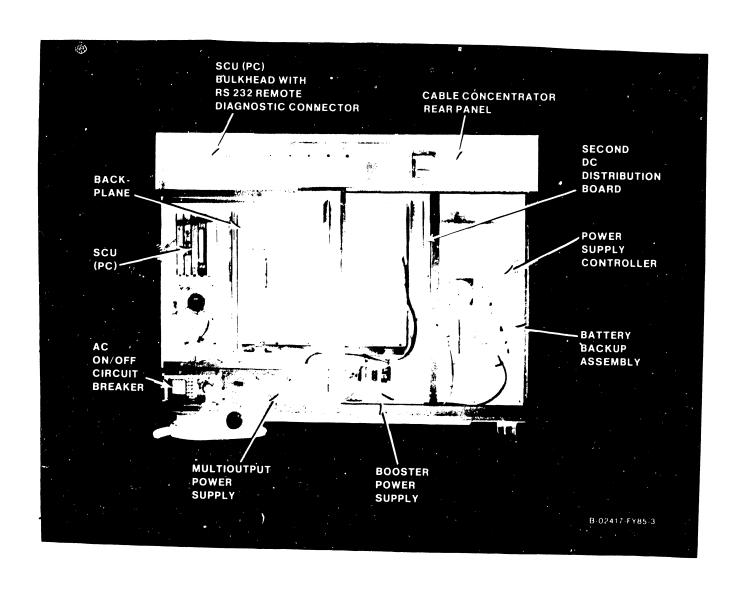


Figure 4-7. Rear View of Mainframe

4.6 MAINFRAME INSPECTION

NOTE

Quality assurance procedures and tests have shown that VS mainframes arriving on the customer's premises require only visual inspection, voltage checks, software loading, and cabling. Therefore, the following inspection and installation procedures for all VS mainframe products are in effect.

DO NOT REMOVE PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS FOR INSPECTION

DO NOT CLEAN PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD CONTACTS WITH AN ERASER

INSPECT CPU MAINFRAME VISUALLY

REPORT INSTALLATION PROBLEMS ON THE INSTALLATION REPORT AND STATE SPECIFIC CAUSES OF FAILURE

- 1. Remove the top and front covers from the VS-300 cabinet. (Refer to paragraph 5.3.2.1)
- 2. Remove the shipping protector from the SCU floppy diskette drive.
- 3. Inspect the interior of the mainframe for packing material or such shipping damage as broken connectors and loose fastening hardware.
- 4. Refer to the shipping list to make sure that the correct circuit boards have been shipped.
- 5. Make sure all circuit boards are properly seated in the backplane.
- 6. Carefully inspect the backplane and the power supply and Support Control Unit (SCU) fans for obvious damage.
- 7. Inspect the power supply assemblies for damage and loose connections. At this time, make sure that all power supply connections are tight.
- 8. If necessary, vacuum clean the unit.
- 9. Do not reassemble the mainframe at this time.
- 10. If damage is discovered at any time during the inspection, follow the reporting procedure in paragraph 4.5.1

4.6.1 PERIPHERAL INSPECTION

After inspecting the mainframe, carefully inspect each peripheral according to procedures outlined in the applicable maintenance manuals. If damage is discovered at any time during the peripheral inspection, follow the reporting procedure in paragraph 4.5.1.

4.7 SOFTWARE/DIAGNOSTIC REQUIREMENTS

4.7.1 SOFTWARE

Table 4-2. Minimum Software Requirements

Software	Version	Comments	WLI P/N
VS-300 SCU	1.02.00 1.03.XX	Has CP8 CPU ucode & DCS package	195-4682-9 195-XXXX-X
Operating System	7.06.46	(Includes FPU ucode)	195-4681-7

NOTE

Use of SCU Software versions 1.03.XX and above requires installation of FCO #1189, Real Time Clock function reliability.

4.7.2 DIAGNOSTICS

Table 4-3. Built-In Test (BIT) Programs

Diagnostic Name	PROM Rev.	Package P/N
928 Serial IOC	5560	195-4721-D
SMD Disk IOC	5570	195-4724-D
Kennedy Tape IOC	5560	195- 4 730-D
Telex Tape IOC	5560	195-4731-D
Multiline TC IOC	5590	195-4729-D

Table 4-4. Other Diagnostics

Diagnostic Name	Version	Package P/N
Uniboot (Boot Loader)	846C	195-2479-3
FTU Off-line	6385	195-2759-3
VOLCOPY	8181	702-0122-A

NOTES

- 1. Complete 195 package part numbers include diskette and documentation.
- 2. Diskette only part numbers (702) are shown if no package part numbers are available.

4.8 MAINFRAME POWER SOURCE CHECK

4.8.1 208-240VAC DOMESTIC POWER SOURCE

There are two options for VS-300 input power service; using existing VS-100 service or installing a new service. Both are discussed below. Before completing the mainframe reassembly and peripheral equipment installation, use a Digital Voltmeter (DMV) to check the mainframe power source receptacle for proper wiring and service as shown in figures 4-8 and 4-9, and table 4-5. Make sure that the receptacle meets all specified requirements before proceeding with the installation.

CAUTION

Failure to verify the input power service can result in serious damage to mainframe circuits and to connected peripherals.

4.8.1.1 Using Existing VS-100 Power Service

NOTE

Even though ac neutral is not used in domestic VS-300 mainframes, previously properly installed VS-100 mainframe power service can be used without modifications.

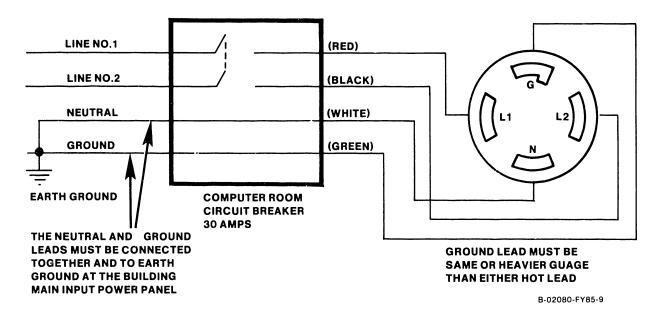
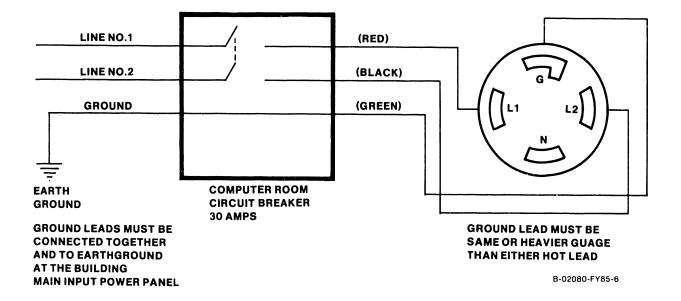


Figure 4-8. 208-240 Volt AC Power Source Requirements for VS-300 Mainframes Using Existing VS-100 Power Service.

4.8.1.2 Installing New Power Service For VS-300s

NOTE

New power service for VS-300s can be installed as shown in either figure 4-8 or 4-9, whichever is more convenient. However, if the service shown in figure 4-9 (without a neutral line) is installed, it cannot be reused for a VS-100 mainframe.



	RECEPTACLE BODY	MATCHING CONNECTOR
NEMA Configuration	L14-30R	L14-30P
Hubbel Part Number	2710	2711

Figure 4-9. 208-240 Volt AC Power Source Requirements for New Power Service For VS-300 Mainframes.

Table 4-5. DVM Voltage Measurements 208-240VAC Receptacle

Measure From	Acceptable DMV Readings
Ac Hot (L1) to Ground	120 V ac (+/- 10%)
Ac Hot (L2) to Ground	120 V ac (+/- 10%)
Ac Hot (L1) to Ac Hot (L2)	208-240 V ac (+/-10%)

INSTALLATION

4.8.2 INITIAL MAINFRAME POWER-UP

- 1. After making sure that the ac On/Off circuit breaker is OFF, plug the mainframe power connector into the power source receptacle.
- 2. Perform the following:
 - a. Turn ON the mainframe ac On/Off circuit breaker.

4.8.3 DC VOLTAGE CHECKS

4.8.3.1 Power Supply Adjustments

- 1. Remove the left front panel (paragraph 5.3.2.2)
- 2. Remove the screws from the rear fan panel, disconnect the two fans and set aside the panel.
- 3. Press the Control Panel On button or SWl (On) on the Power Supply Controller. Make sure the On lamp on the Control Panel and the voltage sensing LEDs 1 → 5 on the Power Supply Controller are lit. If the LEDs are not lit or go out after a few seconds, there is a problem with either of the power supplies, or the Power Supply Controller board. No adjustments can be done until the problem is corrected. Do the following:
 - a. Remove the 4-pin connector from either J5 (multioutput power supply control) or J4 (booster power supply control) of the Power Supply Controller board. (Figure 4-12.)

WARNING

Inserting the test jumper as described in step b (below) will immediately turn on the switching power supplies if the ac On/Off circuit breaker is on.

- b. Insert the Power Supply Test Plug (WLI P/N 220-2342) into P5 (cable to the multioutput p/s) or P4 (cable to the booster p/s).
- c. If the power supply comes up and stays up, the power supply is good. (Refer to Chapter 7 for troubleshooting procedures for the 210-8709 Power Supply Controller board.) If the power supply still does not come up, replace the supply. (Paragraph 5.3.2.22 or 5.3.2.24.)
- d. Disconnect the test jumper and reconnect the cable to J4 or J5 on the Power Supply Controller.
- 4. The following power supply voltages should be measured at the test points on the Power Supply Controller. Adjust the voltages to the readings listed below using the potentiometers on the front of the particular switching power supply at the rear of the mainframe (figures 4-10 and 4-11).

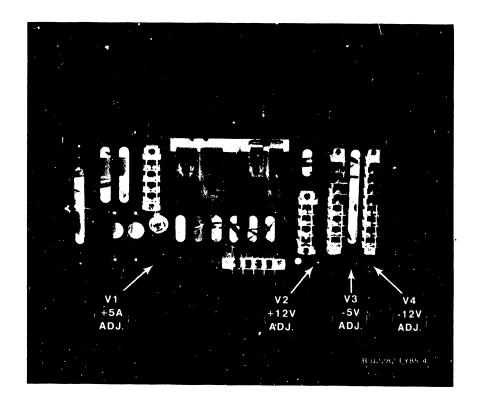


Figure 4–10. Multioutput Power Supply

PHOTO NCT AVAILABLE

Figure 4–11. Booster Power Supply

Table 4-6. Power Supply Voltage Measurements

Test Point	Adjust (P/S)	Volts	Minimum	Maximum	AC Ripple Limits
TP+5VA TP+5VB TP+12V TP-5V TP-12V TPGROUND	V1 (P/S 1) 5V (P/S 2) V2 (P/S 1) V3 (P/S 1) V4 (P/S 1)	+5.0A +5.0B +12.0 -5.0 -12.0 +/-0	+4.96 +4.96 +11.96 -4.96 -11.96 +/-0	+5.04 +5.04 +12.04 -5.04 -12.04 +/-0	35mV RMS or 50mV Pk-to-Pk 35mV RMS or 50mV Pk-to-Pk 35mV RMS or 50mV Pk-to-Pk 35mV RMS or 50mV Pk-to-Pk 35mV RMS or 50mV Pk-to-Pk

NOTE

- 1. P/S 1 is the multioutput supply.
- 2 P/S 2 is the booster supply.
- 3. It is better to have the +5 V adjusted more toward the maximum than toward the minimum.

4.8.3.2 Power Supply Controller Adjustments

- 1. On the Power Supply Controller board (figure 4-12), measure/adjust the calibration voltages at:
 - a. TP 8 for 8 volts. On Rev. 0 boards, adjust Rll. (There is no TP 8 or adjustment on Rev. 1 boards.)
 - b. TP 2.5 for 2.5 volts. On Rev. O boards, adjust R12. (There is no TP 2.5 or adjustment on Rev. 1 boards.)
- Set the 4-bit Voltage Address switch SW3 (table 4-7) on the Power Supply Controller board to the A/D input be adjusted.

Table 4-7. DC Voltage Address Switch SW3 Settings

<u>Voltage</u>	Bit 1	Bit 2	Bit 3	Bit 4
-5.0 -12.0 +12.0 +5.0B +5.0A	On Off On Off On	Off On On Off Off	Off Off Off On On	X X X X

NOTES

1. X = don't care (position 4 not used)

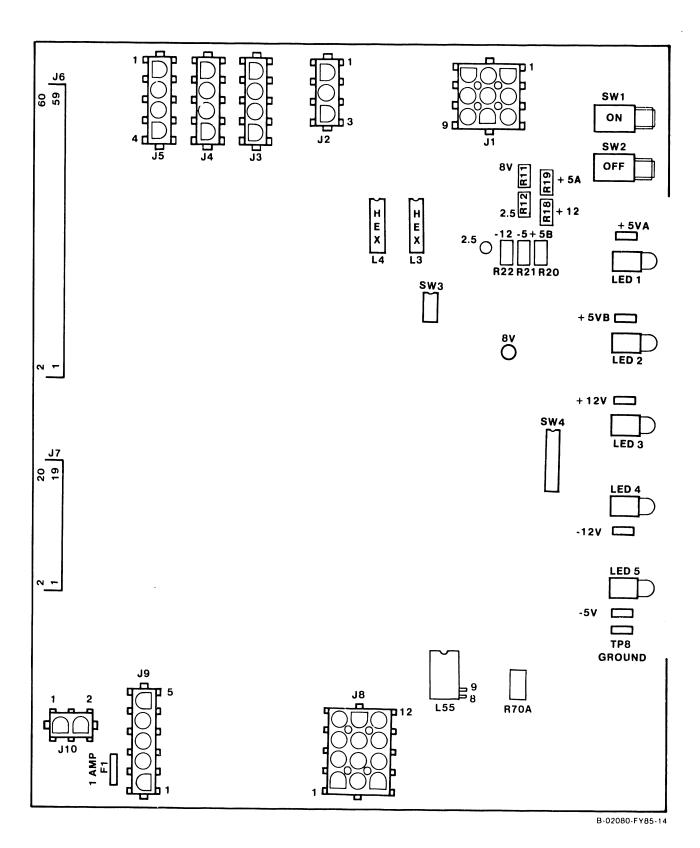


Figure 4–12. Power Supply Controller Board. (Rev. 0 Version)

Look at the two hex displays on the Power Supply Controller board. Using the potentiometers on the Power Supply Controller board, adjust the A/D outputs to the hex display values as shown in table 4-8. Change the Voltage Address switch for each voltage to be measured/adjusted.

Table 4-8. A/D Output Values At Hex Displays

Voltage	Adjust	Minimum Hex Value	Exact Hex Value	Maximum Hex Value
-5.0	R21	7E	80	82
-12.0	R22	7E	80	82
+12.0	R18	7E	80	82
+5.0B	R20	7E	80	82
+5.0A	R19	7E	80	82

4. From the SCU DCS Test Selection Menu, select the VS XXX Environment.

mm/dd/yy Wang VS Diagnostic Control System hh/mm/ss prerelease 5.03.14p 0000 0000 0000 0000

Sequence: 1 Error Cnt: 0

Diagnostic: R1530 VSXXX Environment

Test: Display

DCS Status: Diagnostic Executing

Voltage Readings = +5.000 +5.000 -5.000 +12.00 -12.00 Air Flow = 01

SCU Control Registers = 4700 ACFF

SCU Registers = C804 5000

CPU SCR = 4400

FPU SCR = EEEE MCU SCR = 0000 SBI SCR = 0000

Control Panel Key switch is set to NORMAL

System Reset has been pressed

AC power has been cycled

Figure 4-13. Environment Test Screen

5. Look at the Environment Test Screen on the Support Control Unit (SCU) screen. (Figure 4-13.) The voltages shown in table 4-9 will appear on the screen.

NOTE

Do not use the Environment Test Screen on the SCU to adjust the voltages. It is strictly a monitor and will not respond quickly enough to do a reliable voltage adjustment. Adjust the A/D outputs while viewing the hex display.

Table 4-9. DC Voltages On SCU Screen

7	/oltage	Minimum	Maximum
4	-5.0(A)	+4.96	+5.04
+	+5.0(B)	+4.96	+5.04
-	-5.0	-4.96	-5.04
+	12.0	+11.96	+12.04
-	-12.0	-11.96	-12.04
1			

4.9 IPL PROCEDURES

If the voltage checks are correct, the system can be IPLed. If the system fails to IPL, the software may have to be installed on the SCU. Refer to paragraph 4.9.2. Make sure that the following have been connected to the system.

- 1. The SCU must be connected to J9 and J10 of the rear panel labeled "Cable Concentrator". J9 and J10 connect to Port 0 of the APA panel for the first SIO IOC. (Figures 4-22 and 4-24.)
- 2. The "B" cable of the system disk is attached to the top left "B" cable connector, labeled "0", of the disk connector assembly in the rear panel for the first disk IOC. (Figure 4-26.) The "B" cable from this connector assembly must be connected to J4 of the 23V98 Disk IOC in card cage slot 17.

4.9.1 IPLING THE VS-300

Follow this procedure to perform an IPL.

- 1. Make sure the Front Panel key switch is in Normal Control position.
- 2. Power up the system disk drive.
- Press the System Reset pushbutton and then press the Operator Console Reset pushbutton.

After a pause, the SCU start-up sequence is invoked and start-up messages appear on the SCU screen:

"WANG SUPPORT CONTROL UNIT REV. X.XX" "01 Start From Winchester"

5. Followed by:

> "Wang Support Control Unit - BIOS X.XX" "MS-DOS Version X.XX"

> > SYSCON X.X.X

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۲. The Console Processor screen then appears.

<<< System in Control Mode >>>

*** Wang VS System Console ***

SYSCON Version X.XX

11:06 AM

Monday, January 6, 1986

Press (HELP) for online system console information.

Use the function keys to select a command:

- (1) ENTER Workstation Emulation (8) RESET System
- (2) ENTER Control Mode
- (9) RESET Console

(5) AUTO IPL

- (12) SET Console Defaults
- (13) SET Time and Date

Figure 4-14. Console Processor Screen

NOTE

The functions that the key switch allows in any one of the four key switch positions are highlighted on the Console Processor screen.

Certain elements of the System Console Menu are password-protected to prevent unauthorized use of some SYSCON facilities. These elements are not immediately displayed.

- 7. If it is necessary to load any SCU software, do step 7. If no soft-ware is to be loaded, go to step 8.
 - a. Place the Front Panel key switch in the "Remote Service" position.
 - b. Type in the following password:

CSG, plus the current four digit time as displayed on the System Console screen. Example: If time is 9:30 (am or pm), enter 0930.

NOTE

The password will not appear on the screen. Also, while entering the password, the keyboard beeper will sound as each key is pressed. This is normal. It is intended to keep unauthorized personnel from enabling the full System Console menu.

c. A modified Console Processor screen in service mode, figure 4-14a, will appear.

*** WANG VS System Console ***

SYSCON Version X.X.X

2:44 PM

Monday February 11, 1986

Press (HELP) for on-line system console information.

Use the function keys to select a command:

- (1) ENTER Workstation Emulation
- (2) ENTER Control Mode
- (3) ENTER Service Log Mode
- (4) ENTER Off-line Diagnostics
- (5) AUTO IPL
- (29) Install Software

- (8) RESET System
- (9) RESET Console
- (10) Terminate Service Mode
- (11) Show Error Log
- (12) SET Console Defaults
- (13) Set Time and Date
- (32) Wang PC Emulation

Figure 4-14a. Modified System Console Screen in Service Mode

INSTALLATION

- d. Insert the diskette to be loaded in the diskette drive and close the door.
- e. Press PF29 (Shift + Command), for Install Software. The diskette will begin loading onto the SCU disk drive.
- f. Upon a successful load, a "Diskette installed" message will appear and the system will return to the modified Console Processor screen in service mode.
- g. If no more software is to be loaded, press PF10, Terminate Service Mode, and return the key switch to the "Normal Control".
- 8. a. Press PF5 (AUTO IPL). This message appears:

"WARNING: This function resets the system, RETURN to proceed or PF16 to abort"

- b. Press RETURN. (If the console defaults need modifying, or if the CPU code has not been loaded, a CPU or IPL error may appear. Go to step 9. If there are no changes necessary, or no CPU or IPL errors appear, go to step 10.)
- 9. a. Press PF12 (SET Console Defaults). The System Console Default screen appears.

<<< System in Control Mode >>>

*** System Console Defaults ***

IPL Device Address: R 0100

CPU Microcode File: /SCU/OBJVSE.CP8

FPU Microcode File:

WS Emulator Options: -PC

Give Console Date/Time to VSOS: N Warning message before a reset: Y

(9) Modify Defaults (10) Load System Microcode (16) Exit

Figure 4-15. System Console Default Screen

- 1) If defaults are incorrect, press PF9 (Modify Defaults), make corrections as shown in figure 4-15, press RETURN, and/or:
- 2) Whether defaults were corrected or not, press PF10 (Load System Microcode).
- Press PF16 (Exit). and the Console Processor screen (figure 4-14) reappears.
- c. Press PF5 (AUTO IPL). This message appears:

"WARNING: This function resets the system, RETURN to proceed or PF16 to abort"

- d. Press RETURN.
- 10. The Workstation Initialization Screen, figure 4-16, appears.

Wang
VS
Workstation Emulation
Version X.XX

Initialization in Progress - Please Wait

Figure 4-16. Workstation Initialization Screen

11. The SYSGEN Configuration Screen (figure 4-17) appears.

***MESSAGE MOO1 BY SYSGEN

INFORMATION REQUIRED BY PROGRAM

ACTIVE SUBPROGRAM IS @SYSGEN@

Specify the name of the system configuration file and press (ENTER)

Press (1) to use one workstation and one disk.

 $\begin{array}{rcl} SYSFILE &=& \underline{@CONFIG@} \\ SYSLIB &=& \underline{@SYSTEM@} \end{array}$

Specify the communications configuration file to be use, if any

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{COMMFILE} &=& \frac{********}{\text{COMMLIB}} &=& \frac{\text{@SYSTEM@}}{\text{@SYSTEM@}} \end{array}$

Inhibit logons at all workstations?

LOGONS = NO

Load Micro Code to all devices?

LMCODE = NO

Inhibit dumping continuable halts?

CMDUMP = NO

Figure 4-17. SYSGEN Configuration File Screen

NOTE

If the IPL was unsuccessful and an "IPL failed" message is received, refer to paragraph 4.9.3, IPL Errors

12. a. On the SYSGEN Configuration File screen, enter the names of the configuration files and the system library to be used. The field for the communications configuration file is blank. Fill in the communications configuration file field only if communications are going to be used. To change one of these values, move the cursor to the appropriate field and enter in the new information. Then, press RETURN.

NOTE

If the system is being IPLed for the first time, the default values of @CONFIG@ and @SYSTEM@ are used for the configuration file and system library, respectively. After IPLing for the first time, configuration files can be created using GENEDIT. Refer to the <u>VS Software Bulletin Release 7.06</u>.

- b. After the values have been entered, the VS-300 stores them in a start-up file. At the next IPL, the system displays the stored values and allows them to be changed.
- c. The prompt "Inhibit logons at all workstations?" allows workstation logons to be inhibited. If "YES" is entered, only the SCU user can log on. The default value is "NO", which allows logons at all workstations, which were enabled before this IPL.
- d. The prompt "Load Micro Code to all devices" lets microcode be loaded to each workstation (including remote workstations) as part of the IPL procedure. If "Yes" is entered, microcode is loaded to each workstation and the IPL process is significantly slower. This option is used when a workstation is hung up or when the workstation configuration has been changed. The default value is "No".
- e. The prompt "Inhibit dumping continuable halts" allows disabling of the Continuable Dump for errors that do not require reIPL. If "Yes" is entered, Continuable Dumps which do not reIPL the system are not performed and system processing continues with the system error in effect. It "No" is entered, all Continuable Dumps occur. The default value is No. Refer to Chapter 7 for more information on the Continuable Dump.
- 13. Press RETURN when finished with the SYSGEN Configuration File screen. (Or, to bring up a minimum configuration of one workstation [W/SO] and one disk, without changing the default values, just press PF1.)

NOTE

The IPL procedure automatically activates any remote workstations that have been configured via the remote workstation parameters in the GENEDIT procedure.

14. After pressing RETURN from the SYSGEN Configuration File screen, the VS-300 checks to determine if any of the critical operating system components are obsolete or incompatible. If no problems are detected, the IPL continues and the message "System Generation in Progress" appears on the SCU.

INSTALLATION

- a. If incompatibilities exist that can cause problems, the IPL is stopped and a warning message is displayed.
- 15. The message "I/O Subsystem Load in Progress" appears on the SCU screen.
- 16. a. If the SCU real time clock is not usable, the date and time screen appears. Enter the correct date and time, and press RETURN.
 - b. This screen also allows changing the amount of memory available for use. The default value is the total amount of physical memory for the system. To change the value, move the cursor to the field, enter the new value, and press RETURN.
- 17. The message "System Initialization in Progress" appears on the SCU screen.

The VS-300 is now initialized and ready for operation. VS workstation emulation is running on the SCU and the Operator's screen is displayed. To log on from the SCU;

- 1. Press PF1 and the VS Logon screen appears.
- 2. Enter the User ID and Password. (As this is the first time that the system has been IPLed and logged onto, use "CSG" for the User ID and leave the Password field blank.)
- 3. Press RETURN. The User screen is displayed.

Usually, the SCU is Workstation 0; while workstation emulation is running, perform all Workstation 0 tasks from the SCU. See Chapter 3 of the VS-300 Processor Handbook for information on running the SCU; see Chapter 4 for procedures for running Operator's tasks.

Once workstation emulation is running on the SCU, it is interrupted when one of several conditions occur. When workstation emulation is suspended, Workstation 0 functions are maintained by the SCU; however, they are not displayed on the screen. The conditions interrupting workstation emulation are:

- Exiting workstation emulation (press CONTROL, then press SHIFT and CANCEL simultaneously, then select Suspend Emulation and press EXEC). (Returns to figure 4-14, the Console Processor Screen.)
- The VS-300 enters Control mode automatically.

If a system element, such as an IOC, fails, the VS-300 does not automatically enter Control mode. Rather, it displays the problem on the screen and continues operation.

After Control mode is manually invoked and then exited, workstation emulation has to be selected from the Console Mode menu to reenter Operator's mode.

4.9.2 1.03 SCU SOFTWARE INSTALLATION

The SCU and SCU Installation utility software are stored on the floppy diskettes that are auto-enclosed with the VS-300. Generally, SCU software need only be installed if the system failed to IPL, or if the SCU fixed drive (the SCU Winchester) is damaged (e.g., during a power outage).

- 1. If the system is not already powered up:
 - a. Make sure that the key switch on the Control Panel is turned to the Normal Control position.
 - b. Power up the mainframe and W/S 0 (SCU) by pressing the Power On pushbutton on the Control Panel. Don't power on external disk drives.
- 2. If the system is already powered up, enter Control Mode, power off any external disk drives, and exit Control Mode. Then, press the Operator Console Reset pushbutton.
- 3. Watch the SCU keyboard. As soon as the keyboard lights go out and the beep signal sounds, press the HELP key.
- 4. When the Options menu appears on the SCU screen:
 - a. Insert the Install diskette in the diskette drive and close the door.
 - b. Press D. (Re-direct Start)
 - c. Press A.
 - d. Press Return.
- 5. The start-up message appears on the SCU screen:

"01 Start From Drive A"

6. Followed by:

"Wang Support Control Unit - BIOS X.XX" "MS-DOS Version X.XX"

"Loading Menu"

7. The SCU Install Utility menu appears. (See figure 4-18.)

mm/dd/yy

Wang Laboratories, Inc.
Support Control Unit Install Utility
Version XX.XX.XX

hh:mm:ss

Select an Item and Proceed

- Analyze Winchester Disk
- Format Winchester Disk
- Realign and Format Winchester
- _ Install SCU Software

SPACE BAR - Item Select EXECUTE - Proceed CANCEL - Previous Menu

Figure 4-18. SCU Install Utility Menu

This menu presents four choices:

- a. Analyze Winchester Disk This utility checks the Winchester disk; it corrects inconsistencies in the File Allocation Table (FAT) and reports the number of extents.
- b. Format Winchester Disk This utility erases all existing files and prepares the Winchester to accept new files. It takes about 6 minutes.
- c. Realign and Format Winchester This utility does a complete reformatting of the Winchester, including several passes across the disk to erase current files and file information. It takes about 1 hour and 40 minutes to complete.
- d. <u>Install SCU software</u> This utility loads the SCU software onto the Winchester.
- 8. a. Press the space bar (or press "F") to select Format Winchester Disk. (Formatting takes about six minutes.)
 - b. Press EXEC. The following message appears on the screen:
 - "Format version X.X.XX"
 "Type 'Winchester' to begin formatting C:"
 - c. Enter Winchester and press RETURN. The following messages appear on the screen during formatting:

"Formatting..."

"Writing Winchester"

[&]quot;Building Winchester FAT table..."

d. When formatting is complete, this request appears on the screen:

"Volume label (11 characters, RETURN for none)?"

Either label the volume or press RETURN for no label.

e. The following message appears on the screen:

```
"Format Completed..."
"____ bytes total disk space"
"___ bytes available on disk"
```

- f. Figure 4-18, the SCU Install Utility Menu, reappears.
- 9. Select the Install SCU Software option from the Support Control Unit Install Utility menu and press EXEC. The "Setting Up Winchester" message appears, followed by the SCU Install Utility screen, figure 4-19.

Wang Laboratories Inc.
Support Control Unit Install Utility
Version XX.XX.XX

Please insert floppy to be installed. SCU must be Re-booted after last disk is installed. (i.e. push the blue pushbutton)

Strike a key when ready . . .

Figure 4-19. SCU Install Utility Screen

10. Remove the Install diskette from the diskette drive. Insert any one of the other SCU software diskettes in the diskette drive. It does not matter which one is used first, or if the same diskette is accidentally inserted twice. Close the diskette drive door.

NOTE

Once the Install has been used to start up the Install utility, do not copy it. If it is accidentally copied, terminate the Install utility (step 15) and repeat the installation procedure.

INSTALLATION

- 11. Press any key to initiate the installation. The message "Copying" with the list of files as they are being copied appear on the screen.
 - a. If this error message appears:

"Not ready reading drive A Abort, Retry, Ignore?"

- 1). Check the arrows on the diskette to make sure that the diskette has been inserted properly in the drive.
- 2). Make sure that the diskette door is completely closed.
- 3). Restart the Install utility by pressing "R".
- b. If this error message appears:

"Write protect error writing drive A Abort, Retry, Ignore?"

- 1). Remove the diskette from the drive, remove the write-protect tab, and insert the diskette into the drive. Close the door.
- 2). Restart the Install utility by pressing "R".
- 12. After the files from the diskette are copied to the Winchester, the following message appears:

"Disk installed.
Please remove floppy from drive.
Strike a key when ready."

- 13. Remove the diskette from the drive and press any key. The Install utility screen, figure 4-19, reappears. Insert another diskette and press any key. Repeat this step until the files from all the diskettes have been copied.
- 14. After the files from the last diskette have been copied, remove any diskette from the diskette drive and leave the diskette drive door open. Terminate the Install utility.
- 15. Press the Operator Console Reset pushbutton on the Control Panel. The SCU start-up messages appear, followed by the Command Processor screen.

4.9.3 IPL ERRORS

There are four major errors that can be encountered in an unsuccessful IPL. Table 4--10 lists the errors and the action necessary to correct them.

Table 4-10. IPL Errors

Error	Description	What To Do
IPL Failed, No SQB (Status Qualifier) Byte) received from IOC	The request to the IOC was made, but not acknowledged.	Check the second digit of the 4-digit hexadecimal IPL device number; it may reference an invalid IOC. Change the number and re- IPL. Press System Reset pushbutton.
IPL failed, no interrupt received from IOC	This indicates a system bus problem.	Check all four digits of the hexadecimal IPL de- vice number to see if the number is valid. Change the number and reIPL. Press the System Reset pushbutton.
IPL failed, invalid SQB (Status Qualifier Byte)	The IOC may be experiencing a a problem.	IPL from another device; change the 4-digit hexadecimal IPL device number for the new device and reIPL. Press the System Reset pushbutton.
IPL failed: Inter- vention required.	The IPL drive is not powered on, the disk be damaged, or the drive may be defective.	Power on the drive, change the disk, or change the IPL drive. If changing the IPL drive, change the 4-digit hexadecimal IPL device number. ReIPL the system. Press the System Reset pushbutton.

4.9.4 VERSION CHECKING DURING IPL

If any operating system component cannot be found or has no version number or too low a version number, the system displays the Version Warning screen (figure 4-20) on the SCU.

The Version Warning screen lists all the operating system and bus processor components checked, up to and including the component that causes the "Fatal Error" message to appear on the screen. The sample Version Warning screen
(figure 4-20) lists the entire set of operating system and bus processor components to be checked. The entry for any component causing a version number
problem is blinking. The current version of the NUCLEUS file is listed at the
top of the screen. This screen also lists component information, such as component name, the minimal (oldest) version that will run with the current
NUCLEUS file, and the current version number for that component and its status.

WARNING

Some components of the WANG VS OPERATING SYSTEM could not be identified as the latest versions for the current NUCLEUS file (rel X.XX.XX)

Component	Minimal Version	Current Version	Status
@SYSGEN@	07.06.02	07.06.03	
@SYSSVC@	07.06.06	07.06.06	
@SYSTSK@	07.06.06	06.30.57	FATAL ERROR
@TSKMGR@	07.06.03	07.06.03	
@OPER@	07.06.05	07.06.05	
@SYSCPR@ @SHARER@	07.06.03 07.06.02 07.06.03	07.06.03 07.06.02 07.06.03	
@PRTTSK@	07.06.02	07.06.02	
@MCBP@	07.06.03	07.06.03	
DEVLST	07.06.30	07.06.25	WARNING

You may continue by pressing ENTER

Figure 4-20. Sample Version Warning Screen

The Status field located on the Version Warning screen indicates a status error message if the component is in error. The status error messages are listed in table 4-11.

Table 4-11. Version Checking Status Error Messages

Message	Definition	Components
(blank)	No problems are detected.	
WARNING	A version problem exists with this component, though it is not critical enough to halt system initialization.	@PRTTSK@ @SHARER@ DEVLIST
FATAL ERROR	IPL procedures cannot continue. Obtain a current, compatible version of the component and then reIPL.	@SYSGEN@ @SYSTSK@ @OPER@ @SYSCPR@ @TSKMGR@

If the VS-300 cannot determine a component's version number, the Current Version field displays UNKNOWN as the version number. This error usually occurs if the file does not exist. If no fatal problems exist (i.e., "NonFatal Error"), continue the IPL procedure by pressing RETURN. If, when pressing RETURN, there is a "Fatal Error", the VS-300 enters Control mode.

If the system detects a version number problem with the @SYSSVC@ component, it may not display the Version Warning screen and it may enter Control mode. Depending on the version numbers of @SYSO00@ and @SYSSVC@, the following message is displayed on the workstation screen:

CURRENT @SYS000@ CANNOT SUPPORT CURRENT @SYSSVC@

When the system enters Control mode, the Control Mode Dump procedure may have to be performed, as described in Chapter 7.

4.10 PERIPHERAL INTERCONNECTION

After the system has been IPLed and GENEDIT has been run, power down the mainframe and connect all peripheral devices according to the configuration created during GENEDIT. See figures 4-21 through 4-30, the following paragraphs, and appropriate documents for cabling procedures.

-				
PANEL #	OPTIONAL	(e)	OPTIONAL (e)	PANEL #
2	OPTIONAL	(e)	OPTIONAL (e)	12
3	OPTIONAL	(e)	OPTIONAL (e)	13
4	OPTIONAL	(e)	OPTIONAL (e)	14
5	WS24 SIOC1	(a)	CIU (c)	15
6	WS16 SIOC1	(a)	OPTIONAL (e)	16
7	WS8 SIOC1	(a)	OPTIONAL (e)	17
8	WSO SIOC1	(a)	OPTIONAL (e)	18
9	BLANK	(f)	DIOC1 (b)	19
10	BLANK	(f)	PERIPHERAL BAND (d)	20
				-

Figure 4-21. VS-300 I/O Panel Basic Positions

NOTES

- a. Panel position 8 reserved for W/SO. Panel positions 5 through 7 used for remaining daisy chained Active Port Assembly (APAs) on first SIOC. Cable Concentrator(s) (CC) configured with next eight SIO panels (second & third SIOCs) for total of 64 ports per CC. CCs will be shipped with all cables necessary to fully populate the CC. Additional SIO panels, over the 64-port mainframe limit, will require additional CCs be ordered.
- b. Panel position 19 allocated to first 4-port disk IOC panel.
- c. Panel position 15 allocated for

- Cable Interface Unit (CIU) modem & CAB (Contention Access Board).
- d. Panel position 20 allocated for WangNet Peripheral Band (P-Band) modem, if physically possible.
- e. Remaining panel positions may be used for remaining disk, tape, SIO IOC panels, and WangNet P-Band modems. MLTC panels should be mounted on the right side only.
- f. Panel positions 9 & 10 will normally be blank panels. This will permit access to the +5V(B) booster power supply for adjustment or replacement.

4.10.1 I/O CONNECTOR ASSEMBLY TO IOC CABLING

Before installing cables in the connector assemblies at the rear of the mainframe, check all cables between the assemblies and associated IOCs. The SCU must be connected to J9 and J10 of the rear panel labeled "Cable Concentrator". J9 and J10 connect to Port 0 of the APA panel for the first SIO IOC.

Make sure that the "B" cable of the system disk is attached to the top left "B" cable connector, labeled "O", of the disk connector assembly in the rear panel for the first disk IOC. The "B" cable from this connector assembly must be connected to J4 of the 23V98 Disk IOC in card cage slot 17.

4.10.2 SERIAL CONNECTORS

Serial I/O devices (workstations, printers, etc.) connect to the mainframe by means of standard BNC/TNC connectors mounted on 16-connector (8-port) Active Port Assembly (APA), WLI P/N 270-0975. Maximum cable length for these devices is 2000 feet. The APAs connect to J2 of the 23V97 Serial IOCs through a 34-pin ribbon cable. Four APAs are supported by each 23V97 IOC. See figure 4-22.

The APAs can also be mounted in the free standing Cable Concentrator unit.

The 23V97 IOC also supports the 6550 Gate Array TC controller (paragraph 4.10.5), and the existing WangNet P-Band 19-channel Global modem and the new 28-channel Global modem (paragraph 4.10.8). Connector Jl on the IOC is always reserved for P-Band. No other type of devices should be connected to Jl.

The 6550 Gate Array TC controller, and the WangNet P-Band Global modems can also be housed in the Cable Concentrator unit. (See figures 4-23, 4-24 and 4-25.)

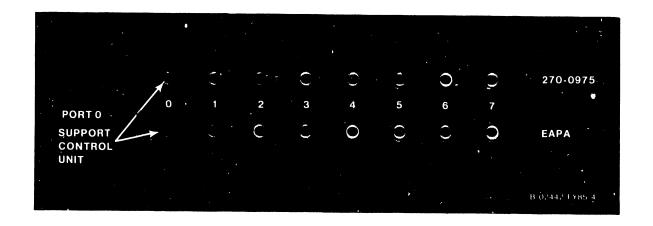


Figure 4-22. First Active Port Assembly BNC/TNC Connector Assembly

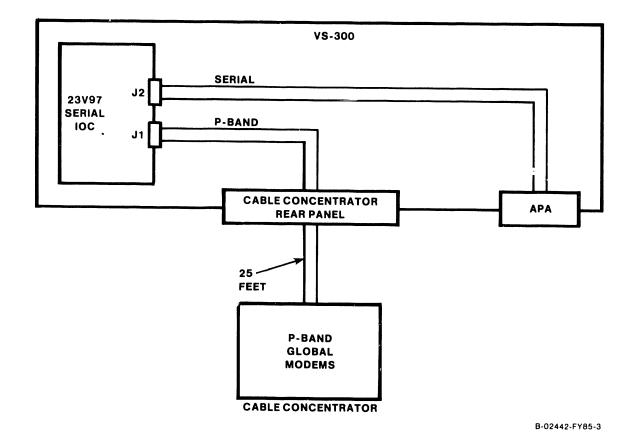


Figure 4-23. P-Band Modem Connections

4.10.3 CABLE CONCENTRATOR

The Cable Concentrator is a free standing unit used to house APA and Gate Array TC connector panels, and WangNet P-B modems.

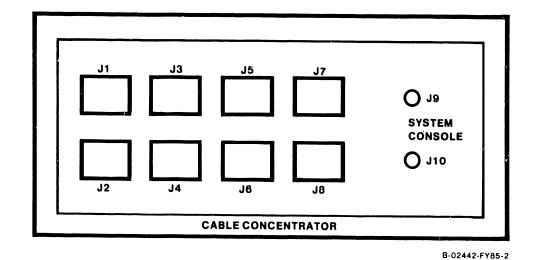


Figure 4-24. VS-300 Cable Concentrator Rear Panel

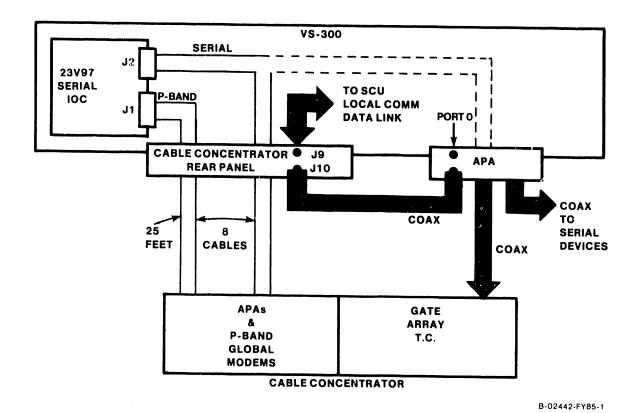


Figure 4-25. Cable Concentrator Connections

4.10.4 DISK CABLE CONNECTORS

Two types of disk cable connectors are located on the disk connector assembly, WLI P/N 270-1006. The four narrow connectors are 26-pin sockets for the "B" cable connections; the wide connector is a 60-pin socket for the "A" cable connection.

Before connecting an external disk cable, prepare it as follows, if necessary:

- 1. Remove the cover plate from the disk connector assembly.
- 2. Remove 4 inches of plastic sheathing from one end of the cable.
- 3. Disassemble the cable clamps on the cover plate by removing the Phillips screws on either side of the clamp. (Figure 4-26.)
- 4. Lay the shielded section of the external "A" disk cable against the face of the clamp at the right side of the plate. Leave 1/4 inch of foil exposed.
- 5. Lay the shielded section of the external "B" disk cable(s) against the face of the clamp at the left side of the plate. Group all four "B" cables on the left side. Leave 1/4 inch of foil exposed.
- 6. Reassemble the cable clamps by installing the two Phillips screws removed in step 3. Make sure that pin 1 of the cables are oriented properly and tighten the clamp screws until solid contact with the shield is made. DO NOT overtighten the Phillips screws, as this could damage the disk cables.
- 7. Plug the cables into the cable connectors on the disk connector assembly. The top left "B" cable connector attaches to Port 0 of the associated 23V98 Disk IOC, the bottom left "B" cable connector attaches to Port 1, and so forth. The extreme left connector on the assembly attaches the "A" cable daisy-chained through each drive to the VS-300 mainframe.
- 8. Reinstall the disk connector assembly cover plate.

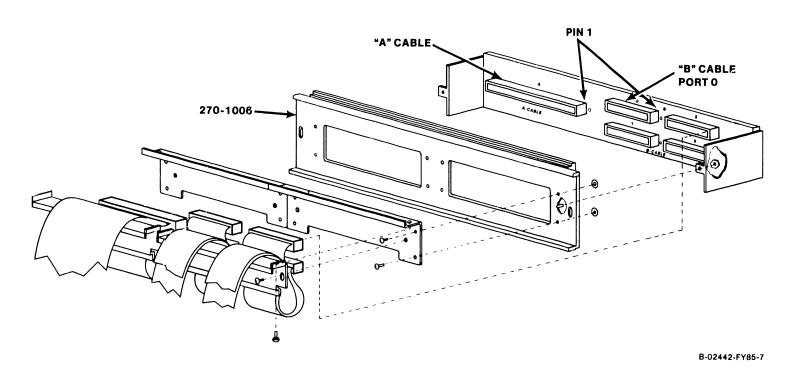


Figure 4-26. 270-1006 "A" and "B" Cable Connector Assembly

4.10.5 TELECOMMUNICATION CONNECTORS

If either the Multiline TC (MLTC) or the Gate Array option is to be installed, the TC cables must be attached to a MLTC connector assembly, WLI P/N 270-1003, or Gate Array connector assembly, WLI P/N 270-1016, at the rear of the mainframe (or on the Cable Concentrator).

Each MLTC assembly provides 16 ports in support of only one type of TC protocol at a time. If the customer's TC requirement calls for support of Automatic Calling Units (ACU), each ACU requires one RS232C port link and one RS366 port link. Currently, each VS-300 supports two MLTC options for a total of 32 ports.

The Gate Array supports only one type of TC protocol at a time. Support of two types of protocols requires a second Gate Array asembly. A single Gate Array assembly must be reinitialized (reIPL'ed) to support another type of protocol.

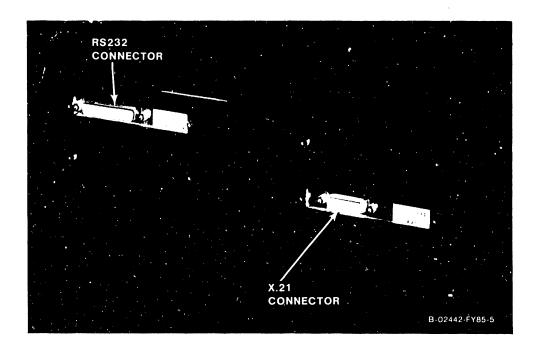


Figure 4-27. Multiline TC (MLTC) Connector Panel

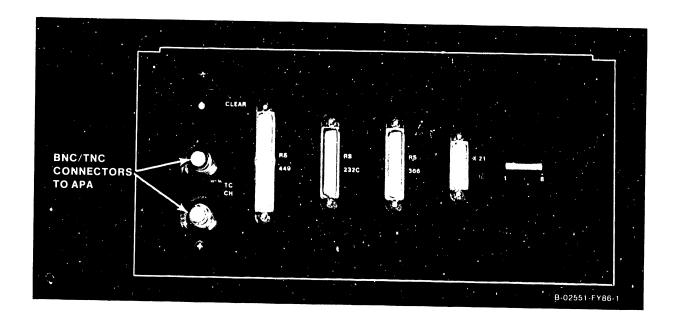


Figure 4-28. Gate Array TC Connector Panel

4.10.6 KENNEDY TAPE DRIVE CONNECTORS

The Kennedy tape connector assembly (WLI P/N 270-1005) is used when one or more Kennedy tape drives are connected to the mainframe. Two 50-pin sockets (labeled Control $\sharp 1$ and Data $\sharp 2$) are located on the assembly for connection to the drives. Note the orentation of the cable plugs when inserting them into the 50-pin sockets.

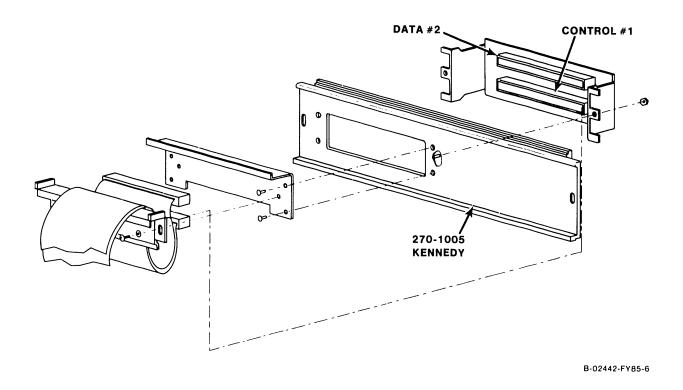


Figure 4-29. 270-1005 Kennedy Tape Drive Connector Assembly

4.10.7 TELEX TAPE DRIVE CONNECTORS

The Telex tape connector assembly (WLI P/N 270-1007) is used when one or more Telex tape drives are connected to the mainframe. Three 50-pin sockets (labeled 0, 1, and 2) are located on the assembly for connection to the drives. Note the orientation of the cable plugs when inserting them into the 50-pin sockets.

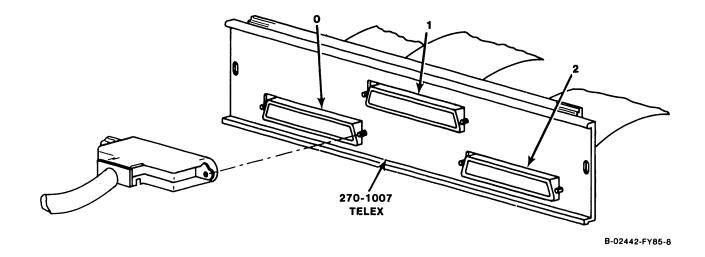


Figure 4-30. 270-1007 Telex Tape Drive Connector Assembly

4.10.8 P-BAND CONNECTORS

The WangNet Peripheral Band (P-Band) is supported by the 23V97 Serial IOC. Connector Jl on the IOC is always reserved for the P-Band. P-Band supports Ergo Workstations and Netmux.

The complete Peripheral Band assembly model number is 23V67W-19, which includes the Serial IOC, Global Modem assembly, all interconnecting cables, and hardware.

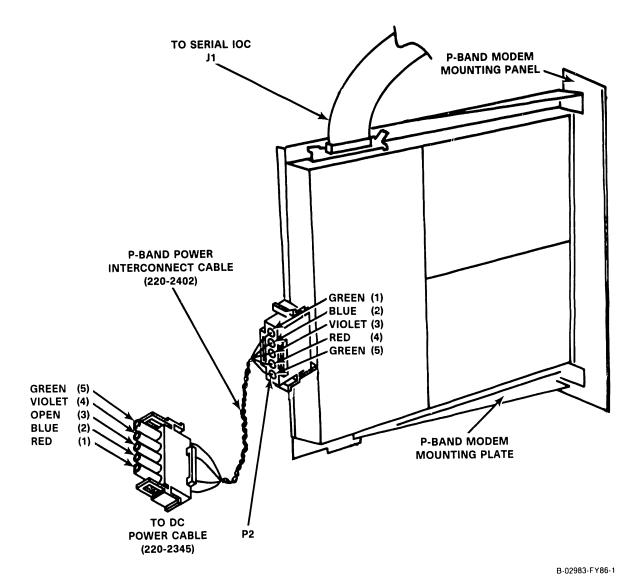


Figure 4-30a. WangNet P-Band Modem Assembly

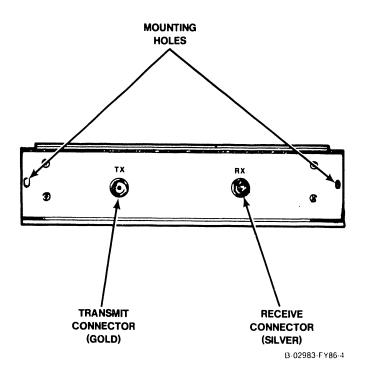


Figure 4-30b. WangNet P-Band Modem Rear Panel Assembly

4.11 REMOTE LINK (FOR 1.02 SCU SOFTWARE)

Remote Link will be used on initial VS-300 systems for remote maintenance support. The following provides installation and remote link verification information for version 1.02 of the SCU software.

4.11.1 REMOTE LINK SPECIFICATIONS

1. Capabilities:

- a. Remote operator console and workstation 0 emulation.
- b. Access to error log and all online diagnostics.

2. Restrictions:

a. Can't use Control Mode or run offline diagnostics. System must be running to use Remote Link.

Remote Site Requirements:

- a. Hardware.
 - 1) Phone line supplied by customer for remote hookup.
 - 2) VS-300 Support Control Unit (SCU) supplied with the VS-300.
 - 3) Wang WA3451 modem supplied with the VS-300.
 - 4) "T" connector supplied with the modem.

b. Software.

- 1) Modified Lonsole menu Remote Link selection added.
- 2) Remote Link Home Interface program installed on SCU disk drive.

INSTALLATION

4.11.2 SITE PREPARATION FOR REMOTE LINK

- During the site installation check, verify that the following order has been placed with the local telephone company by the customer:
 - a. Telephone line for remote maintenance support. (A dedicated line is not required.)
 - b. Telephone for remote maintenance support
 - c. Either of the following modular connecting blocks for the telephone:
 - 1) RJ11C jack for desk top telephones
 - 2) RF11W jack for flush mounted wall telephones

NOTE

RF11W flush mount wall phone jack can be used with the "T" connector and a desk top phone, but a wall mounted phone cannot be used.

4.11.3 REMOTE LINK INSTALLATION AND VERIFICATION

- Connect the modem to the phone line, supplied by the customer, through the "T" connector. (Figure 4-31.) (If the phone line is not available, indicate this on the call report. If the installation is among the first 50 systems, the Technical Assistance Center [TAC] should also be notified when status is reported.)
- Connect the modem to the SCU RS232 connector located on the rear of the mainframe, on the bulkhead below the monitor arm, using the RS232 cable that is supplied with the VS-300.
- 3. Make sure that the modem switches are set as shown in figure 4-31.

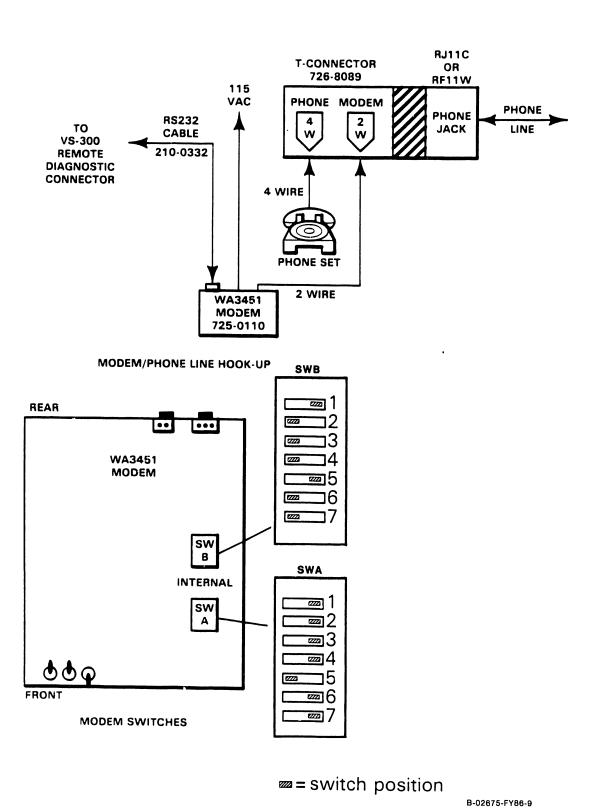


Figure 4-31. Modem/Phone Connections and Modem Switch Settings

INSTALLATION

4. After the system is powered up and IPLed, press the space bar until Console Mode on the SCU screen is highlighted. (Figure 4-32.)

mm/dd/yy

Wang Laboratories, Inc.
Support Control Unit

hh:mm:ss

Main Menu Version 1.02.00

Select an Item and Proceed

■ Console Mode _ Maintenance

> SPACE BAR - Item Select EXECUTE - Proceed

Cancel - Previous Menu

Figure 4-32. SCU Main Menu

- 5. Press execute.
- 6. Check the menu for the Remote Link choice. (Figure 4-33.) If Remote Link has not been installed, there will be only two menu choices. (Figure 4-34). If Remote Link has not been installed, go to step 7. If Remote Link has been installed, go to step 11.

mm/dd/yy

Wang Laboratories, Inc. hh:mm:ss Support Control Unit Console Mode Version 1.02.00

Select an Item and Proceed

- _ Control Mode
- Workstation Emulation
- Remote Link Host Interface 2.3

SPACE BAR - Item Select EXECUTE - Proceed Cancel - Previous Menu

Figure 4-33. SCU Console Mode Menu With Remote Link

mm/dd/yy

Wang Laboratories, Inc. hh:mm:ss Support Control Unit Console Mode Version 1.02.00

Select an Item and Proceed

- Control Mode
- Workstation Emulation

SPACE BAR - Item Select EXECUTE - Proceed

Cancel - Previous Menu

Figure 4-34. SCU Console Mode Menu Without Remote Link

If Remote Link has not been loaded onto the SCU disk drive, press Cancel and select Maintenance Mode on the SCU Main Menu.

mm/dd/yy

Wang Laboratories, Inc.
Support Control Unit

hh:mm:ss

Main Menu Version 1.02.00

Select an Item and Proceed

- _ Console Mode
- Maintenance

SPACE BAR - Item Select

EXECUTE - Proceed

Cancel - Previous Menu

Figure 4-35. SCU Main Menu

8. Press Execute. The SCU Maintenance Menu will appear.

mm/dd/yy

Wang Laboratories, Inc. Support Control Unit Maintenance Version 1.02.00

hh:mm:ss

Select an Item and Proceed

- Diagnostics
- Set Time and Date
- _ Initialize CPU/MCU/SBI
- _ Change/Load CP Microcode
- Reset VS System
- Install SCU Software
- System Element Status Display

SPACE BAR - Itam Select

EXECUTE - Floceed

Cancel - Previous Menu

Figure 4-36. SCU Maintenance Menu:

9. Select Install SCU Software on the SCU Maintenance Menu and press Execute.

- 10. Copy the Remote Link software to the SCU disk from the Remote Link diskette, SCU diskette number six. Upon completion of this step the SCU Console Menu will have Remote Link for a third menu choice. (Figure 4-33.)
- 11. When the installation is complete, notify the Technical Assistance Center (TAC) that the system is ready for remote maintenance certification. Supply TAC with the modem phone number and a backup phone number for voice communication. Place the modem offline to allow conformation of the system status.
- 12. Place the Control Panel key switch in the Remote Service position.
- 13. A TAC engineer will call back using the modem phone number. The system should be IPLed and running. Workstation 0 must be logged on, or TAC must be provided with a valid logon. Workstation emulation on workstation 0 must be suspended or terminated and Remote Link selected. (Figure 4-33.) The modem is now put into data position and the link verification started.
- 14. Upon completion of the link verification, TAC will disconnect the Remote Link link and release workstation 0. To exit Remote Link, press the 2ND key and select TERMINATE. The workstation will return to the Console Menu.

CHAPTER 5 MAINT-ENANCE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 5	MAINTENANCE	Page
5.1	General	5-1
5.2	Preventive Maintenance	5-1
5.2.1	Special Tools	5-1
5.2.2	Materials	5-1
5.2.3	Preventive Maintenance Schedule	5-1
5.2.4	Electrical Adjustments	5-2
5.2.4.1	Power Supply Adjustments	5-2
5.2.4.2	Power Supply Controller Adjustments	5-4
5.2.4.3	Battery Backup Check	5-7
5.2.4.4	Low Battery Voltage Dropout Adjustment	5-8
5.2.4.5	Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Adjustment	5-9
5.2.5	Peripheral Preventive Maintenance	5-10
5.3	Corrective Maintenance	
5.3.1	Special Tools	
5.3.2	Removal and Replacement	
5.3.2.1	Top Cover Removal and Replacement	5-11
5.3.2.2	Left Front Panel Removal and Replacement	5-13
5.3.2.3	Left and Right Side Panel Removal and Replacement	5-15
5.3.2.4	CP Circuit Board Removal and Replacement	5-16
5.3.2.4.1	210-8830 Floating Point Unit Removal	5-17
	and Replacement	
5.3.2.4.2	210-8831 Central Processing Unit Removal	5-18
5.3.2.4.3	and Replacement	
5.5.2.4.5	210-8832 Address Generation Unit Removal	5-19
5.3.2.4.4	210-8833 Address Translation Unit Removal	5-20
	and Replacement	3-20
5.3.2.4.5	210-8835 Support Control Unit Removal	5-21
	and Replacement	
5.3.2.4.6	210-8834 Memory Control Unit Removal and Replacement	5-22
5.3.2.4.7	210-8703/210-8703-1 Main Memory Removal and Replacement	5-23
5.3.2.4.8	210-8836 System Bus Interface Removal and Replacement	5-24
5.3.2.5	IOC Circuit Board Removal and Replacement	5-25
5.3.2.5.1	23V97 (210-8609) Serial IOC Removal and Replacement	5-26
5.3.2.5.2	270-0975 Serial IOC APA	5-27
5.3.2.5.3	6550 Gate Array TC Controller Assembly	5-28
	Removal and Replacement	
5.3.2.5.4	23V98-1/2/3/4 (210-8785) Disk Drive IOC Removal	5-30
	and Replacement	
5.3.2.5.5	23V95-1 (210-8790) Kennedy Tape IOC Removal	5-32
E 2 2 E 6	and Replacement	
5.3.2.5.6	23V95-2 (210-8789) Telex Tape IOC Removal	5–33
5.3.2.5.7	and Replacement 23V96 (210-8491) Multiline TC IOC Removal	E 34
3.3.2.3.7	and Replacement	コー34
5.3.2.5.8	270-1003 Multiline TC Back Panel Assembly	5_24
5.3.2.5.9	23V79 (210-8392) CIU BLANC IOC Removal	5-30 5-37
	and Replacement	J31

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

5.3.2.5.10 5.3.2.5.11	210-8391 CIU CAB Board Removal and Replacement	5-39 5-40
	and Replacement	3 40
5.3.2.5.12	270-0787 Single Channel 10MBPS RF Modem Removal	5-41
5.3.2.5.13	WangNet P-Band Modem Removal and Replacement	E 41-
5.3.2.6	Power Supply Controller Board Removal	5-41a
5.3.2.7	Power Supply Controller Board Replacement	5-42
5.3.2.8	Battory Backup Board Domous!	5-43
5.3.2.9	Battery Backup Board Removal	5-44
5.3.2.10	Battery Backup Board Replacement	5-45
	Battery Backup Pack Removal	5-46
5.3.2.11	Battery Backup Pack Replacement	5-46
5.3.2.12	Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Removal	5-47
5.3.2.13	Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Replacement	5-47
5.3.2.14	Power Distribution Unit and AC On/Off Circuit	5-48
	Breaker Removal	
5.3.2.15	AC On/Off Circuit Breaker Replacement	5-50
5.3.2.16	Power Distribution Unit Replacement	5-50
5.3.2.16.1	Second DC Power Distribution Board Removal	5-50a
5.3.2.16.2	Second DC Power Distribution Board Replacement	5-50a
5.3.2.17	SCU Professional Computer (PC) Removal	5-51
5.3.2.18	SCU Professional Computer (PC) Replacement	5-51
5.3.2.19	Control Panel Pushbutton Bulb Removal	5-52
	and Replacement	J-J3
5.3.2.20	Control Panel Assembly Removal	E
5.3.2.21	Control Panel Board Assembly Replacement	5-54
5.3.2.22	Multiput Switching Power Supply Person 1	5-54
5.3.2.23	Multioutput Switching Power Supply Removal	5-55
5.3.2.24	Multioutput Switching Power Supply Replacement	5-57
	Booster Switching Power Supply Removal	5-58
5.3.2.25	Booster Switching Power Supply Replacement	5–60
	LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	
Figure	<u>Title</u>	Page
C 1		
5-1 5-2	Multioutput Power Supply	5-3
	Booster Power Supply	5-3
5-3	Power Supply Controller Board. (Rev. 0 Version)	5-5
5-4	Environment Test Screen	5-6
5-5	Battery Backup Time Switch SW4 Settings	5-7
5-5a	Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Adjustment	5-9
5-6	Top Cover Removal	5-11
5–7	Top Cover Removal	5-12
5-8	Top Cover Removal	5-12
5-9	Left Front Panel Removal	5-13
5-10	Left Front Panel Removal	5-14

5-11

5-12

Left Front Panel Removal 5-14

Left and Right Side Panel Removal 5-15

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (Cont'd)

5-13	VS-300 Card Cage	5-16
5-14	210-8830 Floating Point Unit	5-17
5-15	210-8831 Central Processing Unit	5-18
5-16	210-8832 Address Generation Unit	5-19
5-17	210-8833 Address Translation Unit	5-20
5-18	210-8835 Support Control Unit	5-21
5-19	210-8834 Memory Control Unit	5-22
5-20	210-8703 Main Memory	5-23
5-21	210-8836 System Bus Interface	5-24
5-22	IOC Diagnostic Switch Setting For Power Up	5-25
5-23	23V97 Serial IOC	5-26
5-24	270-0975 APA	5-27
5-25	Daisy Chained APA Assemblies	5-27
5-26	270-1016 6550 Gate Array TC Back Panel Assembly	5-28
5-27	210-8714 CPU/Gate Array Board	5-29
5-28	210-8714 CPU/Gate Array Board With Cabling	5-29
529	23V98 Disk Drive IOC	5-30
5-30	Disk Drive Device Type Switch Settings	5-31
5-31	23V95-1 Kennedy Tape IOC	5-32
5-32	23V95-2 Telex Tape IOC	5-33
5-33	23V96 Multiline TC (MLTC) IOC	5-34
5-34	270-1003 Multiline TC Back Panel Assembly	5-36
5-35	270-1003 Multiline TC Back Panel Assembly with Cabling	5-36
5-36	23V79 CIU BLANC IOC	5-37
5-37	BLANC IOC Functions Switch (L272) Normal Settings	5-38
5-38	23V79 CIU CAB Board	5-39
5-39	5-Channel 10 Megabit Duobinary Modem	5-40
5-39a	Single Channel 10 Megabit Duobinary Modem	5-41
5-39b	Wangnet P-Band Modem Panel Assembly	5-41a
5-39c	Wangnet P-Band Modem Removal	5-415
5-40	Power Supply Controller Board. (Rev. 0 Version)	5-42
5-41	Battery Backup Time Switch SW4 Settings	5-43
5-42	210-8717 Battery Backup Board Removal	5-44
5-43	210-8717 Battery Backup Board Removal	5-45
5-44	Battery Pack Removal	5-46
5-45	Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Removal	5-47
5-46	PDU Removal	5-49
5-47	PDU Removal	5-49
5-48	AC On/Off Circuit Breaker Removal	5-50
5-48a	Second DC Distribution Board Removal	5-50h
5-48b	Second DC Distribution Board Removal	5-500
5-49	SCU Professional Computer Removal and Replacement	5-52
5-50	Control Panel Pushbutton Bulb Removal and Replacement	5-53
5-51	210-8711 Control Panel Board Removal	5-54
5-52	Multioutput Power Supply Wiring Connections	5-54
	(With Original Single DC Distribution Board)	J - J0
5-52a	Multioutput Power Supply Wiring Connections	5-56-
	(With New Second DC Distribution Board)	5 50a
5-53	Booster Power Supply Wiring Connections	5-59

LIST OF TABLES

Table	<u>Title</u>	Page
5-1	Power Supply Voltage Magguroments	- 4
5-2	Power Supply Voltage Measurements	5-4
	DC Voltage Address Switch SW3 Settings	5-4
5-3	A/D Output Values At Hex Displays	5-6
5-4	DC Voltages On SCU Screen	5-7
5-5	Main Memory Size Selection Jumpers (L133)	5-22
5-6	Main Memory Jumper Configurations	5-23
5-7	VS-300 IOC List	5_25
5-8	Disk Drive Types (Formatted)	5 21
5-9	23V96 Multiline TC IOC Port Select L228	2-21
	Switch Settings For Loopback Test	5-35
5-10		
	BLANC IOC Functions Switch (L272)	5–38
5-11	Multioutput Power Supply Wiring Color Codes	5-57
5-12	Booster Power Supply Wiring Color Codes	5-60

CHAPTER 5

MAINTENANCE

5.1 GENERAL

This chapter consists of preventive maintenance (PM), adjustments, and removal and replacement procedures for field-replaceable components in the VS-300 mainframe.

5.2 PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Periodic maintenance is essential to the proper operation of the VS-300 mainframe and associated peripherals. Because of its design, the mainframe requires a minimum amount of maintenance to ensure efficient operation.

5.2.1 SPECIAL TOOLS

Description	WLI P/N
Low Battery Voltage Dropout Jumper	220-2341
Power Supply Test Jumper	220-2342

5.2.2 MATERIALS

No special materials are necessary to perform mainframe PM.

5.2.3 PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

PM for the mainframe should be performed at six month intervals, (in conjunction with a service call if no PM has been performed within six months), and is as follows:

Procedure	Item	Notes
Inspect	Mainframe interior	Look for dust & loose hardware. Clean.
Inspect/clean	SCU (PC) diskette read/write heads	Refer to Professional Computer Manual
Inspect	Power supply(s) fan(s) (3) & SCU (PC) fan	Replace power supply. Replace SCU (PC) fan
Check/adjust Check (Note) Run diagnostics	Power supply voltages Backup batteries Mainframe & peripherals	Paragraph 5.2.4.1 Paragraph 5.2.4.3 Refer to Chapter 7 or applicable maintenance manuals.

NOTE

The backup batteries should be replaced every 18 months. Replace all five battery packs at the same time. (Paragraph 5.3.2.10.)

5.2.4 ELECTRICAL ADJUSTMENTS

5.2.4.1 Power Supply Adjustments

- 1. Remove the left front panel (paragraph 5.3.2.2)
- 2. Remove the screws from the rear fan panel, disconnect the two fans and set aside the panel.
- 3. Press the Control Panel On button or SWl (On) on the Power Supply Controller. Make sure the On lamp on the Control Panel and the voltage sensing LEDs l → 5 on the Power Supply Controller are lit. If the LEDs are not lit or go out after a few seconds, there is a problem with either of the power supplies, or the Power Supply Controller board. No adjustments can be done until the problem is corrected. Do the following:
 - a. Remove the 4-pin connector from either J5 (multioutput power supply control) or J4 (booster power supply control) of the Power Supply Controller board. (Figure 5-3.)

WARNING

Inserting the test jumper as described in step b (below) will immediately turn on the switching power supplies if the ac On/Off circuit breaker is on.

- b. Insert the Power Supply Test Plug (WLI P/N 220-2342) into P5 (cable to the multioutput p/s) or P4 (cable to the booster p/s).
- c. If the power supply comes up and stays up, the power supply is good. (Refer to Chapter 7 for troubleshooting procedures for the 210-8709 Power Supply Controller board.) If the power supply still does not come up, replace the supply. (Paragraph 5.3.2.22 or 5.3.2.24.)
- d. Disconnect the test jumper and reconnect the cable to J4 or J5.
- 4. The following power supply voltages should be measured at the test points on the Power Supply Controller. Adjust the voltages to the readings listed below using the potentiometers on the front of the particular switching power supply at the rear of the mainframe (figures 5-1 and 5-2).

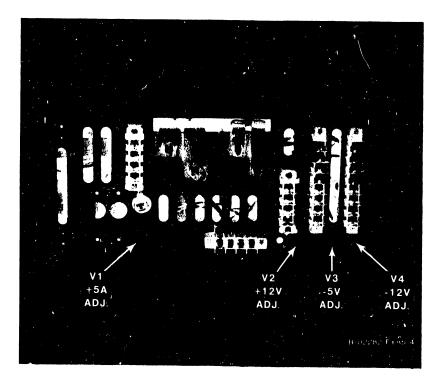


Figure 5-1. Multioutput Power Supply

PHOTO NOT AVAILABLE

Figure 5-2. Booster Power Supply

Table 5-1. Power Supply Voltage Measurements

Test Point	Adjust (P/S)	Volts	Minimum	Maximum	AC Ripple Limits
TP+5VA TP+5VB TP+12V TP-5V TP-12V TPGROUND	V1 (P/S 1) 5V (P/S 2) V2 (P/S 1) V3 (P/S 1) V4 (P/S 1)	+5.0A +5.0B +12.0 -5.0 -12.0 +/-0	+4.96 +4.96 +11.96 -4.96 -11.96 +/-0	+5.04 +5.04 +12.04 -5.04 -12.04 +/-0	35mV RMS or 50mV Pk-to-Pk 35mV RMS or 50mV Pk-to-Pk

NOTE

- 1. P/S 1 is the multioutput supply.
- 2 P/S 2 is the booster supply.
- 3. It is better to have the +5 V adjusted more toward the maximum than toward the minimum.

5.2.4.2 Power Supply Controller Adjustments

- 1. On the Power Supply Controller board (figure 5-3), measure/adjust the calibration voltages at:
 - a. TP 8 for 8 volts. On Rev. 0 boards, adjust Rll. (There is no TP 8 or adjustment on Rev. 1 boards.)
 - b. TP 2.5 for 2.5 volts. On Rev. 0 boards, adjust R12. (There is no TP 2.5 or adjustment on Rev. 1 boards.)
- Set the 4-bit Voltage Address switch SW3 (table 5-2) on the Power Supply Controller board to the A/D input to be calibrated.

Table 5-2. DC Voltage Address Switch SW3 Settings

Voltage	Bit 1	Bit 2	Bit 3	Bit 4
-5.0 -12.0 +12.0 +5.0B +5.0A	On Off On Off On	Off On On Off Off	Off Off Off On On	х х х х

NOTES

- 1. On = 1
- 2. Off = 0
- 3. X = don't care (position 4 not used)

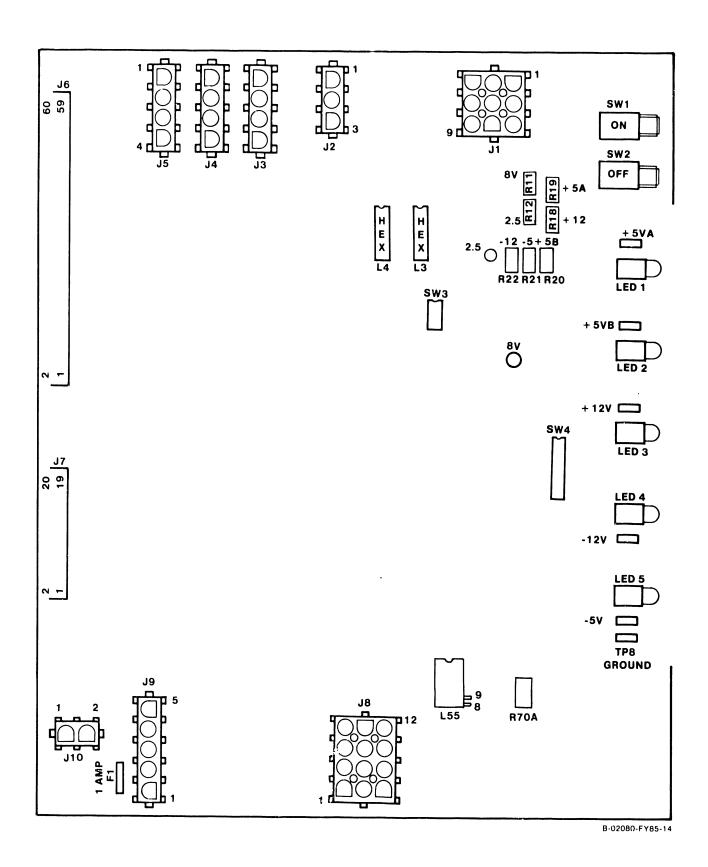


Figure 5-3. Power Supply Controller Board. (Rev. 0 Version)

3. Look at the two hex displays on the Power Supply Controller board. Using the potentiometers on the Power Supply Controller board, adjust the A/D outputs to the hex display values as shown in table 5-3. Change the Voltage Address switch for each voltage to be calibrated.

Table 5-3. A/D Output Values At Hex Displays

Adjust	Minimum Hex Value	Exact Hex Value	Maximum Hex Value
R21	7E	80	82
R22	7E	80	82
R18	7E	80	82
R20	7E	80	82
R19	7E	80	82
	R21 R22 R18 R20	R21 7E R22 7E R18 7E R20 7E	R21 7E 80 R22 7E 80 R18 7E 80 R20 7E 80

4. From the SCU DCS Test Selection Menu, select the VS XXX Environment.

mm/dd/yy Wang VS Diagnostic Control System hh/mm/ss prerelease 5.03.14p 0000 0000 0000 0000 Sequence: 1 Err . Cnt: 0 Diagnostic: R1530 VSXXX Environment Test: Display DCS Status: Diagnostic Executing Voltage Readings = +5.000 +5.000 -5.000 +12.00 -12.00 Air Flow = 01 SCU Control Registers = 4700 ACFF SCU Registers = C804 5000 CPU SCR = 4400 FPU SCR = EEEE MCU SCR = 0000 SBI SCR = 0000Control Panel Key switch is set to NORMAL System Reset has been pressed AC power has been cycled

Figure 5-4. Environment Test Screen

5. Look at the Environment Test Screen on the Support Control Unit (SCU) screen. (Figure 5-4.) The voltages shown in table 5-4 will appear on the screen.

NOTE

Do not rely on the Environment Test Screen on the SCU to adjust the voltages. It is strictly a monitor and will not respond quickly enough to do a reliable voltage adjustment. Adjust the A/D outputs while viewing the hex display.

Table 5-4. DC Voltages On SCU Screen

Voltage	Minimum	Maximum
+5.0(A)	+4.96	+5.04
+5.0(B)	+4.96	+5.04
-5.0	-4.96	-5.04
+12.0	+11.96	+12.04
-12.0	-11.96	-12.04

5.2.4.3 Battery Backup Check

To check the length of time and the capacity of the backup batteries to provide power for the mainframe, perform the following:

- 1. Make sure that all operators have logged off the system, inhibit further logons from the Operator's Console menu, and enter Control Mode.
- 2. Power down the disk drives. Also power down all workstations and other peripheral devices, if possible.
- 3. Leave the ac On/Off circuit breaker (located on the Power Distribution Unit) in the On position and disconnect the ac power input connector from the power source receptacle.
- 4. The mainframe should stay powered up for 100 seconds. If the mainframe drops power before 100 seconds time has expired, check the setting of Switch 4 on the Power Supply Controller board. Switch 4 should be set for 100 seconds of backup time for Rev. 0 boards, and (currently) 96 seconds for for Rev. 1 boards.

Switch 4 Settings	(Rev. 0 Board)	Switch 4 Settings	(Rev. 1 Board)
1 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 2 3	Designations 1 2 4 Battery 8 Backup 16 Time 32 (Seconds) 64 128	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Designations 16 Battery 32 Backup 64 Time 128 (Seconds) 32 Minor 64 Voltage 128 Time 256 (Seconds)

Figure 5-5. Battery Backup Time Switch SW4 Settings

B-02675-FY86-8

MAINTENANCE

5. If Switch 4 is set correctly, the batteries may not be properly charged (refer to paragraph 5.2.4.5, charging p/s adjustment); or the Power Supply Controller board may be defective (refer to paragraph 7.5.1, Power Supply Controller board fault isolation).

5.2.4.4 Low Battery Voltage Dropout Adjustment

1. Turn OFF the mainframe ac On/Off circuit breaker.

WARNING

120 V ac remains on J3 if the mainframe ac On/-Off circuit breaker is not turned OFF.

 On the Battery Backup Charging Power Supply, disconnect the 3-pin ac input power cable connector from J3. (Figure 5-5a.)

CAUTION

If the mainframe ac On/Off circuit breaker is not turned OFF and J3 is not disconnected before inserting the jumper described below in step 3, the charging p/s will be damaged.

- 3. On the Battery Backup board disconnect J7, one of the 2-pin battery input cables. Insert the 2-pin Low Battery Voltage Dropout jumper (WLI P/N 220-2341) into J7 of the board.
- 4. Turn ON the mainframe ac On/Off circuit breaker and press the Control Panel On button or SWl (On) on the Power Supply Controller. Observe one of the following:
 - a. If the system powers up, carefully adjust R70A on the Power Supply Controller counterclockwise until the system just powers down. Leave R70A in this position.
 - b. If the system does not power up, adjust R70A on the Power Supply Controller clockwise, while pressing the Control Panel On button or SWl (On), until the system just powers up. Carefully adjust R70A counterclockwise until the system just powers down. Leave R70A in this position.
- 5. Turn OFF the mainframe ac On/Off circuit breaker.
- 6. On the Battery Backup board remove the jumper from the battery input cable connector J7 and reconnect this connector and also reconnect the 3-pin connector on J3 on the Battery Backup Charging Power Supply.
- 7. Turn ON the mainframe ac On/Off circuit breaker and press the Control Panel On button or SWl (On) on the Power Supply Controller. The system should power up and stay powered up.

5.2.4.5 Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Adjustment

The battery backup charging power supply is adjusted as follows:

- 1. Set the dc voltage scale on a digital voltmeter for 200 volts.
- 2. Measure across the two top wires (the black wire, pin 1, and the brown wire, pin 2) of the 6-pin cable connector (J4) on the power supply. (Figure 5-5a.)
- 3. Turn the power supply adjustment pot, R23, until the meter reads +53.5 volts, +/-1.0 volt.
- 4. Measure between the other wires of J4 connector as follows:
 - a. Brown (pin 2) and red (pin 3).
 - b. Red (pin 3) and orange (pin 4).
 - c. Orange (pin 4) and yellow (pin 5).
 - d. Yellow (pin 5) and blue (pin 6).
- 5. If the voltage reading(s) deviate greater then +/-1.0V from 53.5 volts, either the power supply or one of the batteries is defective. (Replace all five battery packs at the same time.)

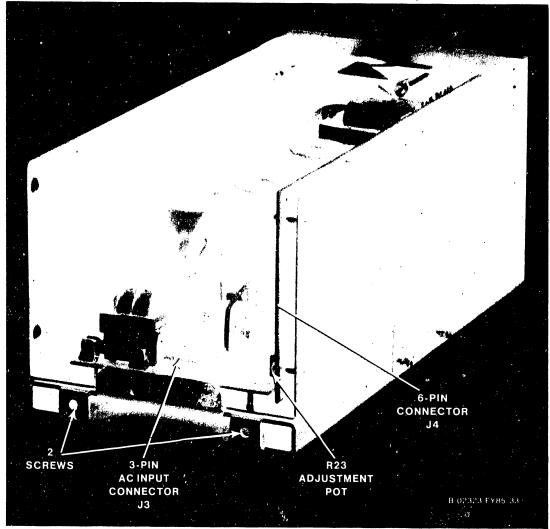


Figure 5-5a. Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Adjustment

MAINTENANCE

5.2.5 PERIPHERAL PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Refer to the appropriate documents for PM procedures for all VS-300 associated peripherals.

5.3 CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE

5.3.1 SPECIAL TOOLS

Description	Part Number
RS232 Loopback Plug	421-0025
RS232/366 Loopback Plug	420-1041
RS449 Loopback Plug	270-3193
X.21 Loopback Plug	421-0010
Low Battery Voltage Dropout Jumper	220-2341
Power Supply Test Jumper	220-2342

CAUTION

IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN COMPLIANCE WITH FCC CLASS A VERIFICATION, THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS MUST BE ADHERED TO DURING NORMAL OPERATION OF EQUIPMENT.

- ALL COVERS MUST BE ON SYSTEM AND SECURED IN THE PROPER MANNER.
- ALL INTERNAL CABLES MUST BE ROUTED IN THE ORIGINAL MANNER WITHIN THE CABLE CLAMPS PROVIDED FOR THAT PURPOSE.
- ALL EXTERNAL CABLING MUST BE SECURED AND THE PROPER CABLE USED TO ENSURE THAT CABLE SHIELDING IS PROPERLY GROUNDED TO THE CABLE CLAMPS PROVIDED.
- ALL HARDWARE MUST BE PROPERLY SECURED.

5.3.2 REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT

These paragraphs describe the steps involved in removing and replacing or reinstalling all major field-replaceable components in the VS-300 mainframe.

5.3.2.1 Top Cover Removal and Replacement

Remove the top cover as follows: (See figures 5-6, 5-7, and 5-8.)

WARNING

The top cover is heavy. Be careful when performing the following steps.

- 1. At the rear of the cabinet, three Phillips head bolts secure the top cover to the mainframe. Loosen and remove the bolts.
- Push on the cover until the cover starts to move forward. (Don't pry the cover with a screwdriver and don't let the cover become cocked.)

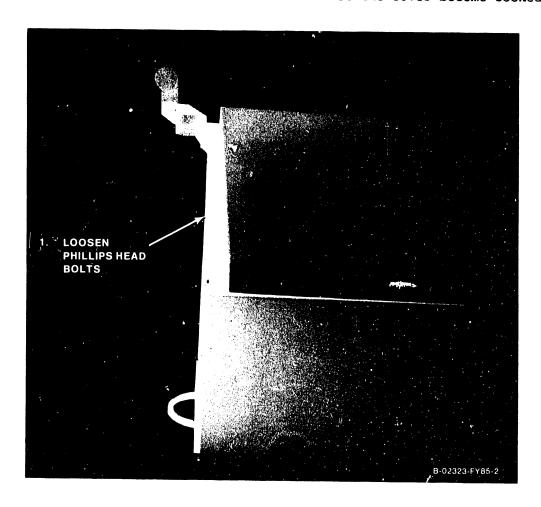


Figure 5-6. Top Cover Removal

3. From the front of the mainframe, grasp the front and rear of the cover and pull it forward about 6".

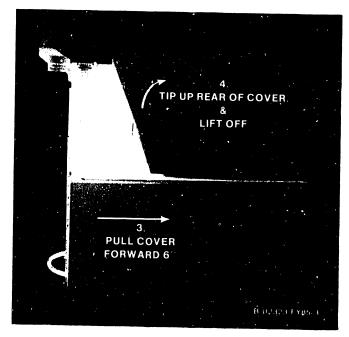


Figure 5-7. Top Cover Removal

4. As the cover moves forward, it will rise in the left and right cam brackets. When the cover is free of the cam brackets, tip it up, and carefully lift it off the mainframe.

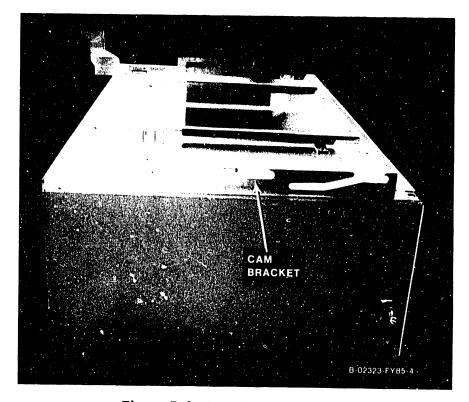


Figure 5-8. Top Cover Removal

Reinstall the top cover as follows:

- 1. Reinstall the top cover by reversing the removal procedure.
- 2. Carefully slide the top cover back into the cover cam brackets.
- 3. Alternately tighten the bolts. Don't let the cover become cocked.

5.3.2.2 Left Front Panel Removal and Replacement

Remove the left front panel as follows: (See figures 5-9, 5-10, 5-11.)

1. Open the front hinged door by turning the top and bottom keyed latches counterclockwise, then unlock the slam latch.

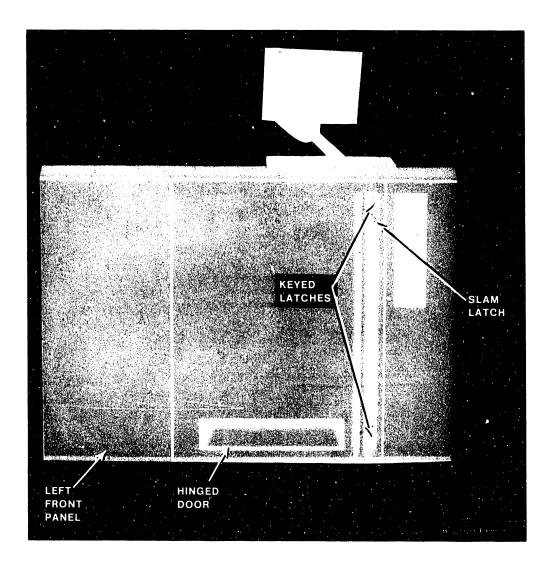


Figure 5-9. Left Front Panel Removal

2. Remove the two Phillips head screws (top and bottom) that secure the left front panel to the vertical frame.

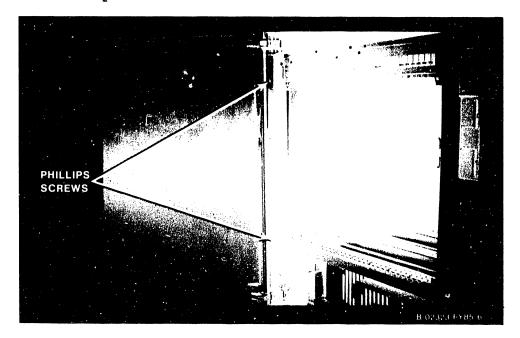


Figure 5-10. Left Front Panel Removal

3. The panel rests on three latch buttons. Slide the panel to the left, off the latch buttons, and off the mainframe.

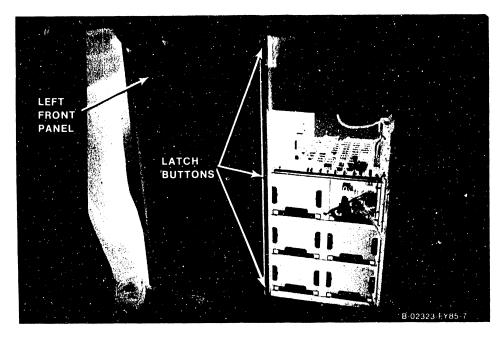


Figure 5-11. Left Front Panel Removal

Reinstall the left front panel as follows:

1. Reinstall the left front panel by reversing the removal procedure.

5.3.2.3 Left and Right Side Panel Removal and Replacement

Remove the left or right side panel as follows: (See figure 5-12.)

- 1. Remove the top cover as described in paragraph 5.3.2.1.
- 2. Each side panel rests on four latch buttons. Slide the panel(s) up, off the latch buttons, and off the mainframe.

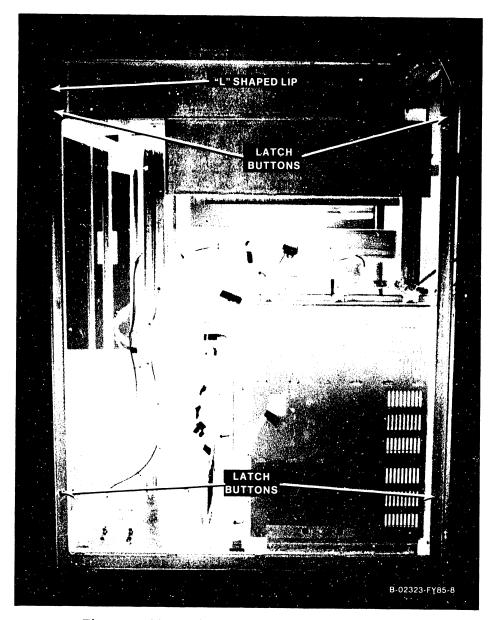


Figure 5-12. Left and Right Side Panel Removal

Reinstall the side panels as follows:

- 1. Reinstall the side panels by reversing the removal procedure.
- 2. The panels must be reinstalled with the "L" shaped lip edge toward the rear of the mainframe.

5.3.2.4 CP Circuit Board Removal and Replacement

There are eight different CP boards found in the VS-300. The removal and replacement procedures for the different boards are given in the order in which they are found in the backplane (figure 5-13). A board locator label is mounted on the front of the card cage.

CAUTION

Be careful when replacing the large, flexible VS-300 boards. Make sure that all boards are seated properly in the correct backplane slots. Don't damage the sockets when inserting the boards. Make sure all boards have their component sides facing to the left when viewed from the chassis front.

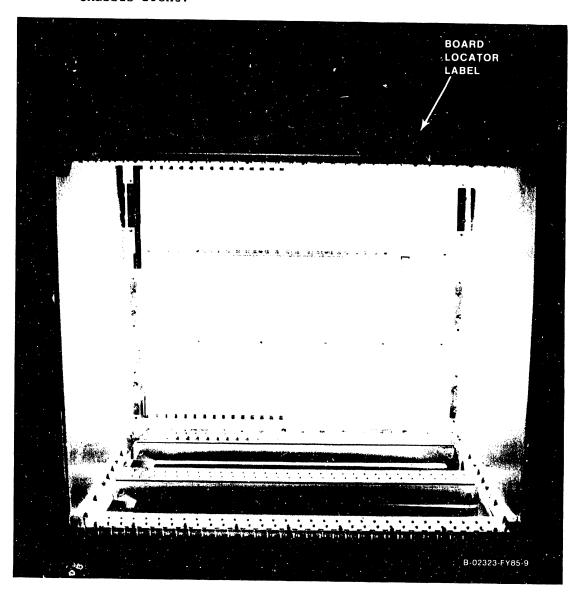


Figure 5-13. VS-300 Card Cage

5.3.2.4.1 210-8830 Floating Point Unit Removal and Replacement

- Enter Control Mode from the Support Control Unit (SCU) Console Mode Menu, and power down the disk drives.
- 2. Power down the mainframe by pressing the Control Panel Power Off pushbutton (or SW2, Off, on the Power Supply Controller).
- 3. Open the front hinged door by turning the top and bottom keyed latches (figure 5-9) counterclockwise, unlock the slam latch, and remove the black card cage cover by turning the 1/2 turn fasteners.
- 4. Each circuit board is held in place by two snap locks. One snap lock tab fits under the edge of the top board guide plate and the second snap lock fits under the edge of the bottom board guide plate.
- 5. Remove the Floating Point Unit (FPU) (figure 5-14) from backplane slot #1 by lifting the snap locks to free the board from the card cage connectors. Once the board is free of the connectors, ease it forward in the board guides and out of the board cage.
- 6. Insert the new Floating Point Unit in the board guides and slide it back to the backplane.
- 7. Make sure the board edge connectors are lined up with the backplane connector slots and the snap lock tabs are under the guide plates.
- 8. Push back on the snap locks to seat the board in the backplane.

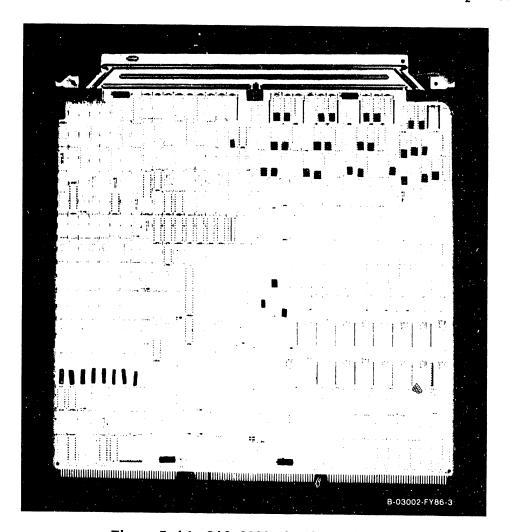


Figure 5-14. 210-8830 Floating Point Unit

5.3.2.4.2 210-8831 Central Processing Unit Removal and Replacement

- 1. Before removing the Central Processing Unit (CPU), figure 5-15, from backplane slot #2 disconnect the 50-pin cable from Jl.
- 2. Remove the CPU in the manner described in 5.3.2.4.1.
- After checking the CPU System Address ID jumpers at L50 of the board, install the new CPU.
- 4. Reconnect the 50-pin cable to Jl.

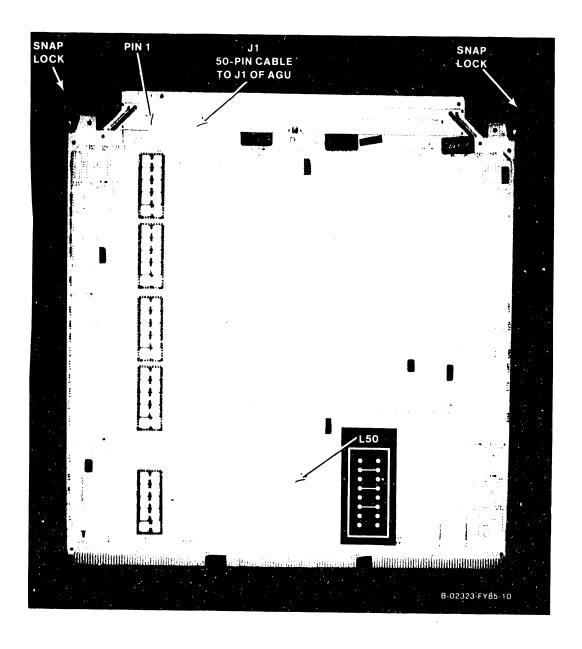


Figure 5-15. 210-8831 Central Processing Unit

5.3.2.4.3 210-8832 Address Generation Unit Removal and Replacement

- 1. Before removing the Address Generation Unit (AGU), figure 5-16, from backplane slot #3 disconnect the 50-pin cables from Jl and J2.
- 2. Remove the AGU in the manner described in 5.3.2.4.1.
- 3. Install the new AGU board.
- 4. Reconnect the 50-pin cables to Jl and J2.

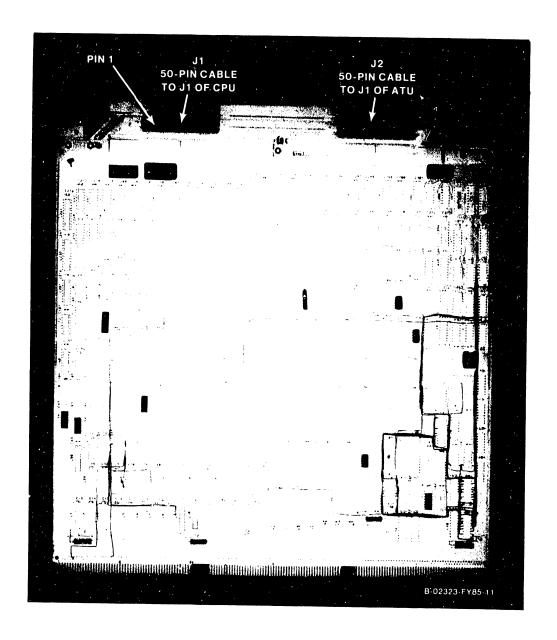


Figure 5-16. 210-8832 Address Generation Unit

5.3.2.4.4 210-8833 Address Translation Unit Removal and Replacement

- 1. Before removing the Address Translation Unit (ATU), figure 5-17, from backplane slot #4 disconnect the 50-pin cable from J1.
- 2. Remove the ATU in the manner described in 5.3.2.4.1.
- 3. After checking the IPC Destination Processor jumpers at 1,364 or SW1 as shown in figure 5-17, install the new ATU.
- 4. Reconnect the 50-pin cable to Jl.

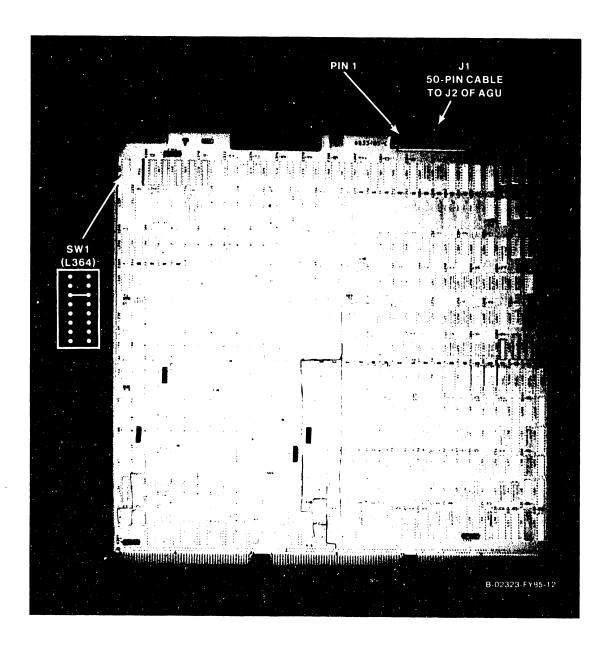


Figure 5-17. 210-8833 Address Translation Unit

5.3.2.4.5 210-8835 Support Control Unit Removal and Replacement

NOTE

The diagnostics refer to this board as the Support Control Unit Interface (SCUI).

- 1. Remove the Support Control Unit (SCU) (figure 5-18) from backplane slot #5 in the manner described in 5.3.2.4.1. There are no cables, switches, or jumpers on the SCU.
- 2. Install the new SCU.

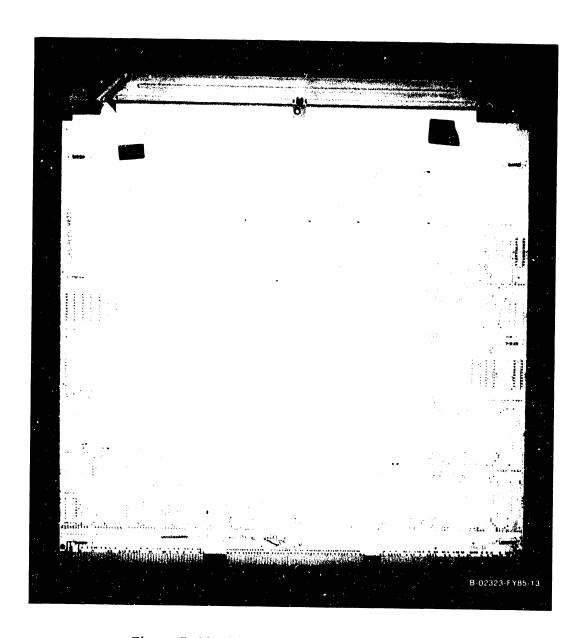


Figure 5-18. 210-8835 Support Control Unit

5.3.2.4.6 210-8834 Memory Control Unit Removal and Replacement

- 1. Remove the Memory Control Unit (MCU) (figure 5-19) from backplane slot #6 in the manner described in 5.3.2.4.1. No cables are on the MCU.
- After checking the MCU System Address ID jumpers at L67, MCU Support Packet Bus ID jumpers at L133, and Main Memory Size Selection jumpers at L133 (figure 5-19 and table 5-5), install the new MCU.

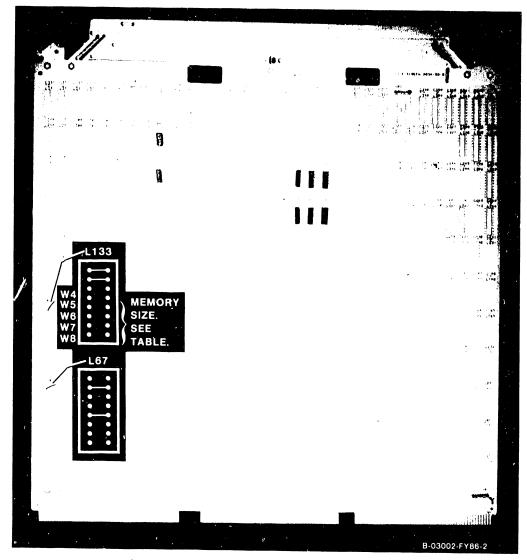


Figure 5-19. 210-8834 Memory Control Unit

Table 5-5. Main Memory Size Selection Jumpers (L133)

Memory Size	4 MEG	8 MEG	12 MEG					40 MEG	44 MEG	48 MEG	52 <u>MEG</u>	56 <u>MEG</u>	64 MEG
Jumper W4 Jumper W5 Jumper W6 Jumper W7 Jumper W8			•	•		-	•		•	:			

5.3.2.4.7 210-8703/210-8703-1 Main Memory Removal and Replacement

- 1. Remove the Main Memory board(s) (figure 5-20) from backplane slot(s) #7 through 14 in the manner described in 5.3.2.4.1.
- 2. After checking the Memory Module DRAM Loading (table 5-6), install the new Main Memory board. (A 210-8703 board is half-loaded and contains 4 megabytes, while a 210-8703-1 is fully loaded and contains 8 megabytes.)
- 3. If installing a new board means the main memory capacity will change, refer to paragraph 5.3.2.4.6 for Main Memory Size Selection Jumpers.

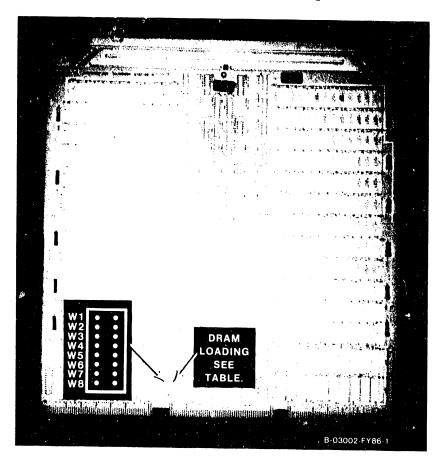
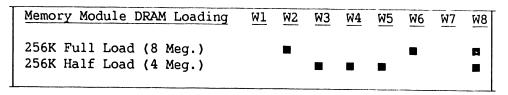


Figure 5-20. 210-8703 Main Memory

Table 5-6. Main Memory Jumper Configurations



NOTE

■ = Jumper in.

5.3.2.4.8 210-8836 System Bus Interface Removal and Replacement

- 1. Remove the System Bus Interface(s) (SBI) (figure 5-21) from SBI backplane slot(s) #0 or #1 in the manner described in 5.3.2.4.1.
- 2. After checking the I/O Clock Speed jumpers at L125, I/O Data Speed jumpers at L182, SBI Identification jumpers at L74, and the SPB (Support Packet Bus) Target ID jumpers at L113 (figure 5-21), install the new SBI.

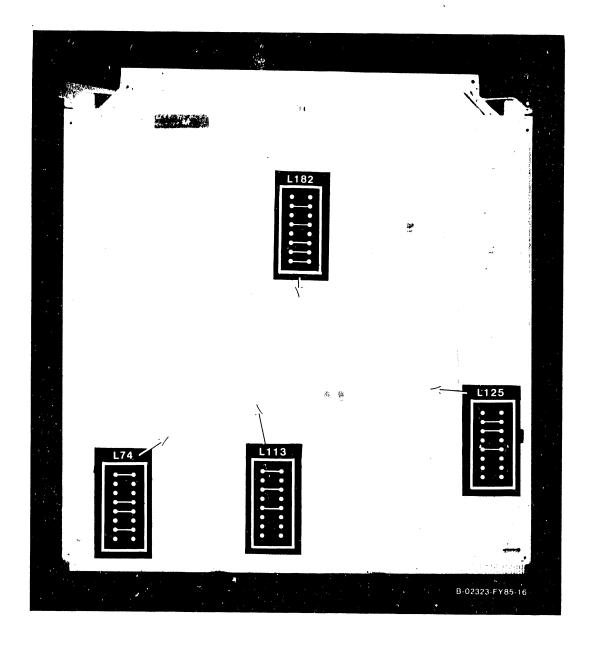


Figure 5-21. 210-8836 System Bus Interface

5.3.2.5 IOC Circuit Board Removal and Replacement

There are six different IOC assemblies used in the VS-300. The removal and replacement procedures for the different assemblies are given in the order in which they are found in the backplane, table 5-7.

NOTE

In the VS-300, the Operating System (OS) requires that I/O slot #1 be reserved for a 23V98 Disk Drive IOC, and I/O slot #3 be reserved for a 23V97 Serial IOC.

Table 5-7. VS-300 IOC List

IOC Type	WLI Part Number	IOC Priority	Physical Backplane Slot Number
System Bus Interface	210-8836		SBI #0 (SBI #1 for 2nd SBI)
SMD (23V98-1/2/3/4)	210-8785	1	I/O #1
32-Port Serial (23V97)	210-8609	3	1/0 #3
Kennedy Tape (23V95-1)	210-8790		
Telex Tape (23V95-2)	210-8789		
Multiline TC (23V86/96)	210-8491A		
CIU BLANC (23V79)	210-8392A		



= switch position

B-02675-FY86-11

NOTE

This switch is set the same for all IOCs except the 23V79 CIU BLANC IOC. See each IOC for the location of the switch.

Figure 5-22. IOC Diagnostic Switch Setting For Power Up (Except 23V79 [210-8392] CIU BLANC IOC)

5.3.2.5.1 23V97 (210-8609) Serial IOC Removal and Replacement

- 1. The 23V97 drives up to four Active Port Assemblies mounted on the rear panel or in the Cable Concentrator unit. Each APA drives up to eight serial device ports. The IOC also supports the 6550 Gate Array TC controller and the P-Band WangNet modems, via the Cable Concentrator. Connector Jl on the IOC is always reserved for P-Band. No other type of devices should be connected to Jl.
- 2. Disconnect all cables from the top of the 23V97 Serial IOC (figure 5-23). Note the position of all cables for later reassembly.
- 3. Remove the IOC in the manner described in 5.3.2.4.1.
- 4. After checking the Diagnostic switch setting at L194 as shown in figure 5-22, install the new 23V97.
- Reconnect all cables.

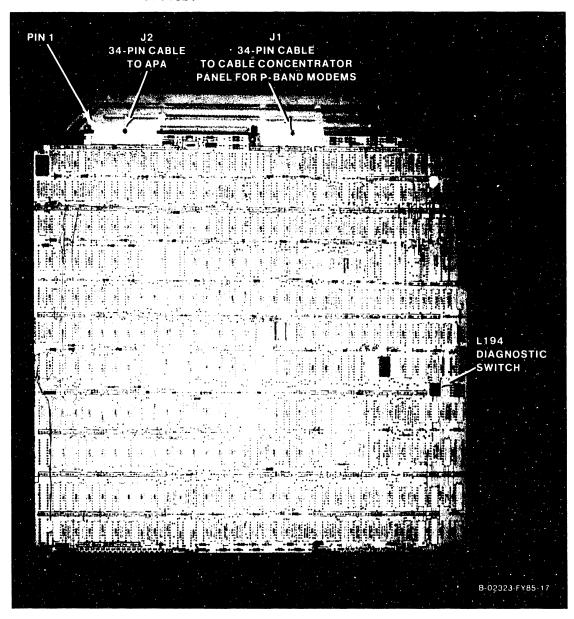


Figure 5-23. 23V97 Serial IOC

5.3.2.5.2 270-0975 Serial IOC APA

- 1. The 270-0975 Serial Active Port assembly (APA) consists of the 210-8504 APA board and the 210-8509 BNC/TNC board. The assembly is daisy chained to include up to four APA back panels.
- 2. Figure 5-24 shows one assembly and figure 5-25 shows four assemblies daisy chained. The last APA must be terminated at J2 with a 210-8503 terminator board.

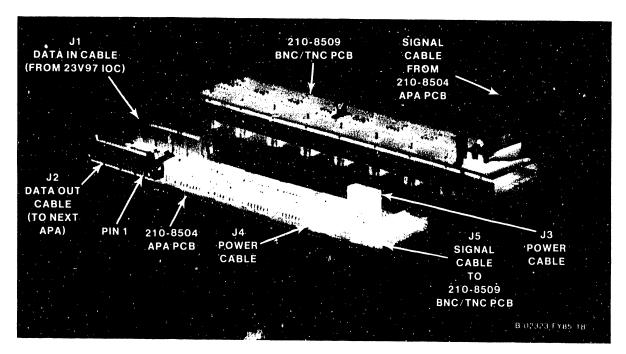


Figure 5-24. 270-0975 APA Assembly

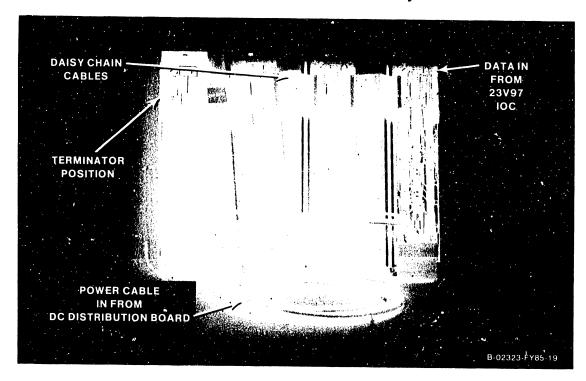


Figure 5-25. Daisy Chained APA Assemblies

5.3.2.5.3 6550 Gate Array TC Controller Assembly Removal and Replacement

- The 6550 Gate Array TC assembly consists of one 210-8714 CPU/Gate Array board, one 210-8713 Receiver/Driver board, and one 210-8712 Connector board. Order and replace the entire 6550 Gate Array assembly (WLI P/N 270-1016). Do not replace individual PC boards.
- 2. Figure 5-26 shows the Gate Array TC back panel assembly, figure 5-27 shows the 210-8714 CPU/Gate Array board, and figure 5-28 shows one CPU/Gate Array board with cabling. Power cabling is not daisy-chained to a second Gate Array back panel assembly.
- 3. Before installing the new 6550 Gate Array TC back panel assembly, check the 8-position DIP switch at SW1, and the jumpers at J5 and J6 as shown in figure 5-27. (Switches 5 and 6 are On for support of 128K byte Gate Array without X.21 protocol; switches 5, 6, and 7 are On for support of 128K byte Gate Array with X.21 protocol; all other switches should be off.)

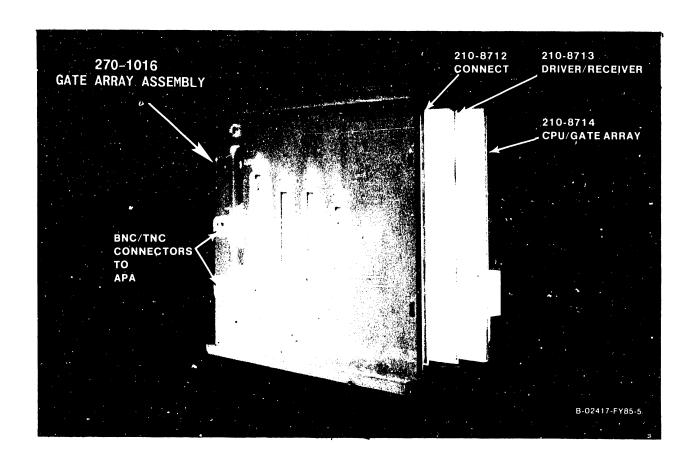


Figure 5-26. 270-1016 6550 Gate Array TC Back Panel Assembly

NOTE

Revisions are being made to the 210-8714 CPU/Gate Array board for RS232 E.I.A. interface compatibility, as follows:

1. Operational

- a. Existing 210-8714 EO/RO board now provides a clock on RS232 non-standard interface pin 11. This board is compatible only with existing Wang 2228N Null Modems.
- b. New 210-8714 El/R0 board will provide a clock on RS232 standard interface pin 24. This board will be compatible only with the new Null Modem, WLI P/N XXX-XXXX.
- c. Future 210-8714 El/Rl board will have a jumper to allow selection of either a clock on RS232 interface pin 24, or on both pin 11 and pin 24. This board will be compatible with existing 2228N Null Modems and the new Null Modem.

2. Test Fixtures

- a. Existing 210-8714 E0/R0 board is supported by the existing RS232/366 Loopback Plug, WLI P/N 420-1041.
- b. New 210-8714 E1/R0 board will not be supported by any Loopback Plug. However, the EIA Interface Test Set (breakout box), WLI P/N 727-0122, may be used. (The breakout box is required because the Loopback Plug - WLI P/N 420-1041 - cannot support clock on RS232 pin 24.) This requires the following pins on the breakout box to be strapped together, as follows:
 - 1) Pins 2 and 3.
 - 2) Pins 4, 5, and 8.
 - 3) Pins 11, 15, 17, and 24
 - 4) Pins 6 and 20
- c. Future 210-8714 El/Rl board will be supported by the existing RS232/366 Loopback Plug. To use the RS232/366 Loopback Plug, DTE clock on pin 11 must be enabled. However, when this board is used with a modem that has internal clock selected, DTE clock must be disabled.

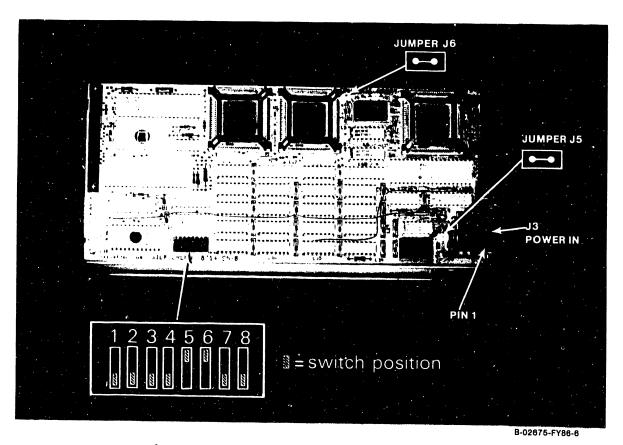


Figure 5-27. 210-8714 CPU/Gate Array Board

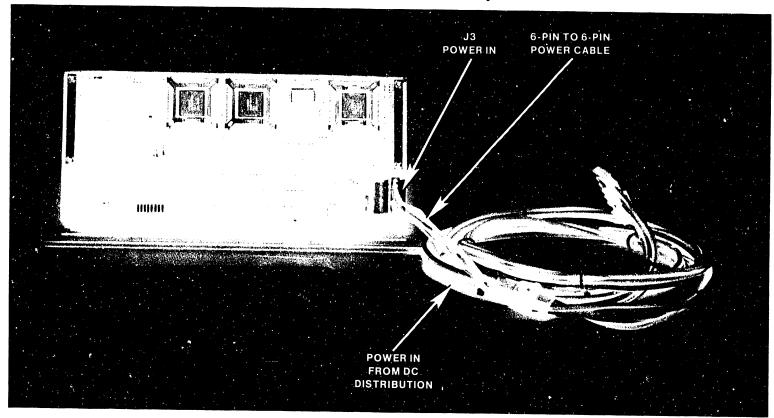


Figure 5-28. 210-8714 CPU/Gate Array Board with Cabling

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5.3.2.5.4 23V98-1/2/3/4 (210-8785) Disk Drive IOC Removal and Replacement

- Disconnect all cables from the top of the 23V98 Disk Drive IOC (figure 5-29). Note the position of all cables for later reassembly.
- 2. Remove the IOC in the manner described in 5.3.2.4.1.
- 3. Check the device type switches (figures 5-29 and 5-30, and table 5-8). The two 8-position disk device type switches, SW1 (L76) and SW2 (L51), define the type of drive connected to the 23V98 IOC, ports 0-3. Set the switches for the type of drive(s) connected to the IOC.
- 4. After checking the Diagnostic switch setting at L247 as shown in figure 5-22, install the new 23V98.
- 5. Reconnect all cables.

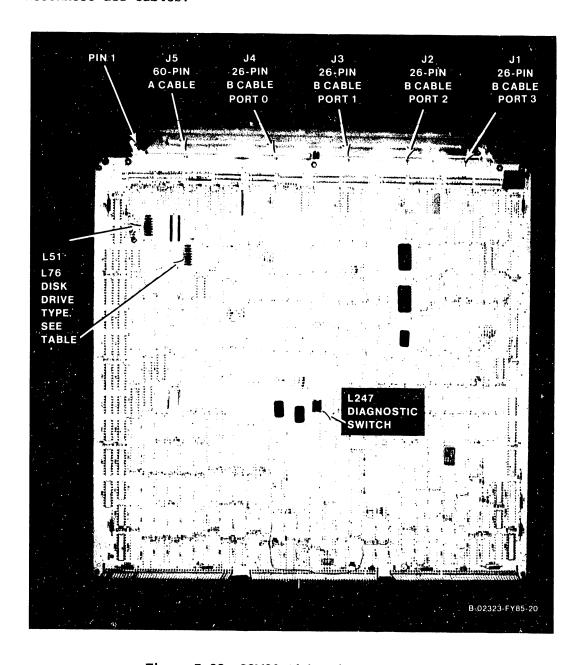


Figure 5-29. 23V98 Disk Drive IOC

Open (Off)	Closed (On)		
Bit 1	1	[
Bit 2	2	Port	
Bit 3	3	0	
Bit 4	4	-	
Bit 1	5		
Bit 2	6	Port	
Bit 3	7	1	
Bit 4	8		

SW2 (L51)

Open (Off)	Closed (On)	
Bit 1 Bit 2	1 2	Port
Bit 3 Bit 4	3 4	_ 2
Bit 1 Bit 2	5 6	Port
Bit 3 Bit 4	7 8	3

SW1 (L76)

Figure 5-30. Disk Drive Device Type Switch Settings.

Table 5-8. Disk Drive Types (Formatted)

Drive Type	Bit 1	Bit 2	Bit 3	Bit 4	Hex Code
75Meg SMD/76Meg RSD	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	0
288Meg SMD	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	1
30Meg CMD	Closed	Closed	Open	Closed	4
60Meg CMD	Open	Closed	Open	Closed	5
90Meg CMD	Closed	Open	Open	Closed	6
76Meg NEC	Open	Closed	Closed	Open	9
147Meg NEC	Closed	Open	Closed	Open	Α
600Meg FMD	Open	Open	Closed	Open	В
454Meg CDC/FSD	Closed	Closed	Open	Open	С
No Drive	Open	Open	Open	Open	F

5.3.2.5.5 23V95-1 (210-8790) Kennedy Tape IOC Removal and Replacement

- 1. Disconnect all cables from the top of the 23V95-1 Kennedy Tape IOC (figure 5-31). Note the position of all cables for later reassembly.
- 2. Remove the IOC in the manner described in 5.3.2.4.1.
- 3. After checking the Diagnostic switch setting at L130 as shown in figure 5-22, install the new 23V95-1.
- 4. Reconnect all cables.

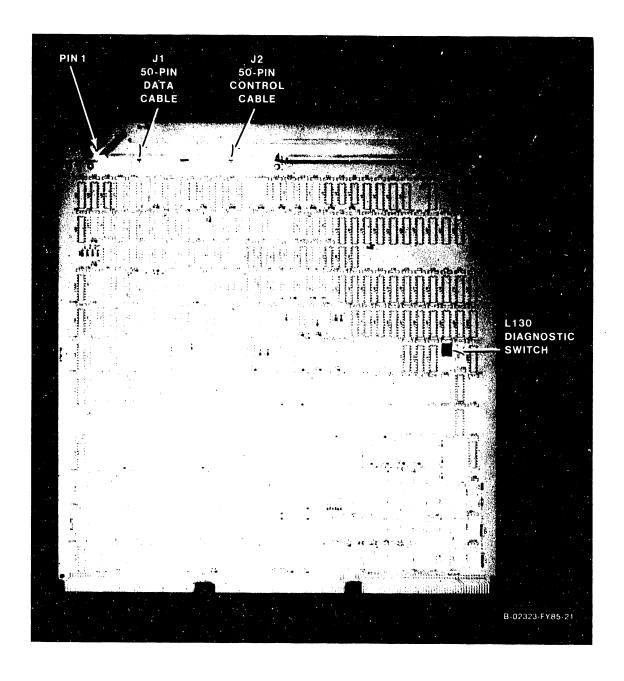


Figure 5-31. 23V95-1 Kennedy Tape IOC

5.3.2.5.6 23V95-2 (210-8789) Telex Tape IOC Removal and Replacement

- 1. Disconnect all cables from the top of the 23V95-2 Telex Tape IOC (figure 5-32). Note the position of all cables for later reassembly.
- 2. Remove the IOC in the manner described in 5.3.2.4.1.
- 3. After checking the Diagnostic switch setting at SWl as shown in figure 5-22, install the new 23V95-2.
- 4. Reconnect all cables.

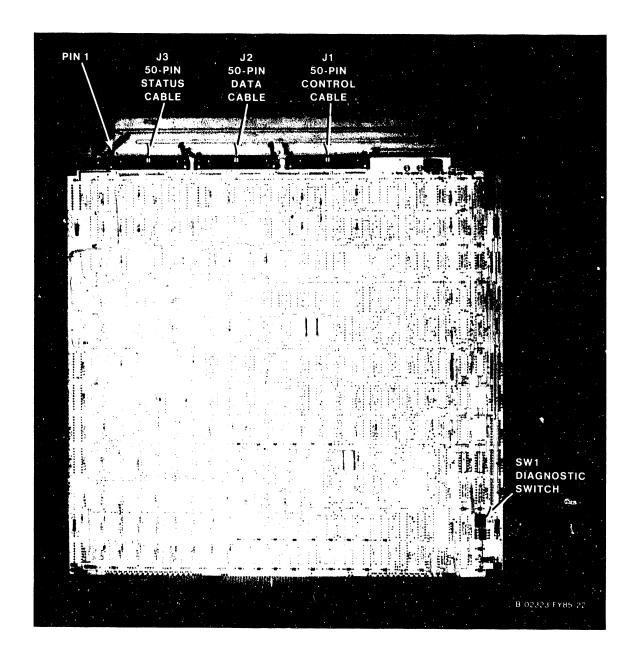


Figure 5-32. 23V95-2 Telex Tape IOC

5.3.2.5.7 23V96 (210-8491) Multiline TC IOC Removal and Replacement

- The 23V96 drives up to four Multiline TC (MLTC) back panels. Each back panel drives up to four TC lines.
- 2. Disconnect all cables from the top of the 23V96 Multiline TC IOC (figure 5-33). Note the position of all cables for later reassembly.
- 4. Remove the IOC in the manner described in 5.3.2.4.1.
- 5. Check the 8-position port select loop back test switch at L228. (Figure 5-33, and table 5-9.) For normal power up, all switches are on.
- 6. After checking the Diagnostic switch setting at L202 as shown in figure 5-22, install the new 23V96.
- 7. Reconnect all cables.

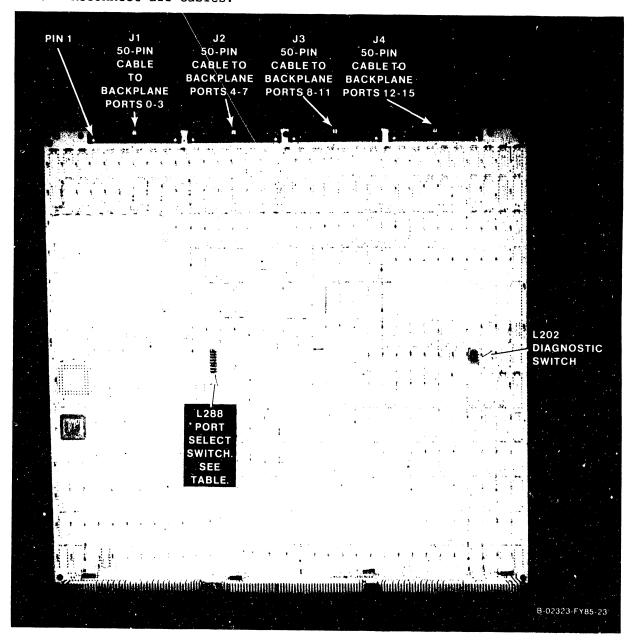


Figure 5-33. 23V96 Multiline TC (MLTC) IOC

Table 5-9. 23V96 Multiline TC IOC Port Select Switch Settings For Loopback Test

<u>S8</u>	<u>S7</u>	S6	S5	<u>S4</u>	S3	S2	<u>S1</u>						
<u>S8</u>	<u>\$7</u>	<u>\$6</u>	<u>S5</u>	Closed Closed Closed Closed Closed Closed Closed Closed Closed Open Open Open	Closed Closed Closed Open Open Open Open Closed	Closed Closed Open Open Closed Closed Open Open Closed Closed	Closed Open Closed	Select Select Select Select Select Select Select Select	Port Port Port Port Port Port Port	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		5 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Open))))))))))
				Open Open	Closed	Open	Open Closed	Select	Port	11	į (")))
			,	Open	Open		Open	Select			•	**	
				Open Open	-	Open Open	Closed Open	Select Select			•	")
			Clos Open					channel Selects (Sws.]	l mode s sinc l → 4	e. gle	chai		
	sed n							Deseled	ets bu	ırn- n-in	·in		

NOTES

- 1. Location of switch is L228.
- 2. For normal operation, all L202 Diagnostic switches must be as shown in figure 5-22, and all L228 switches must be Closed (on).
- 3. To select burn-in, switch 8 Open (off), all others Closed (on).

5.3.2.5.8 270-1003 Multiline TC Back Panel Assembly

- The 270-1003 Multiline TC back panel assembly consists of one 210-8496 Serial Communications Link (SCL) board, two 210-8497 Block Connector boards, and up to four interface boards with displays. Replace individual PC boards. Do not order or replace the entire assembly.
- 2. Figure 5-34 shows the Multiline TC back panel assembly, and figure 5-35 shows one assembly with cabling. Power cabling is daisy-chained to a second MLTC back panel assembly.

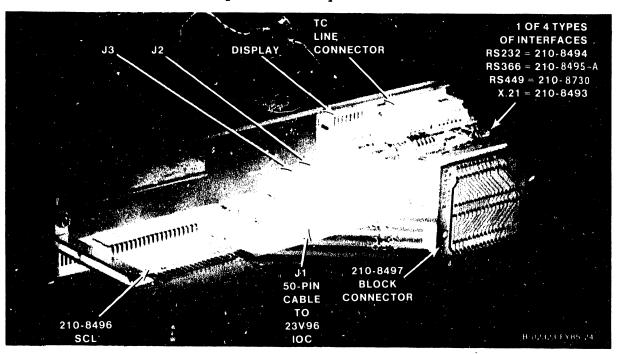


Figure 5-34. 270-1003 Multiline TC Back Panel Assembly

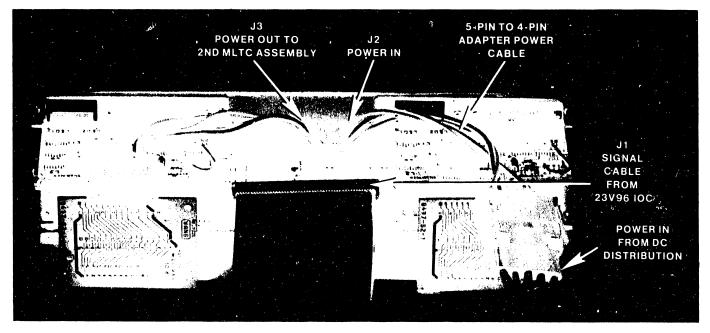


Figure 5-35. 270-1003 Multiline TC Back Panel Assembly with Cabling

NOTE

Revisions are being made to the dc power cabling between the DC PDU and the 270-1003 Multiline TC back panel assembly, as follows:

1. Current DC Power Cabling

- a. From the DC PDU (210-8716 J1/J10) to the 5-pin to 4-pin MLTC adapter cable (220-2372) using the 5-pin dc power cable 220-2343. (Figure 5-35.)
- b. The 5-pin to 4-pin MLTC adapter cable connects to the dc power input connector J2 of the 210-8496 Serial Communications Link (SCL) board on the first 270-1003 Multiline TC back panel assembly.
- c. The dc power output connector J3 of the SCL board on the first Multiline TC back panel assembly connects to the dc power input connector J2 of the SCL board on the second Multiline TC back panel assembly, using 4-pin daisy cable, 220-2373.
- d. Up to four back panel assemblies could be powered this way.

2. Revised DC Power Cabling

- a. From the DC PDU (210-8716 J1/J10) to the 5-pin to 4-pin MLTC "Y" adapter dc power cable (WLI P/N 220-2400) using the 5-pin dc power cable 220-2343.
- b. One leg of the 5-pin to 4-pin "Y" adapter cable (220-2400) connects to the dc power input connector J2 of the 210-8496 Serial Communications Link (SCL) board on the first 270-1003 Multiline TC back panel assembly. The second leg of the 5-pin to 4-pin "Y" adapter cable connects to the dc power input connector J2 of the SCL board on the second Multiline TC back panel assembly.
- c. A second 5-pin to 4-pin "Y" adapter cable (220-2400) and a second 5-pin dc power cable (220-2343) are needed to power the third and fourth Multiline TC back panel assembly as described above.

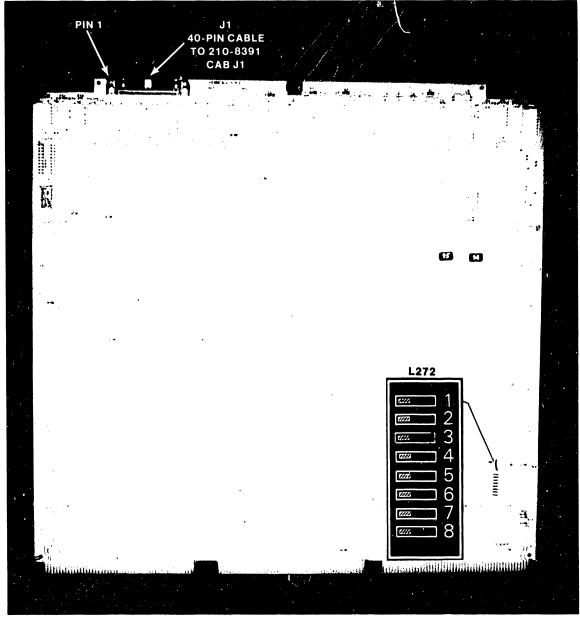
3. Test Fixtures

a. For lcopback testing, use Loopback Plug WLI P/N 421-0025 only. The pin-out of this connector is as follows:

From Pin	To/From Pin	To/From	Pin	To/From	Pin
6 ••••• 11 ••••	5 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	20 17	•••••	24	

5.3.2.5.9 23V79 (210-8392) CIU BLANC IOC Removal and Replacement

- 1. Disconnect the cable from the top of the 23V79 CIU BLANC IOC (figure 5-36). Note the position of all cables for later reassembly.
- 2. Remove the IOC in the manner described in 5.3.2.5.1.
- 3. After checking the 8-position CIU Functions switch setting at L272 as shown in figures 5-36 and 5-37, install the new 23V79.
- 4. Reconnect the cable.



= switch position

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Figure 5-36. 23V79 CIU BLANC IOC

Table 5-10. BLANC ICC Functions Switch (L272)

SW#	Function
SWl	Not used
_SW2	Not used
SW3	
Open	CAB/modem present
Closed	CAB/modem not present
SW4	Not used
SW5	
Open	Don't loop on BIT test
Closed	Loop on BIT test
SW6	
Open	CIU installed in VS
Closed	CIU installed in testbed
_SW7	Not used
SW8	
Open	All other switches not valid
Closed	All other switches valid

CAUTION

Do not run the External Loopback test with live WangNet cables connected to the modem. The test will cause the WangNet contention fields to drop out of synchronization. To run the test, connect either a 40db. loopback test pad or a Cable Simulator to the transmit and receive connectors of the modem. (Refer to Chapter 7, Troubleshooting.)

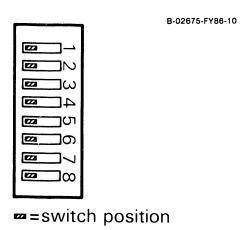


Figure 5-37. BLANC IOC Functions Switch (L272) Normal Settings

5.3.2.5.10 210-8391 CIU CAB Board Removal and Replacement

- The 210-8391 CIU CAB board is part of the 279-0687 CAB/Modem assembly. Do not order or replace the entire assembly.
- 2. Remove the top cover as described in paragraph 5.3.2.1 and the left side panel as described in paragraph 5.3.2.3.
- 3. The CIU CAB board (figure 5-38) is mounted on top of the 10 megabit per second (MBPS) duobinary modem. The modem and the CAB board are located behind the CIU connector panel at the rear of the mainframe. Refer to figure 3-12. Disconnect all cables from the CAB board. It may be necessary to remove the CIU connector panel from the back panel to allow access to the rear power cable on the CAB board.
- 4. Remove the six Phillips head screws securing the CAB board to the modem and remove the CAB board.
- 5. After checking the 3-position jumper shown in figure 5-38, install the new CAB board.
- 6. Reconnect all cables.

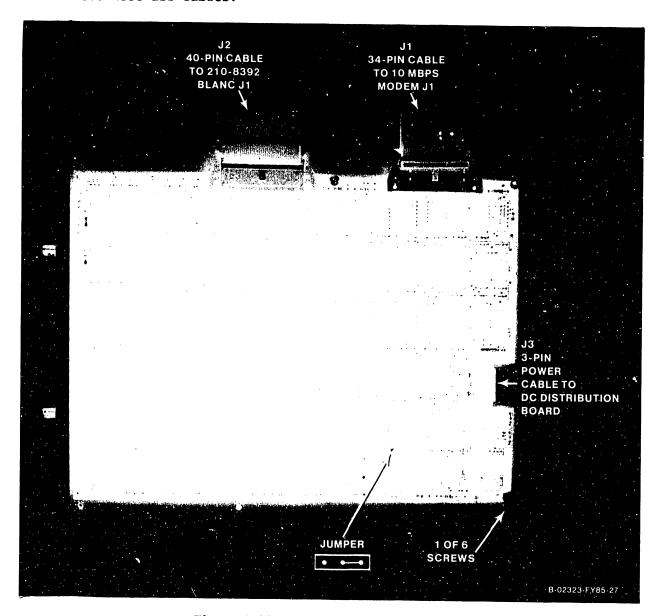


Figure 5-38. 23V79 CIU CAB Board

5.3.2.5.11 210-8142 5-Channel 10MBPS Modem Removal and Replacement

- 1. The 210-8142 5-channel 10MBPS Duobinary Modem is part of the 279-0687 CAB/Modem assembly. Do not order or replace the entire assembly.
- 2. Remove the top cover as described in paragraph 5.3.2.1 and the left side panel as described in paragraph 5.3.2.3.
- 3. The 10 megabit per second (MBPS) duobinary modem (figure 5-39) has the 210-8391 CIU CAB board (figure 5-38) mounted on top. The modem and the CAB board are located behind the CIU connector panel at the rear of the mainframe. Refer to figure 3-12. Disconnect all cables from the modem. It may be necessary to remove the CIU connector panel from the back panel to allow access to the CAB and modem.
- 4. Remove the CAB board as described in paragraph 5.3.2.5.10.
- Remove the modem (with the front panel).
- 6. After checking the four 3-position jumpers shown in figure 5-39, install the new modem. (Refer to Appendix A for 10MBPS modem channel allocations and device types that should not be used on the same channels or frequencies.)
- 7. Remount the CAB board.
- 8. Reconnect all cables.

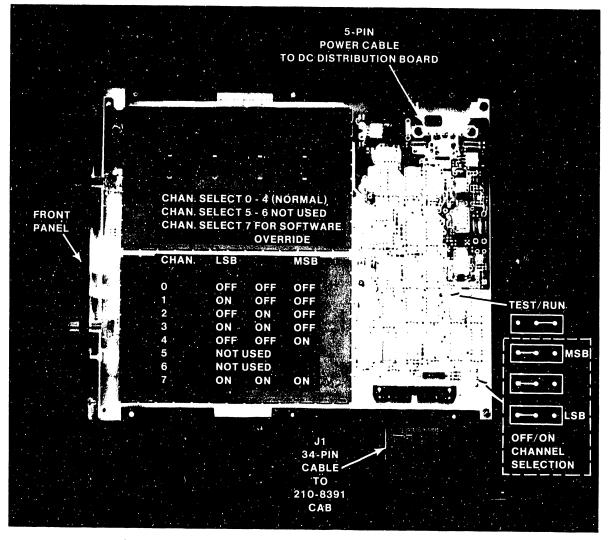


Figure 5-39. 5-Channel 10 Megabit Duobinary Modem

5.3.2.5.12 270-0787 Single Channel 10MBPS RF Modem Removal and Replacement

- 1. The 270-0787 single channel 10 MBPS RF Modem is also supported on the VS-300. It is part of the 279-0687 CAB/Modem assembly. Replace either the modem or the CAB board.
- 2. Remove six screws securing the modem to the modem mounting plate.
- 3. Remove the CAB board from the modem by removing six Phillips head screws and stand-offs.
- 4. Remove the 11" shielded ribbon cable (WLI P/N 220-3529) that is routed between the CAB board and the modem.
- 5. There are no jumpers on the single channel modem.

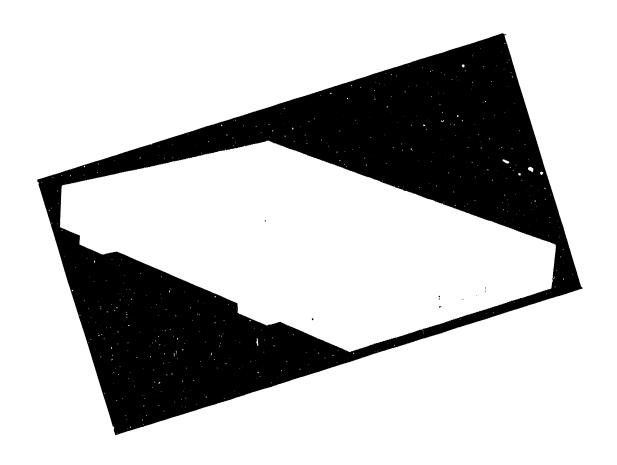


Figure 5-39a. Single Channel 10 Megabit Duobinary Modem

5.3.2.5.13 WangNet P-Band Modem Removal and Replacement

- 1. Remove the top cover as described in paragraph 5.3.2.1 and the left side panel as described in paragraph 5.3.2.3.
- Disconnect the cables from the transmit (gold) and the receive (silver) connectors on the front of the P-Band modem panel assembly. (Figure 5-39b.)
- 3. Disconnect the power cable from J2 on the P-Band modem panel assembly. (Figure 5-39c.)
- 4. Disconnect the 32-pin ribbon cable from Pl on the P-Band modem panel assembly.
- 5. Remove the modem panel assembly.
- 6. Remove the two Phillips head screws that secure the P-Band modem to the rear panel of the VS-300. (Figure 5-39b.)
- 7. Do not replace the entire assembly; only the modem. Remove the six screws that secure the modem to the mounting plate and remove the plate. Remove the four screws that secure the modem to the mounting panel and remove the panel. (Figure 5-39c.)
- 8. Remount the modem.
- 9. Reinstall all cables.

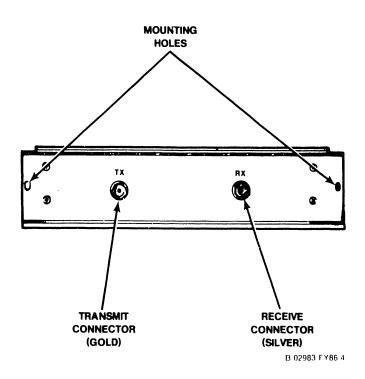
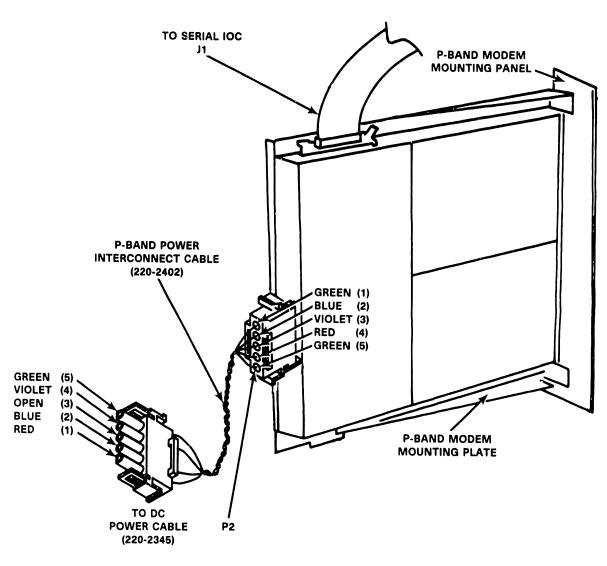


Figure 5-39b. Wangnet P-Band Modem Panel Assembly



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Figure 5-39c. Wangnet P-Band Modem Removal

5.3.2.6 Power Supply Controller Board Removal

Remove the 210-8709 Power Controller board as follows:

- 1. Enter Control Mode from the SCU Console Mode Menu.
- 2. Power down the mainframe by pressing the Control Panel Power Off pushbutton (or SW2, Off, on the Power Supply Controller).
- 3. Turn off the ac On/Off circuit breaker located on the Power Distribution Unit at the right rear of the mainframe.
- 4. Remove the left front cover.
- 5. Disconnect the 9-pin cable connector from Jl of the Power Controller board.
- 6. Disconnect the 3-pin cable connector from J2.
- 7. Disconnect the 4-pin cable connectors from J4 and J5.
- 8. Disconnect the 60-pin cable connector from J6.
- Disconnect the 20-pin cable connector from J7.
- 10. Disconnect the 12-pin cable connector from J8.
- 11. Disconnect the 5-pin cable connector from J9.
- 12. Disconnect the 2-pin cable connector from J10.
- 13. Remove the six Phillips head screws from the Power Controller board plastic cover standoffs and remove the plastic cover.
- 14. Remove the six standoffs.
- 15. Remove the three Phillips head screws from the Power Controller board.
- 16. Remove the board.

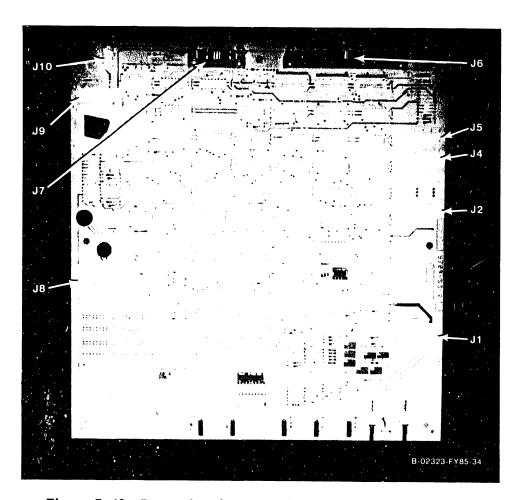


Figure 5-40. Power Supply Controller Board. (Rev. 0 Version)

5.3.2.7 Power Supply Controller Board Replacement

- 1. To reinstall the Power Controller board, reverse the removal procedure.
- Set the Battery Backup Time switch (SW4) for 100 seconds for the Rev. 0 board, or 96 seconds (currently) for the Rev. 1. board. (Figure 5-41.)

Switch 4 Settings	(Rev. 0 Board)	Switch 4 Settings	(Rev. 1 Board)
= switch position ===================================	Designations 1 2 4 Battery 8 Backup 16 Time 32 (Seconds) 64 128	= switch position	Designations 16 Battery 32 Backup 64 Time 128 (Seconds) 32 Minor 64 Voltage 128 Time 256 (Seconds)

Figure 5-41. Battery Backup Time Switch SW4 Settings.

B-02675-FY86-3

- 3. Make sure that all cable connectors are reconnected correctly.
- 4. Power up the system and check and adjust the Power Supply, paragraph 5.2.4.1, and the Power Supply Controller, paragraph 5.2.4.2. Also check the Low Battery Voltage Dropout adjustment, paragraph 5.2.4.4.

5.3.2.8 Battery Backup Board Removal

The Battery Backup board (figures 5-42 and 5-43) is mounted on the rear of the battery pack assembly. Remove the Battery Backup board:

WARNING

Battery voltage is on the battery input connectors (J3 through J7) to the board at all times.

- 1. Enter Control Mode from the SCU Console Mode Menu.
- Power down the mainframe by pressing the Control Panel Power Off pushbutton (or SW2, Off, on the Power Supply Controller).
- 3. Turn off the ac On/Off circuit breaker located on the Power Distribution Unit at the right rear of the mainframe.
- 4. Remove the top cover and left side panel.
- 5. Remove the four Phillips head screws that secure the sheet metal safety cover over the Battery Backup board and remove the cover.

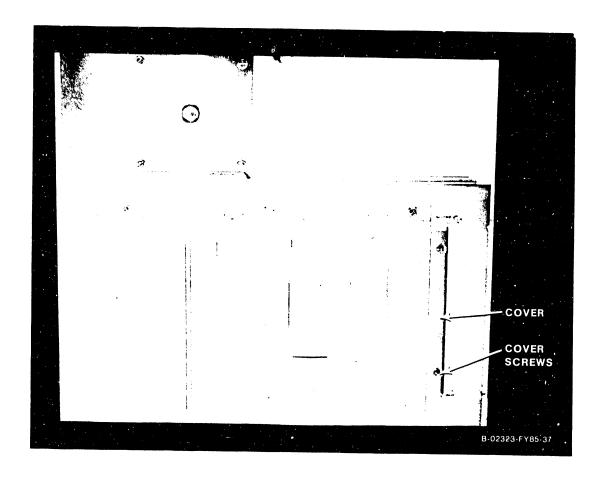


Figure 5-42. 210-8717 Battery Backup Board Removal

- 6. Disconnect the 6-pin power cable connectors from J1 and J2.
- 7. Disconnect the 2-pin battery input cable(s) connectors J3 through J7 of the board.
- 8. Disconnect the yellow 3-pin battery power cable connector from J8.

CAUTION

If it is necessary to reconnect the yellow 3-wire battery power cable to J8, wait several seconds for the power supply capacitors to discharge or the Battery Backup board will be damaged. The red LED on the Battery Backup board must be out.

9. Remove the six Phillips head screws from the board standoffs and remove the board.

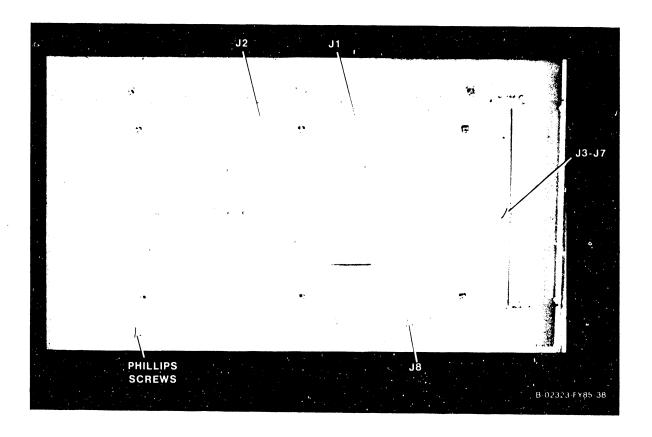


Figure 5-43. 210-8717 Battery Backup Board Removal

5.3.2.9 Battery Backup Board Replacement

1. To reinstall the Battery Backup board, reverse the removal procedure.

5.3.2.10 Battery Backup Pack Removal

The five optional battery backup packs are located behind the left front panel. This procedure describes removing a single battery pack, WLI P/N 666-1011. All packs are removed in the same manner.

NOTE

When one pack becomes defective, all five packs must be replaced at the same time.

- Enter Control Mode from the SCU Console Mode Menu.
- 2. Power down the mainframe by pressing the Control Panel Power Off pushbutton (or SW2, Off, on the Power Supply Controller).
- 3. Turn off the ac On/Off circuit breaker on the Power Distribution Unit.
- 4. Remove the top cover, the left front cover, and the left side cover.
- 5. Disconnect the 2-pin battery cable(s) connector(s) from J3 through J7 of the Battery Backup board.
- 6. At the front of the battery pack, remove the two Phillips head screws securing the battery pack baseplate to the battery pack housing.
- 7. Carefully remove the battery pack while guiding the 2-wire battery cable(s) out. (Make sure the pack stays in the baseplate guides.)
- 8. Once the battery pack is out, remove the battery cable from the battery pack (red is plus [+] and black is minus [-].), and remove the four screws (two on each side) securing the battery pack hold down clamp to the battery pack mounting shelf baseplate.
- 9. Remove the battery pack.

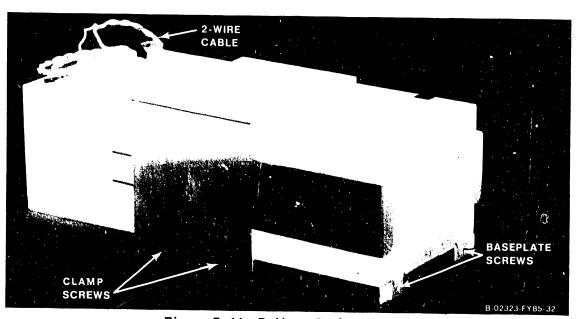


Figure 5-44. Battery Pack Removal

5.3.2.11 Battery Backup Pack Replacement

- To reinstall the battery pack(s), reverse the removal procedure.
- 2. Make sure that all cable(s) are reconnected.

5.3.2.12 Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Removal

Remove the battery backup charging power supply as follows:

- 1. Enter Control Mode from the SCU Console Mode Menu.
- 2. Power down the mainframe by pressing the Control Panel Power Off pushbutton (or SW2, Off, on the Power Supply Controller).
- 3. Turn off the ac On/Off circuit breaker located on the Power Distribution Unit at the right rear of the mainframe.
- 4. Remove the left front cover.
- 5. Disconnect the 3-pin ac power input cable connector (J3) and the 6-pin cable connector (J4) from from the power supply.
- 6. Remove the two Phillips head screws securing the power supply to the battery mounting shelf base and remove the power supply.

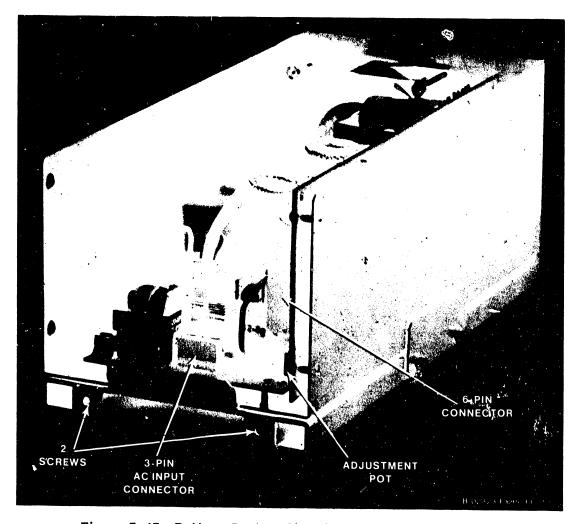


Figure 5-45. Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Removal

5.3.2.13 Battery Backup Charging Power Supply Replacement

- 1. To reinstall the power supply, reverse the removal procedure.
- 2. Make sure that all cables are reconnected.
- 3. Power up the system and adjust the power supply as described in paragraph 5.2.4.5.

5.3.2.14 Power Distribution Unit and AC On/Off Circuit Breaker Removal

The Power Distribution Unit (PDU) is mounted on the right rear of the mainframe, below the SCU. (See figures 5-46 and 5-47.)

The ac On/Off circuit breaker is mounted inside the PDU (figure 5-48) and can be replaced without replacing the entire PDU.

WARNING

Because of the high operating voltages passing through the PDU, power down the mainframe and disconnect the mainframe power connector from the power source receptacle before performing the following removal/replacement procedures.

Remove the PDU as follows:

- 1. Enter Control Mode from the SCU Console Mode Menu.
- 2. Power down the mainframe by pressing the Control Panel Power Off pushbutton (or SW2, Off, on the Power Supply Controller).
- Turn off the ac On/Off circuit breaker located on the Power Distribution Unit at the right rear of the mainframe.
- 4. Disconnect the ac power input connector from the power source receptacle.
- 5. Remove the top cover, rear fan panel, and right side panel.

NOTE

Note the orientation of the dc power supply wiring of TBl before proceeding with step 6.

- 6. Remove the dc power supply wiring from TBl on the DC Distribution board on top of the PDU.
- 7. Disconnect all dc distribution cable(s) connectors from the DC Distribution board on top of the PDU.
- 8. Disconnect all ac distribution cable(s) connectors from the CD Distribution board at the rear of the PDU. Note the 5-wire cable connected to J1 (the standalone connector) of the AC Distribution board. This cable must be reconnected to J1 only.
- 9. Remove the 14 hex head screws securing the PDU to the mainframe and remove the PDU and ac input power cable.

Remove the circuit breaker as follows: (See figure 5-48.)

- 1. Remove the hex head screws securing the PDU cover and remove the cover.
- 2. Disconnect the power input cable wiring to the circuit breaker. Make sure to note the orientation and color coding of the power wiring to the circuit breaker for reinstallation of the new circuit breaker.
- 3. Remove the four Phillips head screws securing the circuit breaker to the front of the PDU and remove the circuit breaker.

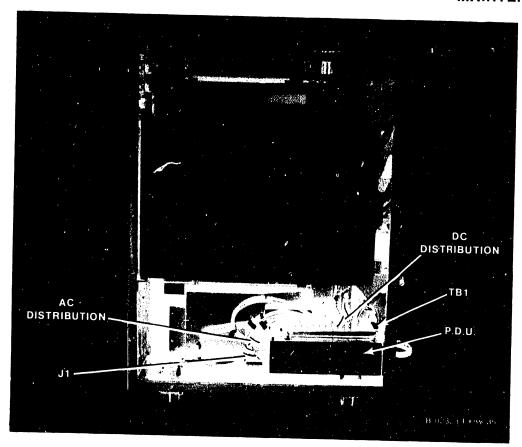


Figure 5-46. PDU Removal

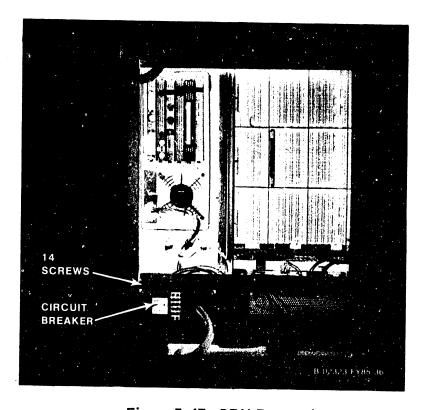


Figure 5-47. PDU Removal

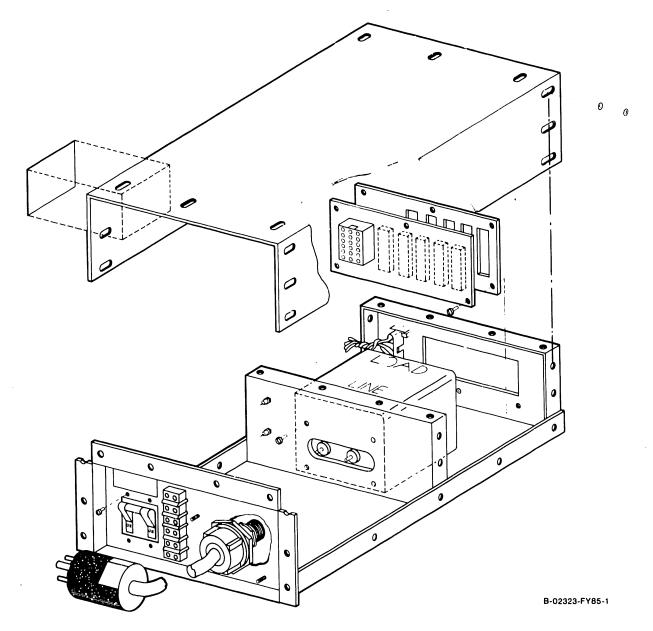


Figure 5-48. AC On/Off Circuit Breaker Removal

5.3.2.15 AC On/Off Circuit Breaker Replacement

- 1. To reinstall the circuit breaker, reverse the removal procedure.
- 2. Make sure the power input cable wiring to the circuit breaker is rewired correctly.
- 3. Make sure the circuit breaker is ON when pushed up and OFF when pushed down.

5.3.2.16 Power Distribution Unit Replacement

- 1. To reinstall the PDU, reverse the removal procedure.
- 2. Make sure that the 5-wire cable is reconnected to Jl of the AC Distribution board.

5.3.2.16.1 Second DC Power Distribution Board Removal

The second (new) DC Power Distribution board is mounted on the left rear side of the card cage assembly, to the upper right of the Power Supply Controller board. (See figure 5-48a.)

Remove the DC Distribution board as follows:

- 1. Enter Control Mode from the SCU Console Mode Menu.
- 2. Power down the mainframe by pressing the Control Panel Power Off pushbutton (or SW2, Off, on the Power Supply Controller).
- 3. Turn off the ac On/Off circuit breaker located on the Power Distribution Unit at the right rear of the mainframe.
- 4. Remove the top cover and left side panel.
- 5. Disconnect the yellow 3-pin battery power cable connector from J8 of the Battery Backup board.

CAUTION

If it is necessary to reconnect the yellow 3-wire battery power cable to J8, wait several seconds for the power supply capacitors to discharge or the Battery Backup board will be damaged. The red LED on the Battery Backup board must be out.

- 6. Disconnect all cable connectors from the DC Distribution board.
- 7. Disconnect all wires from the 7-connector terminal strip at the bottom of the board.
- 8. Remove the four locknuts securing the board cover and remove the cover.
- 9. Remove the six Phillips screws from the board standoffs, (figure 5-48b) and remove the board.

5.3.2.16.2 Second DC Power Distribution Board Replacement

- 1. To reinstall the DC Distribution board, reverse the removal procedure.
- 2. Make sure that all cables and wires are correctly reconnected to the DC Distribution board, and the yellow 3-pin battery power cable is reconnected to J8 of the Battery Backup board.

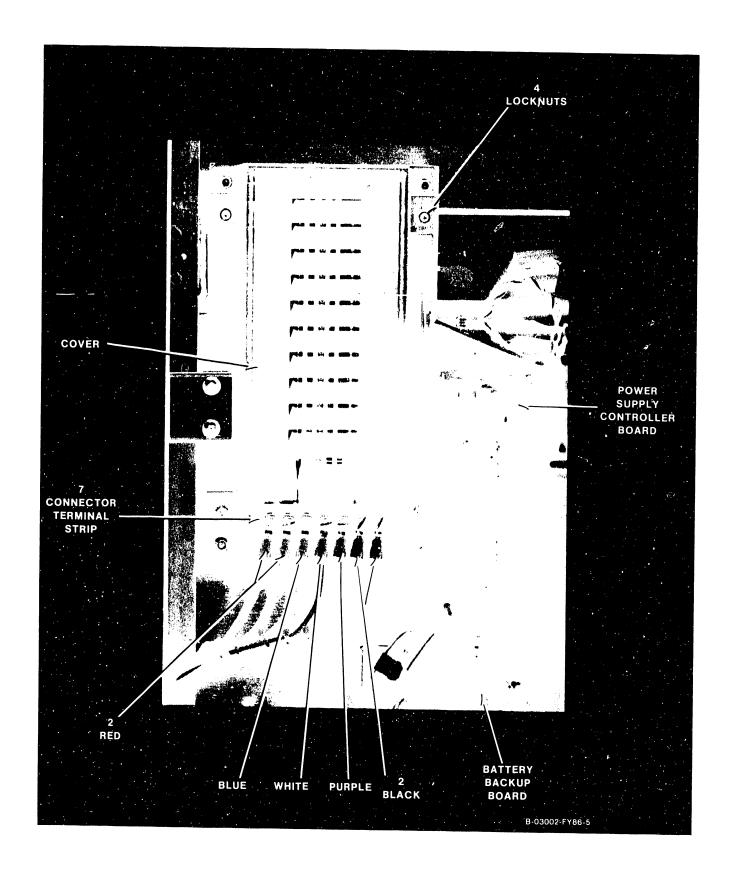


Figure 5-48a. Second DC Distribution Board Removal

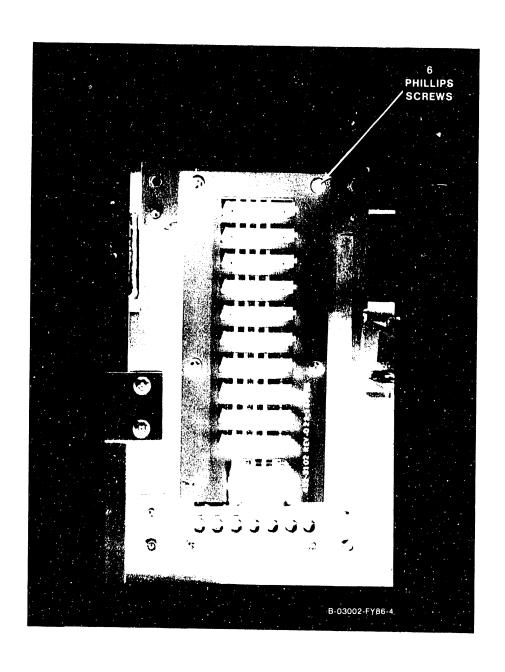


Figure 5-48b. Second DC Distribution Board Removal

5.3.2.17 SCU Professional Computer (PC) Removal

The SCU (PC) is mounted internally at the right side of the mainframe, behind the Control Panel. Remove the SCU as follows: (See figures 5-49.)

- 1. Enter Control Mode from the SCU Console Mode Menu.
- 2. Power down the mainframe by pressing the Control Panel Power Off pushbutton (or SW2, Off, on the Power Supply Controller).
- 3. Turn off the ac On/Off circuit breaker located on the Power Distribution Unit at the right rear of the mainframe.
- 4. Remove the screws from the rear fan panel, disconnect the two fans and set aside the panel.
- 5. Disconnect the 4-pin keyboard cable connector from J3 of the SCU CPU board.
- 6. Disconnect the 25-pin remote diagnostic cable connector from J4 (RS232 connector) of the SCU CPU board.
- 7. Disconnect the 8-pin monitor video cable connector from Jl of the SCU Monochrome Monitor board.
- 8. Disconnect the 5-pin monitor power cable connector from J2 of the SCU Monochrome Monitor board.
- 9. Disconnect the coax cable from the BNC/TNC connectors of the Local Comm. Data Link board.
- 10. Disconnect the 60-pin signal cable connector from the SCU Professional Computer Interface (PCI) option board.
- 11. Disconnect the 15-pin power cable connector mounted on a bracket to the left of the SCU fan.
- 12. Remove the four black anodized Phillips head screws (two top and two bottom) securing the SCU to the case.
- 13. Carefully slide the SCU toward the rear of the mainframe and out of the case.
- 14. Refer to the Professional Computer Product Maintenance Manual for disassembly/reassembly procedures and replacement parts.

5.3.2.18 SCU Professional Computer (PC) Replacement

- 1. To reinstall the SCU, reverse the removal procedure.
- 2. Reach through the Control Panel cutout (at the front of the main-frame) for the SCU's floppy drive and try to guide the front of the SCU into it's final position. Be careful of the RF gaskets surrounding all four sides of the floppy drive cutout.
- 3. Make sure that all cable connectors are reconnected correctly.
- 4. Make sure that the Local/Remote switch on the Local Comm. Data Link board is in the Local position.

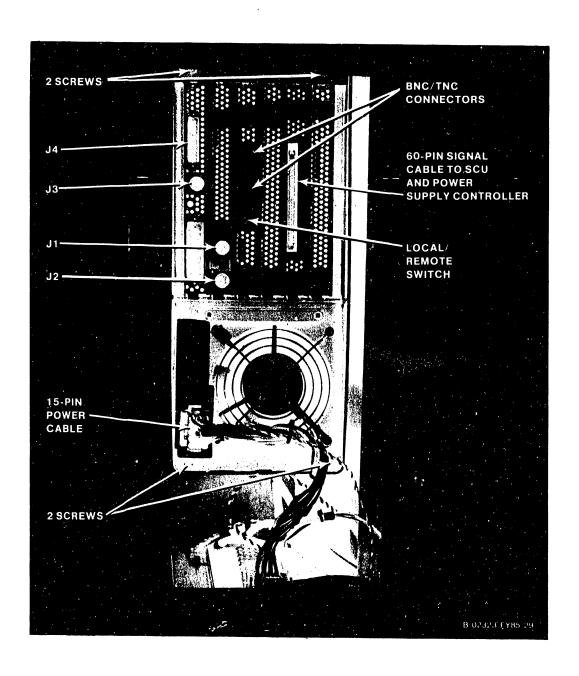


Figure 5-49. SCU Professional Computer Removal and Replacement

5.3.2.19 Control Panel Pushbutton Bulb Removal and Replacement

Each of the Control Panel pushbuttons contains an incandescent bulb. Remove and replace the bulbs as follows: (Figure 5-50)

- 1. Enter Control Mode from the SCU Console Mode Menu.
- 2. Power down the mainframe by pressing the Control Panel Power Off pushbutton (or SW2, Off, on the Power Supply Controller).
- 3. Turn off the ac On/Off circuit breaker located on the Power Distribution Unit at the right rear of the mainframe.
- 4. With a small screwdriver, pry (top and bottom) the lens cap out of the pushbutton.
- 5. Pull the small silver lever on the bottom of the pushbutton forward until the bulb pops out.
- 6. Replace the bulb by pushing it into the pushbutton.
- 7. Replace the lens cap.

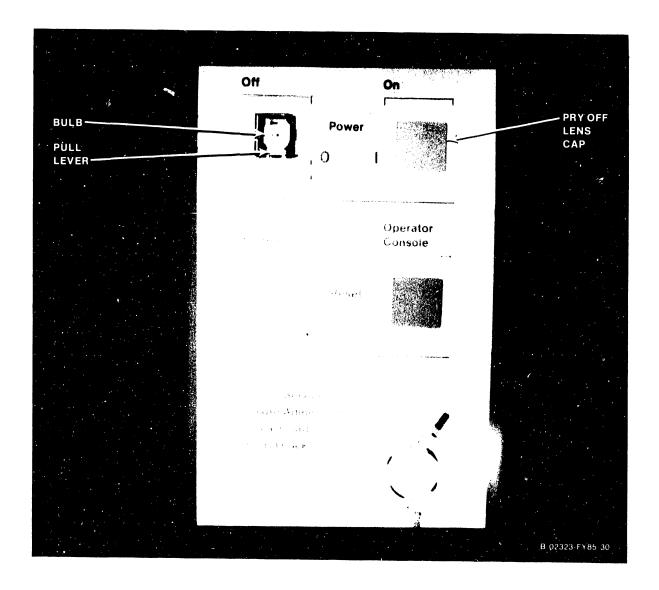


Figure 5-50. Control Panel Pushbutton Bulb Removal and Replacement

5.3.2.20 Control Panel Assembly Removal

The Control Panel assembly is mounted inside the right front panel. Remove the 272-0044 Control Panel assembly as follows: (Figure 5-51)

- 1. Enter Control Mode from the SCU Console Mode Menu.
- Power down the mainframe by pressing the Control Panel Power Off pushbutton (or SW2, Off, on the Power Supply Controller).
- 3. Turn off the ac On/Off circuit breaker located on the Power Distribution Unit at the right rear of the mainframe.
- 4. Remove the top cover.
- 5. Disconnect the 20-pin signal cable from the Control Panel assembly.
- 6. Remove the four hex nuts securing the Control Panel assembly to the right front panel and remove the assembly.

5.3.2.21 Control Panel Board Assembly Replacement

- 1. To reinstall the Control Panel assembly, reverse the removal procedure.
- 2. Make sure that the 20-pin signal cable is reconnected correctly.

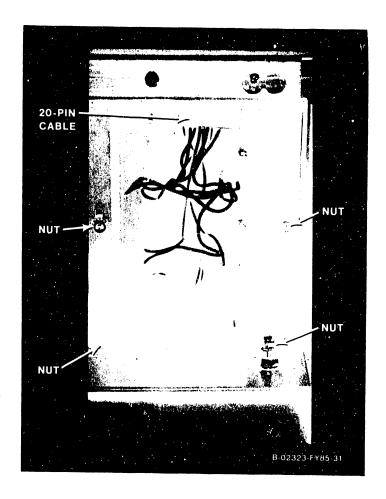


Figure 5-51. 210-8711 Control Panel Board Removal

5.3.2.22 Multioutput Switching Power Supply Removal

Remove the multioutput switching power supply as follows:

WARNING

- 1. Enter Control Mode from the SCU Console Mode Menu.
- 2. Power down the mainframe by pressing the Front Panel Power Off push-button (or SW2, Off, on the Power Supply Controller).
- 3. Turn off the ac On/Off circuit breaker.
- 4. Remove the top cover and left side panel.
- 5. Open the front hinged door.
- 6. Remove the screws from the rear fan panel, disconnect the two fans and set aside the panel.

CAUTION

If it is necessary to reconnect the yellow 3-wire battery power cable to J8 (below), wait several seconds after the LED on the Battery Backup board goes out or the Battery Backup board will be damaged.

- 7. Disconnect the yellow 3-pin battery power cable connector from J8 of the 210-8717 Battery Backup Board.
- 8. All wiring is color coded as listed in table 5-11. Using figures 5-52 (for systems with only the original single DC Distribution board) or 5-52a (for systems with both the original and the new second DC Distribution board), and table 5-11, disconnect the bus bars and wiring from the power supply terminals.

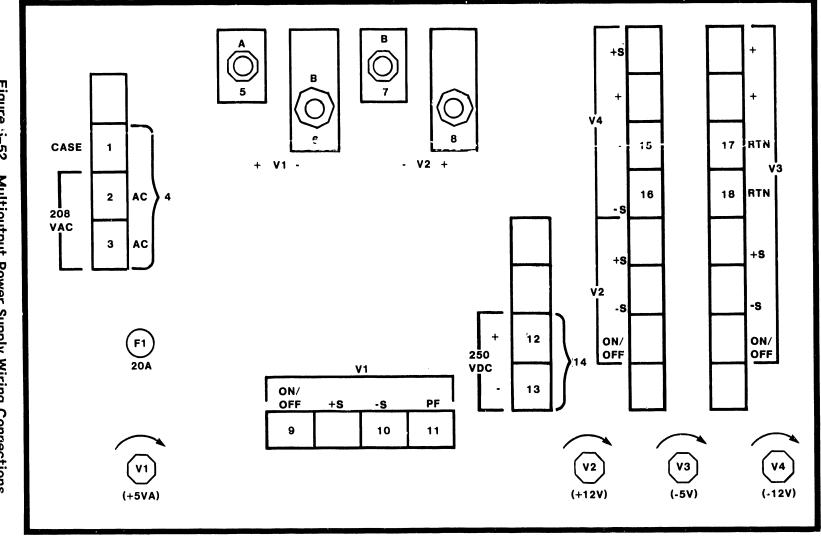


Figure 5-52. Multioutput Power Supply Wiring Connections (With Original Single DC Distribution Board)

1 - GREEN 2 - WHITE

3 - BLACK 4 - BLACK SHIELD (CONTAINS 1, 2, & 3) 5 - RED (3) 6 - BLACK

7 - BLACK

8 - BLUE (4)

9 - RED 10 - BLACK

11 - BLUE

12 - WHITE

13 - GREEN 14 - YELLOW SHIELD

(CONTAINS 12 & 13)

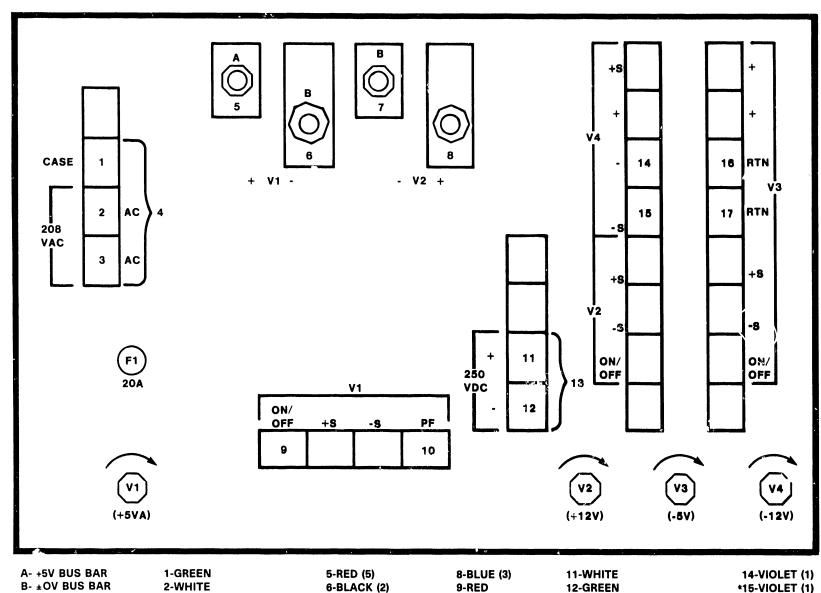
15 - VIOLET (2)

16 - VIOLET (2) 17 - WHITE (2) 18 - WHITE (2)

B-02417-FY85-7

Figure 5–52a. Multioutput Power Supply Wiring Connections (With New Second DC Distribution Board)





B- ±OV BUS BAR

2-WHITE

3-BLACK

4-BLACK SHIELD (CONTAINS 1, 2, & 3) 6-BLACK (2)

7-BLACK (2)

9-RED 10-BLUE

13-YELLOW SHIELD

*15-VIOLET (1) 16-WHITE (1)

(CONTAINS 11 & 12) *17-WHITE (1)

* FINAL VERSION SHOULD BE (1) BUT FCO'D VERSION MAY BE (2).

B-02983-FY86-3

Table 5-11. Multioutput Power Supply Wiring Color Codes

Voltage	Color Code
240 dc	Yellow shield
220 ac	Black shield
+5	Red
-5	White
+12	Blue
-12	Violet
+/- 0	Black

- 9. Loosen the two hex head screws securing the base clamping plate at the rear (connection side) of the power supply.
- 10. Remove the two hex head screws securing the power supply assembly to the mainframe base at the front of the cabinet.
- 11. Pull the assembly forward and out of the mainframe.

5.3.2.23 Multioutput Switching Power Supply Replacement

- To reinstall the multioutput power supply, reverse the removal procedure.
- 2. Reinstall all of the power supply wiring as shown in figures 5-52 or 5-52a, and table 5-11.
- 3. Reconnect the yellow 3-pin battery power cable connector to J8 of the 210-8717 Battery Backup board.
- 4. Power up the system and check and adjust the power supply voltages as described in paragraph 5.2.4.1.
- 5. Reinstall all covers and panels.

5.3.2.24 Booster Switching Power Supply Removal

Remove the booster switching power supply as follows:

WARNING

- 1. Enter Control Mode from the SCU Console Mode Menu.
- 2. Power down the mainframe by pressing the Front Panel Power Off push-button (or SW2, Off, on the Power Supply Controller).
- 3. Turn off the ac On/Off circuit breaker.
- 4. Remove the top cover and left side panel.
- 5. Open the front hinged door.
- 6. Remove the screws from the rear fan panel, disconnect the two fans and set aside the panel.
- 7. Remove the two bottom left blank I/O panels on the rear of the main frame.

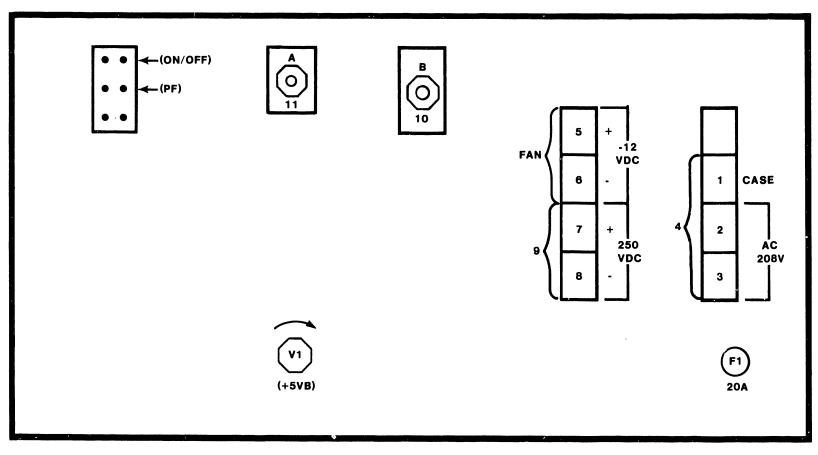
CAUTION

If it is necessary to reconnect the yellow 3-wire battery power cable to J8 (below), wait several seconds after the LED on the Battery Backup Board goes out or the Battery Backup board will be damaged.

- 8. Disconnect the yellow 3-pin batter; power cable connector from J8 of the 210-8717 Battery Backup Board.
- 9. All wiring is color coded as listed in table 5-12. Using figure 5-53 and table 5-12, disconnect the bus bars, the wiring from the power supply terminals, and the 6-pin connector on the front of the supply.

Figure 5-53. Booster Power Supply Wiring Connections





A - +5V BUS BAR B - +0V BUS BAR

- 1 GREEN
- 2 WHITE
- 3 BLACK
- 4 BLACK SHIELD (CONTAINS 1, 2, & 3)
- 5 BLACK
- 6 BLUE

- 7 RED
- 8 BLACK
- 9 YELLOW SHIELD (CONTAINS 7 & 8)
- 10 BLACK (2)
- 11 RED (2)

Table 5-12. Booster Power Supply Wiring Color Codes

Voltage	Color Code
240 dc	Yellow shield
220 ac	Black shield
+5	Red
-12 (fan)	Blue
+/- 0	Black

- 10. Loosen the two hex head screws securing the base clamping plate at the rear (connection side) of the power supply.
- 11. Remove the two hex head screws securing the power supply assembly to the mainframe base at the front of the cabinet.
- 12. Pull the assembly forward and out of the mainframe.

5.3.2.25 Booster Switching Power Supply Replacement

- 1. To reinstall the booster power supply, reverse the removal procedure.
- 2. Reinstall all of the power supply wiring as shown in figure 5-53 and table 5-12.
- 3. Reconnect the yellow 3-pin battery power cable connector to J8 of the 210-8717 Battery Backup Board.
- 4. Power up the system and check and adjust, if necessary, the power supply voltages as described in paragraph 5.2.4.1.
- 5. Reinstall all covers and panels.

CHAPTER 6 ILLUSTRATED PARTS BREAKDOWN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 6	ILLUSTRATED PARTS BREAKDOWN	Page
6.1	Scope	6-1
	LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	
Figure	<u>Title</u>	Page
6-1 6-2 6-3 5-4 6-5 6-6 6-7 6-8 6-9 6-10 6-11 6-12	VS-300 Cable Interconnection Diagram VS-300 Front View VS-300 Rear View With Covers On VS-300 Rear View With Covers Off VS-300 Battery Backup Section VS-300 Card Cage VS-300 Multiline TC Back Panel Without Cables VS-300 Multiline TC Back Panel With Cables VS-300 Gate Array TC Back Panel Assembly VS-300 Gate Array TC Back Panel Assembly With Cables VS-300 CIU C.A.B./ Modem Back Panel Assembly VS-300 Global Modem Assembly 270-1020	6-7 6-8 6-9 6-10 6-11 6-12 6-13 6-13
	LIST OF TABLES	
<u>Table</u>	Title	Page
6-1 6-2 6-3 6-4 6-5	VS-300 PCB Complement SCU (PC) PCB Complement VS-300 Power Cables VS-300 Signal Cables VS-300 Disk Drive Cables	6-2 6-3 6-3

CHAPTER 6

IPB

6.1 SCOPE

This chapter contains the illustrated parts breakdown and power and signal cable part numbers for the VS-300 Computer System. Use this IPB for part number identification when ordering field-replaceable components.

Table 6-1. VS-300 PCB Complement

Board Description	WLI P/N
5 Channel Duo-Binary DE Moder (10MPDG)	210 0142 1
5-Channel, Duo-Binary RF Modem (10MBPS) AC Distribution	
APA (Active Port Assembly)	210-8715
APA Terminator	210-8504
Address Generation Unit	210-8503
Address Translation Unit	210-8832
BNC/TNC (APA)	210-8833
Backplane (Motherboard) (Note)	210-8509
Battery Backup	210-8837
Block Connector (MLTC)	210-8717 210-8497
CIU BLANC IOC (23V79)	210-8392-2
CIU CAB IOC (23V79)	210-8392-7
Central Processing Unit	
Control Panel	210-8831 210-8711
DC Distribution (2 boards)	210-8711
Floating Point Unit	210-8716
Kennedy Tape IOC (23V95-1)	210-8530
Main Memory (4 megabytes)	210-8793
Main Memory (8 megabytes)	210-8703-1
Memory Control Unit	210-8834
	210-8491-7
Power Supply Controller	210-8709
RS232A Interface (MLTC)	210-8494
RS366 Interface (MLTC)	210-8495-4
RS449 Interface (MLTC)	210-8730
SMD IOC (23V98-1/2/3/4)	210-8785
Serial IOC (23V97)	210-8609
Serial Communications Link (MLTC)	210-8496
Support Control Unit	210-8835
System Bus Interface	210-8836-2
Telex Tape IOC (23V95-2)	210-8789
X.21 Interface (MLTC)	210-8493

NOTE

Order motherboard assembly WLI P/N 270-5017.

Table 6-2. SCU (PC) PCB Complement

Board Description	WLI P/N
CPU (256KB) (P/N is unique to VS-300) Local Comm. Data Link (2-board Local Comm. option) Local Comm. Processor (2-board Local Comm. option) Monochrome Monitor PCI (PC to SCU Interfere) (P(N is unique to VS 200))	210-9521-18 210-9245-A 210-9246-A 210-9343-A
PCI (PC to SCU Interface) (P/N is unique to VS-300) Single Board Local Comm. Option Winchester Controller	210-8377 210-8310 210-9225

Table 6-3. VS-300 Power Cables

Source	Destination	Description	P/N
220-2343 APA cable	APA (J3)	3-pin	220-233
220-2343 MLTC cable	SCL (MLTC) (J2)	5-pin → 4-pin	220-237
220-2343 MLTC cable	SCL (MLTC) (J2) (new type)	"Y" cable	220-240
220-2343 P-Band	P-Band modem (J2)	5-pin	220-240
220-2375 G/A cable	CPU/Gate Array (Jl)	6-pin	220-237
220-2383 fan cable	Bottom card cage fans	3-pin	220-238
220-2383 fan cable	Top card cage fans	3-pin	220-238
APA (J3)	APA (J4) (2nd APA)	3-pin	220-234
Ac Dist.	Battery charging p/s (ac in)	3-pin	220-229
Ac Dist.	Booster p/s (ac in)	3-pin	220-229
Ac Dist.	Card cage fan cable	3-pin	220-238
Ac Dist.	Multioutput p/s (ac in)	3-pin	220-229
Ac Dist.	Rear panel fan assy.	3-pin	220-238
Ac Dist. (Jl)	P/S Controller (J9)	5-pin	220-229
Bat. Backup (J1)	Battery charging p/s	6-pin	220-23
Bat. Backup (J3-J7)	Battery pack (5 cables)	2-pin	220-230
Bat. Backup (J8)	Multioutput & booster p/s	2-pin	220-229
Cable Concen. p/s	APAs (Cable Concentrator)	3-pin	220-234
Dc Dist. (J1)	Booster p/s	2-pin	220-229
Dc Dist. (Jl-J10)	APA cable	5 pin	220-23
Dc Dist. (Jl-J10)	CIU CAB and CIU Modem	"Y" cable	270-33
Dc Dist. (Jl-J10)	G/A cable	6-pin	220-23
Dc Dist. (J1-J10)	MLTC cable	5-pin	220-23
Dc Dist. (Jl-J10)	P-Band modem cable	5-pin	220-23
Dc Dist. (Jll)	SCU (PC)	15-pin	220-229
Dc Dist. (J2)	P/S Controller (J1)	6-pin	220-230
Dc Dist. (second)	Backplane (J32 & J33)	Dc power out	270-335
Multioutput p/s	Dc Dist. (first) (TB1)	Dc power out	270-337
Multioutput p/s	Dc Dist. (second) (TB1)	Dc power out	270-335
P/S Controller (J2)	P/S Controller (J2)	2-pin jumper	220-234
Power receptacle	Cable Concentrator unit	Ac power in	420-204
Power receptacle	VS-300 PDU	Ac power in	220-050
SCL (MLTC) (J3)	SCL (MLTC) (J2) (2nd SCL)	4-pin daisy	220-237

Table 6-4. VS-300 Signal Cables

Source	Destination	Description	P/N
AGU (J2)	ATU (J2)	50-pin	220-3472
APA (J2) (1st APA) APA (J5)	APA (J1) (2nd APA) BNC/TNC (J1) (APA)	36-pin daisy 40-pin jumper	220-3319 220-3344
APA Port 0	C.C. J9&J10 (panel)	Coax	220-0216
Bat. Backup (J2) Bat. Backup (J7)	P/S Controller (J8) Bat. Backup (J7) (low bat.)	6-pin Test jumper	220-2303 220-2341
Booster p/s	P/S Controller (J4)	3-pin	220-2306
Bulkhead C.C (panel)	Remote diagnostic modem Cable Concentrator	25-pin 34-pin (25')	220-0332
C.C. J9&J10 (panel)		Coax	220-0510 220-0522

Table 6-4. VS-300 Signal Cables (Cont'd)

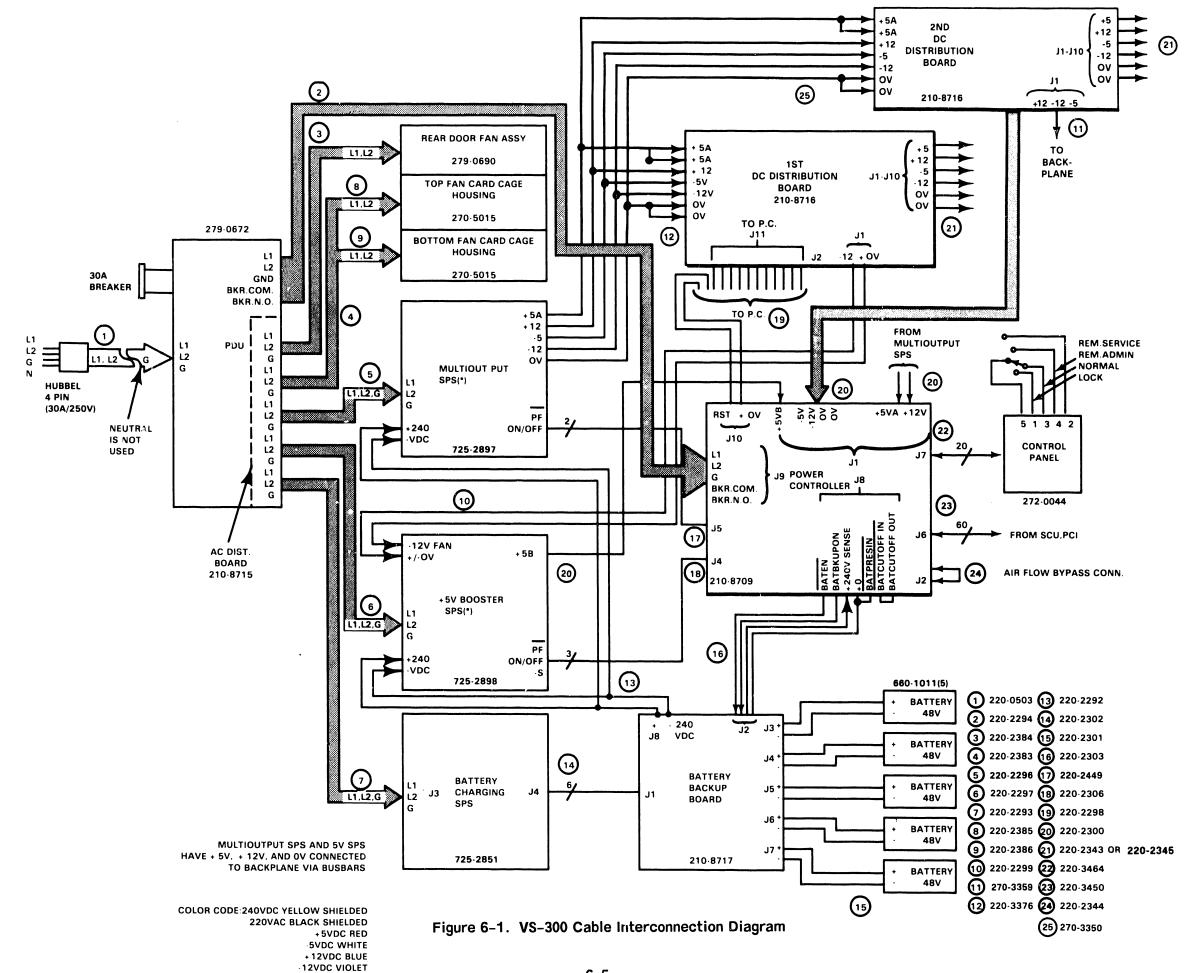
Source	Destination	Description	P/N
CIU BLANC IOC (J1)	CIU CAB (J2)	40-pin	220-3463
CIU CAB (J1)	CIU Modem (J1) (5-channel)	34-pin (2")	220-3456
CIU CAB (J1)	CIU Modem (J1) (1-channel)		220-3529
CPU (J1)	AGU (J1)	50-pin	220-3472
Cable Concentrator	Global modems (P-Band)	36-pin	220-3471
Control Panel	Control Panel (internal)	26-pin	220-3465
Control Panel (J1)		20-pin → 26-pin	220-3464
Kennedy (J1,2)	Tape panel (Kennedy)	50-pin	220-3462
MLTC IOC (J1 → J4)	SCL (MLTC) (J1)	50-pin	220-3484
Multioutput p/s	P/S Controller (J5)	3-pin	220-2449
P/S Cont. (J6)	SCU (backplane) → SCU (PCI)		220-3450
P/S Cont. (P4/P5)	P/S Cont. (P4/P5) (p/s test)	Test jumper	220-2342
SCU CPU (J3)	Bulkhead	4-pin	220-0498
SCU CPU (J4)		25-pin	220-3448
SCU Monochrome (J1)		8-pin	220-0499
SCU Monochrome (J2)	Bulkhead	5-pin	220-0499
SMD IOC (J1)	Disk panel B-cable (drive 0)	26-pin B-cable	220-3457
SMD IOC (J2)	Disk panel B-cable (drive 1)	26-pin B-cable	220-3458
SMD IOC (J3)	Disk panel B-cable (drive 2)	26-pin B-cable	220-3459
SMD IOC (J4)	Disk panel B-cable (drive 3)	26-pin B-cable	220-3460
SMD IOC (J5)	Disk panel A-cable	60-pin A-cable	220-3390
Serial IOC (J1)	C.C (panel)	36-pin	220-3470
Serial IOC (J2)	APA (J1)	36-pin	220-3455
Telex IOC (J1,2,3)	Tape panel (Telex)	50-pin	220-3462

NOTES

- 1. C.C. (panel) is the Cable Concentrator output connector panel on the top rear of the VS-300 main frame.
- 2. Cable Concentrator is the actual free standing Cable Concentrator unit.

Table 6-5. VS-300 Disk Drive Cables

Source	Destination	Description	Length	P/N
I/O panel I/O panel	Any drive Any drive	B signal cable B signal cable	15 feet 25 feet	220-3355 220-3356
I/O panel	Any drive	B signal cable	50 feet	220-3357
I/O panel	First drive	A signal cable	15 feet	220-3358
I/O panel	First drive	A signal cable	25 feet	220-3359
I/O panel	First drive	A signal cable	50 feet	220-3360
Drive	Drive	A signal cable ("Daisy chain")	10 feet	220-3361



+/-OVDC BLACK

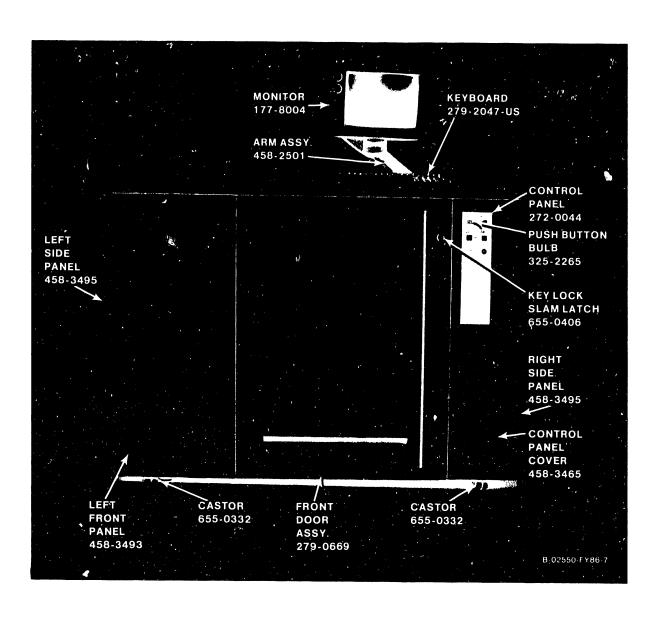


Figure 6-2. VS-300 Front View

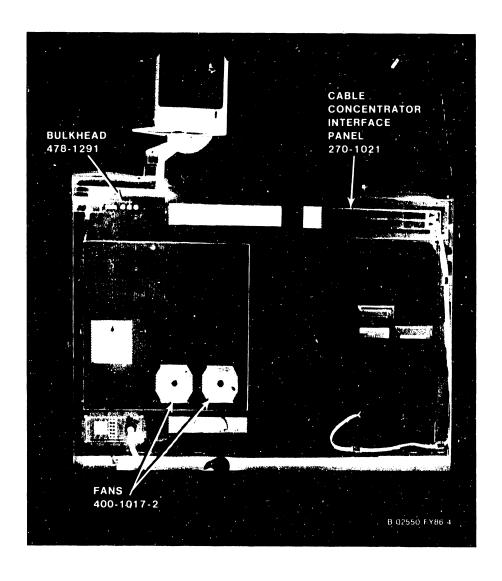


Figure 6-3. VS-300 Rear View With Covers On

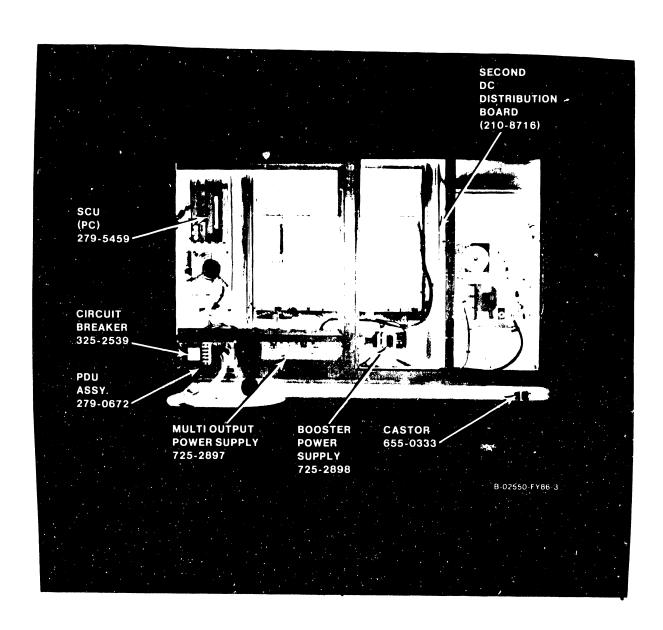


Figure 6-4. VS-300 Rear View With Covers Off

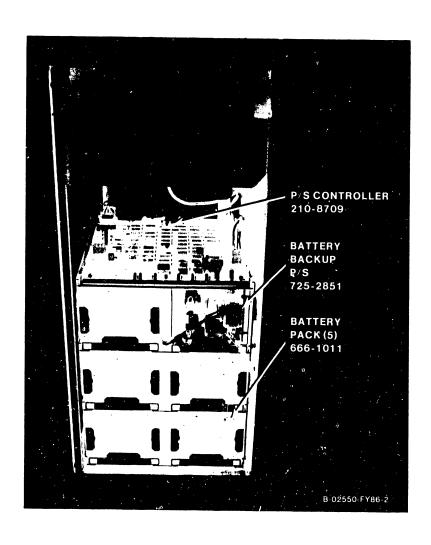


Figure 6-5. VS-300 Battery Backup Section

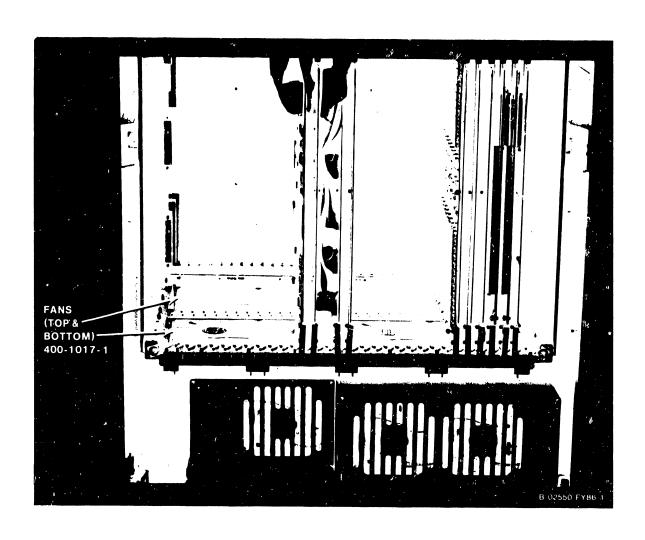


Figure 6-6. VS-300 Card Cage

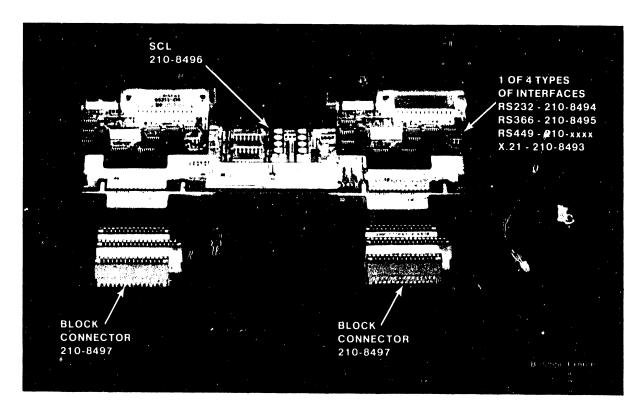


Figure 6-7. VS-300 Multiline TC Back Panel Without Cables

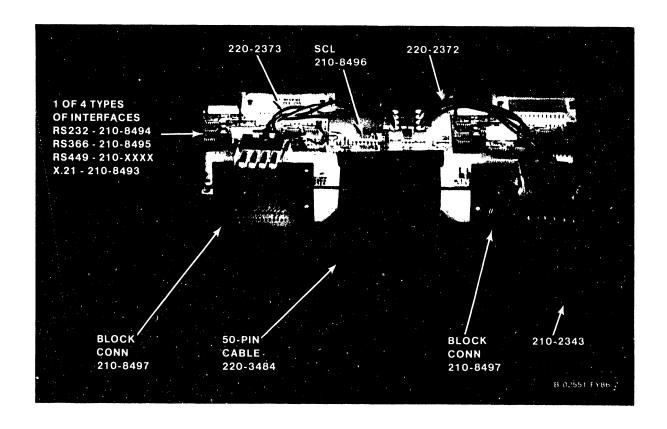


Figure 6-8. VS-300 Multiline TC Back Panel With Cables

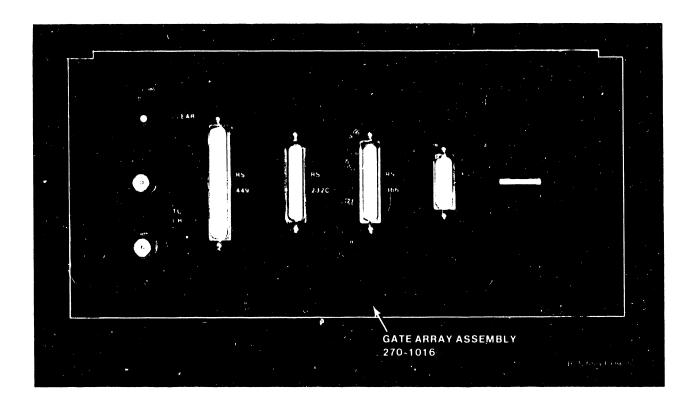


Figure 6-9. VS-300 Gate Array TC Back Panel Assembly

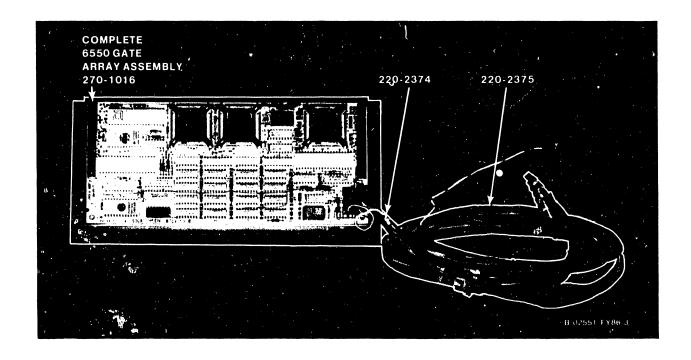


Figure 6-10. VS-300 Gate Array TC Back Panel Assembly With Cables

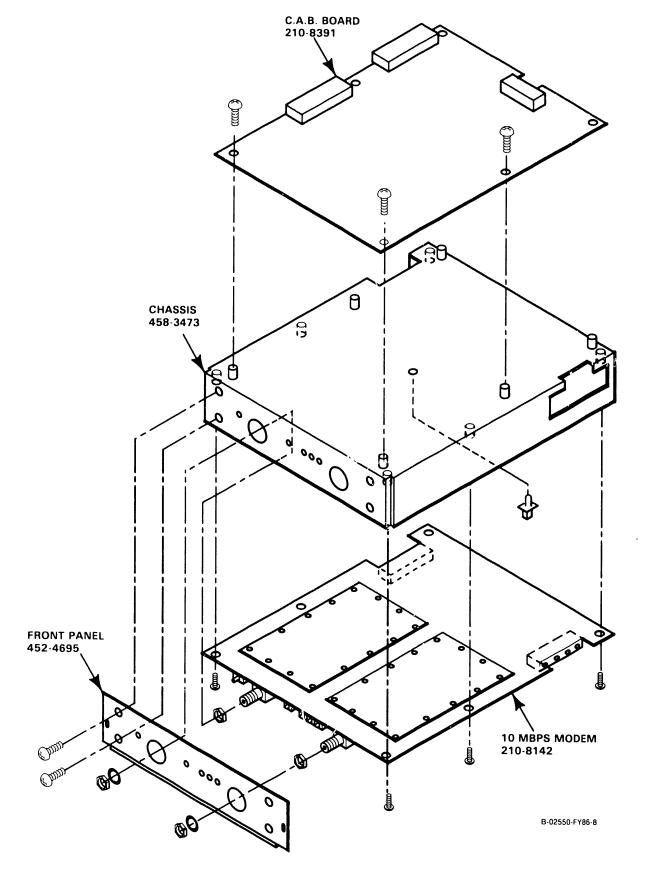


Figure 6-11. VS-300 CIU C.A.B./Modem Back Panel Assembly

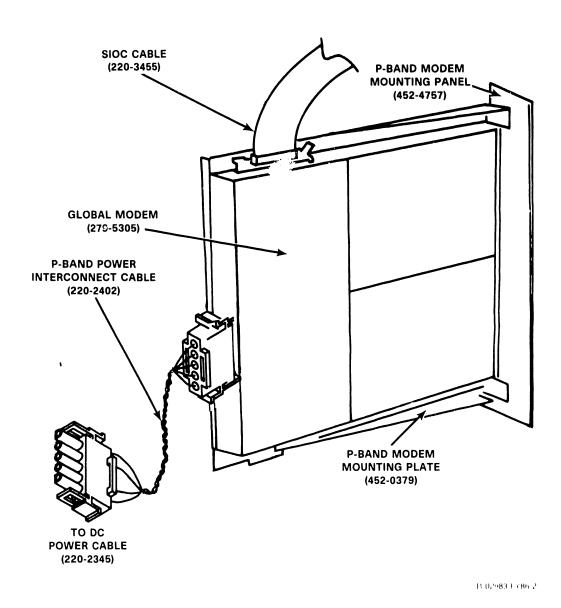


Figure 6-12. VS-300 Global Modem Assembly 270-1020

CHAPTER TROUBLE-SHOOTING

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 7	TROUBLESHOOTING	Page
7.1	General	7-1
7.2	Off-Line Diagnostics	7-1
7.2.1	Power-up Diagnostics	7-1
7.2.2	Accessing Off-Line Diagnostics	
7.2.3	Running Off-Line Diagnostics	
7.2.3.1	HELP Menu	7-6
7.2.3.2	DCS Test Screens	7-6
7.2.3.3	IOC Diagnostic Switch Settings	7-8
7.2.3.3.1	Multiline TC IOC Diagnostic Switch Settings	7-9
7.2.3.3.2	Gate Array TC Controller Loopback Test Switch Settings	7-9
7.2.3.3.3	CIU BLANC IOC Switch Settings	7-10a
7.2.4	Off-Line Diagnostics Error Management	7-101
7.2.4.1	Intermittent Error Looping	7-101
7.2.4.2	I/O Bit Monitor Errors	7-100
7.2.4.2.1	MLTC IOC Loopback Test Error Codes	7-100
7.2.4.2.2	GATC Front Panel LED BIT Error Display	7-11
7.2.4.3	DCS Log	
7.3	On-Line Diagnostics	7-12
7.3.1	VS On-Line VSTEST Monitor	7-12
7.3.1.1	Main Screen	7-12
7.3.1.2	Log Program Output Screen	7-13
7.3.1.3	Device Class Selection Screen	7-13
7.3.1.4	System Configuration Screens	
7.3.1.5	Message Screen	7-15
7.3.2	VS On-Line Workstation Exerciser (WSEX)	7-15
7.3.2.1	Hardware Tested	
7.3.2.2	Running WSEX	7-15
7.3.2.3	WSEX Automatic Tests	7-16
7.3.2.4	WSEX Interactive Tests	7-17
7.3.2.5	WSEX Error Codes	7-17
7.3.2.6	WSEX Error Messages	7-19
7.3.3	VS On-Line Disk Exerciser (DISKEX)	7-19
7.3.3.1	Hardware Tested	7-19
7.3.3.2	Running DISKEX	7-20
7.3.3.3	DISKEX Tests	7-20
7.3.3.4	DISKEX Error Codes	7-21
7.3.3.5	DISKEX Error Messages	7-23
7.3.4	VS On-Line Printer Exerciser (PREX)	7-23
7.3.4.1	Hardware Tested	7-24
7.3.4.2	Running PREX	
7.3.4.3	PREX Tests	7-24
7.3.4.4	PREX Error Codes	7-26
7.3.4.5	PREX Error Messages	7-27
7.3.5	VS On-Line Tape Exerciser (TPEX)	7-27
7.3.5.1	Hardware Tested	7-28
7.3.5.2	Running TPEX	7-28
7.3.5.3	TPEX Tests	

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

7.3.5.4	TPEX Error Codes	7-29
7.4	Memory Dump Procedures	7-37
7.4.1	Control Mode Dump	7-37
7.4.1.1	Errors Requiring Control Mode Dump	7-37
7.4.1.2	Control Mode Dump Procedure	7-39
7.4.1.3	Forcing The System Into Control Mode For Dump	7-44
7.4.1.4	Control Mode Dump Stops	7-45
7.4.2	Continuable and Snapshot Dumps	7-46
7.4.2.1	Requirements For Continuable and Snapshot Dumps	7-46
7.4.2.2	Invoking The Snapshot Dump	7-47
7.4.2.3	Running Continuable and Snapshot Dumps	7-47
7.4.2.4	Continuable Dump and Automatic IPL	7_48
7.5	Troubleshooting Procedures	7-50
7.6	Error Log	7_58
7.7	Service Log	7-50
7.7.1	Accessing the Service Log	7 60
7.7.2	Database Options	7 61
		1-01

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure	<u>Title</u>	Page
7-1	System Console Menu	7-2
7–2	Workstation Emulation Menu	7-3
7–2a	System Console Screen in Service Mode	7-3a
7–3	Diagnostic Disclaimer Screen	7-4
7-4	DCS Diagnostic Selection Menu	7-5
7–5	DCS HELP Menu Screen	7-6
7–6	Possible DCS Diagnostic Screen	7-7
7–7	VS-300 IOC 4-Position Diagnostic Switch Settings	7-9
7–8	Multiline TC IOC 8-Position Diagnostic Switch	7-10
7–8a	CIU BLANC IOC External Loopback Test Switch Settings	7-10b
7–9	Workstation Interrupted by HELP Screen	7-15
7-10	WSEX Error Message Format	7-19
7-11	DISKEX Error Message Format	7-23
7–12	PREX Error Message Format	7-27
7–13	Console Processor Menu	7-40
7-14	VS Control Mode Screen	7-41
7-15	Control Mode Dump Device Address Screen	7-42
7-16	Sample Continuable Dump Screen	7-47
7-17	VS-300 Power Controller Board Connectors	7-51
7-18	Power Interconnection Diagram	7-53
719	Power Troubleshooting Flow Chart (1 of 4)	7-54
7-19	Power Troubleshooting Flow Chart (2 of 4)	7-55
7–19	Power Troubleshooting Flow Chart (3 of 4)	7-56

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (Cont'd)

Power Troubleshooting Flow Chart (4 of 4) 7-57

7-20 7-21 7-22	Error Log Screen	7-59				
LIST OF TABLES						
Table	<u>Title</u>	Page				
7-1 7-1a 7-1b	Special Diagnostic Functions	7-10				
7-2	MLTC IOC Loopback Test Error Codes	7-13				
7-3 7-4	WSEX Subtest Codes	7-17				
7-4 7-5	WSEX Error Type Codes	7-18				
7-6	Additional WSEX Error Codes	7-18 7-19				
7-7	DISKEX Subtest Codes	7-19 7-21				
7-8	DISKEX Error Type Codes	7-21				
7-9	DISKEX Cylinder Address Test Error Codes	7-21				
7-10	DISKEX Data Test Error Codes	7-22				
7-11	DISKEX Command Test Error Codes	7-22				
7–12	DISKEX Seek Max/Min Test Error Codes	7-22				
7–13	DISKEX System Error Codes	7-23				
7-14	PREX Error Codes	7-26				
7–15	TPEX Initialization Error Codes	7-29				
7–16	Test 0 Command Test Error Codes	7-30				
7-17	Test 1 Tape Movement Test Error Codes	7-34				
7-18	Test 2 Variable Data Length Test Error Codes	7-35				
7-19	Test 3 Tape Creep Test Error Codes	7-35				
7-20	Test 4 Random Operations Test Error Codes	7-36				
7-21	Test 5 Rewind Test Error Codes	7-36				
7-22	Test 6 Density Check Test Error Codes	7-36				
7-23	IPL Errors Requiring Control Mode Dump	7-38				
7-24	VS-300 Machine Check Error Codes	7–39				
7–25	Control Mode Stops	7-45				

7-19

CHAPTER 7

TROUBLESHOOTING

7.1 GENERAL

This chapter provides information on diagnostics, memory dumps, power fault isolation, error log, and the service log. With these troubleshooting tools, most of the problems that occur in the system can be located and repaired. Two types of diagnostics are available in the VS-300: off-line diagnostics which are used to test the central processor (CP), memory, and input/output controllers (IOCs) at power up or front panel reset prior to initial program load (IPL) or after board replacement; and on-line diagnostics which provide general purpose utilities and exercisers for peripherals. All diagnostics should be run before turning the system over to the customer at installation or whenever system integrity is questionable.

7.2 OFF-LINE DIAGNOSTICS

The VS-300 off-line diagnostics are contained in an application program called the Diagnostic Control System (DCS), which runs under MSDOS in the Support Control Unit (SCU). The DCS is a collection of Central Processor (CP), Memory, and IOC diagnostics that resides on the Winchester fixed disk within the Professional Computer (PC) section of the SCU. DCS diagnostics may be run from the SCU, which consists of the PC and the SCU interface board, even when the VS system is not functioning.

NOTE

The customer <u>cannot</u> use the system while the offline diagnostics are running.

7.2.1 POWER-UP DIAGNOSTICS

At power up (or front panel reset), the DCS automatically invokes the Confidence Diagnostic, which determines, to a high degree of certainty, whether the system will IPL and run. The Confidence Diagnostic consists of the CPU Unit Diagnostic and the I/O Built-in Test (BIT) Monitor.

The CPU Unit Diagnostic is a partial test of the central processor, targeting primarily the interboard signals. The I/O BIT Monitor tests all of the IOCs installed in the system, including both the controller and device adapter sections of the boards.

If an error occurs at any point in the Confidence Diagnostic, the diagnostic halts and an error message is displayed on workstation 0, including the error code and the most likely failing field-replaceable unit (FRU).

7.2.2 ACCESSING DCS DIAGNOSTICS

The DCS diagnostics are accessed from the Wang VS System Console menu. Refer to figure 7-1 below. The System Console screen appears at power up after the SCU software is loaded.

*** WANG VS System Console ***

SYSCON Version X.X.X 2:44 PM Monday February 11, 1986

Press (HELP) for on-line system console information.

Use the function keys to select a command:

- (1) ENTER Workstation Emulation
- (8) RESET System

(2) ENTER Control Mode

(9) RESET Console

(5) AUTO IPL

- (12) SET Console Defaults
- (13) Set Time and Date

Figure 7-1. System Console Menu

NOTE

The position of the front panel key switch determines which of the items in the above menu are available. Available items will be highlighted. To access off-line diagnostics, the key must be in the "Remote Service" position.

The System Console screen may also be reached by the following method:

- 1. Press CONTROL then SHIFT + CANCEL simultaneously from the VS Operator's Console, VS Command Processor menu, or the VS Logon screen to exit workstation emulation.
- 2. The Workstation Emulation screen appears. Refer to figure 7-2 below.
- Space down to "Suspend Emulation" and press EXEC.
- 4. The Wang VS System Console screen appears.

Wang Professional Computer
DISKOPERATING SYSTEM
VS
Workstation Emulation
Version X.XX

Select an Item and Proceed

- Return to Emulation
- Suspend Emulation
- _ Terminate Emulation
- Restart Emulation

SPACE - Item Select EXEC - Proceed

Figure 7-2. Workstation Emulation Menu

Certain elements of the System Console Menu are password-protected to prevent unauthorized use of some SYSCON facilities. These elements are not immediately displayed. They include (3) ENTER Service Log mode and (4) ENTER Offline Diagnostics. To enable these and other menu picks, perform the following steps:

- 1. Go to the System Console screen.
- 2. Ensure that the keyswitch is in the "Remote Service" position.

3. Enter the following password:

> CSG + current time (four digits) as displayed on the System Console screen. Example: If time is 9:30 (am or pm), enter 0930.

NOTE

While entering the password, the keyboard beeper will sound as each key is pressed. This is normal. It is intended to discourage unauthorized personnel from enabling the full System Console menu.

Several previously undisplayed menu picks will appear. Refer to figure 7-2a below. The System Console is now in the "service mode." (The service mode can be terminated by pressing PF key 10 or turning the keyswitch out of the "Remote Service" position.)

*** WANG VS System Console ***

SYSCON Version X.X.X

2:44 PM

Monday February 11, 1986

Press (HELP) for on-line system console information.

Use the function keys to select a command:

- (1) ENTER Workstation Emulation
- (2) ENTER Control Mode
- (3) ENTER Service Log Mode
 (4) ENTER Off-line Diagnostics
 (10) Terminate Service Mode
 (11) Show Error Log
- (5) AUTO IPL
- (29) Install Software

- (8) RESET System
 - (9) RESET Console

 - (12) SET Console Defaults
- (13) Set Time and Date
- (32) Wang PC Emulation

Figure 7-2a. System Console Screen in Service Mode

TROUBLESHOOTING

Press PF key 4 from the System Console menu and the diagnostics disclaimer screen appears. Refer to figure 7-3 below.

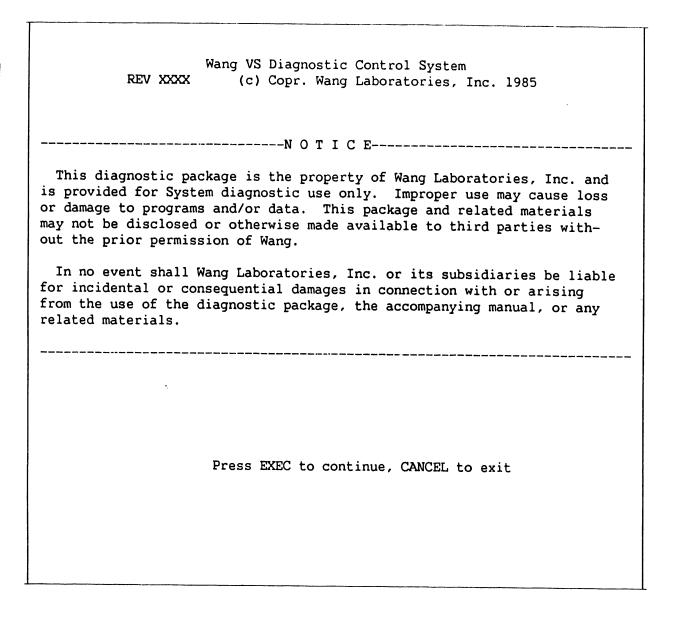


Figure 7-3. Diagnostics Disclaimer Screen

From the diagnostics disclaimer screen, press EXEC to bring up the DCS Diagnostic Selection menu. Refer to figure 7-4 below.

NOTE

The AGU and FPU diagnostics require DCS Rev 2604 or higher.

mm/dd/yy Wang VS Diagnostic Control System hh:mm:ss REV XXXX (c) Copr. Wang Laboratories, Inc. 1985 _ PCI Diagnostic _ SCUI Diagnostic - CP8 Static Diagnostic _ CP8 Self Test Diagnostic _ AGU, ESU Diagnostic _ ATU Diagnostic SCU-based MCU & Memory Diagnostic _ CPU-based MCU & Memory Diagnostic _ SBI Diagnostic _ I/O BIT Monitor _ CPU Unit Diagnostic - FPU Diagnostic _ VS Environment SPACE - Item Position INSERT - Select DELETE - Deselect EXEC - Proceed HELP is available

Figure 7-4. DCS Diagnostic Selection Menu

7.2.3 RUNNING OFF-LINE DIAGNOSTICS

NOTE

For best results, the diagnostics should be run in the order in which they are listed on the menu.

To choose a particular diagnostic from the DCS menu (figure 7-4 above), position the cursor next to the desired diagnostic using the SPACE BAR, press INSERT to select the diagnostic (diagnostic will be highlighted), and press EXEC to run the diagnostic. More than one diagnostic or all diagnostics may be selected at one time.

To deselect a single diagnostic, go to the DCS menu, position the cursor next to the diagnostic to be deselected, and press DELETE. The diagnostic

TROUBLESHOOTING

will be dehighlighted on the DCS menu and will not execute until it is reselected. To deselect all selected diagnostics, press CANCEL. To terminate a diagnostic, press SHIFT + CANCEL. Also use SHIFT + CANCEL to exit the DCS program from the selection menu.

7.2.3.1 HELP Menu

The DCS HELP menu (figure 7-5 below) is an operator aid that allows the user to display the DCS help text file, display the currently executing diagnostic's help text file, display the DCS log file, and employ the VS Interface Utility. HELP is accessed by pressing the HELP key or SHIFT + HELP keys at any time. The function keys have no effect during the help feature but their state can be changed.

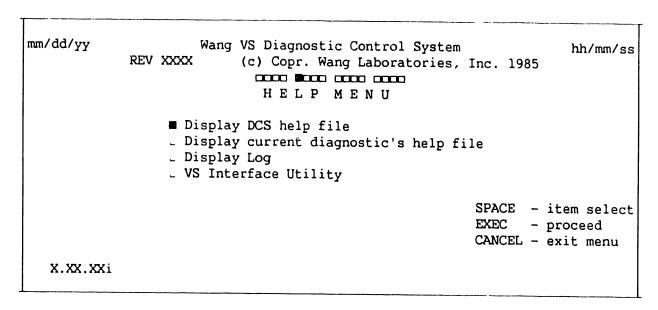


Figure 7-5. DCS HELP Menu Screen

7.2.3.2 DCS Test Screens

Once a diagnostic is selected and EXEC is pressed, a screen specific to that diagnostic is displayed. This screen provides information including the sequence number, the diagnostic rev number and name, the error count, the currently executing diagnostic or test, and the DCS status.

Most of the DCS diagnostic screens are similar with the exception of the VS Environment Diagnostic and the I/O BIT Monitor. Some diagnostics contain menus of their own which allow the user to select or deselect one or more tests within the diagnostic. Tests on these menus are selected and deselected the same way that diagnostics are selected and deselected from the DCS Selection menu. A possible diagnostic screen is shown below in figure 7-6.

mm/dd/yy Wang VS Diagnostic Control System hh/mm/ss REV XXXX (c) Copr. Wang Laboratories, Inc. 1985 □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ Sequence: 1 Error Cnt: 1 Diagnostic: R1560 CP8 Diagnostics Test: Part Two Error Code: 201033 Failing Unit: (1) ATUO (2) AGUO (3) CPUO DCS Status: Reporting Diagnostic Error Error detected by diagnostic CPU halted at MIA = 07D3 Press PF6 to continue from error **HELP** is available

Figure 7-6. Possible DCS Diagnostic Screen

The row of boxes on the third line of the screen indicates which optional functions (if any) are enabled. The boxes correspond to function keys 1 thru 16. Each function key acts as an on/off switch to enable or disable the particular action that the key controls. A filled box indicates the function is enabled; an empty box indicates the function is disabled. Table 7-1 below lists the controlling function keys, the function name, and a description of each function.

Table 7-1. Special Diagnostic Functions

PF KEY	FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION
2	Loop on Error	When an error is reported, the DCS will instruct the diagnostic to loop on the error. The DCS will also count and display the number of times the loop is executed.
3	Loop on Test	The DCS instructs the diagnostic to loop on the just completed test. The DCS counts and displays the number of times the loop is executed.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Table 7-1. Special Diagnostic Functions (Cont'd)

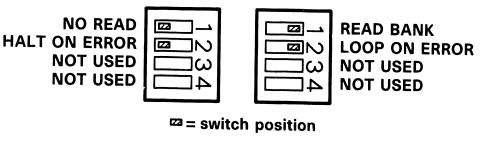
PF KEY	FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION
4	Loop on Diagnostic	The DCS instructs the diagnostic to loop on itself. The DCS counts and displays the number of times the loop is executed.
5	Stop on Error	When an error is reported, the DCS stops and waits for the user to press PF key 6 before continuing the diagnostic.
6	Continue	This key is used to continue from a stop on error, to disable the current looping function without using the loop function key, and to continue from a pause state without turning off the pause function.
7	Log Screen	Enters current screen into the log.
8	Pause	The DCS will pause on requests (calls) from the diagnostic to the DCS before the requested function is performed. PF key 6 can be used to continue or the function can be disabled.
9	Diagnostic Defined	It is not used by the DCS and is dependent upon the executing diagnostic for function definition. If not defined by the diagnostic it has no effect.
10	Diagnostic Defined	
11	Diagnostic Defined	
12	Diagnostic Defined	
13	Undefined	
14	Undefined	
15	Undefined	
16	Next Diagnostic	Abort the currently executing diagnostic and load and execute the next diagnostic in the sequence.

7.2.3.3 IOC Diagnostic Switch Settings

Each VS-300 IOC board is equipped with a 4-position diagnostic DIP switch which is used in conjunction with the I/O Built-in Test (BIT) Monitor. The switch settings and functions are shown below in figure 7-7.

NOTE

For normal BIT operation, all switch positions should be OFF (left).



B-03063-FY86-1

Figure 7-7. VS-300 IOC 4-Position Diagnostic Switch Settings

7.2.3.3.1 Multiline TC IOC Diagnostic Switch Settings

The Multiline Telecommunications (MLTC) board contains an 8-position switch (in addition to the 4-position diagnostic switch) which is used in conjunction with the BIT. All positions of the 8-position switch must be closed (ON) to execute normal BIT routines. Refer to figure 7-8.

Two modes of operation for the Multiline BIT are selectable via the 8-position switch: Single Channel Mode and Burn In Mode.

Single Channel Mode allows the testing of one channel at a time. This mode requires that the correct loopback connector plug be installed on the channel being tested: RS-232 Loopback Connector - WLI P/N 421-0025, RS-366 (ACU) Loopback Connector - WLI P/N 420-1104, or X.21 Loopback Connector - WLI P/N 421-0010.

Burn-In Mode repeatedly executes the BIT tests until an error is encountered or the BIT is terminated by the user. To select Burn-In Mode, open switch position 8 and close all other switch positions. This mode requires 16 channels (any type) with loopback plugs installed in each channel.

7.2.3.3.2 Gate Array TC Controller Loopback Test Switch Settings

CAUTION

Do NOT run the X.21 loopback test with the RS-449 loopback connector in place. Do NOT run the RS-449 loopback test with the X.21 loopback connector in place. Failure to observe this caution will result in destruction of the board.

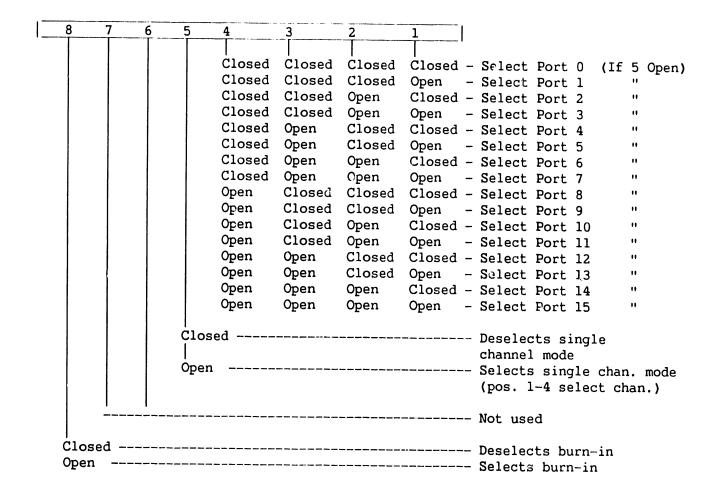


Figure 7-8. Multiline TC IOC 8-Position Diagnostic Switch

SW1, an 8-position DIP switch on the Gate Array Telecommunications (GATC) controller, is used to enable loopback testing and to select the interface(s) to be used for loopback testing. Refer to table 7-la for appropriate switch settings.

Table 7-1a. GATC Loopback Diagnostic Switch Settings

SWITCH POSITION						N		FUNCTION	
1_	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1*	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	RS-232-C external loopback	
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	RS-232-C/RS-366 external loopback	
0			0					RS-449 external loopback	
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	RS-232-C/RS-366/RS-449 external loopback	
0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	X.21 external loopback	
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	RS-232-C/RS-366/X.21 external loopback	

NOTE

- If loopback test is selected (switch 8 in "1" closed position), ensure that appropriate loopback connectors are installed.
- When performing external RS-232-C loopback test, shunt Pl on the 210-8712 board (R1) must be in the NULL/LOOPBACK position. If it is not, the test will fail. For R0 boards, the CLKO pin must be reconnected with a short jumper wire. Refer to schematics.

Use only the following loopback connectors for the GATC:

- RS-232-C (WLI P/N 420-1041)
- RS-232-C/RS-366 (WLI P/N 420-1041)
- RS-449 (WLI P/N 270-3193)
- X.21 (WLI P/N 421-0010)

NOTE

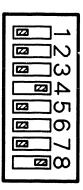
An option for external loopback testing on power up can be exercised provided that SWl switch settings are correct and loopback connectors are installed prior to power up or system reset.

7.2.3.3.3 CIU BLANC IOC Switch Settings

CAUTION

Do NOT run the external loopback test with live WangNet cables connected to the modem. The test will cause the WangNet contention fields to drop out of synchronization. To run the test, connect either a 40 db loopback test pad, consisting of two 20 db pads (WLI P/N 336-2002) and one 1-ft cable (WLI P/N 220-0314), or a cable simulator (WLI P/N 190-0744) to the transmit and receive connectors of the modem.

For normal power-up BIT switch settings, refer to chapter 5. For external loopback testing, use the switch settings shown in figure 7-8a.



= switch position

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Figure 7-8a. CIU BLANC IOC External Loopback Test Switch Settings

7.2.4 OFF-LINE DIAGNOSTICS ERROR MANAGEMENT

When an error occurs while the off-line diagnostics are running, the DCS displays the following additional information on the diagnostic screen:

- Error Code a six-character code (3 bytes) consisting of the diagnostic number, the test number, and the error code.
- Failing Unit the three most likely defective field-replaceable units (FRUs), listed in descending order of probability.
- Detailed Error Message

In addition, the DCS log will be updated and the error count will be incremented (unless DCS is looping on error). If Stop on Error is selected, the DCS will stop and wait until PF key 6 (continue) is pressed. When the DCS continues, it will check to see if Loop on Error is selected. If so, the error loop count will be adjusted and control returned to the diagnostic indicating loop on error. The appropriate status messages will be displayed by the DCS.

7.2.4.1 Intermittent Error Looping

When a diagnostic comes to the end of a test, the DCS will check to see if the diagnostic was looping on error (an error occurred and Loop on Error is set). If so, this indicates that the error did not occur again. The DCS will then initiate the Loop on Test function, display an Intermittent Loop status, and indicate to the diagnostic to loop on test. When looping on an intermittent error, the test loop count and the error loop count will be affected.

7.2.4.2 I/O BIT Monitor Errors

I/O BIT Monitor Diagnostic errors are indicated on the diagnostic screen by an error code and the word "fail" next to the IOC slot number. An error code which may be encountered from time to time is FFFF. This code indicates that the IOC did not respond.

When the I/O BIT Monitor does not recognize an IOC, N/A (not available) will be displayed on the I/O BIT Monitor Diagnostic screen next to the I/O slot number. If an IOC board is physically present in a slot and N/A is displayed next to its slot number, the 8086 (or associated circuitry) on the board is bad and the IOC must be replaced. Some IOC failures put garbage on the I/O bus thus causing other IOCs to fail the BIT diagnostic. The bad IOC in this case will have "N/A" next to its slot number.

7.2.4.2.1 MLTC IOC Loopback Test Error Codes

The following table explains error codes XX51 thru XX55, which may be encountered during the IOC loopback test. The first two digits of the error code identify the interface port number and half-panel. The table uses error code XX52 (failure in RS-232 tests) as an example.

Table 7-1b.	MLTC IOC	Loopback	Test	Error	Codes
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ERROR CODE	PORT NUMBER	HALF-PANEL NUMBER
0152	0	1
0252	1	1
0352	2	1
0452	3	1
0552	0	2
0652	1	2
0752	2	2
0852	3	2
0952	0	3
1052	1	3
1152	2	3
1252	3	3
1352	0	4
1452	1	4
1552	2	4
1652	3	4
		•

7.2.4.2.2 GATC Front Panel LED BIT Error Display

NOTE

If switch 8 of SWl is ON (closed), the loop on program function is enabled, allowing for continuous looping through all of the tests in the diagnostic PROM. Run time is approximately 30 seconds. Successful completion of each loop is indicated by LED 7 ON and LED 8 flashing. LED 7 will be turned OFF after the memory tests have been completed on each consecutive loop.

The GATC controller assembly contains an eight-LED display that indicates the pass/fail status of the GATC BIT. The following LED display indicates a successful BIT execution:

I	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	FLASHING

If any other combination is displayed, the BIT has failed. When an error occurs, the operating system (OS) cannot access the GATC.

7.2.4.3 DCS Log

The DCS log is used to keep a record of errors that occur while running the diagnostics. Two types of log entry formats are possible. The first format consists of what will automatically be logged at the occurrence of an error, including: the current time, the diagnostic name, test, error code, failing unit, and a condensed copy of what was displayed in the message area. The second format is a picture of the DCS screen at the time the error occurred. This screen will be logged when the PF 7 key is pressed.

7.3 ON-LINE DIAGNOSTICS

In addition to the off-line and stand-alone diagnostics described above, the VS-300 contains several on-line programs that may be executed while the customer is running. These programs are a series of four exercisers that test the following peripherals: workstations, disk drives, tape drives, and printers. The diagnostics, along with a monitor program, are part of a VS on-line test package called "VSTEST" located in library @SYSTST@.

7.3.1 VS ON-LINE VSTEST MONITOR

The VS On-line Monitor is the user interface for VSTEST. The monitor runs under the control of Operating System (OS) Release 6.20 and later releases. With releases prior to Release 7.20.00, however, the monitor cannot be used to do the following:

- Test workstations and printers unless they are first released via the operator's console.
- Test the disk ECC function.
- Do seek tests on disks in shared use.

The monitor allows the user to test in either of two modes:

- Non-interactive no user intervention is required. Once started, tests run to completion automatically.
- Interactive user intervention required to control and monitor tests.

The advantage of the non-interactive mode is its ease of use. The advantage of the interactive mode is its list of options; it allows the user to test individual device functions. The non-interactive mode is used to test workstations, disk drives, tape drives, and printers. The interactive mode is used to test only workstations, disk drives, and tape drives. Help screens displayed while the monitor is in a particular mode relate only to that mode.

The VS On-line Monitor provides a series of screens which allows the user to initiate, control, and monitor the testing process. These screens include:

- Main Screen
- Log Program Output Screen
- Device Class Selection Screen
- System Configuration Screens
- Message Screen

7.3.1.1 Main Screen

The Main Screen is displayed whenever the user enters the Monitor. From it the user can go to the Log Program Output Screen, the Device Class Selection Screen, or the Message Screen. These three screens give the user access to any feature offered by the Monitor.

7.3.1.2 Lcg Program Output Screen

This screen allows the user to select options for logging messages received by the Monitor from VSTEST diagnostic programs during the testing process. From this screen the user can return to the Main Screen.

7.3.1.3 Device Class Selection Screen

This screen allows the user to deal with all devices at a time in one or more device classes. Options include: (1) initiate non-interactive testing, (2) cancel testing, or (3) select the class of devices for which to view the System Configuration Screens. From the Device Class Selection Screen, the user can go to the System Configuration Screens, the Message Screen, or back to the Main Screen.

7.3.1.4 System Configuration Screens

These screens allow the user to deal with one or more devices at a time in a single device class. Options include: (!) initiate non-interactive testing, (2) cancel testing, or (3) initiate interactive testing on one device at a time. From the System Configuration Screens the user can go to the Message Screen or back to the Device Class Selection Screen.

The following messages (table 7-2) may appear in the status columns of the System Configuration Screens. These messages provide information about the device or the test program associated with the device.

Table 7-2. System Configuration Screen Status Messages

STATUS MESSAGE	DEFINITION
AL	Standard ANSI-type labels (tape only).
CNCLNG	The program which has been testing the device is being cancelled.
DT	The device is detached.
ERRO04	The volume on which the requested test program file resides is not mounted.
ERRO08	The volume on which the requested test program file resides is being used exclusively by another task.
ERR012	The Monitor is unable to initiate the requested test program.
ERR016	The library in which the requested test program file resides cannot be found.
ERR020	The requested test program file cannot be found.
ERR024	Not used.
ERR028	Not used.
ERR032	A disk VTOC error has occurred on the volume on which the test program file resides. FDX1 and FDX2 do not
ERR036	agree. A disk VTOC error has occurred on the volume on which the test program file resides. FDX2 and FDR do not agree.

Table 7-2. System Configuration Screen Status Messages (Cont'd)

STATUS MESSAGE	DEFINITION
EDDO 4.0	
ERR040	The name of the file, library, or volume associated
	with the requested test program has been incorrectly
EDDO44	specified.
ERR044	The VTOC for the volume on which the requested program
HDD040	file resides is unreliable.
ERR048	An attempt to scratch a procedure that spawned a test
EDDOE 2	program requested at an earlier time has failed.
ERR052 EX	The requested test program is already in progress.
EA	Exclusive use (tape or disk). The volume may be
	accessed (read or written to) and dismounted by the
	mounting user only. This program is not the mounting
F	user.
r IL	Fixed disk.
LOADING	Standard IBM-type labels (tape only).
NL	The requested test program is being loaded (initiated).
NM	No labels are present on the volume (disk or tape).
PR	Not mounted (disk or tape).
rk	Protected use (disk only). The volume may be read by
	any user but updated and dismounted by the mounting
PRTTSK	user only. This program is not the mounting user.
FKIISK	The device (printer only) is under the control of the
	system printer task. It can not be determined if the
R	device is idle, waiting for a print file, or printing.
RLSD	Removable disk.
KLISD	The device (workstation or printer) is released from
	operating system control and may be acquired by any
RR	task.
KK	Restricted removal (disk only). The volume may be
	accessed (read or written to) by any user but dismount-
	ed by the mounting user only. This program is not the
SH	mounting user.
DII	Shared access (disk and tape). The volume may be
	accessed (read and written to) and dismounted by any
SL	user.
SYSTEM	Standard Wang VS labels (disk only).
DIGILL	The device (printer only) is under the control of an
TESTING	unknown system task.
	The device is now being tested by a program initiated by this monitor.
TSKMGR	
	The device (workstation only) is under the control of
WP	the system task manager.
***	The device (printer only) is under the control of the
	word processor printer task.

7.3.1.5 Message Screen

This screen displays the messages received by the Monitor from the test programs. From this screen the user can return to the last screen viewed.

7.3.2 VS ON-LINE WORKSTATION EXERCISER (WSEX)

The VS On-line Workstation Exerciser (WSEX) is a test program that verifies proper operation of workstations by exercising workstation functions. WSEX tests both the controller and the workstation.

7.3.2.1 Hardware Tested

All devices which have a device class equal to "WORKSTATION" and which support normal WS I/O are supported by this program.

7.3.2.2 Running WSEX

WSEX operates under the control of the VS On-line Monitor, and all user interface is through the Monitor. To run WSEX, select WORKSTATIONS from the On-line Monitor Device Class Selection screen and press RETURN. Position the cursor next to the workstation(s) you wish to test on the System Configuration screen, press PF1 (Select), type a non-blank character, and press RETURN. Normally the test program requires no user interaction other than initiating the tests. However, by pressing the HELP key at the workstation under test, options are made available to terminate testing, continue with automatic testing, or enter the interactive mode which requires user intervention. Refer to figure 7-9.

WSEX/WORKSTATION EXERCISER INTERRUPTED

PLEASE SELECT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

PF1/INDENT - TO CONTINUE AUTOMATIC DISPLAY TESTS.

PF4/FORMAT - TO SELECT INTERACTIVE TESTS.

PF16/GO TO PAGE - TO TERMINATE TESTING OF THIS WORKSTATION.

THIS WORKSTATION IS CURRENTLY BEING TESTED. IF YOU WISH TO USE THIS WORKSTATION NORMALLY THEN PLEASE PRESS THE PF16 OR THE GO TO PAGE KEY. IF YOU WANT THE AUTOMATIC TESTING TO RESUME THEN PRESS THE PF1 OR THE INDENT KEY. TO TEST THE KEYBOARD AND RUN OTHER NON-AUTOMATIC TESTS THEN PRESS PF4 OR THE FORMAT KEY.

Figure 7-9. Workstation Interrupted by HELP Screen

The tests are divided into two parts: automatic tests consisting of screen display and functional tests, and interactive tests including keystroke verification and visual attribute displays.

7.3.2.3 WSEX Automatic Tests

1. Screen Display Tests

- a. Even Parity Bit Cell Test verifies ability of every location of display memory to hold even parity data patterns.
- b. Odd Parity Bit Cell Test verifies ability of every location of display memory to hold odd parity data patterns.
- c. Row Count Test verifies that each can hold data different from another row.
- d. Column Count Test verifies that each column can hold data different from another column.

2. Display Control Tests

- a. Write and Read Tab Stops verifies that the correct maximum number of tab stops can be programmed and that tab stops are reset correctly when reprogrammed.
- b. Write and Read Field Attribute Characters verifies that fields, written with various attributes and then read, are set correctly.
- c. Write with Roll Down verifies the ability of the workstation to correctly roll down rows and to not alter the rows above the roll down row.
- d. Write with Erase Modifiable Field to Pseudoblanks ensures that modifiable fields can be erased to pseudoblanks by command.
- e. Write with Erase and Protect Rest of Screen ensures that rows below the designated row are erased and protected by the Erase and Protect command.
- f. Read Altered with Selected Fields verifies that selected and only selected fields can be read with the Read Altered command.
- g. Read and Read Altered with Blinking Fields ensures that the link attribute changes to normal when the screen is read.
- h. Read and Read Altered with Pseudoblanks verifies that when modifiable fields are read, all pseudoblanks within the fields are changed to blanks.
- Write Selected ensures that data, written into selected fields in first and last rows, are changed.

j. Rotating Character Test - verifies that all locations of the display can hold all possible patterns of data.

7.3.2.4 WSEX Interactive Tests

These tests are invoked either by selecting I/A Tests from the On-line Monitor Device Class screen or by pressing the HELP key on the workstation under test and pressing either PF4 or the FORMAT key from the WSEX INTERRUPTED screen. All of the automatic tests are available from the interactive test screen in addition to the three interactive tests described below. The difference is that the user now has the choice of selecting one, several, or all of the automatic tests. Several options are also made available to the user including: loop on test, halt on error, continue on error, pause, etc. The three tests that require user intervention are:

- Data Entry Into Selected Attribute Test validates data entry into fields with various attributes. The test verifies that protected fields have not been changed, upper-case only fields contain only upper case, and numeric only fields contain only numbers, "+" and/or ".".
- 2. Keystroke Verification/Selected Fields Modification Test verifies the correct recognition of function keys, confirmation of changes to field, and positioning to tab stops.
- Cursor Positioning Test ensures that the cursor is correctly positioned under program control.

7.3.2.5 WSEX Error Codes

WSEX error codes (tables 7-3 thru 7-6) are four characters long and are divided into two subfields. The first character defines the subtest that was active at the time the error occurred, the second character defines the error type, and the last two characters are type qualifiers.

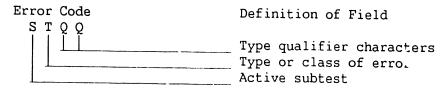


Table 7-3. WSEX Subtest Codes

SUBTEST CODE	TEST NAME	RUN SEQUENCE
A	Write/Read Field Attribute Test	6
В	Write with Erase to Pseudoblanks Test	9
C	Cursor Position Test (I)	18
ט	Data Entry into Selected Fields Test (I)	16

Table 7-3. WSEX Subtest Codes (Cont'd)

SUBTEST CODE	TEST NAME	RUN SEQUENCE
		KON SEQUENCE
E	Even Parity Display Test	1
F	Read Altered with Selected Fields Test	11
G	Read/Read Altered with Blink Test	12
H	Read/Read Altered with Pseudoblank Test	13
I	Column Count Test	4
J	Row Count Test	3
K	Keystroke Verification Test (I)	17
0	Odd Parity Display Test	2
P	Write with Erase and Protect Test	10
R	Rotating Character Test	15
S	Initial Setup Code	
T	Tab Stop Write/Read Test	5
Ŭ	Write with Roll Down Test	7
V	Write with Roll Up Test	8
W	Write Selected Test	14

Table 7-4. WSEX Error Type Codes

TYPE CODE	DEFINITION
,	
V	System service (cannot acquire resource or inconsistent)
S	IOSW soft status (corrected error)
T	XIO check timeout error after 10 seconds
H	IOSW hard status (non-corrected error)
F	IOSW fatal status (hard error - cannot continue)
X	XIO return code error
C	Missing XIO check (never received check on XIO)
D	Data miscompare

The following error codes apply to all WSEX tests. Replace the asterisk with one of the subtest codes from table 7-3.

Table 7-5. WSEX Error Codes For All Tests

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION
*D00 *F00 *H00	Data Miscompare (read after write) Fatal IOSW Error (cannot continue) Hard IOSW Error
*S00 *T00	Soft IOSW Error
*X??	XIO Timed out after 20 seconds XIO Return Code Error (??=decimal ret code)

	Table 7-0.	Additional	M2FX	Error	Codes
DHH	TATE				

Additional WORK For

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION
CD80 DD10 DD20	Cursor position test; cursor in wrong position Data entry test; lower-case entry in upper case field Data entry test; non-numeric entry in numeric field
System-related	d Error Codes
SV00 SV01 SV02 SV03 SV04 SV08 SV09 SV10	Get heap memory SVC failed Not a workstation at specified address Not a supported workstation at specified address Cannot reserve a workstation
SV20 SV30	Device address > 255 Cannot create message port (SYSTEM getheap problem)

7.3.2.6 WSEX Error Messages

WSEX error messages consist of lines of up to six fields. These fields are: unit under test address, program identifier code, error code, program title/function, routine or subtest that was active at the time of failure, and error description. Refer to the sample below in figure 7-10.

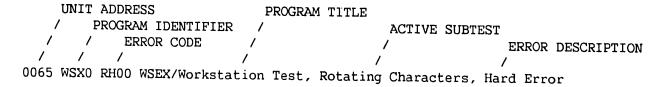


Figure 7-10. WSEX Error Message Format

7.3.3 VS ON-LINE DISK EXERCISER (DISKEX)

The VS On-line Disk Exerciser (DISKEX) is a test program that verifies proper disk operation by exercising disk drive functions. DISKEX tests both the controller and the drive.

7.3.3.1 Hardware Tested

All devices which have a device class equal to "DISK" are supported by this program. For a device with a removable volume, DISKEX will attempt to mount a volume on that drive. If no volume is physically present, no testing is done. Only volumes which have a standard label and which allow read/write access to the exerciser are tested. If a device contains both a fixed and a removable volume, each is treated as a separate device.

7.3.3.2 Running DISKEX

DISKEX operates under the control of the VSTEST On-line Monitor, and all user interface is through the Monitor. To run DISKEX, select DISKS from the On-line Monitor Device Class Selection screen and press RETURN. Position the cursor next to the disk(s) you wish to test on the System Configuration screen, press PF1 (Select), type a non-blank character, and press RETURN. No user interaction is required once the tests have been initiated.

NOTE

An extended disk test is performed if the operating system release is 7.10 or higher. For releases below 7.10, testing may be abridged.

7.3.3.3 DISKEX Tests

The following tests are currently supported by the DISKEX program:

 Seek Max/Min Test - ensures that the OS, microcode, controller, and drive support positioning of the heads on the first and last cylinders of the disk. This test also ensures that seeks to a cylinder which does not exist are detected and inhibited.

NOTE

Under the current implementation, this test is performed only if the volume can be remounted Bypass Label Processing.

- 2. Command Test verifies data transfer commands by ensuring that the correct block and length was written and read.
- 3. Cylinder Address Test performs a butterfly pattern cylinder address test (convergent/divergent) that checks the mechanical positioning hardware, the analog controlling circuits, and the digital seek circuits.

NOTE

Under the current implementation, this test is performed only if the volume can be remounted Bypass Label Processing.

4. Random Data Test - consists of three subtests which ensure that all blocks within the file can hold unique data, check the write/verify and read commands, and ensure correctness of randomly written and generated data by reading it and comparing it to the original data.

7.3.3.4 DISKEX Error Codes

DISKEX error codes (tables 7-7 thru 7-13) are four characters long and are divided into two subfields. The first character defines the subtest that was active at the time the error occurred, the second character defines the error type, and the last two characters are type qualifiers.

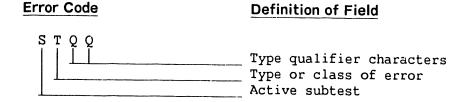


Table 7-7. DISKEX Subtest Codes

SUBTEST CODE	TEST NAME
I D E M C S	Command Test Data Test ECC Test Seek to Max/Min Test Cylinder Address Test Initial Set Up Code

Table 7-8. DISKEX Error Type Codes

TYPE CODE	DEFINITION
V	System service (cannot acquire resource or inconsistent)
S	IOSW soft status (corrected error)
H	IOSW hard status (non-corrected error)
F	IOSW fatal status (hard error - cannot continue)
X	XIO return code error
Z	XIO return code error (expected code is not 12)
C	Missing XIO check (never received check on XIO)
D	Data transfer incorrect
R	Read VTOC error
М	Volume remount return code error

Table 7-9. DISKEX Cylinder Address Test Error Codes

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION
CC00 CF00	XIO complete is missing Fatal IOSW error (intervention required)

Table 7-9. DISKEX Cylinder Address Test Error Codes (Cont'd)

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION
CH00 CS00 CX?? CM??	Hard IOSW error Soft IOSW error XIO return code error (VOL XIO) Volume remount error (EXIT vol IO)

Table 7-10. DISKEX Data Test Error Codes

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION
DC00	XIO complete is missing
DD00	Data miscompare (read data which was not written)
DF00	Fatal IOSW error (intervention required)
DH00	Hard IOSW error
DS00	Soft IOSW error
DX??	XIO return code error (FILE XIO)
	· ·

Table 7-11. DISKEX Command Test Error Codes

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION
IC00	XIO complete is missing
ID00	Data miscompare (read data which was not written)
ID80	Read of 1 BLK modified more than 1 BLK of memory
ID90	Wrote 1 BLK but modified more than 1 file BLK
IF00	Fatal IOSW error (intervention required)
IH00	Hard IOSW error
IS00	Soft IOSW error
IR??	VTOC return code error
IX??	XIO return code error (FILE XIO)

Table 7-12. DISKEX Seek Max/Min Test Error Codes

XIO complete is missing
Fatal IOSW error (intervention required)
Hard IOSW error
Soft IOSW error
XIO return code should be 12, but is not
XIO return code error (VOL XIO)
Volume remount error (EXIT vol IO)
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

Table 7-13.	DISKEX S	System	Error	Codes
-------------	----------	--------	--------------	-------

Get Heap memory SVC failed (buffer 0)
Get Heap memory SVC failed (buffer 1)
Get Heap memory SVC failed (buffer 2)
Not a disk device at specified address
Device address greater than 255
Cannot create message port (SYSTEM getheap problem)

7.3.3.5 **DISKEX Error Messages**

DISKEX error messages consist of lines of up to six fields. These fields are: unit under test address, program identifier code, error code, program title/function, routine or subtest that was active at the time of failure, and error description. Refer to the sample below in figure 7-11.

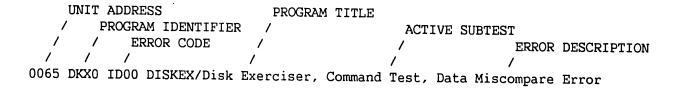


Figure 7-11. DISKEX Error Message Format

7.3.4 VS ON-LINE PRINTER EXERCISER (PREX)

The VS On-line Printer Exercise (PREX) is a test program that verifies proper printer operation by exercising printer functions. PREX tests all daisy wheel, matrix, band, and chain train printers currently recognizable by the operating system. It also attempts to support experimental printers.

The printer exerciser program requires that at least one printer recognizable to the operating system be attached to the system. The program also requires that the status of the printer to be tested is RELEASED. Beginning with OS Release 7.3 this will be done by PREX. With prior releases, the user can release a printer from either the Command Processor Menu or the Operator's Console Menu.

7.3.4.1 Hardware Tested

The following printers are currently supported by PREX:

2221V	2281V	5533K	5577
2231V2	2281WR	5535	5581WD
2233	2281WCR	5535K	6581W
2233K	5521	5570	6581WC
2235	55211	5571	DWOS20
2235K	5521IK	5573	DWOS55
2263V1	5521K	5573-1	OK555
2263V2	55312	5574	TPIl
2263V3	55312K	5574-1	XPRTW
2273V1	5533	5575	XPPRT

The following printers are NOT supported by PREX:

LPS12

IP41D

5590

7.3.4.2 Running PREX

PREX operates under the control of the VSTEST On-line Monitor, and all user interface is through the Monitor. To run PREX, select PRINTERS from the On-line Monitor Device Class Selection screen and press RETURN. Position the cursor next to the unit number of the printer you wish to test on the System Configuration screen, press PF1 (Select), type a non-blank character, and press RETURN. No user interaction is required once the tests have been initiated.

The program produces hard copy output on the printer under test. This output should be checked and verified by the CE. The standard format for the output is as follows:

- Three blank lines
- Underscored test name
- Two blank lines
- Test header line(s) describing what will be done
- Test output
- One blank line
- Test trailer line(s) providing information on how to evaluate test output

7.3.4.3 PREX Tests

The VS On-line Printer Exerciser consists of the following tests:

- 1. HOF (Channel 1) Test checks the ability of a printer to respond correctly to print control bytes that specify vertical format spacing to head of form.
- Data Bus Test checks the output of the serial interface unit and the integrity of the parallel data bus. All bit positions are tested

in both the ON and OFF positions. Compare test output with the bit specifications in the test headers.

- 3. Character Set Test prints the entire character set of the printer and the corresponding hexadecimal values (00 thru 7F) of the characters in a four column format with appropriate header lines. Compare the output against the specifications in the appropriate printer user manual.
- 4. Spiral Pattern Test prints the entire character set in consecutive print positions on a line. Succeeding lines are printed with each character shifted by one print position to produce a spiral or diagonal effect until all characters are printed in every print position. Inspect the output for alignment, bad print positions, and any other apparent abnormality.
- 5. Overstrike Test prints three full lines, each line consisting of a different pair of dissimilar characters in the same print position. This test also verifies the ability of the printer to correctly respond to print control bytes which specify vertical movement of zero lines. Inspect the output for proper registration of the overstruck characters form one end of the line to the other.
- 6. Carriage Width Test demonstrates the carriage width of the printer by printing a series of increasing length test records which are less than, equal to, or greater than the actual carriage width. The test pattern consists of repeating groups of the characters "123456789-". Count the complete groups and add the partial groups on the right (if any) to find the actual printable line length.
- 7. Vertical Format Test checks the ability of the printer to respond correctly to print control bytes that specify spacing to a vertical tab position (channel 5). Vertical tab positions occur every six lines from top of form.

NOTE

If the printer being tested is equipped with a Vertical Format Unit (VFU), correct results from this test depend upon having the Wang-supplied Vertical Format Tape mounted (the paper must be properly aligned). The use of any non-standard Vertical Format Tape will produce ambiguous results.

- 8. Print Quality Test prints series of full-width "M" and full-height "Z" characters to aid the user in determining if the print quality adjustments are set correctly. The test informs the user about what specific faults to look for in each part of the test.
- 9. Matrix Pattern Test prints a pattern consisting of 5 \times 5 character blocks on matrix printers. Characters are chosen so that all elements of the dot matrix are activated.

- 10. Worst Case Pattern Test prints a series of lines consisting of a character pattern chosen to maximize print wheel rotation on daisy wheel printers.
- 11. Expanded Print Test checks the ability of most matrix printers to correctly respond to print control bytes which specify double-width characters.

7.3.4.4 PREX Error Codes

PREX error codes (table 7-14) consist of four characters. The first two characters define the area of the program in which the error occurred:

- IN error occurred during program startup (initialization).
- OP error occurred in the routine that sets up the User File Block and opens the printer file.
- XP error occurred in the routine that performs I/O to the printer.
- RP error occurred in the routine that builds print records.

The last two characters are sequence designators and have no special significance. The most likely type of errors to occur will be I/O errors, especially error code XPO5.

Table 7-14. PREX Error Codes

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION
INOO	The monitor has specified an invalid device address at task
	creation time. (The text portion of the error message will
	display the invalid device address as received from the mon-
73703	tor in the parameter passing area.)
INO1	The program is not able to reserve the device to be tested.
	The UNITRES SVC has failed for some reason. (The text por-
INO2	tion of the error message will include the return code.)
11102	The program is not able to create a port for the receipt of
	messages from the monitor. The CREATE SVC has failed for some reason other than the specification of a port name
	which already exists on the system. If a duplicate port
	name is specified, the program will retry the CREATE with
	other port names until successful.
IN03	The program is not able to obtain memory space required for
	a print buffer. The GETHEAP SVC has failed for some reason.
	(The text portion of the error message will include the re-
ODOO	turn code.)
OP00	The device specified by the monitor for testing is not a
OP01	printer.
OFUI	The User File Block for the printer to be tested indicates
	that the file is open when it should be closed.

Table 7-14.	PREX	Error	Codes	(Cont'd)

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION
OP02	The program is unable to open the file for the printer.
	The OPEN SVC has failed for some reason. (The text portion
	of the error message will include the UFB file status bytes
	which are analyzed for some values in order to provide addi-
	tional information.)
XP00	The program has determined that the file is not open or the
	User File Block is bad.
XP01	The data length specified for the call to XIO is negative.
XP02	The data length specified for the call to XIO is greater
	than 2048 bytes.
XP03	The call to XIO was unsuccessful. The XIO SVC has failed
	for some reason. (The text portion of the error message
	will include the return code which is analyzed for some val-
	ues in order to provide additional information.
XP04	I/O completion did not occur within the time limit.
XP05	Unexpected IOSW bit(s) set. (The IOSW is analyzed bit by
	bit in order to present additional text information in the
	message.)
RP00	Attempt to move text string into work buffer was unsuccess-
	ful.
RP01	Attempt to build a print record in the print buffer was un-
	successful.

7.3.4.5 PREX Error Messages

PREX error messages consist of lines of up to five fields. These fields are: error code, program identifier code, program title/function, area of the program where the error occurred, and error description. Refer to the sample error message below in figure 7-12.

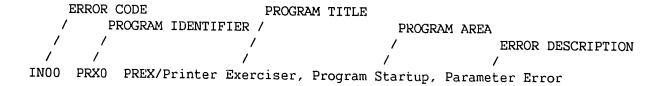


Figure 7-12. PREX Error Message Format

7.3.5 VS ON-LINE TAPE EXERCISER (TPEX)

The VS On-line Tape Exerciser (TPEX) is a test program that verifies proper operation of tape drives by exercising tape drive functions. TPEX tests the tape drive, the formatter, and the VS tape Input/Output Controller (IOC).

7.3.5.1 Hardware Tested

TPEX tests all Kennedy and Telex tape drives configured in the VS-300 $\ensuremath{\mathrm{Sys-}}$ tem.

7.3.5.2 Running TPEX

TPEX operates under the control of the VSTEST On-line Monitor, and all user interface is through the monitor. To run TPEX, select TAPES from the Online Monitor Device Class Selection screen and press RETURN. Position the cursor next to the unit number of the tape drive you wish to test on the System Configuration screen, press PF1 (Select), type a non-blank character, and press RETURN.

NOTE

To decrease the time it takes to run this program, use a tape reel with 600 feet of tape.

Normally no user interaction is required once the tests have been initiated. However, TPEX may also be run in the interactive mode. In this mode, a Test Selection screen allows the selection of one or more tests.

7.3.5.3 TPEX Tests

- Basic Command Code Test performs a comprehensive check of command decode and execution circuitry and a limited check of the data transfer circuitry of the tape unit and IOC.
- Tape Movement Test executes all of the tape movement commands to verify that they are working. This test verifies that the tape drive is able to sense the Tape Mark character and position itself anywhere on tape.
- 3. Variable Data Length Test writes and reads variable length data patterns (18 bytes to 30K bytes) to ensure that the tape drive can position the tape head and read the data correctly.
- 4. Tape Creep Test exercises the ability of the tape to properly position the tape at records. Functions checked include the tape capstan servo circuitry and areas of the mechanical feed path. This test is divided into two subtests:
 - The first subtest checks for record overlap when a number of Backspace/Write commands are issued.
 - The second subtest checks the start/stop timing between records.
- 5. Random Operations Test verifies correct operation of the tape subsystem using a series of commands, data, and data length values. Functions tested include Write, Read, spacing commands, random data

- values (0 65536), and random data count values (0 32512).
- 6. Rewind Test verifies proper rewind of the tape after End of Tape (EOT) has been sensed.
- 7. Write at High Density and Read at Low Density tests the Kennedy dual density tape drive by writing at high density (1600 bpi PE mode for nine track and 800 bpi NRZI for seven track) and reading at low density (800 bpi NRZI for nine track and 556 bpi NRZI for seven track).
- 8. Write at Low Density and Read at High Density tests the Kennedy dual density tape drive by writing at low density (800 bpi NRZI for nine track and 556 bpi NRZI for seven track) and reading at high density (1600 bpi PE mode for nine track and 800 bpi NRZI for seven track).

7.3.5.4 TPEX Error Codes

TPEX error codes (tables 7-15 thru 7-22) are four characters long and are divided into the following three categories:

- 0000 All characters numeric. The first character is the test number, the second character is the routine number, and the third and fourth characters are the number of the error in that routine. Most of the error codes are of this type.
- S000 Character "S" indicates a Supervisor Call (SVC), the normal interface between user programs and and supervisory routines. The second and third characters indicate the number of the supervisor call and the last character indicates the number of the error in that supervisor call.
- DV00 "DV" indicates a device error. The last two characters are the error number.

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION
DV00	Device address given by user is beyond range for devices.
S000	Tried to open the tape drive and received an error indication from the Open SVC00.
S280	Device given by the user is not a tape.
S300	Tried to mount the tape drive and received an error indication from the mount SVC30.
S360	Program is unable to find a message port that is not in use.
S361	Create macro tried to create a port but received a getmem error.

Table 7-15. TPEX Initialization Error Codes

Table 7-16. Test 0 Command Test Error Codes

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION	
Subtest 0 - Write, Read, and Rewind Verification		
0000	Rewind to load point and check for load point bit in the Input/Output Status Word (IOSW). If bit not set, additional message is displayed.	
0001	Write of 2048 bytes to the tape drive using the data 0000 was attempted but a tape I/O error occurred.	
0002	Write of 2048 bytes to the tape drive using the data A95B was attempted but a tape I/O error occurred.	
0003	Write of 2048 bytes to the tape drive using the data FF00 was attempted but a tape I/O error occurred.	
0004	Rewind to load point and check the load point bit in the Input Output Status Word (IOSW).	
0005	Read of 2048 bytes from the tape drive expecting data 0000 was attempted. A tape I/O error or data compare error occurred.	
0006	Read of 2048 bytes from the tape drive expecting data A95B was attempted. A tape I/O error or data compare error occurred.	
0007	Read of 2048 bytes from the tape drive expecting data FF00 was attempted. A tape I/O error or data compare error occurred.	
Subtest 1 - Eras	se Command Test	
0100	Rewind to load point and check for load point bit in the Input/Output Status Word (IOSW). If bit not set, additional message is displayed.	
0101	Write of 2048 bytes to the tape drive using the data 3A3A was attempted. A tape I/O error or data compare error occurred.	
0102	Erase Tape Command was issued to attempt to write an erase gap on tape but a tape I/O error occurred.	
0103	Write of 2048 bytes to the tape drive using the data FFFF was attempted but a tape I/O error occurred.	
0104	Write of 2048 bytes to the tape drive using the data 5B5B was attempted but a tape I/O error occurred.	
0105	Erase Tape Command was issued to attempt to write an erase gap on tape but a tape I/O error occurred.	

Table 7-16. Test 0 Command Test Error Codes (Cont'd)

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION
0106	Write of 2048 bytes to the tape drive using data C5C5 was attempted but a tape I/O error occurred.
0107	Read of 2048 bytes from the tape drive expecting data 3A3A was attempted. A tape I/O error or data compare error occurred.
0108	Read of 2048 bytes from the tape drive expecting data FFFF was attempted. A tape I/O error or data compare error occurred.
0109	Read of 2048 bytes from the tape drive expecting data 5B5B was attempted. A tape I/O error or data compare error occurred.
010A	Read of 2048 bytes from the tape drive expecting data C5C5 was attempted. A tape I/O error or data compare error occurred.
Subtest 2 - Back	Space Block Test
0200	Rewind to load point and check for load point bit in the Input/Output Status Word (IOSW). If bit not set, additional message is displayed.
0201	Write of 2048 bytes to the tape drive using the data FFFF was attempted but a tape I/O error occurred.
0202	Write of 2048 bytes to the tape drive using the data 0000 was attempted but a tape I/O error occurred.
0203	Write of 2048 bytes to the tape drive using the data A95B was attempted but a tape I/O error occurred.
0204	Back Space Block Command was attempted but a tape I/O error occurred or read of 2048 bytes from the tape drive expecting A95B was attempted and a tape I/O or data compare error occurred.
0205	Back Space Block Command was attempted twice but a tape I/O error occurred or a read of 2048 bytes was attempted twice. The first read expected data 0000 and the second read expected data A95B. A tape I/O error or a data compare error was detected.
0206	Back Space Block Command was attempted three times but a tape I/O error occurred or a read of 2048 bytes was attempted three times. The first read expected data FFFF, the second expected data 0000, and the third expected data A95B. A tape I/O error or a data compare error occurred.

Table 7-16. Test 0 Command Test Error Codes (Cont'd)

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION
Subtest 3 - Forv	ward Space Block Test
0300	Rewind to load point and check for load point bit in the Input/Output Status Word (IOSW). If bit not set, additional message is displayed.
0301	Read of 2048 bytes from the tape drive expecting data FFFF was attempted. A tape I/O error or a data compare error occurred.
0302	Forward Space Block Command gave a tape I/O error when executed.
0303	Read of 2048 bytes from the tape drive expecting data A95B was attempted. A tape I/O error or data compare error occurred.
Subtest 4 - Writ	ce Tape Mark Test
0400	Rewind to load point and check for load point bit in the Input/Output Status Word (IOSW). If bit not set, additional message is displayed.
0401	Write of three records of 2048 bytes each using the data patterns FF00, 0000, and 5BA9 was attempted but a tape I/O error occurred.
0402	Indicates a rewind and read of two records. A tape I/O error or data compare error occurred.
0403	Write Tape Mark Command was attempted at record three but a tape I/O error occurred.
0404	Tape was rewound to load point and the first two records were read expecting data FF00 and 0000. Third record, written over by the tape mark, was read and the read buffer was checked to see if data was transferred. The command in error is displayed.
Subtest 5 - Forw	ard Space File Command Test
0500	Rewind to load point and check for load point bit in the Input/Output Status Word (IOSW). If bit not set, additional message is displayed.
0501	Write of 2048 bytes to the tape drive using the data A95B was attempted but a tape I/O error occurred.
0502	Write Tape Mark Command was attempted at record three but a tape I/O error occurred.

Table 7-16. Test 0 Command Test Error Codes (Cont'd)

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION
0503	Write of 2048 bytes to the tape drive using the data 00FF was attempted but a tape I/O error occurred.
0504	Rewind to load point and forward space to file mark was attempted but a tape I/O error occurred or the load point status bit was not as expected.
0505	Read of 2048 bytes from the tape drive expecting data OOFF was attempted. A tape I/O error or data compare error occurred.
Subtest 6 - Back	Space File Command Test
0600	Rewind to load point and check for load point bit in the Input/Output Status Word (IOSW). If bit not set, additional message is displayed.
0600	Rewind to load point and check load point bit in IOSW.
0601	Write of 2048 bytes to the tape drive using data FFFF or Write Tape Mark Command was attempted but a tape I/O error occurred.
0602	Write of 2048 bytes to the tape drive using data 0000 or Write Tape Mark Command was attempted but a tape I/O error occurred.
0603	Write of 2048 bytes to the tape drive using data A9A9 or Write Tape Mark Command was attempted but a tape I/O error occurred.
0604	Tape I/O error occurred after the Back Space File Command was issued or the tape mark bit in the IOSW is not set.
0605	Read Tape Mark and checked to see if Tape Mark bit in IOSW was set. Read record three expecting data A9A9, performed two Back Space Files, and sensed the Tape Mark. Tape Mark status bit not as expected or incorrect length status bit not as expected.
0606	Read Tape Mark and checked to see if Tape Mark bit in the IOSW was set. Read record 2 expecting data 0000. Tape Mark status bit not as expected or incorrect length status bit not as expected.
0607	Back Space File command executed until load point sensed. If load point not sensed, additional error message displayed.

Table 7-17. Test 1 Tape Movement Test Error Codes

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION
Subtest 0 - Wr	ite Two Files for Testing
1000	Rewind to load point was attempted to start Tape Movement Test and failed because of rewind command error or load point bit in IOSW was not sensed.
1001	Attempted to write a file (File 1), consisting of two 2048 byte records and a Tape Mark, for the Tape Movement Test.
1002	Attempted to write a file (File 2), consisting of two 2048 byte records, a Tape Mark, an Erase gap, two more records, and two Tape Marks.
1003	Attempted to read a 2K block from File 1 and checked to see if data was correct.
1004	Attempted to back space to load point and sense the load point bit in the IOSW but a tape I/O error occurred. If load point bit not set, additional message is displayed.
1005	Attempted to position the tape at the first tape mark by issuing the Forward Space Block Command twice, but a tape I/O error occurred.
1006	Attempted to read a tape mark and checked to see if any data was transferred. Then a Back Space File to Tape mark was executed. A tape I/O error occurred after executing one of these commands.
1007	Attempted to read and check record 2 of File 1 by issuing the Back Space Block Command or the Read Command. A tape I/O error resulted.
1008	Attempted to Forward Space file to the next Tape Mark But a tape I/O error occurred.
1009	Attempted to read and check record 1 of File 1 but a tape I/O error occurred.
100A	Attempted to Forward Space File to the first Tape Mark of File 2 but a tape I/O error occurred.
100В	Attempted to sense a Tape Mark after forward spacing but a tape I/O error occurred.
100C	Attempted to sense a Tape Mark after back spacing but a tape I/O error occurred.
100D	Attempted to place the tape at the first Tape Mark of File 2 by issuing the Back Space File Command but a tape I/O error occurred.

Table 7-17. Test 1 Tape Movement Test Error Codes (Cont'd)

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION
100E	Attempted to read record 1 of File 2 after a Back Space Block and a Forward Space File to position the tape.
100F	Attempted to rewind to load point, write a record, read the record, and sense the Phase Encode (PE) ID Burst on the tape. If the ID Burst is sensed, then the PE bit in the IOSW will be set. (This is only for Telex tape drives.)
1010	Attempted to rewind to load point, write a record, read the record, and sense the Phase Encode (PE) ID Burst on the tape. If the ID Burst is sensed, then the PE bit in the IOSW will be set. (This is only for Kennedy tape drives.)

Table 7-18. Test 2 Variable Data Length Test Error Codes

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION
Subtest 0 - Writ	e and Read Various Data Lengths
2000	In an attempt to write and read variable length records, a tape I/O error occurred while executing a Write, Back Space Block, or Read command.
2100	In an attempt to write a 2048 byte record and read it with a data length of 256 bytes, a tape I/O error occurred while executing a Write, Back Space Block, or Read command. If the Illegal Length (IL) bit in the IOSW is not set after the read, an additional message is displayed.

Table 7-19. Test 3 Tape Creep Test Error Codes

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION
Subtest 0 - Cap	stan Servo Circuitry Check
3000 3001 3002	Attempted to write and read records with different data lengths of 2048, 4096, 8192, and 16384 bytes. A tape I/O error occurred while executing a Write, Back Space Block, or a Read command.
Subtest 1 - Mec	hanical Feed Path Check
3100 3101	Attempted to write and read records with different data lengths of 2048, 4096, 8192, and 16384 bytes. A tape I/O

Table 7-19. Test 3 Tape Creep Test Error Codes (Cont'd)

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION
3102	error occurred while executing a Write, Back Space Block, or a Read command.

Table 7-20. Test 4 Random Operations Test Error Codes

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION
Subtest 0 -	Random Writes and Reads
4000 4001 4002	Attempted to write and read records of random data lengths and random data until end of tape was sensed. A tape I/O error occurred while executing a Write, Back Space Block, or Read command.

Table 7-21. Test 5 Rewind Test Error Codes

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION
Subtest 0 - Time	d Rewind from End of Tape
5000	Attempted to rewind the tape from end of tape to beginning of tape and checked to ensure that the time to do it did not exceed seven minutes. A tape I/O error occurred while executing the Rewind Command. If the rewind to load point exceeds seven minutes, an additional message is displayed.

Table 7-22. Test 6 Density Check Test Error Codes

ERROR CODE	DEFINITION	
Subtest 0 - Writ	e at High Density and Read at Low Density	
6000 6001 6002	Attempted to write a 2048 byte record in high density and read it at low density. A tape I/O error occurred while executing the Write, Back Space Block, or Read Command.	
Subtest 1 - Write at Low Density and Read at High Density		
6100	Attempted to write a 2048 byte record in low density and	
6101	read it at high density. A tape I/O error occurred while	
6102	executing the Write, Back Space Block, or Read Command.	

7.4 MEMORY DUMP PROCEDURES

In the VS-300, there are three procedures for completing memory dumps:

- Control Mode Dump
- Continuable Dump
- Snapshot Dump

7.4.1 CONTROL MODE DUMP

Control Mode is a central processor state in which normal program execution is suspended and certain other facilities (mainly diagnostic and initialization) are made available to the user. The system automatically enters Control Mode when problems are encountered that prevent it from proceeding with normal operations. These problems may be either hardware or software related. The user may also force the system into Control mode. Once in Control mode, the VS-300 uses the SCU (as Workstation 0) to communicate with the user. While in Control Mode, the user may initiate a Control Mode dump. After completing the Control Mode dump, the user must reIPL the system.

The Control mode dump program copies the entire contents of main memory to another storage medium to capture the state of the system when a problem occurred. The VS-300 can use magnetic tape (except cartridge tape, 25V29), floppy diskettes, or disks for the storage medium. An analyst will use this dump information to determine the cause of the system problem.

There are two conditions under which a Control mode dump should be taken:

- The machine has experienced a fatal error and a message de-scribing that error is displayed on Workstation 0.
- The system appears to be hung, to be looping, a task has been abnormally terminated, a dedicated system task is can-celled, or a situation has occurred where the system manager or Wang customer engineer determines a dump is necessary.

NOTE

All required workstation operations must be performed from Workstation 0.

7.4.1.1 Errors Requiring Control Mode Dump

Table 7-36 below lists the IPL errors that require a Control Mode dump be performed. The table lists the program Control Words (PCWs) displayed on Workstation 0 as well as an explanation of each. If any one of these errors occurs, follow the Control Mode dump procedure in paragraph 7.4.1.2.

Table 7-23. IPL Errors Requiring Control Mode Dump

PCW DISPLAY	ERROR MESSAGE	
IPL ERRORS		
00000001 FFFFFF**	NOT ENOUGH MEMORY FOR IPL	
00000002 FFFFFF**	IPL I/O ERROR	
00000003 FFFFFF**	NO SYSTEM FILE ON VOLUME	
00000004 FFFFFF**	BAD VTOC ON IPL VOLUME	
00000005 FFFFFF**	O/S CODE SPANS 3 EXTENTS	
RESIDENT SYSTEM INITIALI	ZATION ERRORS	
00000011 FFFFFF**	SYSINIT I/O ERROROPERATING SYSTEM CANNOT BE READ	
00000012 FFFFFF**	NOT ENOUGH MEMORY FOR RESIDENT SYSTEM	
00000013 FFFFFF**	SYSINIT PROGRAM CHECK	
00000014 FFFFFF**	IPL DEVICE NOT INCLUDED IN SYSGEN	
00000015 FFFFFF**	MICROCODE VERSION TOO LOW	
MACHINE CHECK ERROR MESS	AGES .	
00000021 FFFFFF**	MAIN MEMORY PARITY ERROR	
00000022 FFFFFF**	I/O PROCESSOR MALFUNCTION DEVICE XXX	
00000023 FFFFFF**	I/O PROCESSOR TIME OUT	
NON-RESIDENT SYSINIT ERR	ORS	
00000031 FFFFFF**	OPERATING SYSTEM FILE (@SYSSVC@) NOT FOUND	
00000032 FFFFFF**	PAGING FILE FOR TASK 0 CANNOT BE CREATED/SCRATCHED	
00000033 FFFFFF**	LINK TO SYSGEN MODULE FAILED	
00000041 FFFFFF**	INVALID VERSION NUMBER FOR @SYSSVC@	
MISCELLANEOUS		
FFFFFFF FFFFFF**	WRONG MACHINE (VS-100 OS ON VS-300 OR VICE VERSA)	
NOTE: ** = undefined last two bits in PCW.		

NOTE

For a list of Operating System errors that require a Control mode dump, refer to Appendix A. If one of these errors occurs, follow the procedure in paragraph 7.4.1.2.

The following machine check error codes are defined for the VS-300:

Table 7-24. VS-300 Machine Check Error Codes

HEX CODE	REASON
01	Main memory multiple bit ECC error.
OF	Default trap taken.
10	AGU error received. Invalid state in instruction queue.
20	I/O interrupt line received with no active IOSW in the I/O processor status table.
21	Power fail interrupt received.
22	Spare control exception trap taken.
81	Translation buffer parity error.
82	Illegal state - external cache probe.
84	Illegal state - internal cache probe
90	System bus parity error.

The following conditions result in the micromachine hanging (branch to self):

- Control store parity error (IC = FEl)
- Single step microinstruction trap (IC = FE2)
- Microinstruction address compare trap (IC = FE3Z)

7.4.1.2 Control Mode Dump Procedure

Throughout this procedure the following rules apply:

- Zeroes must be entered where indicated.
- When entering information defined in the procedure, begin at the current cursor position. Do not reposition the cursor.
- The asterisk (*) represents the value of a position and must not be changed during the process of preparing the dump.
- In any place in these procedures where an instruction says "enter 0000****0000", enter the zeroes and skip over the asterisks by using the cursor control keys.

Any data on the disk or tape will be written over by the dump program, so ensure that data stored on the dump medium are no longer needed. If the system has been configured with an optional dump file by using the DISKINIT program, the dump may be placed onto a disk volume as a file. Use the dump file if possible. If the dump is to be written to a preallocated dump file there is no need to be concerned about the other data stored on the medium. They will not be overwritten. However, data stored by a previous dump in a pre-allocated dump file will be overwritten. As a standard procedure after performing the dump, copy the data from the preallocated dump file to another area on disk or to another magnetic tape and then run the PATCH utility on the preallocated dump file.

When the system experiences a fatal error and enters Control mode, the screen freezes and the keyboard locks. The message "<<<Machine Check>>>" appears on the top line of the SCU screen.

NOTE

On W/S 0, a Control Mode dump procedure will be displayed below the "<<<Machine Check>>>" message. Ignore this procedure; it is not correct for the VS-300.

1. When the 4-letter error code appears at the top of the screen, write it down. Refer to Appendix A for an explanation of the error code. From the SCU, press CONTROL, then press SHIFT and CANCEL simultaneously to exit workstation emulation. The Workstation Emulation menu appears. Press the SPACE BAR to select "Suspend Emulation." Press EXEC and the VS-300 Console Processor menu appears. Refer to figure 7-13.

*** WANG VS300 CONSOLE PROCESSOR ***

SYSCON Version 1.3.0

11:06 AM

Monday August 5, 1985

Press (HELP) for on-line system console information.

Use the function keys to select command:

- (1) ENTER Workstation Emulation
- (2) ENTER Control Mode
- (3) ENTER Service Log Mode
- (4) ENTER Off-line Diagnostics
- (5) AUTO IPL

- (8) RESET System
- (9) RESET Console
- (10) SHOW System Elements Status
 - (11) SET Time and Date
 - (12) SET Console Defaults

Figure 7-13. Console Processor Menu

 From the VS-300 Console Processor menu, press PF key 2 to select "ENTER Control Mode." The VS Enhanced Control Mode screen appears. Refer to figure 7-14.

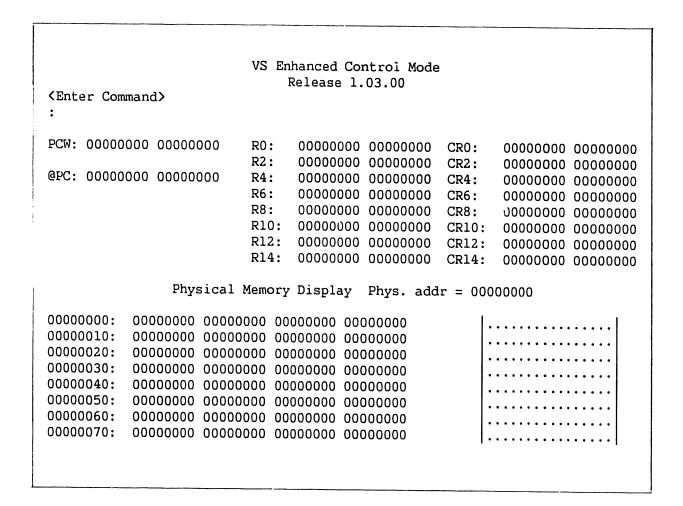


Figure 7-14. VS Control Mode Screen

The cursor is on the command line, which is the colon below the message " $\langle Enter\ Command \rangle$ ".

Enter M and press RETURN. Use the cursor control keys to move the cursor to the first digit of the second block of numbers that are directly next to the PCW prompt. For example, if the PCW number is $0000AAAA\ 40030000$, move the cursor to the "4". Enter 0 (zero) and press RETURN.

The cursor automatically returns to the command line. Enter \boldsymbol{X} and press RETURN.

3. When the VS-300 Console Processor menu appears, press PF 1 to select "ENTER Workstation Emulation." Press EXEC.

4. The message "DUMP TO PREALLOCATED FILE? YES/NO" appears on the screen. If a disk dump file, preallocated by the DISKINIT utility, is available and ready, enter YES. Otherwise, enter NO and go to Step 6.

NOTE

Ensure that the dump disk contains a dump file, that the dump file is large enough to hold the memory contents of the system, and that the disk is ready.

- 5. If you responded YES to Step 4, this message appears: "PLEASE ENTER DISK LABEL". Enter the label of the disk with the preallocated dump file. If the label is good, the disk is ready, and the file is large enough, the program proceeds to Step 8.
- 6. If you responded NO to the question in Step 4, the SCU displays a screen similar to the one shown in Figure 7-15.

At this point, it is necessary to indicate the output device address for the dump program.

Use the default address or enter another one: 2C01

Press the ENTER key.

Figure 7-15. Control Mode Dump Device Address Screen

Press RETURN to use the default dump address or change the Physical Device Address (PDA) and press RETURN. The VS-300 has a default dump device set at IPL which is the lowest numbered tape. Calculate a new PDA as follows:

a. Determine the IOC and write down the first six bits from the IOC list below.

$\overline{100}$		Binary	Repre	esentation
IOC	1		0010	00
IOC	2		0010	01
IOC	3		0010	10
IOC	4		0010	11
IOC	5		0011	00
IOC	6		0011	01
IOC	7		0011	10

b. Determine the device number and write down the last ten bits. Convert the binary number to a four-digit hexadecimal number. The result is the PDA. Refer to the example below.

If the IOC used is IOC 2 (binary 0010 01) and the device number is 1 (binary 00 0000 0001), the PDA is determined as follows:

	IOC No				e Numb			
Binary	0 0 1	0 0	1 (0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0	0 1
Hexadecimal	2		4		0		1	

The Physical Device Address = 2401.

- 7. The program displays the following message: "PLEASE MOUNT DUMP MEDIA". Physically mount the requested media.
- 8. The Dump program begins execution when it detects that the device is ready. The Dump program displays a blinking message: "DUMP IN PROGRESS".
- 9. The Dump program continues to execute. It may stop for one of three reasons:
 - a. The dump has successfully completed. This is indicated by the message: "DUMP COMPLETE -- PLEASE PRINT I/O ERROR LOG AFTER IPL". Dismount the dump volume and proceed to Step 10.
 - b. An I/O error has occurred. This is indicated by the display: "I/O ERROR DUMP NOT POSSIBLE TO COMPLETE". The dump cannot continue, but a partial dump has been completed. Dismount the dump volume and proceed to Step 10. If the dump device is tape and it is write protected, you must return to Step 1.
 - c. The mounted volume is full. Another dump volume is required. This is indicated by the display: "PLEASE MOUNT ADDITIONAL DUMP MEDIA". Dismount the full volume and proceed to Step 7 to mount another volume.
- 10. ReIPL the system, and print the I/O Error Log.

- 11. Run the LISTVTOC utility to verify the VTOCs of all disk volumes that were on-line at the time of the system failure. Do not verify the dump disks.
- 12. If you used a preallocated dump file, run the PATCH utility on that file. The PATCH utility frees the dump file to be automatically overwritten at the time of the next dump. To run the PATCH utility, follow these steps:
 - a. From the VS Command Processor, press PF1, Run Program or Procedure. Specify PATCH in the PROGRAM field and press ENTER.
 - b. On the first PATCH utility screen, enter the dump file filename, library, and volume. For the preallocated dump file, the filename is @CMDUMP@ and the library is @SYSDUMP. For the OPTION field, enter VERIFY. For the ADDRESS field, enter 0. Press ENTER.
 - c. The data parameter field on the screen shows the hexadecimal code for the first 16 bytes of the file. Change the first eight digits to 0. For the OPTION field, enter REPLACE. Press ENTER.
 - d. To exit from PATCH, enter QUIT at the OPTION field.
- 13. Call the local Wang software analyst and send the following information:
 - The dump in machine-readable form.
 - A task dump, if one was generated.
 - The error code you wrote down in Step 1.
 - A Software Problem Report Form (800-5104).
 - The I/O Error Log.
 - An explanation of what was happening at the time the system malfunctioned and the present status of hardware and software. If the dump was a partial one, indicate that on the dump report.

7.4.1.3 Forcing the System Into Control Mode for Dump

If the system appears to be hung or a Control mode dump is required for some other reason, the system may be forced into Control mode by using the following procedure:

- Exit workstation emulation. Press CONTROL, then press SHIFT and CANCEL simultaneously. From the Workstation Emulation menu, press the space bar to select Suspend Emulation and press EXEC. From the VS-300 Console Processor menu, press PF key 2 (ENTER Control Mode). The Enhanced Control Mode screen appears.
- Record the displayed PCW for future reference.

- 3. Enter M 00000700 00000000 on the PCW line, and press RETURN. The starting address of the dump program is 0700.
- 4. Type X and press RETURN to exit from Control Mode and begin execution of the dump program. To return to workstation emulation, select Workstation Emulation from the Console Mode menu and press EXEC.
- 5. Follow instructions in paragraph 7.4.1.2 from Step 3.

7.4.1.4 Control Mode Dump Stops

If the system encounters a problem at some point in the Control Mode dump program, a Control Mode stop will occur. The system notifies the user by displaying the PCW in one of the following formats:

- ****** SSSS**** where ** is valid PCW information and SSSS is a code that indicates the dump program status.
- ****AAAA SSSS**** where ** and SSSS have the same meaning as above. AAAA is the resume PCW address and a pointer to a storage location. The user must modify this location in order for the dump program to continue.

NOTE

There may be up to a thirty second delay between Control Mode stops.

The status codes are summarized below in table 7-25.

Table 7-25. Control Mode Stops

PCW/STATUS CODE	DESCRIPTION
0000AAAA <u>4000</u> 0000	Dump completed successfully.
0000AAAA <u>4001</u> 0000	Dump in progress; continue from here.
0000AAAA <u>4002</u> 0000	Please mount additional dump media.
0000AAAA <u>4003</u> 0000	Please mount dump media.
0000AAAA <u>4004</u> 0000	Dump to preallocated file? The options are YES and NO.
0000AAAA <u>4005</u> 0000	Please enter disk label.
0000AAAA <u>4006</u> 0000	Enter Dump Device PDA.

Table 7-25. Control Mode Stops (Cont'd)

PCW/STATUS CODE	DESCRIPTION
0000AAAA <u>4007</u> 0000	Must enter YES or NO only.
0000AAAA <u>4008</u> 0000	Volume Name must be alphanumeric.
0000AAAA <u>400B</u> 0000	Disk selected not found or not available.
0000AAAA <u>400C</u> 0000	Disk selected does not have Dump file.
0000AAAA <u>400D</u> 0000	Selected Disk Dump file is too small.
0000AAAA <u>400F</u> 0000	I/O error; dump not possible to complete.

For more detailed information on Control Mode Stops and instructions on how to continue the dump after a stop has occurred, refer to the VS Field Guide WLI P/N 741-1265.

7.4.2 CONTINUABLE AND SNAPSHOT DUMPS

A continuable dump is a type of memory dump that occurs automatically (if enabled) when certain system errors are encountered. The continuable dump provides information similar to that provided by the Control mode dump but in less time. A continuable dump does not cause system operation to halt. Instead, system operation is suspended, the continuable dump is completed, and system operation continues. During most continuable dumps, users notice only a 15-second workstation freeze. Logging off is not necessary and reIPL is not required for most continuable dump errors. For those errors requiring reIPL, an automatic reIPL is performed at the end of the dump and all users must log on again.

The snapshot dump is a continuable dump that the user invokes manually when memory dump information is needed. VS-300 operations are suspended, the dump is completed, and operations are automatically continued.

On the SYSGEN Configuration File screen of the IPL procedure (refer to paragraph 4.9.1), the prompt "Inhibit dumping continuable halts?" allows the user to enable or disable the continuable dump. If you answered NO, all continuable dumps proceed as described below. If you answered YES, continuable halts that do not require reIPL are not run. The error remains and system operations may be affected.

The continuable dump is invoked automatically when the system errors listed in Appendix A occur.

7.4.2.1 Requirements for Continuable and Snapshot Dumps

Both continuable and snapshot dumps require the allocation of a special file for storing the dump information. All continuable and snapshot dump

information must be dumped to disk. Run DISKINIT to set up the file @CMDUMP@ in library @SYSDUMP. This file must be available on at least one volume at all times to ensure that the continuable or snapshot dump can be completed. If the default dump file is on a number of available volumes, the dump information is stored in the first default file that the system finds.

7.4.2.2 Invoking the Snapshot Dump

The snapshot dump executes in a similar manner and provides the same information as the continuable dump. The difference between them is that the user invokes the snapshot dump manually.

To invoke the snapshot dump, perform the following procedure:

- From the VS Command Processor, press PF11 to enter Operator's Mode.
- From the Operator's Console menu, press PF14 to enter System Options.
- From the System Options menu, press PF10 to initiate the snapshot dump.

7.4.2.3 Running Continuable and Snapshot Dumps

Under most conditions, the continuable dump and the snapshot dump are completed without user intervention. After they are invoked, either automatically or manually, the screen in figure 7-16 appears on Workstation 0. All other workstations freeze for the duration of the dump.

System Halt: <u>CPNB</u>
Dumping on device: MGR

Figure 7-16. Sample Continuable Dump Screen

When either dump is complete, the message "Dump Completed Successfully" appears on Workstation O. Press HELP to return to the Operator's Console and the task that was running before the dump. Work can also continue as usual on other users' workstations when the dump is complete, . All dump information is available through the @CMDUMP@ file on library @SYSDUMP. To save the information, run COPY from VS Command Processor PF1, Run Program. Send the dump file information to the local software analyst to report the system error.

To make the @CMDUMP@ file available for the next continuable or snapshot dump, run PATCH. This utility changes the first four bytes of a file to indicate that the file can be overwritten.

To run PATCH, follow these steps:

- From the VS Command Processor, press PF1, Run Program or Procedure. Specify PATCH in the PROGRAM field and press ENTER.
- On the first PATCH utility screen, enter the dump file name, library, and volume. If you used the preallocated dump file, the filename is @CMDUMP@ and the library is @SYSDUMP. For the OPTION field, enter VERIFY. For the ADDRESS field, enter 0. Press ENTER.
- 3. The data parameter field on the screen shows the hexadecimal code for the first 16 bytes of the file. Change the first eight digits to 0. For the OPTION field, enter REPLACE. Press ENTER.
- To exit from PATCH, enter QUIT at the OPTION field.

If you do not run PATCH on @CMDUMP@, the next continuable or snapshot dump is interrupted. Before it can continue, you have to specify what is to be done with the dump information. Four options appear on the continuable (or snapshot) dump screen:

- Press PF1 -- Ignore the current dump and continue processing.
- Press PF3 -- Overwrite the previous dump information with the current information; the previous information would be lost.
- Press PF16 -- Enter Control mode.
- Specify another device to send the dump information; it must have the @CMDUMP@ file already allocated on library @SYSDUMP.

Once you make a selection, the continuable or snapshot dump proceeds normally. After a continuable dump is completed, send the information to the software analyst. The analyst uses the dump information to determine what caused the error.

7.4.2.4 Continuable Dump and Automatic IPL

There are some system errors that require reIPL after the continuable dump. In those situations, the continuable dump proceeds as described in paragraph 7.4.2.3. At its completion, the dump automatically reIPLs the system.

During an automatic reIPL after a continuable dump, Workstation 0 displays the message "ReIPLing from device XXXXXXX." This message remains on the screen until the Wang VS logon screen appears. Then, the standard information messages appear. The configuration files last specified on the SYSGEN configuration file screen are used and the date and time are automatically updated.

When the operator's console or logon screen appears, the system is ready for use again. All users are required to log on again.

7.5 TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES

This section provides procedures, in flow chart form (figure 7-19), for troubleshooting power problems in the VS-300 Computer System. These flow charts are intended as a guide and not a comprehensive treatment of all possible power troubleshooting techniques. Use figures 7-17 and 7-18 below for ease in locating the various connectors on the power controller board and for cable identification. Heed the warnings that precede two of the steps in the flow charts.

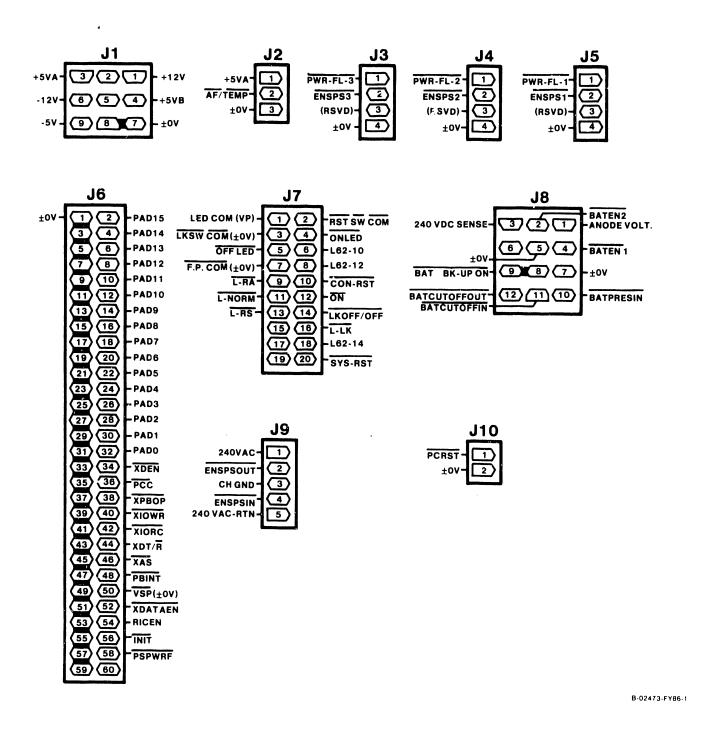
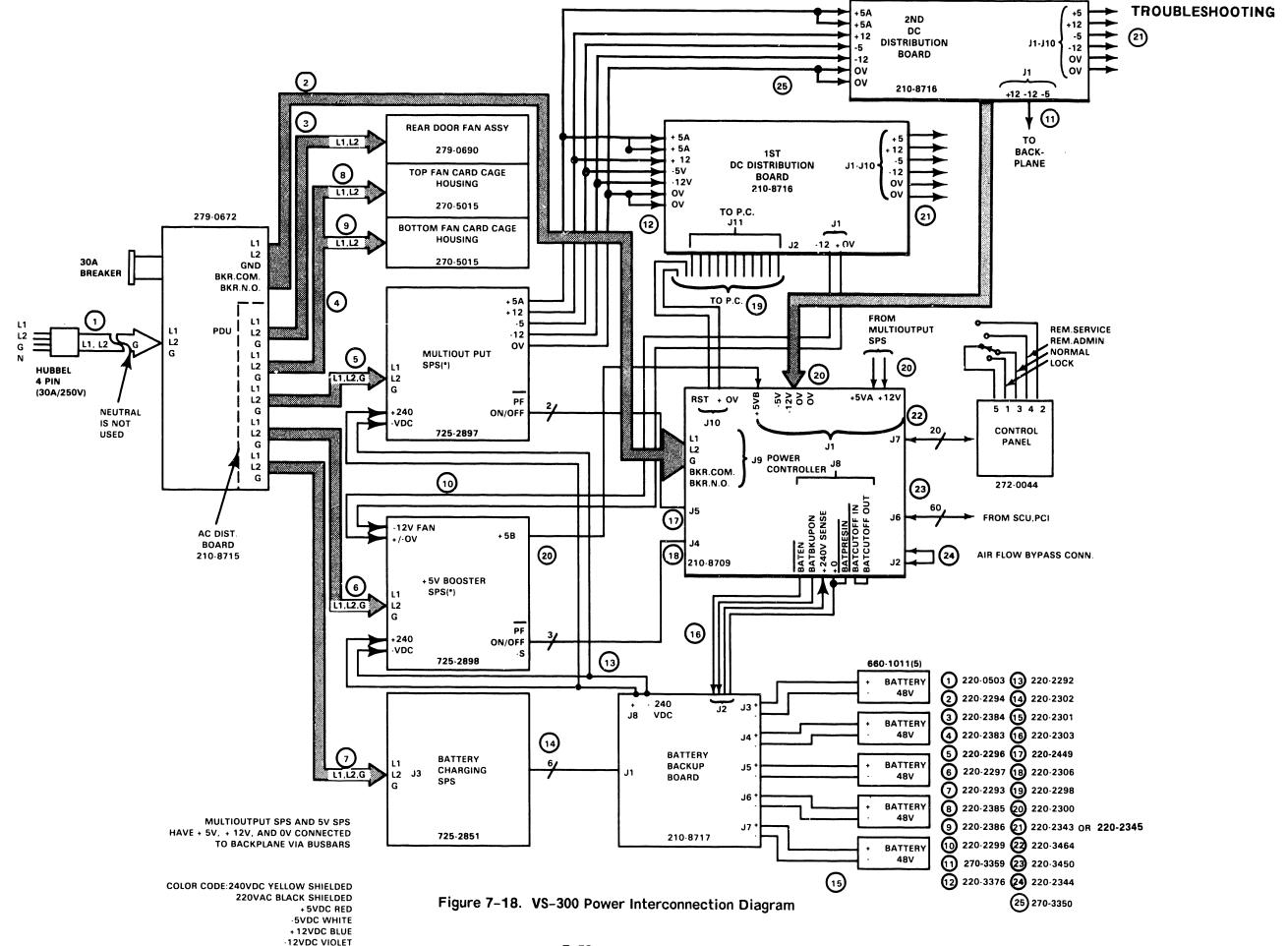


Figure 7-17. VS-300 Power Controller Board Connectors



+/·OVDC BLACK

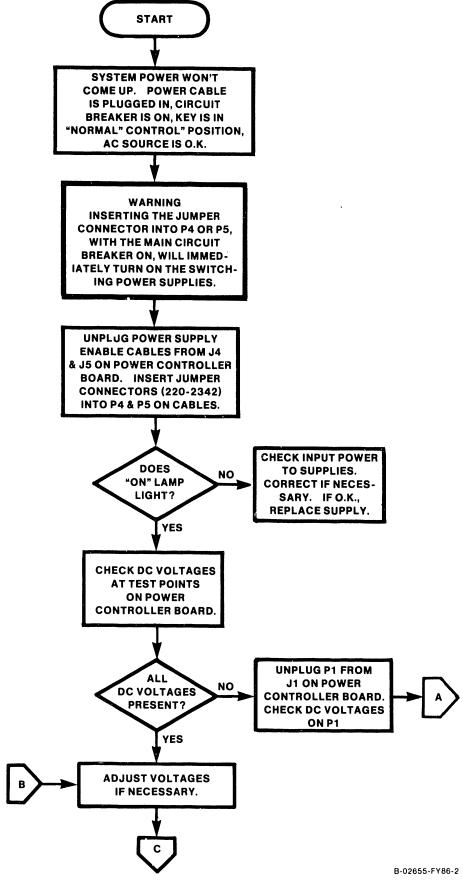


Figure 7-19. Power Troubleshooting Flow Chart (1 of 4)

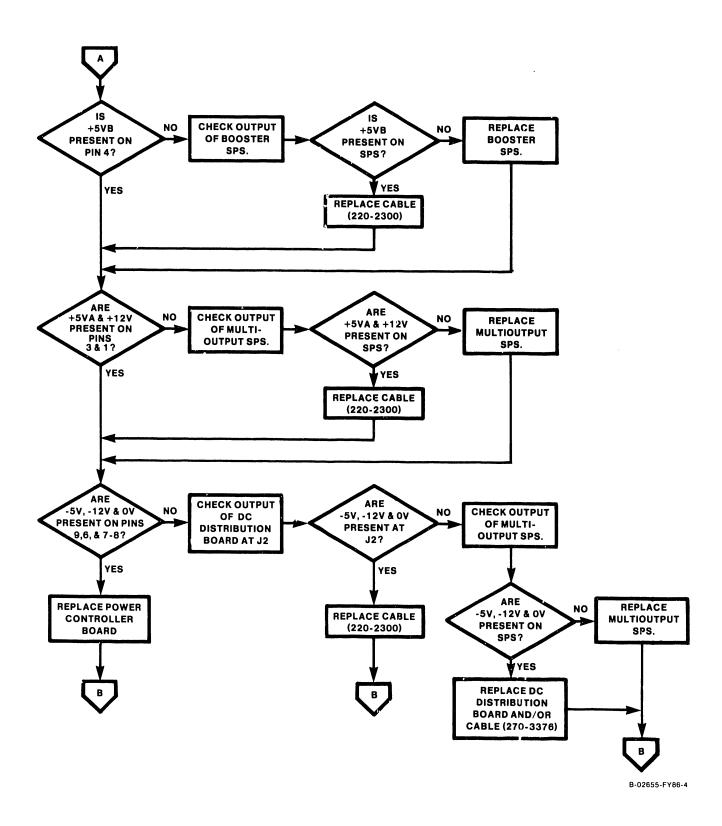


Figure 7-19. Power Troubleshooting Flow Chart (2 of 4)

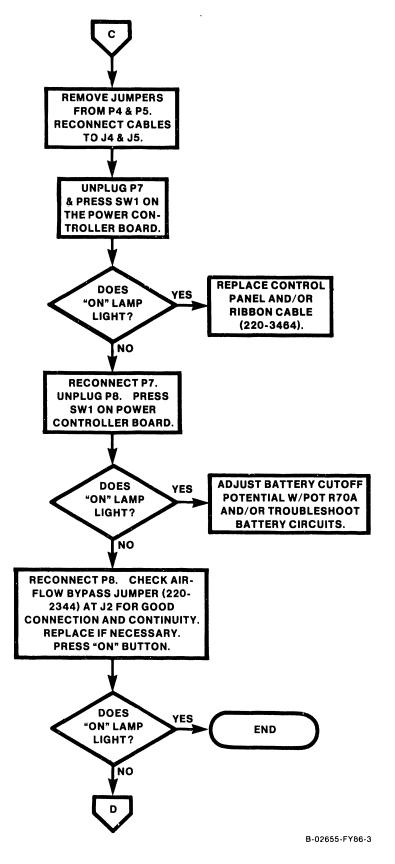


Figure 7-19. Power Troubleshooting Flow Chart (3 of 4)

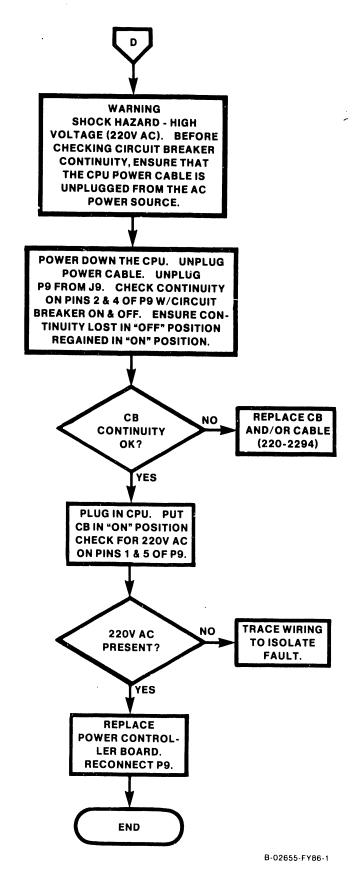


Figure 7-19. Power Troubleshooting Flow Chart (4 of 4)

7.6 ERROR LOG

The error log provides a means of tracking system errors and their frequency in the following areas: main memory (MM), central processor (CP), and power supply (PS). The error log is accessed from the System Console screen in the service mode. To enter the error log, perform the following:

- 1. Go to the System Console screen.
- 2. Turn the keyswitch to the "Remote Service" position.
- 3. Enter the following password:

CSG + current time (four digits), as displayed on the System Console screen. Example: If time is 9:30 (am or pm), enter 0930.

NOTE

While entering the password, the keyboard beeper will sound as each key is pressed. This is normal. It is intended to discourage unauthorized personnel from enabling the full Sytem Console menu.

- 4. Several previously undisplayed menu picks will appear. Refer to figure 7-2A above. The System Console is now in the "service mode." (The service mode can be terminated by pressing PF key 10 or turning the keyswitch out of the "Remote Service" position.)
- Press PF key 11 to access the error log.

The following screen appears:

Main Memory Error Log					Page 1	
Memory Operation	Level	Address	Time	Date	Count	Comments
Refresh 03		00000000	00:02:53	01-01-86	01	Multiple Bit
(1) MM error log (2) CP error log (3) PS error log (4) Set defaults		(PREV) (NEXT) (DELETE) (16)	Next	vious entri entries ete entries		

Figure 7-20. Error Log Screen

Use the various keys indicated on the screen to access other error logs, set defaults, page through a particular error log, delete entries, or exit screen.

To set error log defaults, press PF key 4. The following screen appears.

-		Set Error I	og Defaults	- The second of	
Memory Error Ra	ite and Err	or Counts			
MER = X error e PCR = X check e			MEC = XXX PEC = XXX		
Voltage Ranges				Interrup	t Status
Power Supply	High	Low	Level	Element	<u>Status</u>
+5VA +5VB -5V +12V -12V		+00.000	1 1 1 1	PWR	Enabled
(1) MM error lo (2) CP error lo (3) PS error lo (4) Set default	og (10) En og (11) En	able/disabl able/disabl	e CPU (14) e MCU (15)	Enable/d	isable PWR

Figure 7-21. Set Error Log Defaults Screen

This screen displays the count of various types of memory errors, allows entering high and low power supply voltage values, and allows enabling/disabling various system elements.

7.7 SERVICE LOG

The VS-300 provides a facility for documenting the system's hardware configuration, software configuration, and maintenance history. This facility is called the "Service Log." The Service Log contains an easily accessible and modifiable database, which can prove to be a valuable aid in tracking system problems.

7.7.1 ACCESSING THE SERVICE LOG

Because of the nature of the data contained in the Service Log, its access, along with several other System Console menu picks, is password-protected to prevent entry by unauthorized personnel. To enter the Service Log, perform the following:

- 1. Perform steps $\underline{1}$ thru $\underline{4}$ in paragraph 7.6.
- Press PF key 3 to bring up the Service Log Database Options screen.
 Refer to figure 7-22 below.

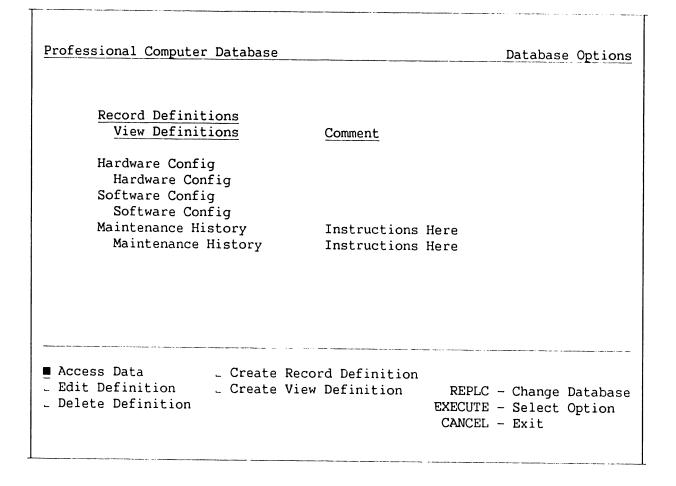


Figure 7-22. VS-300 Service Log Database Options Screen

7.7.2 DATABASE OPTIONS

The following database options (refer to figure 7-22 above) allow the user to retrieve, modify, create, and delete service log definitions and data.

- Access Data allows user to retrieve, create, update, and delete information pertaining to the system's hardware configuration, software configuration, and maintenance history. Press SPACEBAR to position acceptance block and cursor, and press EXEC. Press SPACEBAR to select View Definition and press EXEC. Page through multiple screenloads using the NORTH and SOUTH cursor movement keys. Use "Maintenance History" to record system problems and fixes.
- Edit Definition allows user to modify record definitions and comments. Also allows user to create, update, and delete field name, data type, and record length. Press SPACEBAR to position acceptance block and cursor, and press EXEC.
- 3. Delete Definition allows user to erase record definitions. Press SPACEBAR to position acceptance block and cursor, and press EXEC.
- 4. Create Record Definition allows user to add new record definitions and comments, as well as field name, data type, and record length. Press SPACEBAR to position acceptance block and cursor, and press EXEC.
- 5. Create View Definition allows user to add new view definitions and comments, as well as field names. Press SPACEBAR to position acceptance block and cursor, and press EXEC. Use INSERT to select record definition and press EXEC.

APPENDIX A

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX A	Page
VS-300 Signal Mnemonics	λ 2
Carabam Time Day 1	A-2
System Errors Requiring a Control Mode Dump	A-5
System Errors Causing Continuable Dump	
by been birors causing continuable bump	A-9
Version Checking Status Error Messages	2 74
VG 200 T/O G	A-14
VS-300 I/O Controllers and Supported Devices	A-15
VS-300 10 Megabyte Duo-Binary Modem Channel Allocations	13
vo soo to megabyte buo-binary modem Channel Allocations	λ. 17

APPENDIX A

VS-300 Signal Mnemonics, System Errors Requiring a Control Mode Dump, System Errors Causing Continuable Dump, Version Checking Status Error Messages, I/O Controllers and Supported Devices, VS-300 10 Megabyte Duo-binary Modem Channel Allocations

VS-300 SIGNAL MNEMONICS

A-Port ACK Acknowledge AGRF Address Generator Register File (AGU) AGU Address Generator Nuit ALU Arithmetic Logic Unit AFPA Active Port Assembly ATU Address Translation Unit AWA Arithmetic Logic Unit AFPA Active Port Assembly ATU Address Translation Unit AWAS Archiving Workstation B-Port Selects which operand is fed to B-Port BCR Bus Control Register BLANC Broadband Local Area Network Controller BSR Bus Status Register C OUT R Command Out Register CA GEN Case branch address Generator (CPU) CAB Contention Access Based CHG Page Changed flag (ATU) CID Command Identification CTU Cable Interface Unit CCMP Comparator CPU Central Processing Unit CCRE Current Ring of Execution CSMA/CD Carrier Sense Multiple Access Collision Detection CSMA/CD Carrier Sense Multiple Access Collision Detection CSMA/CD Carrier Sense Multiple Access Collision Detection CSMA/CD Dispatch Address Generator DAG Dispatch Address Generator DAG Dispatch Address Generator DB BUFF D-Bus Buffer, Buffers virtual address to D-Bus DCC Decimal Correctio: Constant register (CPU) DMA Direct memory Access DMUX Switches MIBR or MACO data to MAC1 DR Display Register DSA Data Store Address DSBS Data Store Block Select DSL Data Store Latch DVR Diagnostic Visibility Register DWEX Double Word Cache Block crossing DXAG Dispatch Exception Address Generator E-APA Electric Active Port Assembly ESU Exponent Sign Unit. Performs exponent and sign operations FPU Floating Point Unit HDLC High Data Link Control (CIU) IAE Instruction Address Execute Register ICTRL Interrupt Controller ITCTL Interrupt Controllers	SIGNAL	DEFINITION
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ILLMGS Illegal Message type. SBI status		
Input/Output Controllers		
	10C	Input/Output Controllers

VS-300 SIGNAL MNEMONICS

SIGNAL	DEFINITION
IPC-SBP	Sysbus parity error SBI status
IPCC	InterProcessor Communication Control
IPCR	InterProcessor Communication Register
IPCR	IPC Register
IQ	Instruction Queue (Latches, MUXs, and IRO-3 an the SGU)
IR MUX	Input Register Multiplexers
IR0-3	Instruction Registers 0 through 3
IR1,2	Input Registers 1 and 2
IRE	Instruction Registers Execute
IRE	Instruction Registers
ISMA	Illegal System Memory Address
ISMPA	Illegal System Memory Page Access
ITMR	Interval Timer
IVEAD	Invalid Effective Address Detect
LAT	Long Address Translation
MAC0	Microaddress Control O (CPU)
MAC1	Microaddress Control 1 (CPU)
MAG COMP	Magnitude Comparator. Compares CRE to read/write page protect
MC Bus	Memory Control Bus
MCIB	Memory Control Input Buffer
MCU	Memory Control Unit
MIA BUFF	Microinstruction Address Buffer
MIA DRVR	Microinstruction Address Driver
MIAC	Microinstruction Address Comparator
MIAC	Microinstruction Address Comparator (CPU)
MIBR	Microinstruction Address Branch Address Register (CPU)
MIR	Microinstruction Register
MOP-SBP	Memory Operation System Bus Parity Error. SBI status
MSRY	Microstate Register Transceiver
MSRX	Microstate Register Transceiver. Holds microaddress (CPU)
NACK(NAK) NIA	Negative Acknowledge
NMI	Next Instruction Address
NVRAM	Nonwaskable Interrupt
OR1-3	NonVolitile Random Access Memory
PAR	Output Registers 1 through 3 Physical Address Register
PC	Professional Computer
PCI	Processor Control Interface
PCW	Program Control Word
PFLT	I/O Protection Fault. SBI status
PIAR	Physical Instruction Address Register
PRMD	Protection RAM Data
PSR	Processor State Register
PTENB	Protection RAM ENaBle
R/C MUX	Reference/Change Multiplexer
RAM	Random Access Memory
REF	Page Referenced flag (ATU)

VS-300 SIGNAL MNEMONICS

SIGNAL	DEFINITION
RTRB	Read Transport Reordering Buffer
SAIR	System Address bus Input Register
SAOR	System Address bus Output Register
SBI	System Bus Interface
SBMRPE	System Bus Memory Read Parity Error (SBI)
SBT	Start Bus Transfer. An 8086 I/O initialization command (IOC)
SCM	Support Command Mode. Single microinstruction sequencing
SCR	Support Command Register
SCR	Segment Control Register (ATU)
SCU	Support Control Unit
SCUI	Support Control Unit Interrupt Trap. Microlevel interrupt
SDIR	System Data bus Input Register
SDOR	System Data bus Output Register (SCU)
SMDE	System Memory Data Error (SBI)
SPB	Support Packet Bus. SCU diagnostic control bus
SPDR	Support Packet Data Register (CPU)
SPDR	Support Packet Data Register
SPU	Satellite Processing Unit (same as IOC or CPU)
SR REG	Save Return microaddress REGister (CPU)
SRMR	Save Return Microinstruction REGister (CPU)
SX BUFF	Sign Extend Buffer
TBBP	Translation Buffer ByPass buffer
TBTA	Translation Buffer Tag Address
TM BUFF	Translation/Memory Buffer
TRA	Trap Return Address
TSA MUX	Tag Store Address Multiplexer
TSPL	Tag Store Pipe Line
TV GEN	Trap Vector Generator (CPU)
VA BUFF	Virtual Address Buffer. Buffers address to VARs
VA MUX	Virtual Address Multiplexer
VAR	Virtual Address Register
VAR1,2	Virtual Address Registers 1 and 2
VMAD	Virtual Address illegal Address Detection. SBI status
VTPM	Valid Tag Parity Memory
WCSX	Writable Control Store register/transceiver
WIQD WR-A	Write Instruction Queue
WR-B	Working register for ALU calculations
WSO	Working register for ALU calculations
XMAL	Workstation number zero
XMIA	External Memory Address Latch Execute Migroinstruction Address position
THIT!	Execute Microinstruction Address register

SYSTEM ERRORS REQUIRING A CONTROL MODE DUMP

ERROR HALT	EXPLANATION
CLMM	An attempt has been made to set the clock comparator from the first TQEL on the timer queue, but the TQEL time value is for the next day (ie: the midnight TQEL is missing).
CLQE	An attempt has been made to set the clock comparator from the first TQEL on the timer queue, but the queue is empty.
FMIP	While searching through the available block list, the next-in-chain link was found to be pointing to the current block.
FMRC	While searching through the available block list, the next-in-chain link was found to be pointing to the current block.
FMRN	While searching through the available block list, the next-in-chain link was found to be pointing to the current block.
GMIC	An attempt has been made to obtain a block from the nonresident memory pool, but the memory chain links were found to be invalid.
GMIP	A memory block of sufficient size was found to satisfy the request, however, the block was page-aligned but not a complete page.
GMRL	While searching through the available block list, the next-in-chain link was found to be pointing to the current block.
GMRN	While searching through the available block list, the next-in-chain link was found to be pointing to the current block.
IOBA	Invalid physical address found in IAL.
IOIH	TCBFLGS3IGIGH is set. Ignore 'HELP'
IOIP	Invalid PPB chain. In attempting to locate the PPB for an IOP (for a given device), the PPB chain was found to be empty.
IOMQ	An IORE has been queued more than once on the IOQ for a device; IORE Address = IORECHN Address.
IOPS	An SIO has been attempted to a device that requires Presentation Services.

SYSTEM ERRORS REQUIRING A CONTROL MODE DUMP (CONT'D)

ERROR HALT	EXPLANATION
PCNR	The program check interrupt handler was activated, but no TCB is active.
PCNT	A program check has occurred in a 'nucleus' task (pager, IO timeout task).
PCPR	A page fault program check interrupt has occurred which is a page fault recursion error.
PGBI	Block number beyond the last extent in the pagefile. (In converting from block-in-file to block-on-volume an invalid block number was obtained.)
PGBT	The paging task was unable to block the faulting task on page frame semaphore.
PGFS	The paging task was unable to find a free page frame semaphore for the faulting task.
PGIP	An attempt has been made to reload the SCRs for the faulting TCB, however, the physical address of the RN table is invalid (indicated from the LPA instruction).
PGIV	A request has been made to mark the paging file with 'No Info' for the input virtual address (VA), but the VA is invalid (cannot be located within the RN table).
PGNS	The paging task was unable to find the required page frame semaphore in the PFSA list.
PGNW	The paging task has detected the nonreentrant use of a reentrant file (i.e., an attempt to page out to a nonwritable file).
PGPS	The paging task was unable to locate the PF semaphore used to block tasks waiting for the current page-in completion.
PGPT	The paging task was unable to locate the page table associated with this file (i.e., the block is beyond the end of the file).
PGQE	The paging task has been activated, however, all of the pager queues are empty.
PPBA	An attempt has been made to return a block to the system page pool but the block is not in use (in use bit already clear).
FPPE	A free block has been requested from the system page pool but none is available.

SYSTEM ERRORS REQUIRING A CONTROL MODE DUMP (CONT'D)

ERROR HALT	EXPLANATION
SCEE	A nonreturnable entry has been made to the scheduler to dispatch a task and the scheduler has returned to the caller.
SCIE	The scheduler was activated but the event code supplied to the scheduler was invalid.
SCIS	A task (TCB) is being unblocked from a semaphore (SEMA) and the semaphore has an invalid type.
SGCT	While setting up and initializing the VTOC cache, a call to GETMEM to obtain space for the cache descriptor table has failed.
SGDD	The system was unable to destroy the TC scan work area after DLP initialization.
SGDI	The system was unable to destroy the IOP scan work area after IOCT initialization.
SGIS	The system was unable to create a block in heap storage for use as an IOP specification block.
SGIW	The system was unable to create a block in heap storage for use as an IOP scan work area.
SGLU	The system was unable to locate the UCB for the specified device.
SGNP	While setting up and initializing the VTOC cache, the available PFT chain was found to be empty.
SGSP	The system was unable to obtain a block through the GETBLK interface to use as a PPB for an IOP.
SGTS	The system was unable to create a block in heap storage for use as a TC specification block.
SGTW	The system was unable to create a block in heap storage for use as a TC scan work area.
SI3J	The FDR1 block for the JSI system services file indicates that there are more than three extents for the file.
SI3S	The FDR1 block for the Segment 1 SVC file indicates that there are more than three extents for the file.
SIFV	The system was unable to free the Segment O memory used as the volume label work area.

SYSTEM ERRORS REQUIRING A CONTROL MODE DUMP (CONT'D)

ERROR HALT	EXPLANATION
SIGV	The system was unable to allocate Segment 0 memory to prepare for volume IO (used as a volume label work area to mount accessible disks).
SIIE	An IO Error has occurred while loading the disk IOC microcode. The error is contained within LOWIOSW general and error status fields (i.e., failure was defined as 'Normal Completion' not being obtained).
SIIV	The VCB chain was discovered to be broken while the system was searching the chain during the mounting of accessible disks.
SILF	The FDR1 block for the translation library JSI system services file could not be found.
SIMB	The system was unable to allocate segment memory to read the fault tolerant bit map of a mounted volume.
SIMD	The system was unable to allocate Segment 0 memory to read FDXl of a mounted disk volume.
SIMF	An attempt to obtain memory for the FLUB for a paging file has failed.
SIMP	An attempt to obtain memory for the system page pool descriptors (SPPD) has failed.
SIRF	During system initialization, a read fail occurred when trying to read FDR1 from the system VTOC.
SIRL	A disk read fail has occurred during disk IOC load. The reason for the error is contained within LOWIOSW general and error status fields (i.e., failure was defined as 'Normal Completion' not being obtained).
SIVC	While attempting to scratch any existing Segment 2 paging files, the system VCB chain was found to be invalid. The VCB end-of-chain was detected without locating the required VCB.
SIWS	The system was unable to release Workstation 0 to the task manager after the completion of system initialization.
USNT	An attempt was made to cancel a task on the system via ZAPTASK, but an unrecoverable error makes continuation of this service questionable (probably task not found).
BLIP	Invalid PPB chain. The PPB chain in the MCB was to be accessed to insert the newly created PPB, but the first entry on the PPB chain was zero.

SYSTEM ERRORS CAUSING CONTINUABLE DUMP

ERROR HALT	EXPLANATION
BLNP	The system was unable to locate the PPB for the specified device.
BLNT	A call to GETBLK was made for individual block allocation but no TCB address was given in the parameter list.
CHFE	The CHECK post wait handler was unable to destroy the sub-task.
CHII	An invalid IOSW has been received from the IOP.
CHLT	The CHECK post wait handler was unable to locate the parent TCB for the requested task number.
CHNP	An attempt to locate the PPB associated with this device (R1) has failed.
CHTL	An attempt to locate the linkage table entry for translation library routine WV17STRT was unsuccessful.
CPNB	An error has been returned from GETHEAP after an attempt to obtain the command processor's buffers from the system pool.
CPPS	Presentation services failed to establish a connection with the remote system and the LOGOFF SVC was entered. However, the logoff was unsuccessful.
СРТМ	For the task manager, a false logoff was set and LOGOFF SVC was entered. However, the logoff was unsuccessful.
DBIV	VCB chain invalid. While searching through the VCB chain and sorting the available volumes for paging eligibility, the system volume VCB was not located.
DPPT	The system was unable to locate the page table for a file. Given that multiple page tables exist, the system has searched all PTs chained into this FLUB and has been unable to locate the required page number within the file.
DTIB	DTI has encountered a failure in converting block-in-file to block-on-volume for Segment 2 paging file.
DTIF	DTI has encountered a FLUB not belonging to the SHARER that does not match a Segment 2 paging file FLUB owned by the user task.

SYSTEM ERRORS CAUSING CONTINUABLE DUMP (CONT'D)

ERROR HALT	EXPLANATION	
DTIP	While attempting to unmap a physical page, the page frame number was found to be invalid.	
DTLP	Given that multiple page tables exist, an attempt to locate a page table for a file (FLUB) has failed.	
DTXE	DTI has received an error return code from XIO on attempting to write out the paging file block.	
DUMP*	WM27 calls snapshot dump if the task that PC'd was a system task.	
GHNP	No PFB was found within the ETCB for this GETHEAP call.	
IDMA	IPC destroy was unable to cancel a mailbox alias.	
IKSV	During the invoke task for one of the system tasks, a search of the VCB chain for the system volume was unsuccessful.	
IRG2	A call to IWAIT to wait on a temporary mailbox did not result in a return message.	
IRMM	IPC retrieve was unable to move a message body from the message buffer to the user specified area. The error response code from FAGRMAP is still held in the local variable area RETCODE (referenced through R11)	
MLNF	While searching the FLUB chain, no FLUB with a name matching the file name in work area was found.	
MLNO	While searching the OFB file chain, no OFB with OFDTCB = CPUTCB was located.	
MLNP	The system was unable to locate the PPB for the specified device.	
WLÓI	During the close phase of microcode load, prior to freeing the OFB and IORE, a check was made to see if the IORE was still queued on the UCB and the IORE was found to be queued.	
PCDU*	WS50 causes a task to suspend, then calls a continuable dump. It Will result in a task crash.	
RAOR*	It is not possible to open or read the alias file.	
*	After the continuable Dump is completed, the system continues without a reTPL.	

without a reIPL.

SYSTEM ERRORS CAUSING CONTINUABLE DUMP (CONT'D)

ERROR HALT	EXPLANATION
RARB	An attempt to obtain nonresident memory as a read buffer for the alias file has failed.
RARF*	It is not possible to read the alias file.
RAUM	An attempt to allocate memory from the heap for use in the open alias file routine as a UFB has failed.
RRMB	No message buffer was found chained to the TCB for this XTERM call.
RRNP	No PFB was found within the ETCB for this XTERM call.
RSIS	An invalid Segment 1 SVC invocation during system initialization has occurred.
SRCN	TCBINSMC is negative. The only legal values are nonnegative.
SRSN	TCBSMECBK for the resource in question is negative. The only legal values are nonnegative.
TIDC	After attempting to map the debugger code for this task, an error response was returned from the MAP SVC.
TIDD	After attempting to unmap the debugger data for this task, an error response was returned from the UNMAP SVC.
TIDU	After attempting to unmap the DMS shared area for this task, an error response was returned from the UNMAP SVC.
TIID	After successfully mapping the debug code for this task, it is the wrong debug file. This was determined by checking the address at which debug should have been mapped against the address at which it was actually mapped.
TIIE	After completing the necessary task initialization, control has been returned to SYSINIT when it should not have been possible to return.
TILT	After attempting to map the linkage table for this task, an error response was returned from the MAP SVC.
*	After the continuable Dump is completed, the system continues without a reIPL.

APPENDIX A

SYSTEM ERRORS CAUSING CONTINUABLE DUMP (CONT'D)

ERROR HALT	EXPLANATION	
TIMD	After attempting to map the DMS services for this task, an error response was returned from the MAP SVC.	
TIMH	After attempting to map the IPC header buffers for this task, an error response was returned from the MAP SVC.	
TIMS	After attempting to map the Segment 1 system SVCs for this task, an error response was returned from the MAP SVC.	
TISI	After attempting to unmap the Segment 1 SVCs for this task, an error response was returned from the UNMAP SVC.	
TISA	After successfully mapping the system services for this task, it was impossible to find the system services address in the linkage table.	
TISD	An attempt to obtain memory for the DMS vector table has failed. This table is allocated only once, when the first task is initialized.	
TISM	After attempting to map the DMS shared area for this task, an error response was returned from the MAP SVC.	
TISS	After attempting to map the system services for this task, an error response was returned from the MAP SVC.	
TIST	An attempt to obtain memory for the TRN vector table has failed. This table is allocated only once, when the first task is initialized.	
TITL	After attempting to map the translation library for this task, an error response was returned from the MAP SVC.	
TIUB	After attempting to unmap the IPC bodies region for this task,	
TIUD	an error response was returned from the UNMAP SVC. After attempting to unmap the DMS file for this task, an error response was returned from the UNMAP SVC.	
TIUE	After completing the necessary termination functions and invoking UNLINK, control has been returned to SYSINIT when it should not have been possible to return. Exit from UNLINK should have been to the task quit code.	
TIUL	After attempting to unmap the linkage table for this task, an error response was returned from the UNMAP SVC.	

SYSTEM ERRORS CAUSING CONTINUABLE DUMP (CONT'D)

ERROR HALT	EXPLANATION	
IIUS	After attempting to unmap the system services for this task, an error response was returned from the UNMAP SVC.	
TIUT	After attempting to unmap the translation library for this task, an error response was returned from the UNMAP SVC.	
TIWD	After successfully mapping the DMS services for this task, it is shown to be the wrong SVC file. This was determined by checking the address at which DMS should have been mapped against the address at which it was actually mapped.	
TIWS	After successfully mapping the Segment 1 system SVCs for this task, further checking shows it to be the wrong SVC file. This could mean that either the original 8-MB file was incorrectly mapped in or an attempt to subsequently map the 16 MB version also failed.	
ULDM*	UNLINK has invoked the system service to destroy a mailbox and an error response has been returned.	
ULDT	UNLINK has invoked the system service to destroy the trace buffers and an error response has been returned.	
ULFP	UNLINK has invoked the system service to unfix the disk diagnostics pages that were allocated to this task and received an error response.	
ULNF	UNLINK was unable to locate the current Segment 1 FLUB on the system FLUB chain in order to free the FLUB.	
ULNL	UNLINK decremented the task's current link level (ETCB) and the resulting link level was negative.	
ULNP	A PFB SAVE area has not been located in a level stack. A search of all this task's active process level stacks for for one which contains the PFB (comparing against stack minimum and maximum values in the stack header) has failed.	
ULPC	Having adjusted the necessary stack(s), it is now no longer possible to locate any PFB via the ETCB PFB chain.	
ULUM	UNLINK was attempting to unmap each MAPB on the specified MAPB chain when, for one MAPB, an error response was received from UNMAP.	
*	After the continuable Dump is completed, the system continues without a reIPL.	

APPENDIX A

VERSION CHECKING STATUS ERROR MESSAGES

MESSAGE	DEFINITION COMPONENTS	
(blank)	No problems are detected.	
WARNING	A version problem exists with this component, though it is not critical enough to halt system initialization.	@PRTTSK@ @SHARER@ DEVLIST
FATAL ERROR	IPL procedures cannot continue. Obtain a current, compatible version version of the component and then reIPL.	@SYSGEN@ @SYSTSK@ @OPER@ @SYSCPR@ @TSKMGR@

VS-300 I/O CONTROLLERS AND SUPPORTED DEVICES

This appendix lists, according to the input/output controller (IOC), the supported devices for the VS-300.

VS-300 IOC	TYPE OF IOC	DEVICES SUPPORTED
23V98-1 23V98-2 23V98-3 23V98-4	Disk	2280V-1 30 MB fixed and removable drive 2280V-2 60 MB fixed and removable drive 2280V-3 90 MB fixed and removable drive 2265V-1 75 MB removable drive (SMD) 2265V-2 288 MB removable drive (SMD) 2265V-3 620 MB fixed drive (FMD) 2267V-1 76-MB removable drive (RSD) 2268V-1 76 MB fixed drive (WINC) 2268V-2 147 MB fixed drive (WINC) 2375V-1, C3 454 MB fixed drive (FSD) SW04 Disk Switch for all drives (except 2280V drives)
23V97	32 port serial	2509, 9-track serial tape drive 2529V 6400 bpi cartridge tape drive 2238V1 Streamer tape 2276C-1 64KB combined archiving workstation 2860-6 Combined archiving workstation 2860-7 Combined archiving workstation 4250-VS Combined archiving workstation WPC Combined archiving workstation WPC Combined archiving workstation 4205 Monochrome dworkstation 4205 Monochrome combined workstation 4210 Monochrome DP workstation 4230 64KB monochrome combined workstation 5300/VS-IIS64 Combined workstation 5300/VS-AL-AUD Combined workstation 5300/VS-AL-AUD Combined workstation 5300/VS-AUD Combined workstation 6300/VS-64 Combined workstation, including

graphics

5533 100-cps matrix printer 5535 180-cps matrix printer 5573 250-lpm band printer 5574 600-lpm band printer

6581W 40-cps daisy printer

5577V High density matrix printer 5577A High density matrix printer

5575 Printer-IIS/DP

I/O CONTROLLERS AND SUPPORTED DEVICES

<u>VS-300 IOC</u>	TYPE OF IOC	DEVICES SUPPORTED 6581WC-1 Printer-IIS/DP/ALLIANCE 5581WD-1 Printer-ALLIANCE DW/OS-20 20-cps daisy printer DW/OS-55 55-cps daisy printer LPS-12 Laser printer (WP only) LIS-12V Printer-IIS/DP LIS-12A Printer-ALLIANCE 6554/TCB Telecommunications Processor CIU-B WangNet SystemBand Modem
	Multiline Telecommuni- cations	2110 Workstation 4220 Binary synchronous remote workstation 2246R Remote workstation 2281 Remote daisy printer 2233 Remote matrix printer 2235 Remote matrix printer 2273V-1 Remote band printer
23V95-1	Tape	2209V tape drive
23V95-2	Tape	2219V tape drive
23V79	WangBand CIU	

VS-300 10 MEGABYTE DUO-BINARY MODEM CHANNEL ALLOCATIONS

NOTE

When the 10 megabyte modem is used on the channel listed in the first column, devices listed under device type should not be used on the channels listed under the channel/frequency column.

10 MDDC CHANDIE	DELLICE WILDS	
10 MBPS CHANNEL	DEVICE TYPE	CHANNEL/FREQUENCY
CHANDER O	a.	
CHANNEL O	Global:	CH14 (209 - 217 MHz)
(216 - 228 MHz)	Global:	CH15 (217 - 225 MHz)
	Global:	CH16 (225 - 233 MHz)
	TV:	CH J (216 - 222 MHz)
	TV:	CH K (222 - 228 MHz)
	Old Modem	(216 - 243 MHz)
CHANNEL 1	01 - h - 1	GIVI 6
CHANNEL 1	Global:	CH16 (225 - 233 MHz)
(228 - 240 MHz)	Global:	CH17 (233 - 241 MHz)
	TV:	CH L (228 - 234 MHz)
	TV:	CH M (234 - 240 MHz)
	Old Modem	(216 - 243 MHz)
CHANNEL 2	Global:	CU17 (222 241)GL)
(240 - 252 MHz)	Global:	CH17 (233 - 241 MHz)
(240 - 252 M12)		CH22 (241 - 249 MHz)
	Global:	CH19 (249 - 257 MHz)
	TV:	CH N (240 - 246 MHz)
	TV:	CH O (246 - 252 MHz)
	Old Modem	(216 - 243 MHz)
CHANNEL 3	Global:	CH19 (249 - 257 MHz)
(252 - 264 MHz)	Global:	CH20 (257 - 265 MHz)
,	TV:	CH P (252 - 258 MHz)
	TV:	CH Q (258 - 264 MHz)
	SIMS:	(258 - 264 MHz)
	51101	(250 - 204 MHZ)
CHANNEL 4	Global:	CH20 (257 - 265 MHz)
(264 - 276 MHz)	Global:	CH21 (265 - 273 MHz)
	Global: (Note)	CH22A (273 - 281 MHz)
	TV:	CH R (264 - 270 MHz)
	TV:	CH S (270 - 276 MHz)

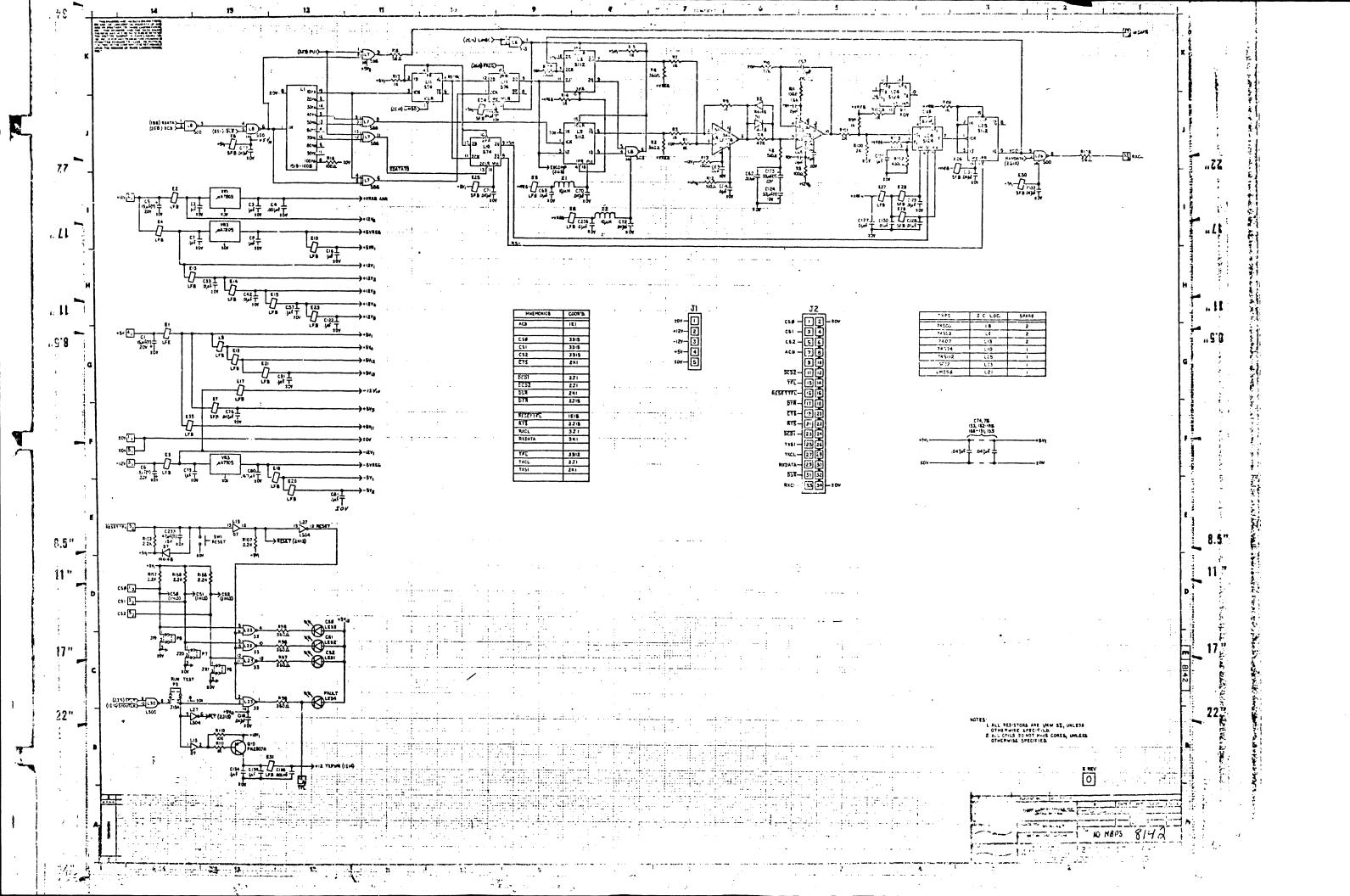
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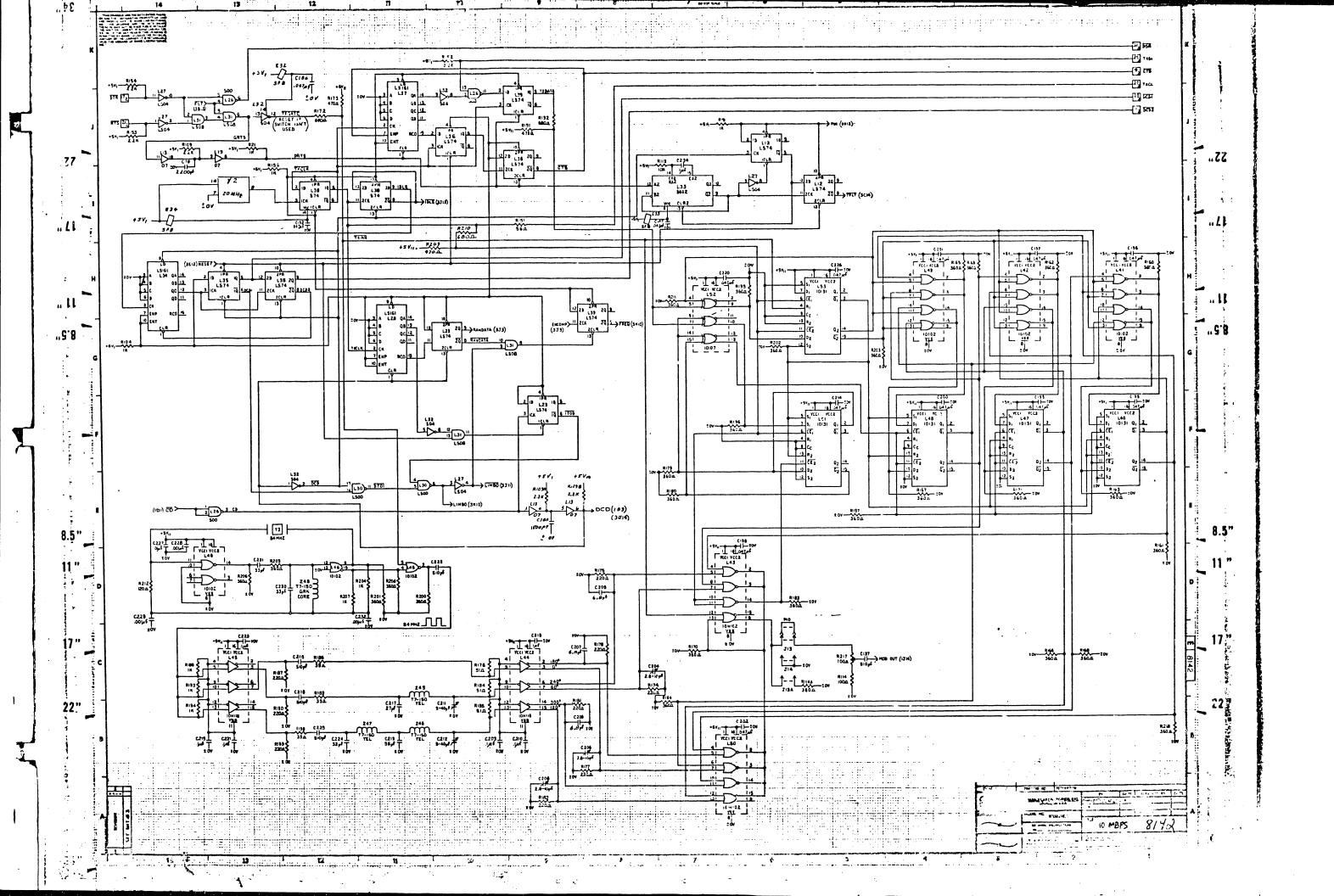
This channel not presently available.

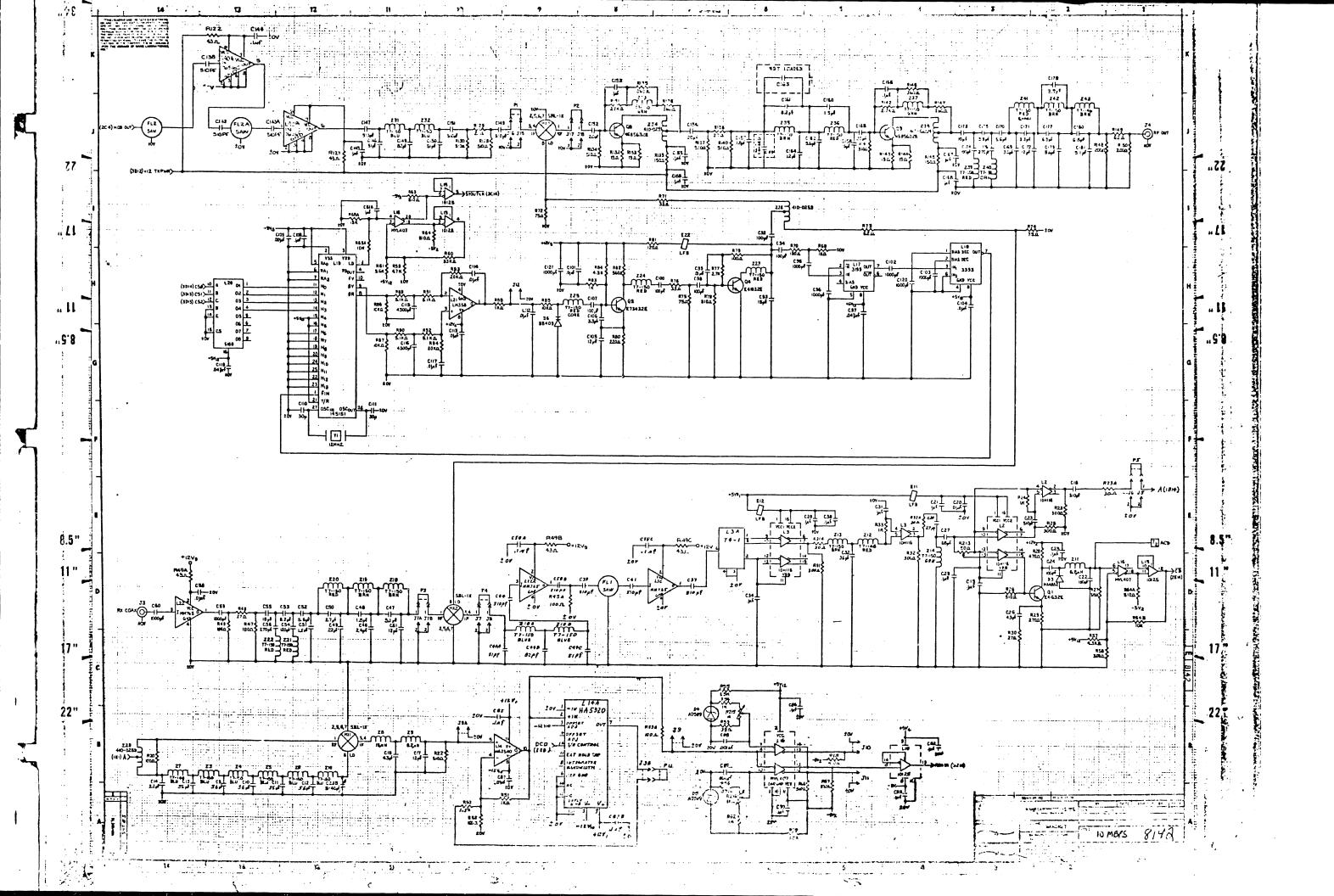
SCHE-MATICS

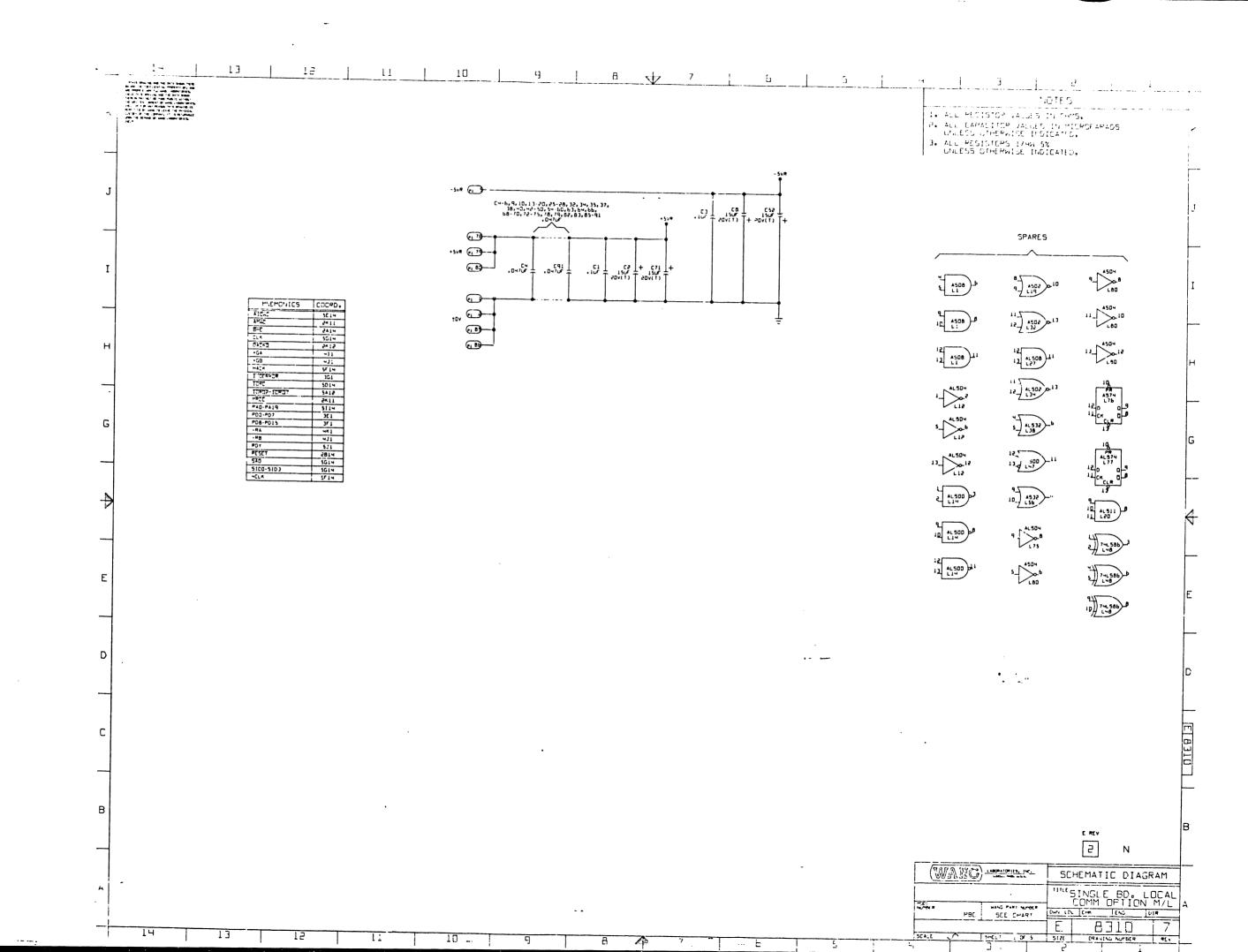
VS-300 SCHEMATICS

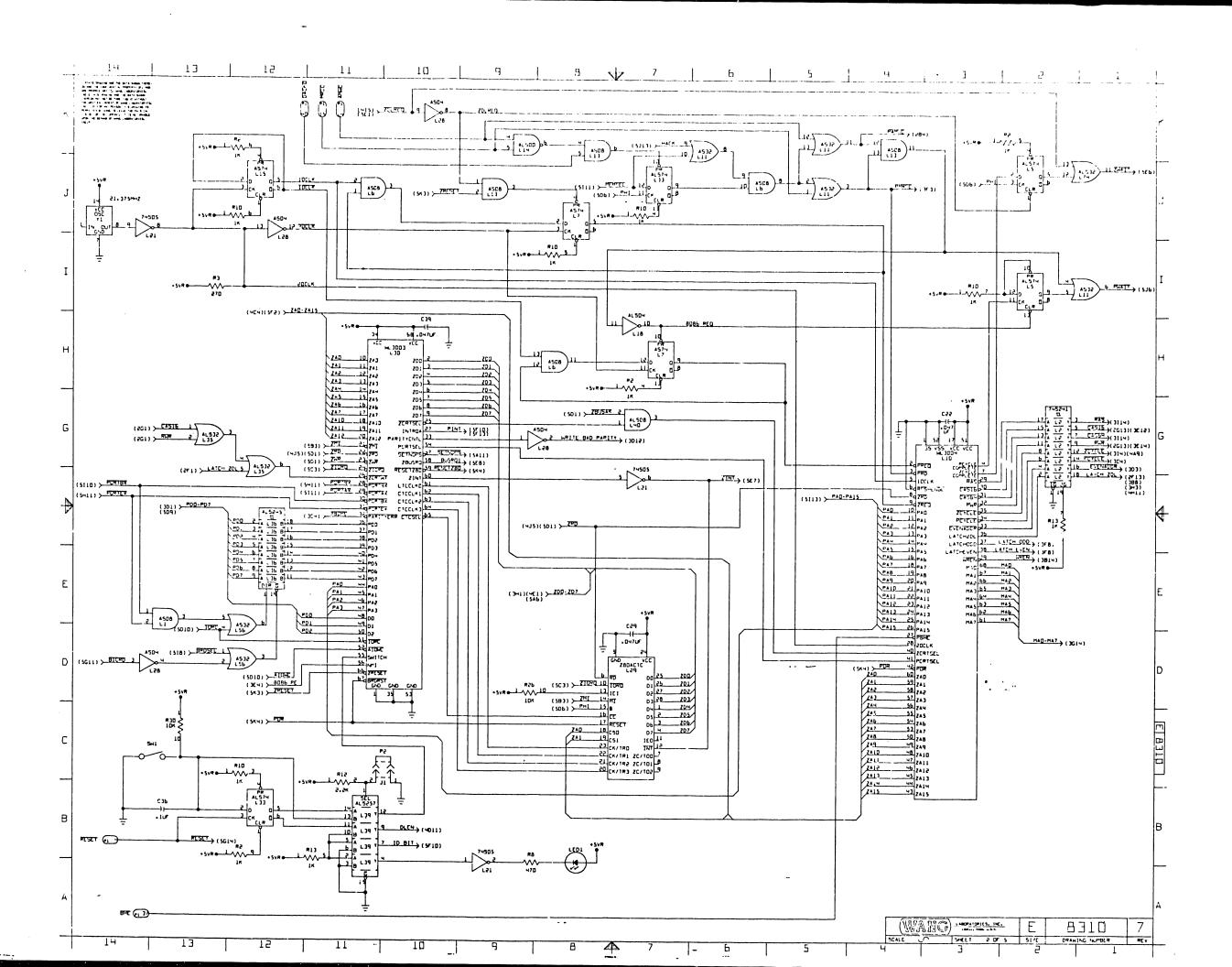
WLI P/N	I P/N Description	
210-8142	10MBPS, 5-Channel RF Modem	3
210-8310	SCU Local Comm. Option	6
210-8377	PC/LVS (PC to SCU Interface)	5
210-8391	CIU CAB (23V79)	7
210-8392	CIU BLANC IOC (23V79)	9
210-8491	MLTC IOC (23V96)	16
210-8494	RS232A Dr./Rcv. (MLTC)	2
210-8495	RS366 Dr./Rcv. (MLTC)	2
210-8496	Serial Communications Link	2
210-8497	Block Connector	2
210-8503	APA (Muxbus) Terminator	2
210-8504	APA (Active Port Assembly)	3
	(SE 8P Multiplex XCVR)	3
210-8509	BNC/TNC Active Port Assembly	3
210-8514	Low-Cost 12" Monitor	3 2
210-8609	Serial IOC (23V97)	8
210-8703/8703-1	Main Memory (4/8-Megabytes)	0 16
210-8709	Power Supply Controller	
210-8710	SCU/PC Adapter	5 2
210-8715	AC Distribution	3
210-8716	DC Distribution	3 3
210-8717	Battery Backup	2
210-8785	SMD IOC (23V98-1/2/3/4)	
210-8789	Telex Tape IOC (23V95-2)	9 6
210-8790	Kennedy Tape IOC (23V95-1)	6 7
210-8831	CPU	
210-8832	Address Generation Unit	23
210-8833	Address Translation Unit	21
210-8834	Memory Control Unit	21
210-8835	Support Control Unit	18
210-8836	System Bus Interface	15
210-8837	Backplane	23
210-9225	SCU Winchester Controller	5
210-9231	CPU Windlester Controller	6
210-9236	System Bus Interface	23
210-9237	SCU Motherboard	23
210-9245		2
210-9246	SCU Local Comm. Data Link SCU Local Comm. Processor	9
210-9240 210-9343	SCU Character Resolution	6
210-9521	SCU CPU/Memory (256K)	5 7











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PD15 11 B L44 Y
PD14 10 B L44 Y
PD13 5 B L44 Y (SK3) > ZMCSCT (2G1) > FEYELE 10 \ (SES) > HPEN (5K4) > FAHLE (2F1) > LATCH ZOL (WANC) LABORATORIES, INC. E 8310

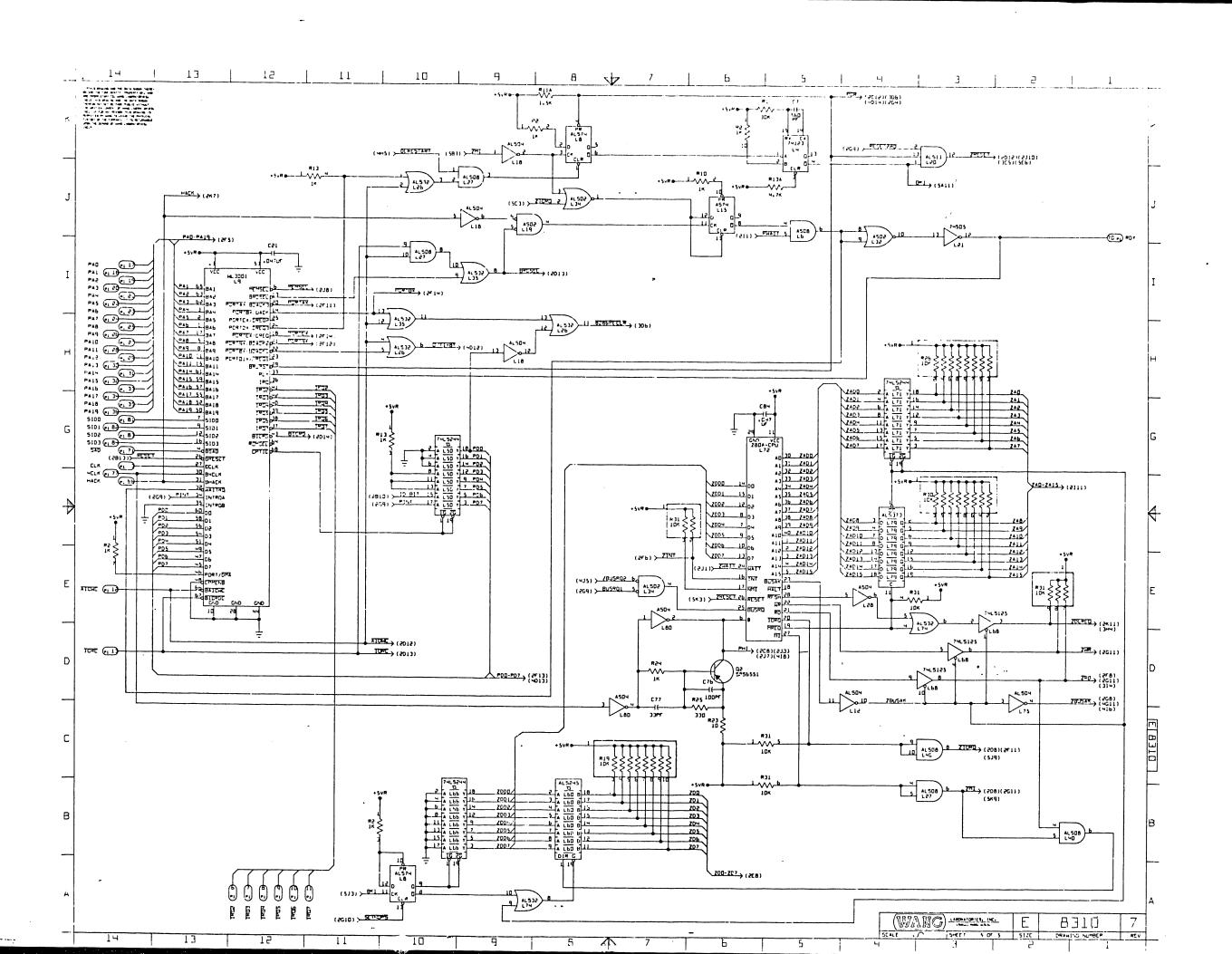
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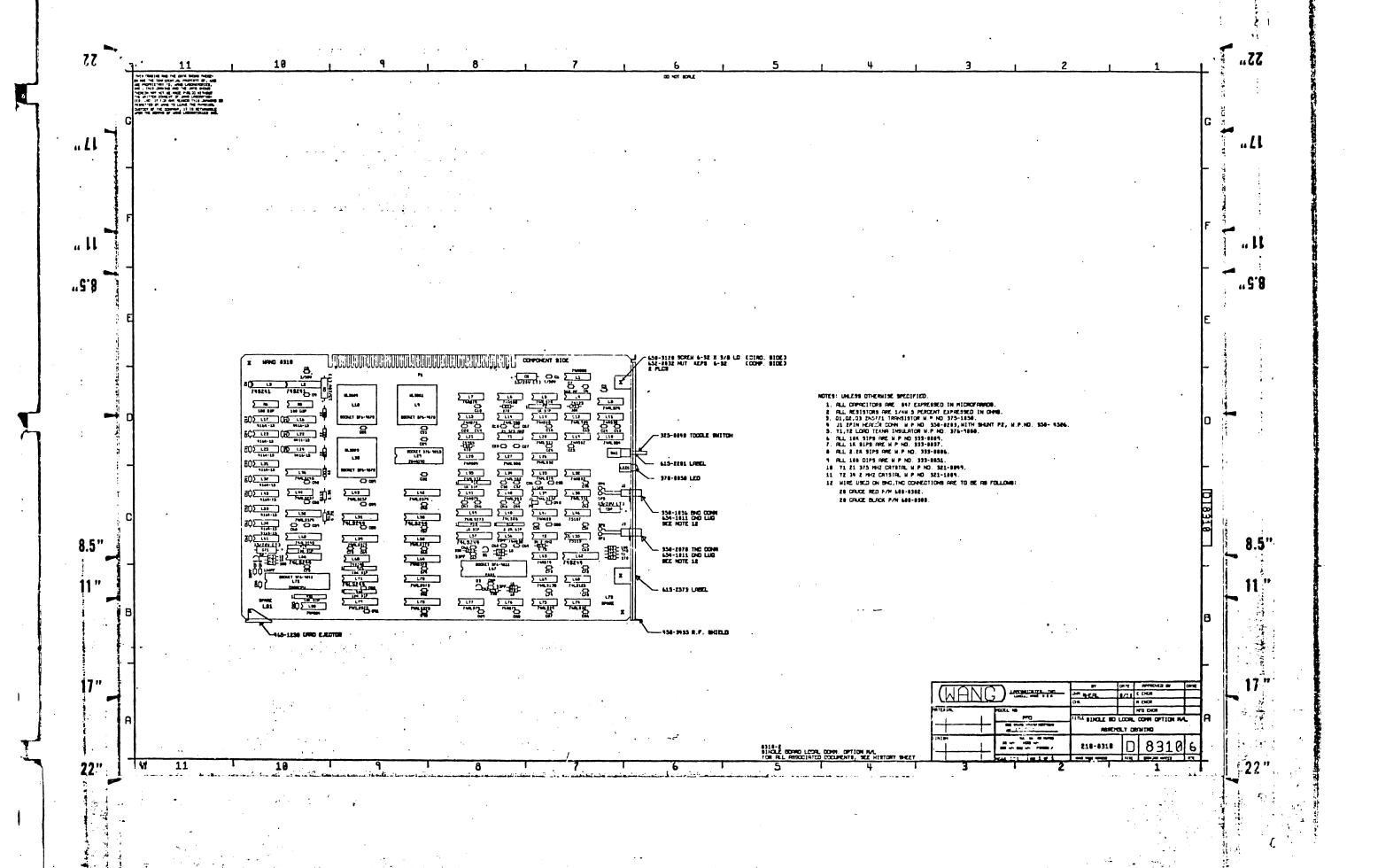
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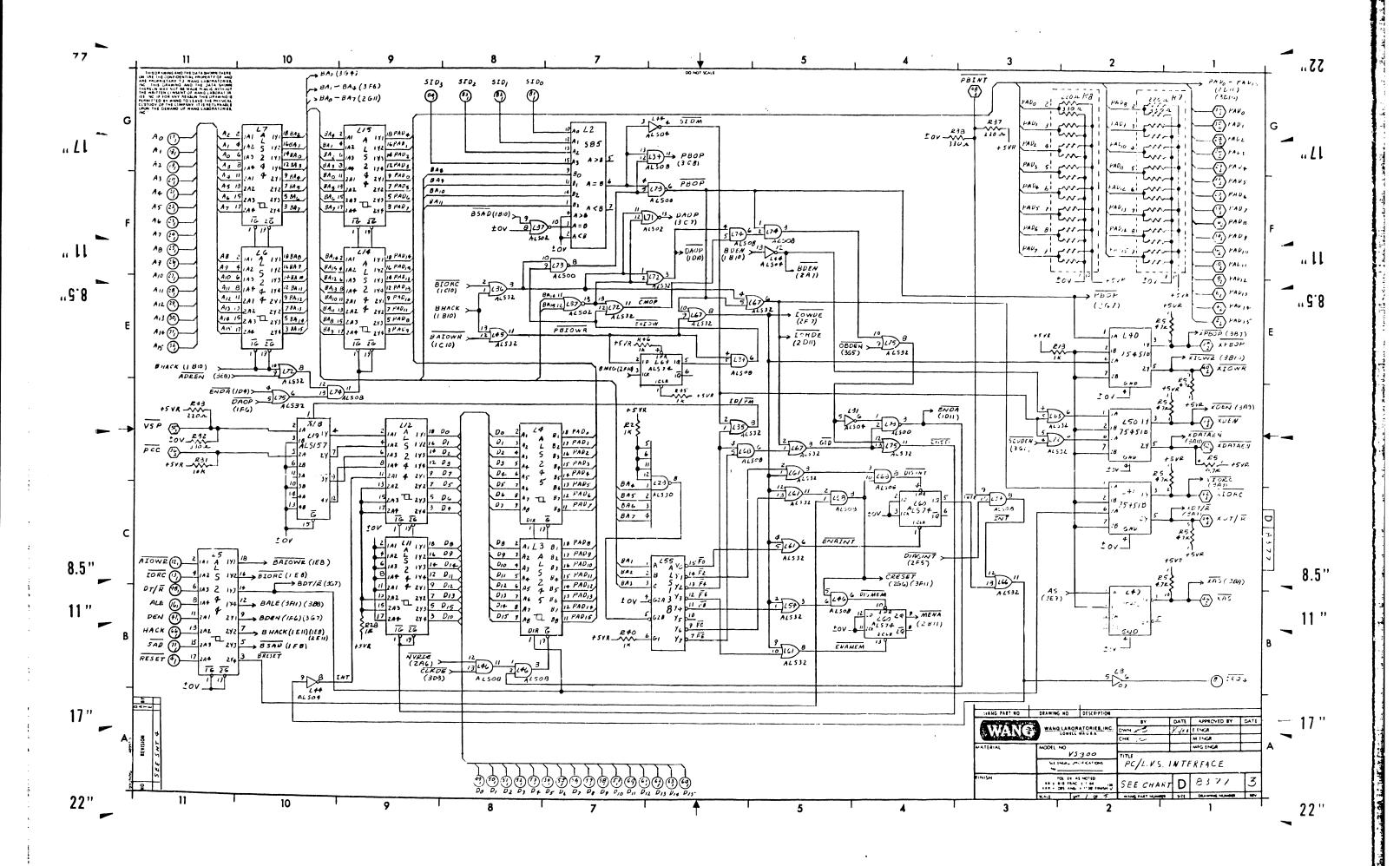
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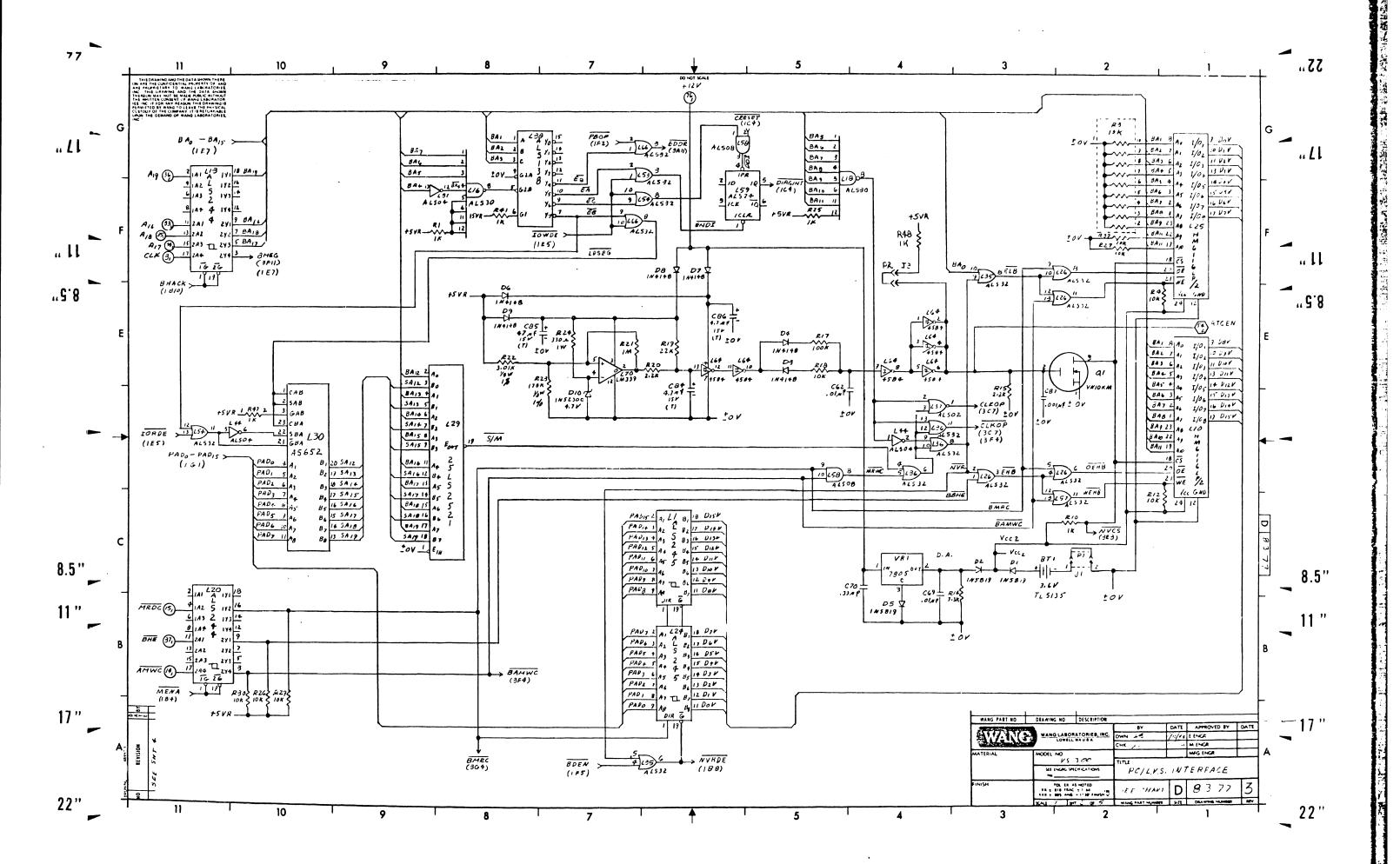
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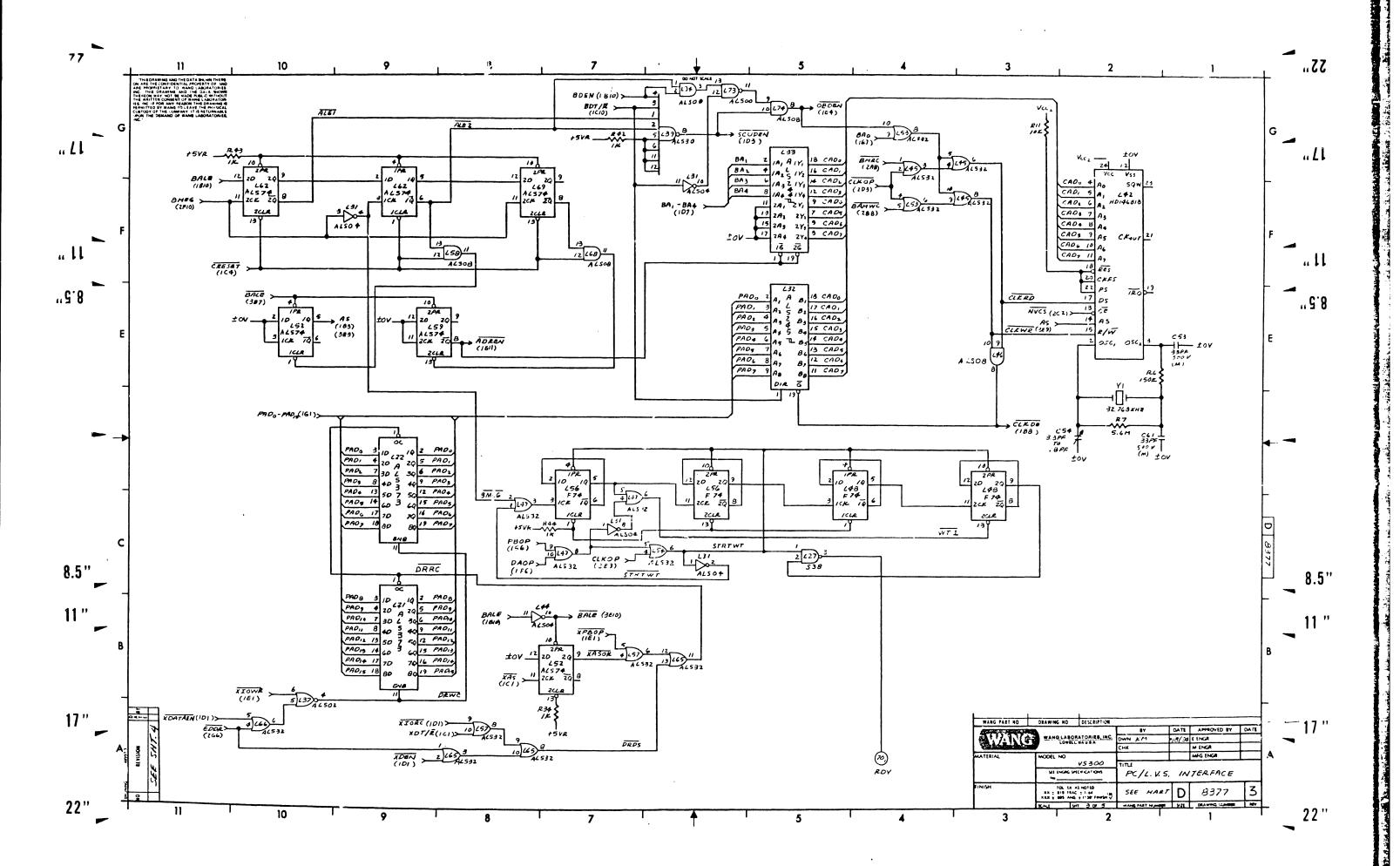
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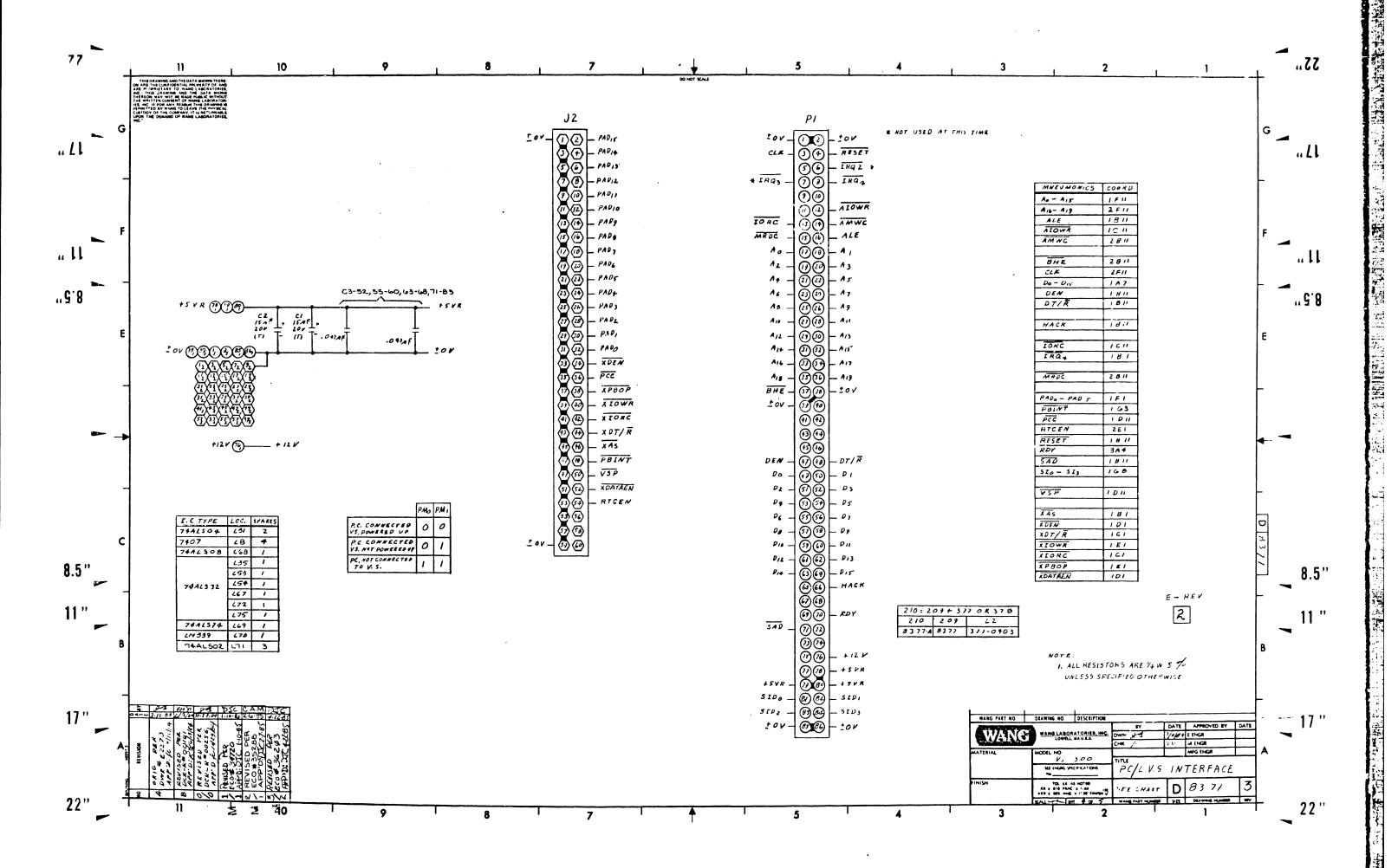


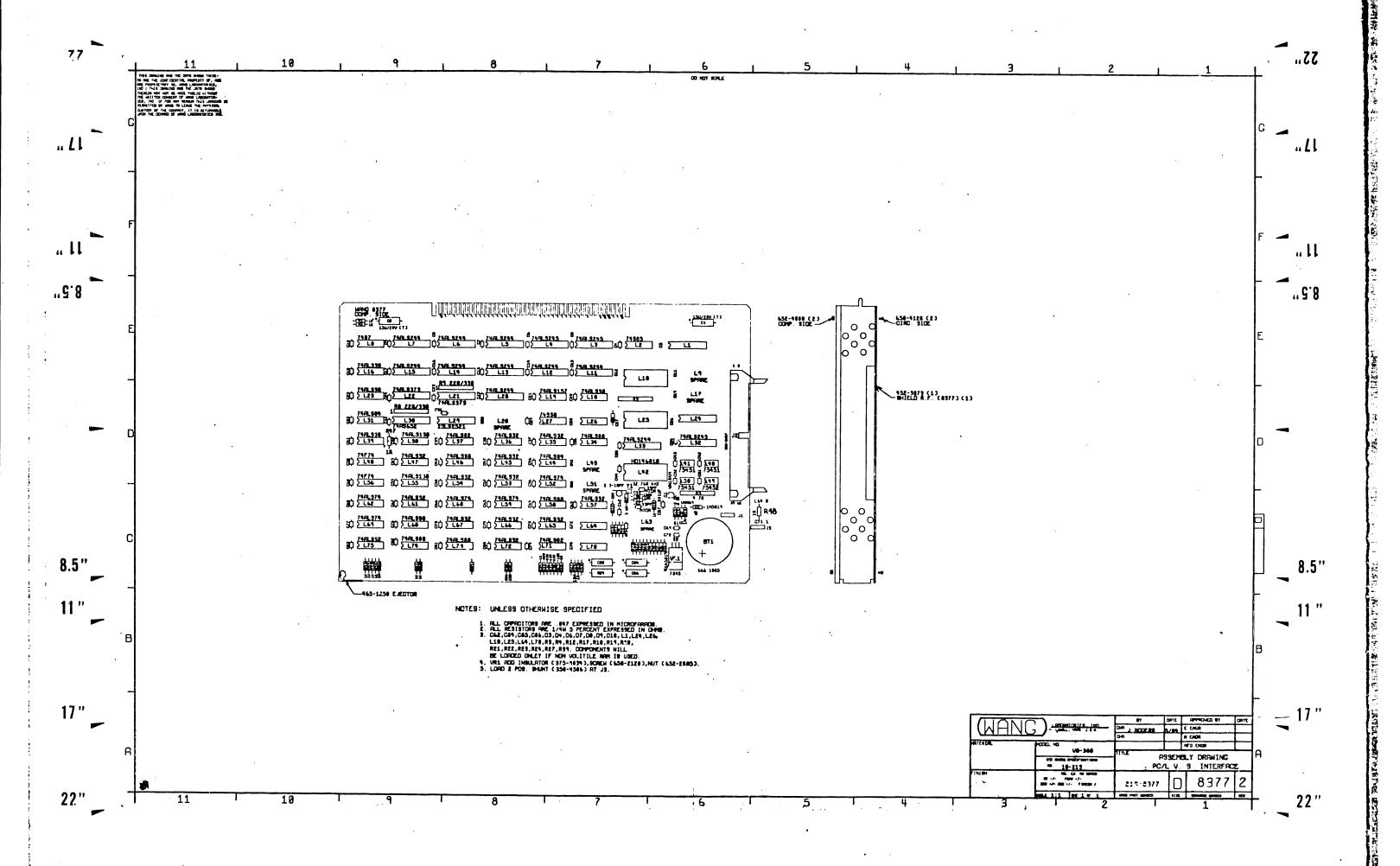


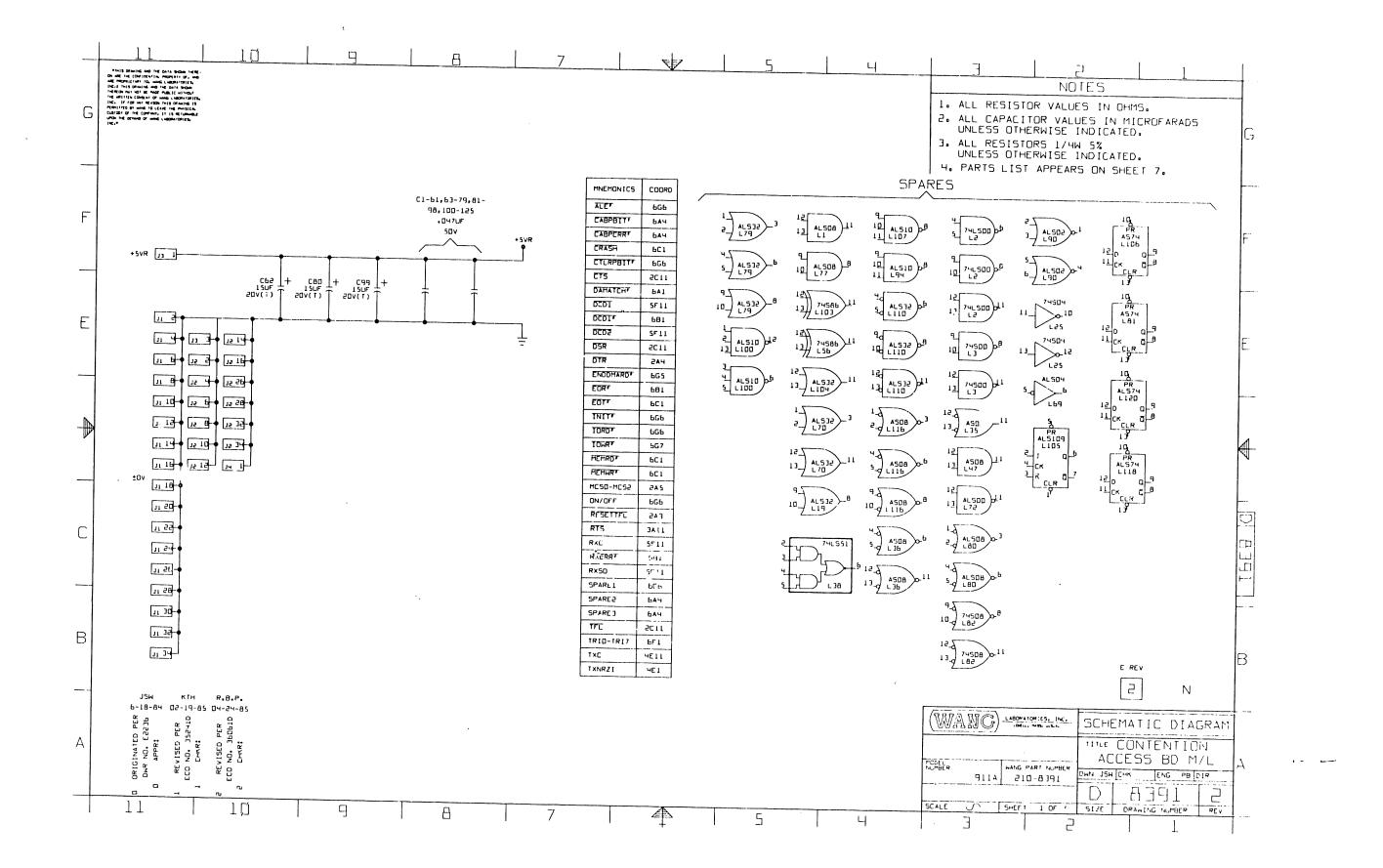


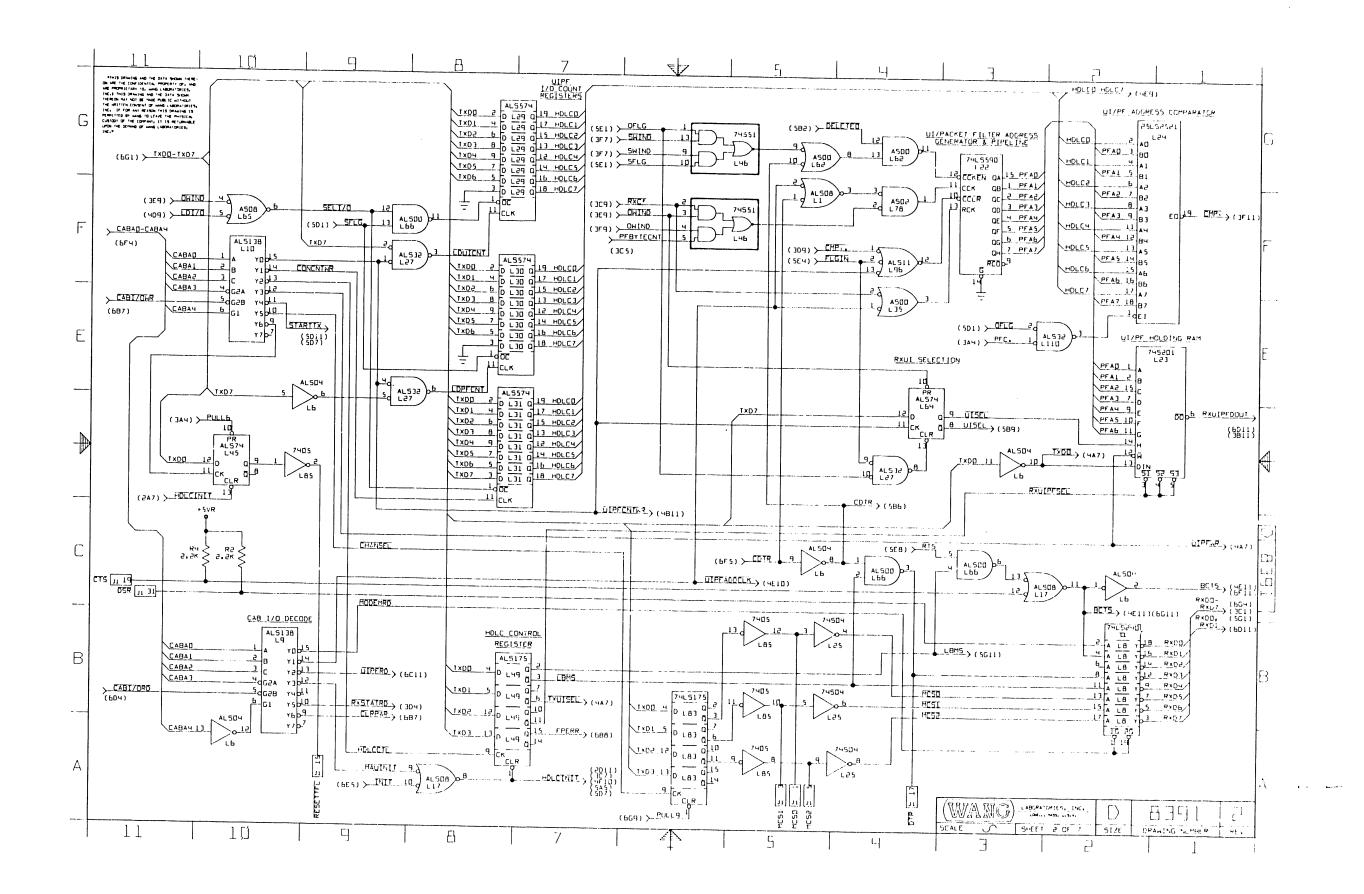


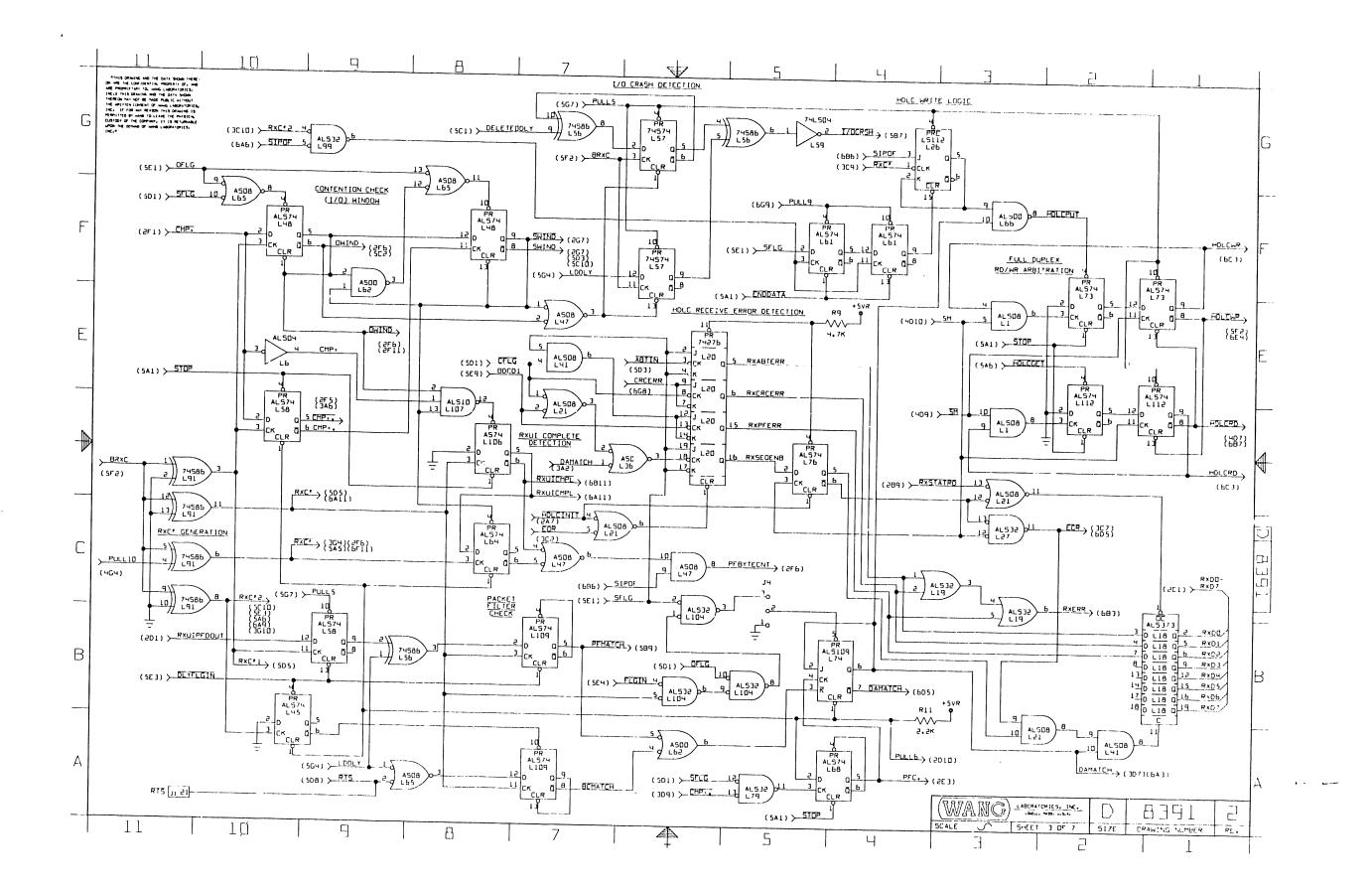


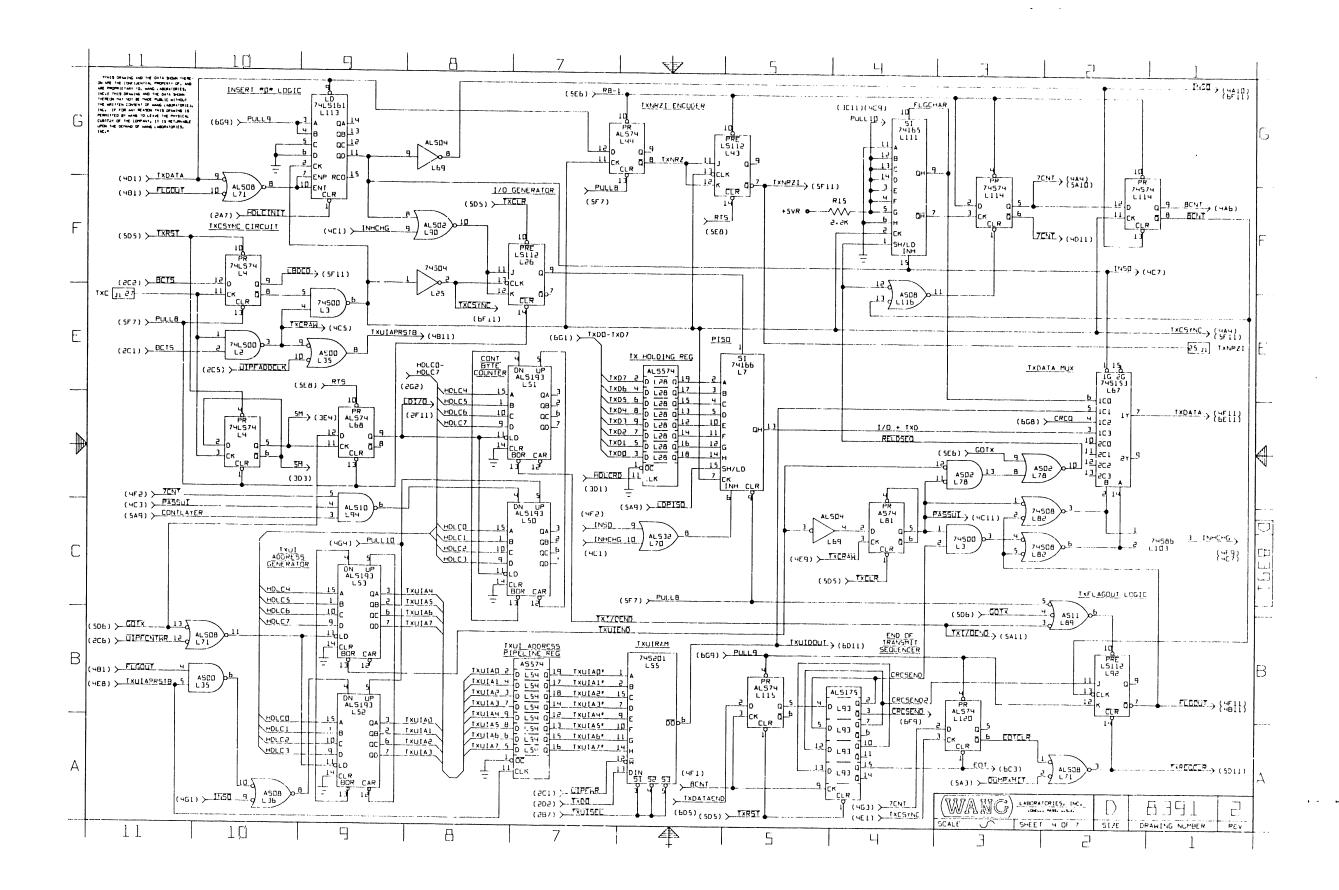


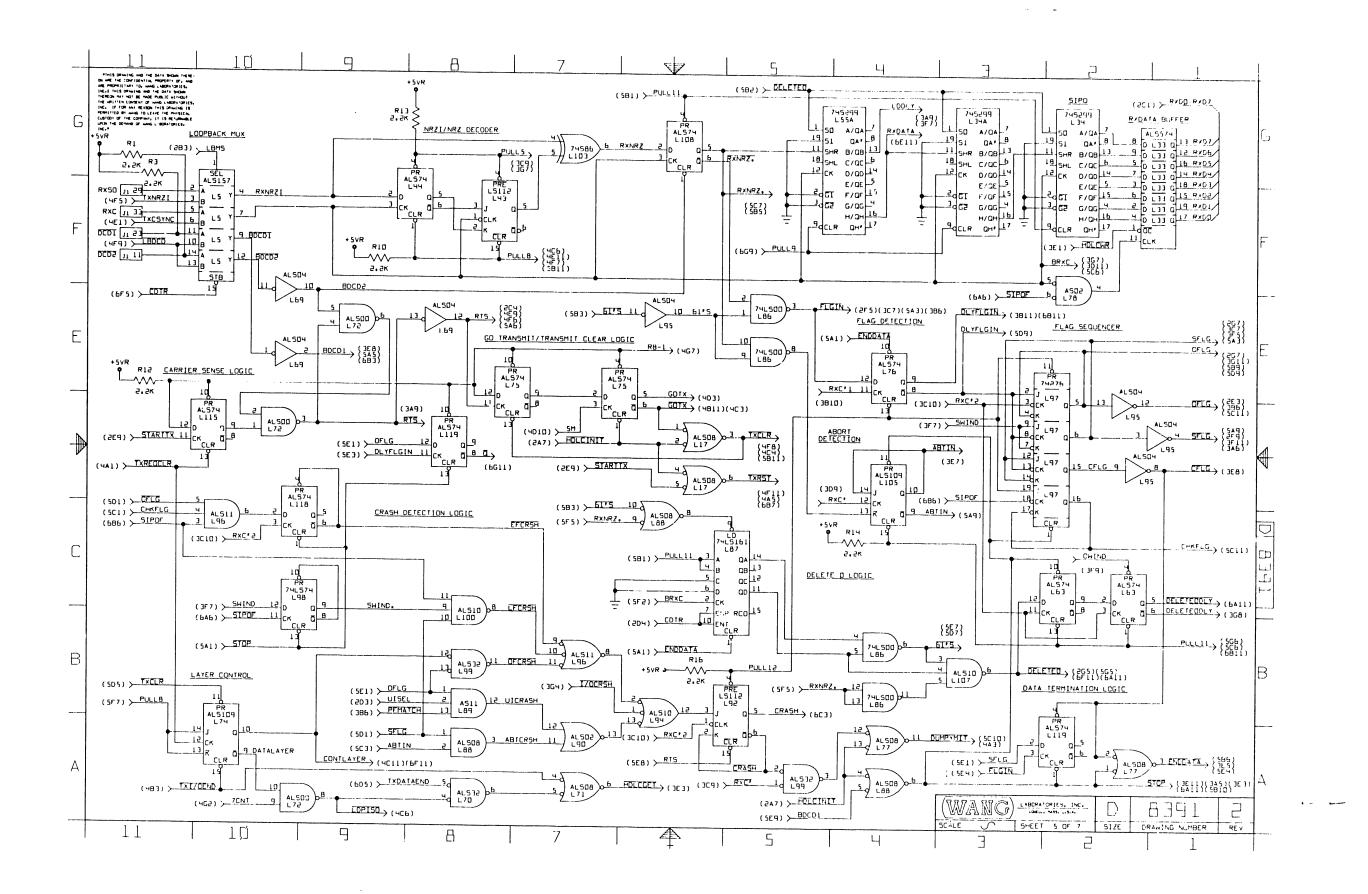


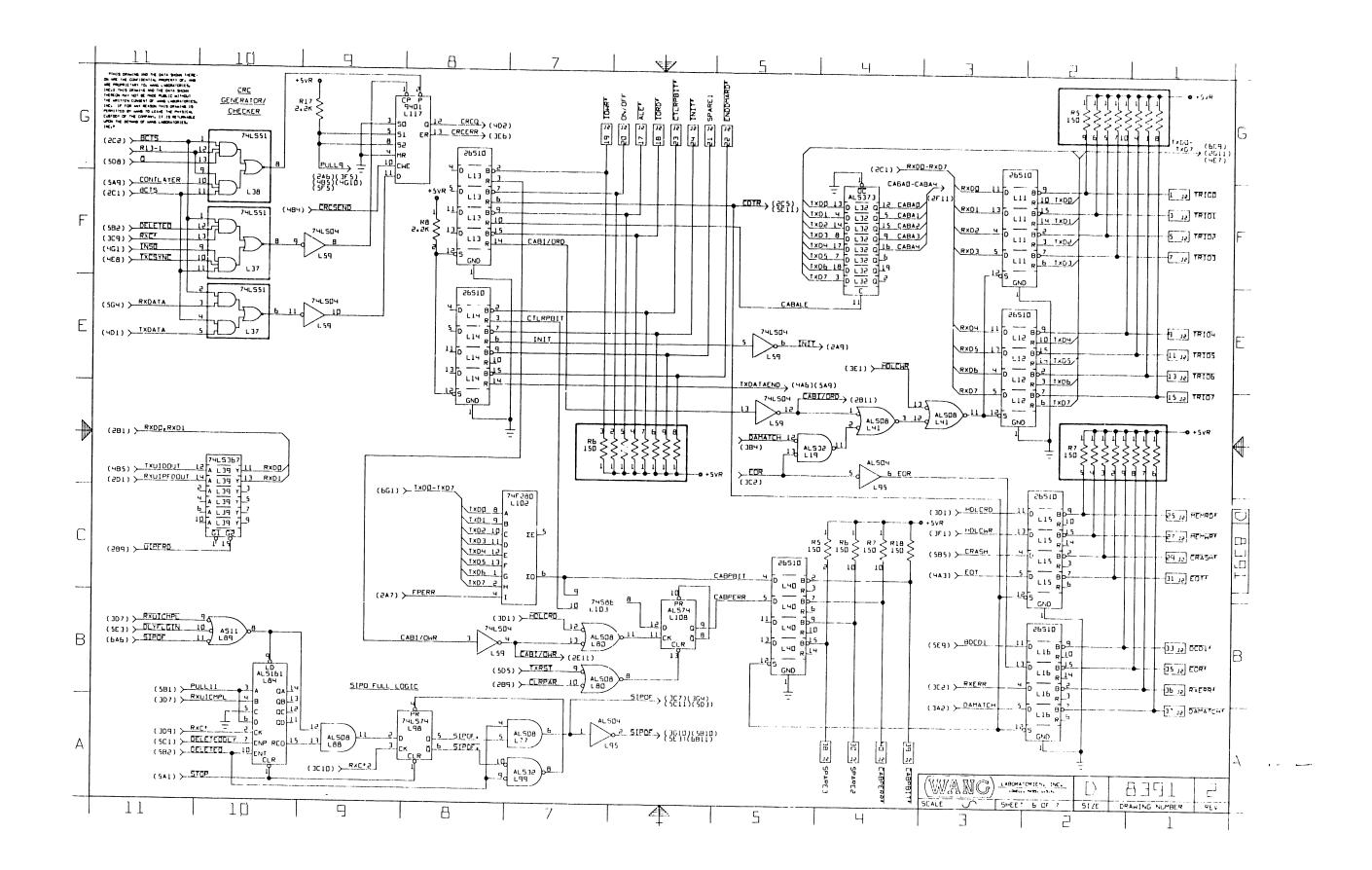


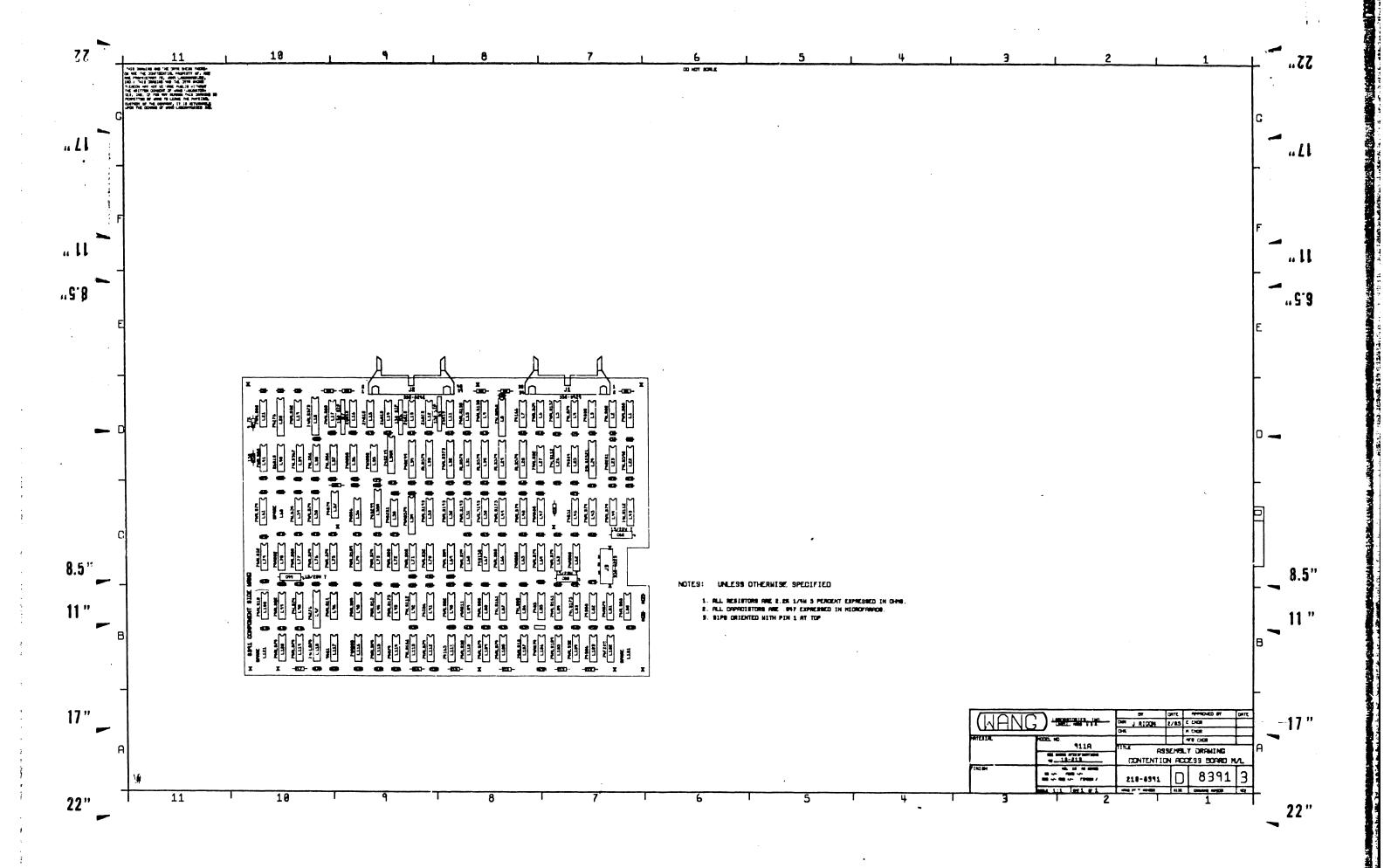


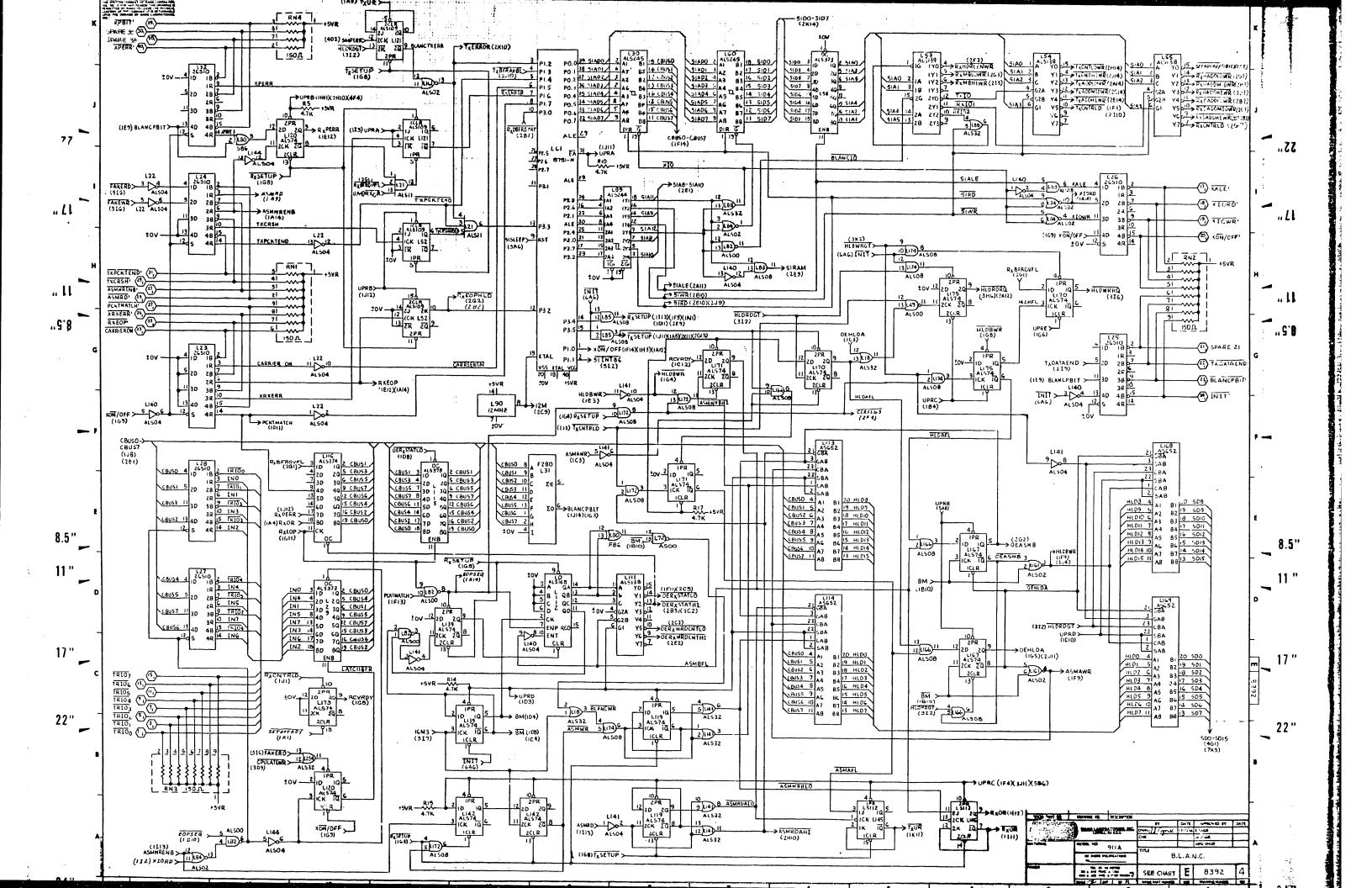


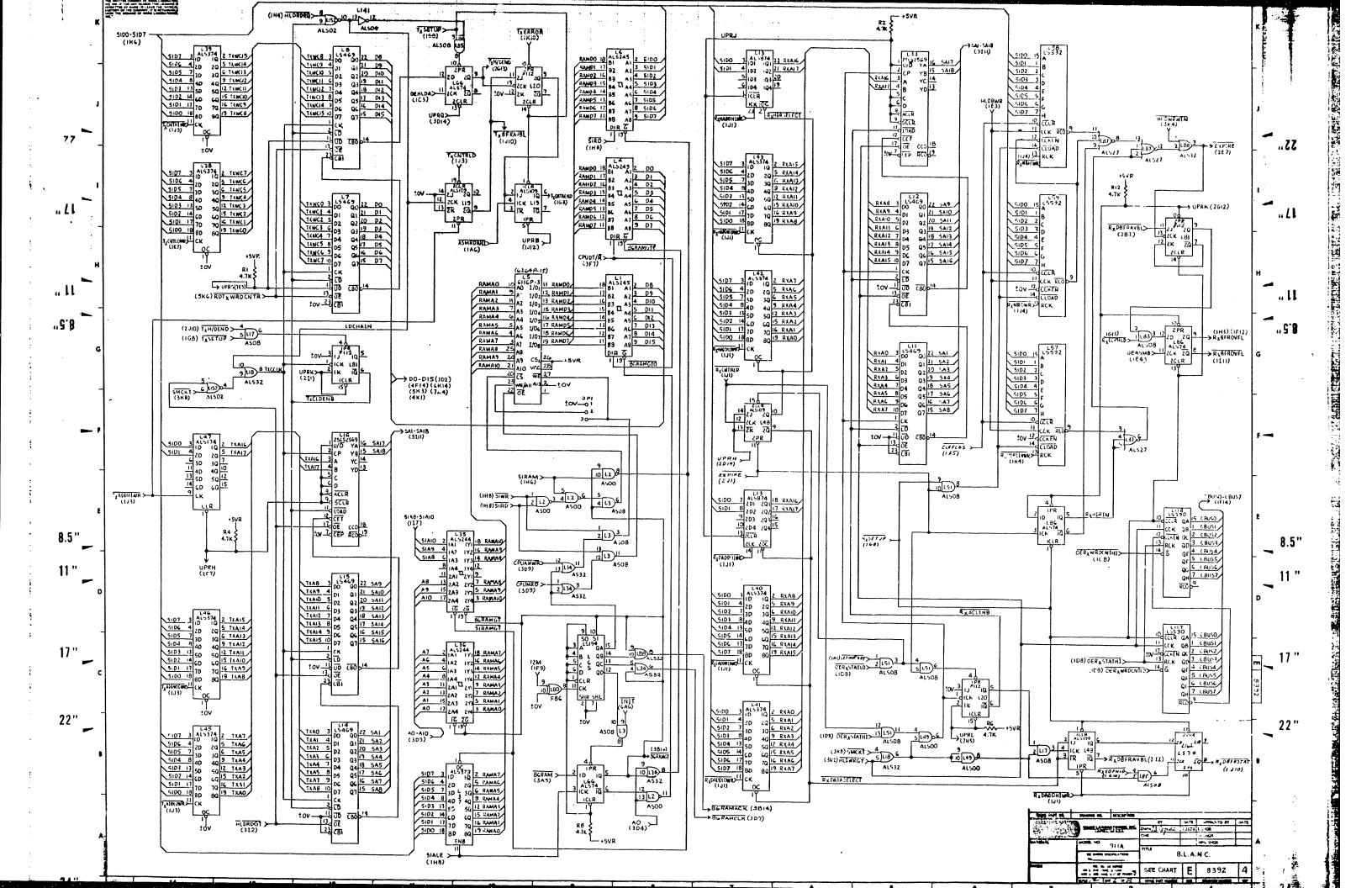


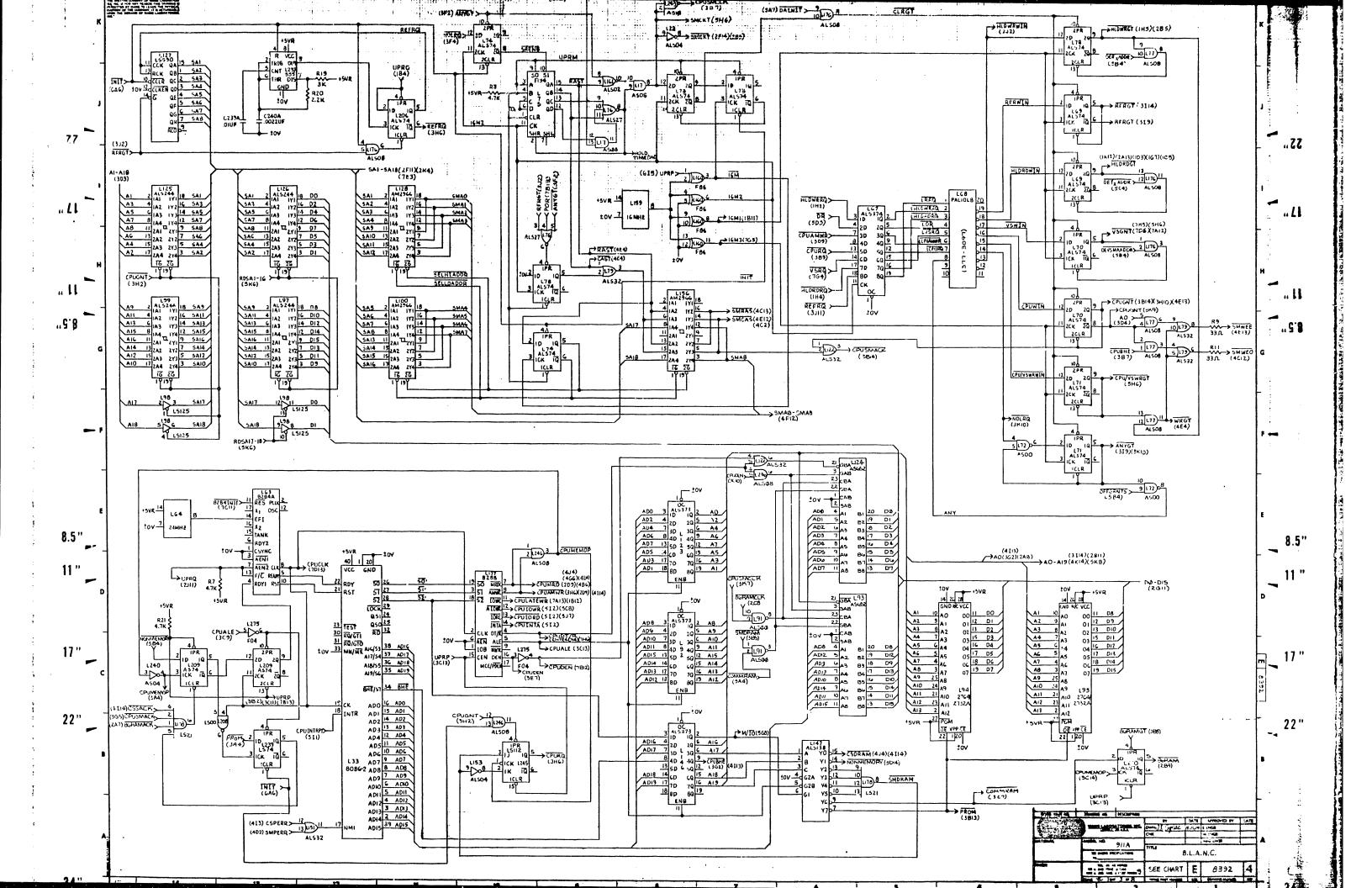


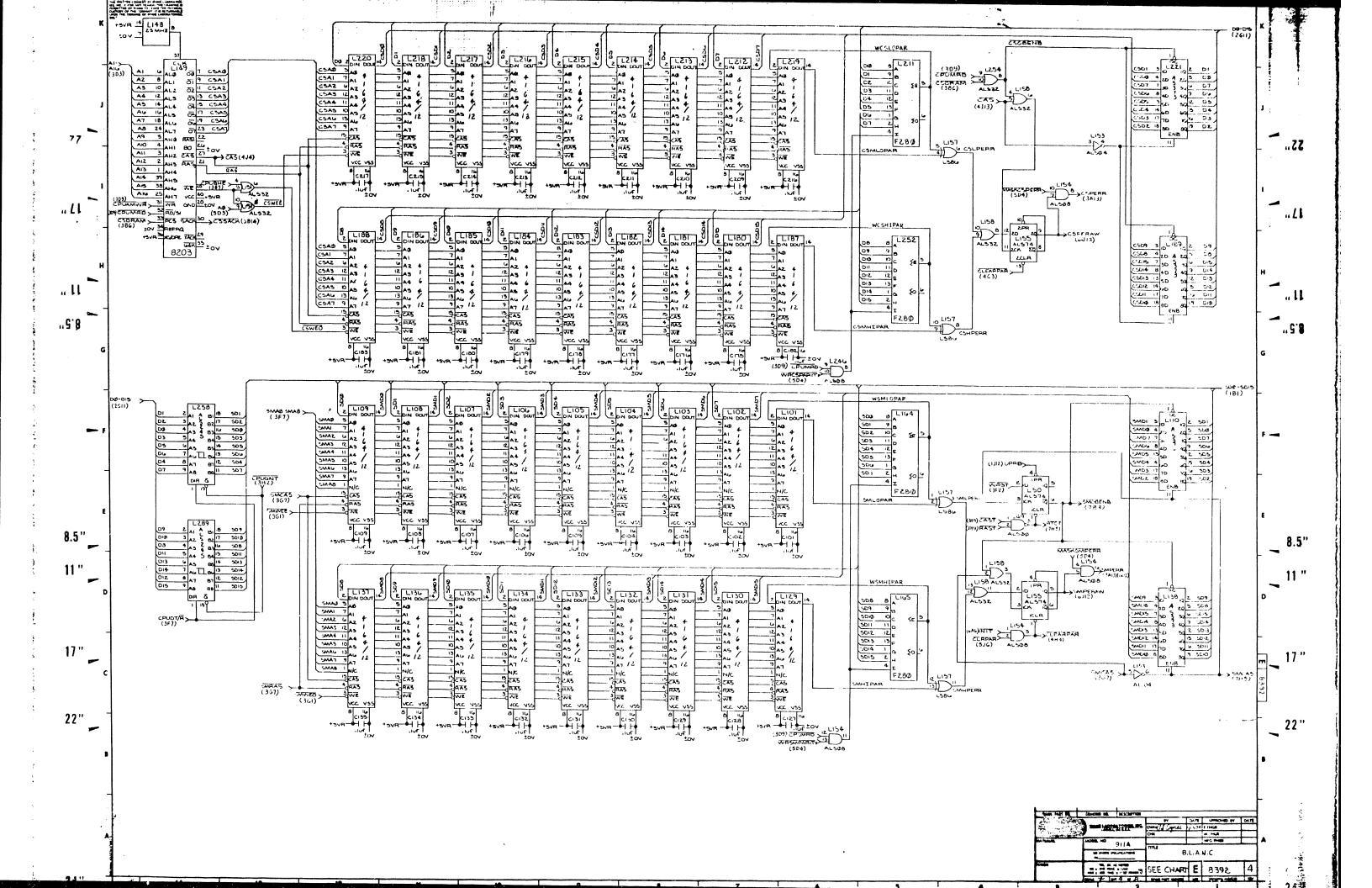


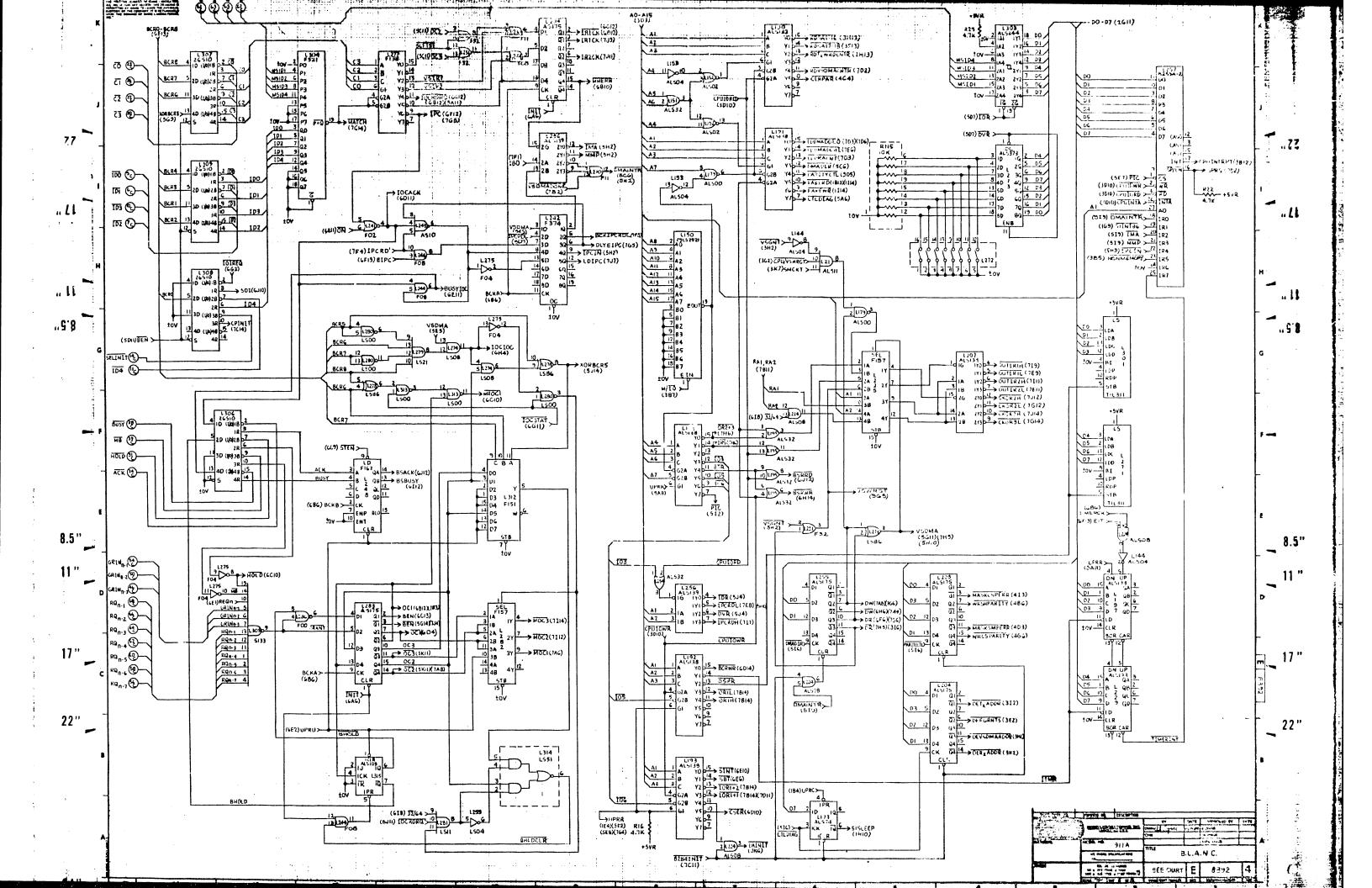


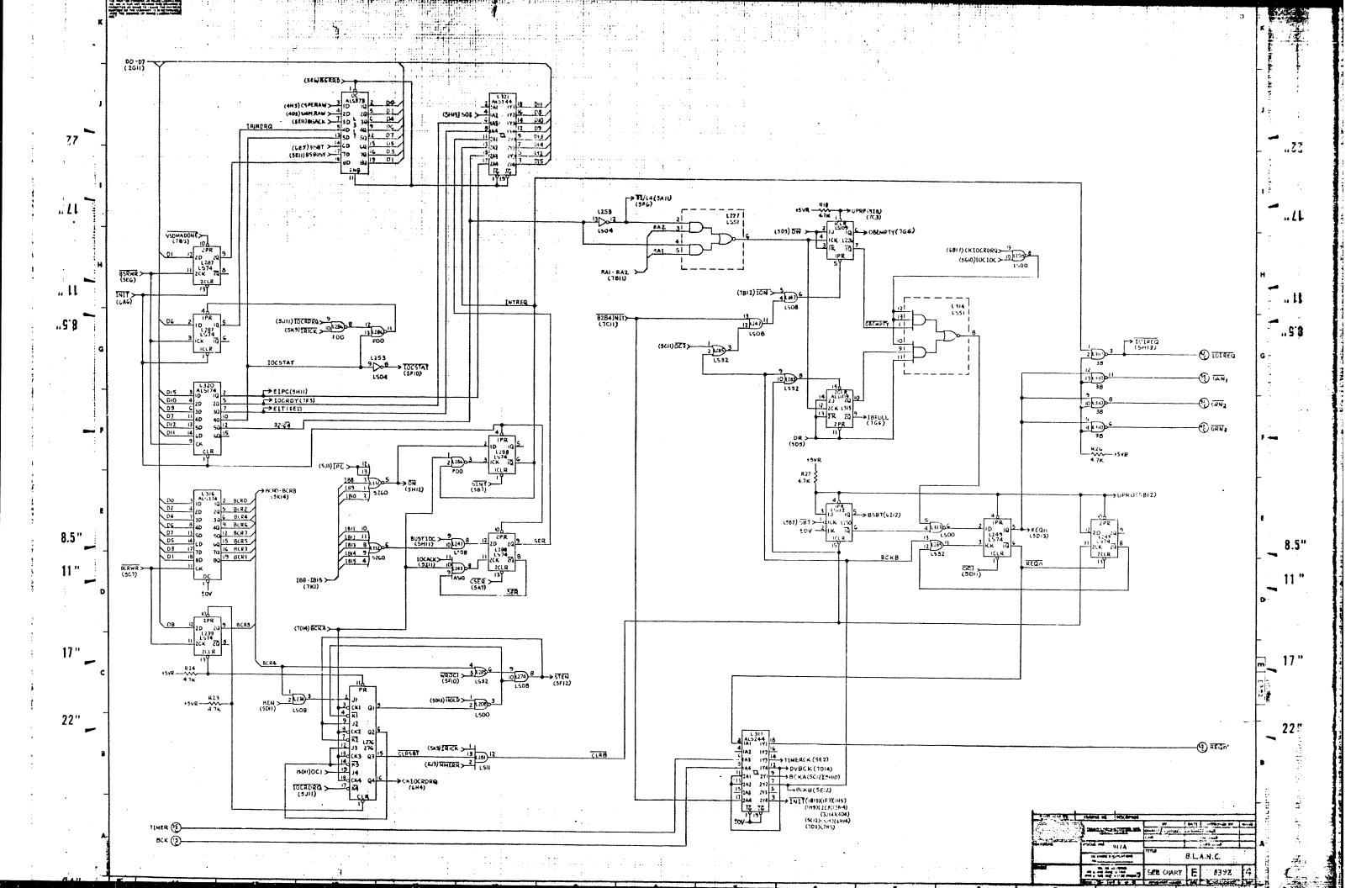


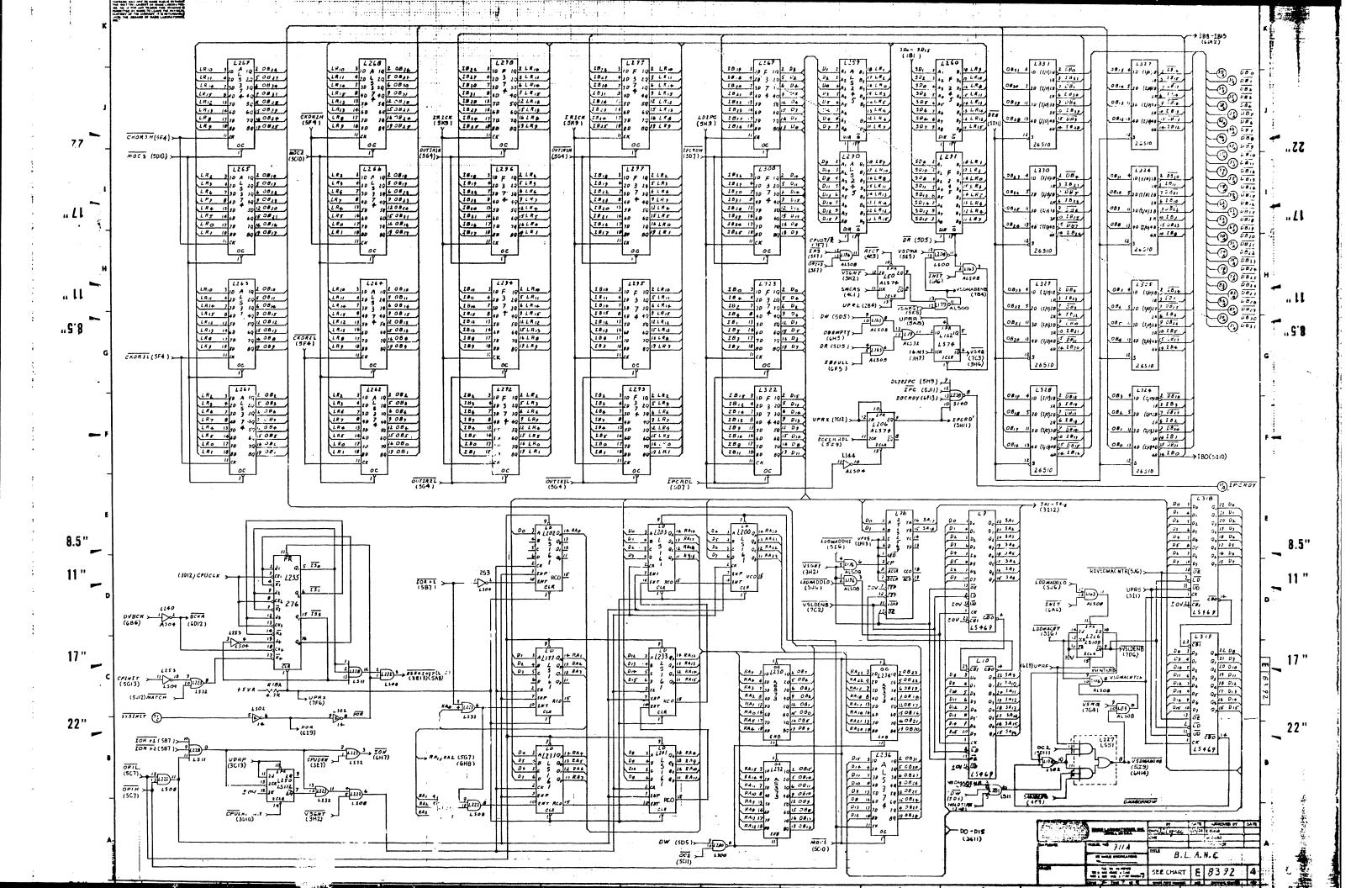


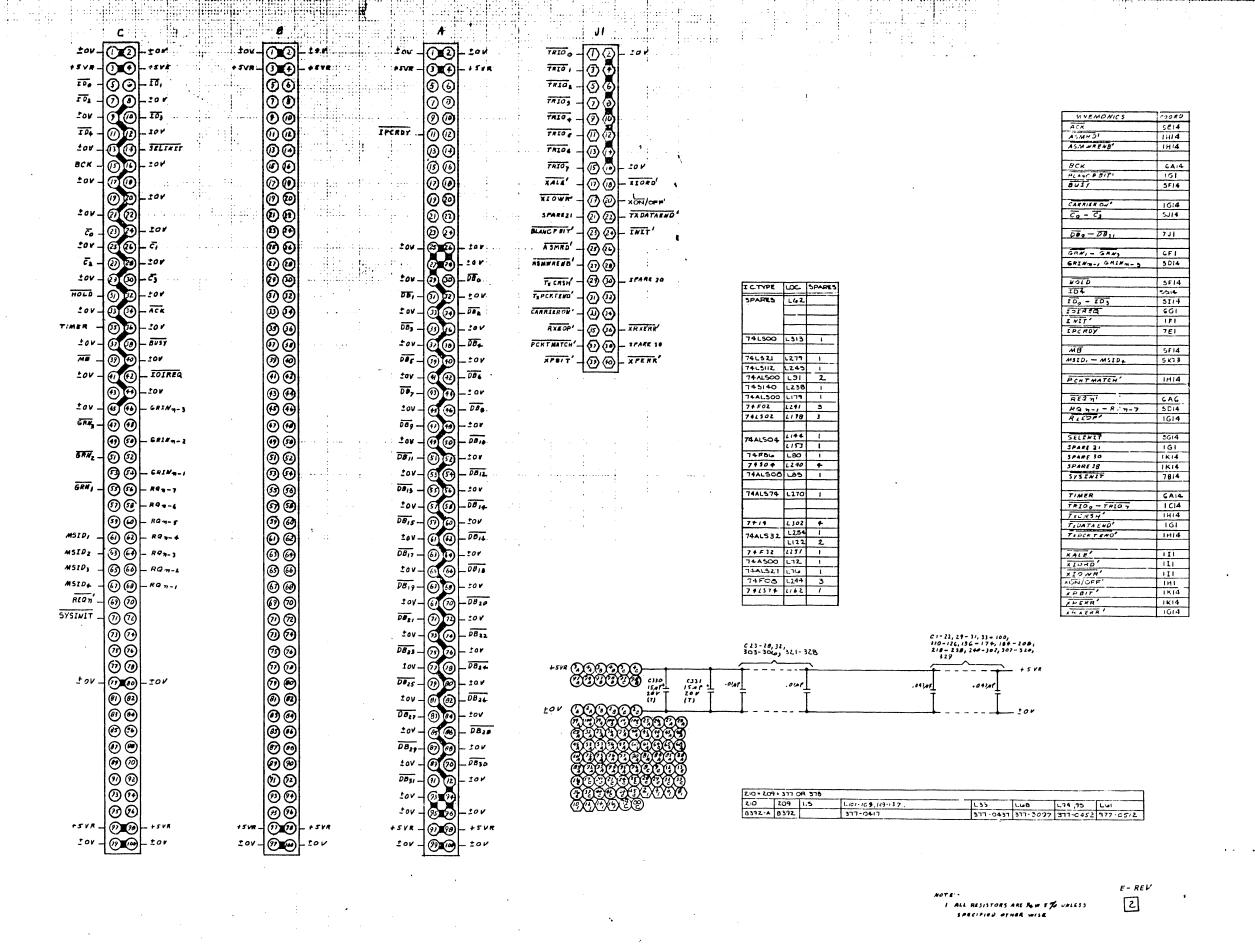












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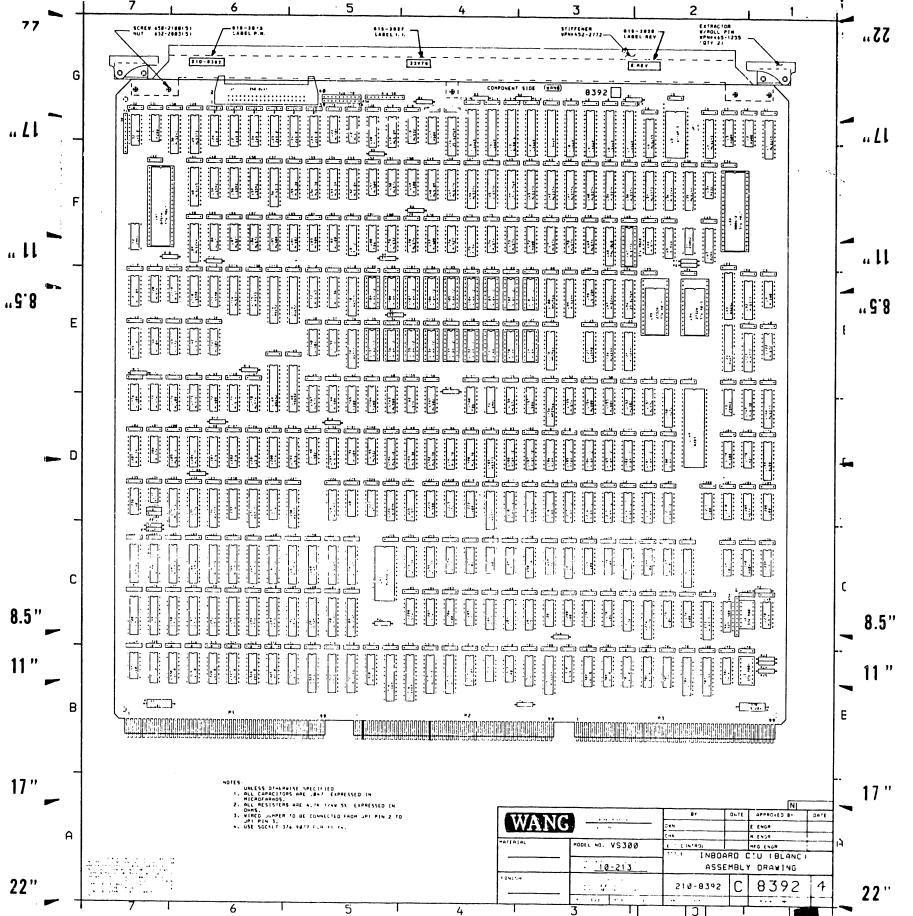
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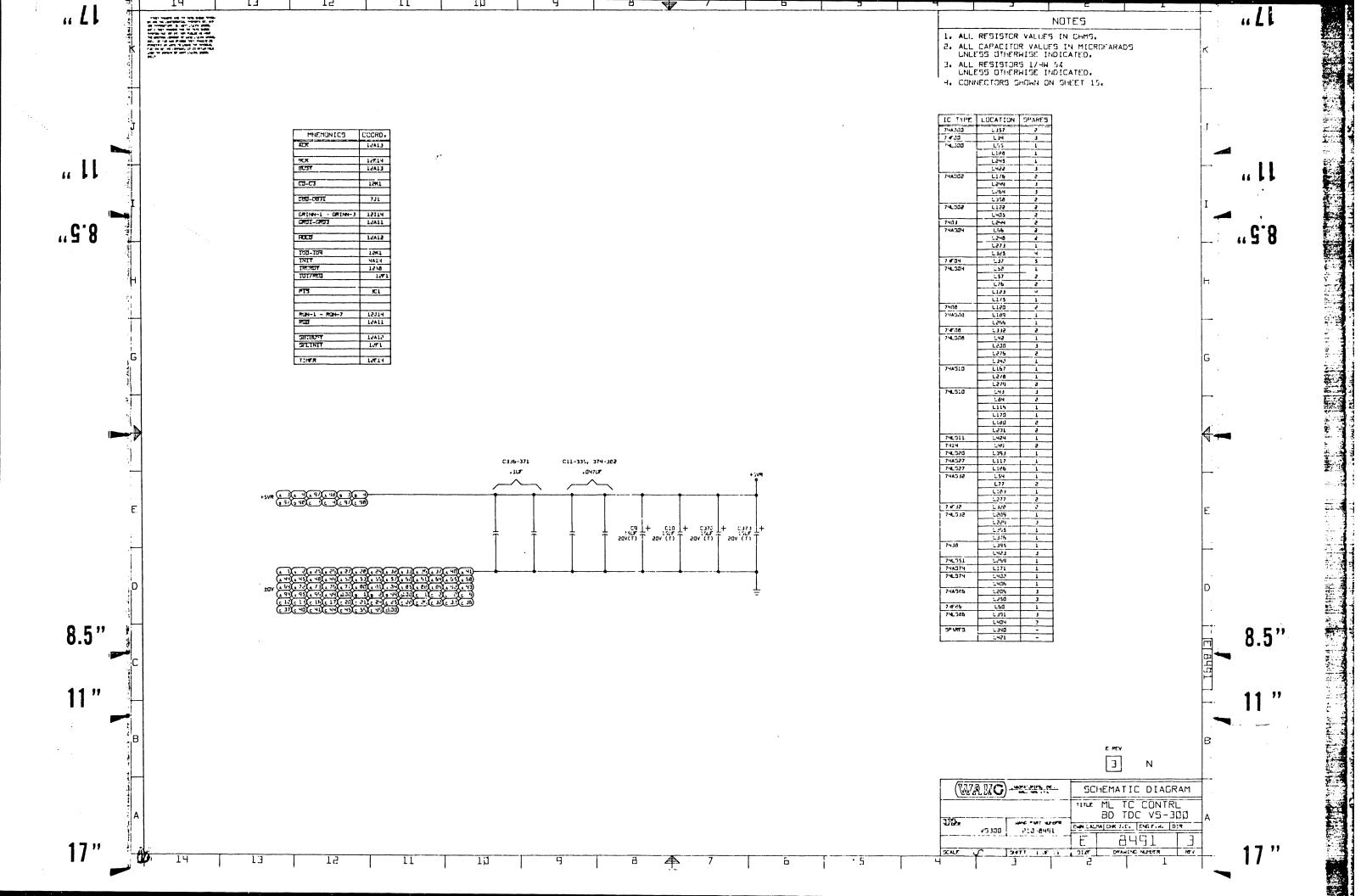
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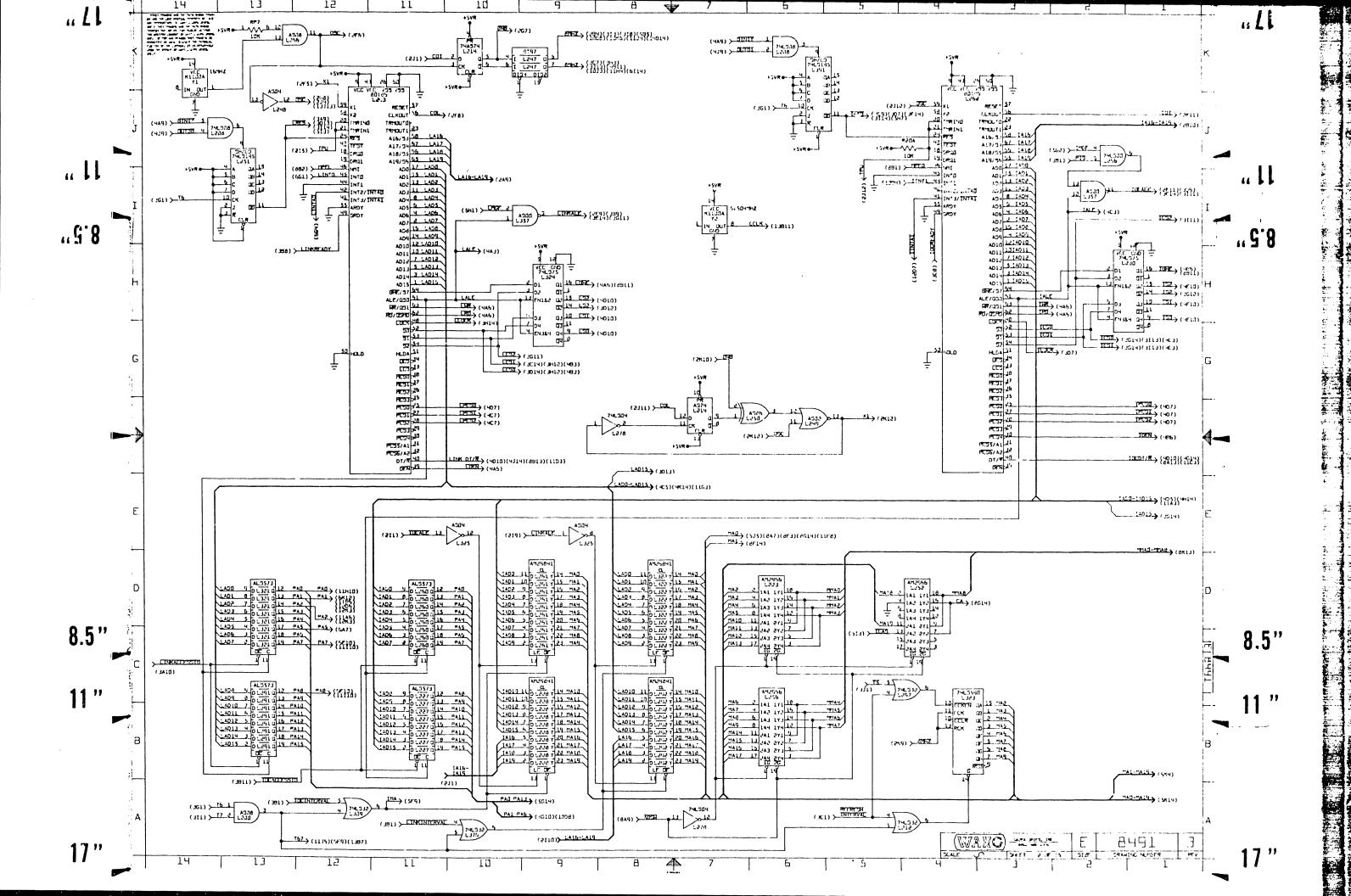
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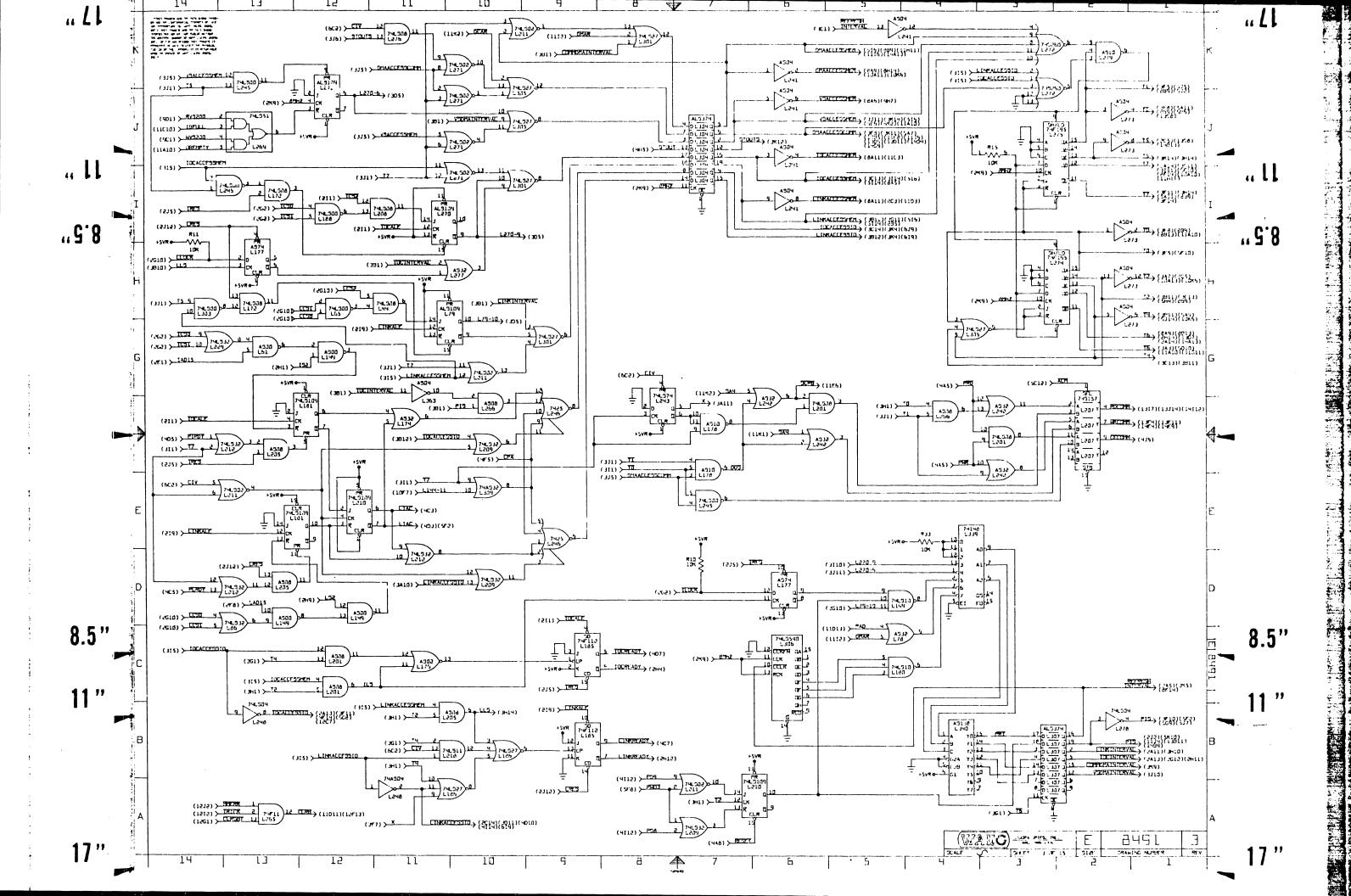
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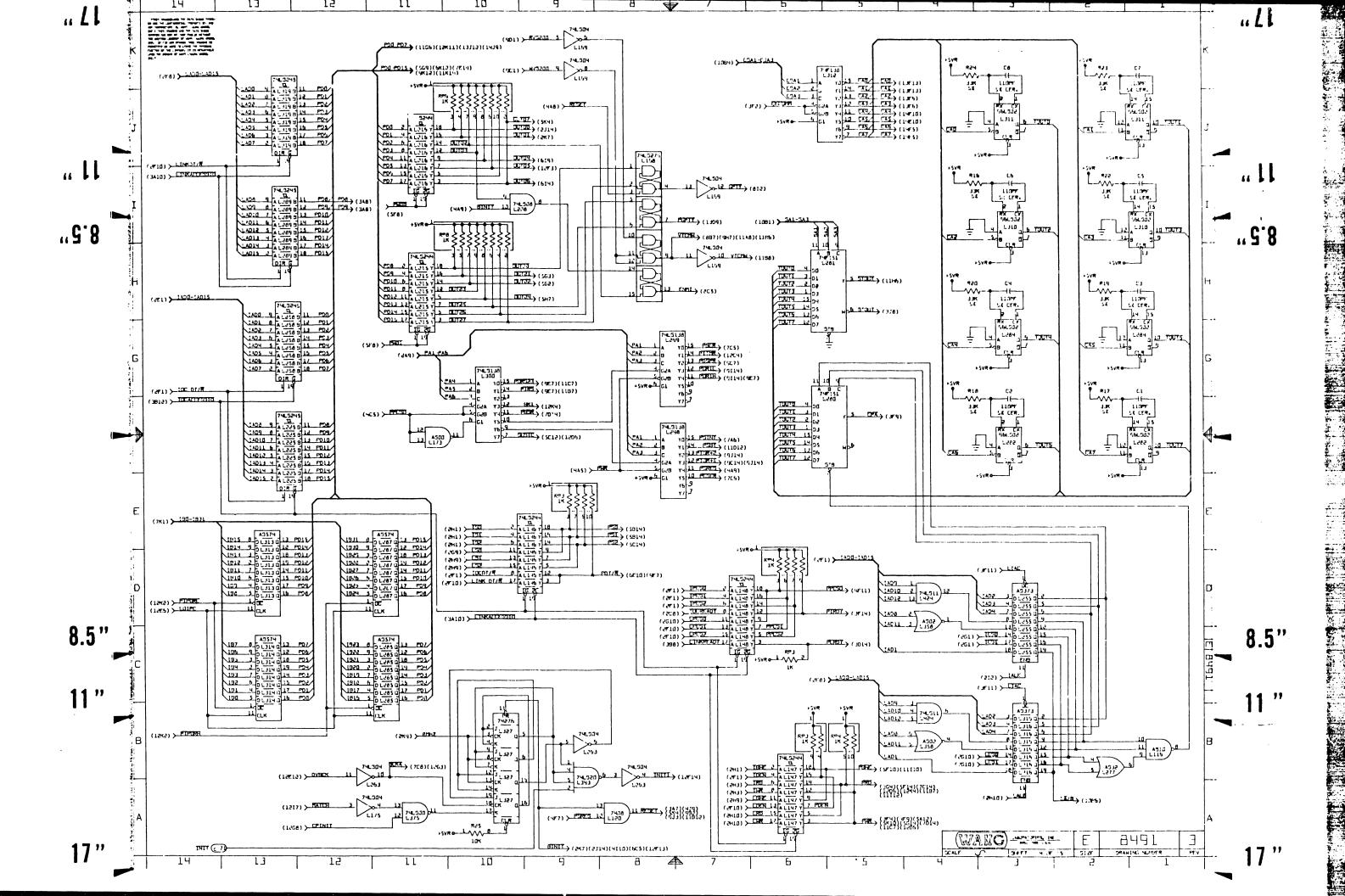
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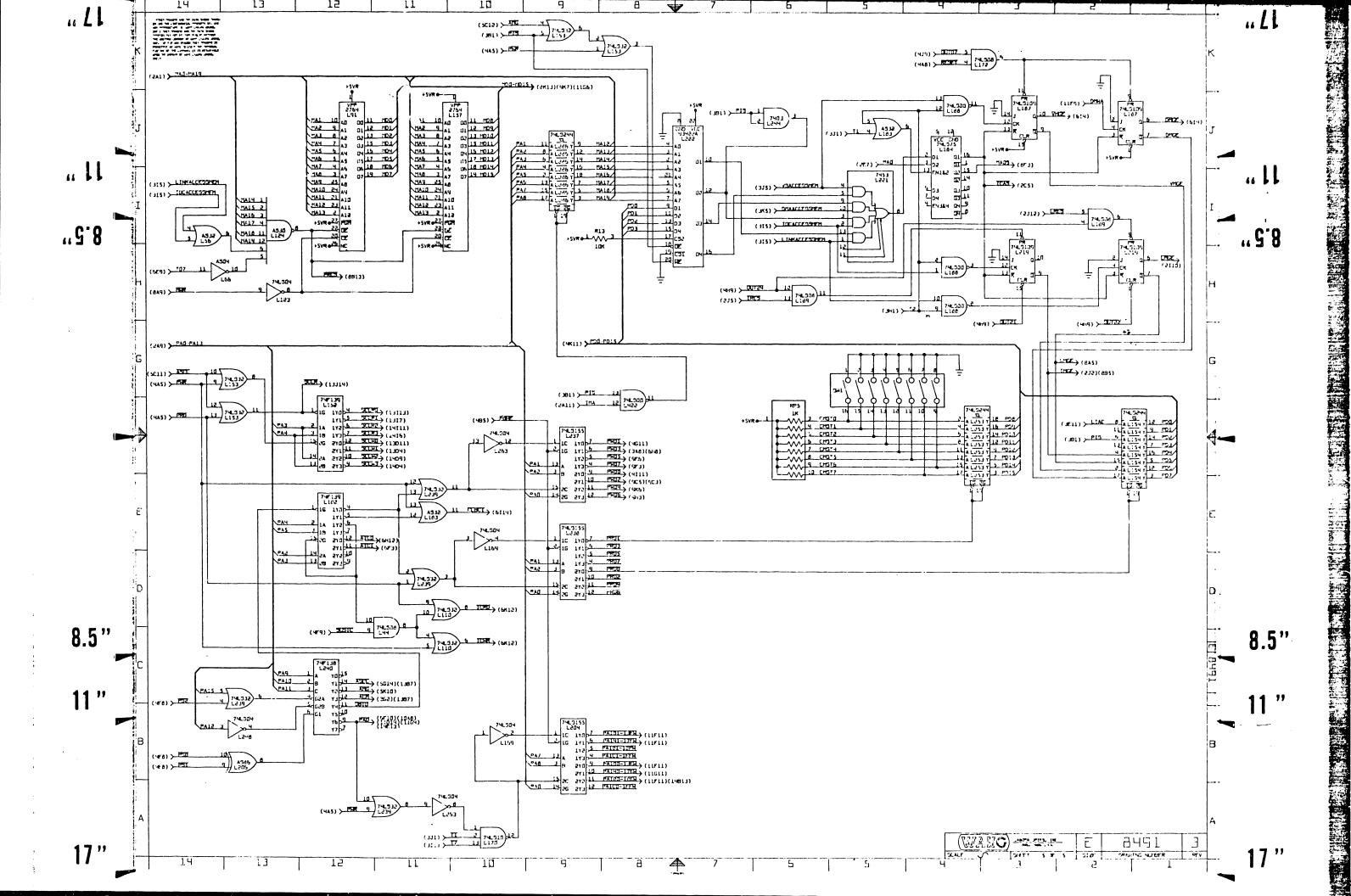


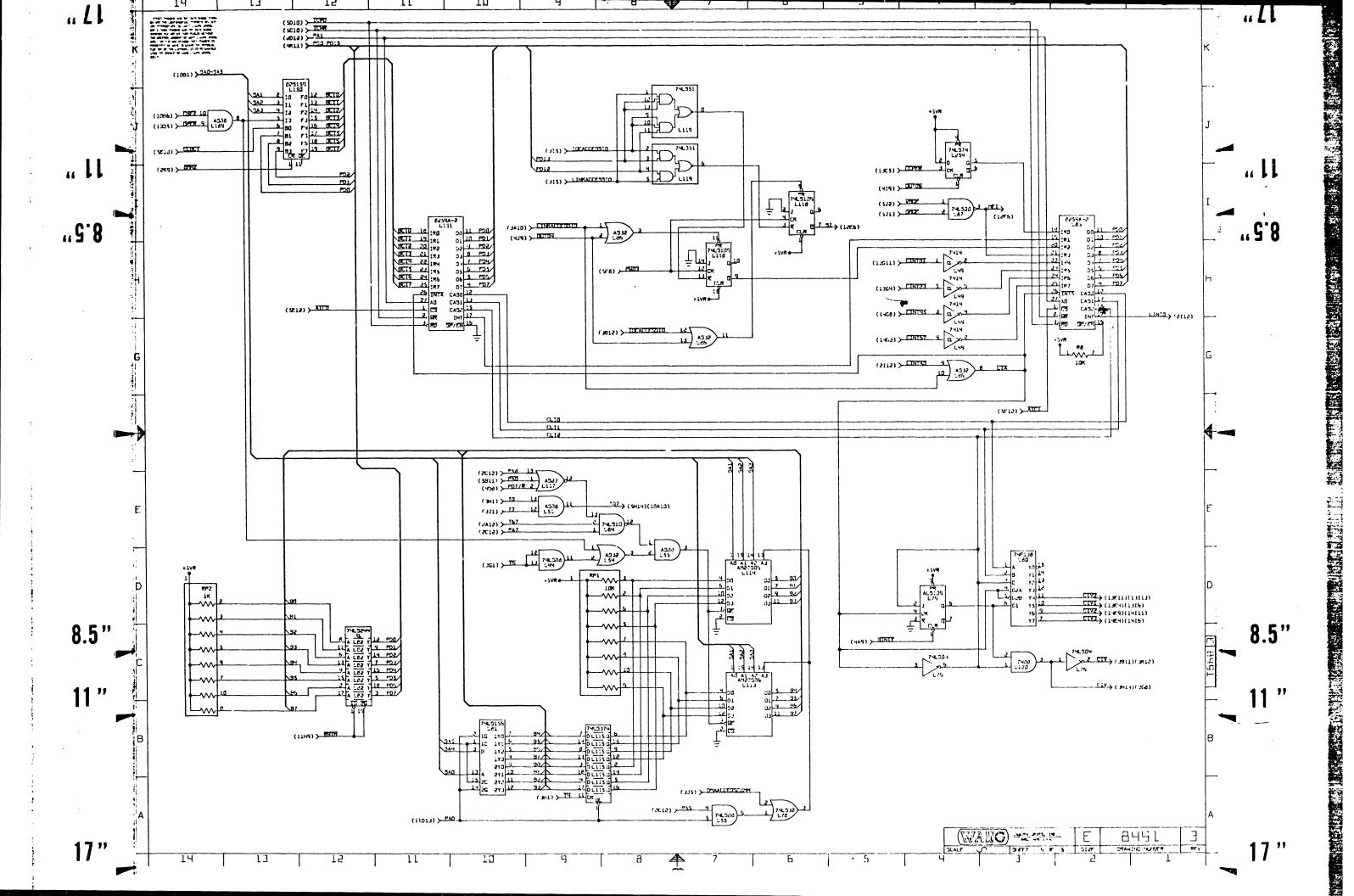


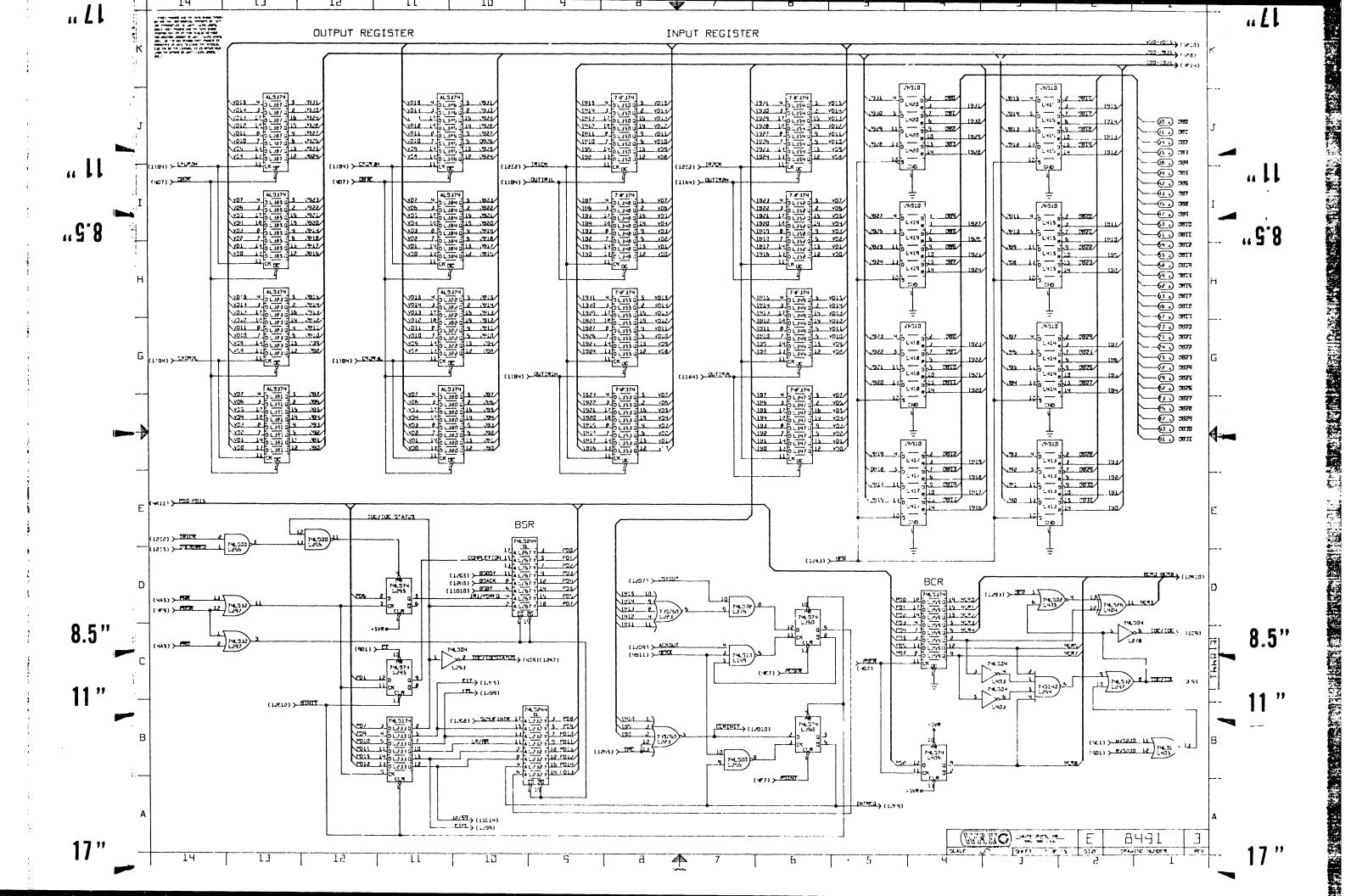


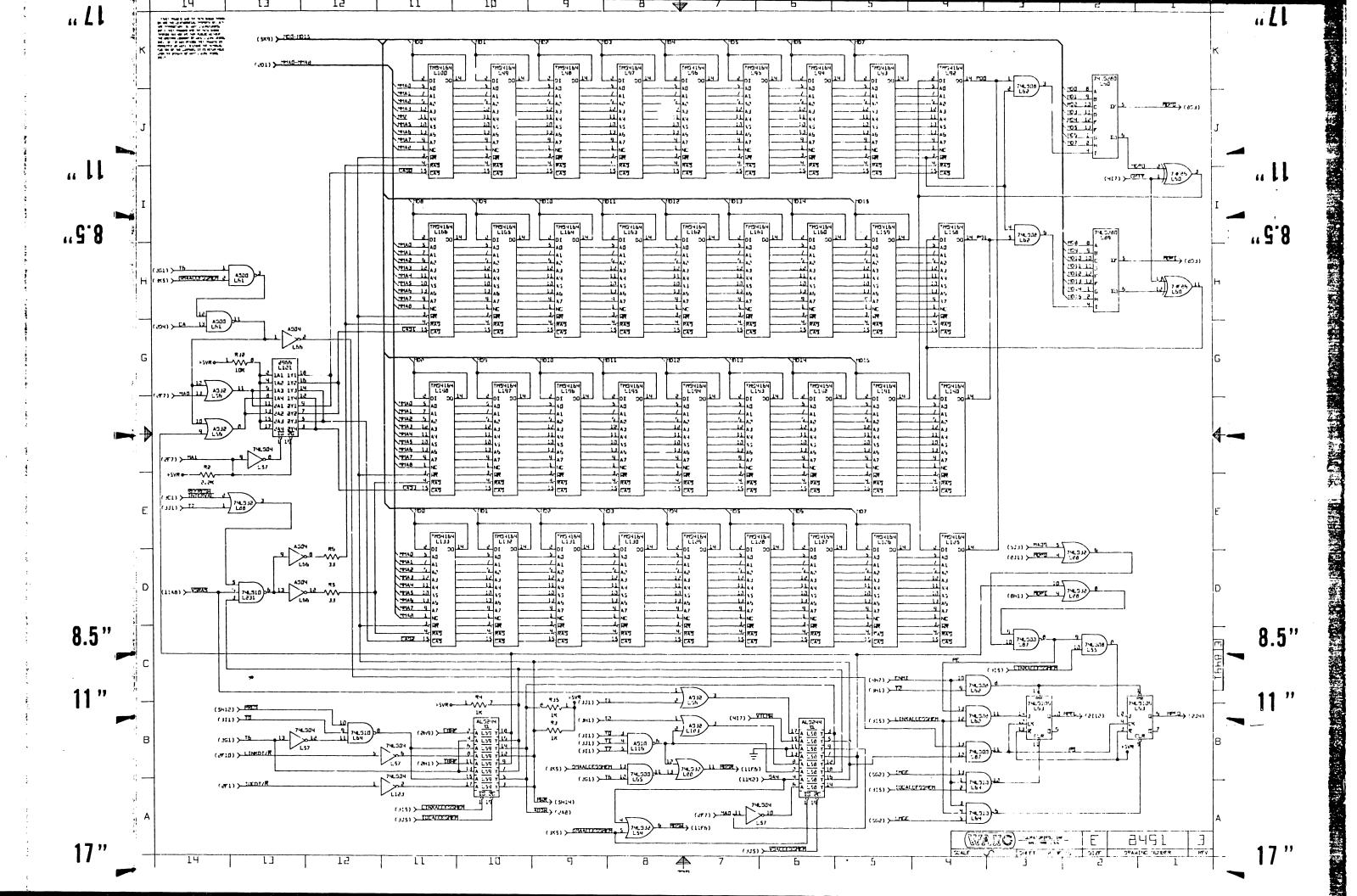


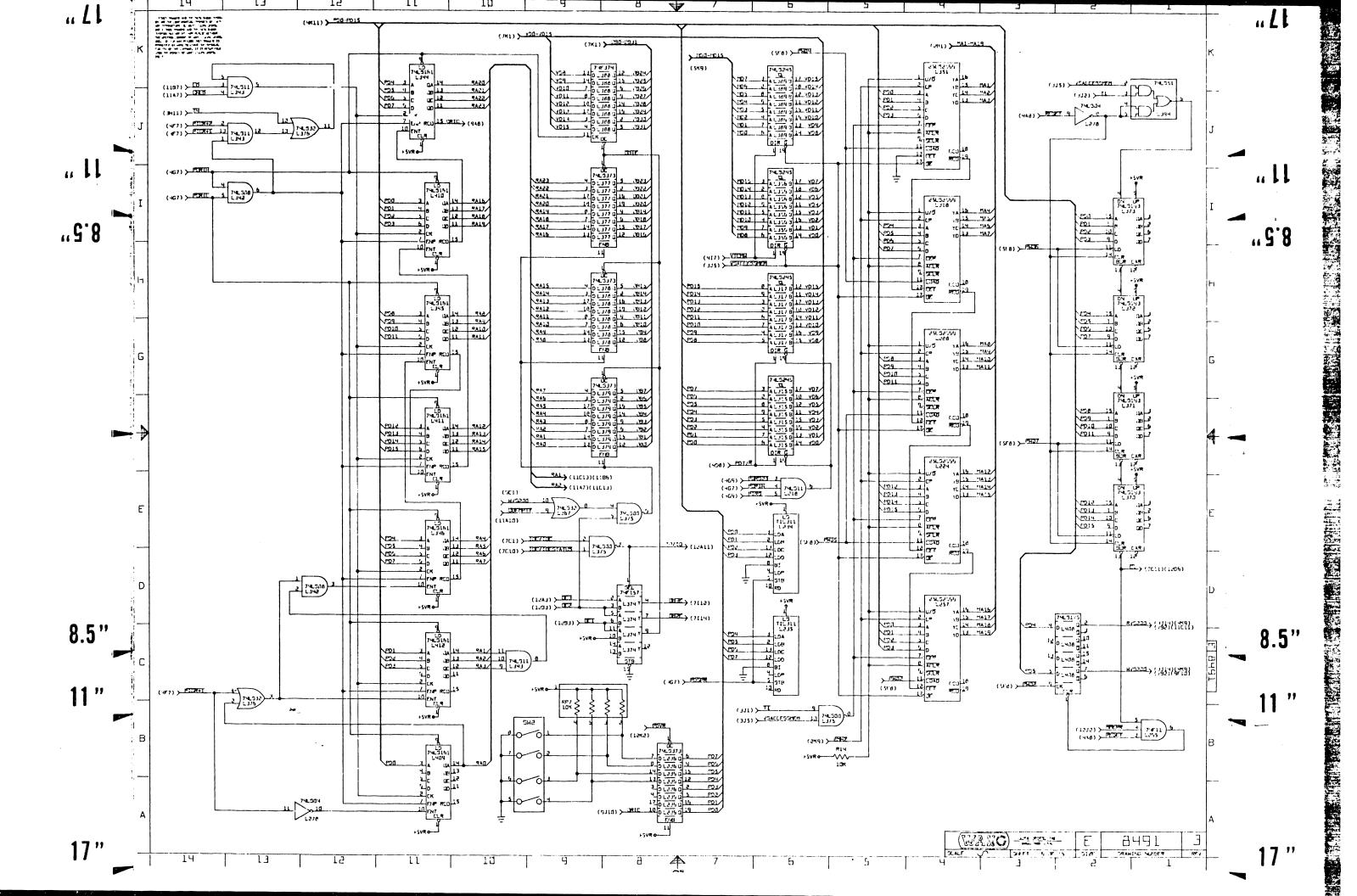


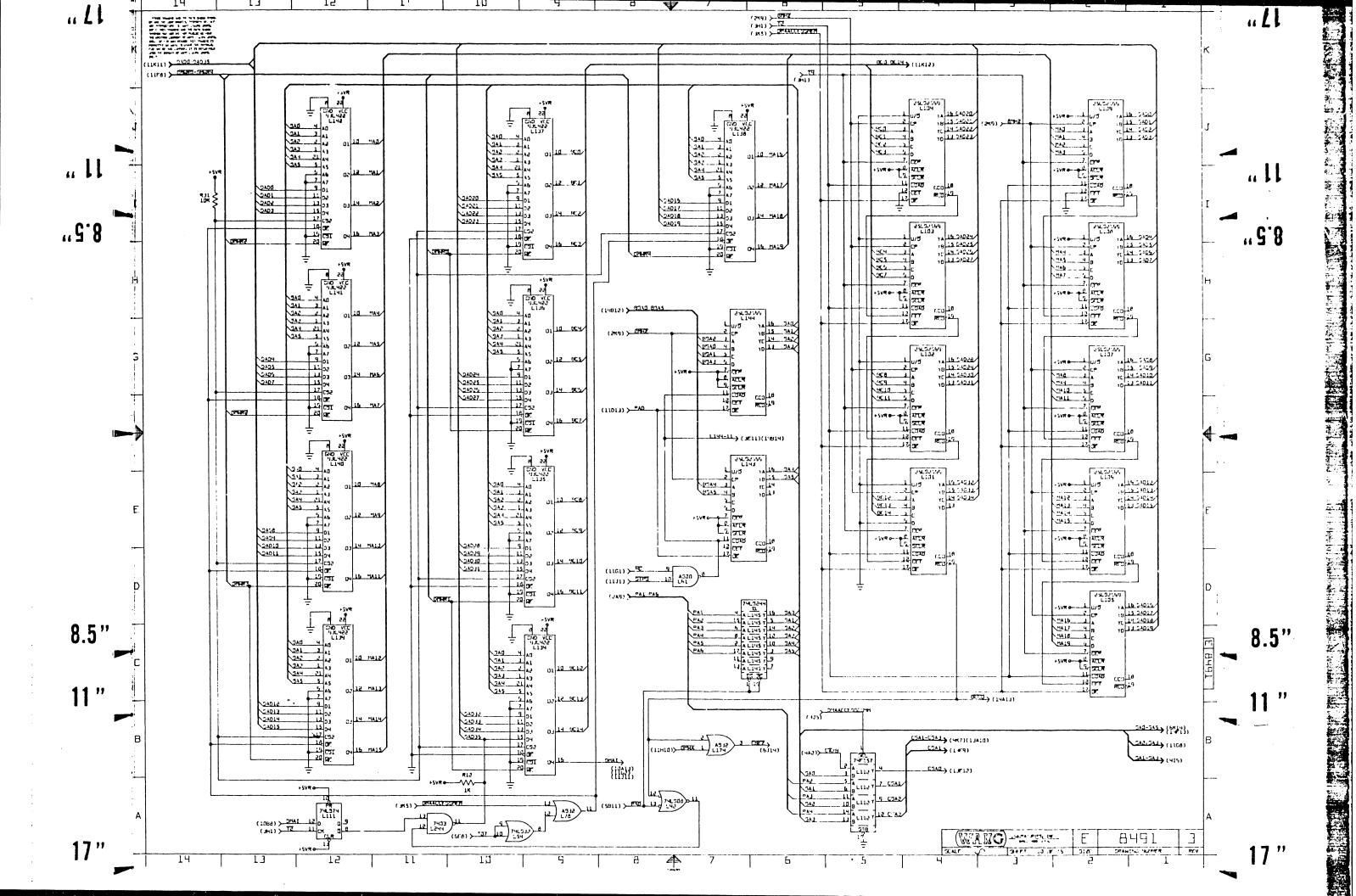


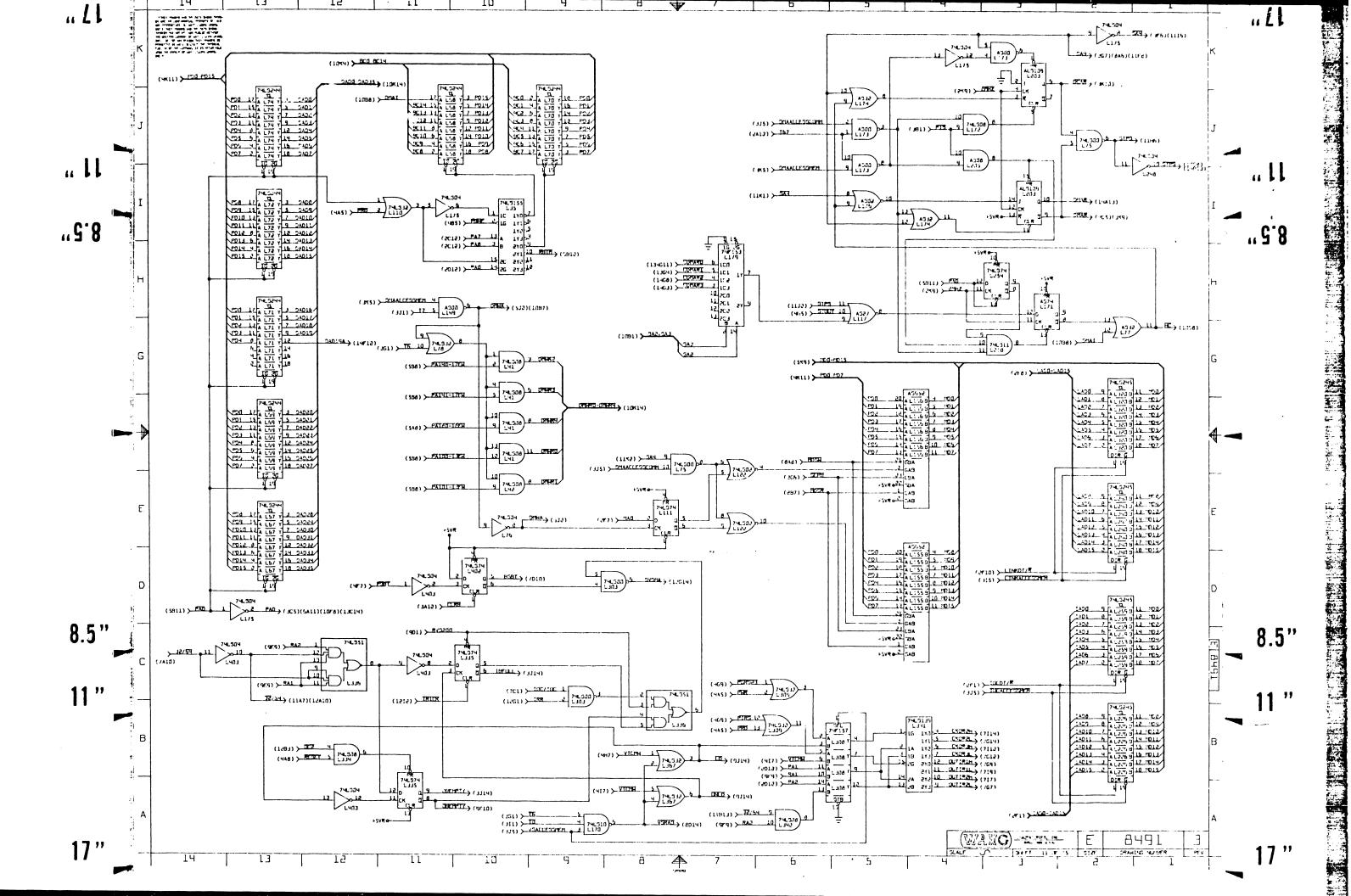


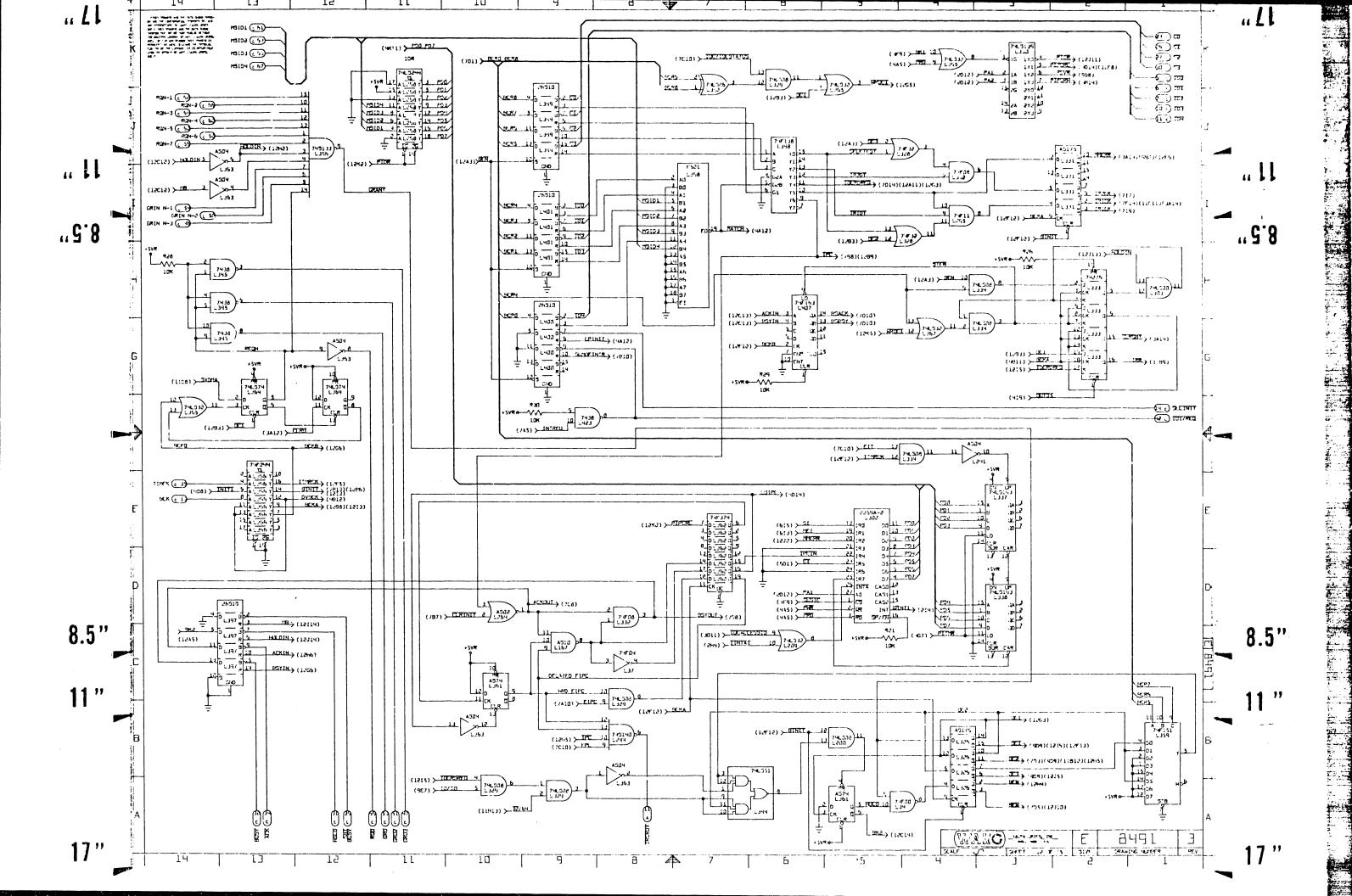


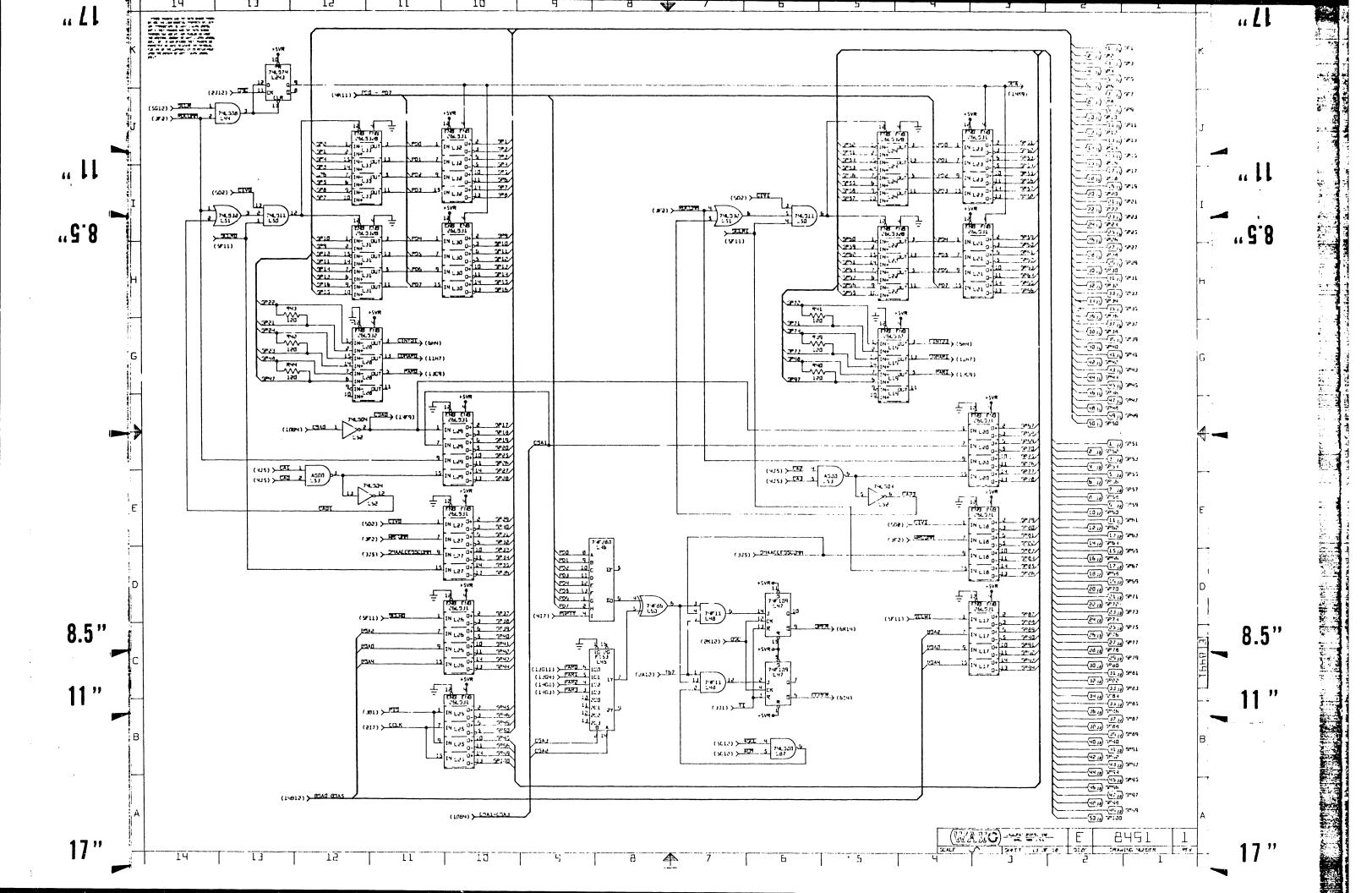


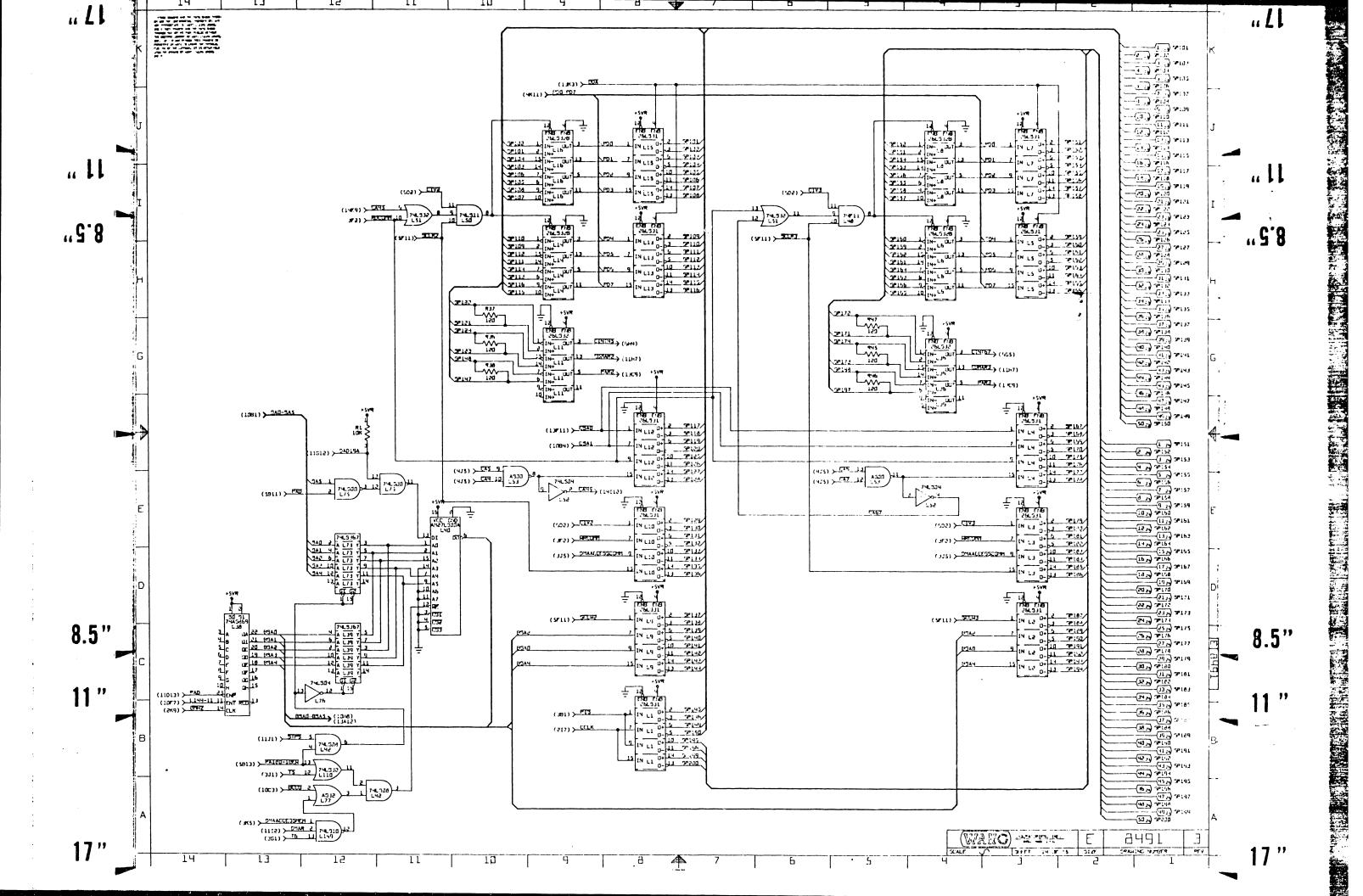


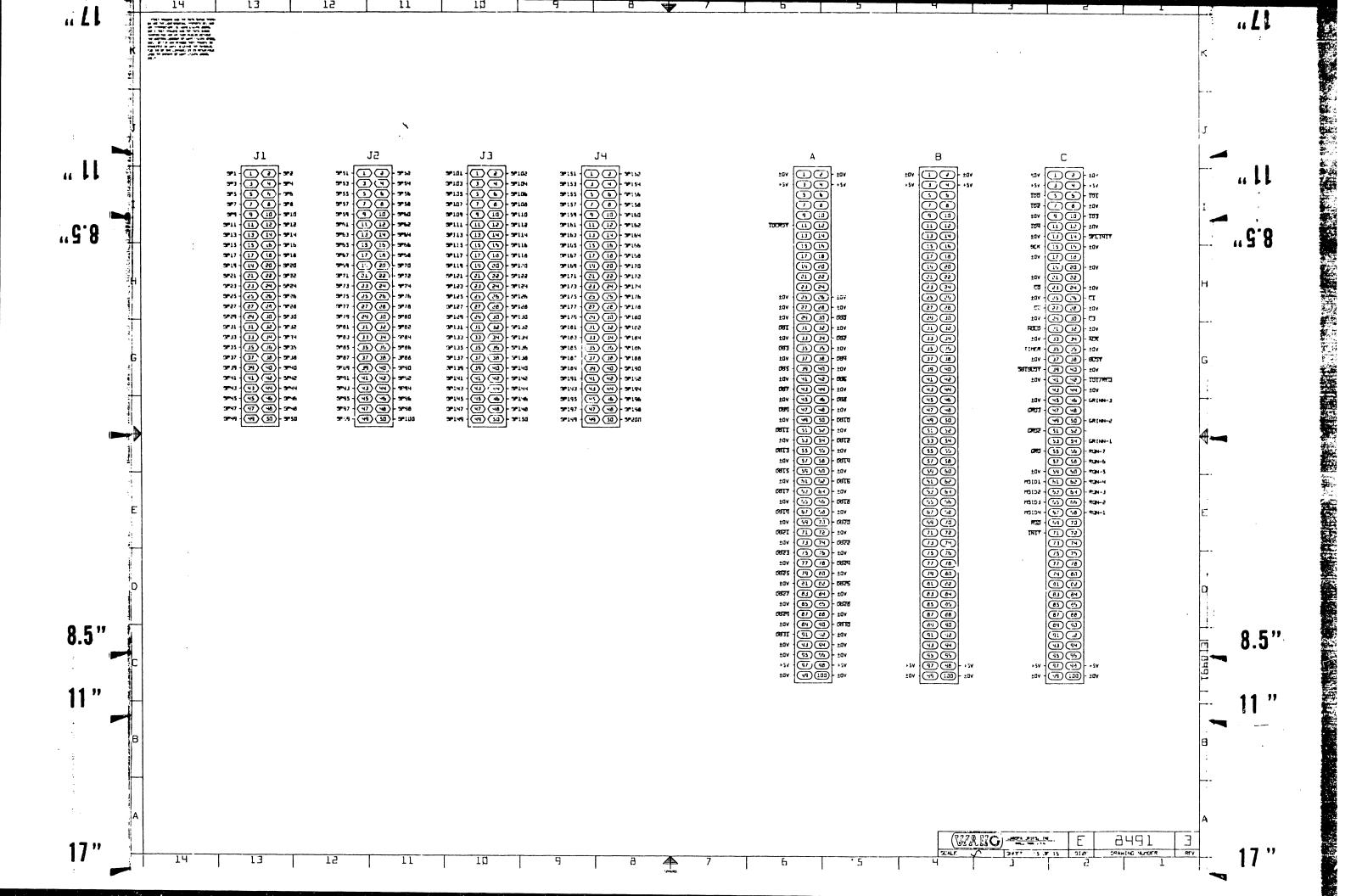


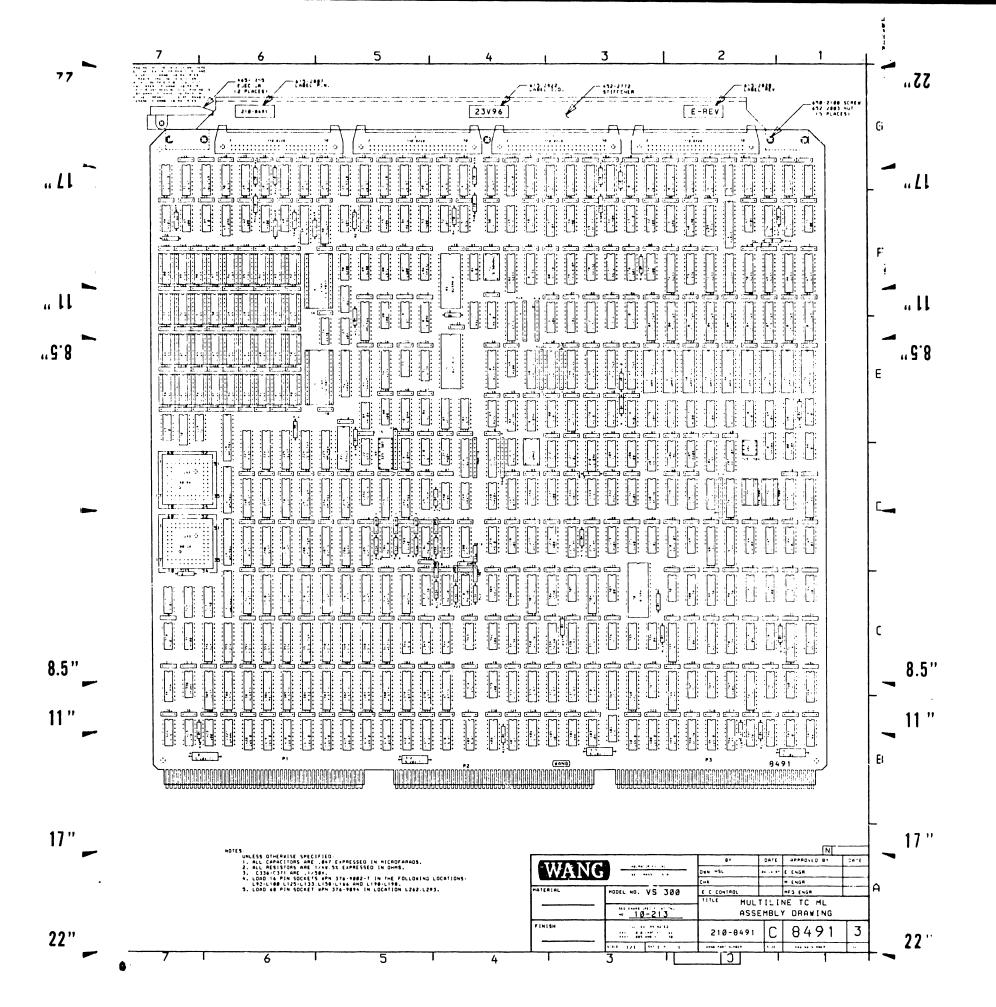


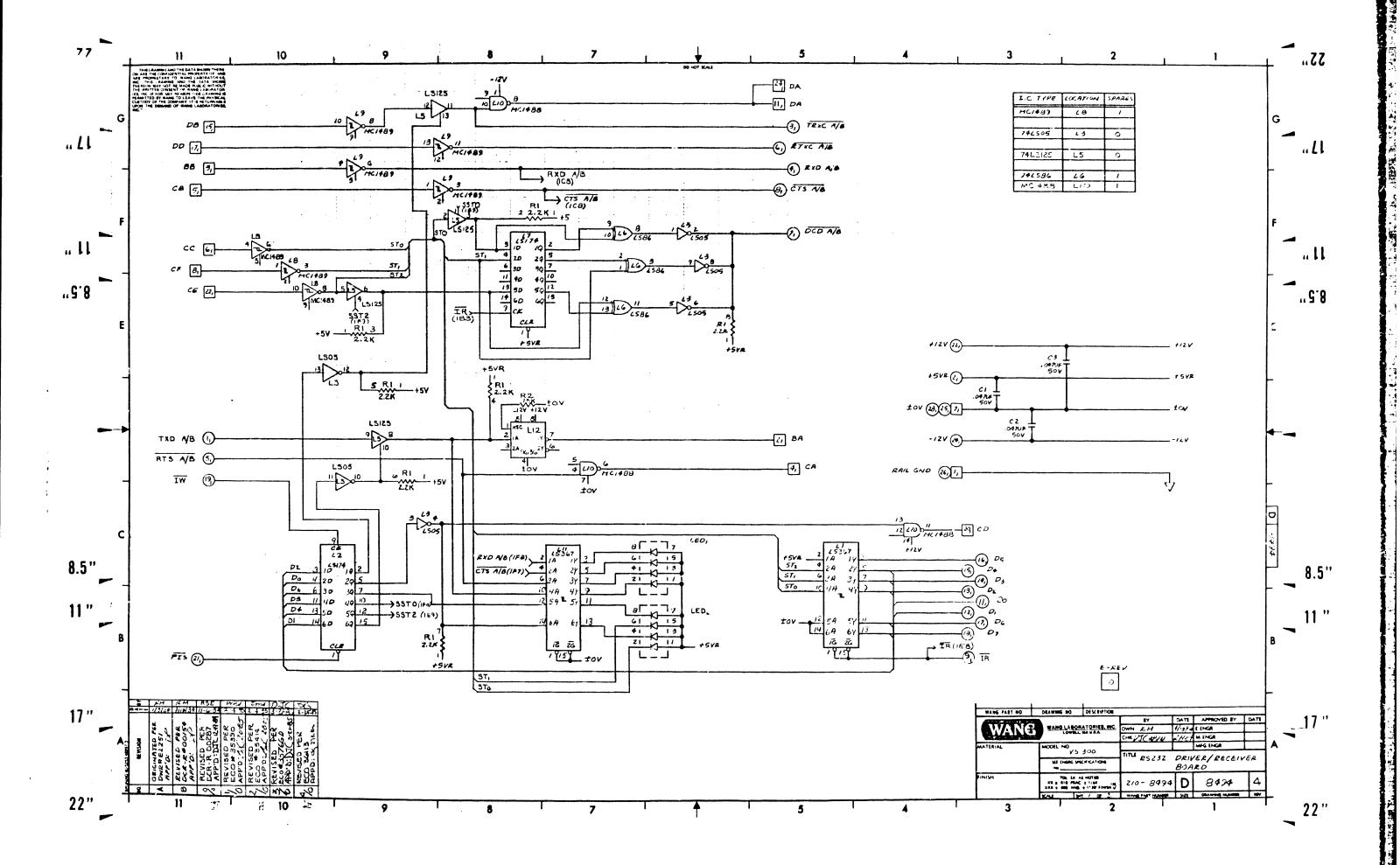


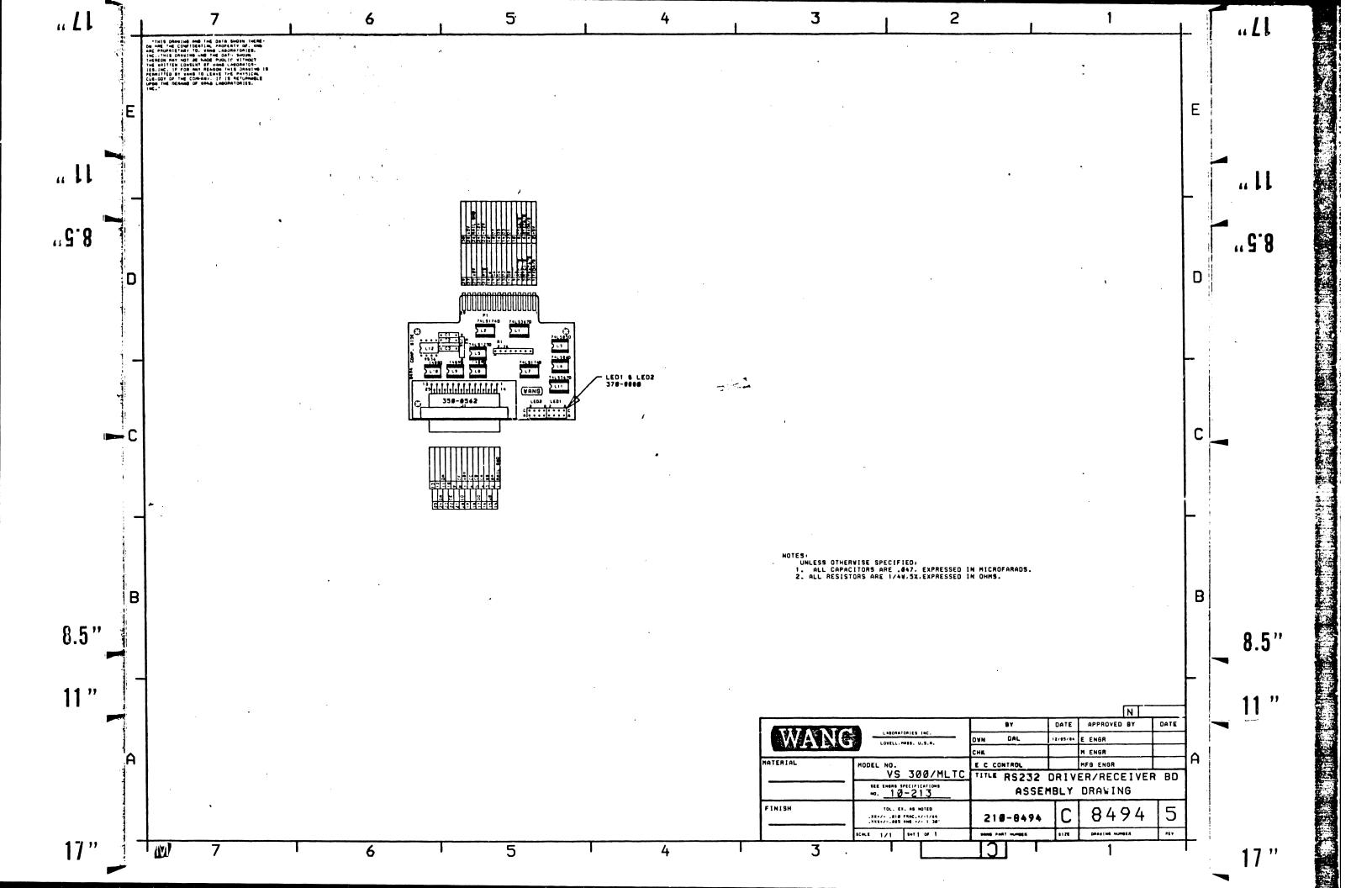


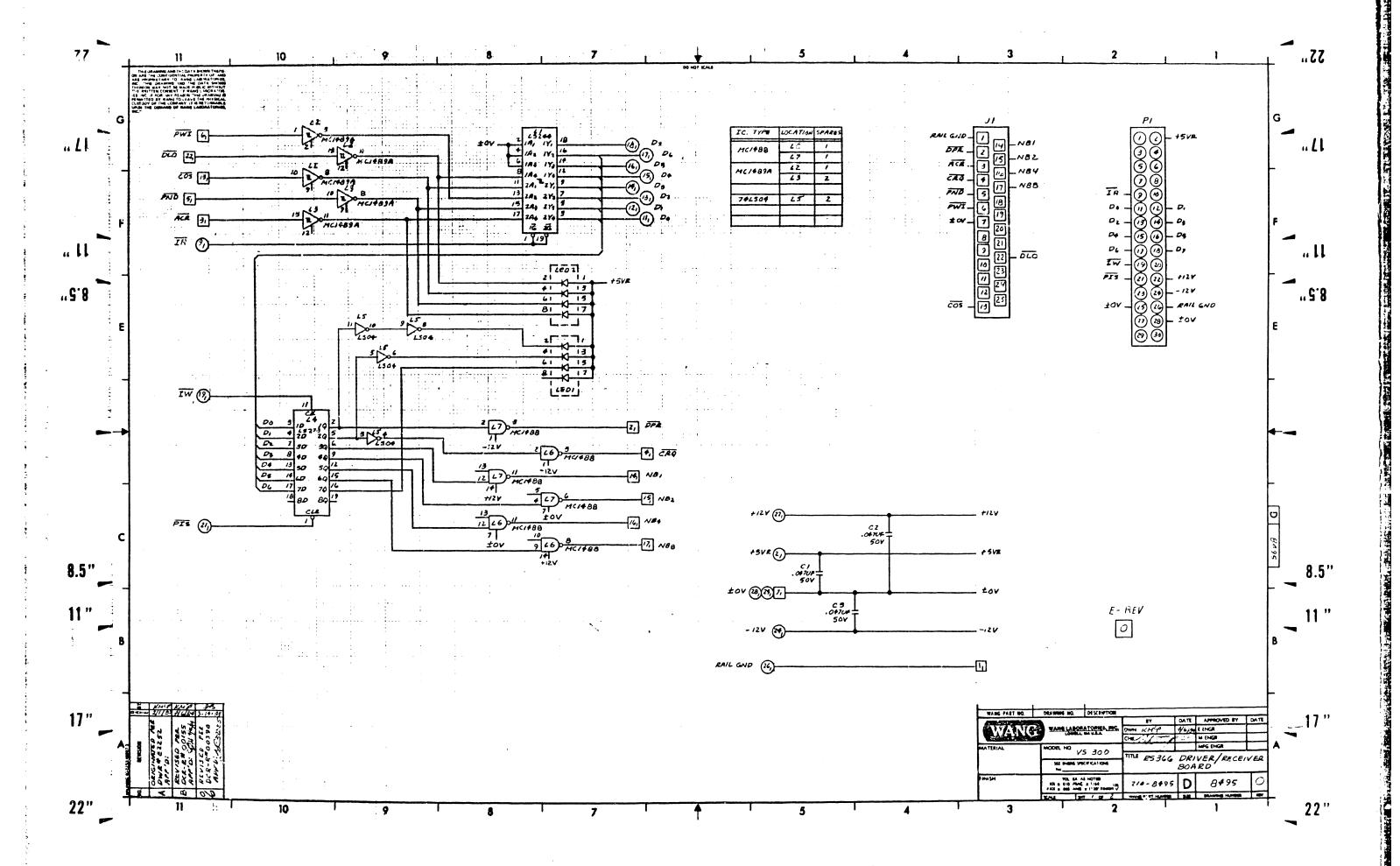


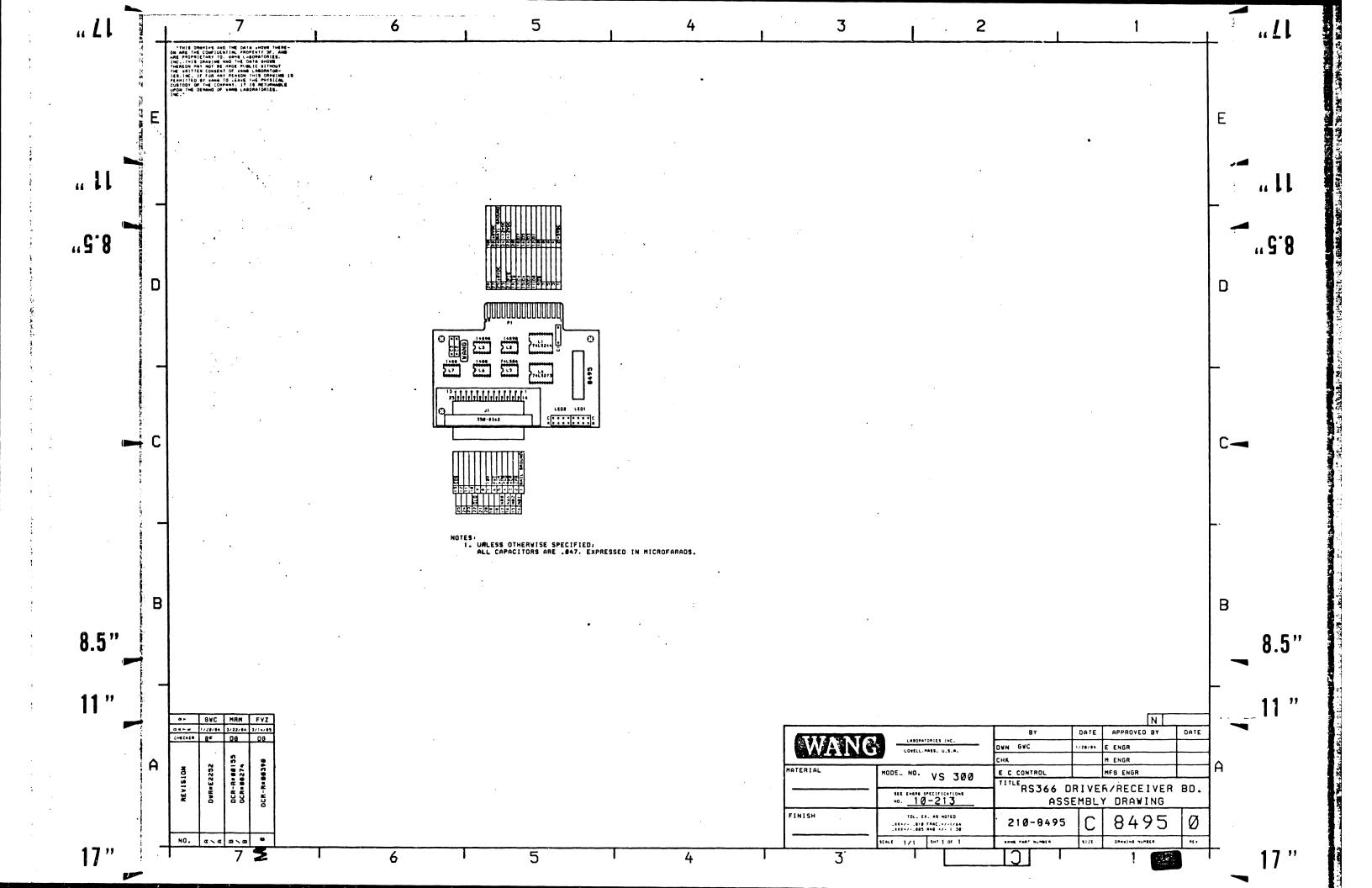


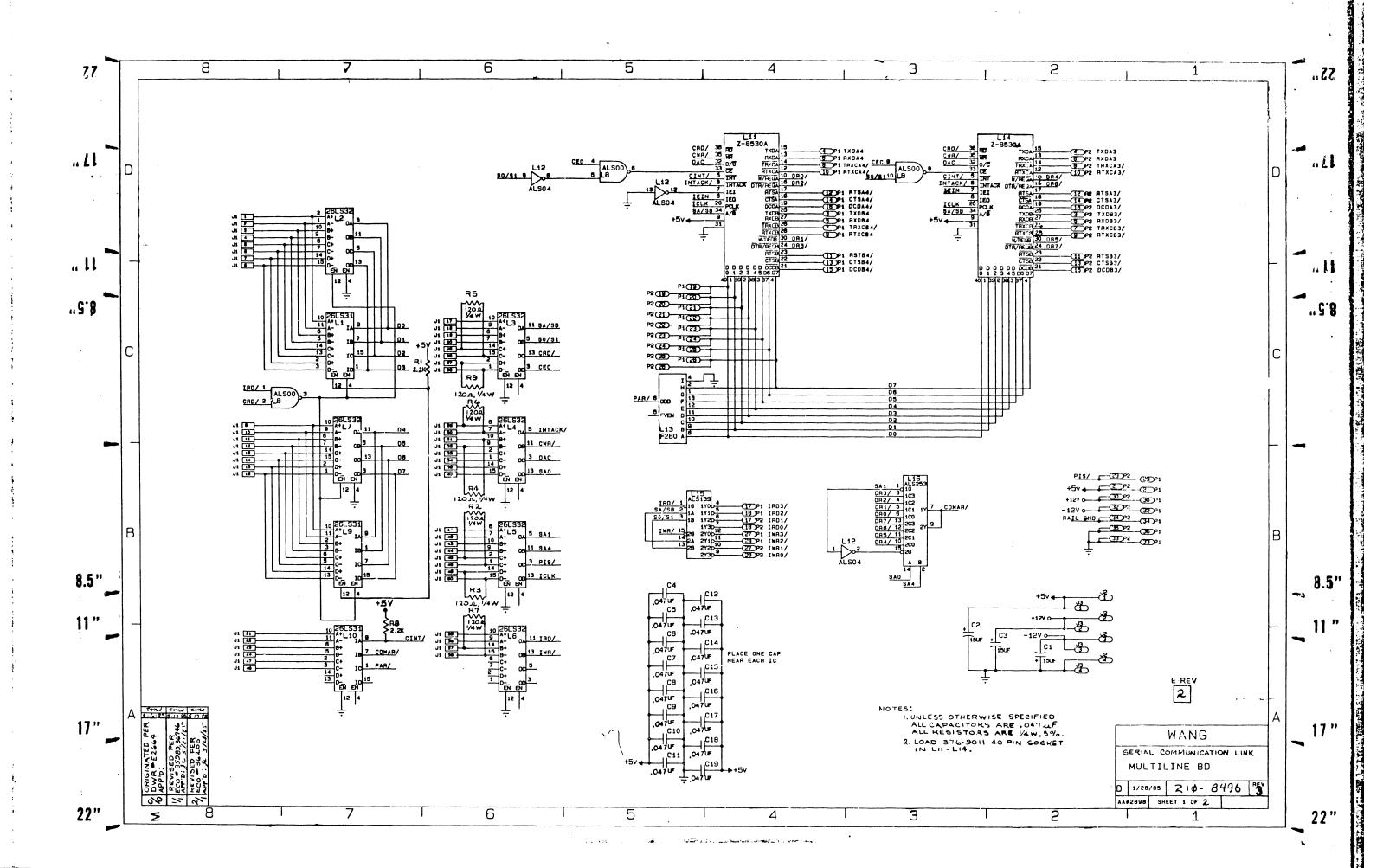


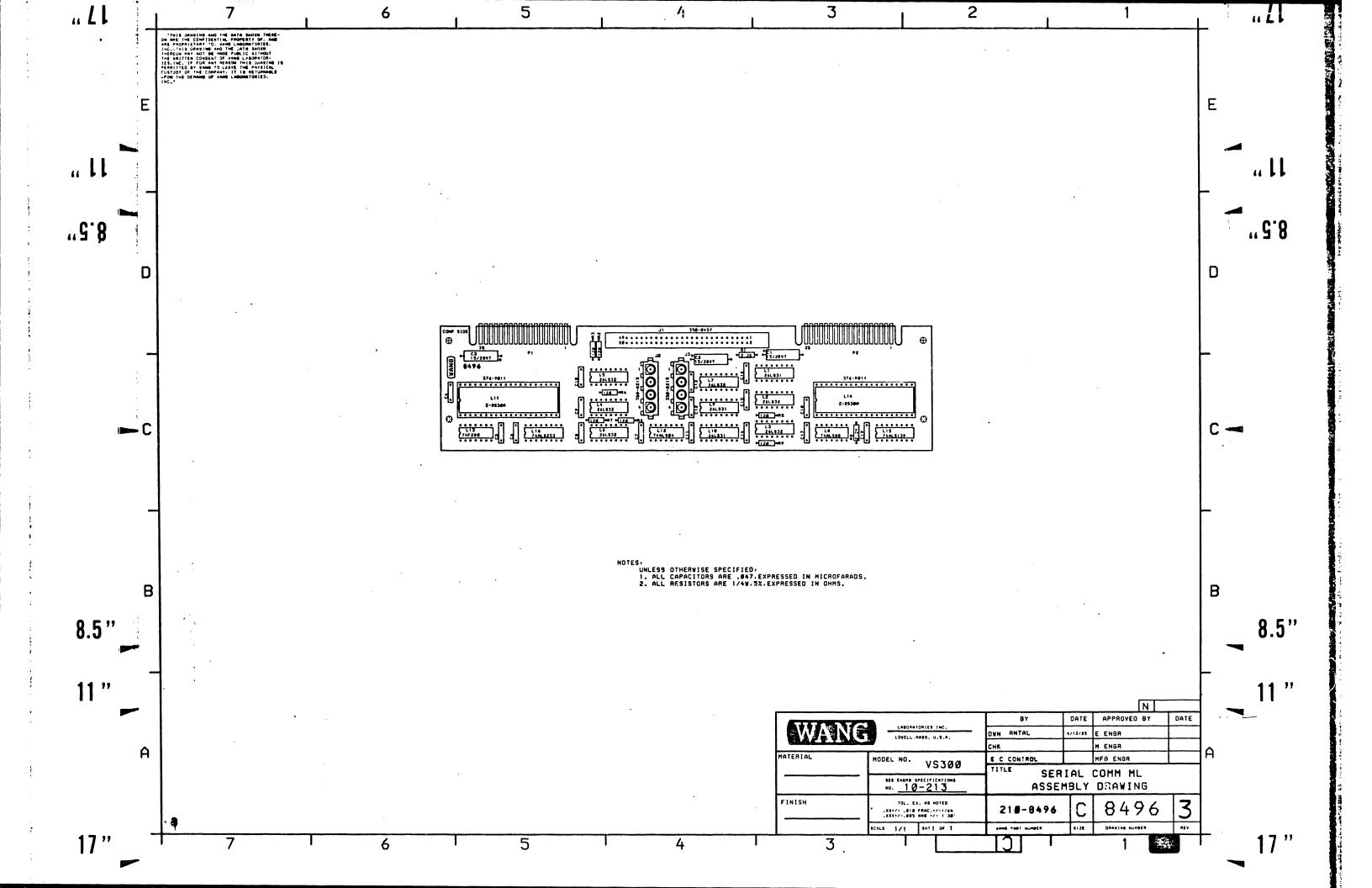


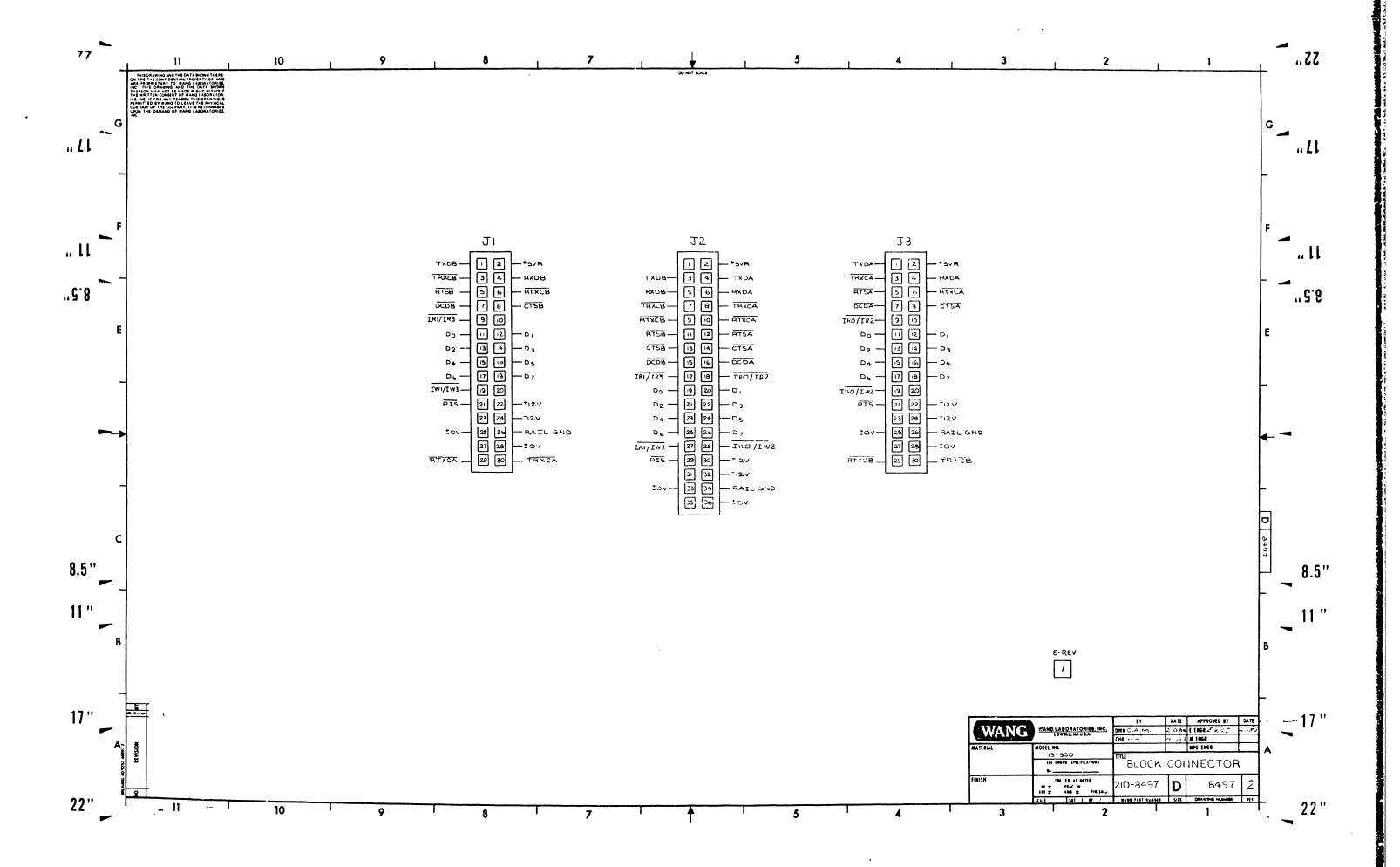


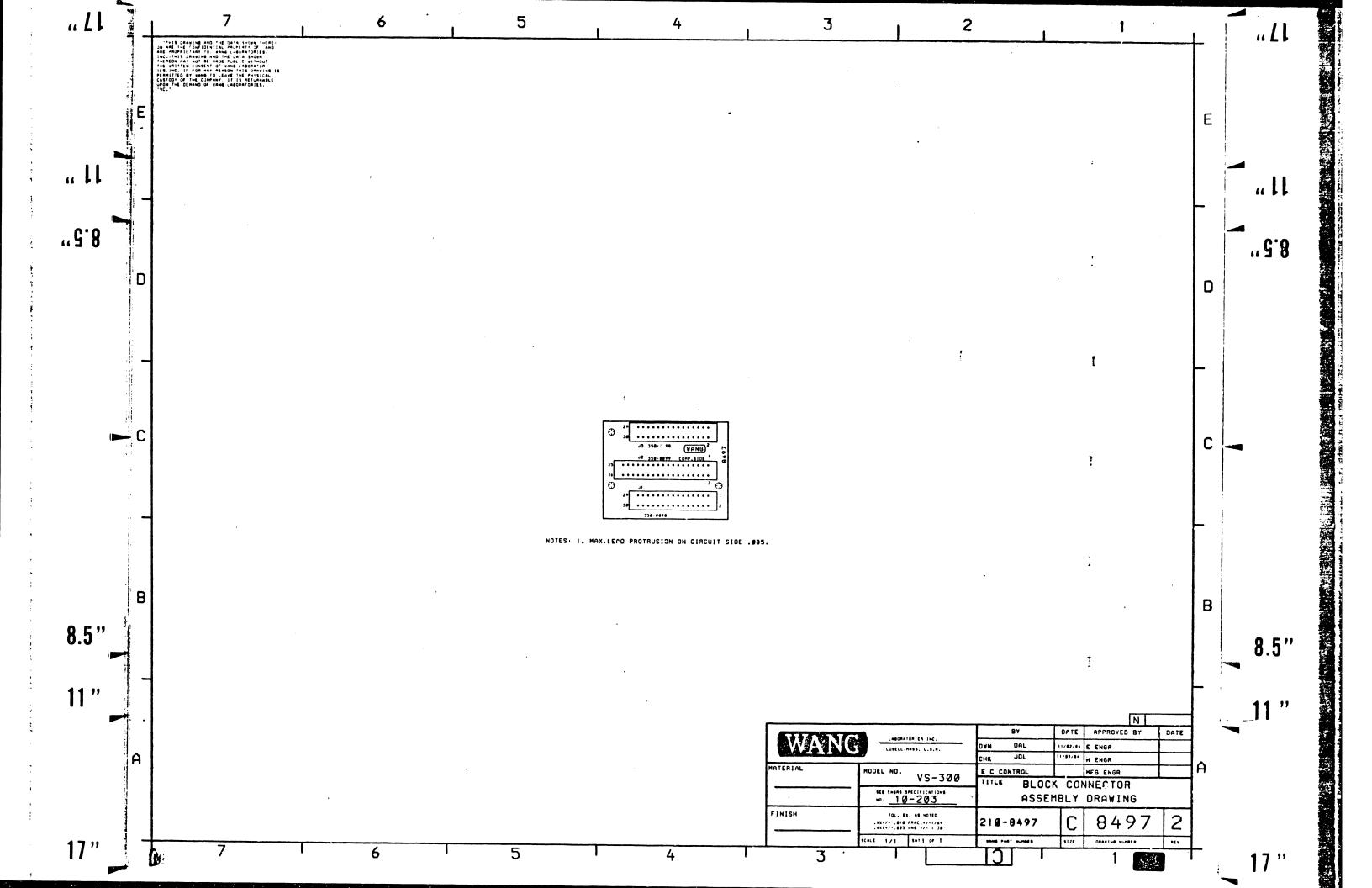


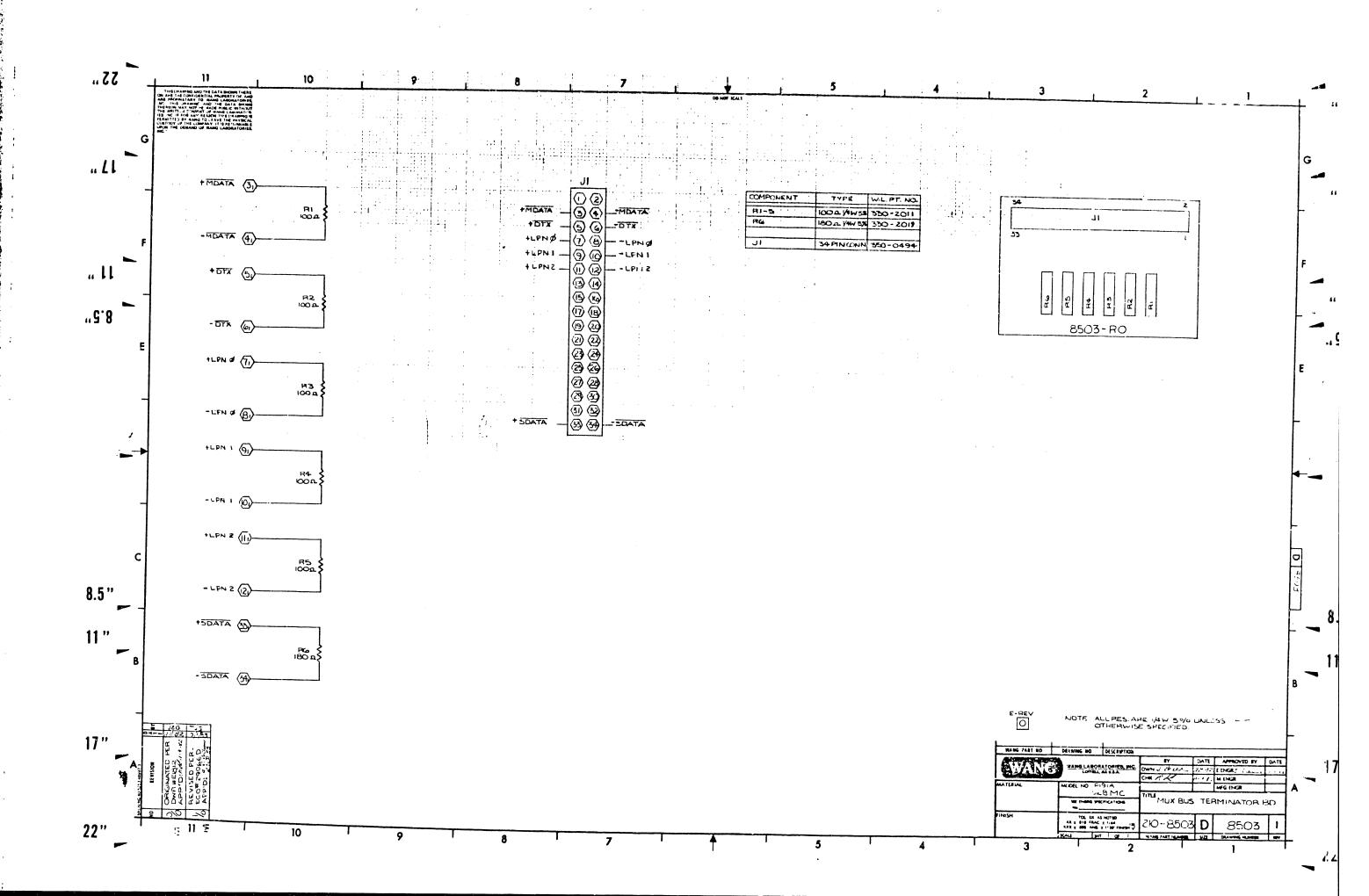


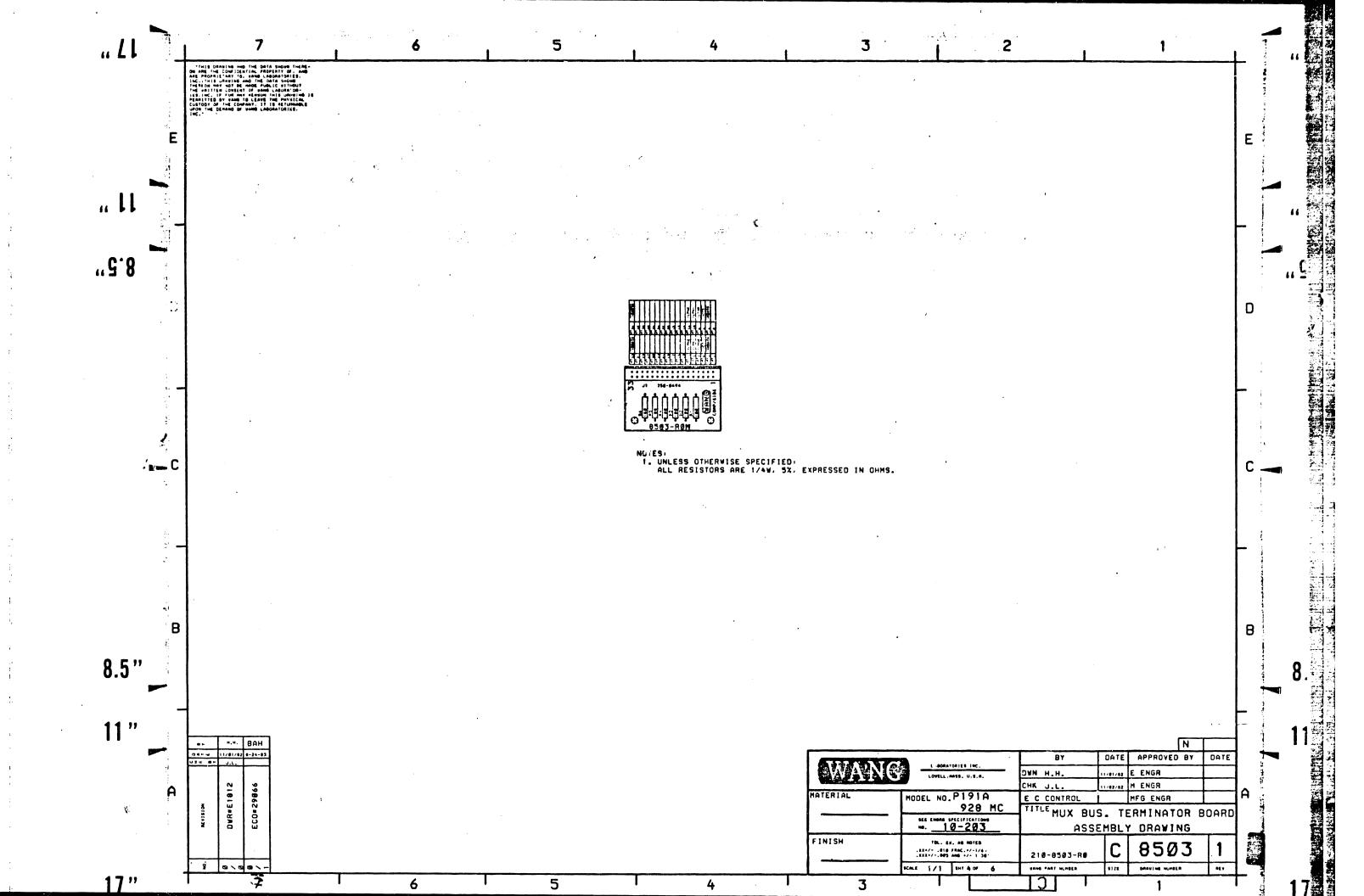


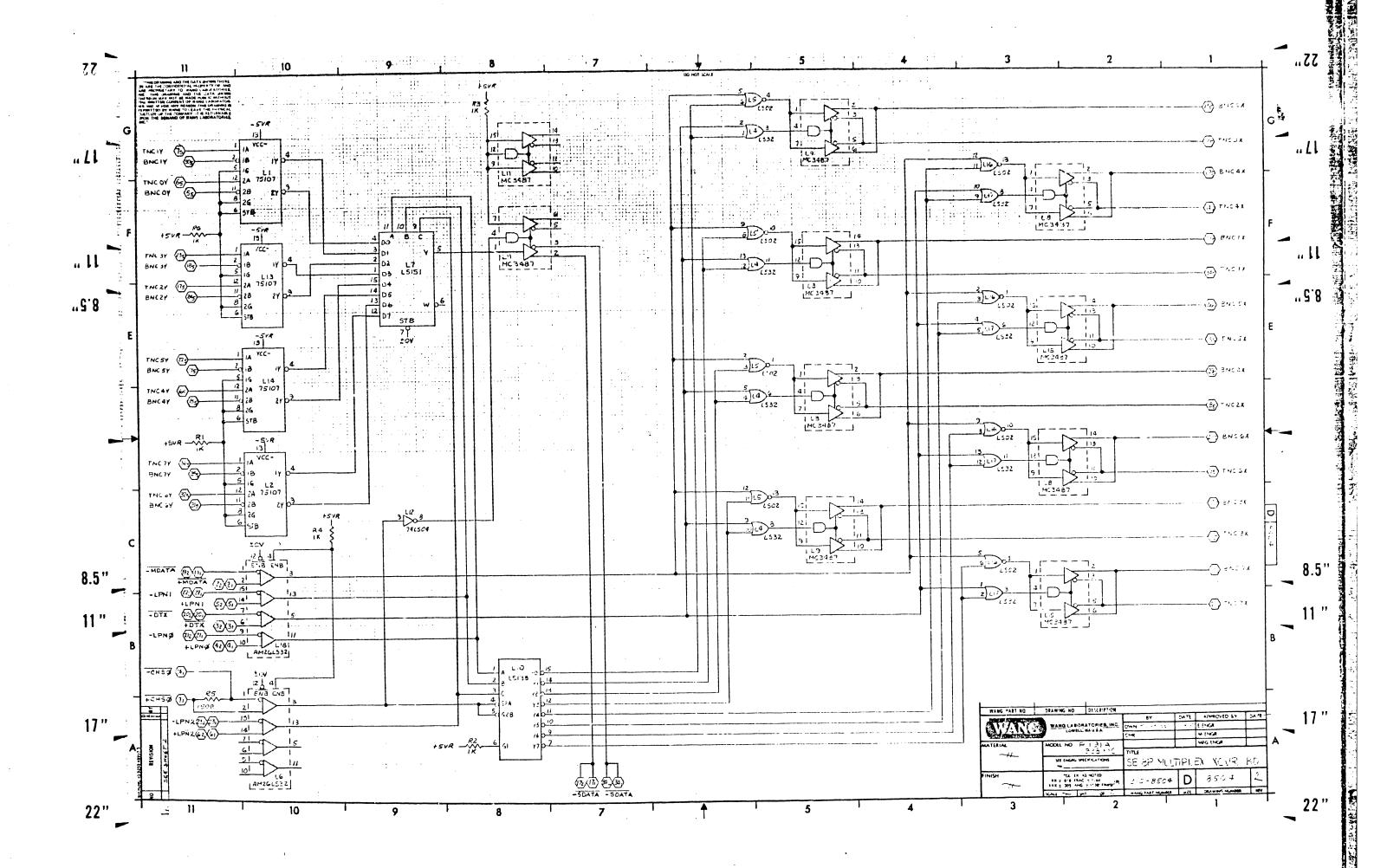


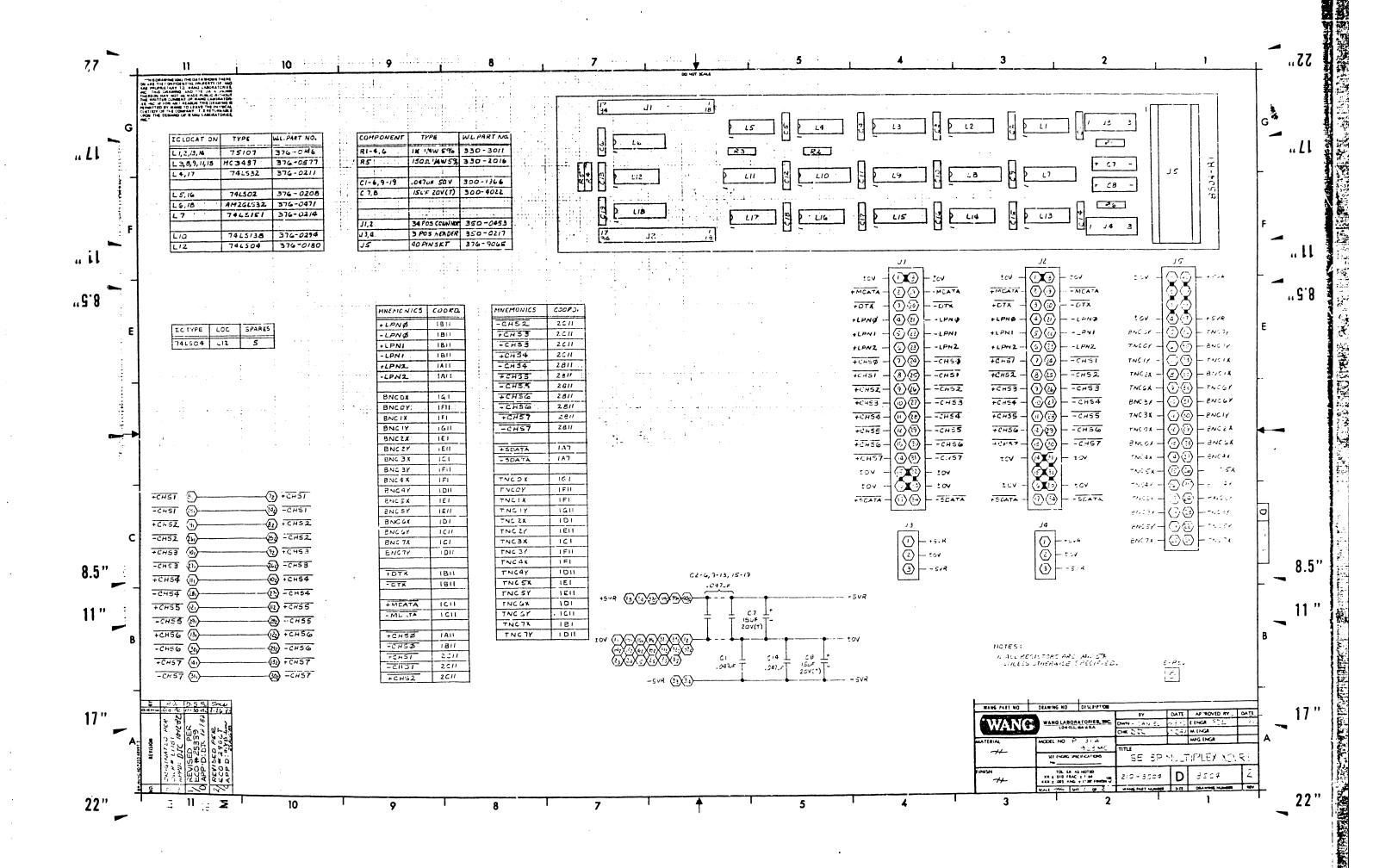


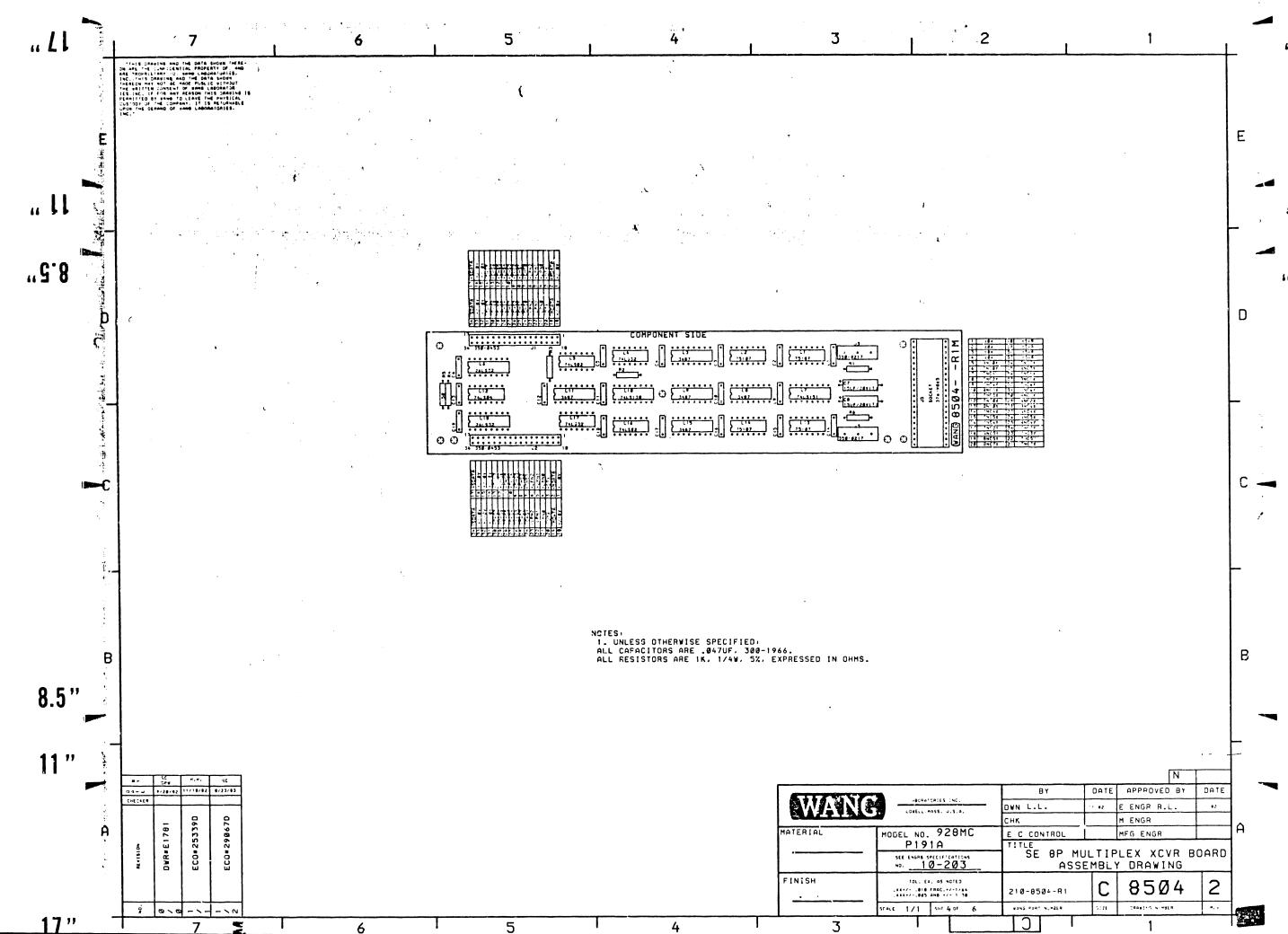


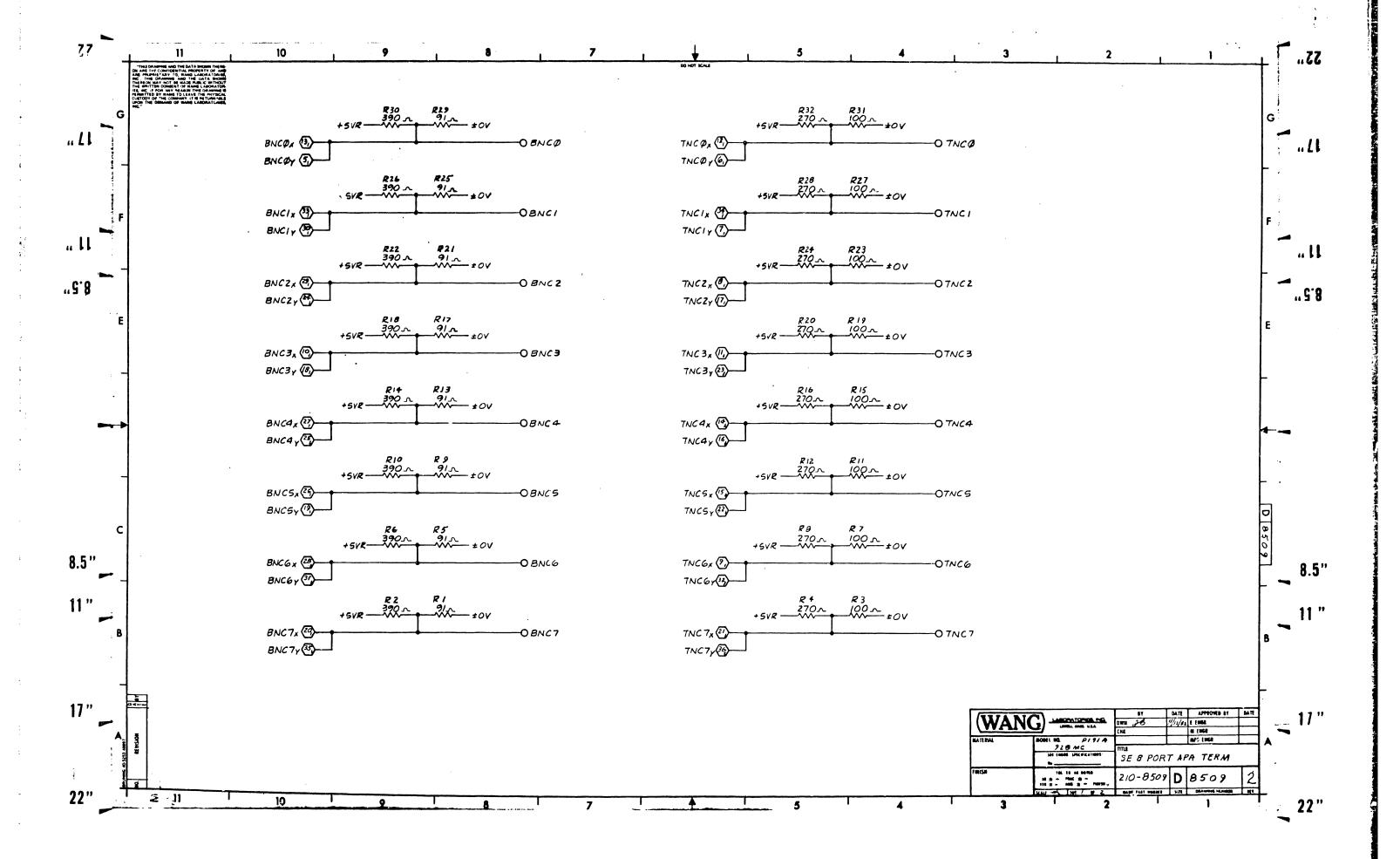


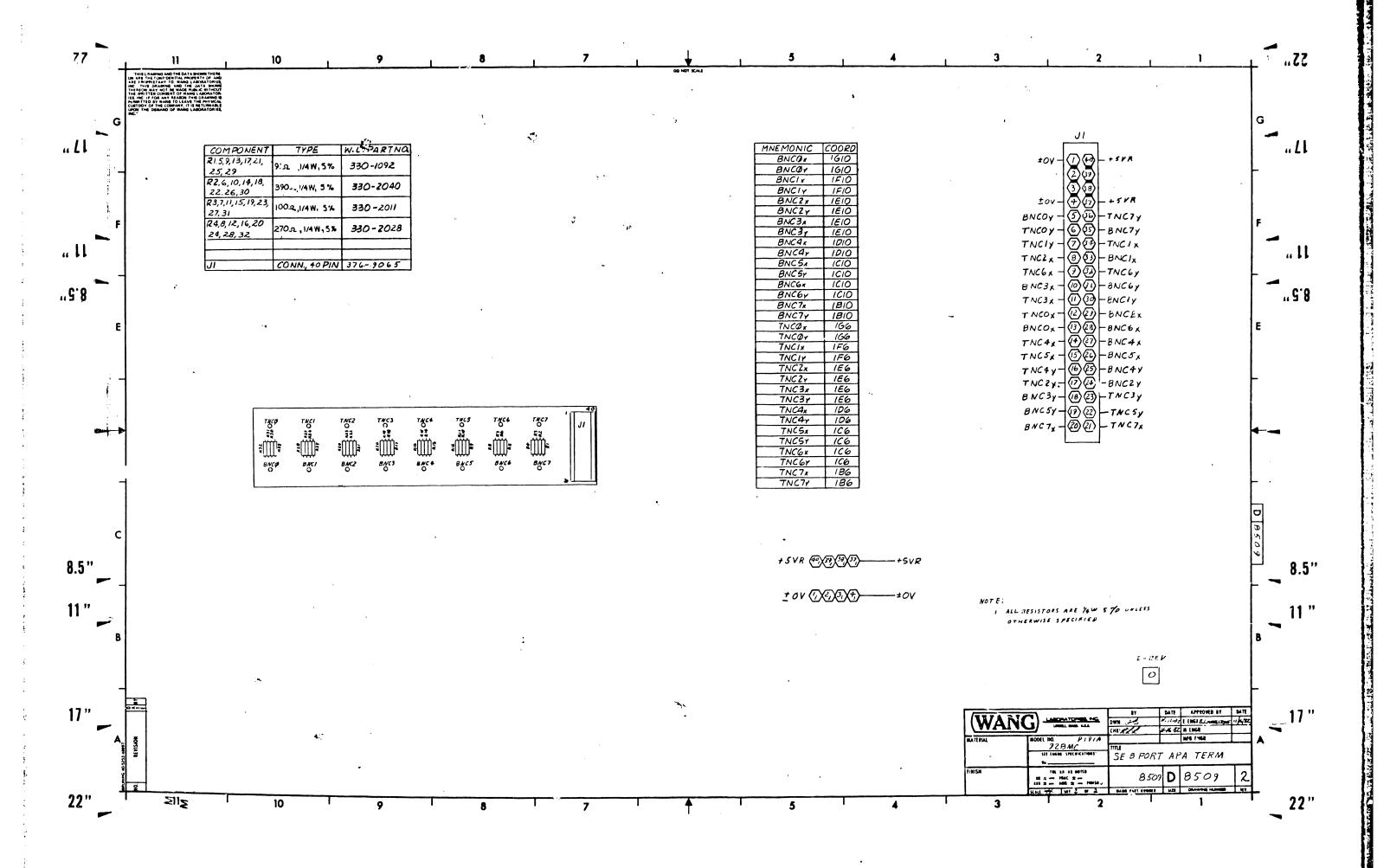


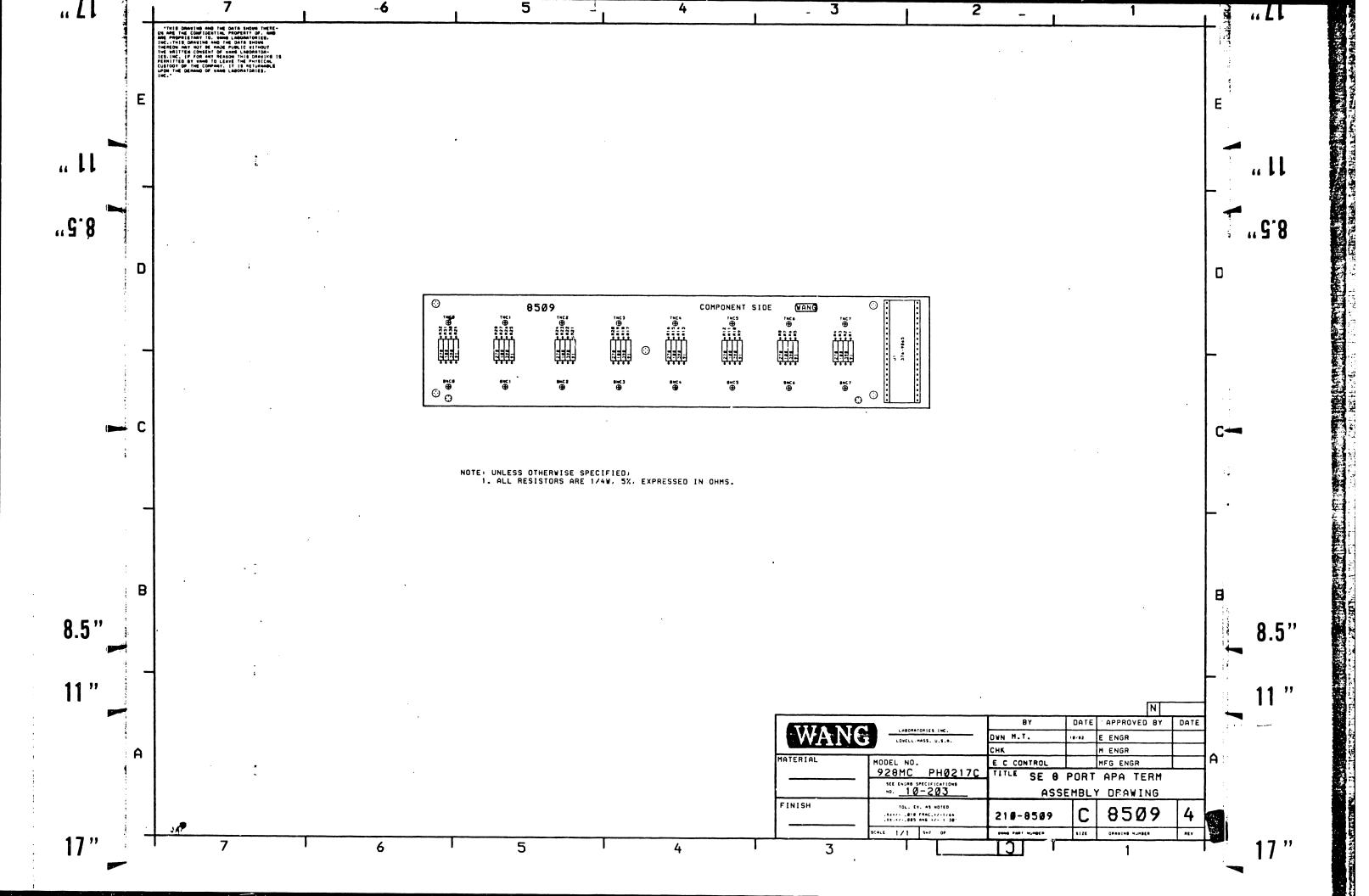


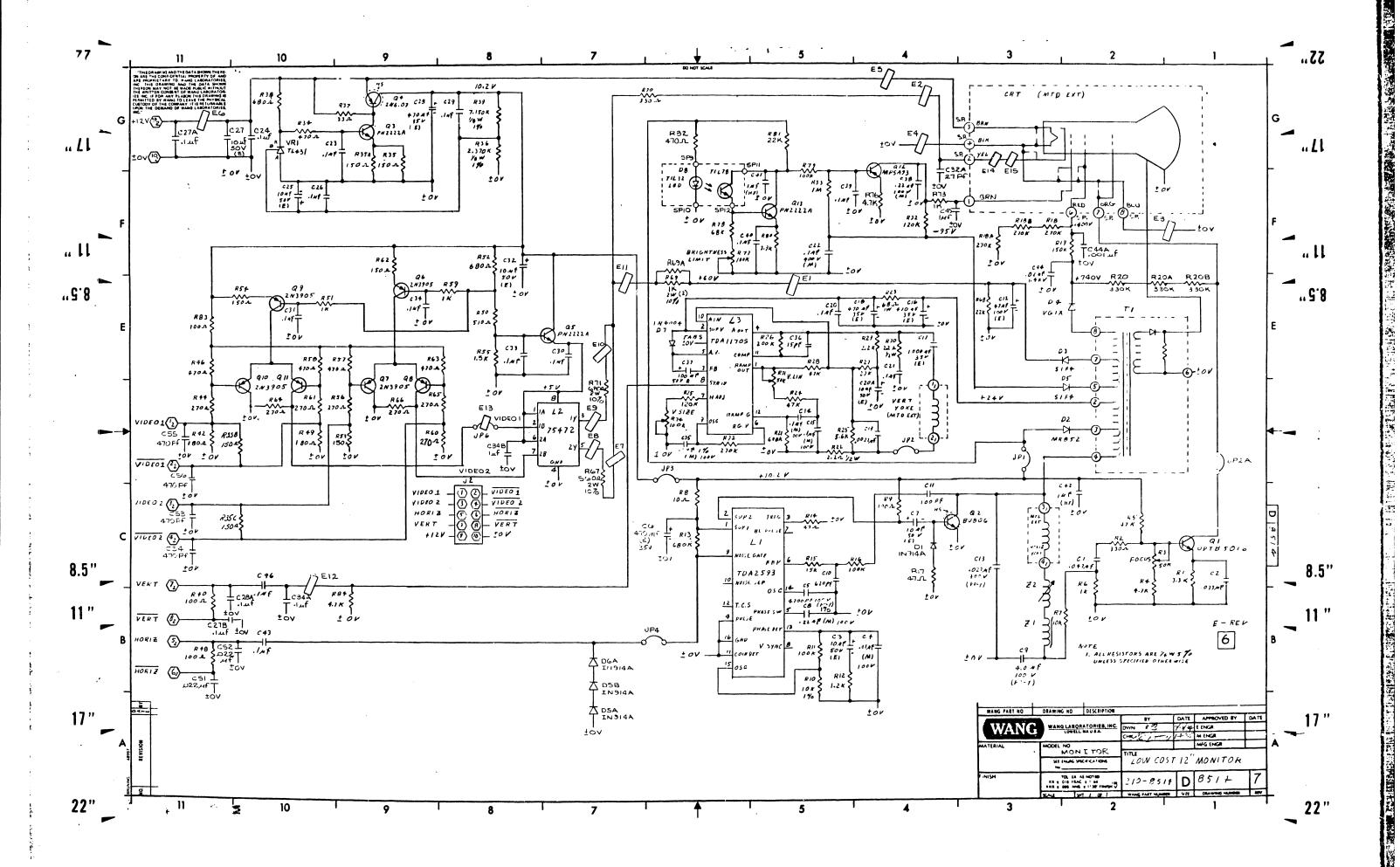


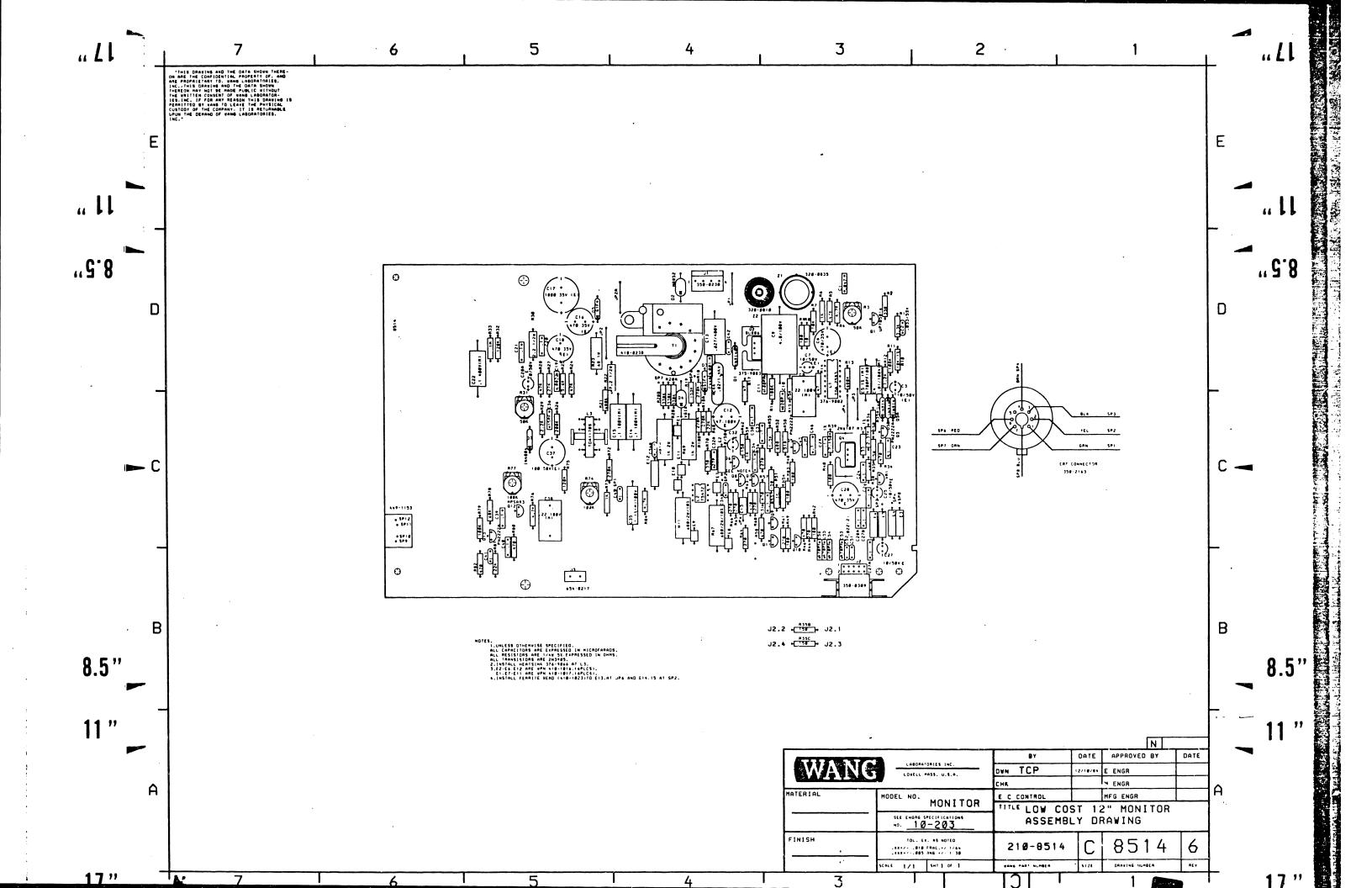


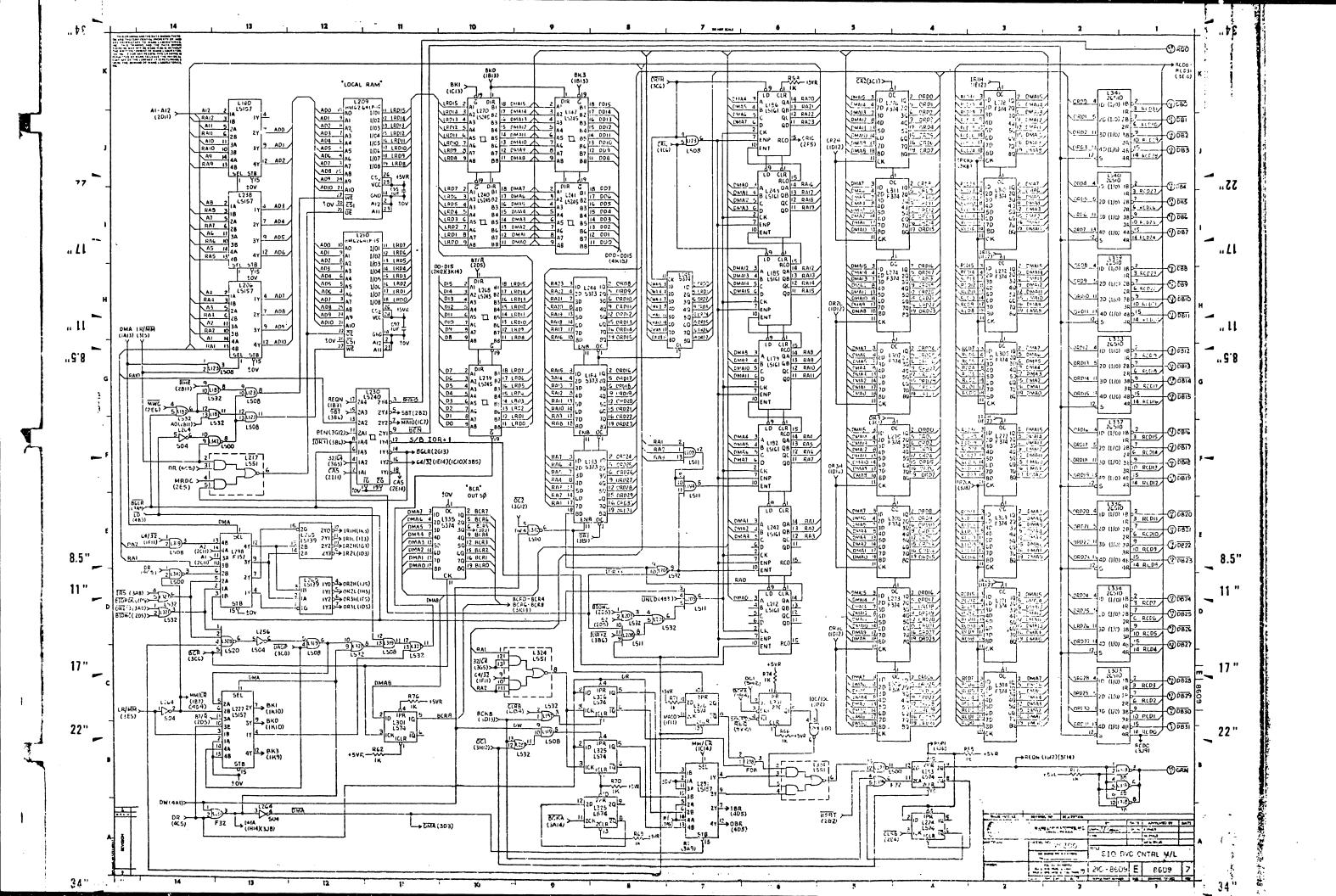


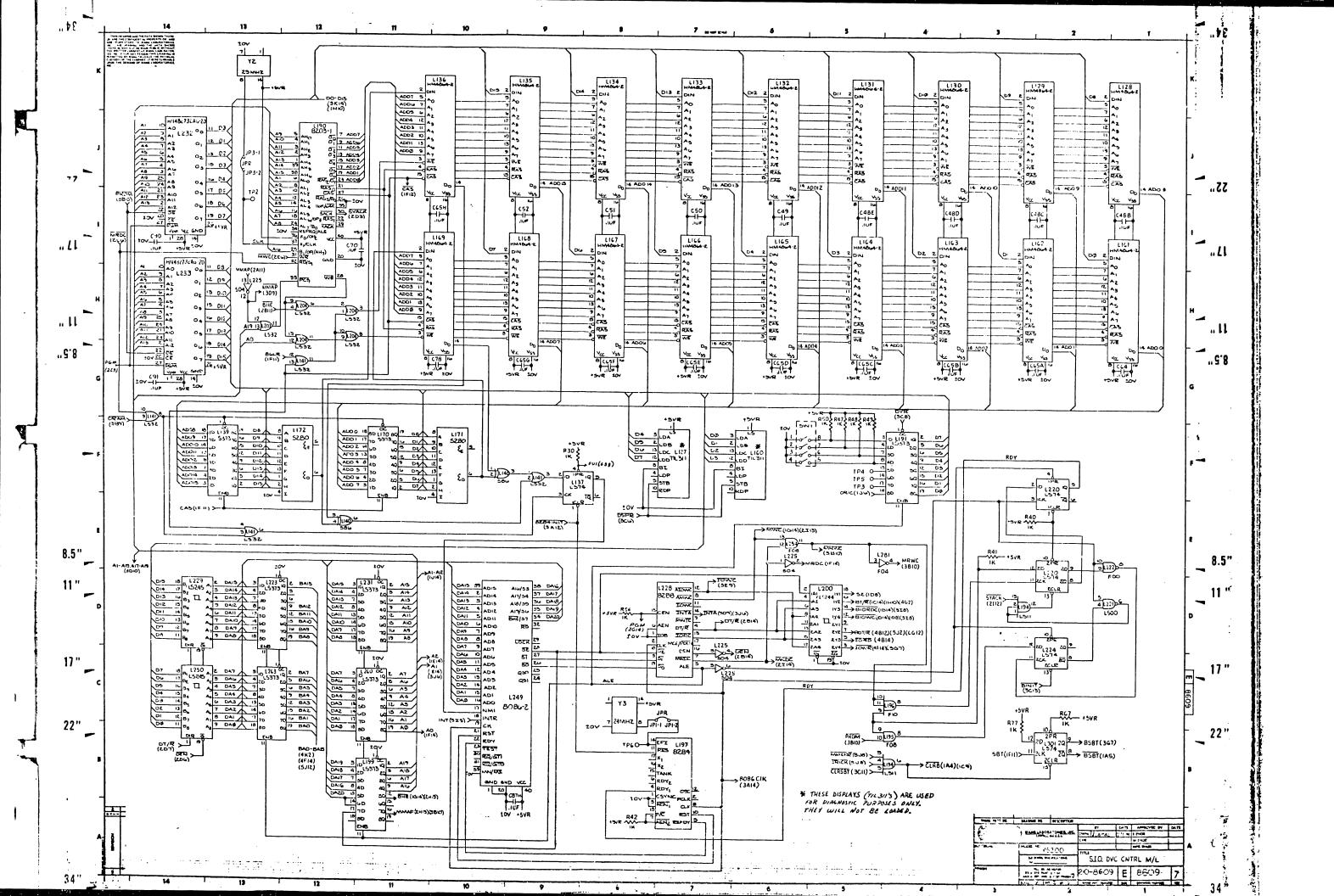


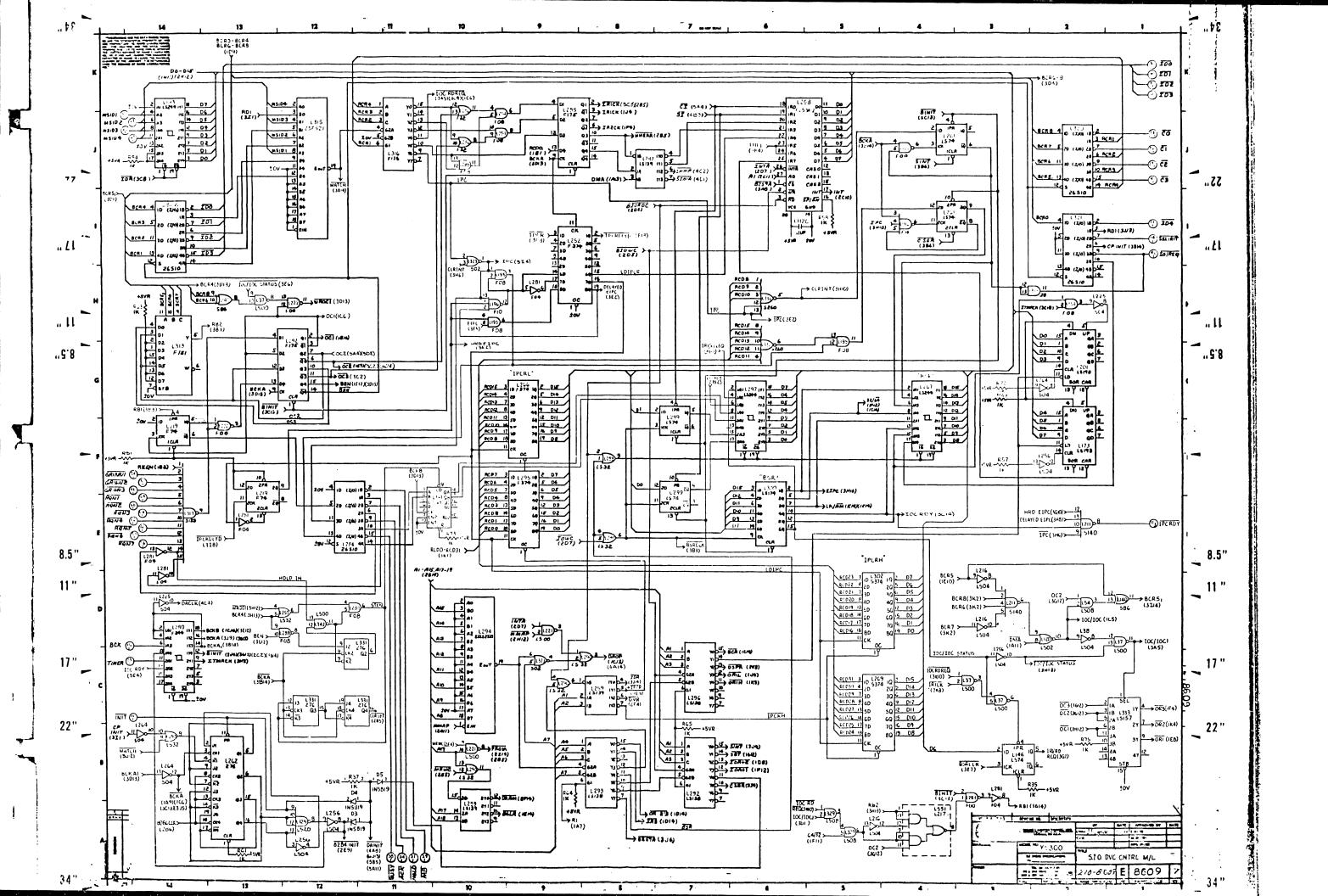


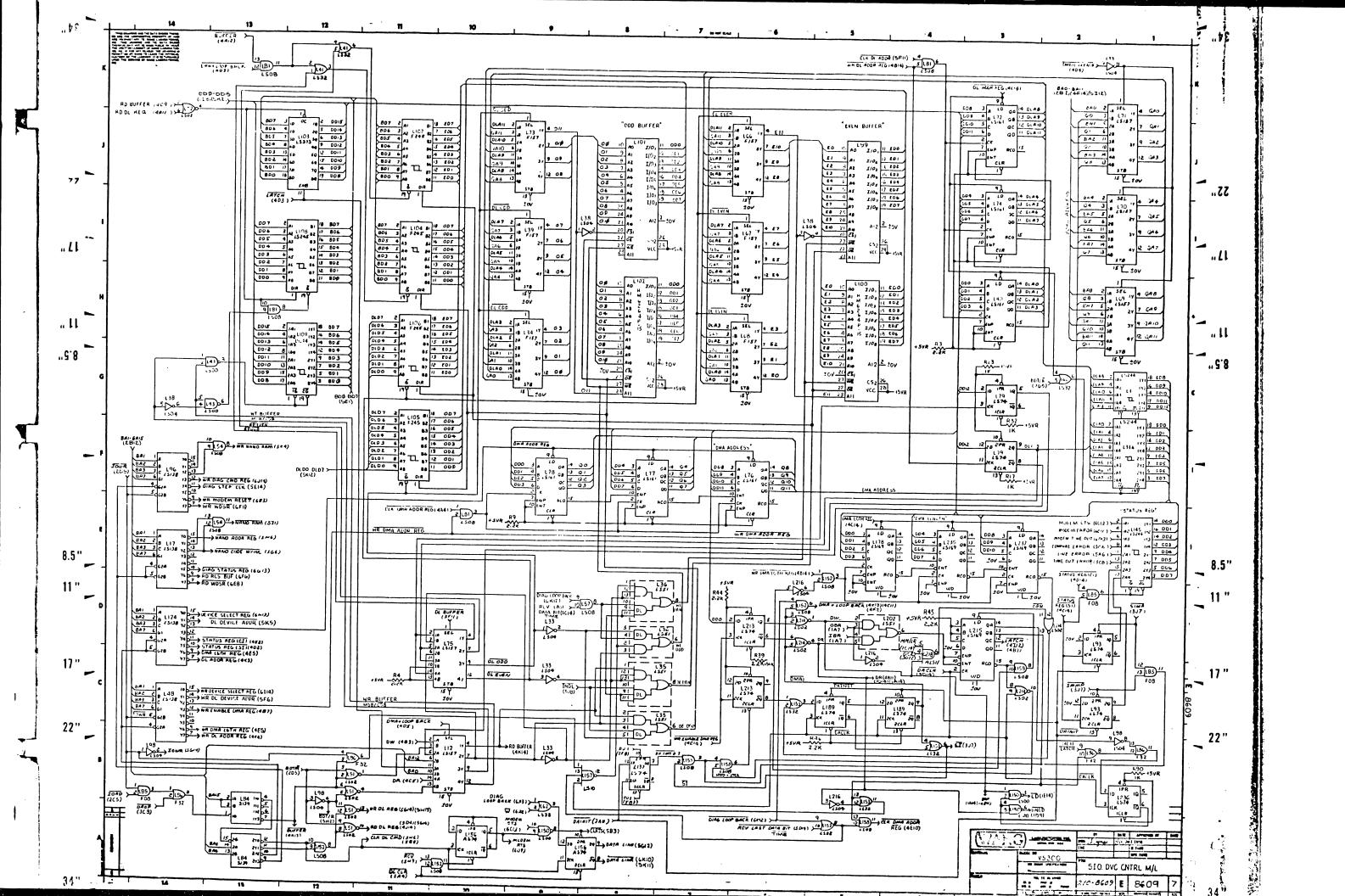


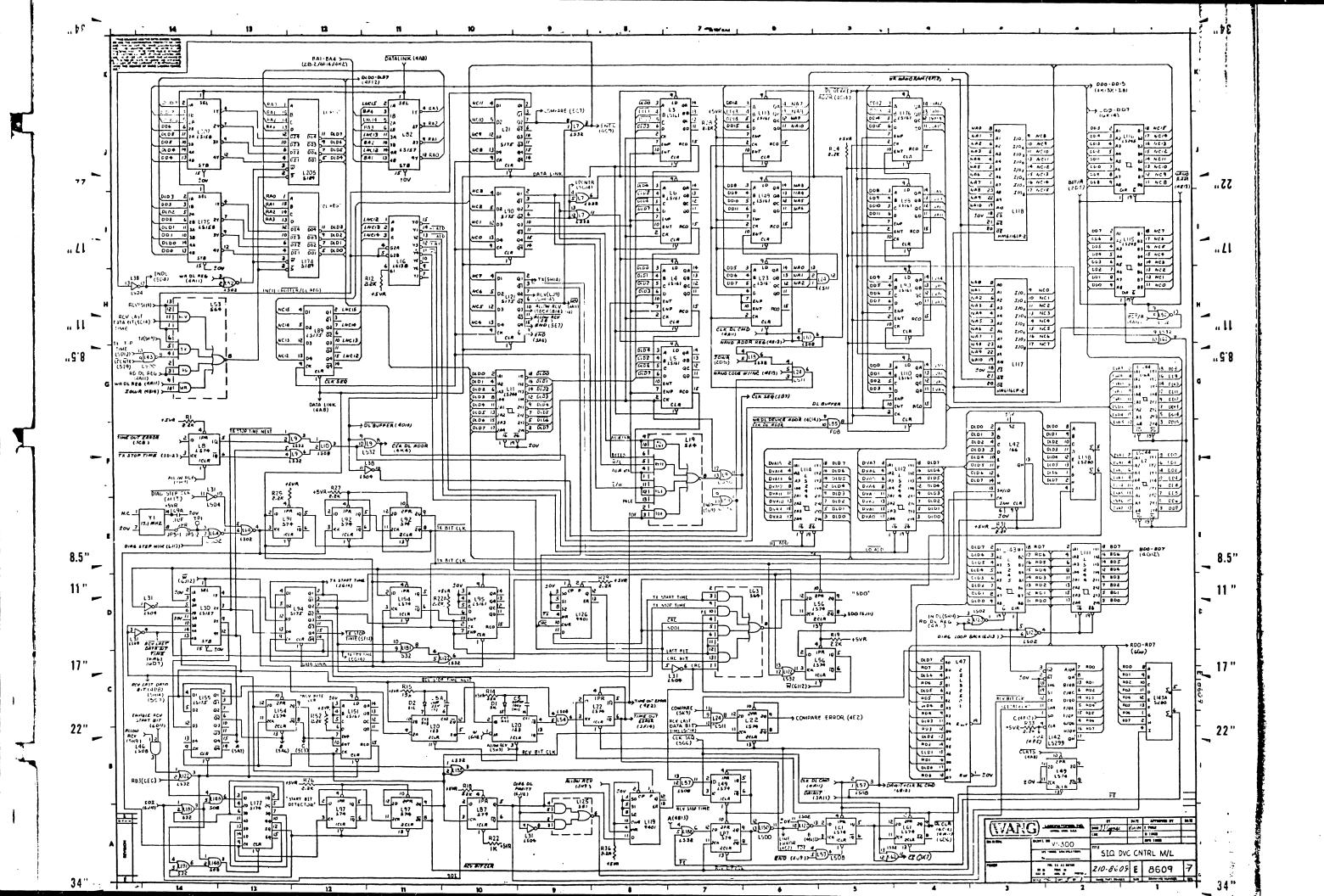


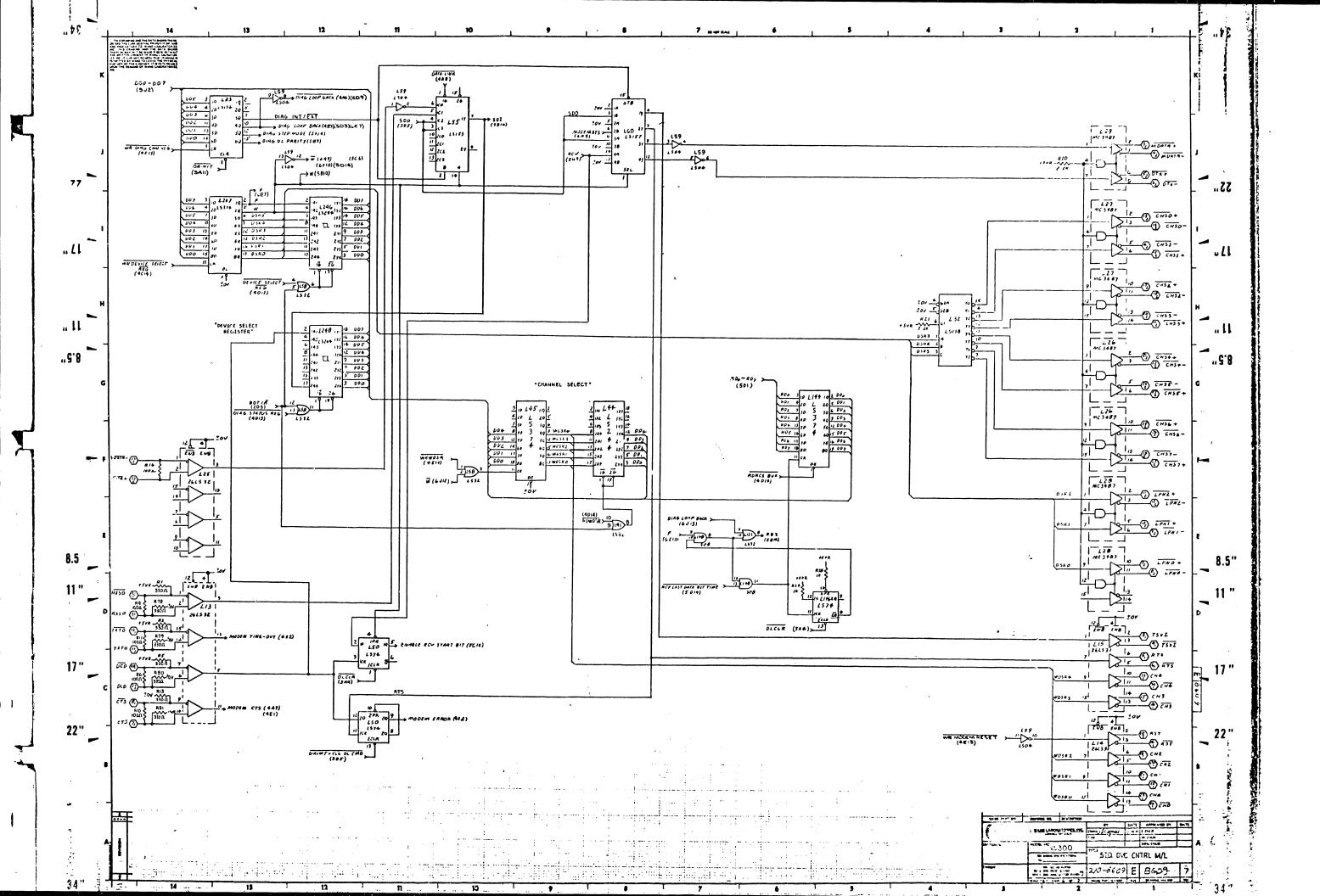


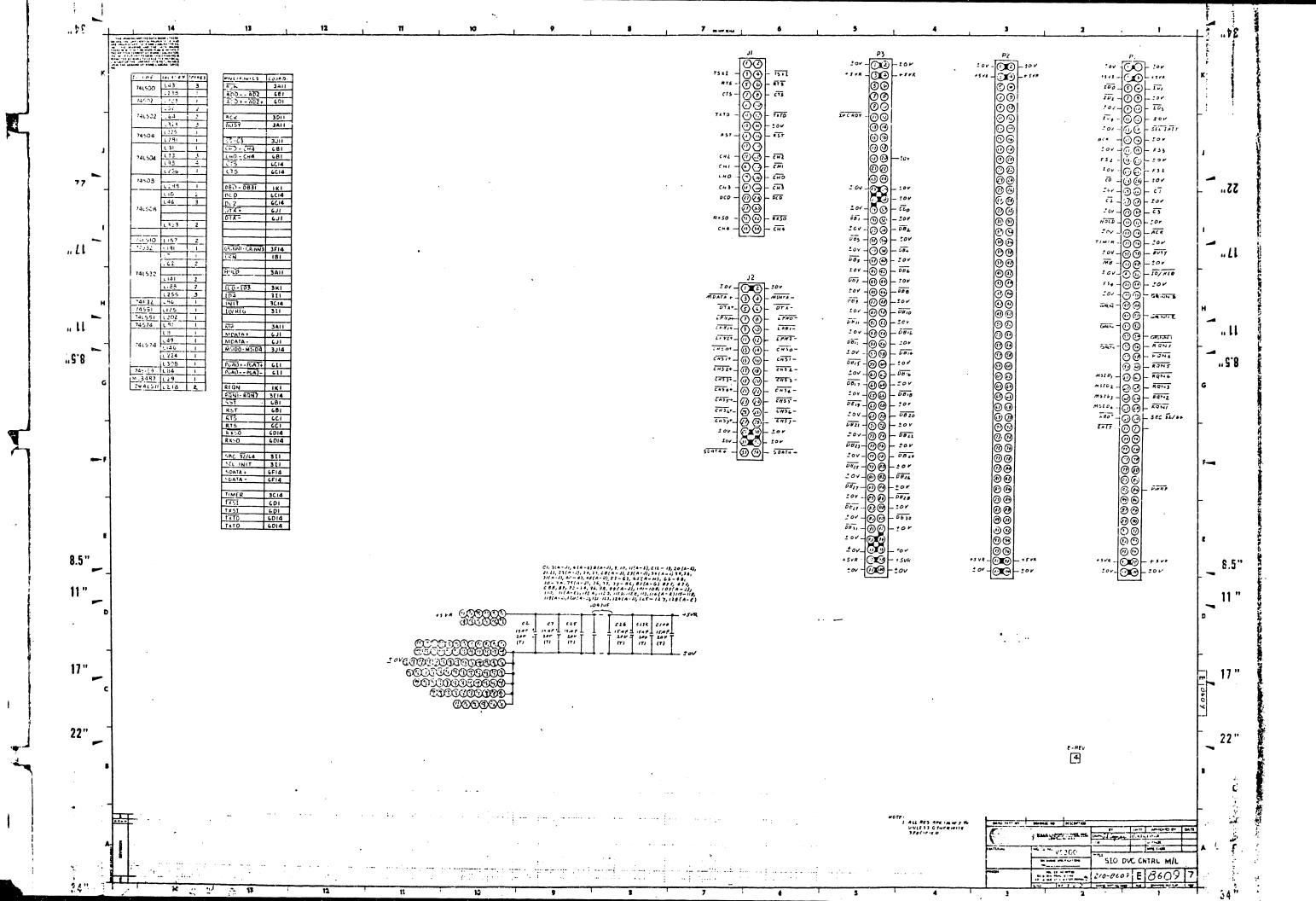


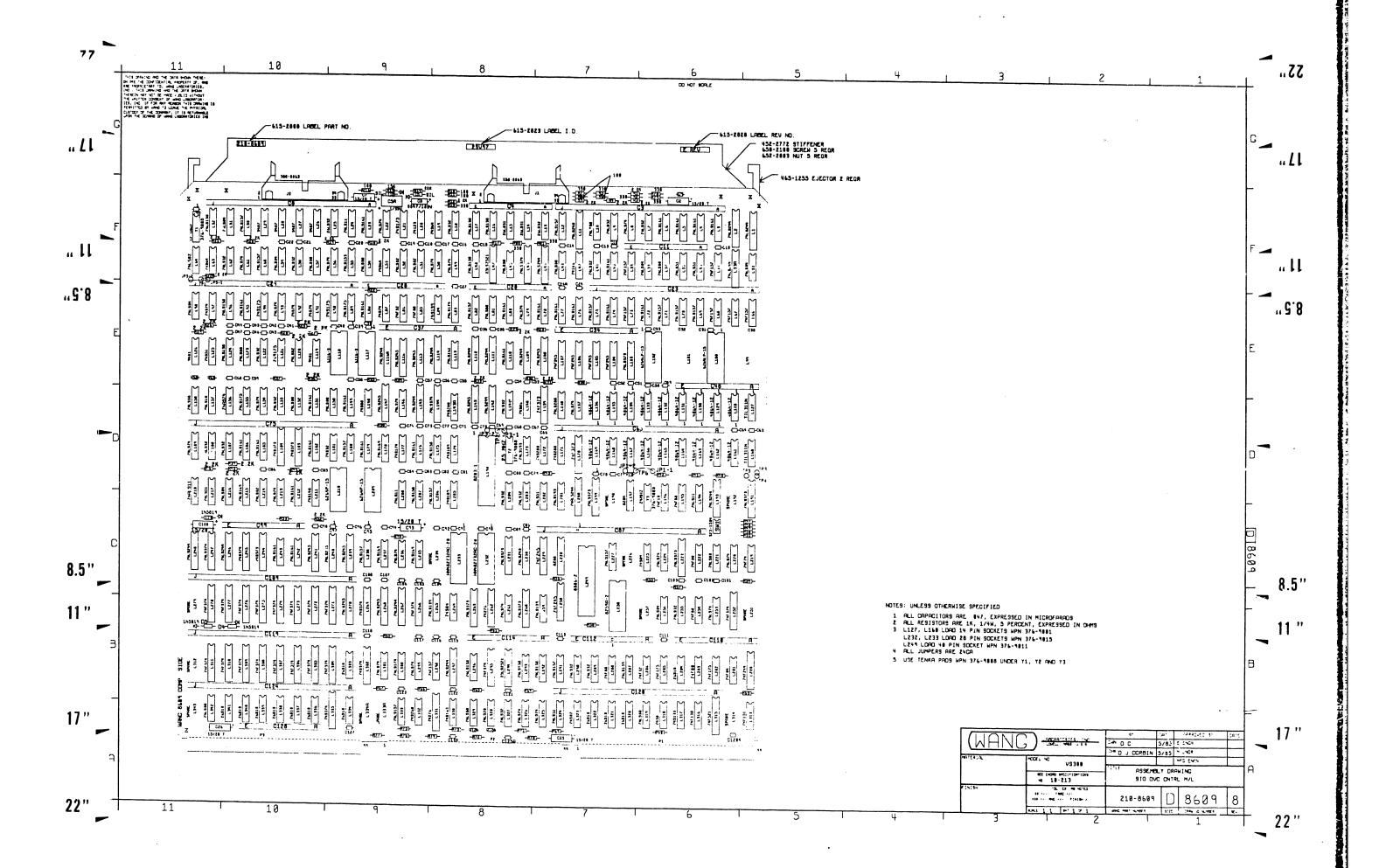








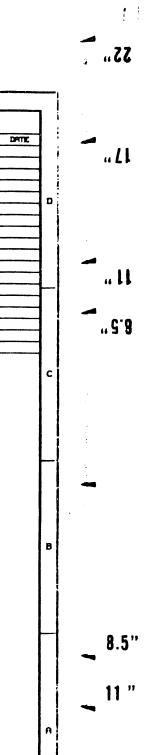


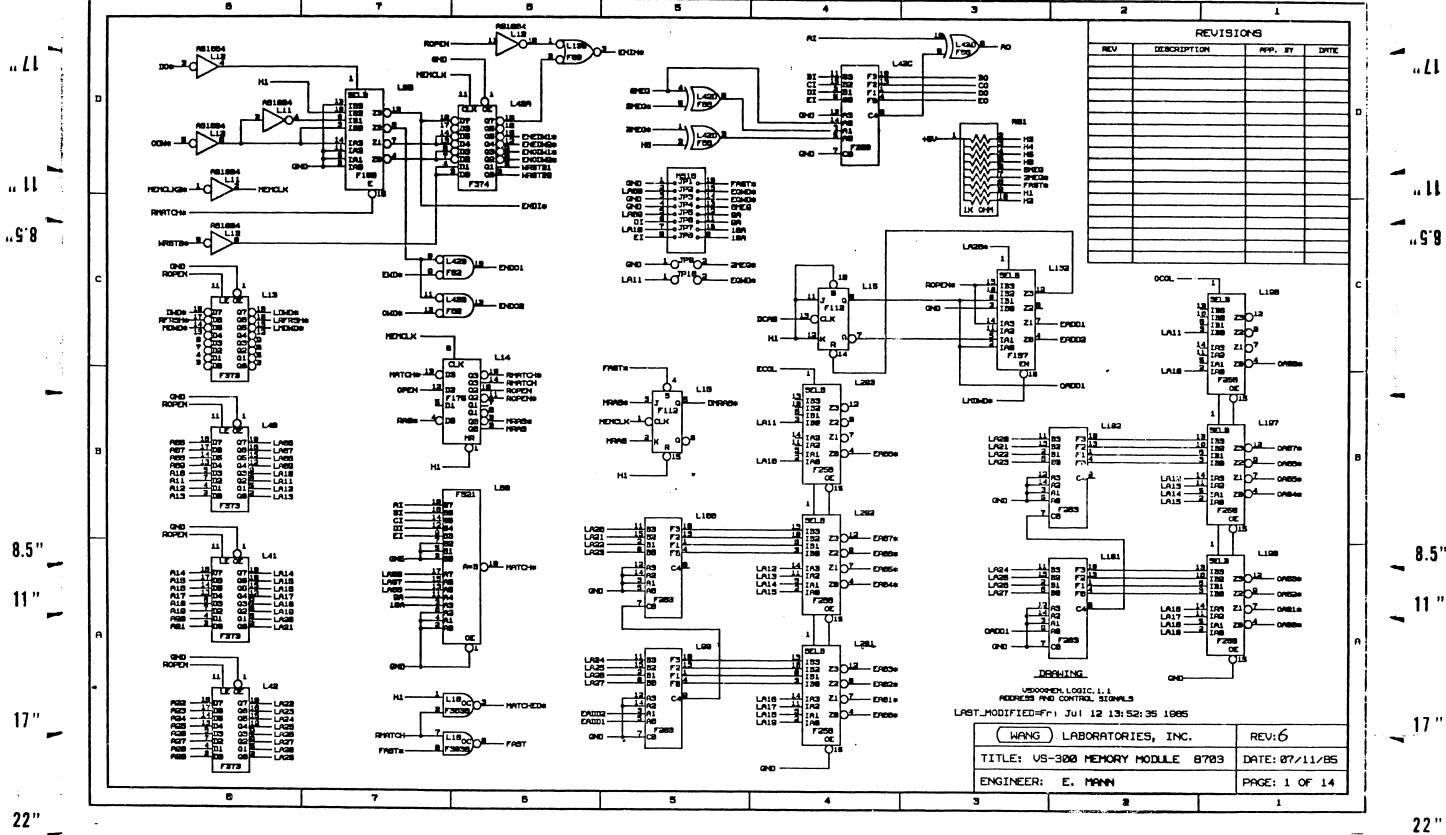


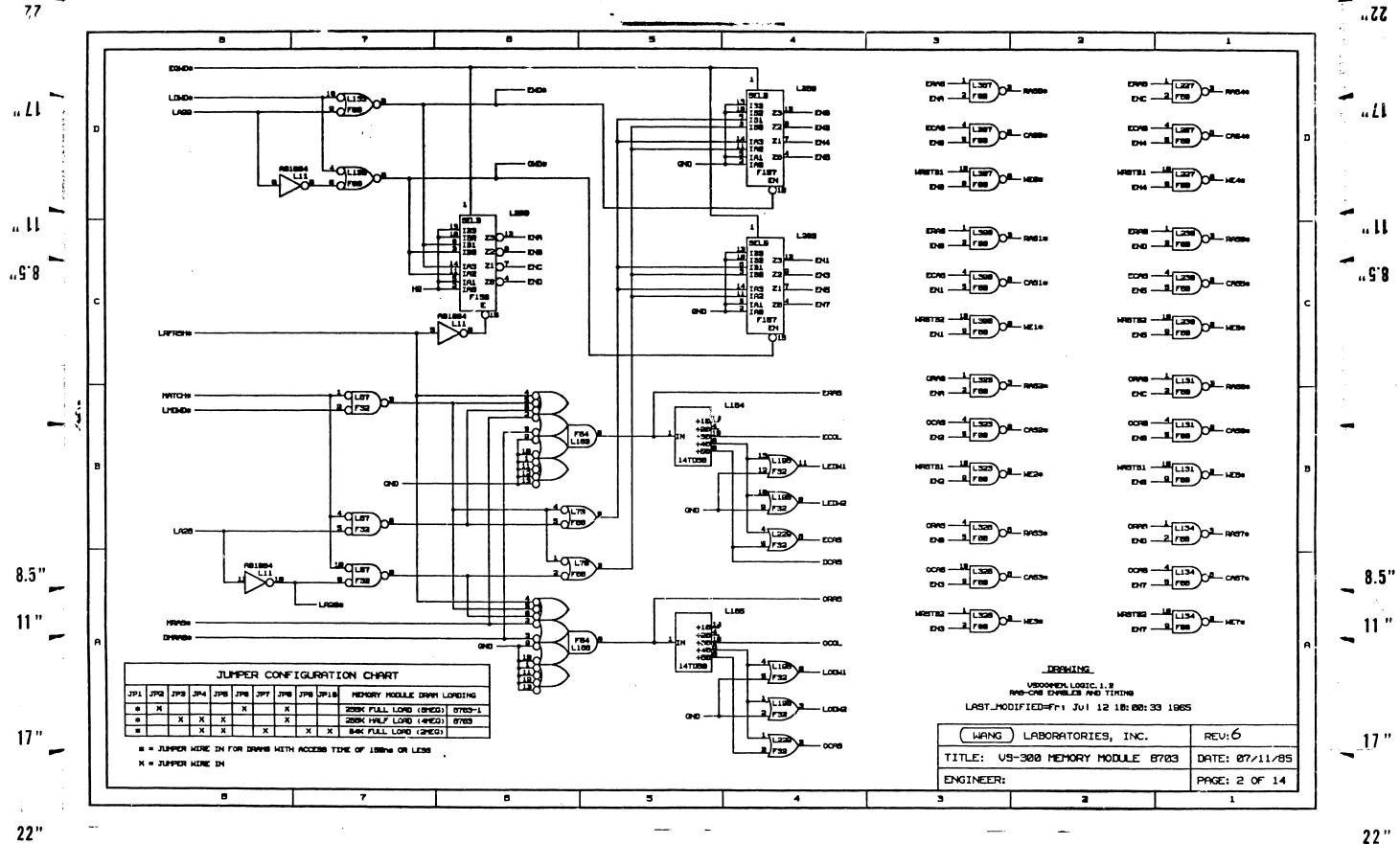
ENGINEER:

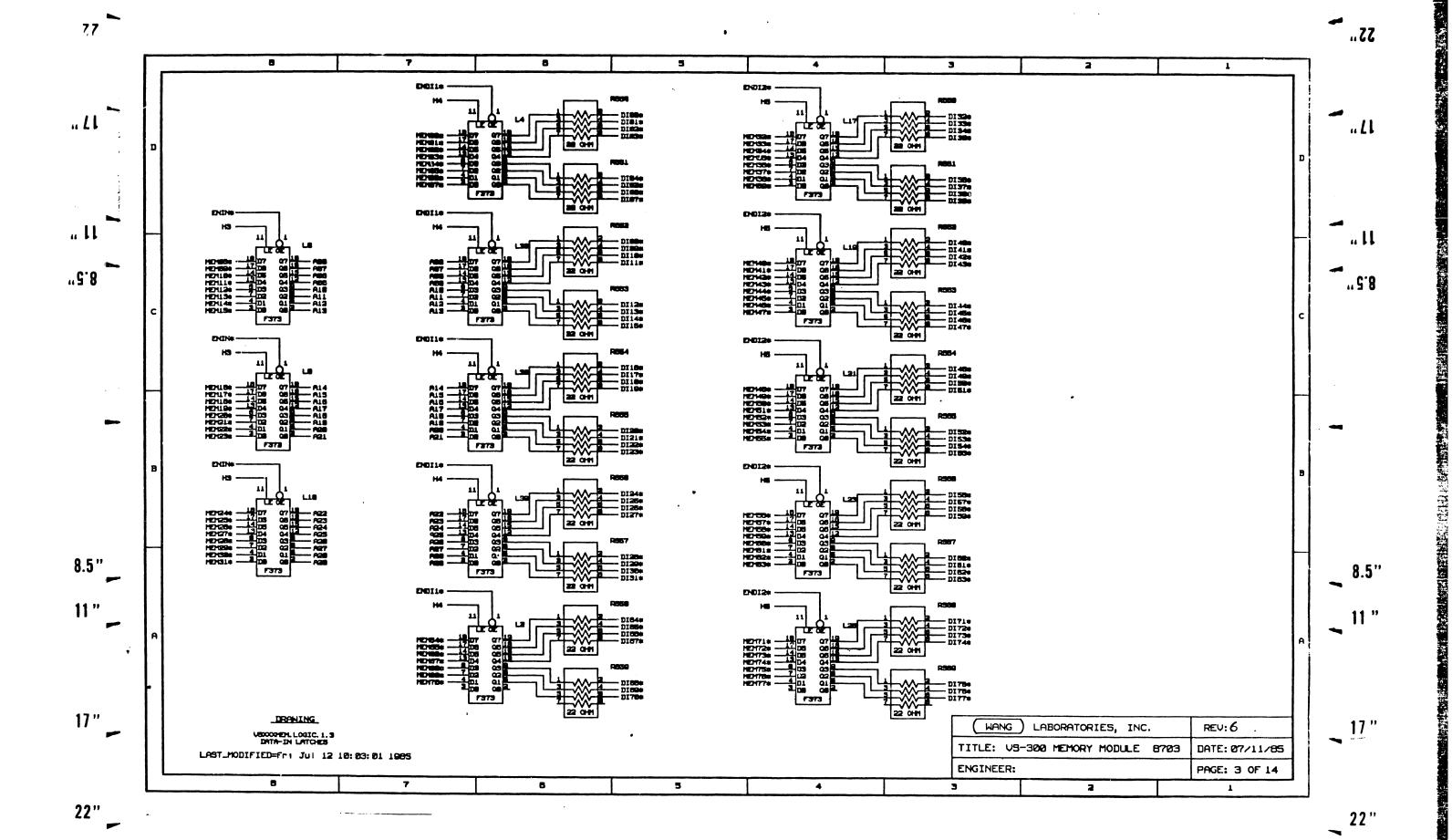
22"

PAGE: 0 OF 14









DRAWING

UBDOODHEHLLOGIC. 1.4 DATA-OUT LATCHES

5

LAST_MODIFIED=Fr: Jul 12 10:05:39 1985

22"

8

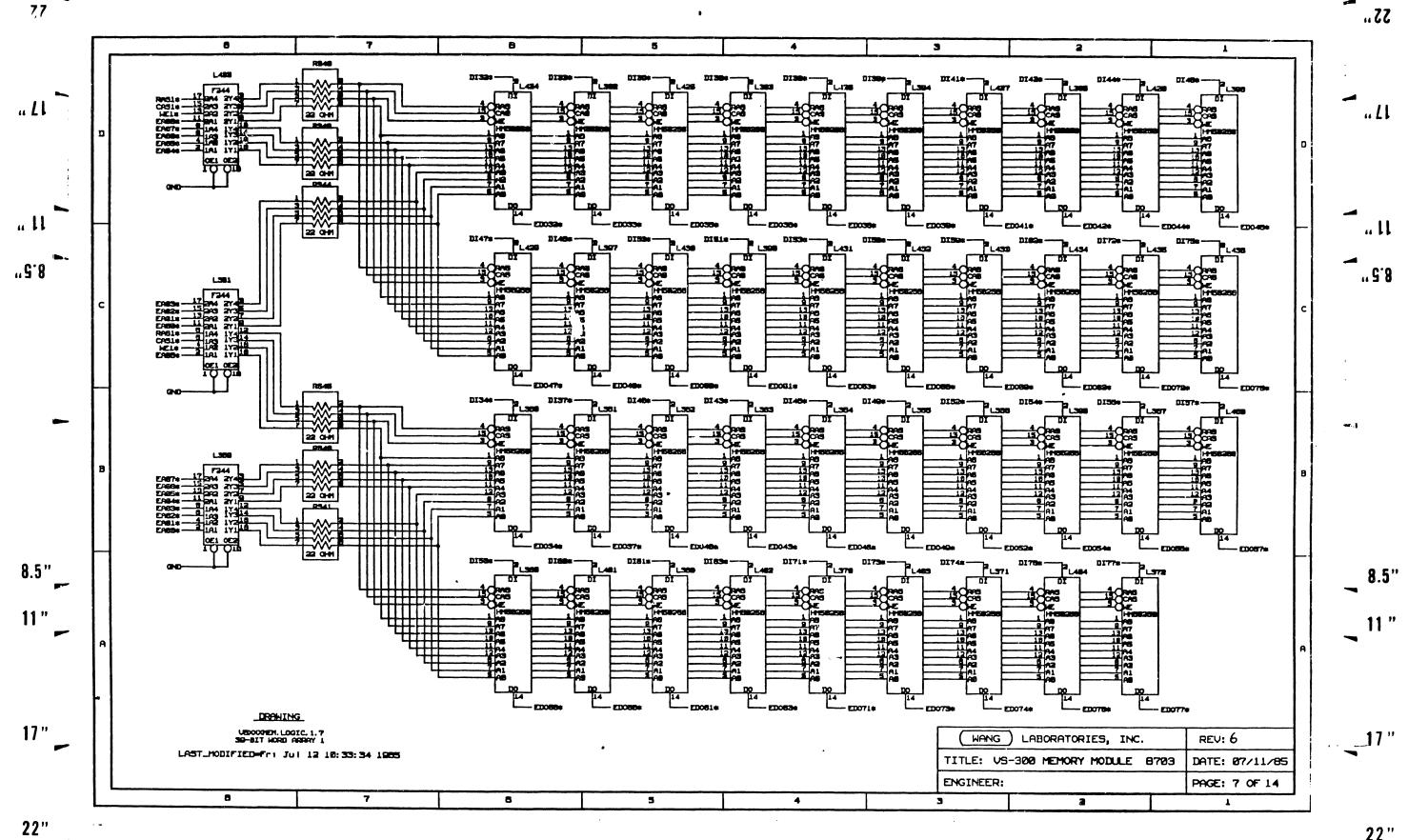
7

6

17"

22"

7.7



17"

DRAWING

USDCOMEN. LOGIC. 1.8 39-BIT HORD ARRAY 2

LAST_MODIFIED=Fr: Jul 12 18:37:49 1985

22"

_17"

REV: 6

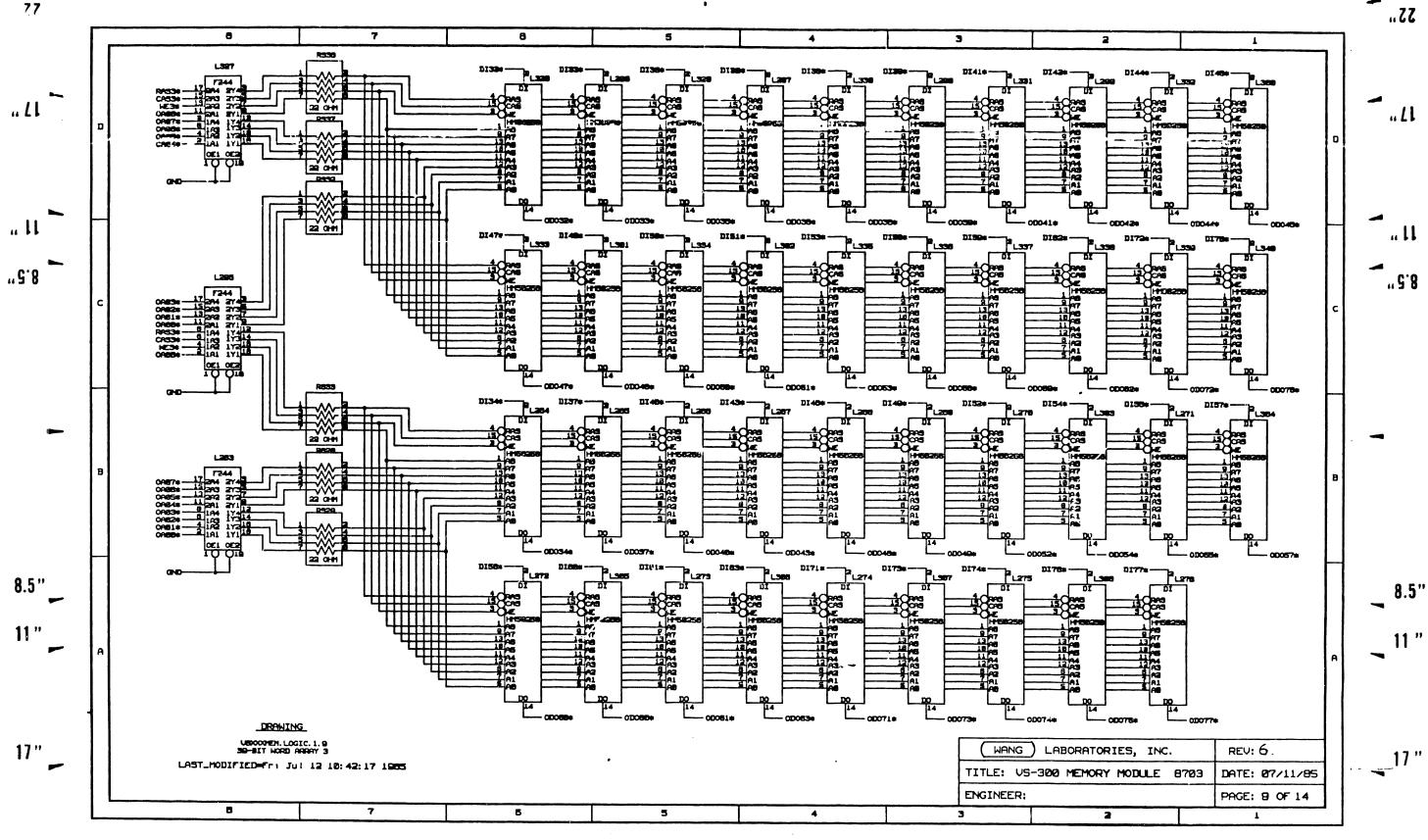
DATE: 27/11/85

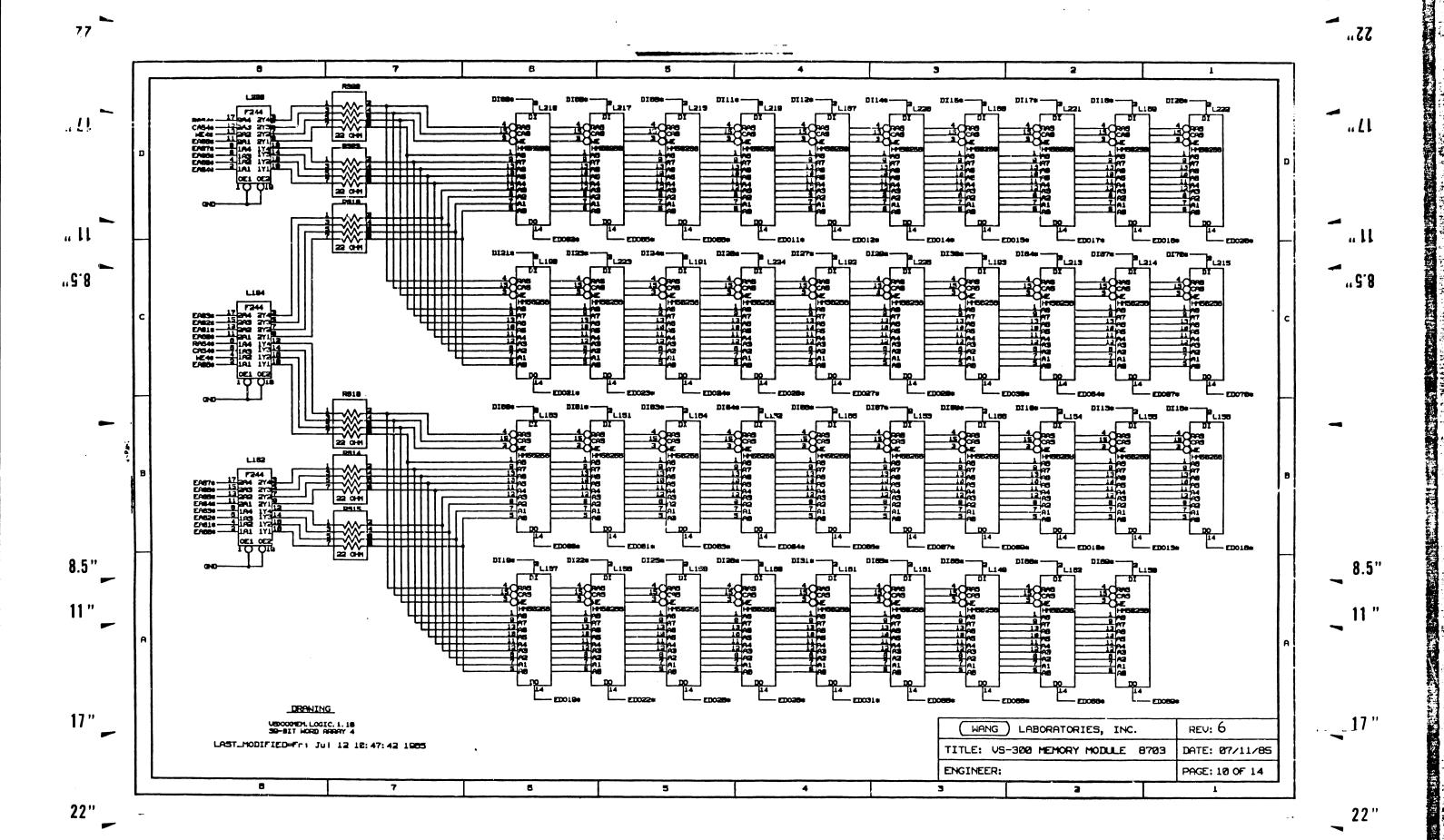
PAGE: 8 OF 14

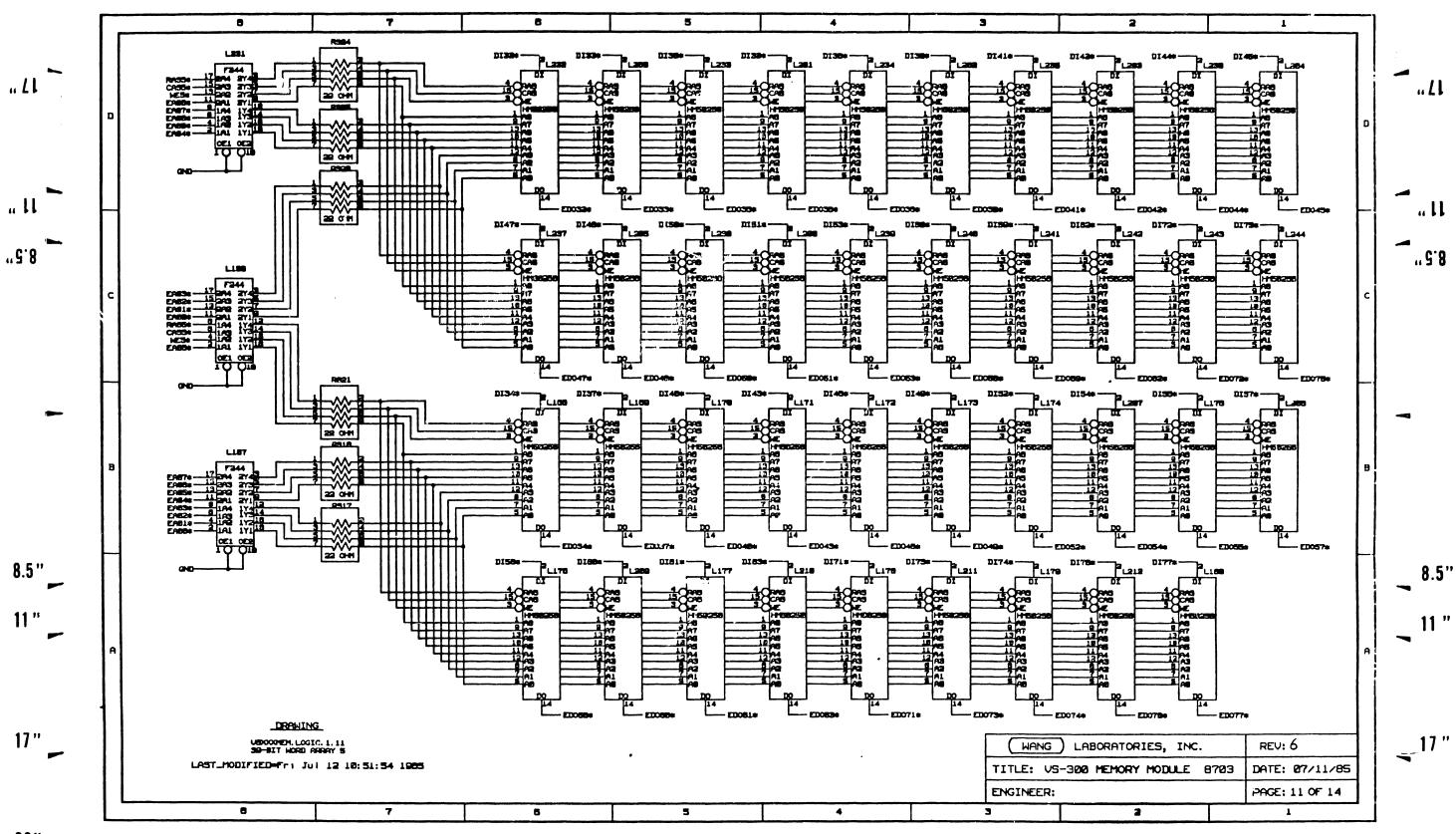
WANG) LABORATORIES, INC.

ENGINEER:

TITLE: US-300 MEMORY MODULE 8703







77

17"

DRAWING

UBDOODNEHLLOGIC. 1. 12 39-BIT HORD ARRAY B

LAST_MODIFIED=Fr: Jul 12 10:56:05 1965 TITLE: VS-300 MEMORY MODULE 8703 DATE: 07/11/85 ENGINEER: PAGE: 12 OF 14 B 7

CD031*

(WANG) LABORATORIES, INC.

22"

22"

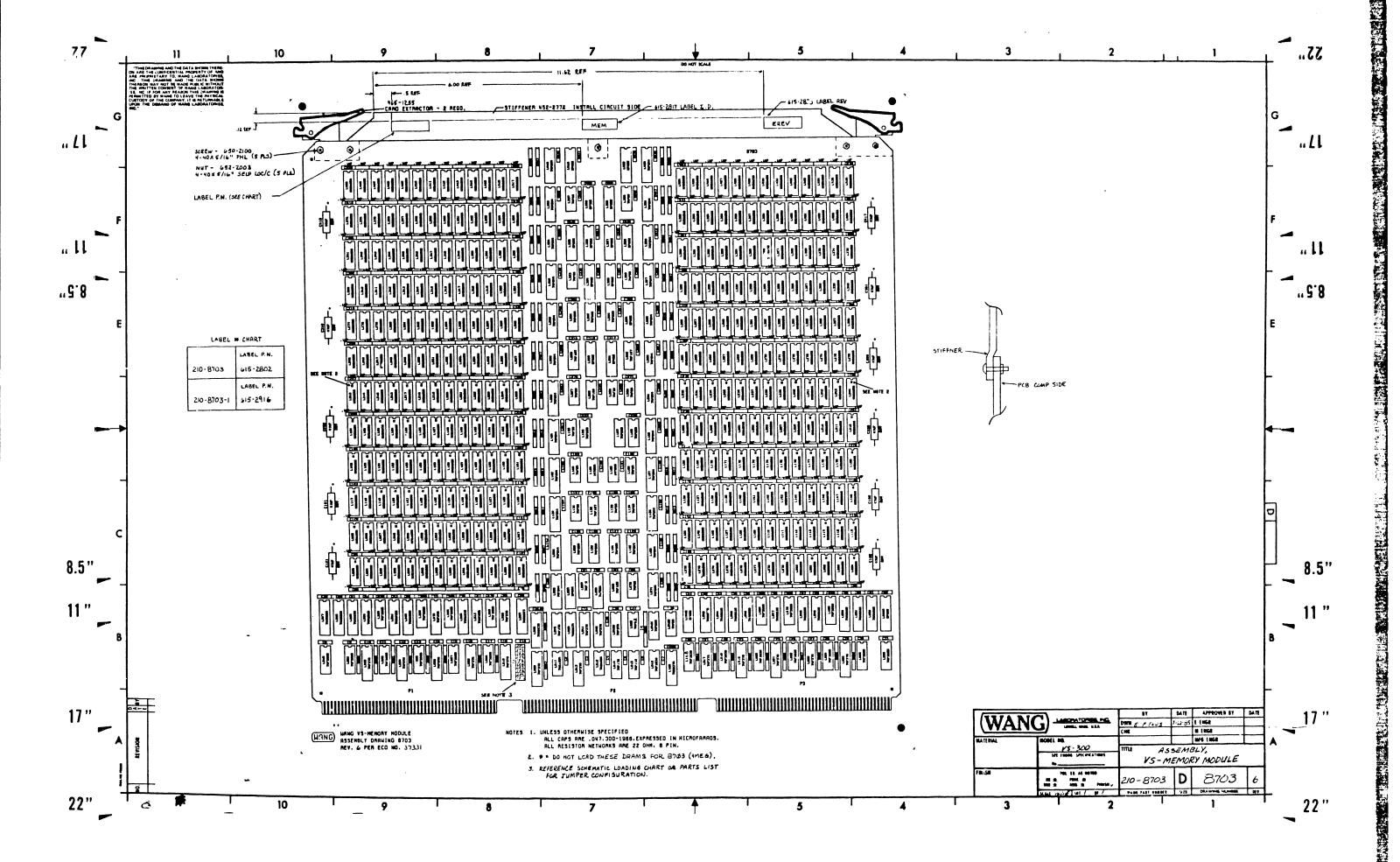
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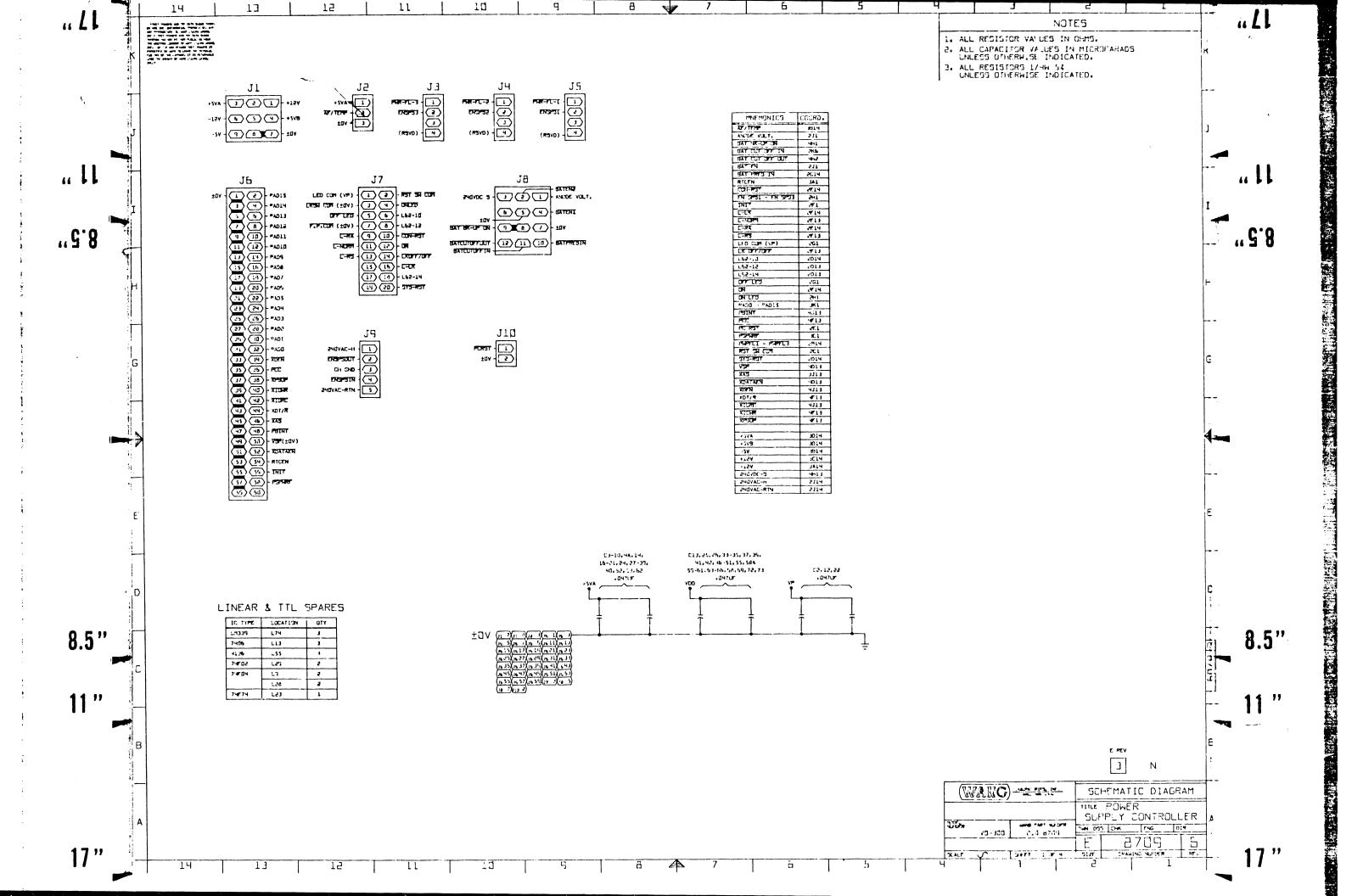
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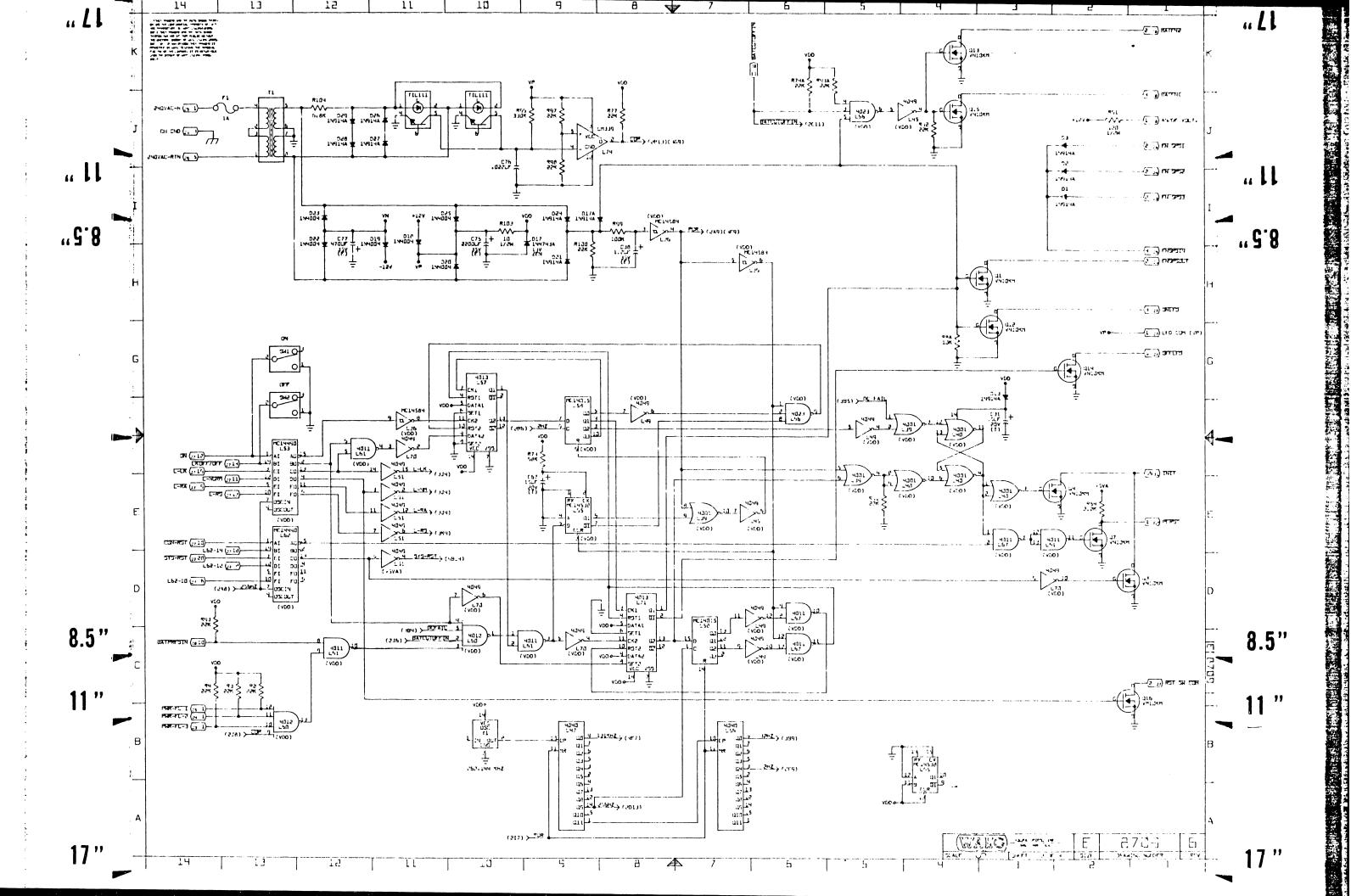
" **č.8** 8.5" 11" ---- 00061# DRAWING 17" USDOOMEDI. LOGIC. 1. 13 39-BIT HORD ARRAY 7 WANG LABORATORIES, INC. REV: 6 LAST_MODIFIED=Fr: Jul 12 11:80:15 1985 DATE: 07/11/85 TITLE: VS-300 MEMORY MODULE 8703 ENGINEER: PAGE: 13 OF 14 5 7

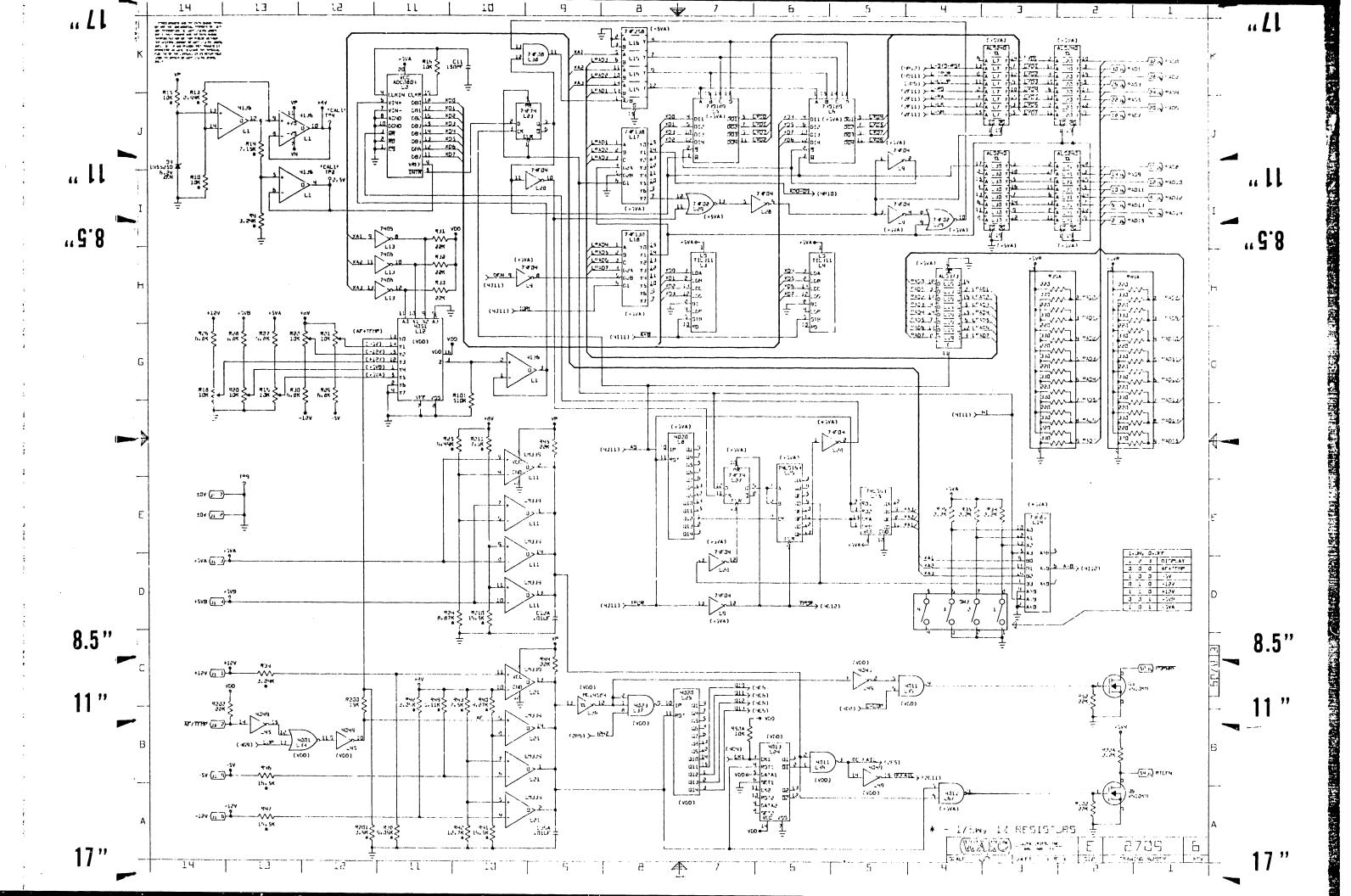
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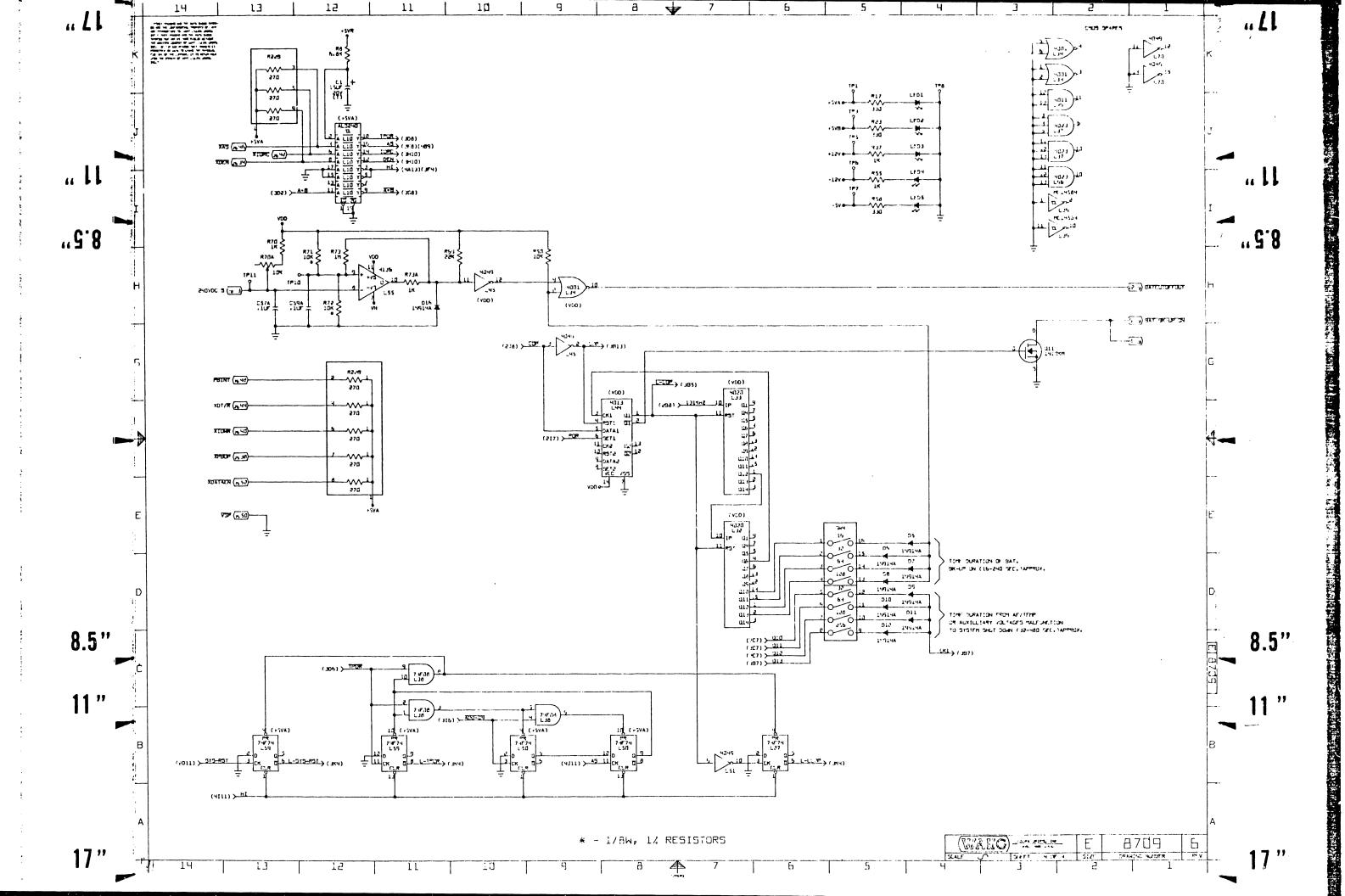
CONNECTOR A CONNECTOR B CONNECTOR B CONNECTOR B CONNECTOR C CONNECTOR B CONNECTOR C CONNECTOR B CONNECTOR C CONNECTOR B CONNECTOR B CONNECTOR C CONNECTOR B CONNE		8	7	6	5	1 -	7	2	1	
Title Titl		CONNECTOR A			CONNECTOR B			CONNECTOR C		
THE STATE	P	A-683 +8V	A-400 +6U		8-965 (PU) 8-965 (PU)	9-064 (8U) 9-006 (8U)		C-063 +5V	C-6862 GND C-6864 +8V C-6866 HEPISSAN	
P-000 P-001 P-000 P-00	H	7-613 PEPS70 7-615 PEPS70 7-615 PEPS70 7-615 PEPS70	R-012 PE7680 R-014 PE7680		8-011 8-013 8-015	9-613 Doe 9-614 CU46 9-616 GKD 9-626 DKD		C-013 C-013 C-015 PENSE C-017 C-018	C-012 PEPG849 C-014 C-015 C-018 C-028	
P-000 P-001 P-000 P-00	c	A-621 A-623 A-623 A-627 A-629 A-629	R-638 HENTES R-638 HENTES R-638 HENES		8-625 8-625	9-628 PGM D-628 PGM 9-628 PAST 3-638 FAST		C-623 HE/680 C-623 NU C-627 NU C-620 HE/1418	C-622 GMD C-635 GMD C-636 HZH42#	
P-000 P-001 P-000 P-00		A-633 HGPEH A-635 HGPEH A-635 HGPEH A-635 HGPEH A-636 HGPEH A-636 HGPEH A-648 HGPEH	A-004 +0121		B-638 B-637 B-637 B-637 B-648 CO B-648	7-636 7-630 7-630 81 7-646 81 7-648 81 7-648 81		C-622 CHE	C-634 C-636 C-636 C-636 C-640 C-642 +8/92H	
P-000 P-001 P-000 P-00		A-846 A-847 A-840 A-853 A-853 A-853 A-853 A-853 A-853	A-048 PE/1800 A-050 PE/110 A-050 PE/110 A-050 PE/110 A-050 PE/110		7 7-040	9-646 D-960 D-960 9-652 D-960 D-960 D-960		C-653 (NE)	C-048 HZ7580 C-058 GM C-059 MZ7580 M	
P-000 P-001 P-000 P-00	в	A-803 HEHI 64	P-000 P-77/0 P-6/0 P-6/0 P-004 P-004 P-009 P-009 P-009 P-009 P-009 P-009 P-009		8-607 8-608 8-608 8-603 8-603 8-603	7-608 7-608 7-608 7-664 7-605 7-605 7-605		C-857 PE7859 C-958 PE7859 C-861 PE7859	C-059 C-059 C-059 C-064 PE7658 C-064 C-058 C-058	
A P-688 NOTES NOTE	H	R-009 H27684 R-671 H27684	R-6772 PEPILES R-6772 PEPILES R-6776 PEPILES R-6776 PEPILES	·	B-673 B-673	9-676 9-674 9-674 Q40		C-608 HEHSIA C-673 HEHSIA C-675 HEHSIA	C-6778 +671/271 C-6778 -6774 C-6774 -6774 C-6779 HE716588	
LEGALING. VENCOMENT LOGIC, 1,14 FINAZA CONNECTIONS LAST MODIFIEDSEC, Jul 12 11:12:03 1985		A-USS	A-600		D-063 C40 D-063 D-065 D-067 D-068 D-067 D-069 D-069	9-003 9-054 9-054 9-008 9-008		C-681 GNS C-682 (40772a) C-687 PE7174a	C-000	
UBDOOMEN.LOGIC.1.14 PINGER CONNECTIONS TITLE: US-320 MEMORY MODULE 8703 DATE: 07/11/85	A	A-653 HE150s A-653 GHD A-667 HDV	A-664 (PC) A-668 (PC) A-668 (PC) A-668 (PC)		9-601 0-603 9-603 8-607 19-600 040	B-186		C-608 C-608 C-607 C-609 C-609	C-608 C-608 C-608 C-608	
LAST MODIFIED #FC: Jul 12 11:12:83 1985										

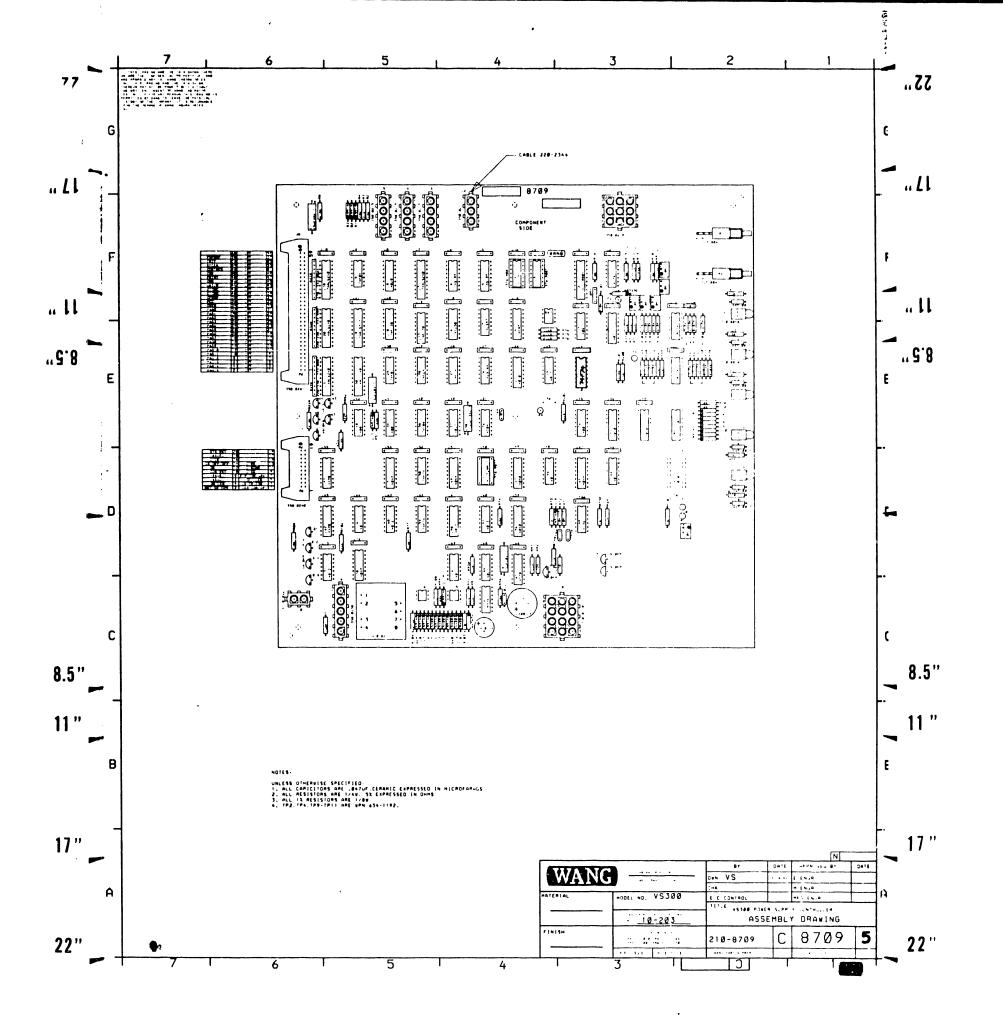


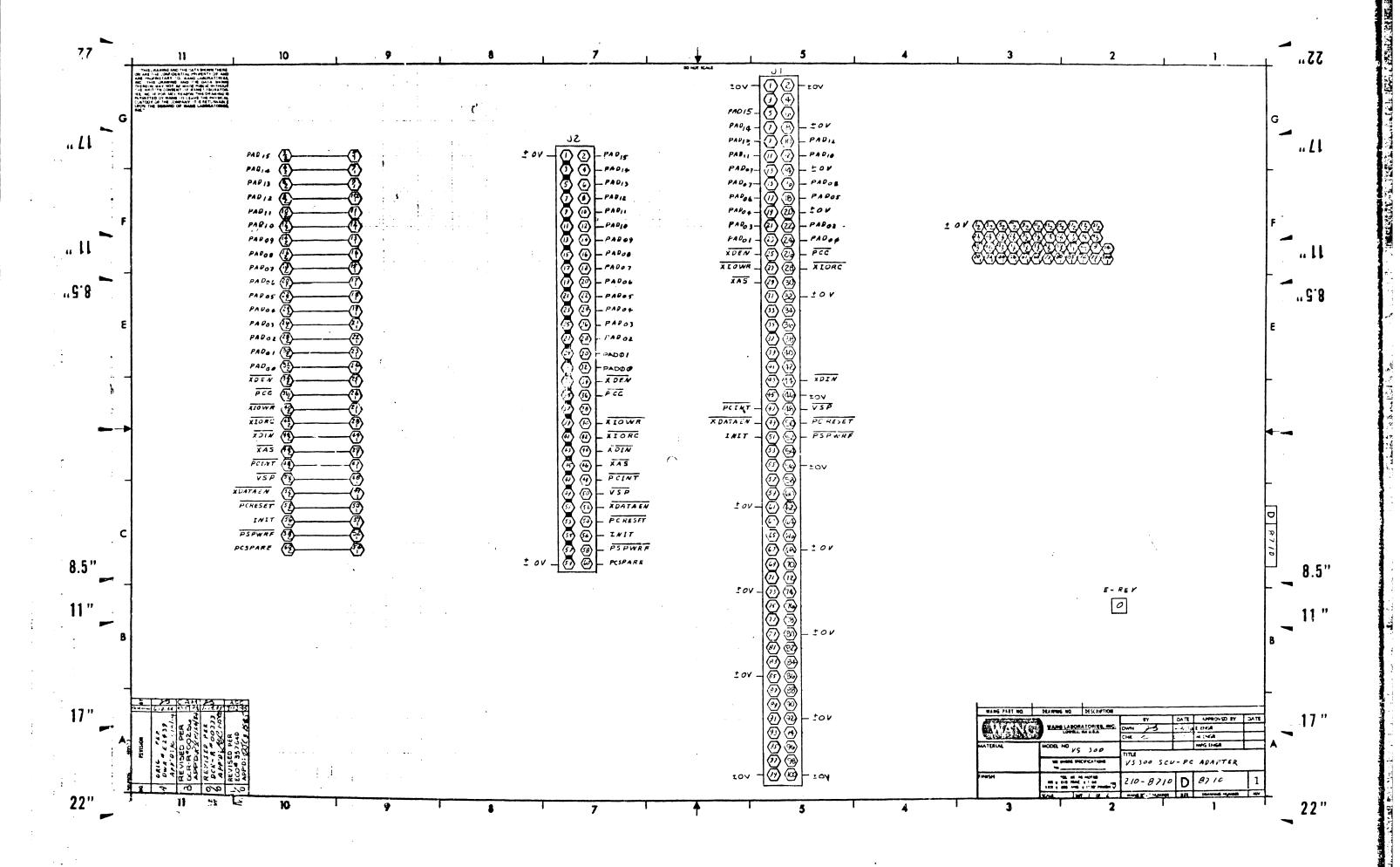


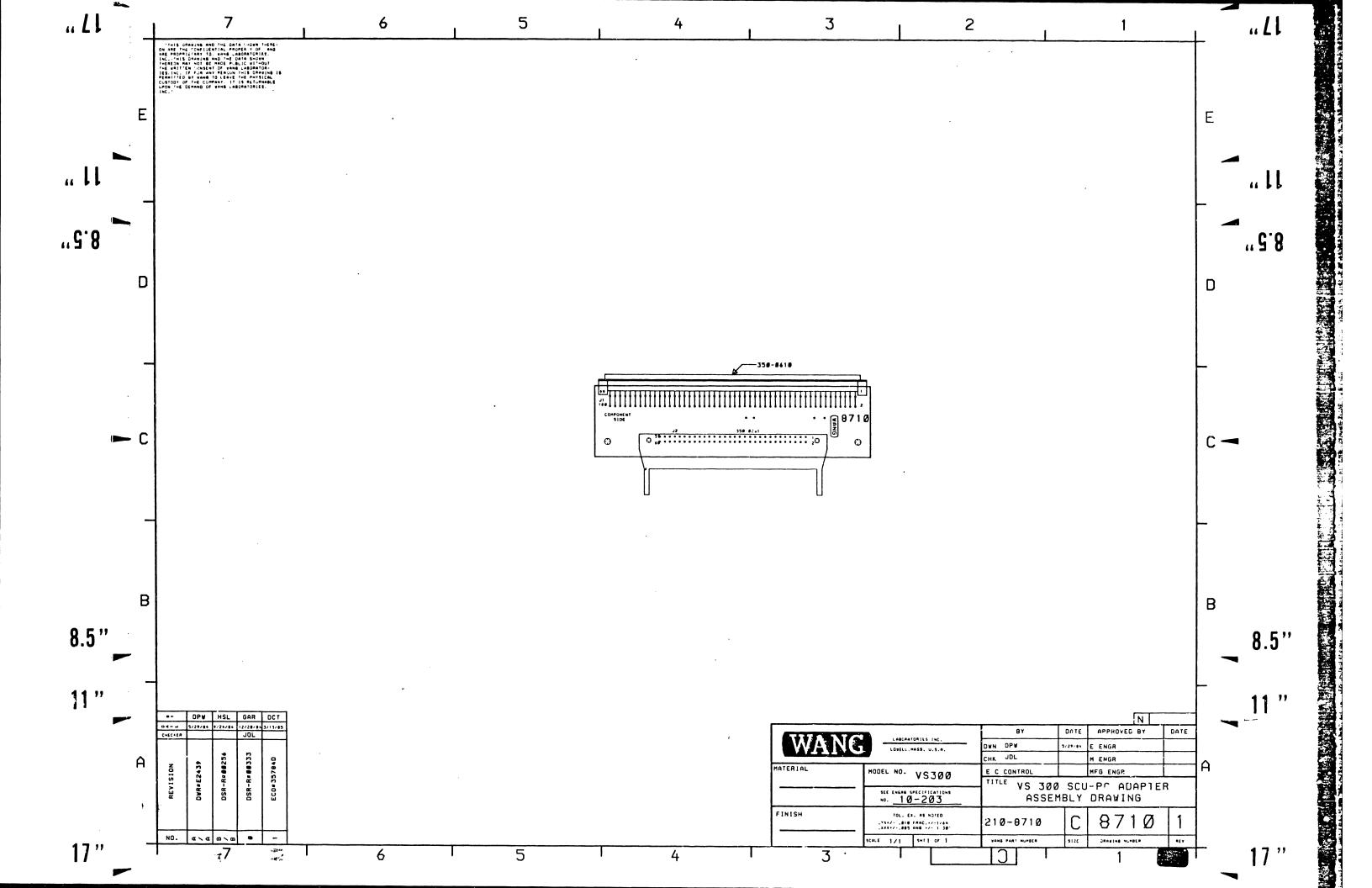


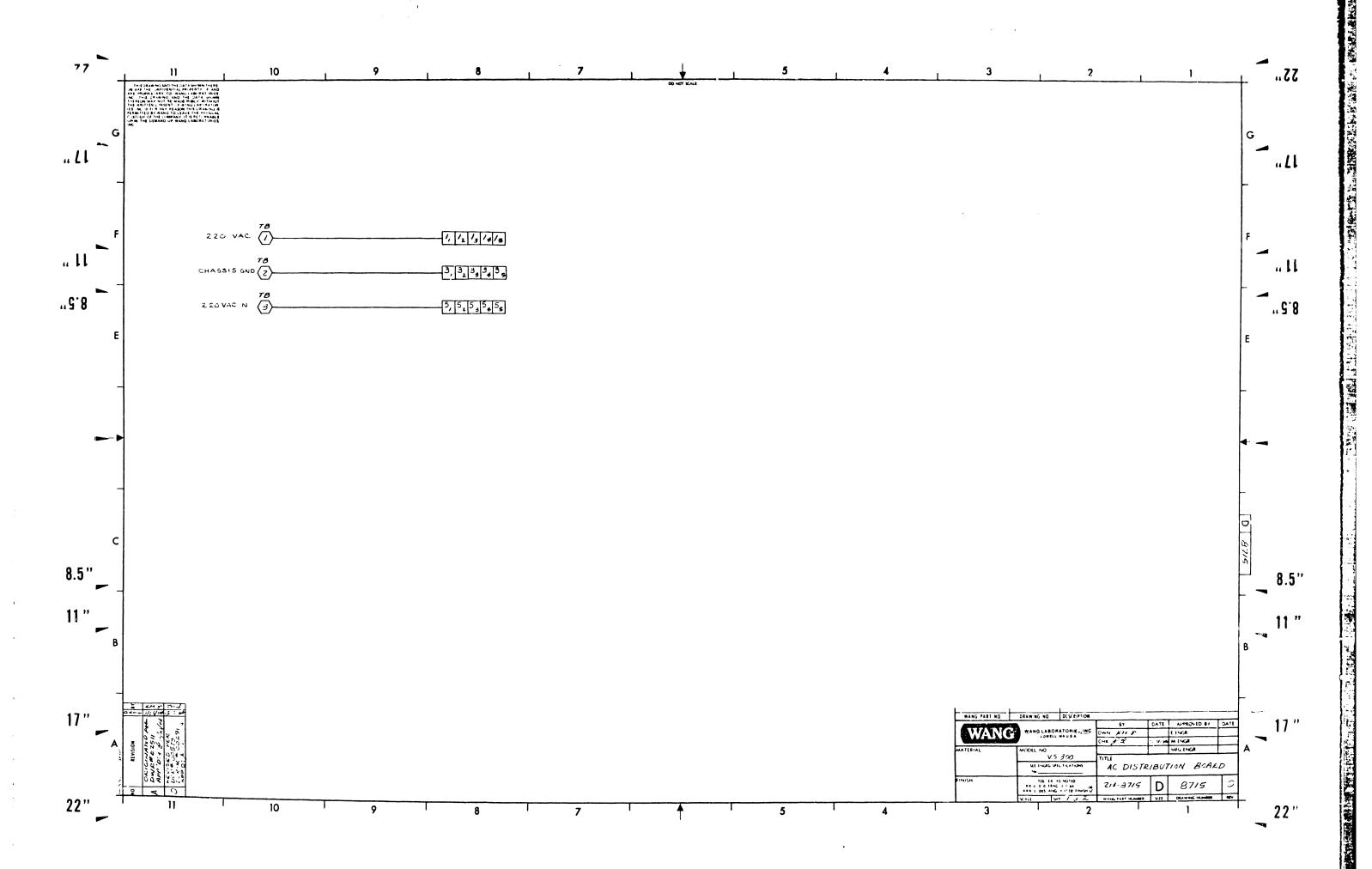












WANG LABORATORIES, INC.

RUN DATE: 12/17/84 14:37 M SHEET'2 DF 2 PAGE 1

>>>> ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST ««««

(FINAL PARTS LIST)

BOARD MO. & TITLE: C8715 AC DISTRIBUTION BOARD CREATED: 09/17/84 10:50
ASSEMBLY LEVEL & TITLE: 210 8715 LAST MODIFIED: 12/17/84 14:00 BY: NS
EDITING REVISION: 7

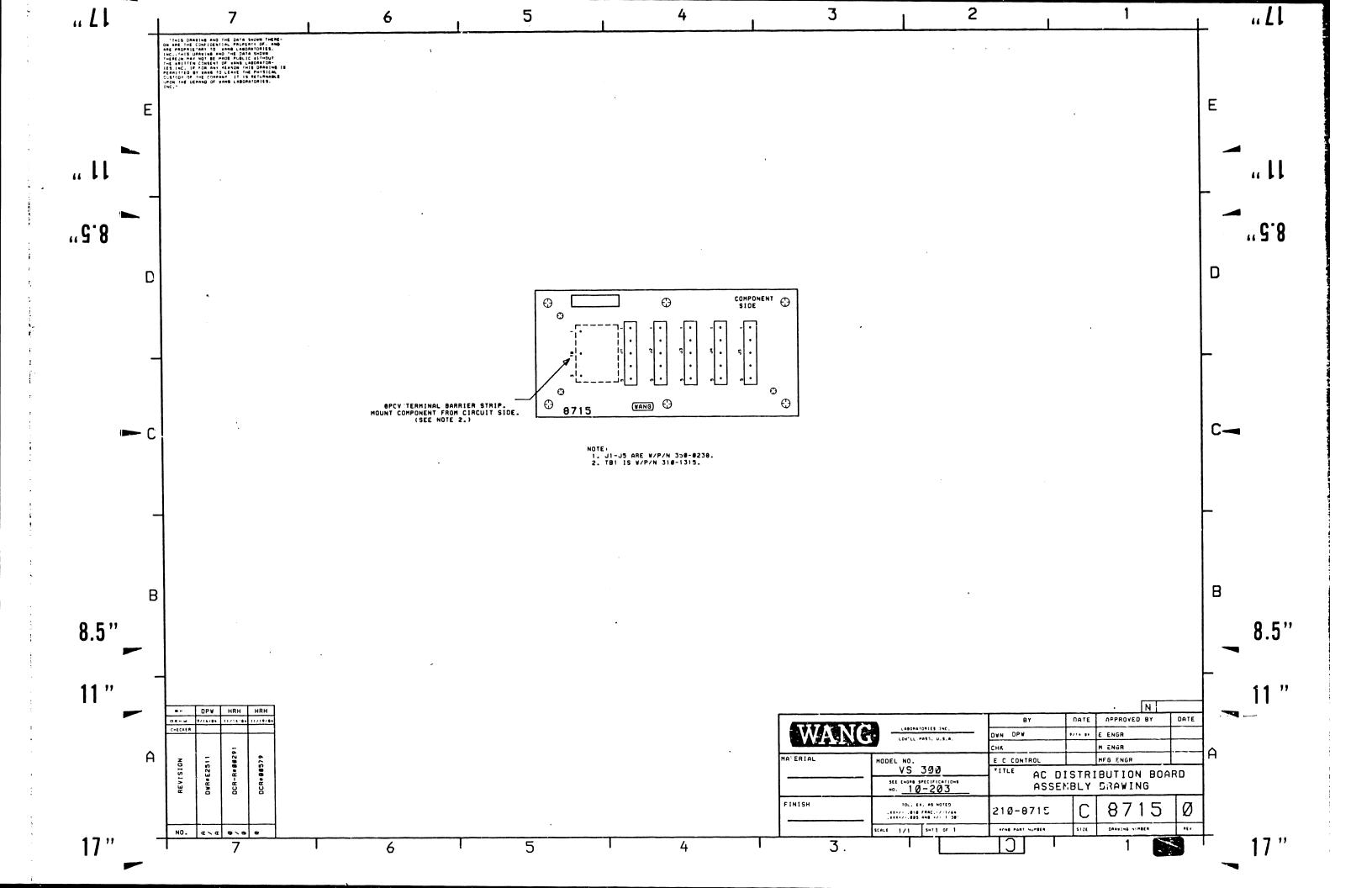
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ASSEMBLY LEVEL & TITLE: 210 8715 LAST MODIFIED: 12/17/84 14:00 BY: MS
PARTS LIST REVISION (P): 0
ASTEMBLY REVISION (A): 00
ASSEMBLY REVISION (A): 00
SCHEMATIC REVISION (S): 00
DWA OR MOST RECENT ECO: E2511

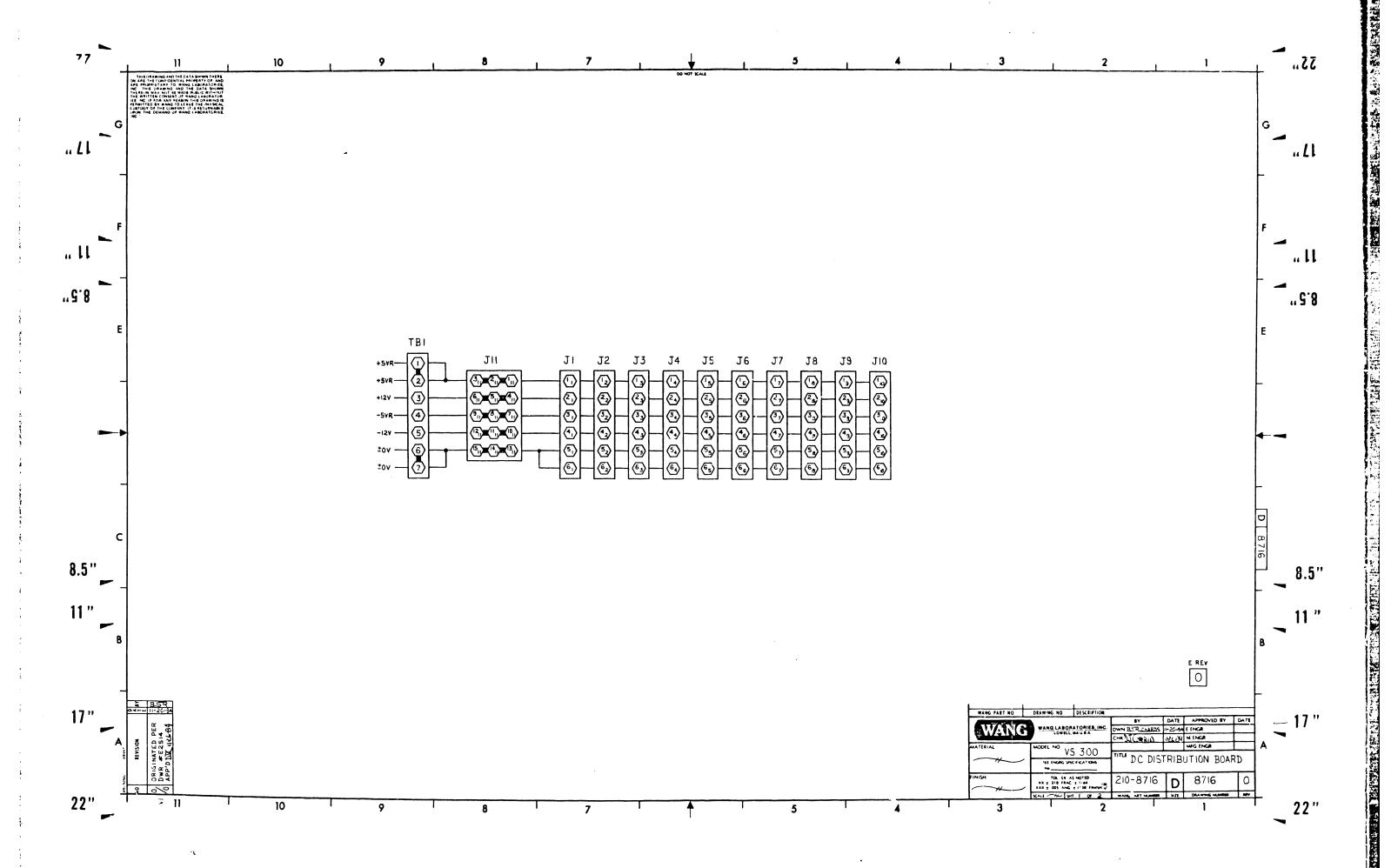
* REF. DES. ** MANG PART NO. ** VALUE/TYPE ** DESCRIPTION ** DRAMING NO. ** QTY. **

TERMINAL BLOCK, 3 SCREW CONN PC HEADER UNIVERSAL RED PCB TB1 J1 - J5 01

*** END-OF-REPORT ***

	1	8Y	DATE	APPROVED BY	DATE				
EWANE	WANG LABORATORIES, INC.	DWN		E ENGA					
	LOWELL MA G. S.X.	CHK		M ENGR					
MATERIAL	MODEL NO			MFG ENGR					
	SIE ENGAG SPECIFICATIONS	AC DISTRIBUTION BOARD							
FINISH	TOL EX AS NOTED XX ± 010 FRAC ± 1/64 1M XXX ± 005 ANG ± 1*30* FRIESH V	210-8715	C	8715	0				
	100 7 00	WANG PART MANAGE	921	DRAWING HUMBER	MV				





.. 11

"c.8

WANG LABORATORIES, INC.

RUN DATE: 11/27/84 14:20

>>>> ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST cccc (FINAL PARTS LIST)

M SHEET 2 OF Z PAGE 1

BOARD NO. & TITLE: C8716 DC. DISTRIBUTION BOARD CREATED: 09/14/84 13:42
ASSEMBLY LEVEL & TITLE: 210 8716 LAST MODIFIED: 11/27/84 14:18 BY: LAB
PARTS LIST REVISION (P): 0
ASSEMBLY REVISION (R): 00
ASSEMBLY REVISION (A): 00
SCHEMATIC REVISION (S): 00
DWR OR MOST RECENT ECO: E2514

* REF. DES. * WANG PART NO. ' VALUE/TYPE * DESCRIPTION PDRAWING NO. * QTY. *

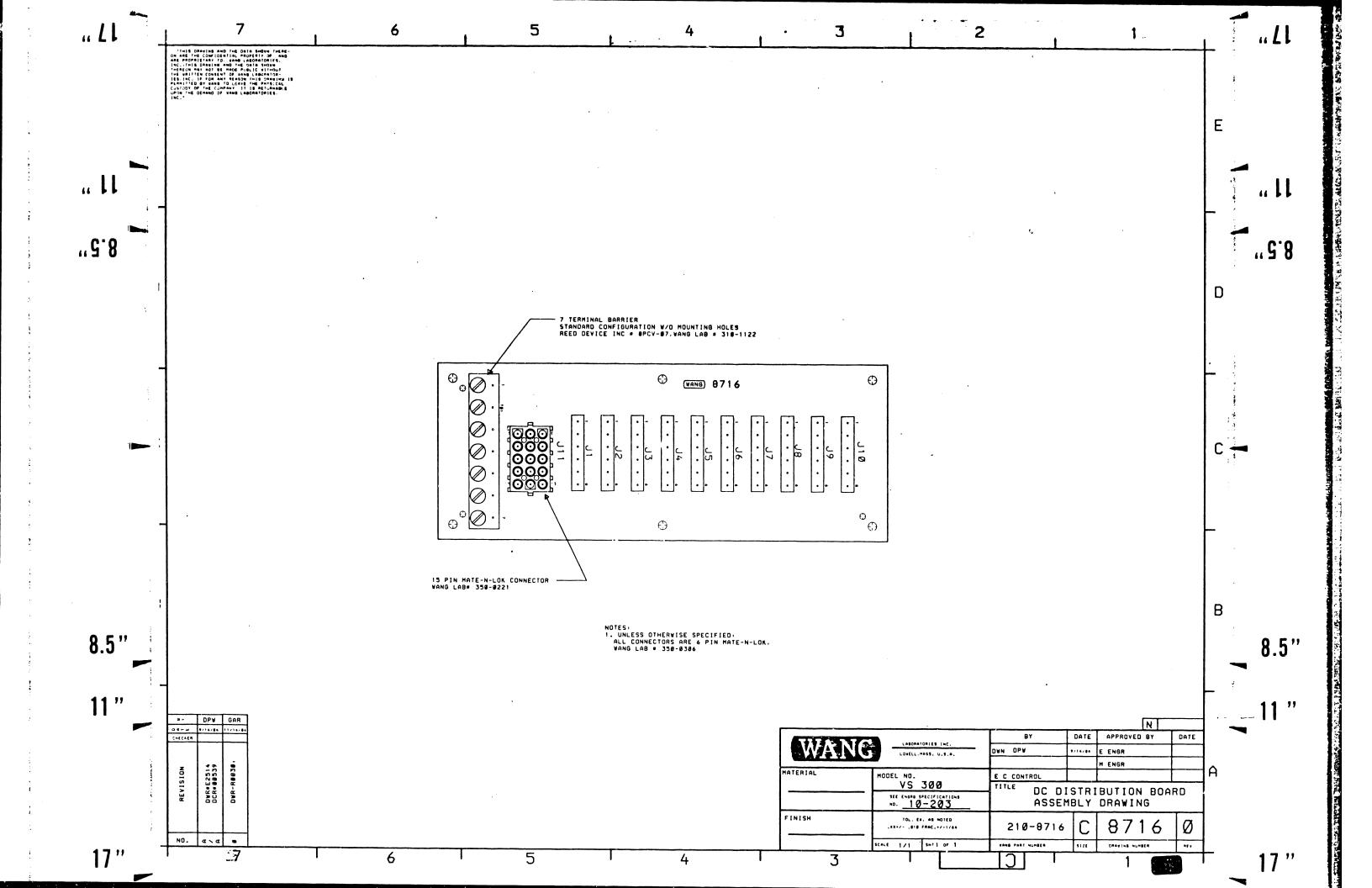
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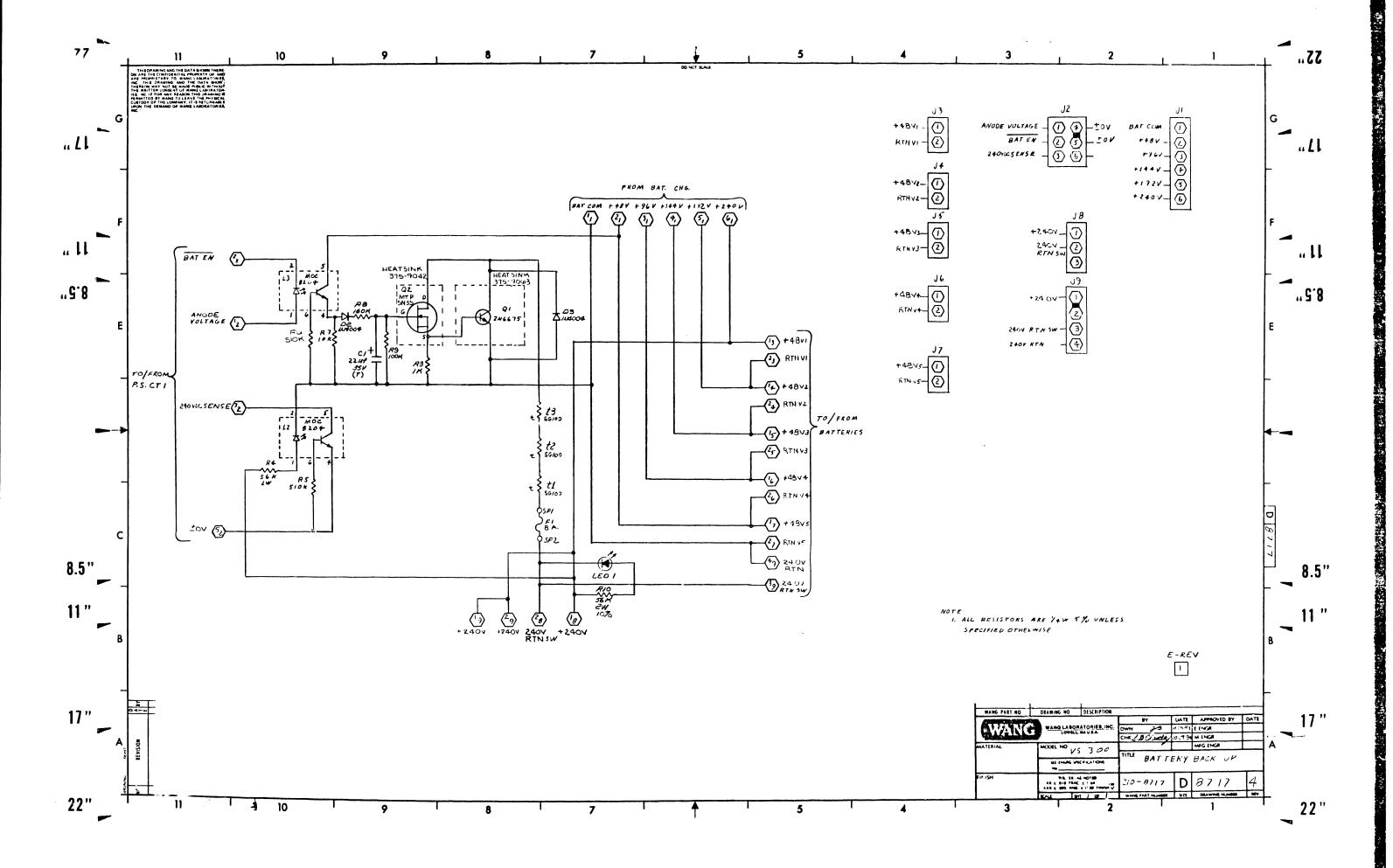
*** END-OF-REPORT ***

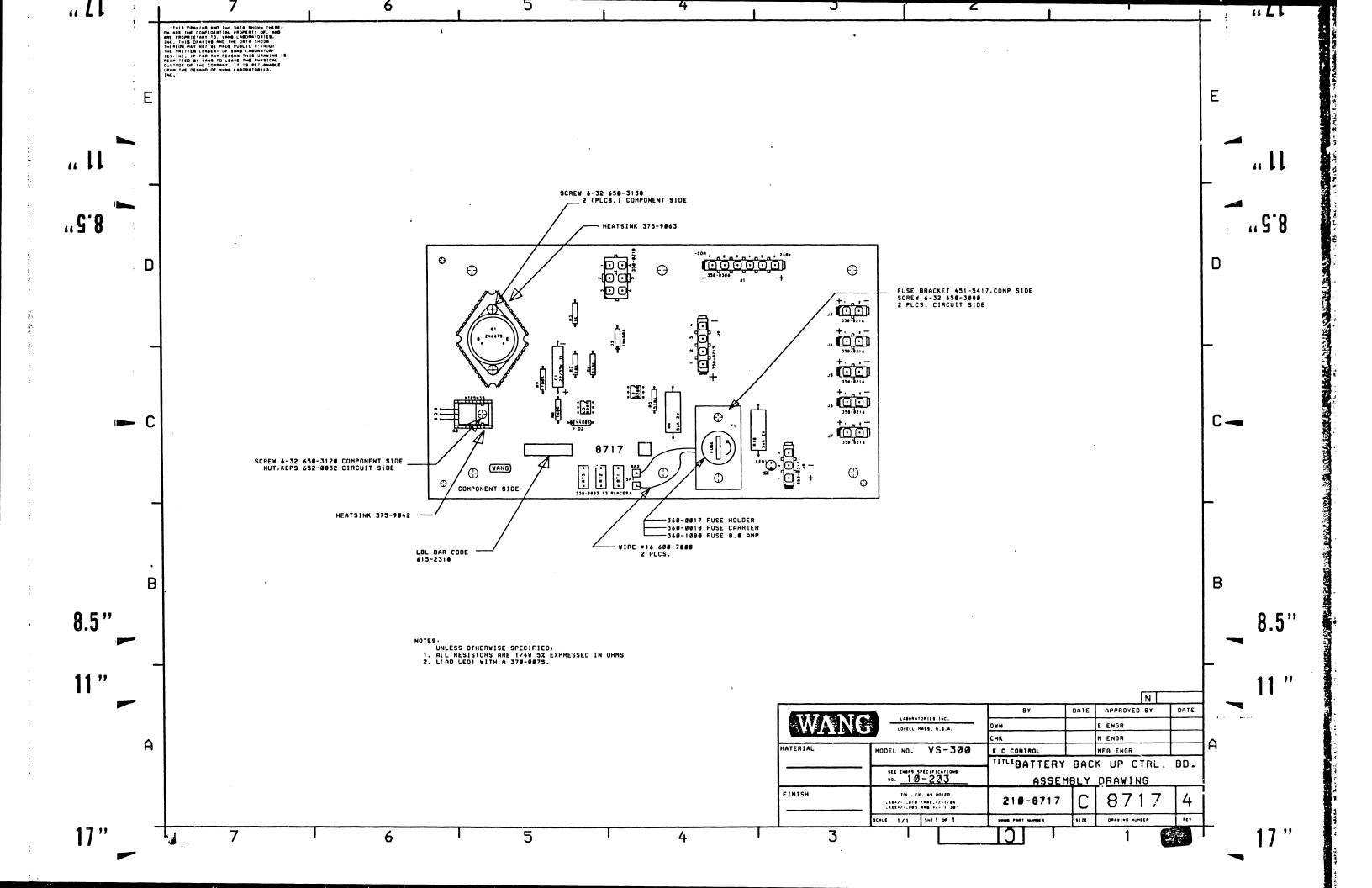
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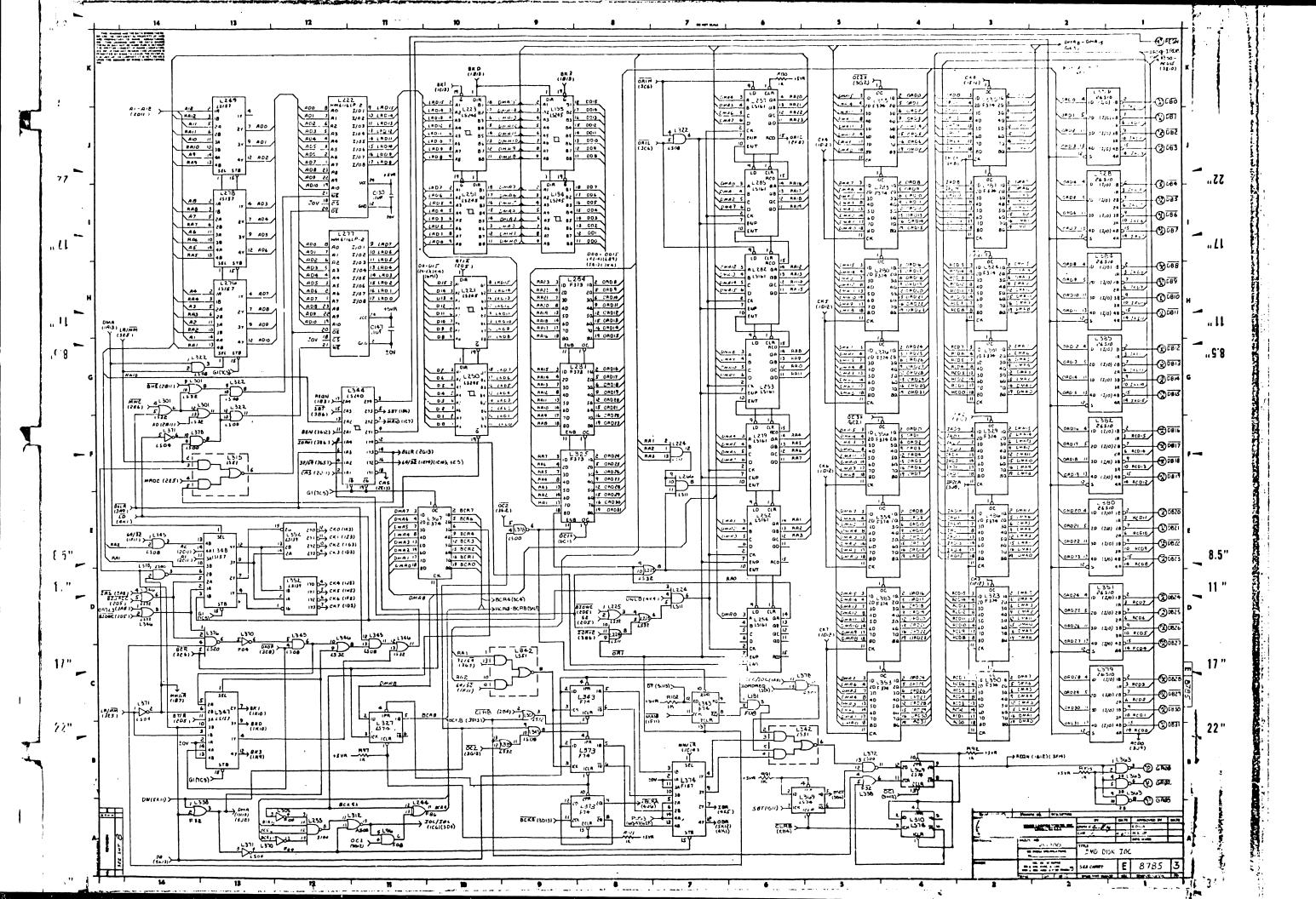
TB1 J11 J1 - J10 01

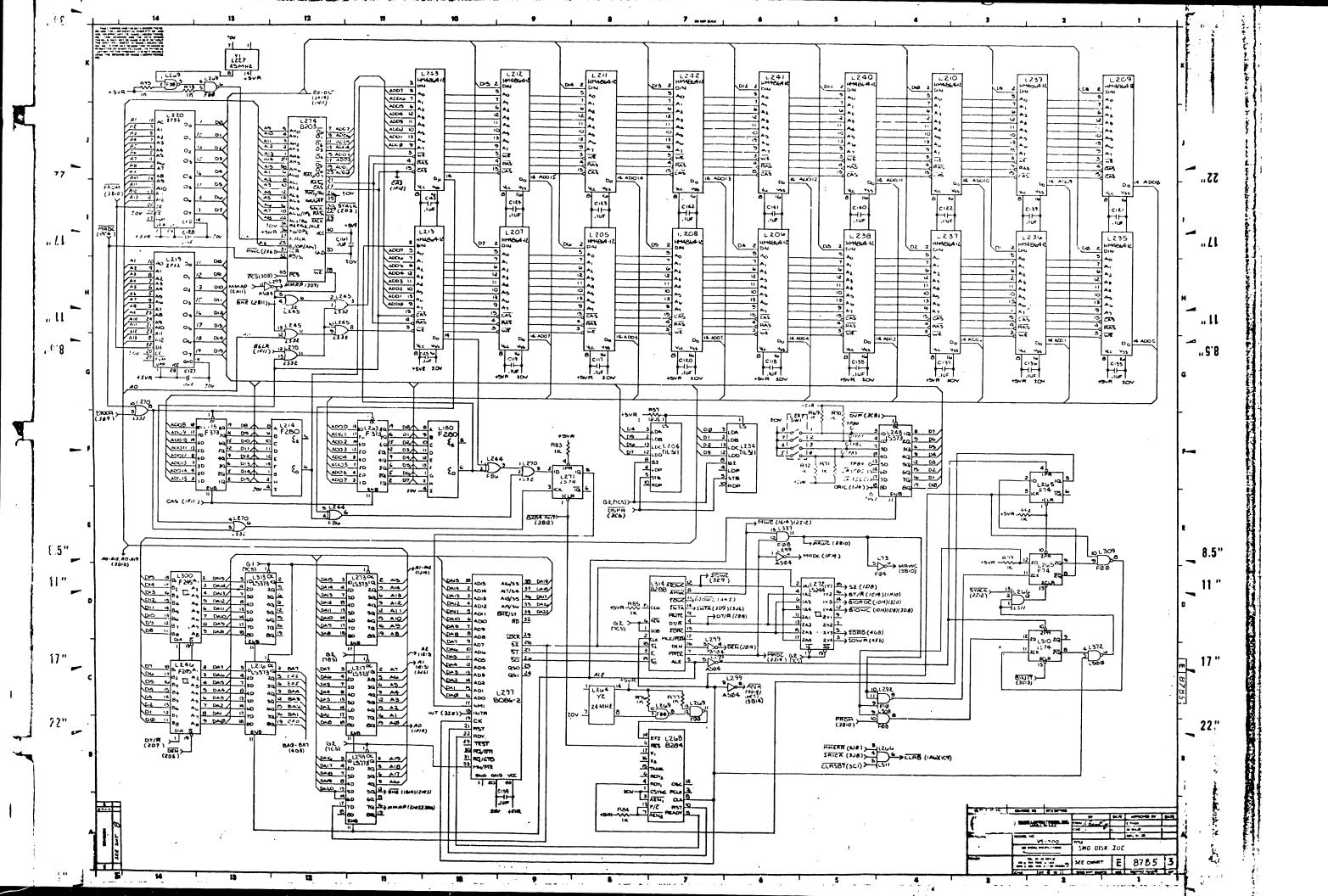
DATE AFFOVED BY DATE WANG LABORATORIES, INC. E ENGA M ENGR MFG ENGR DC DISTRIBUTION BD. SEE CHICAG SPECIFICATIONS 210-8716 C

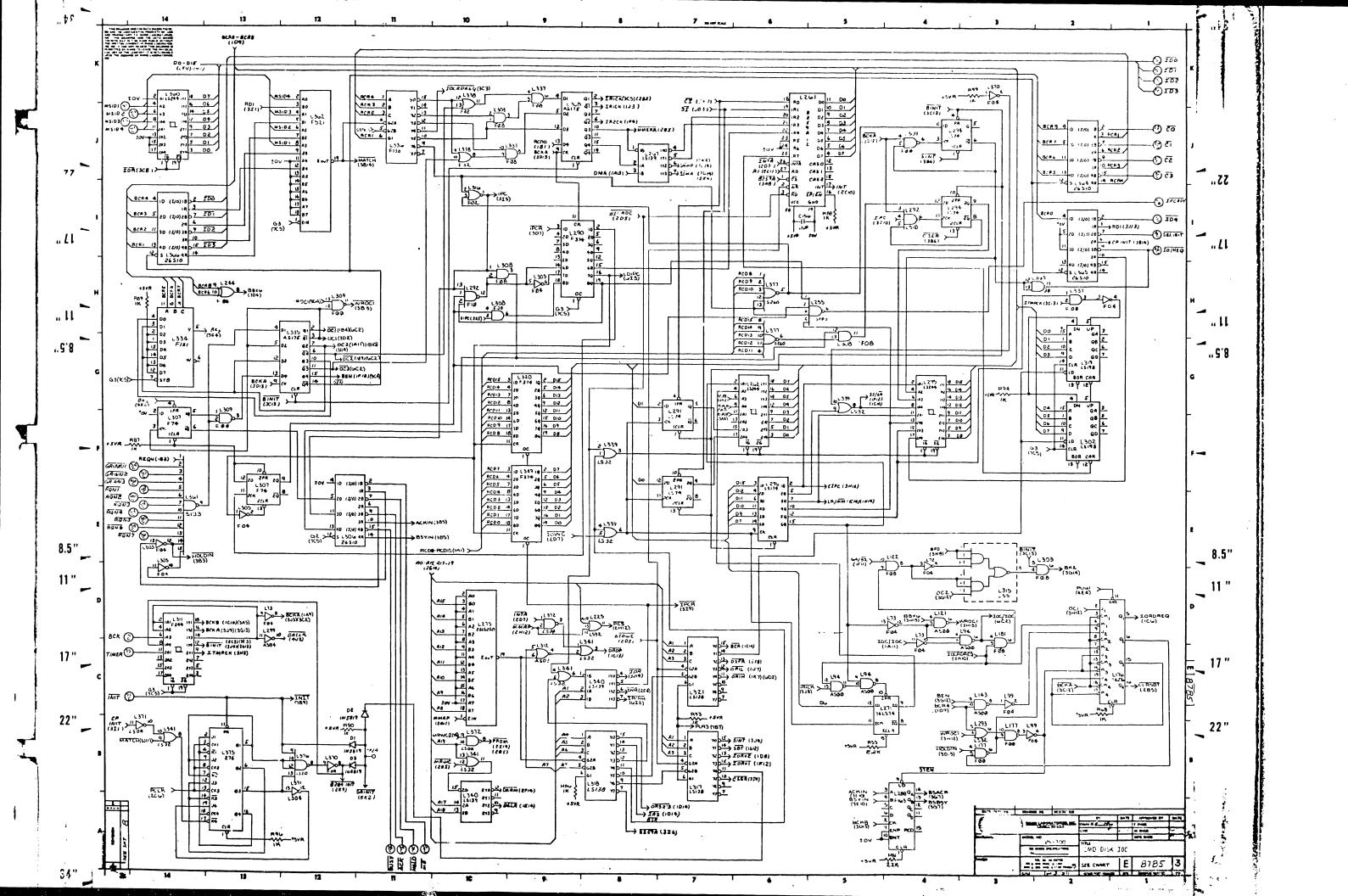


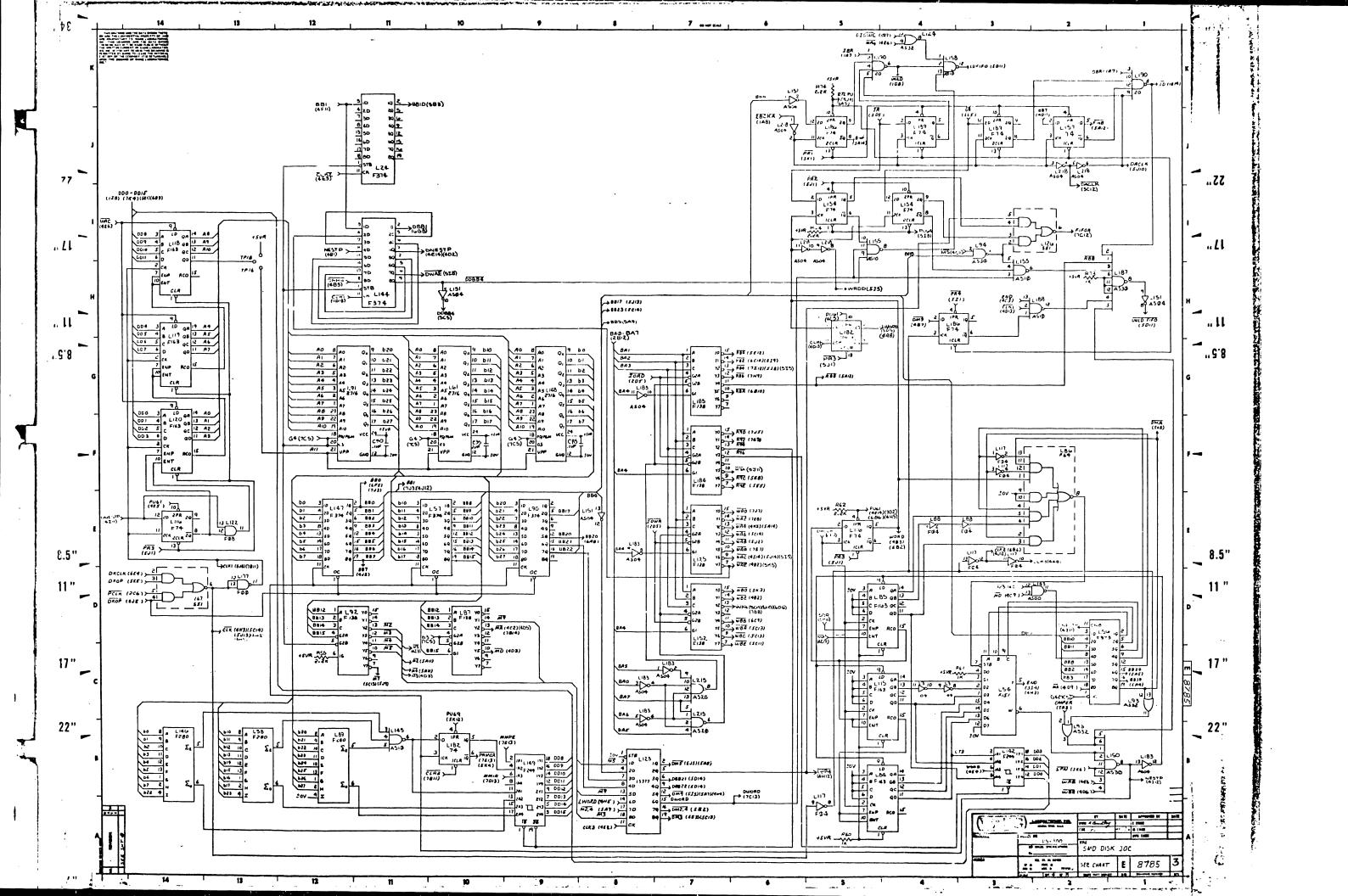


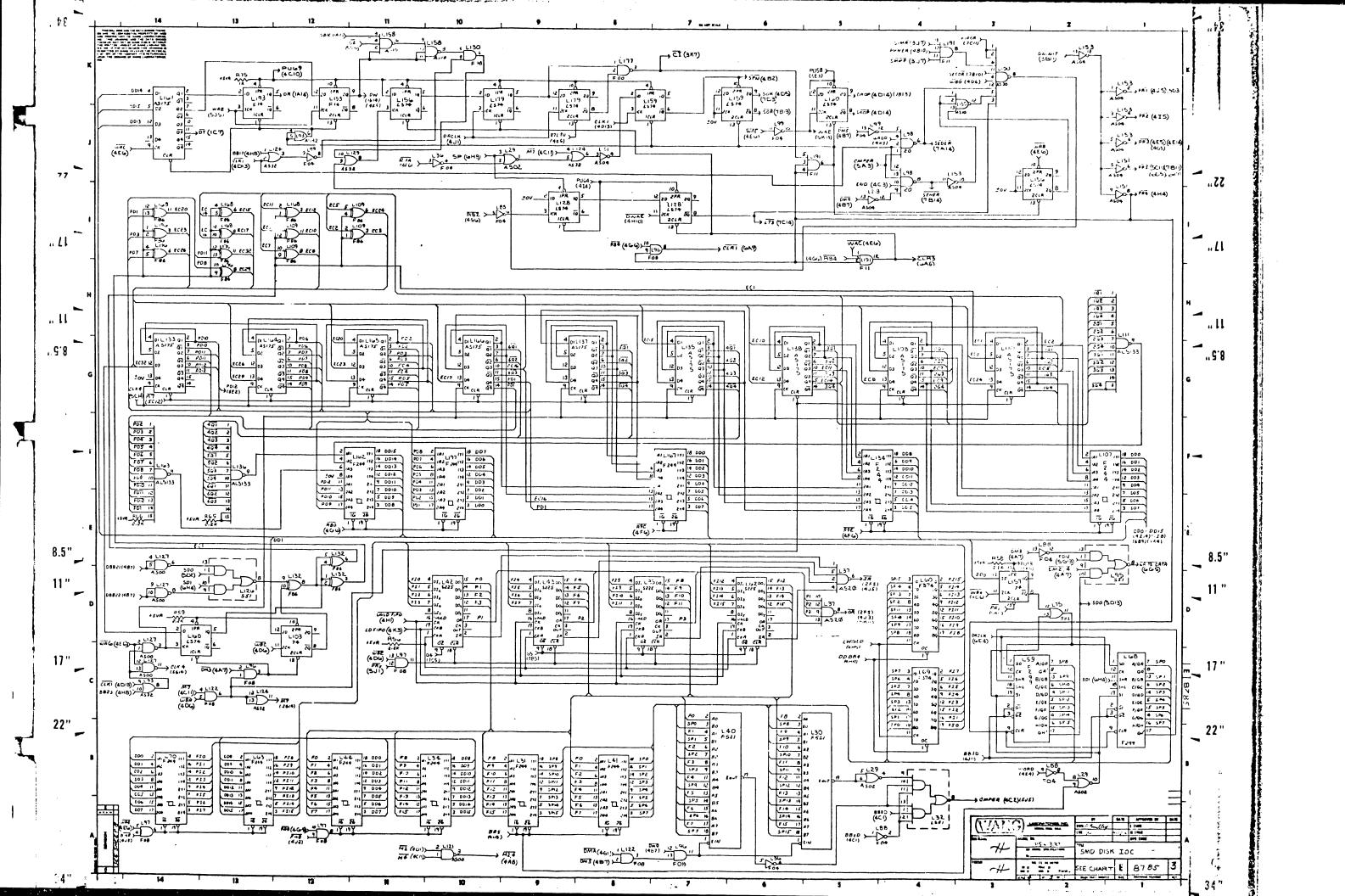


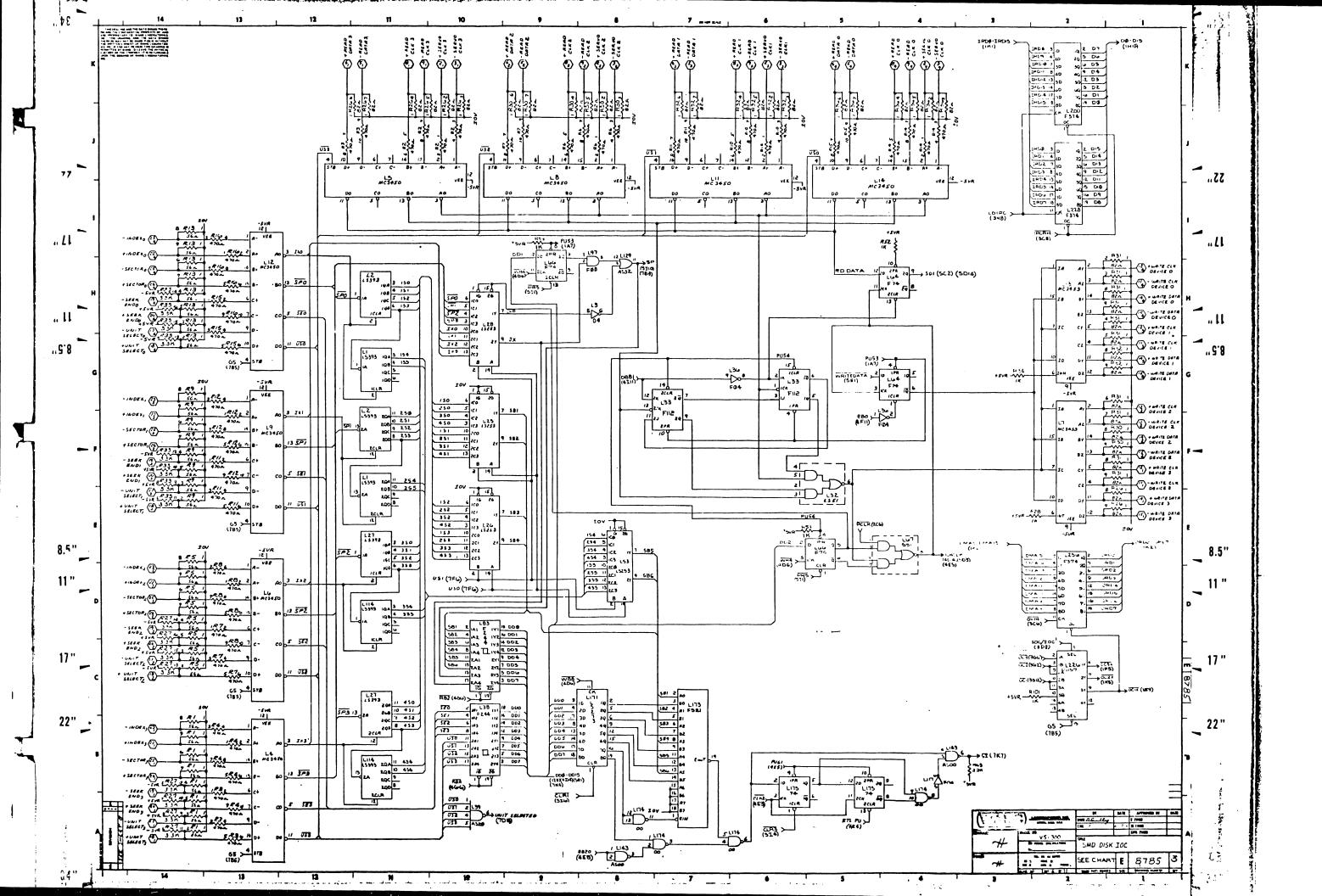


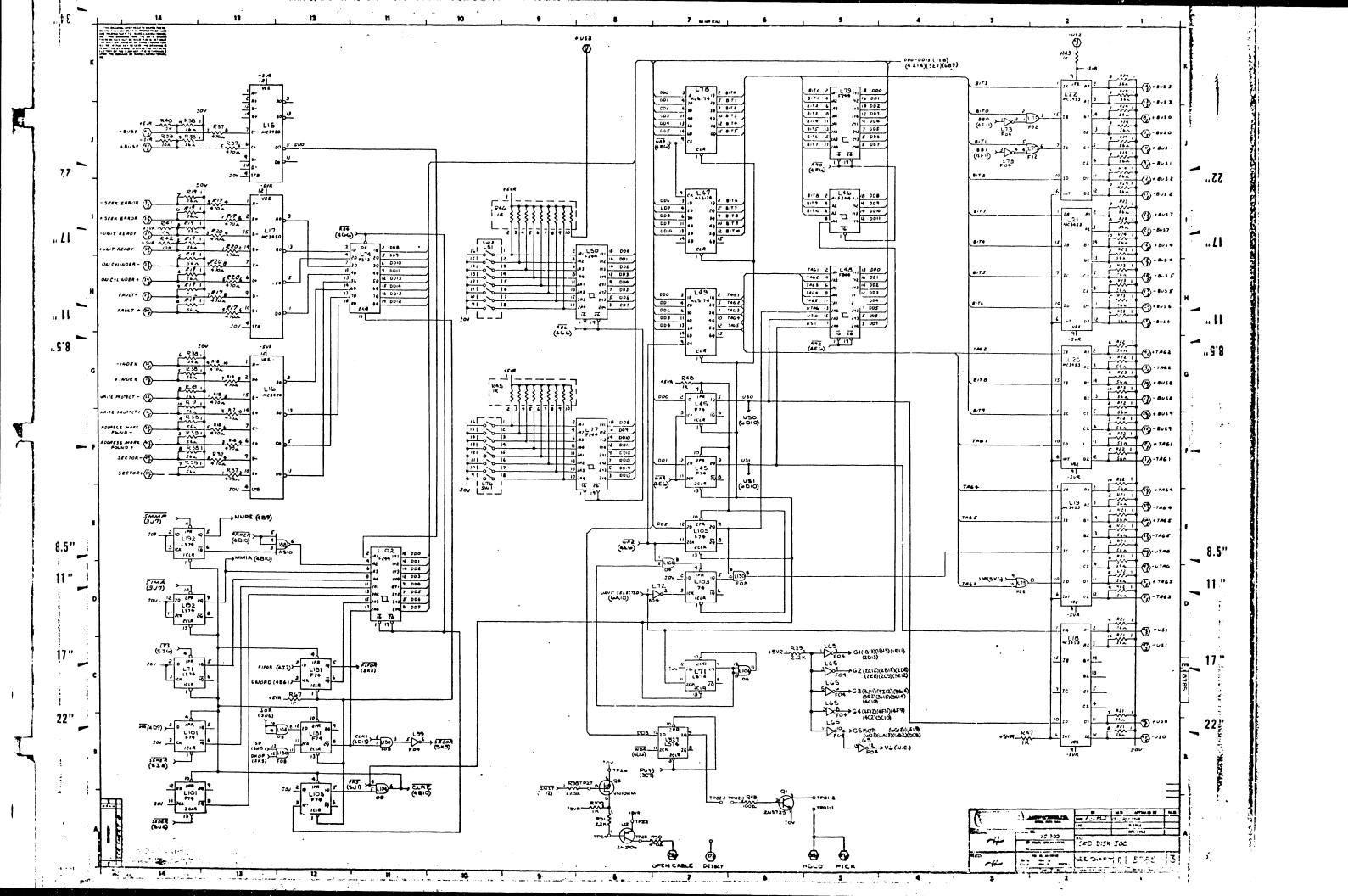


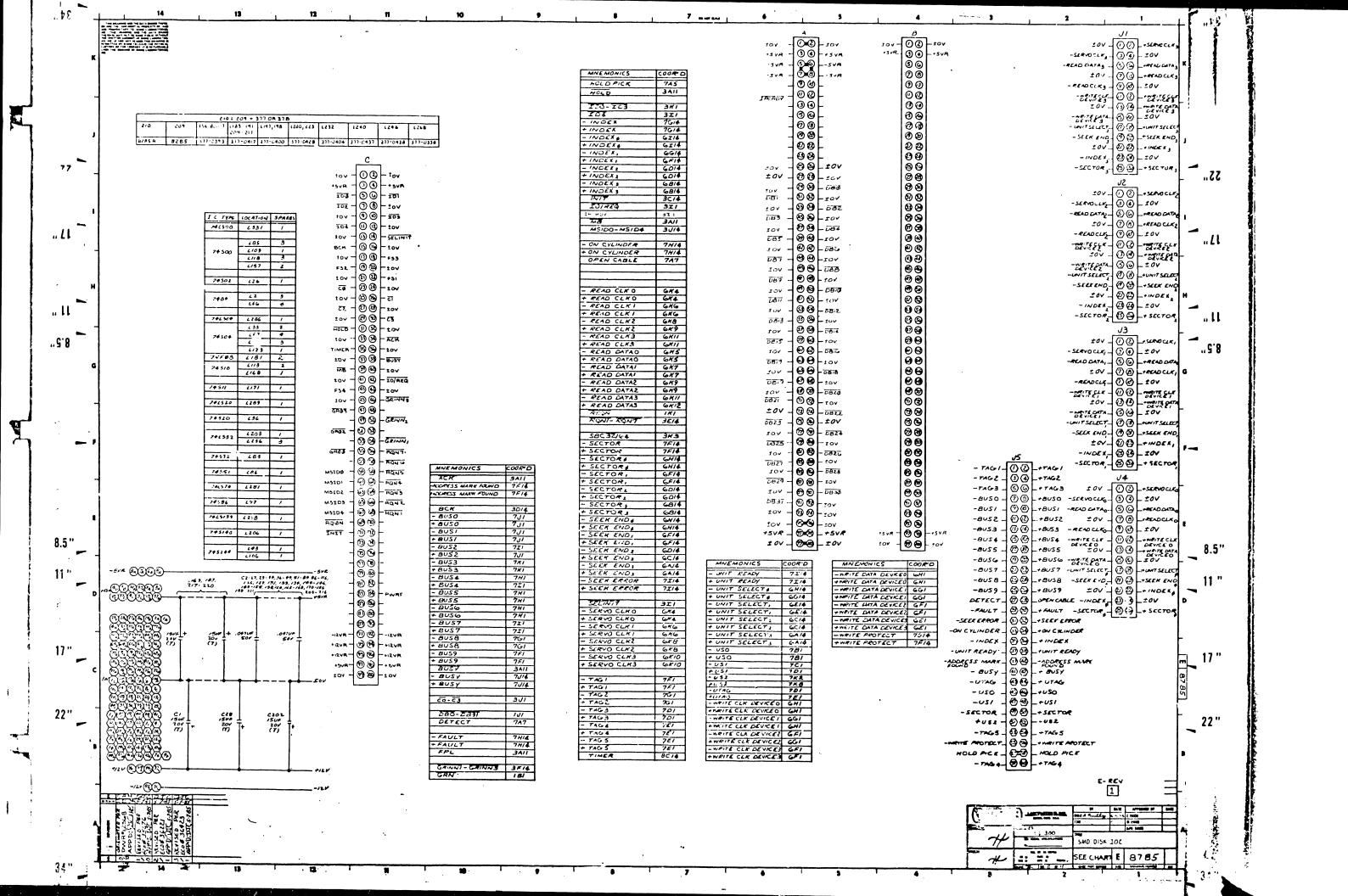


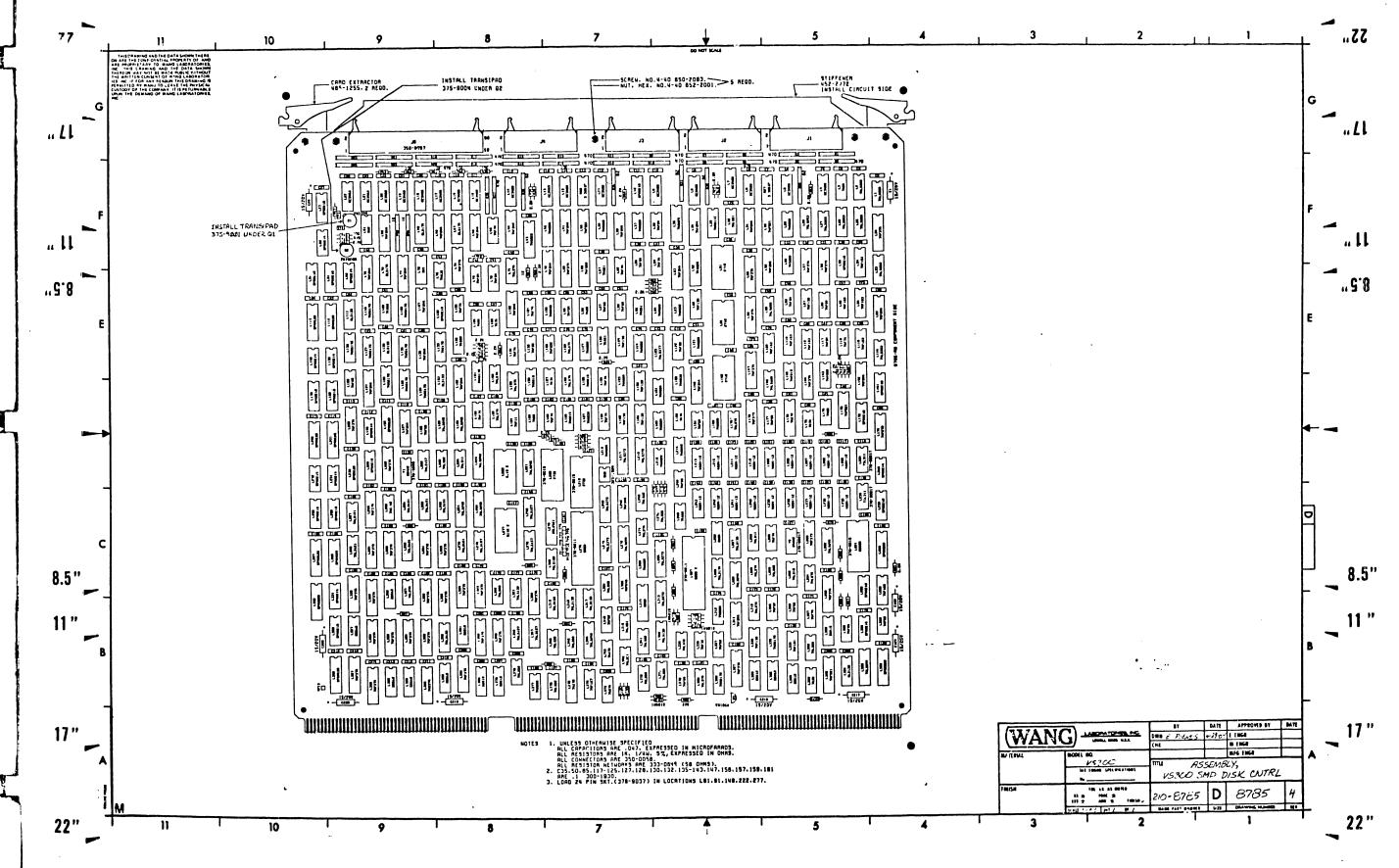


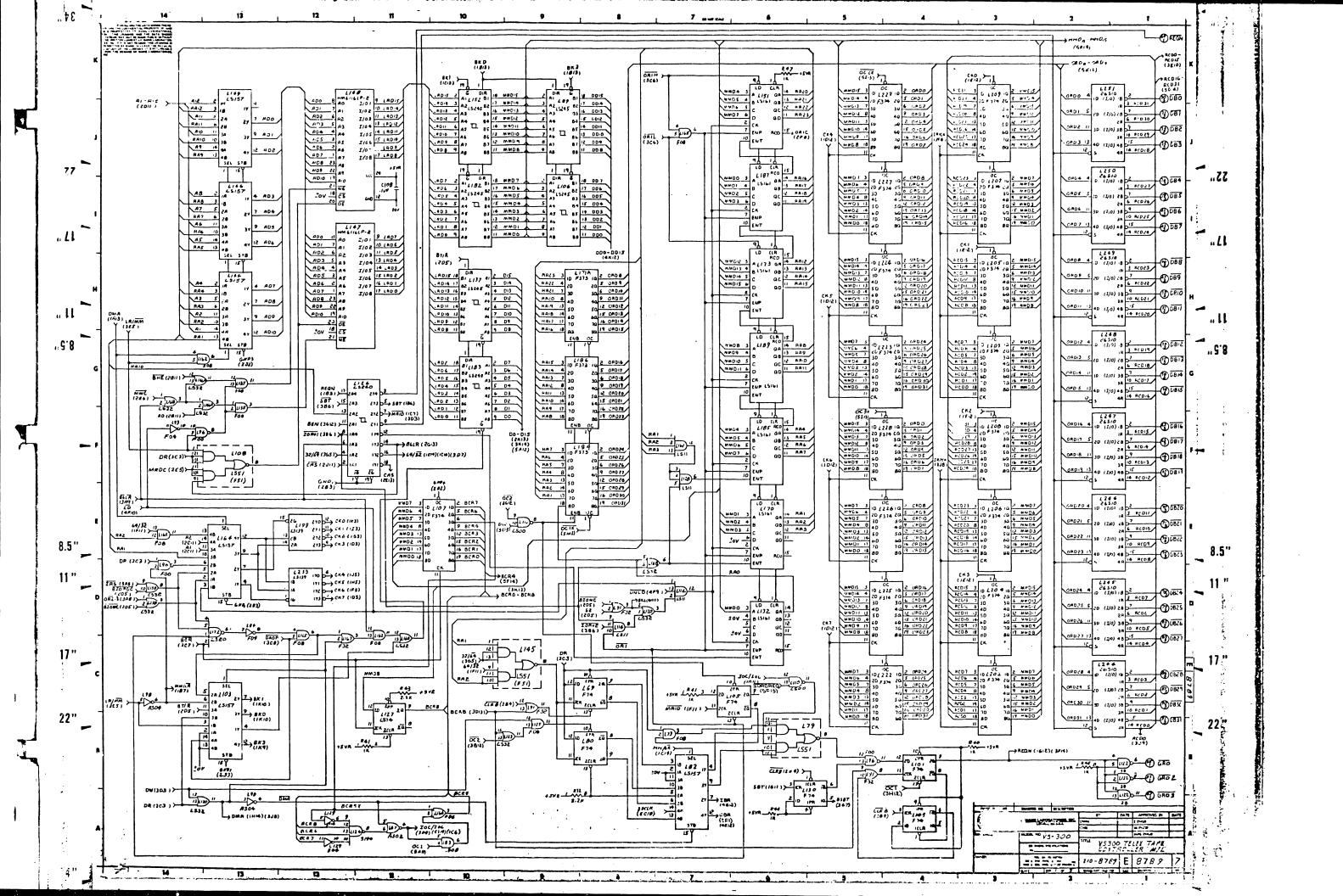


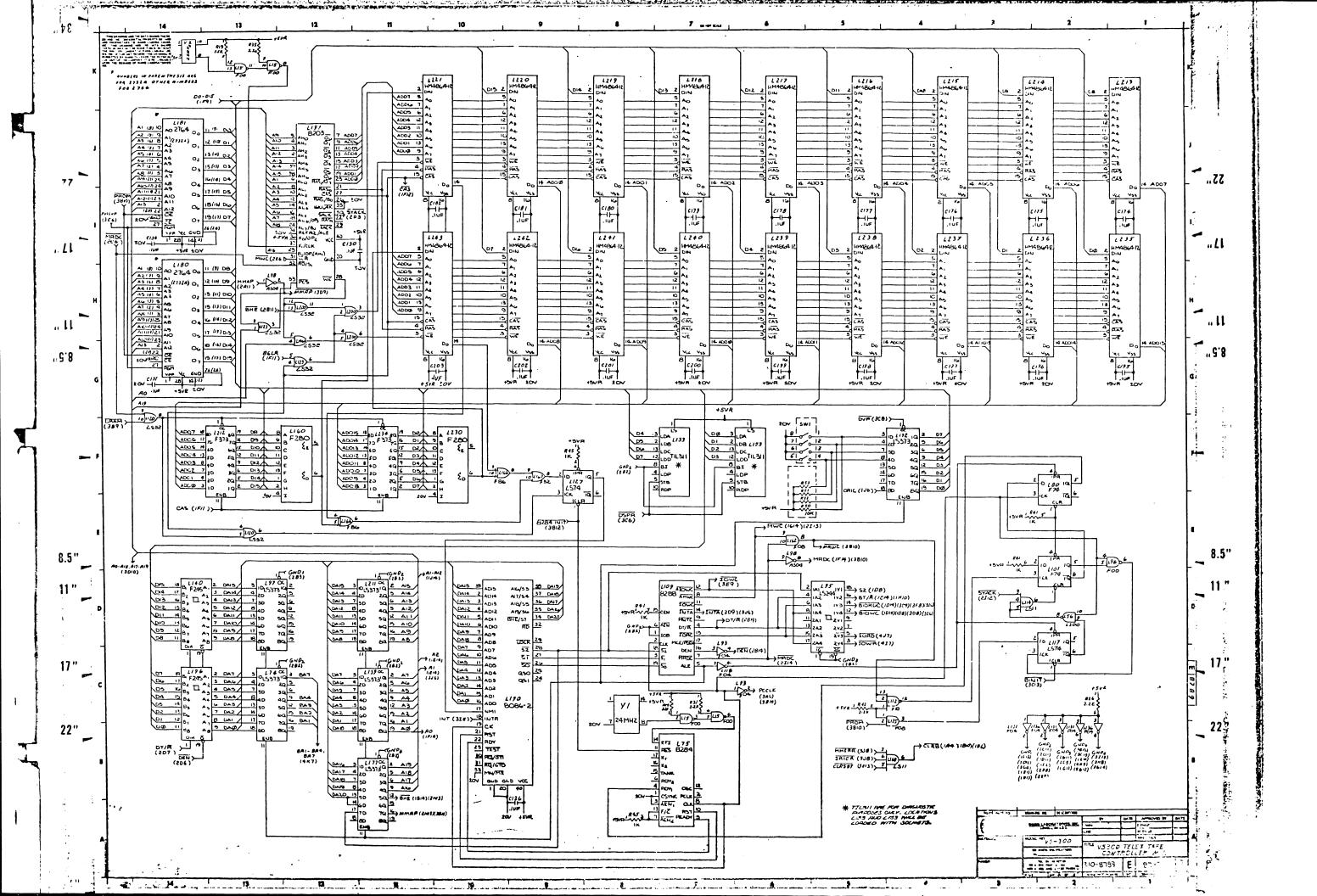


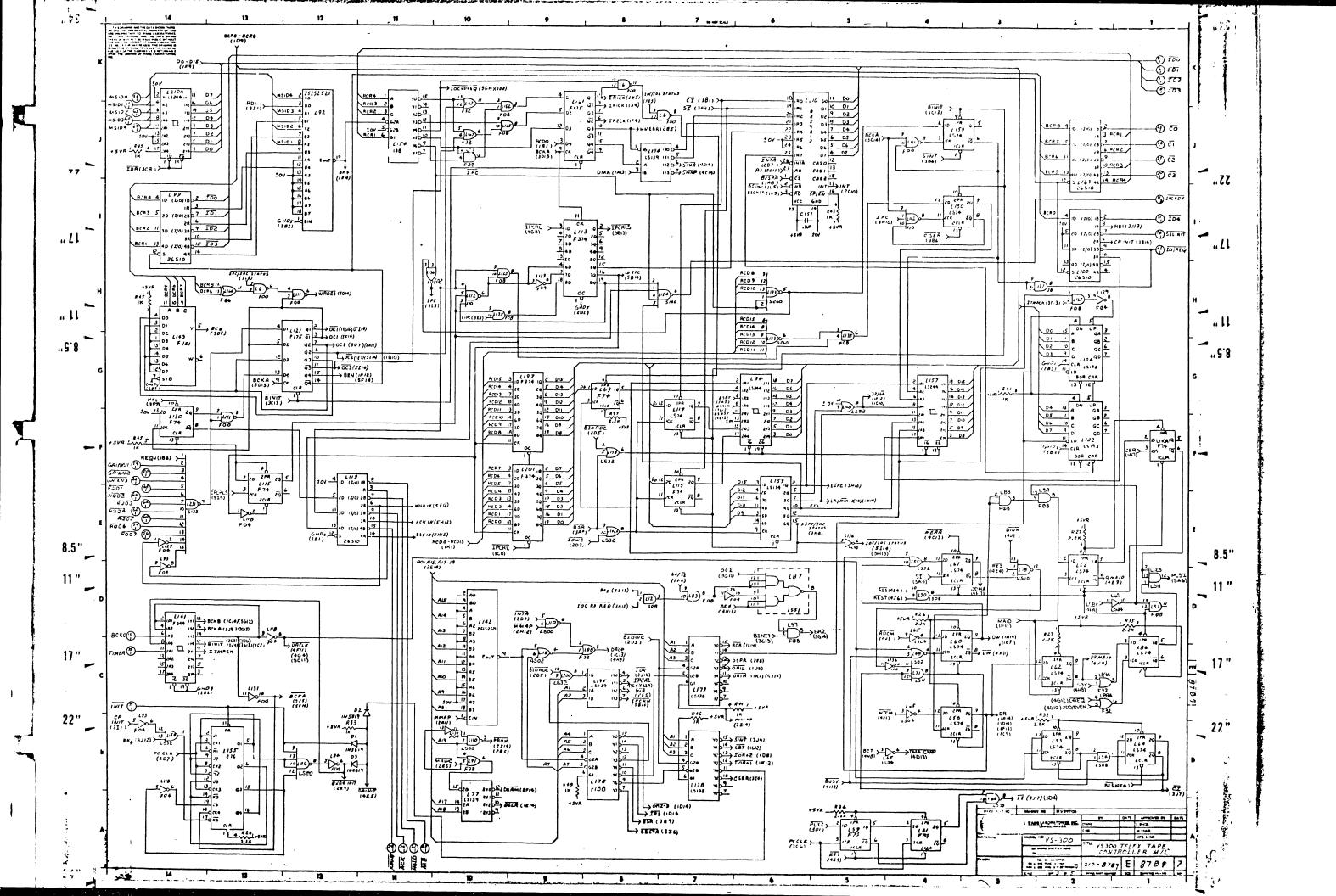


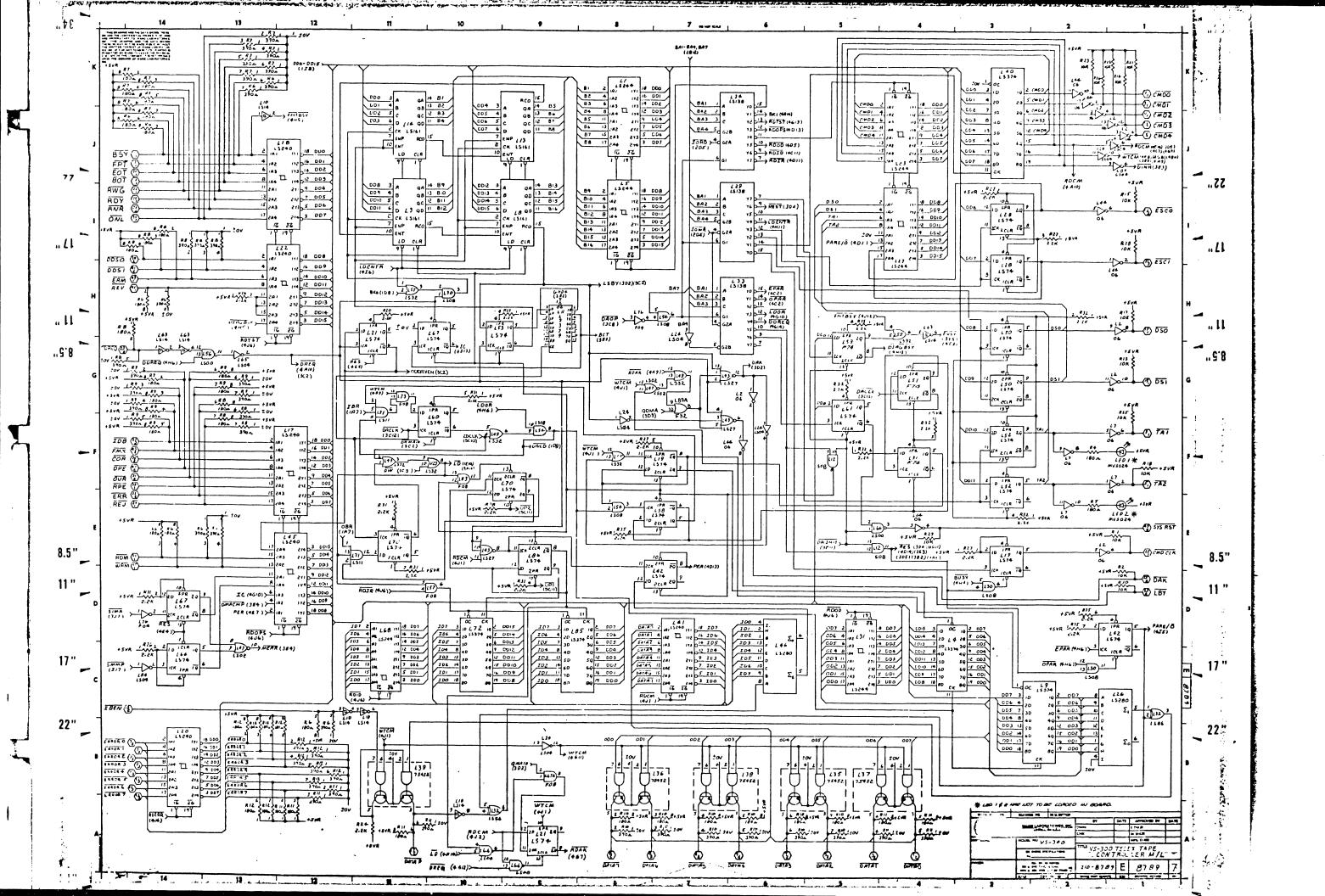


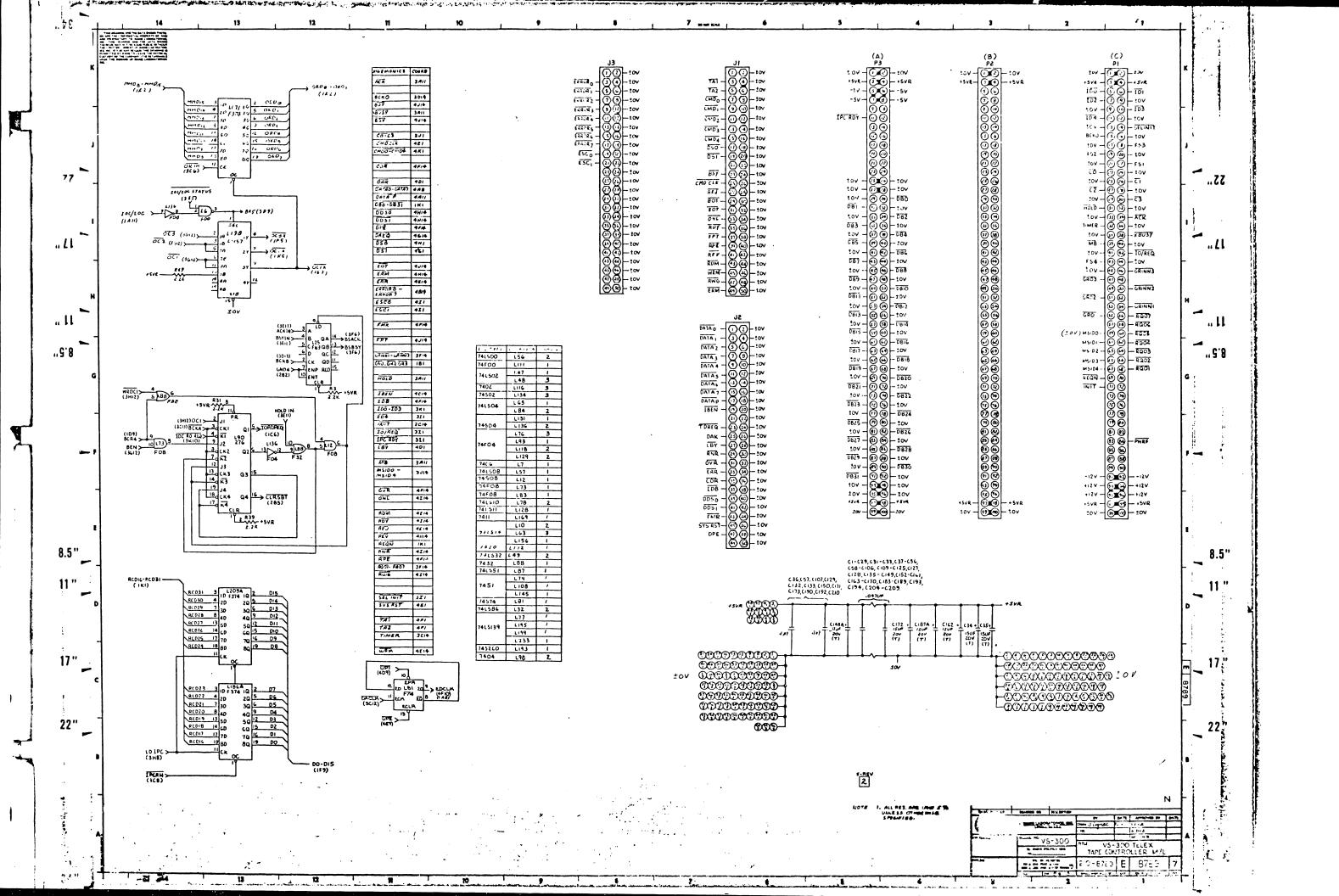


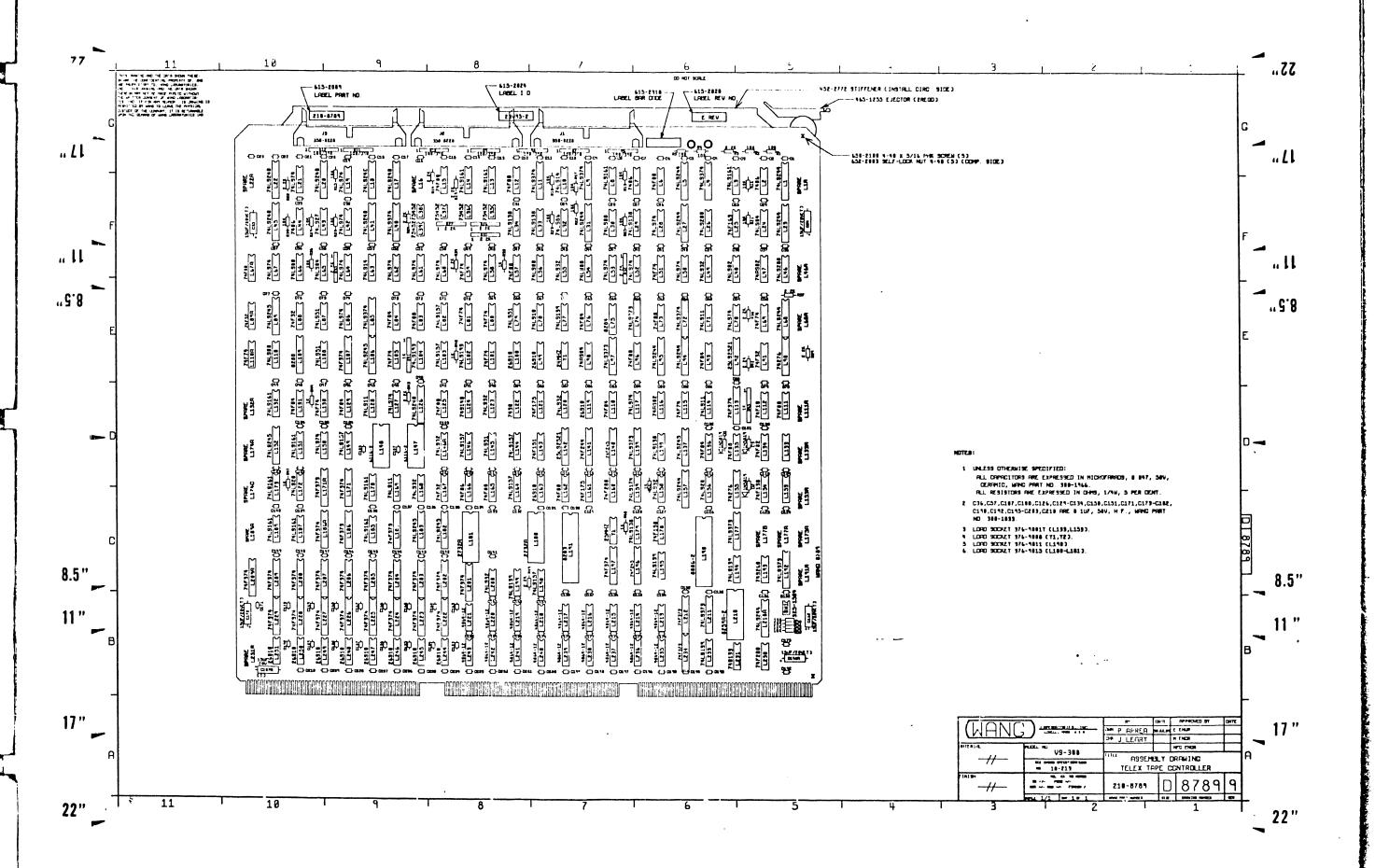


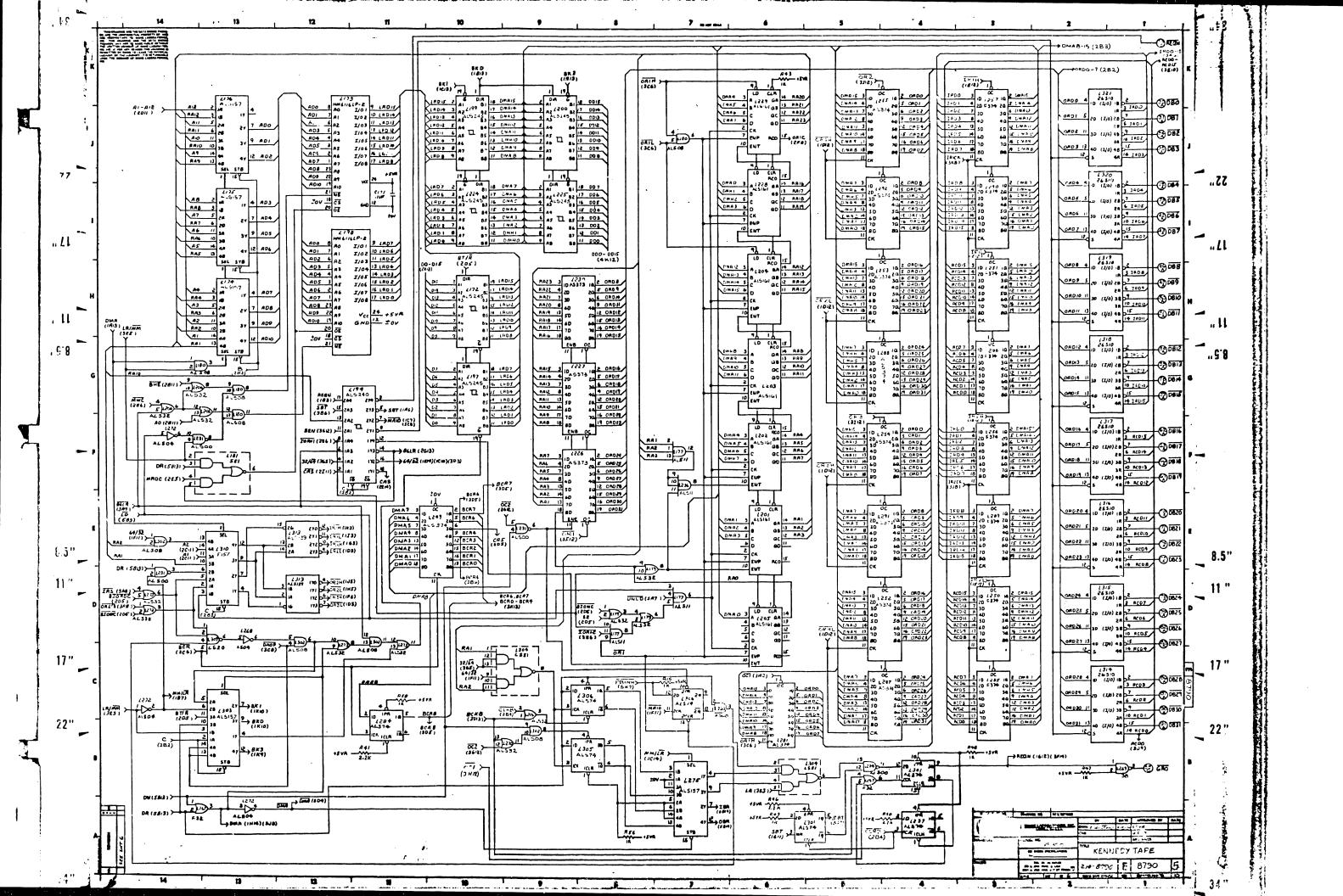


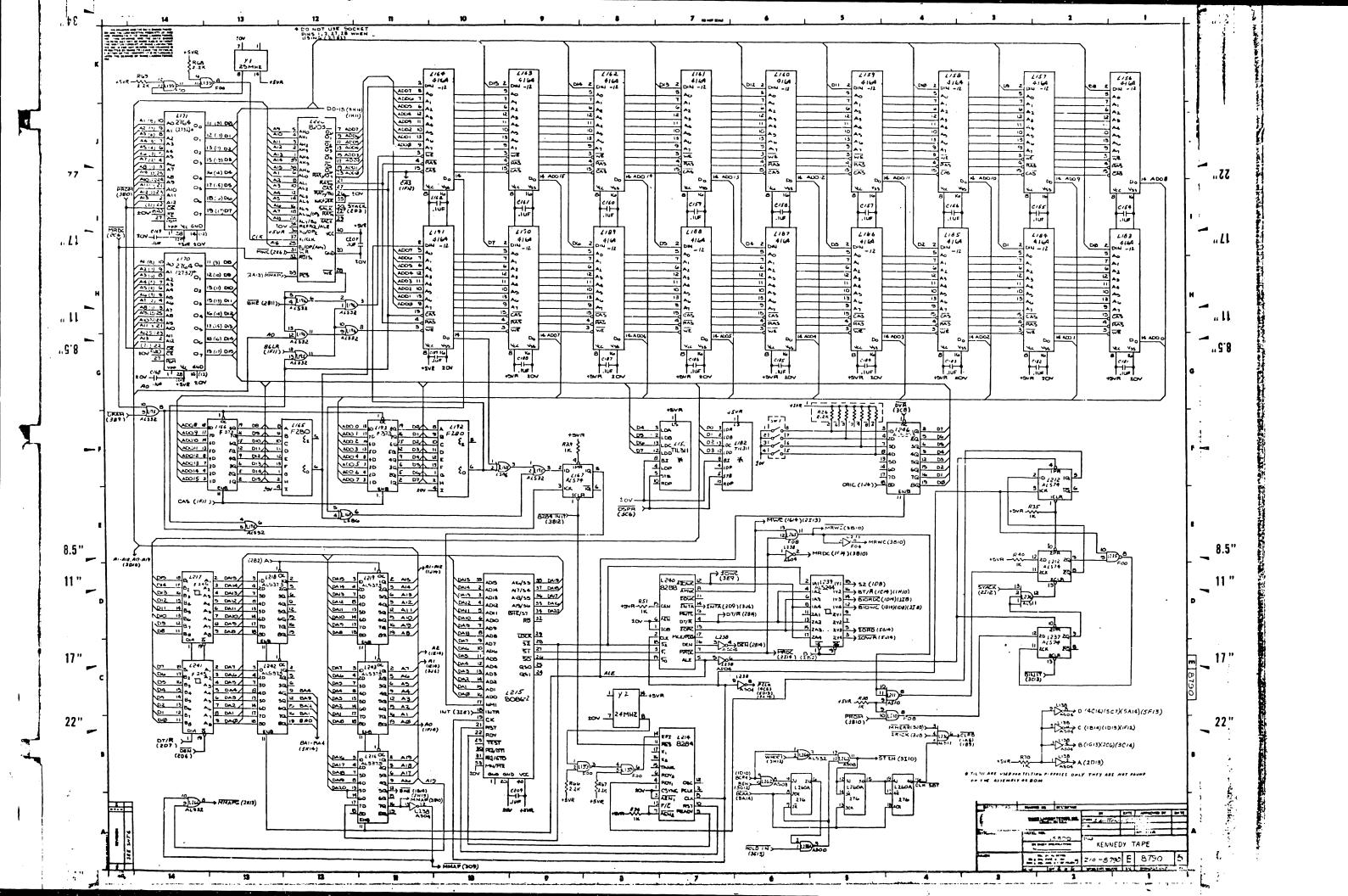


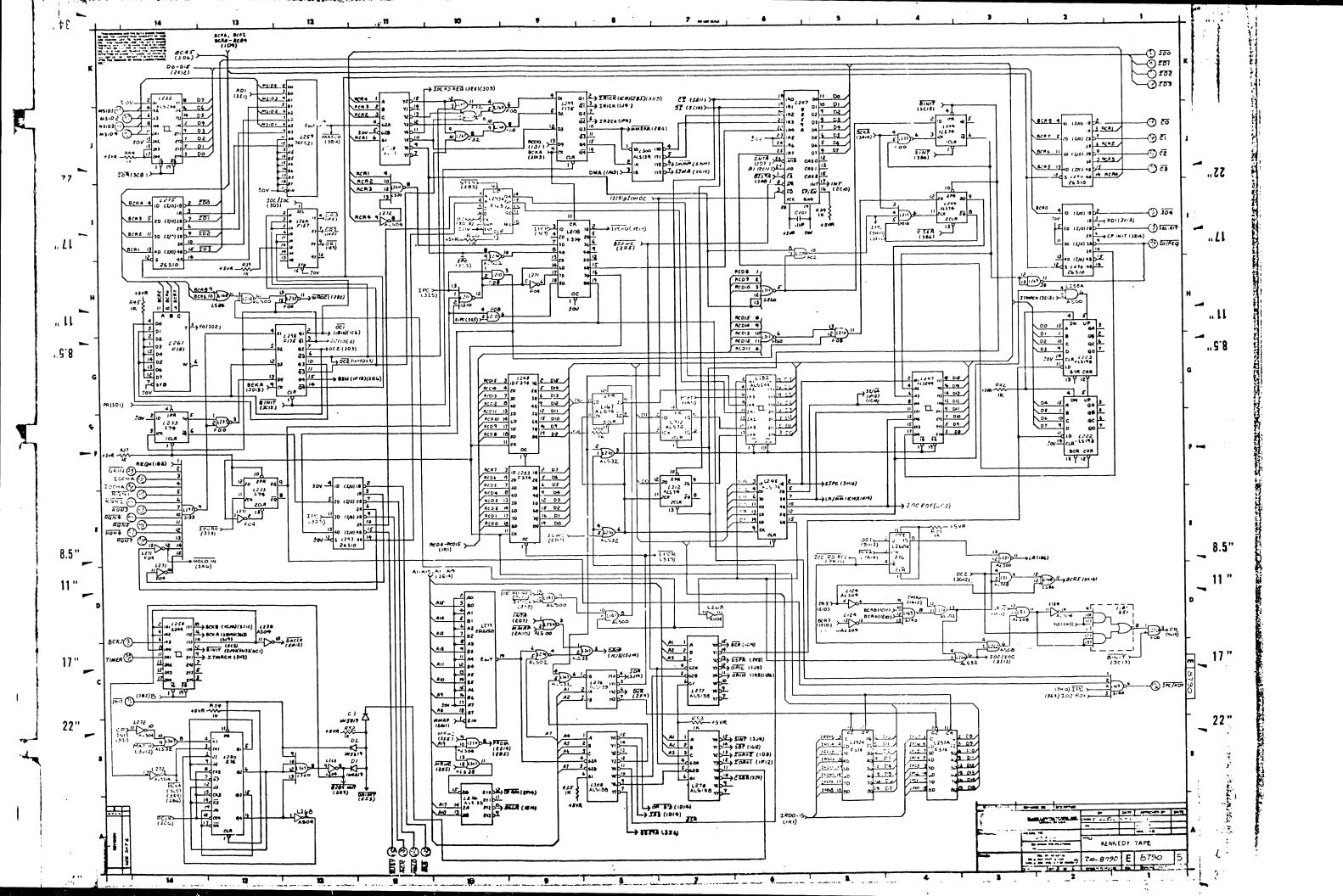


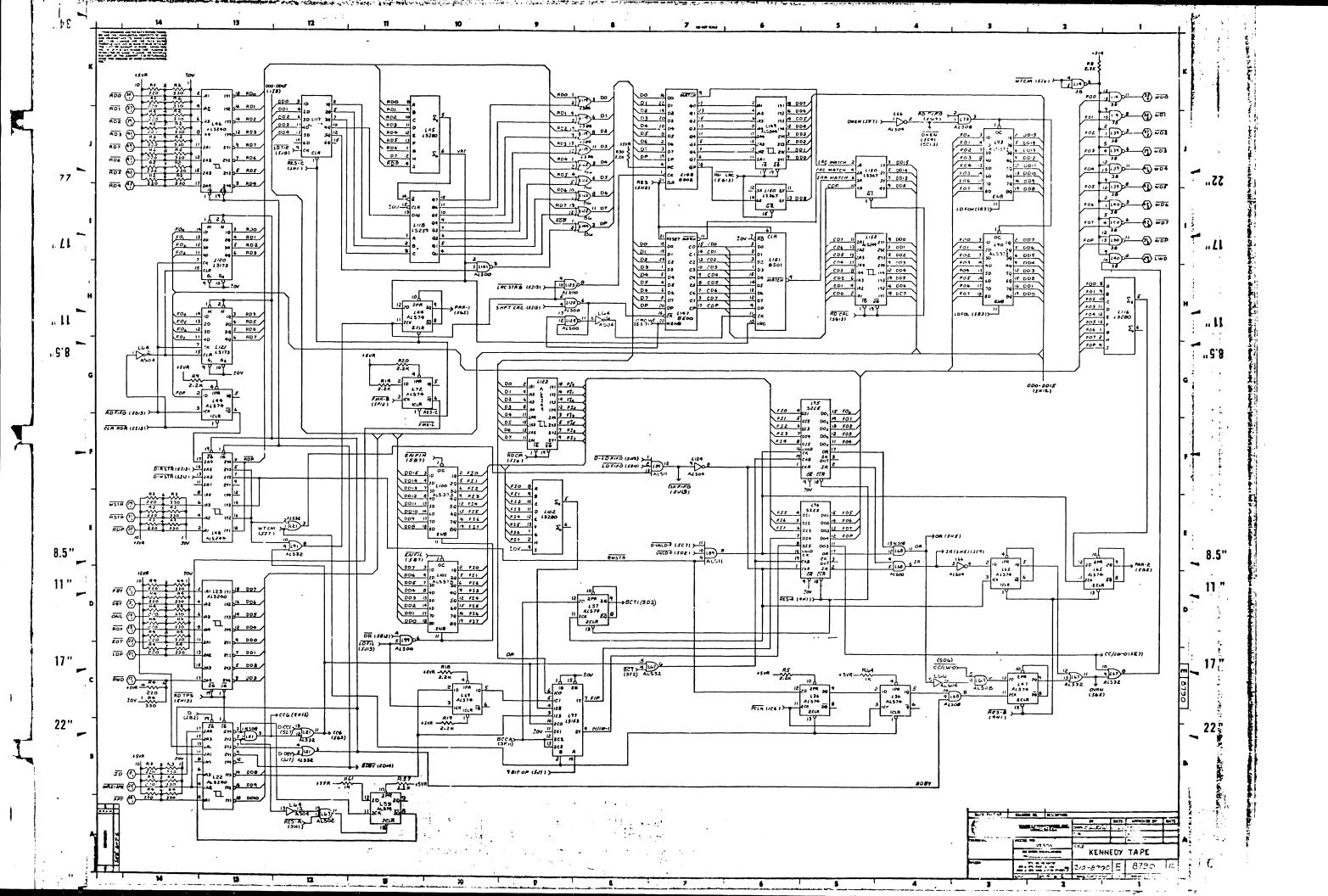


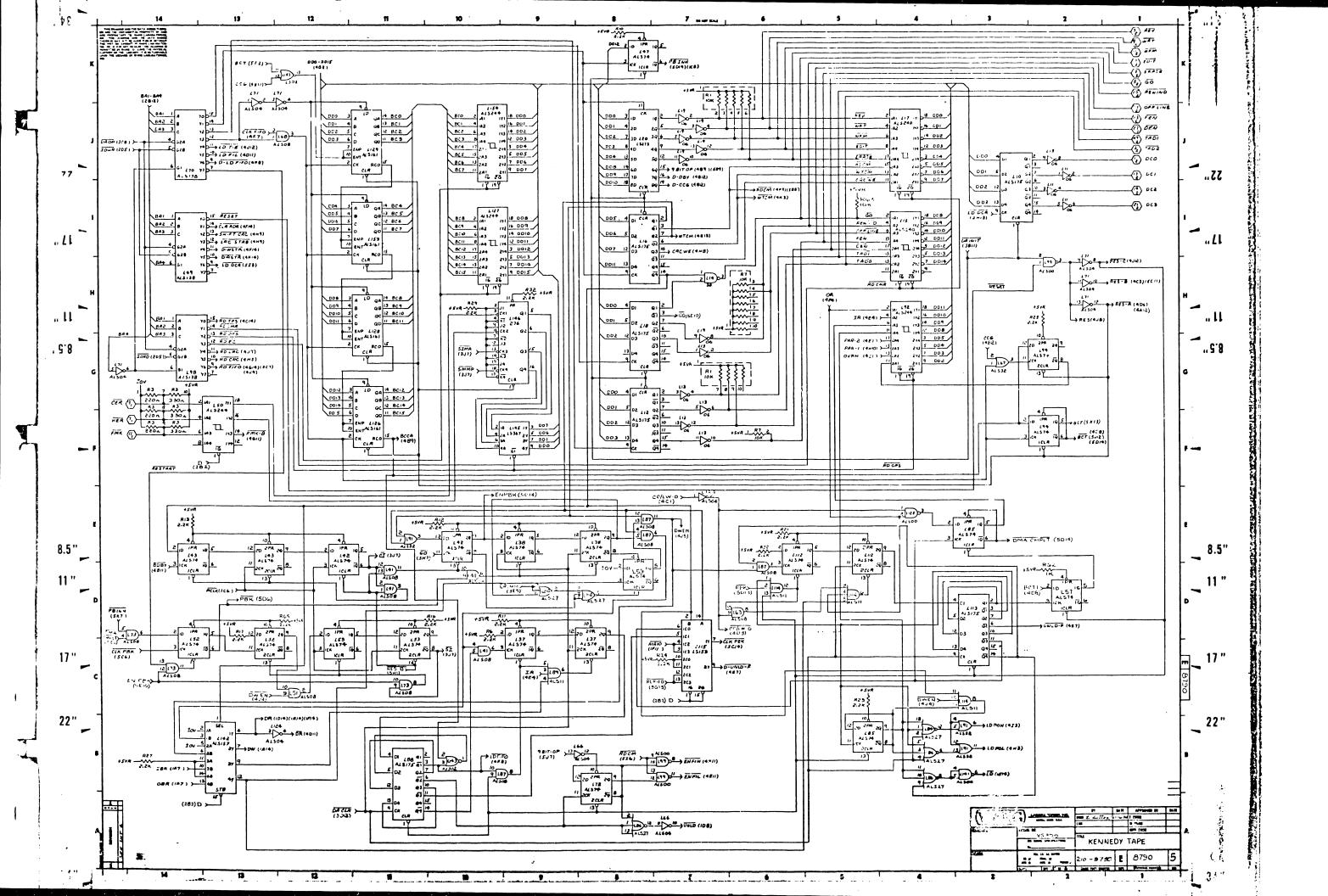












1 GV - (7) (2) -- 13 V 1 SVR - (7) (9) -- 15 VR | (7) (9) (9) (9) (9) 1 OV - (100) - 1 OV - 5 VR - 5 VR - 5 VR - 5 VR 107 - 00 - 10V 1518 - 00 - 1518 12 -00 -151 112 -00 -104 104 -00 - 153 I C LOCATION SMARES F:3 @@|- ±ov 101 - 100 - SEINIT L 2 66 500 - @@ - tov @⊗|- :⊶ 744500 L2584 ଉଡା - 108 - 104 - 108 - 104 - 108 - 104 ·50 35... -@@|- ±0v 107 - 108 - 107 - DEN -10V - 100 10V $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2},$ 10V - (3)(9) - 1380 74F08 RSTR 國 -{@@}-:0v 10V - 133 (1) - 082 103 - B .. [1 20V - 10 (8) - 554 === 100 00 - 10V RD3 — (1) (2) RD4 — (1) (2) (3) RD5 — (1) (3) RD5 — (1) (3) RD7 — (1) (3) =0V - 100 00 - 0550 087 - 0 0 - 10V 10 +844 100-103 3K1 104 3I1 1NIT 104 107AEG 3I1 10V - 100 - 588 74. 74-83,102. 103A,105-111, 129A,130A, 131-133,154A, 156A,178,181A, 183A,207A, 231A,321A SPARE VO1 - 100 - 10V 257-199 - EB-0 . Em -{@@}-@@ - tov 10V - (Q) (Q) - 0872 (3) (4) - 2814 (3) (6) - RONT TAD2 -1653 - 180 @ - 10v Molls - (1) : 5V - (D)(0) - DB14 " 2.8 ĀĒV -<u>ख्यः –|@@</u>|- : ०० :0V-1000-0816 100 - 10V 501-100 - DBIB M5104 - 10 10 - 30NT HEGN - 10 10 INIT - 10 10 2819-100 - tov 配引-100g-1cv DC3 -10V-100 - DETZ (3)(S) -- 12 V (3)(S) -- + 12 V -12V -FEN 5653-1000 - 10V REWIND +5VR-000 -+5VR ±0V-000-0824 OFF LINE TE25- 70 60-10V :0V @**1** ±0v 10V - @ @ - 5876 DE 27- 100 - 10V ® ⊛ TIMER 1 3V - (8) (8) - 0B28 ŏĕ 1:0V - (1:0V - 1:0V - 1:0V - 1:0V -12V - (12V - 12V - 12V + 12V - 12V + 12V + 5VR - (12V - 15VR 15VR - 1010 - +5VR 20V - 1010 - 20V 8.5" C1,14.3,527, 27A, 28A, 28-55, 55A, 56-70, 7/A,
71-99, 99A, 100A, 100-126, 124A, 127A, 129-131,
1384, 136-137, 1371-52, 152A, 153, 154A, 135-167,
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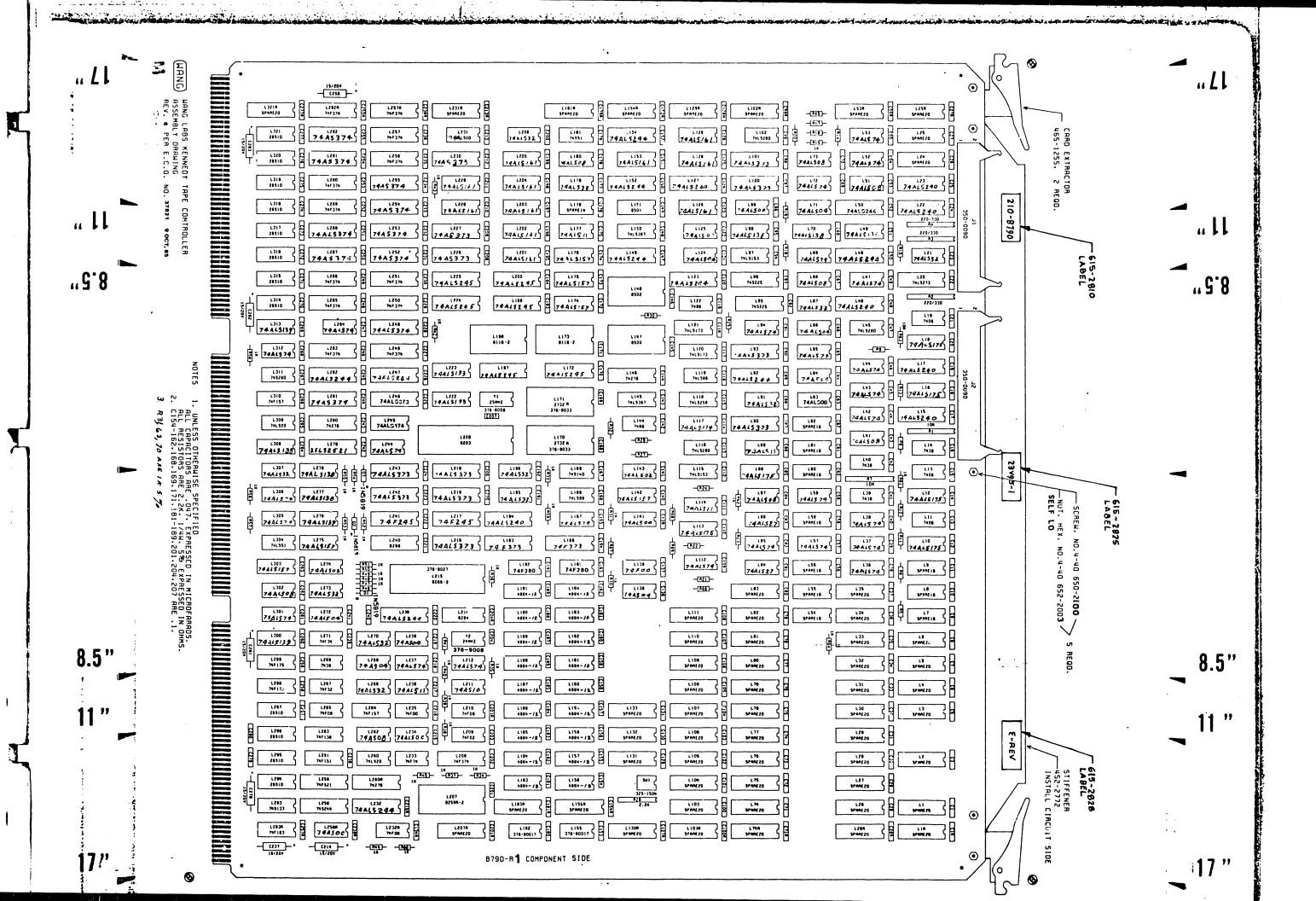
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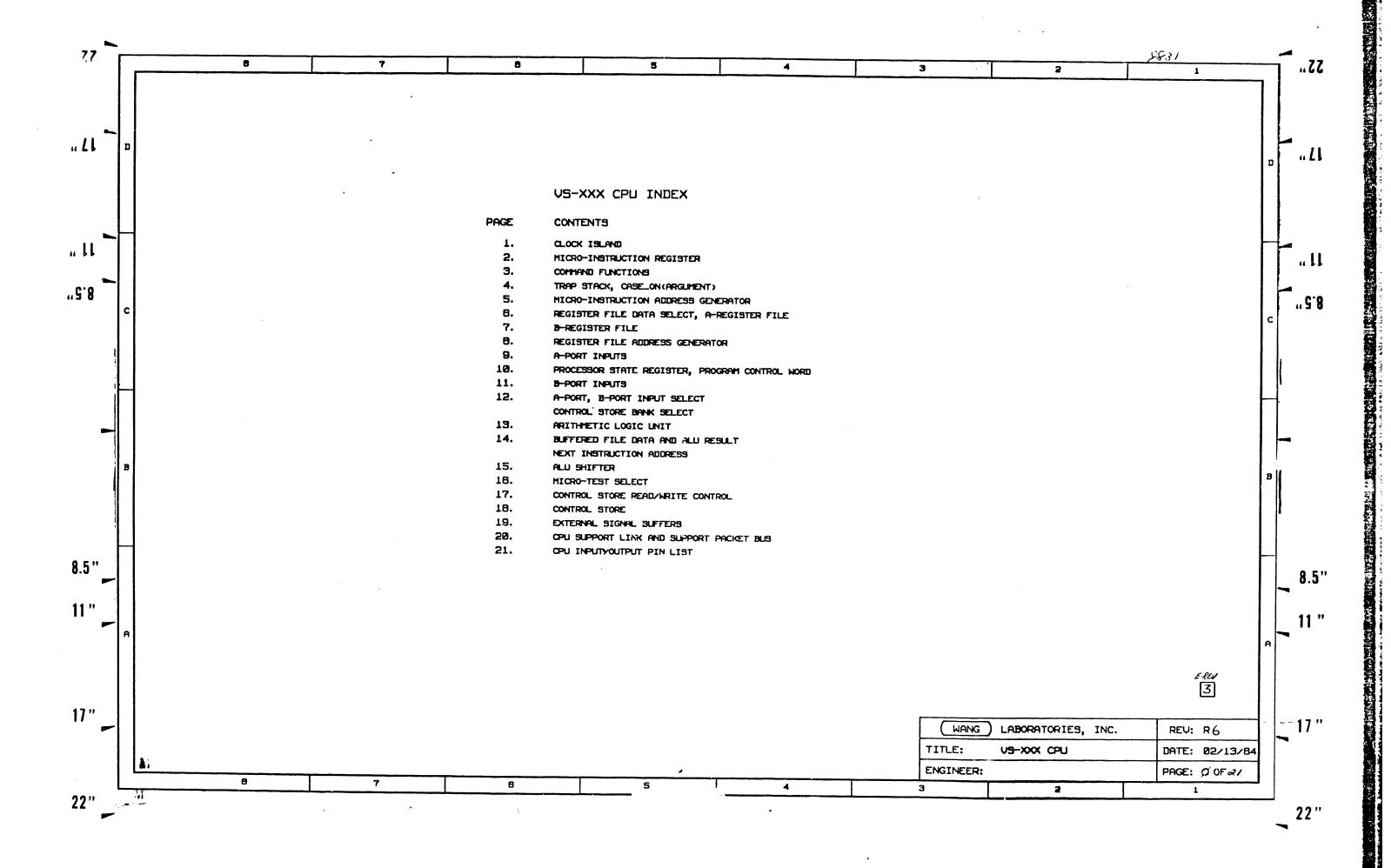
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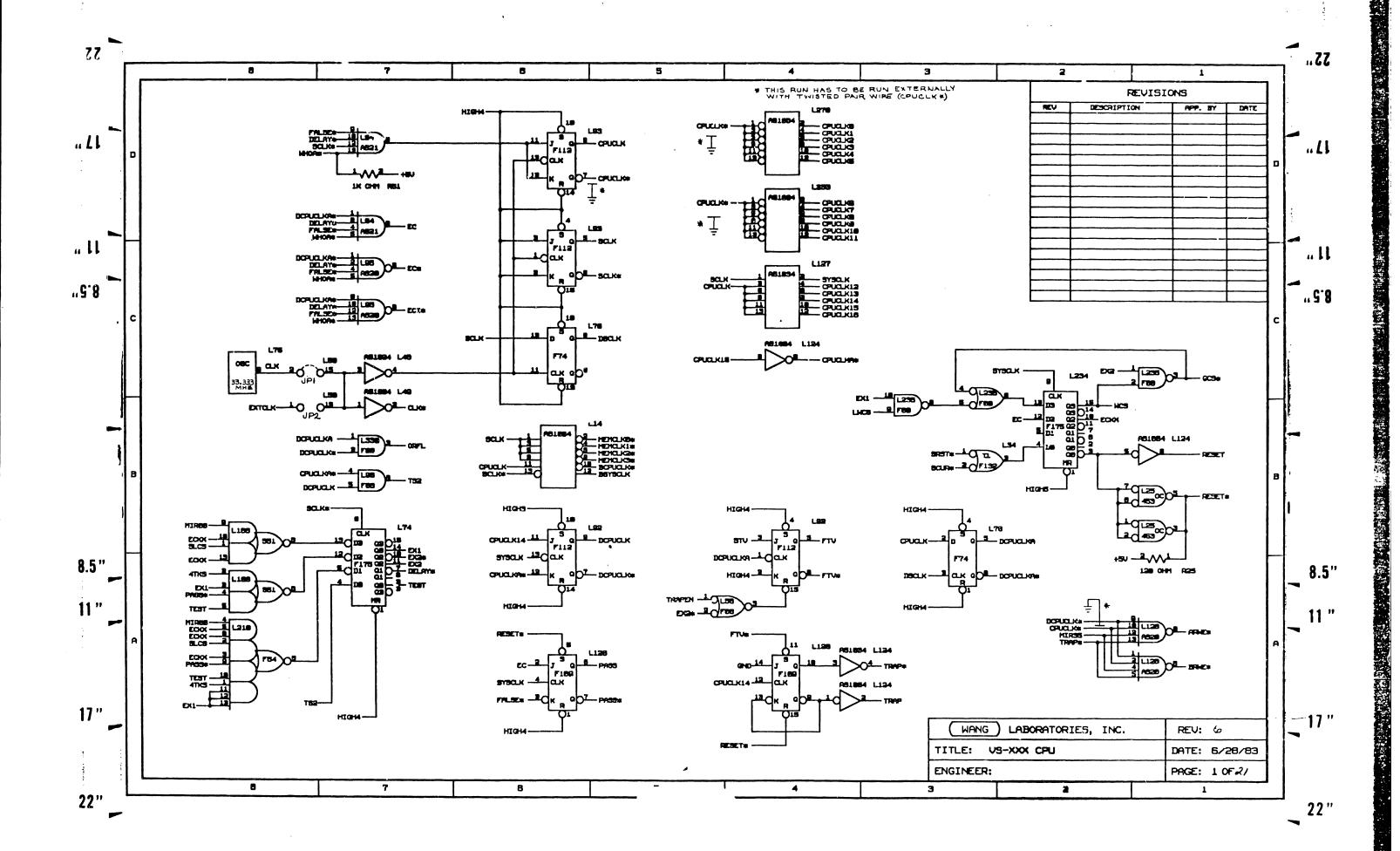
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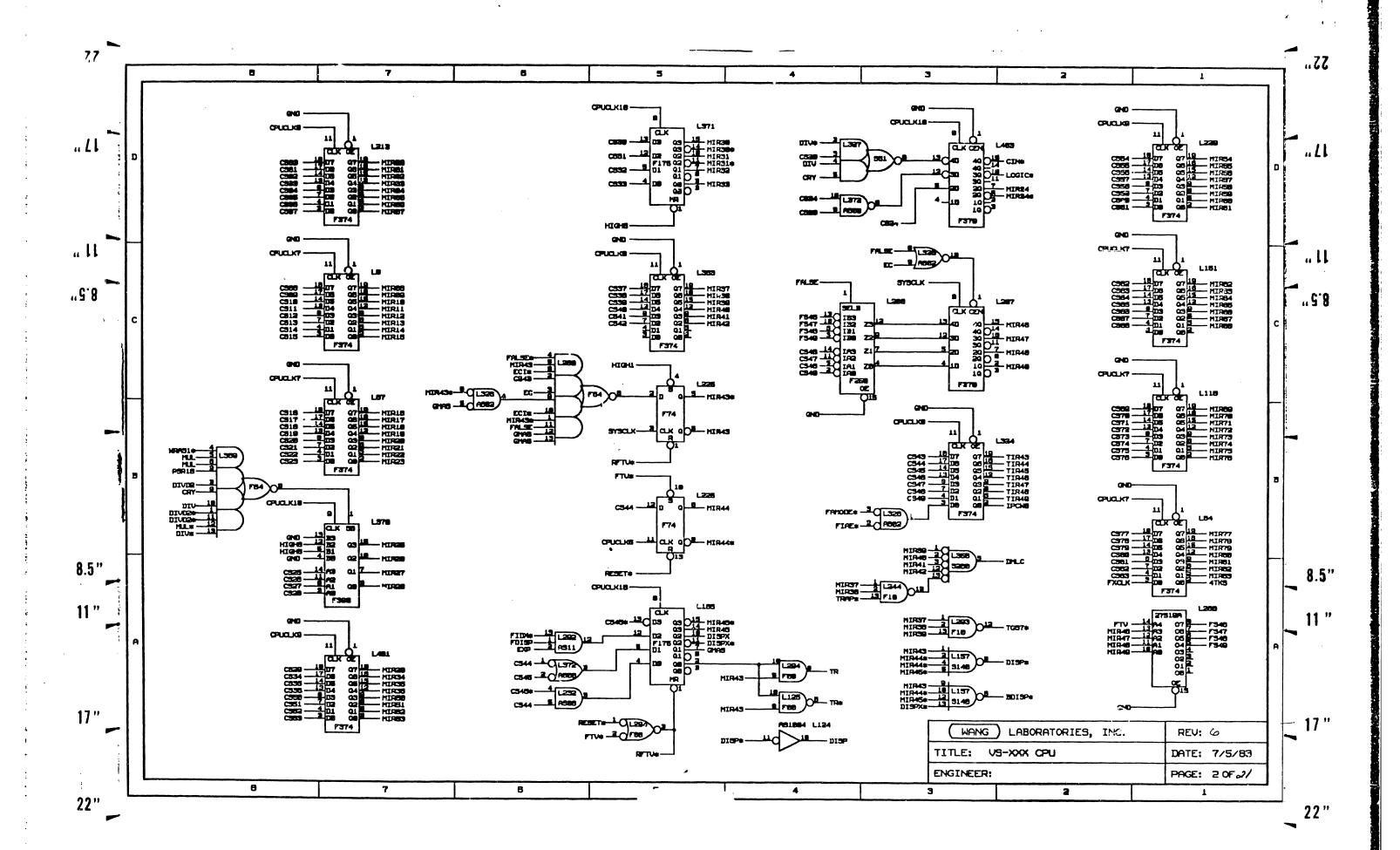
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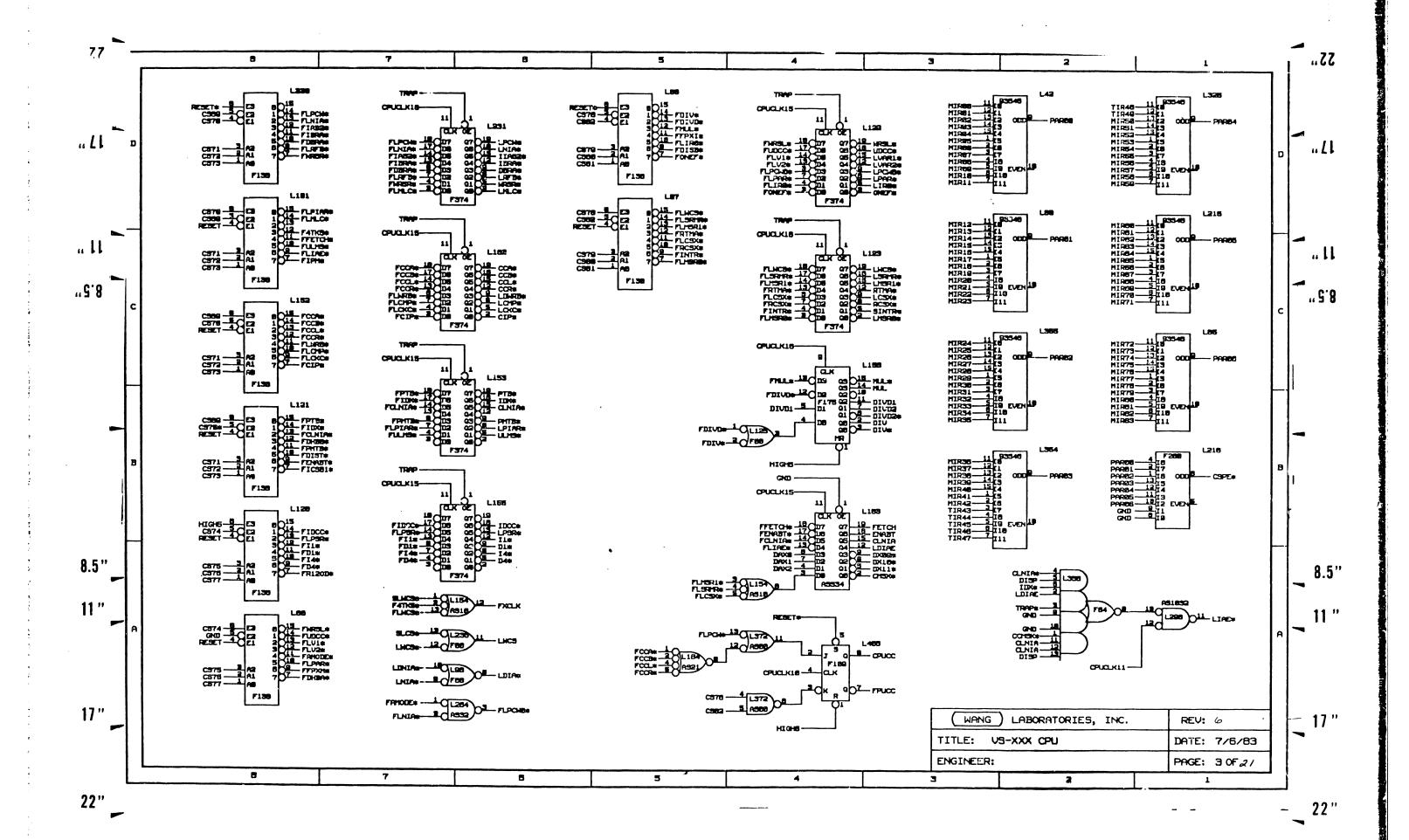
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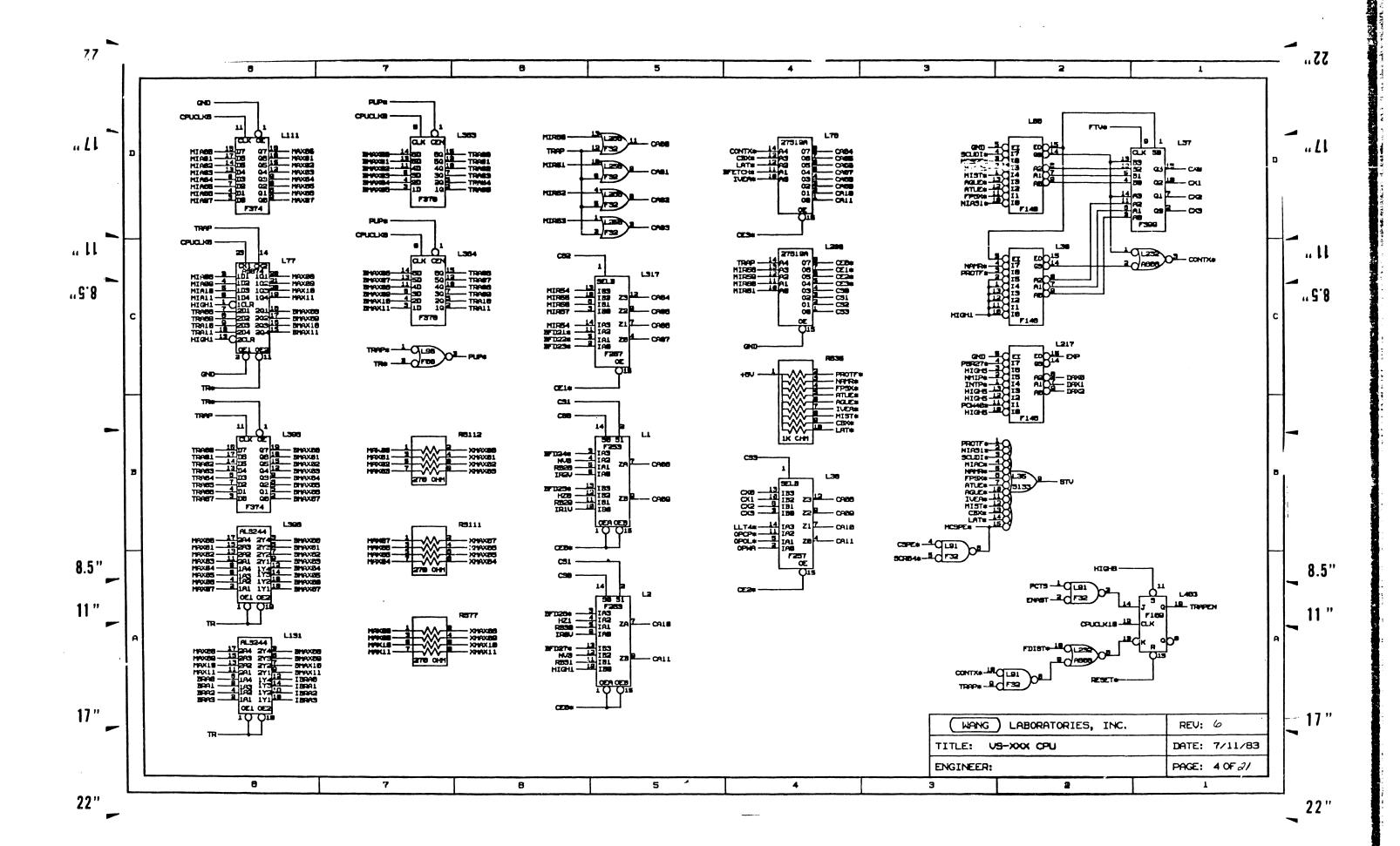


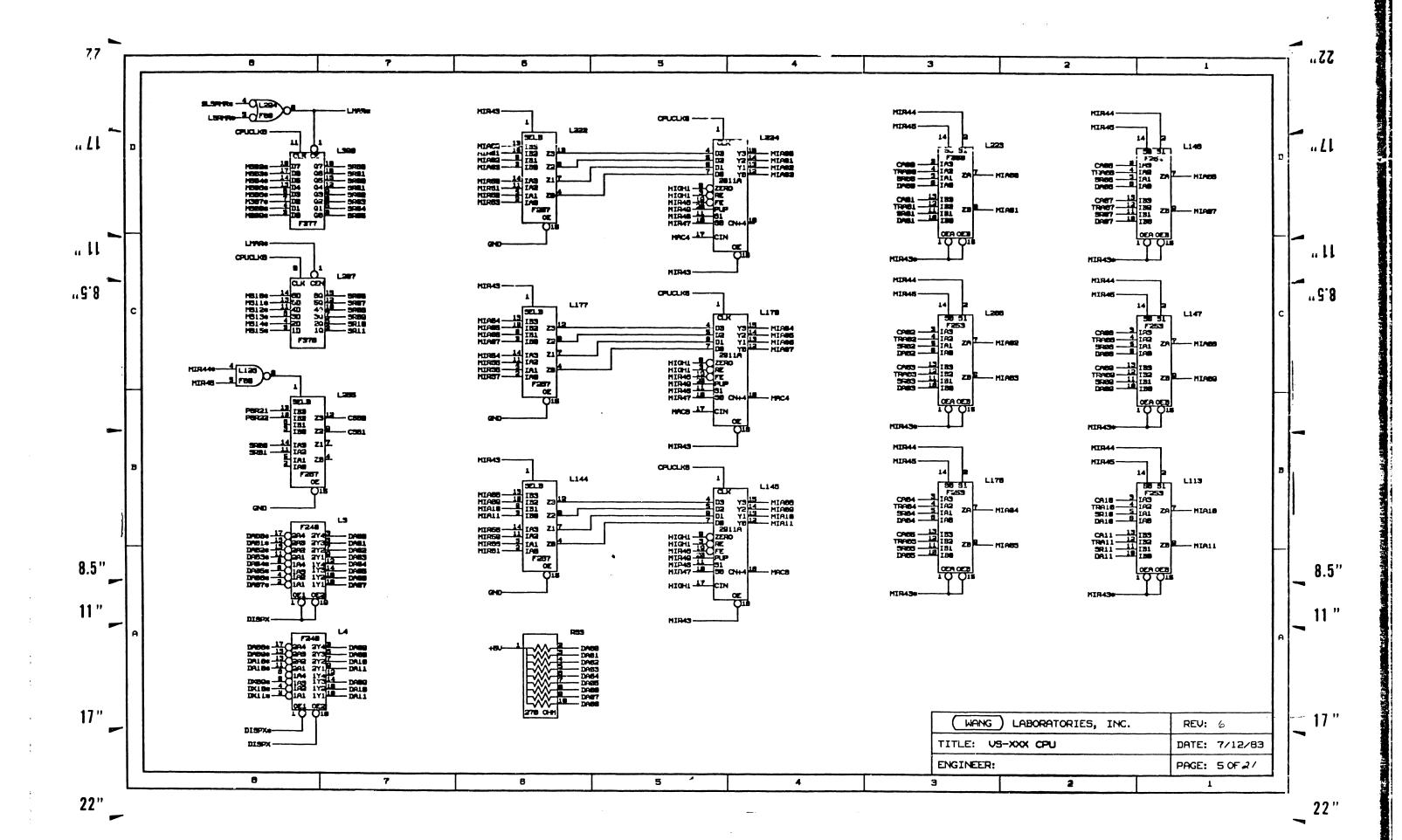


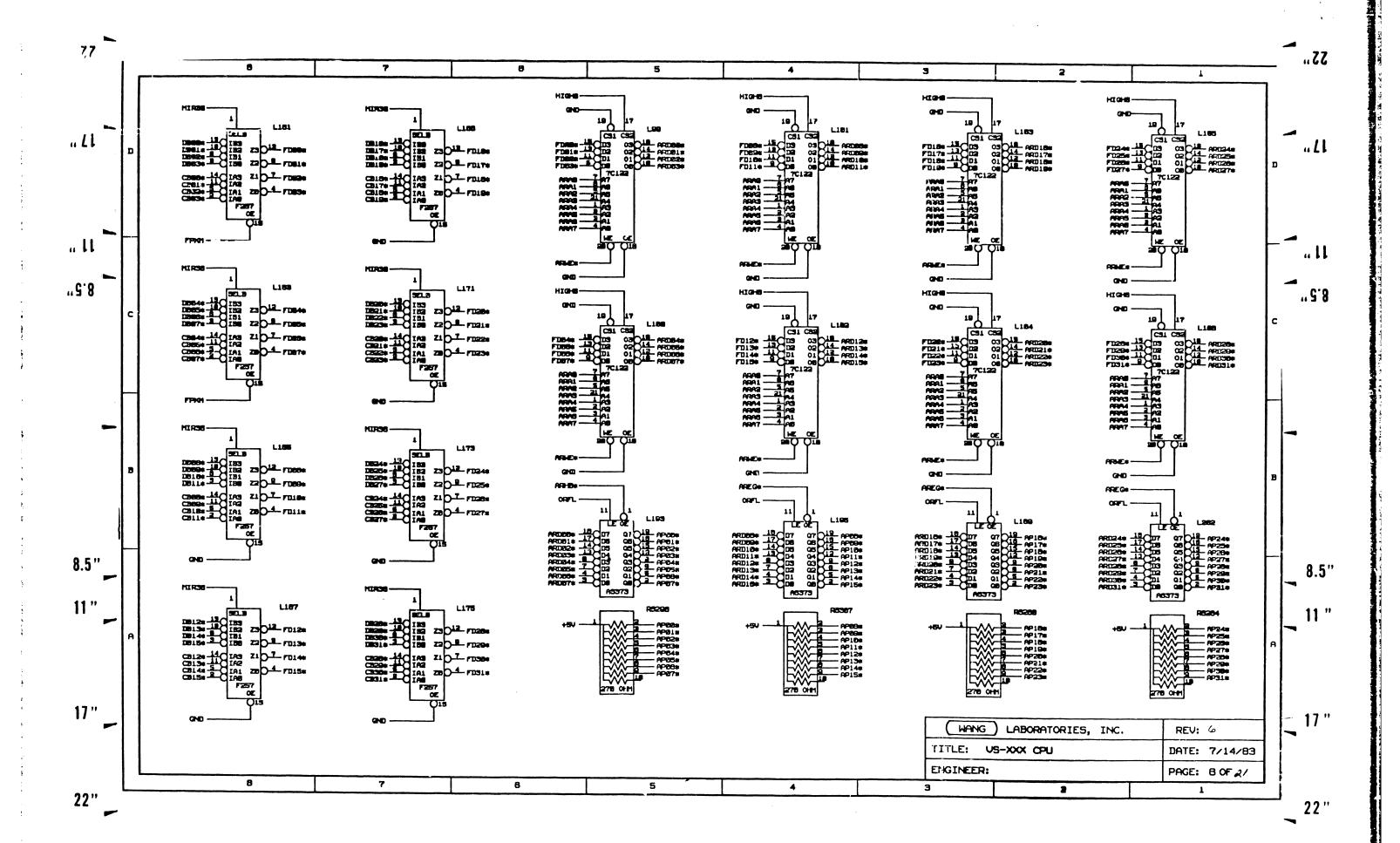


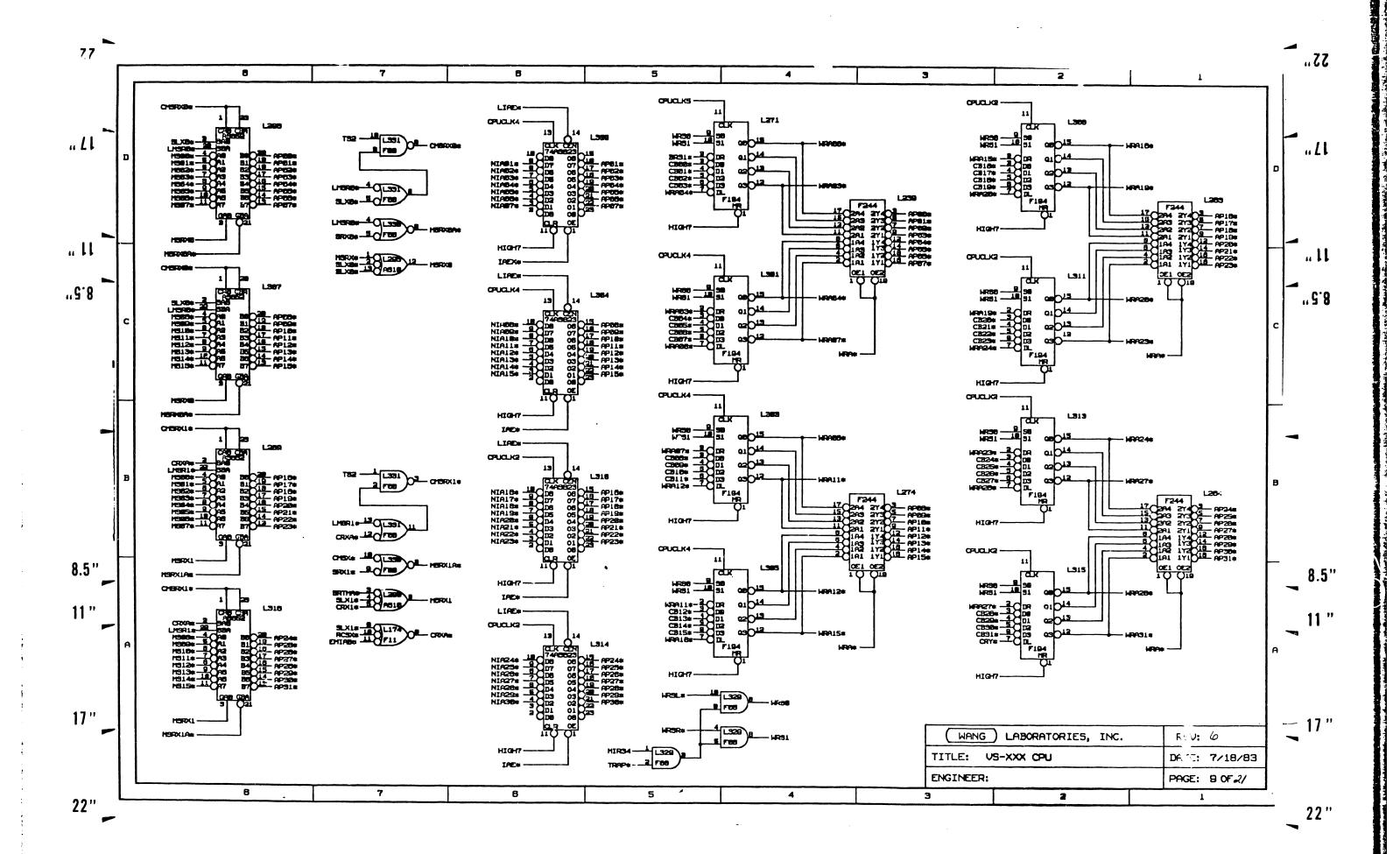


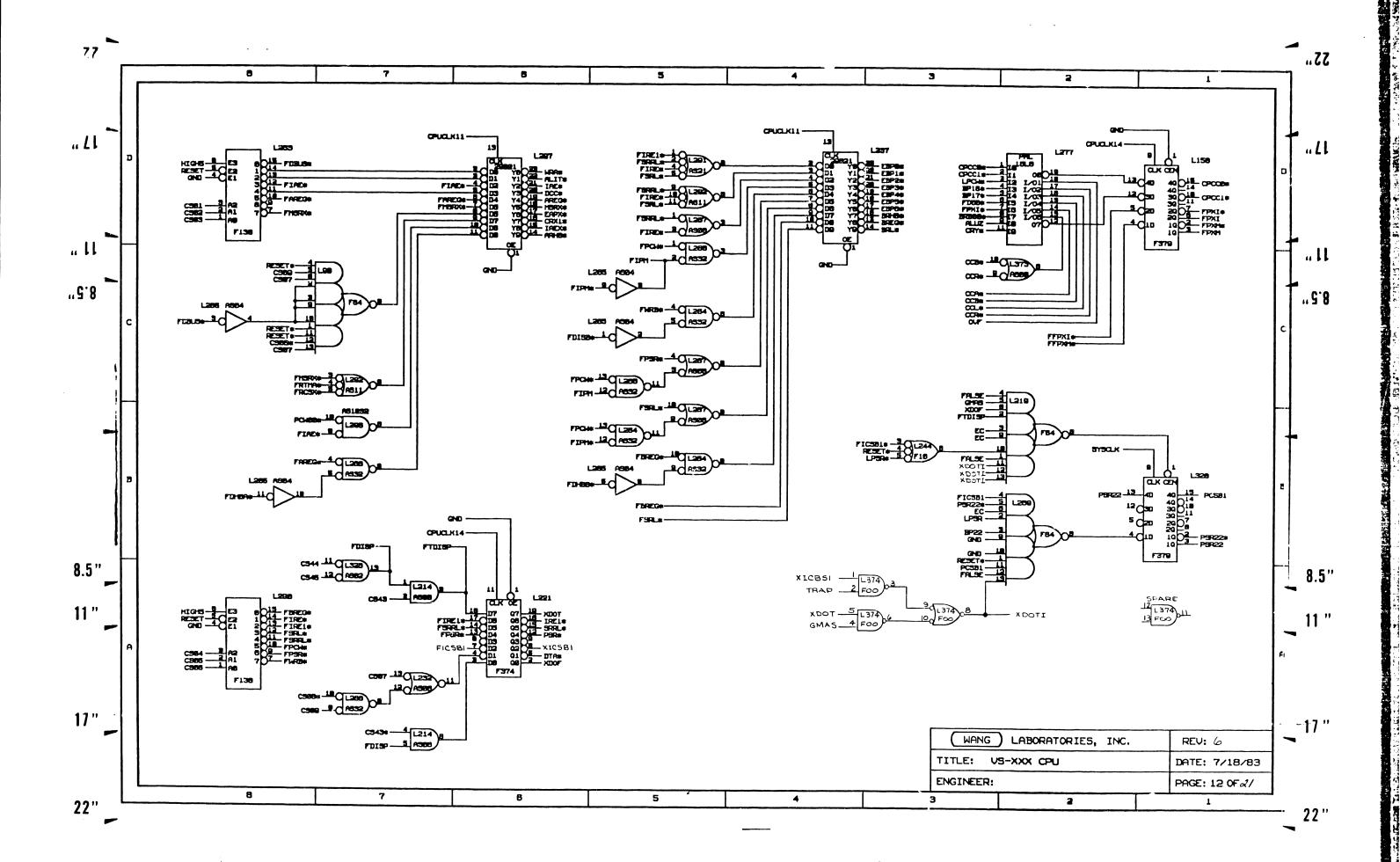


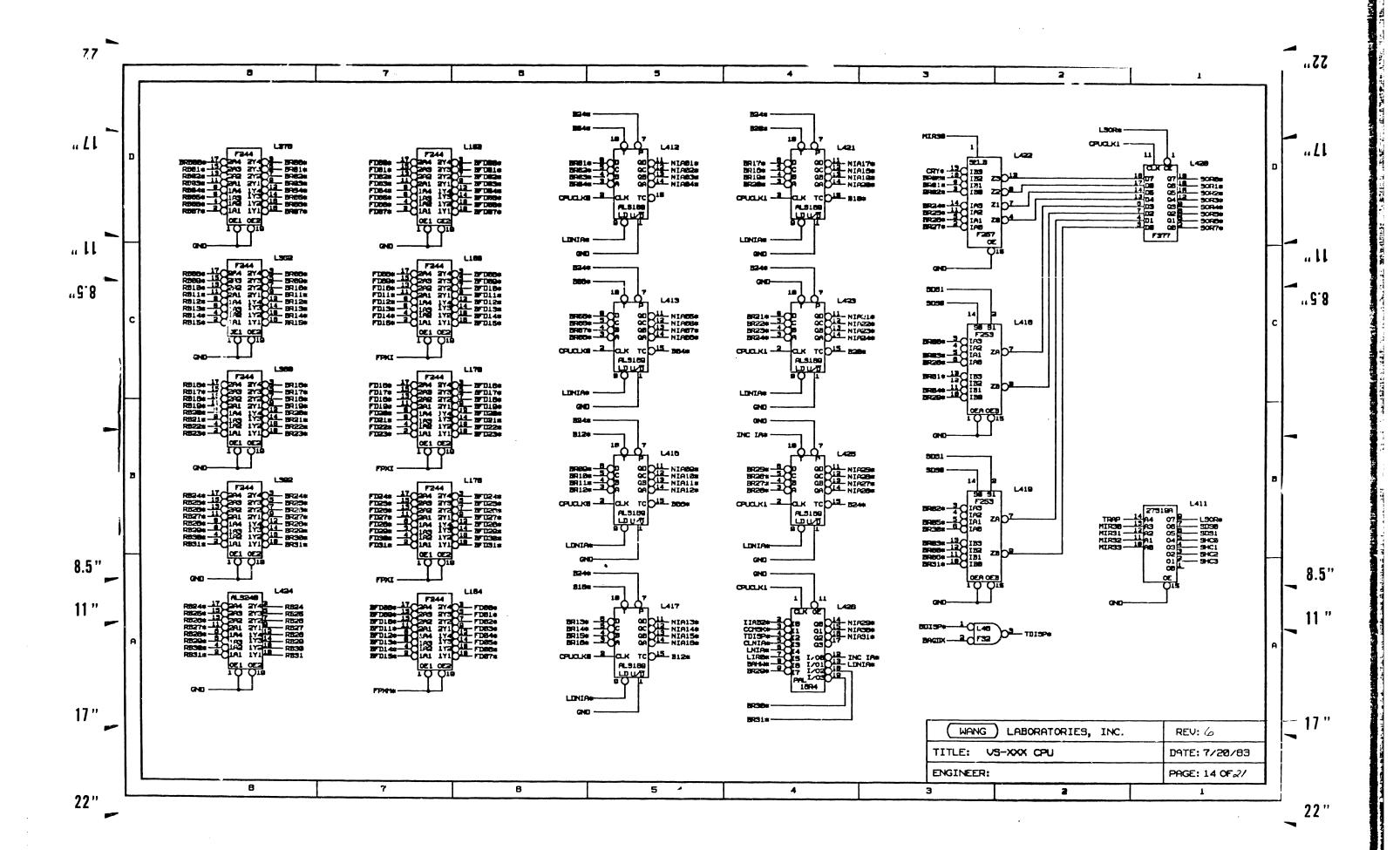


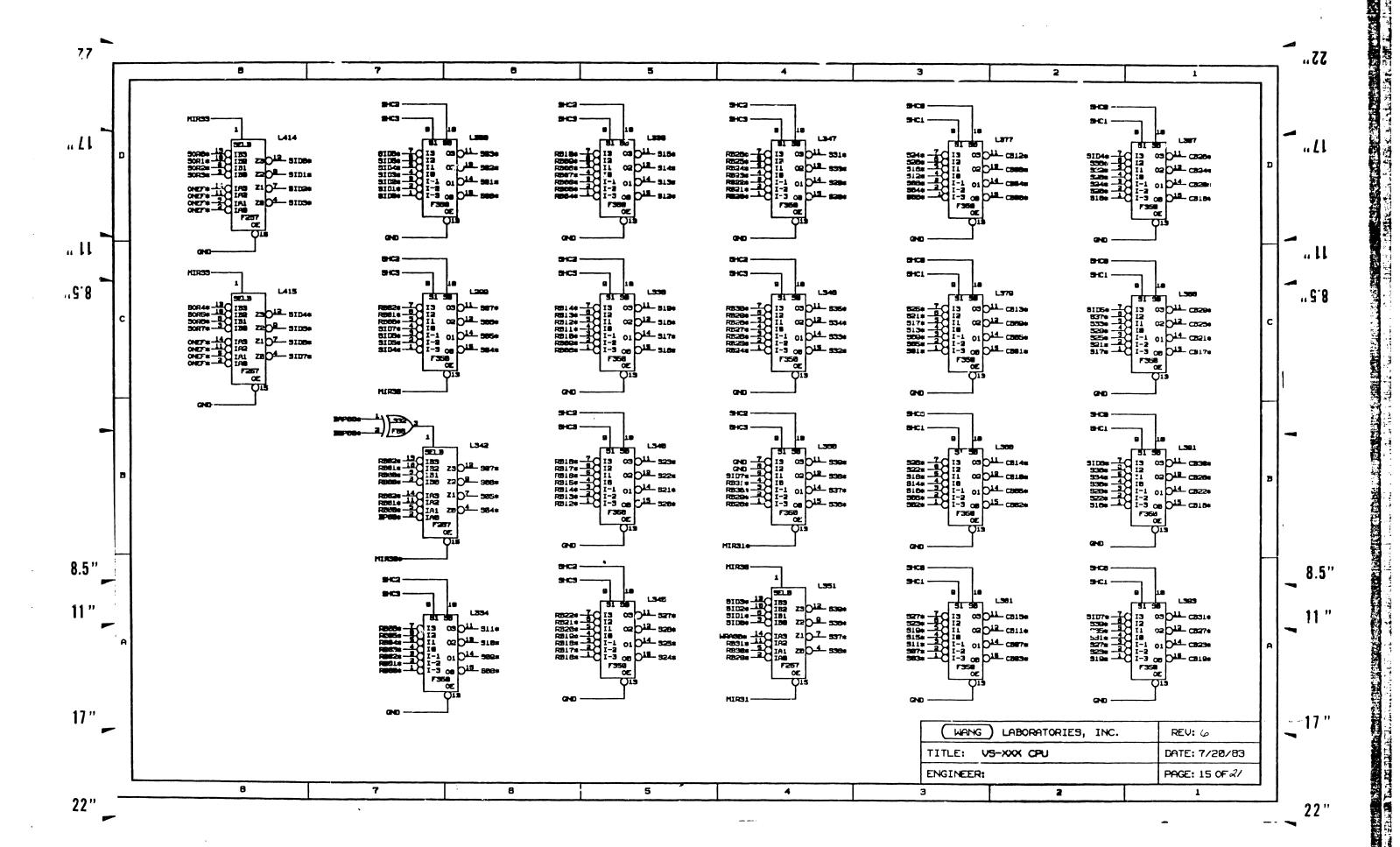


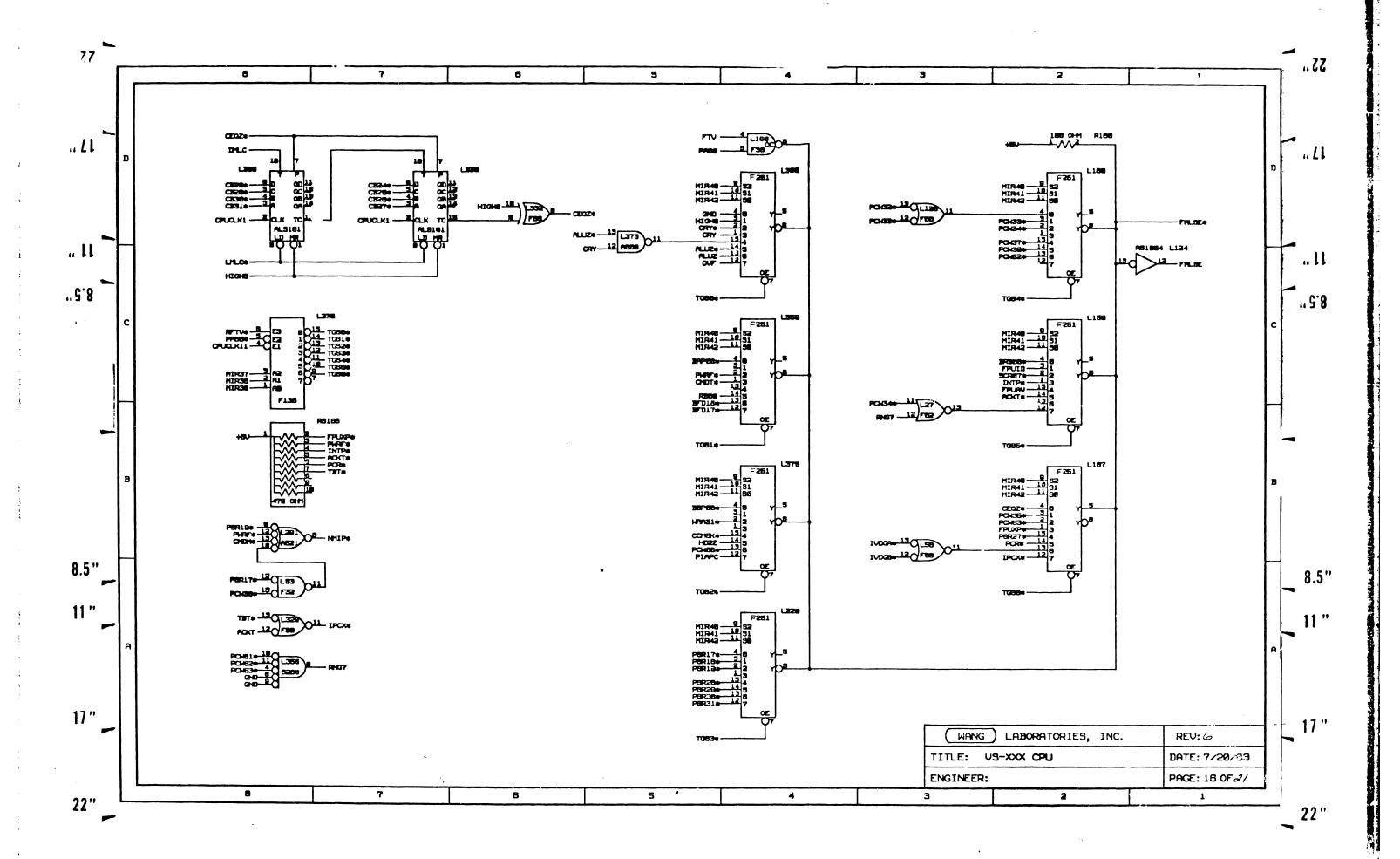


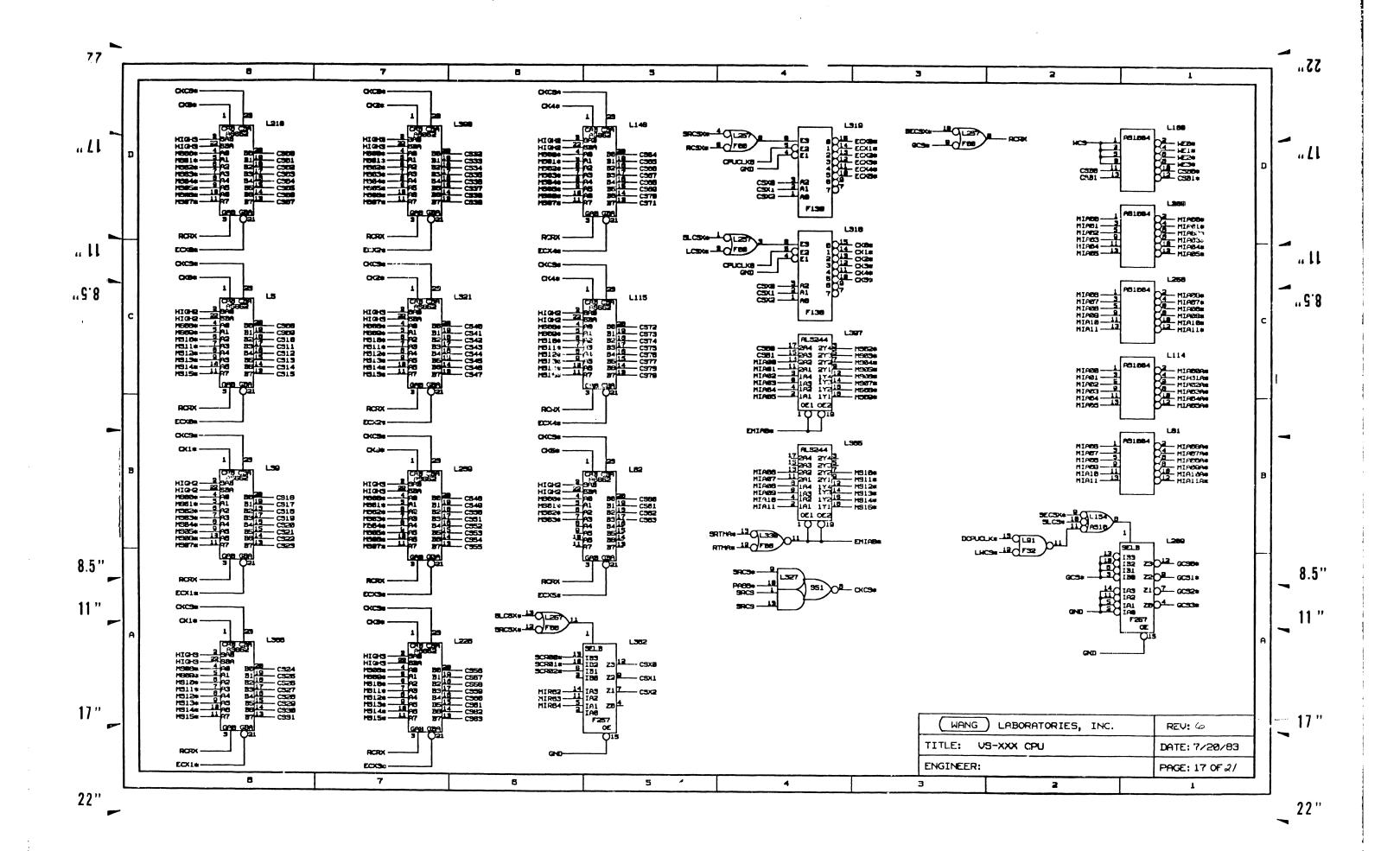


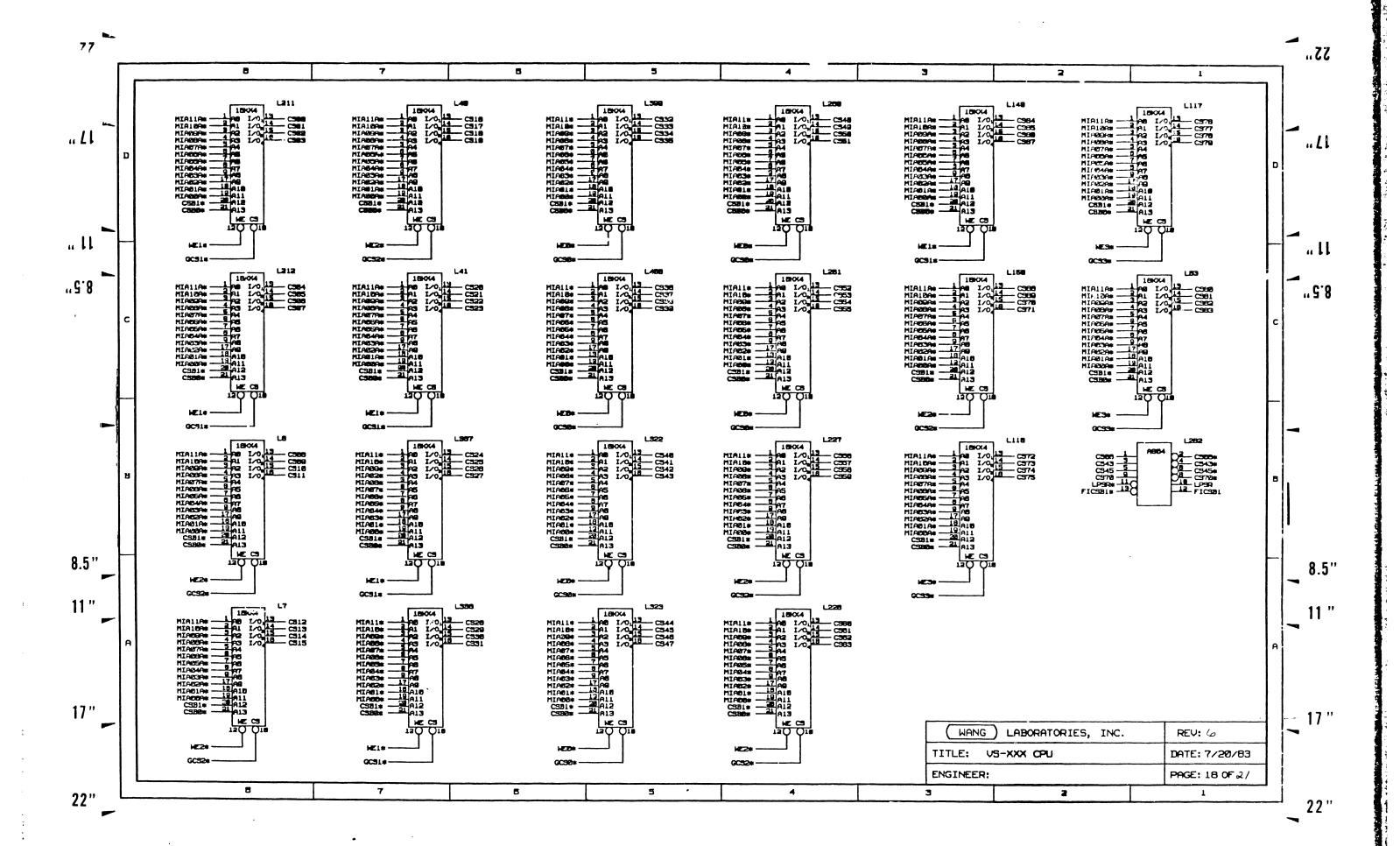


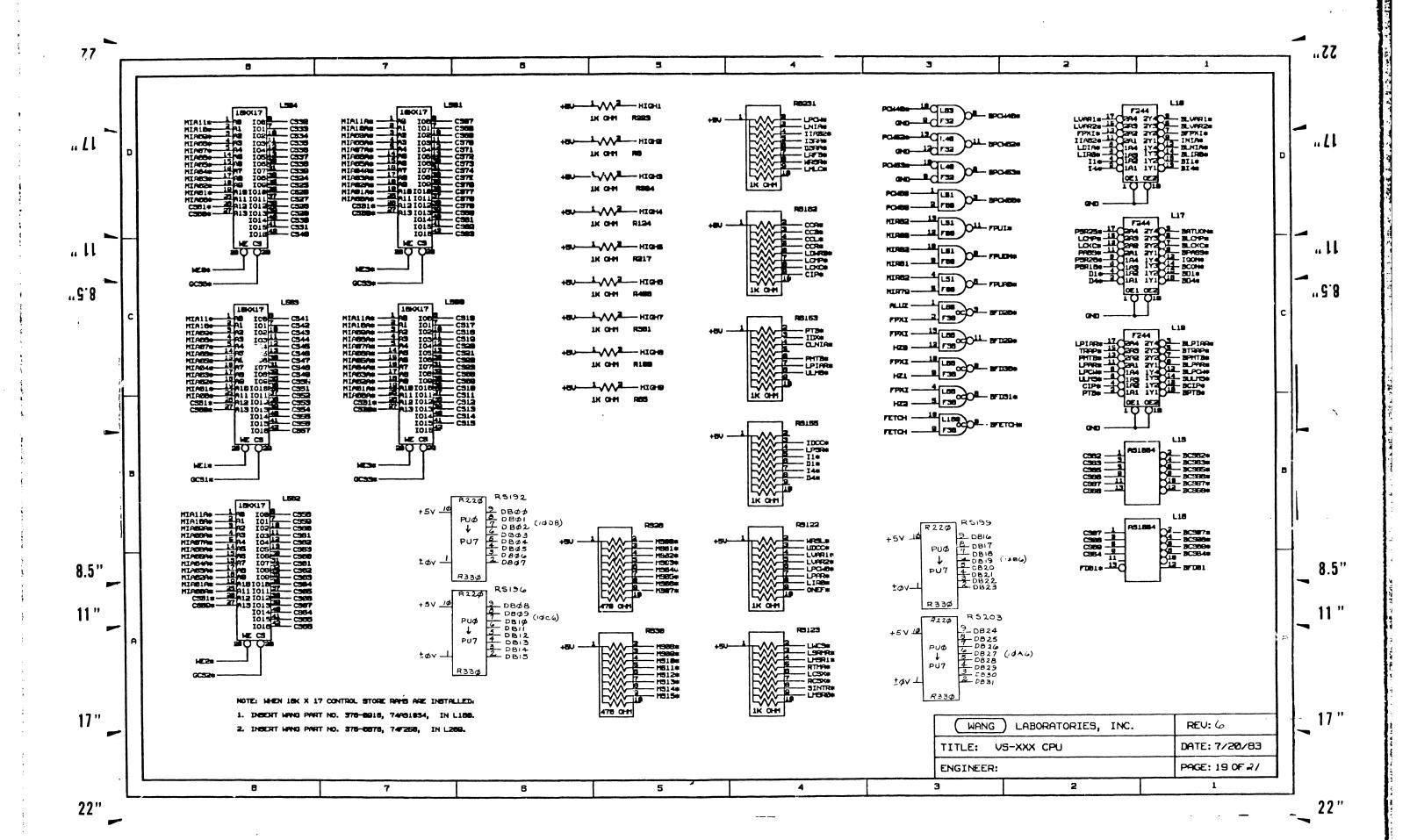


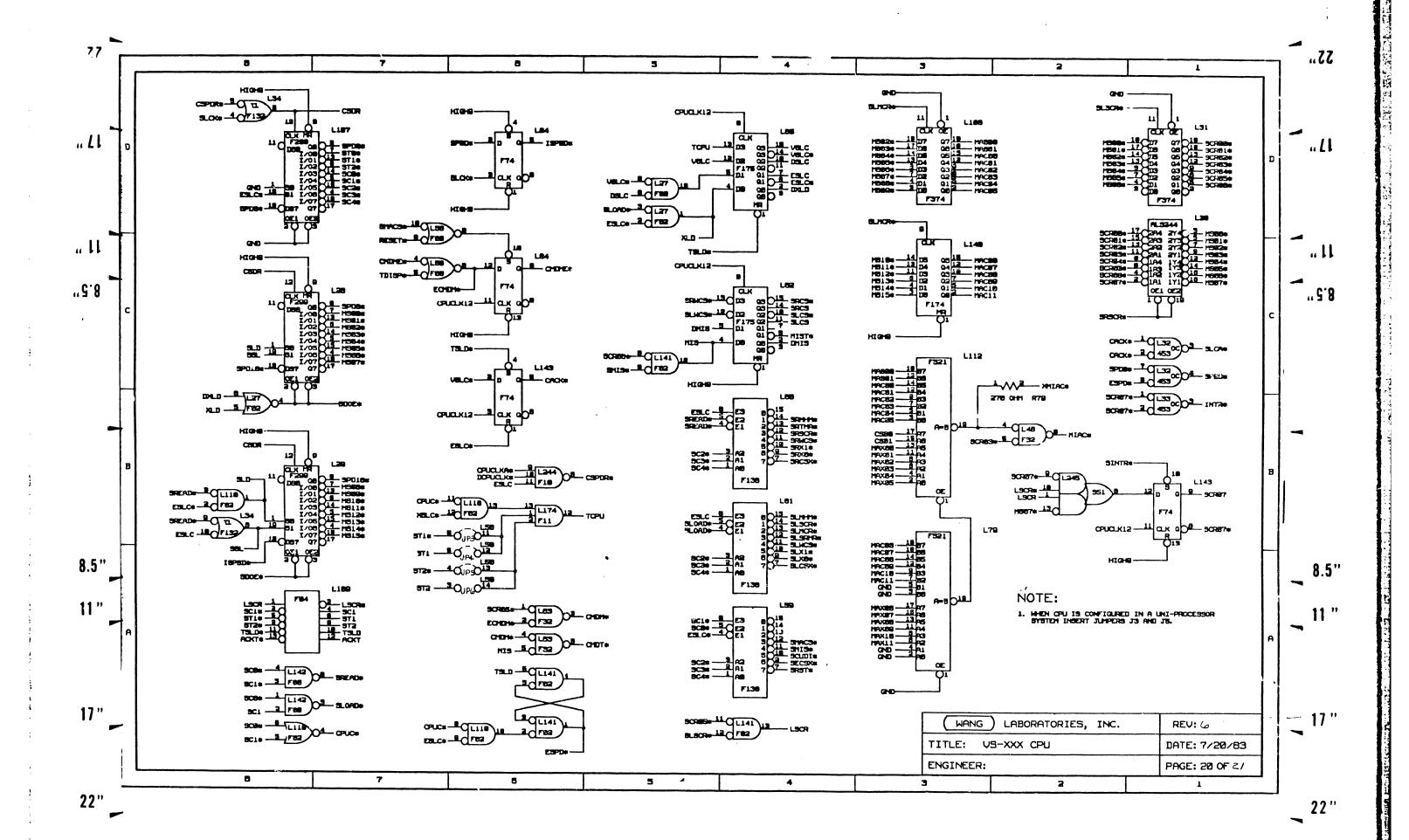


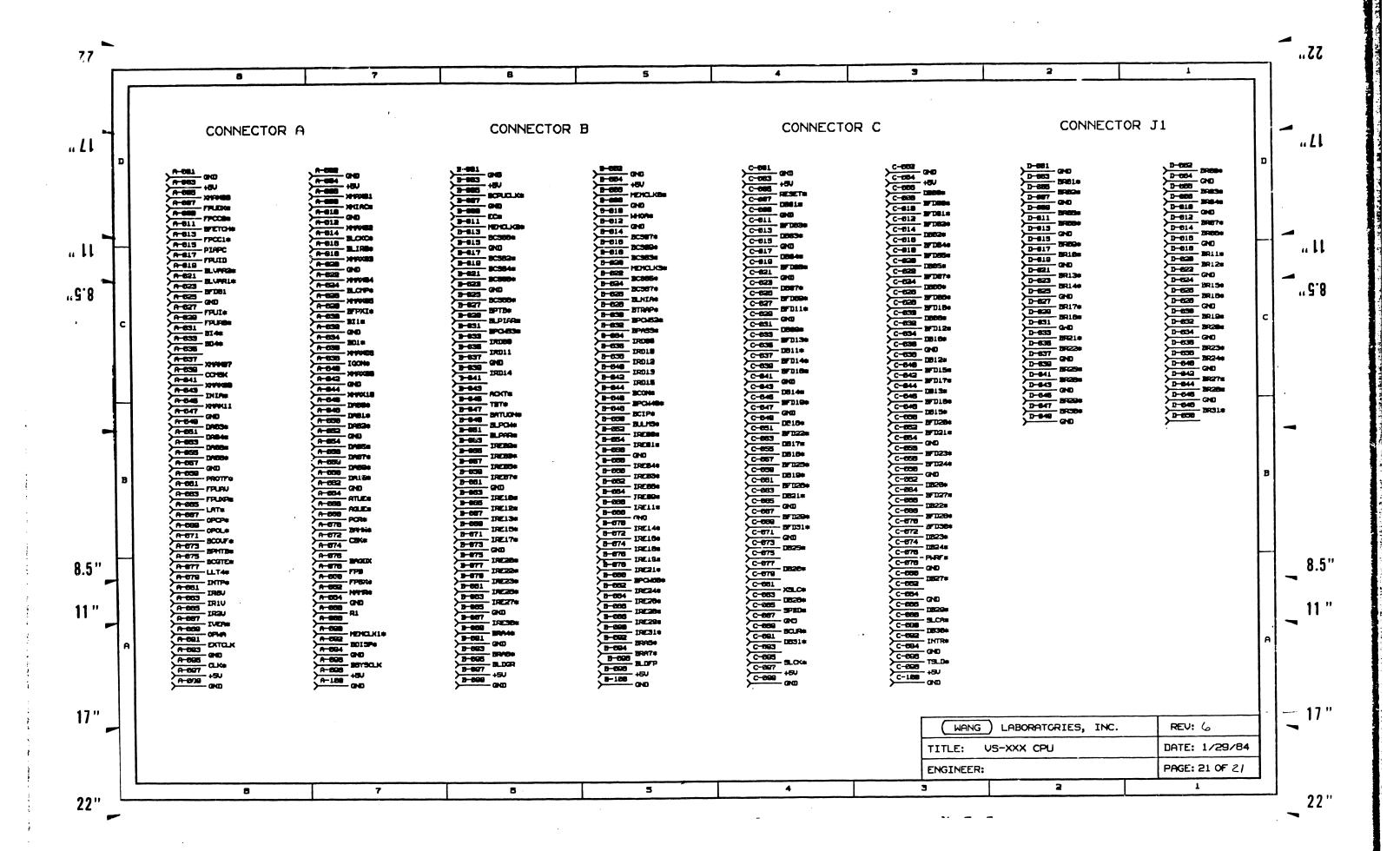


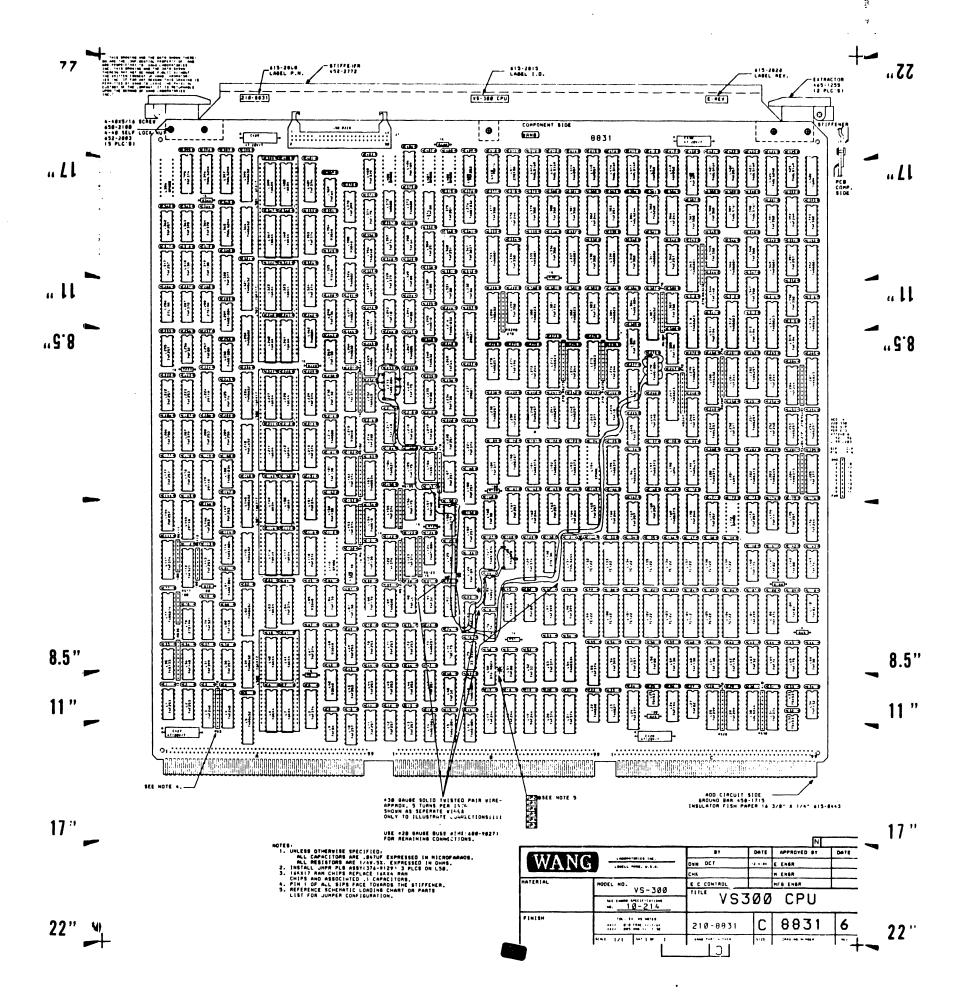




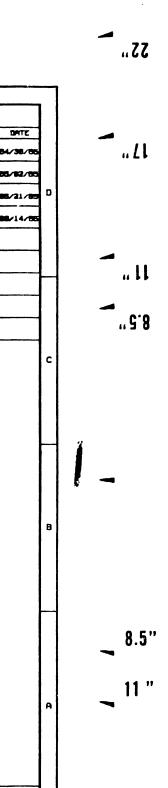


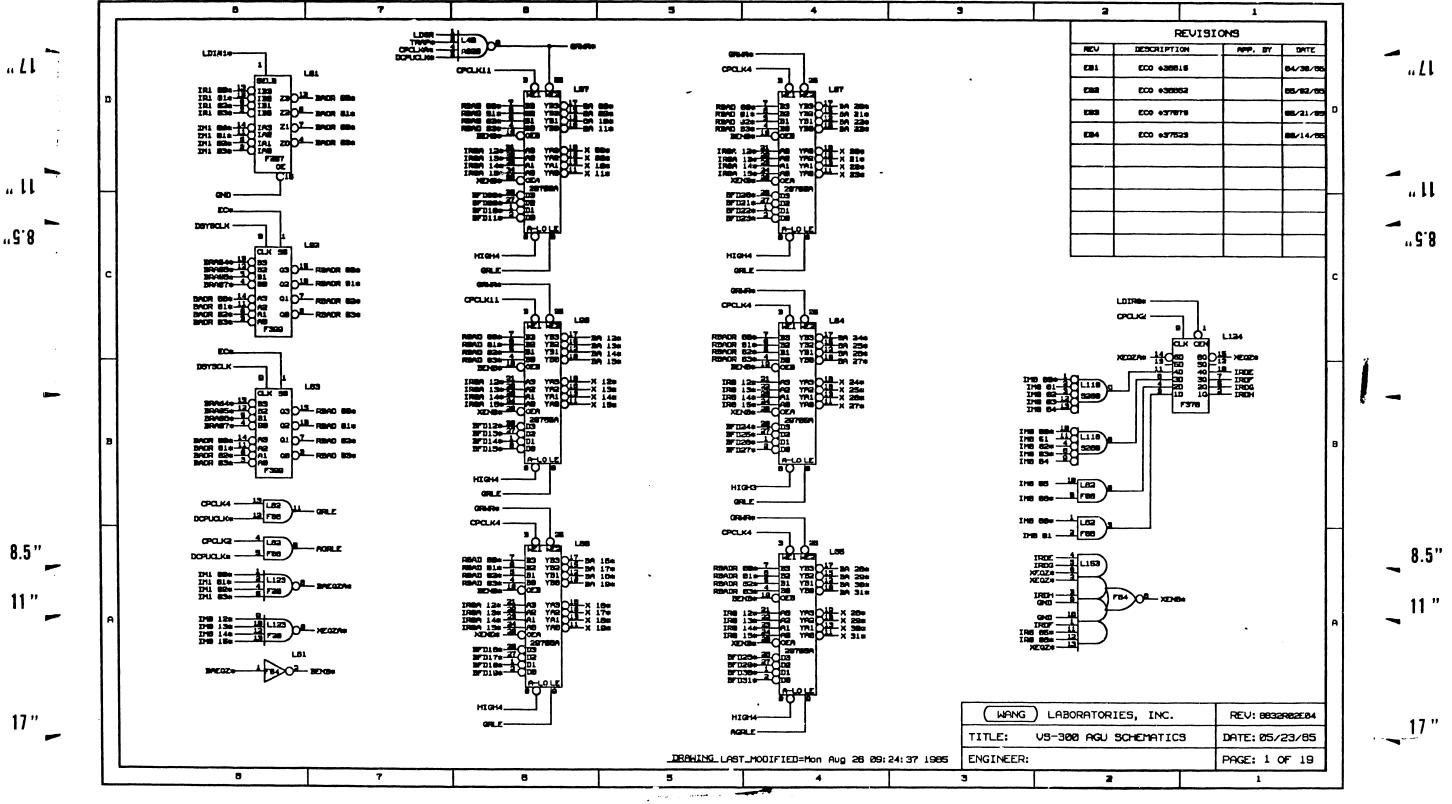




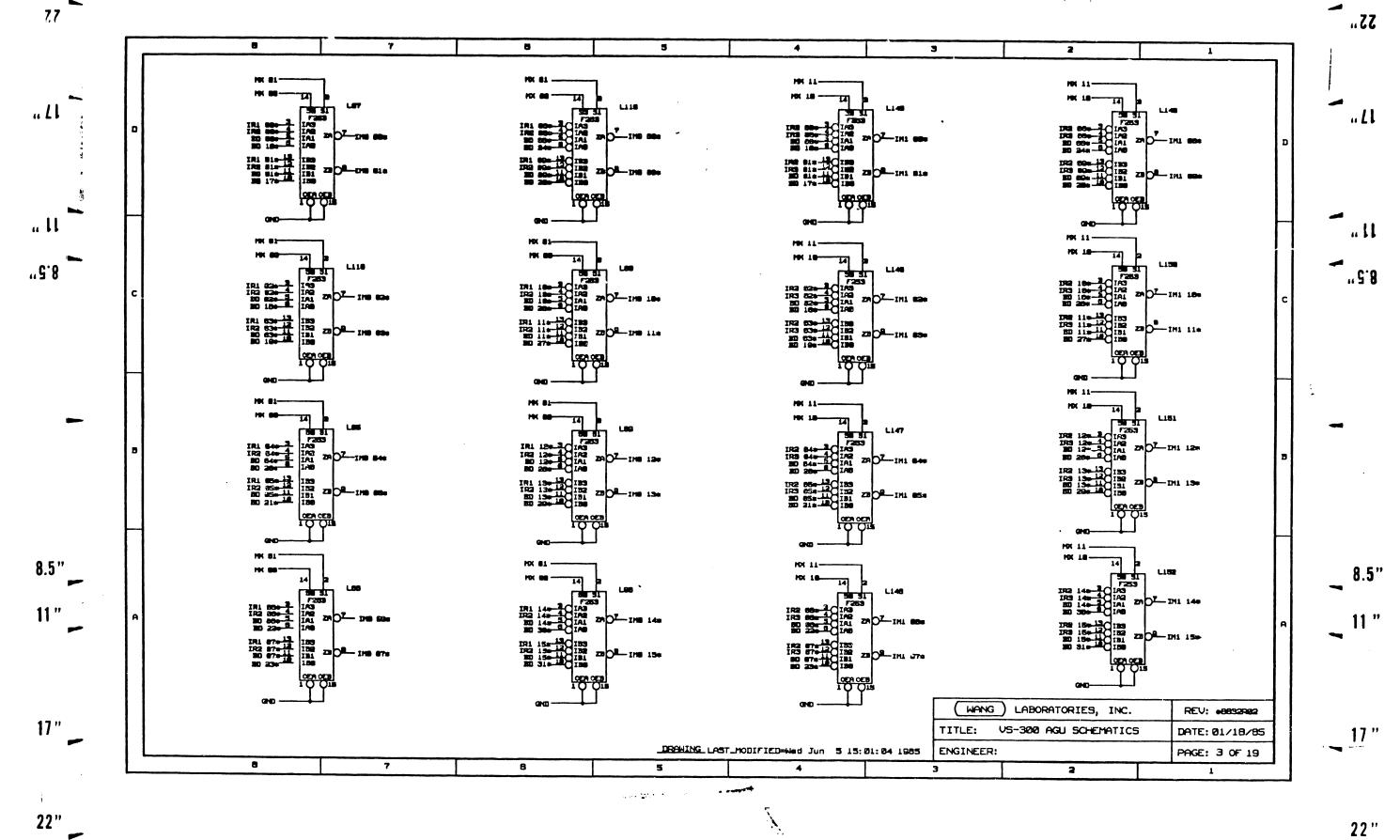


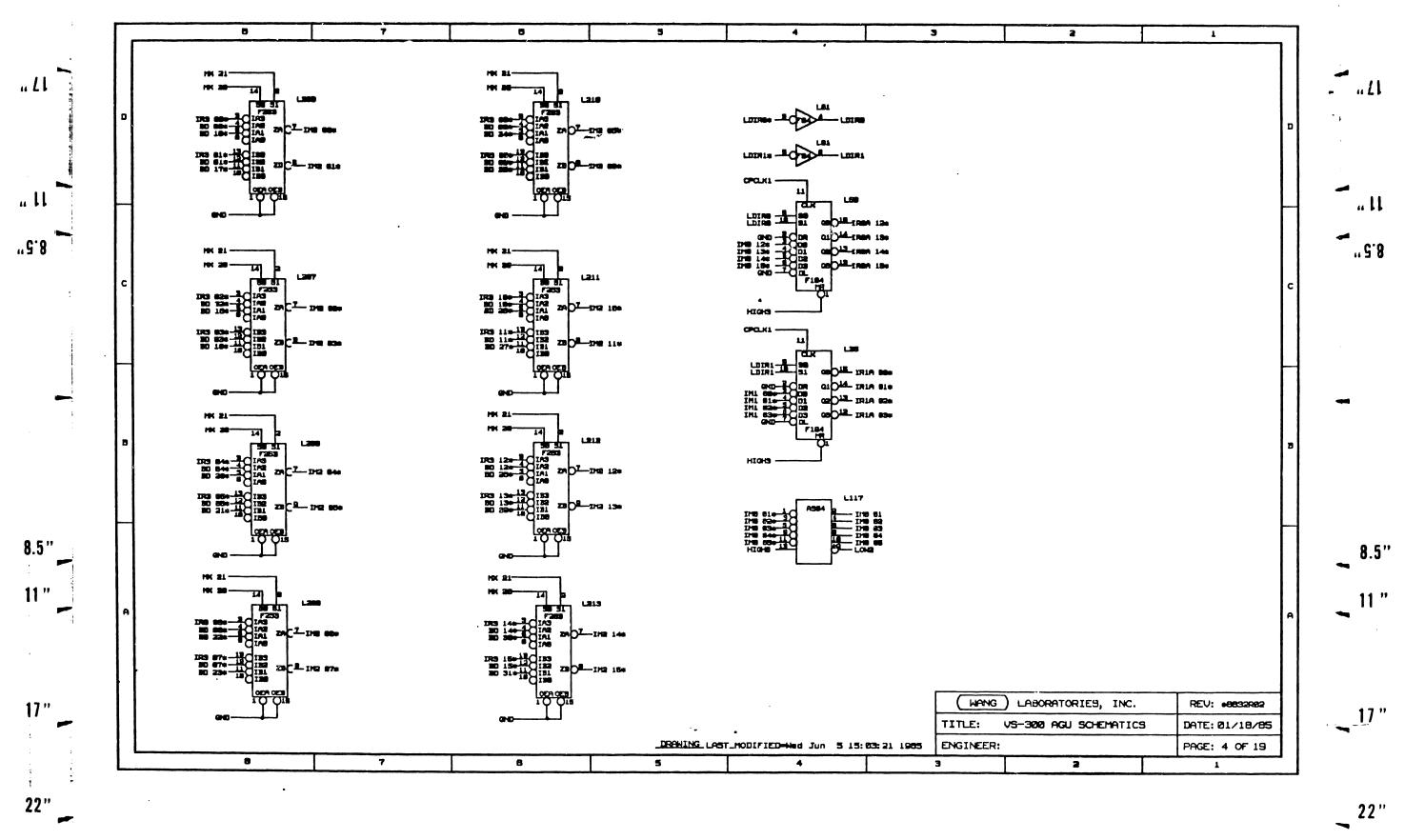
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LABORATORIES, INC.

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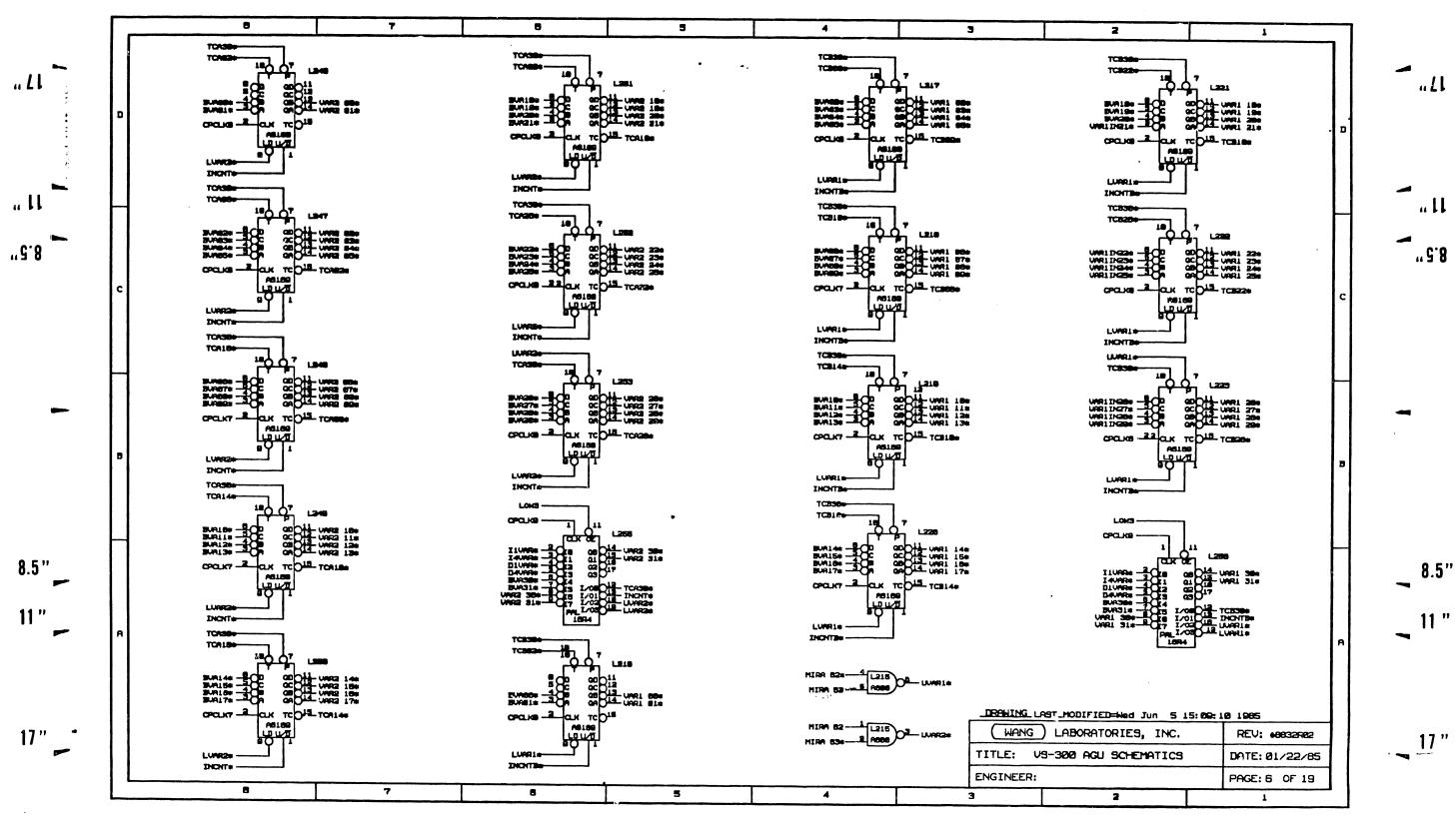
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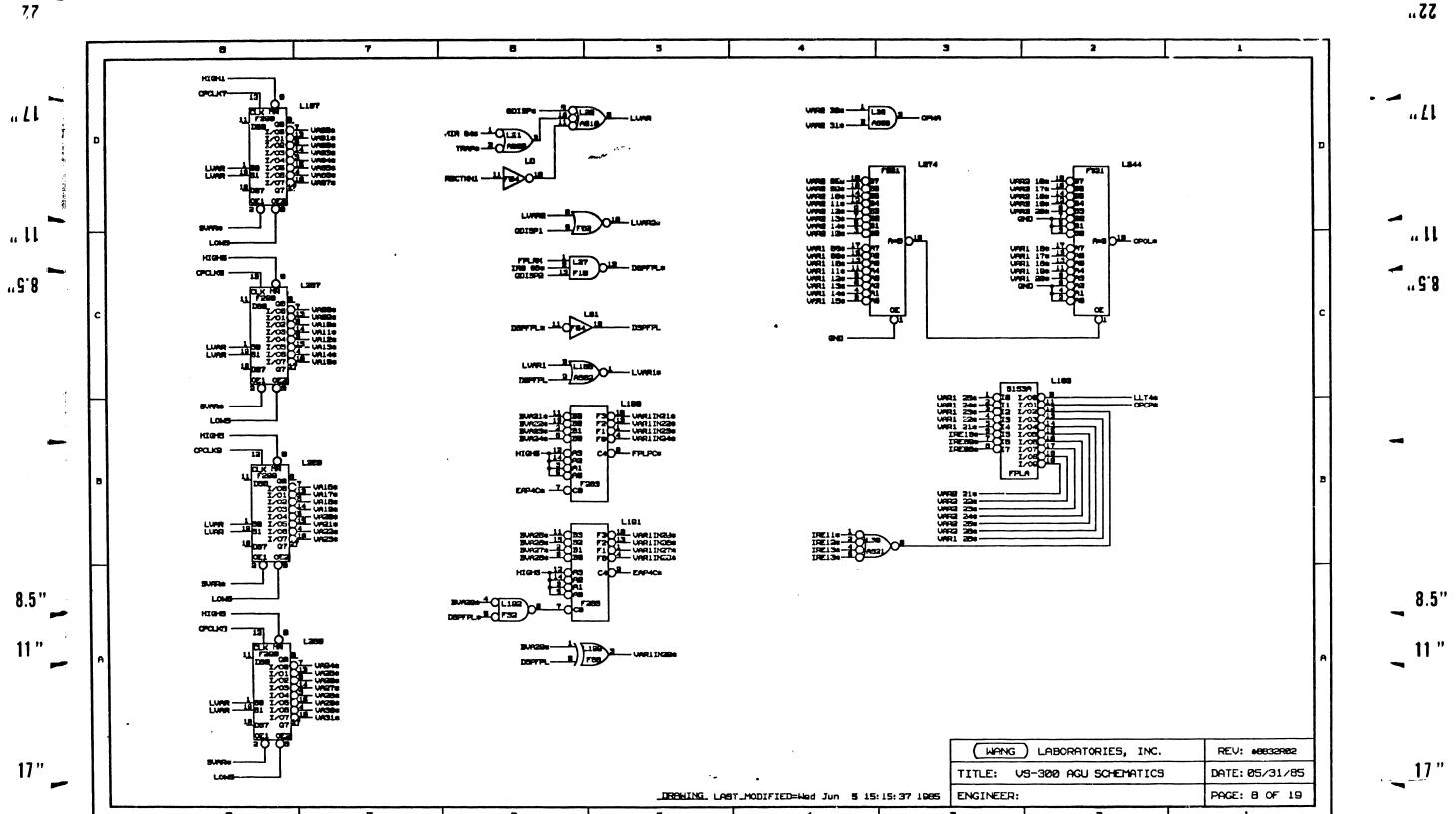
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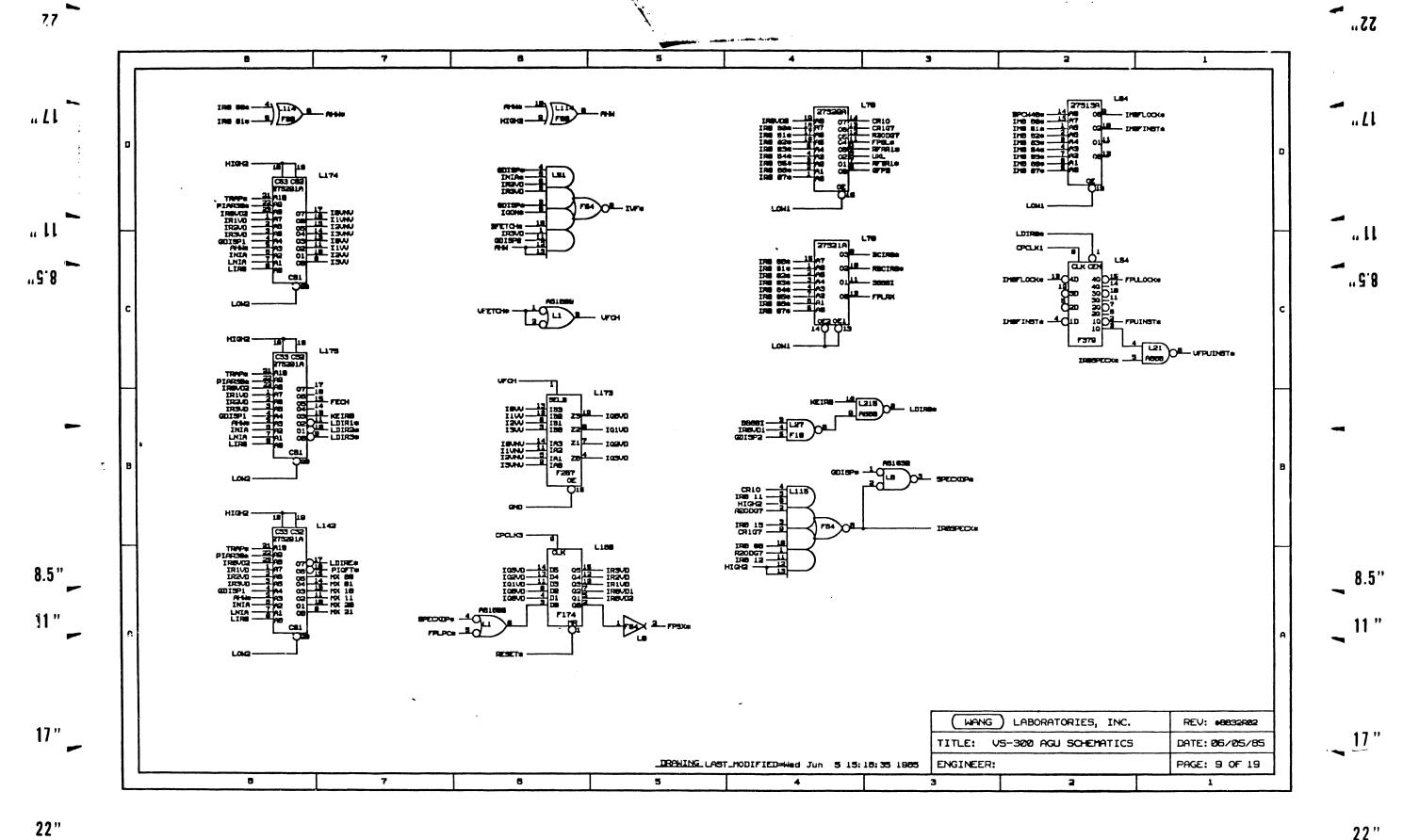
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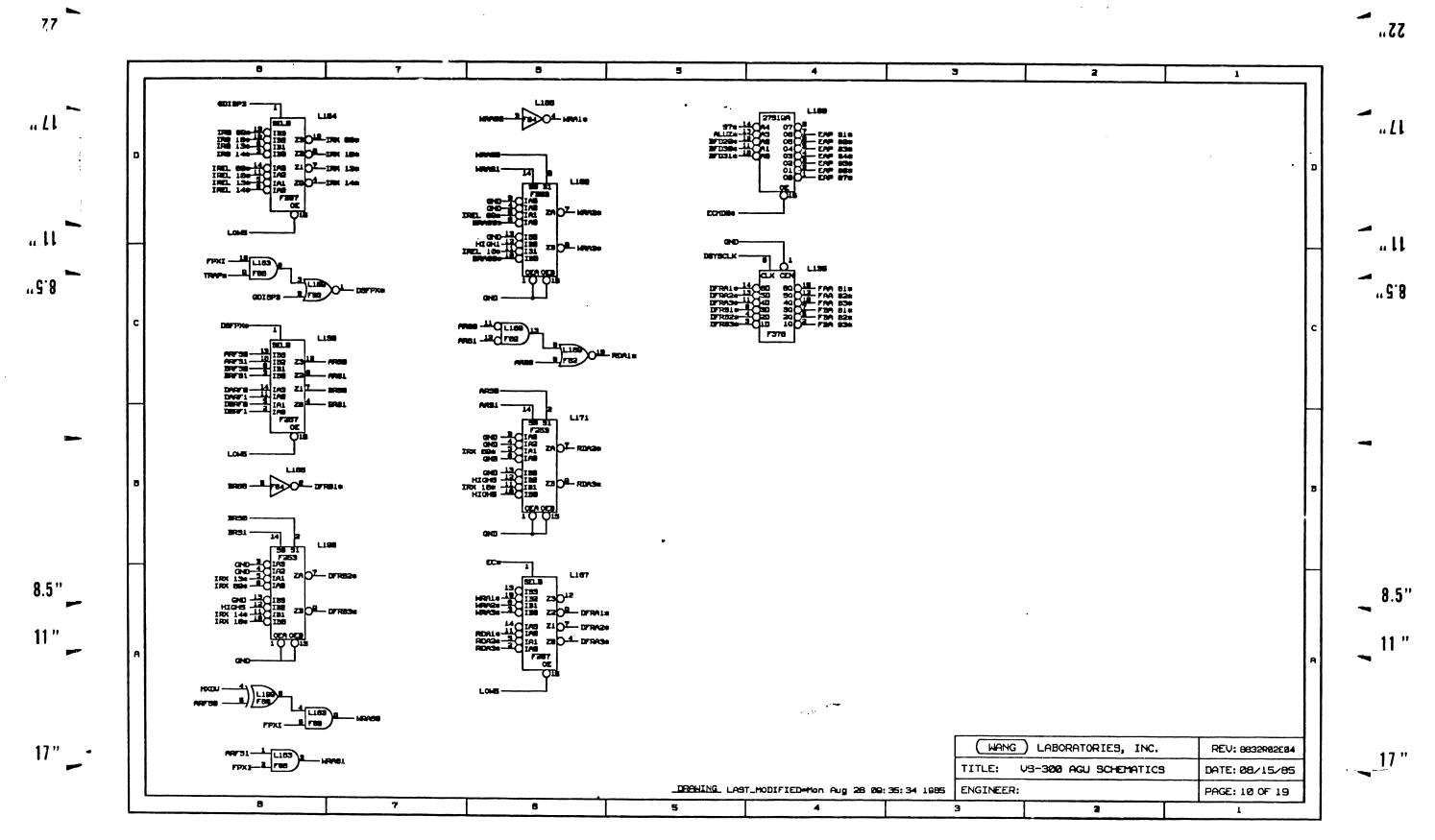
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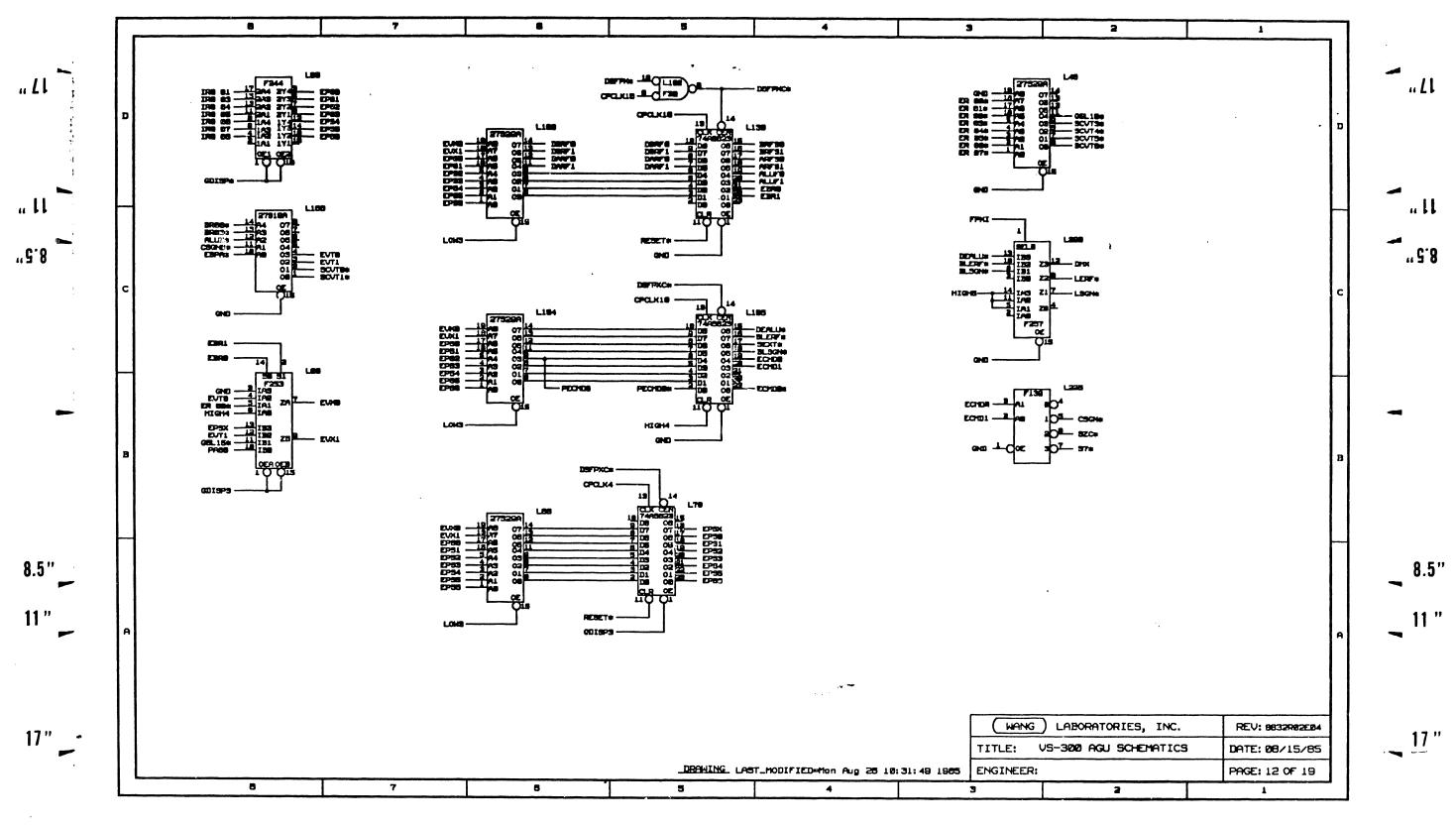




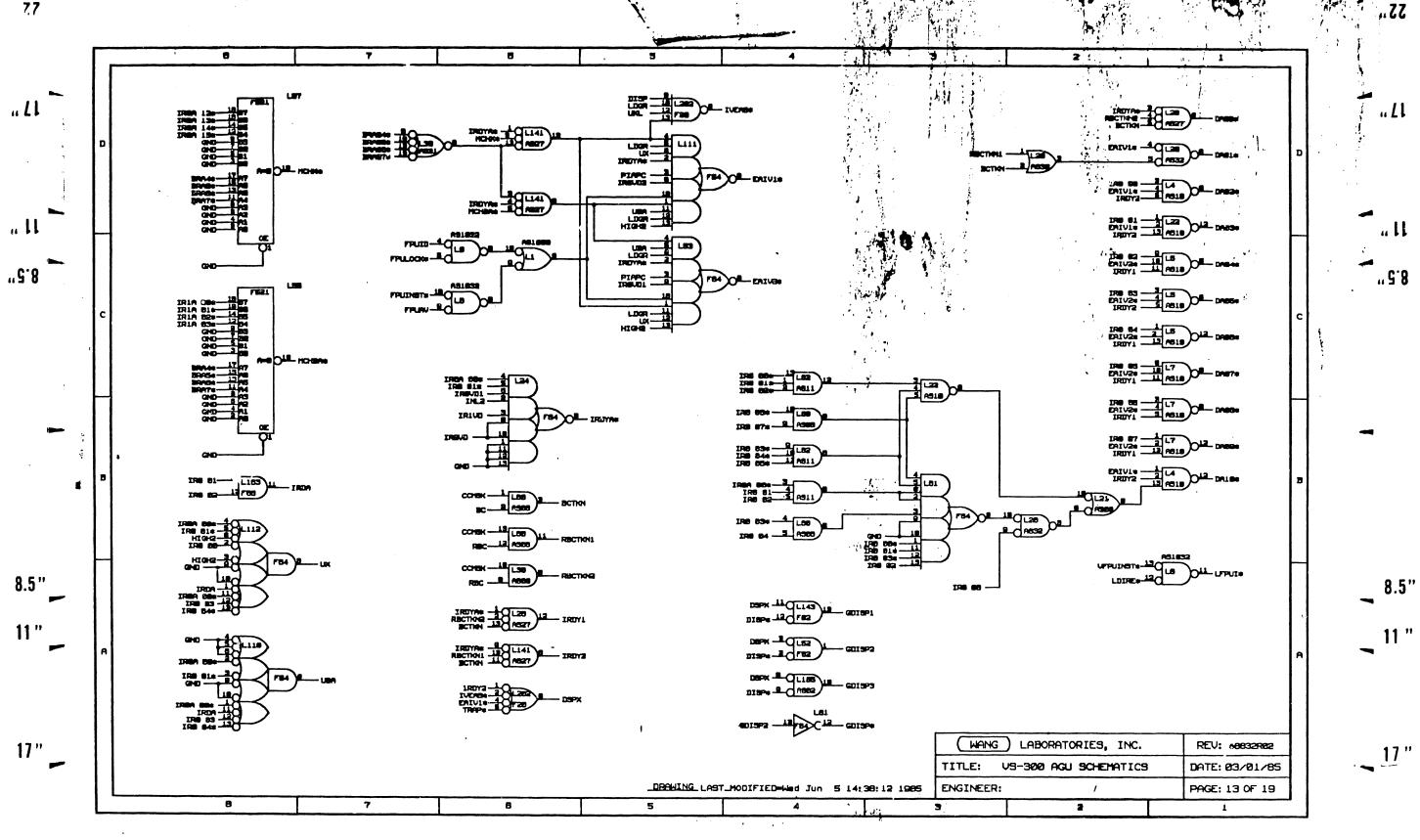


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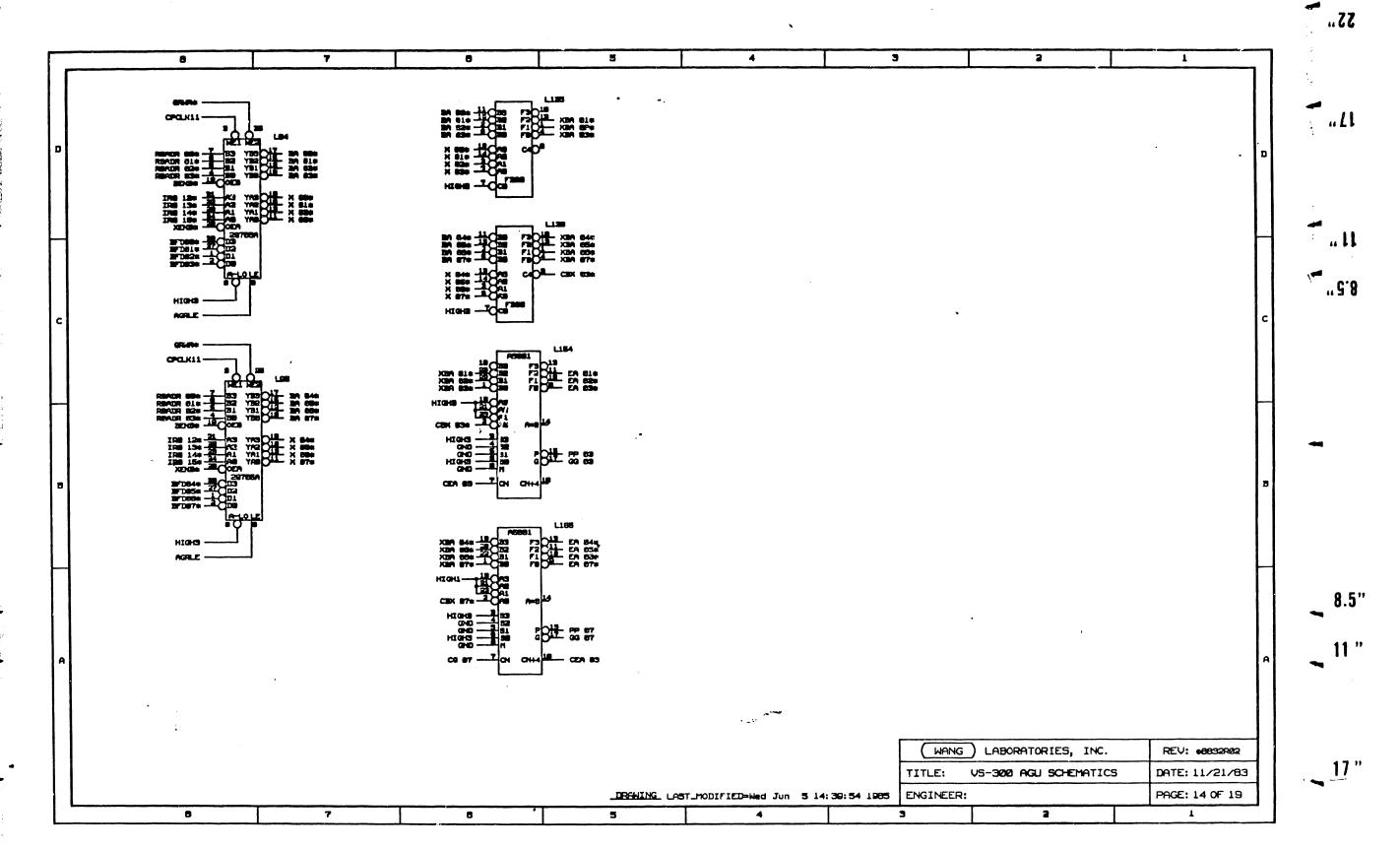
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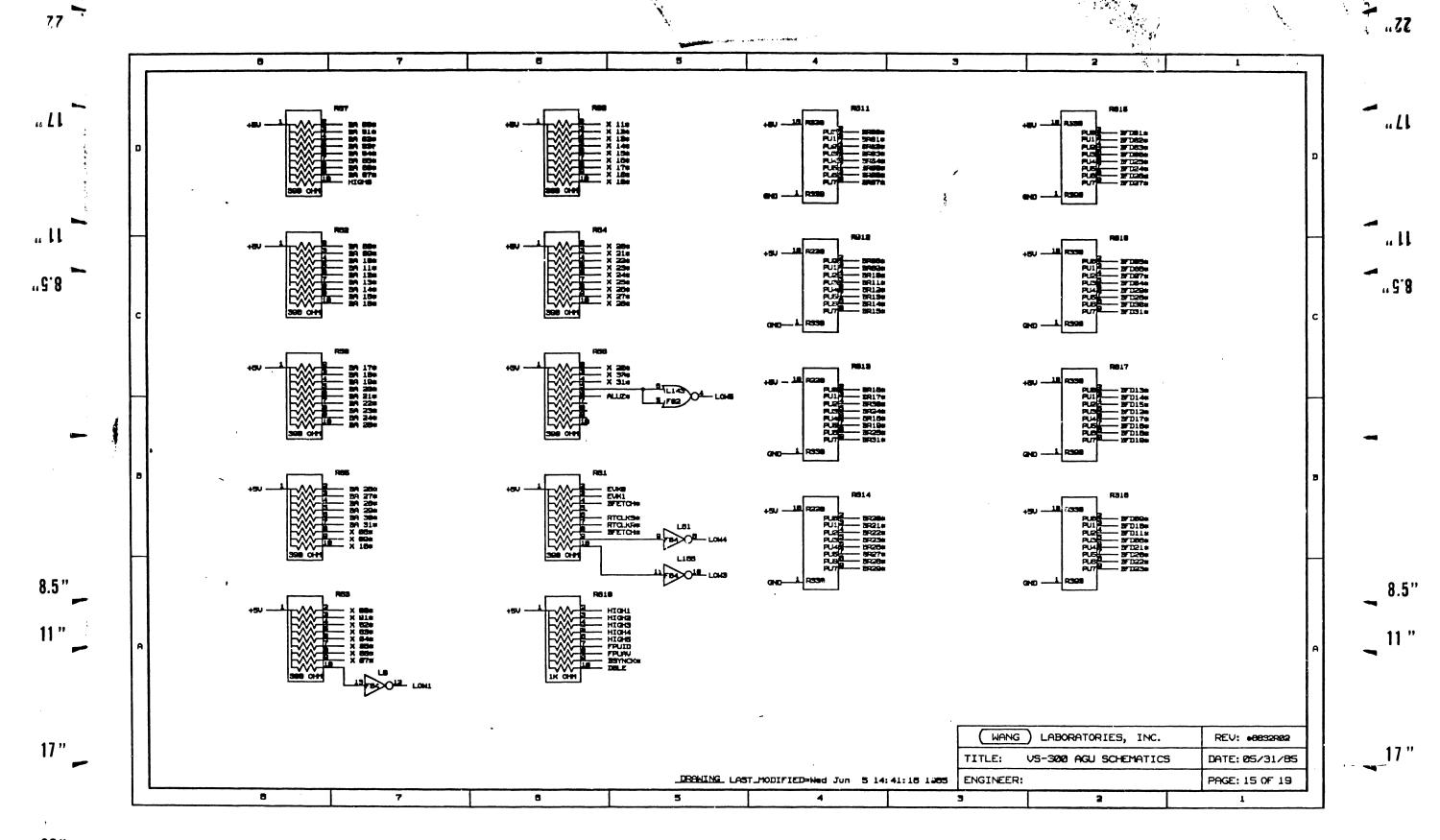


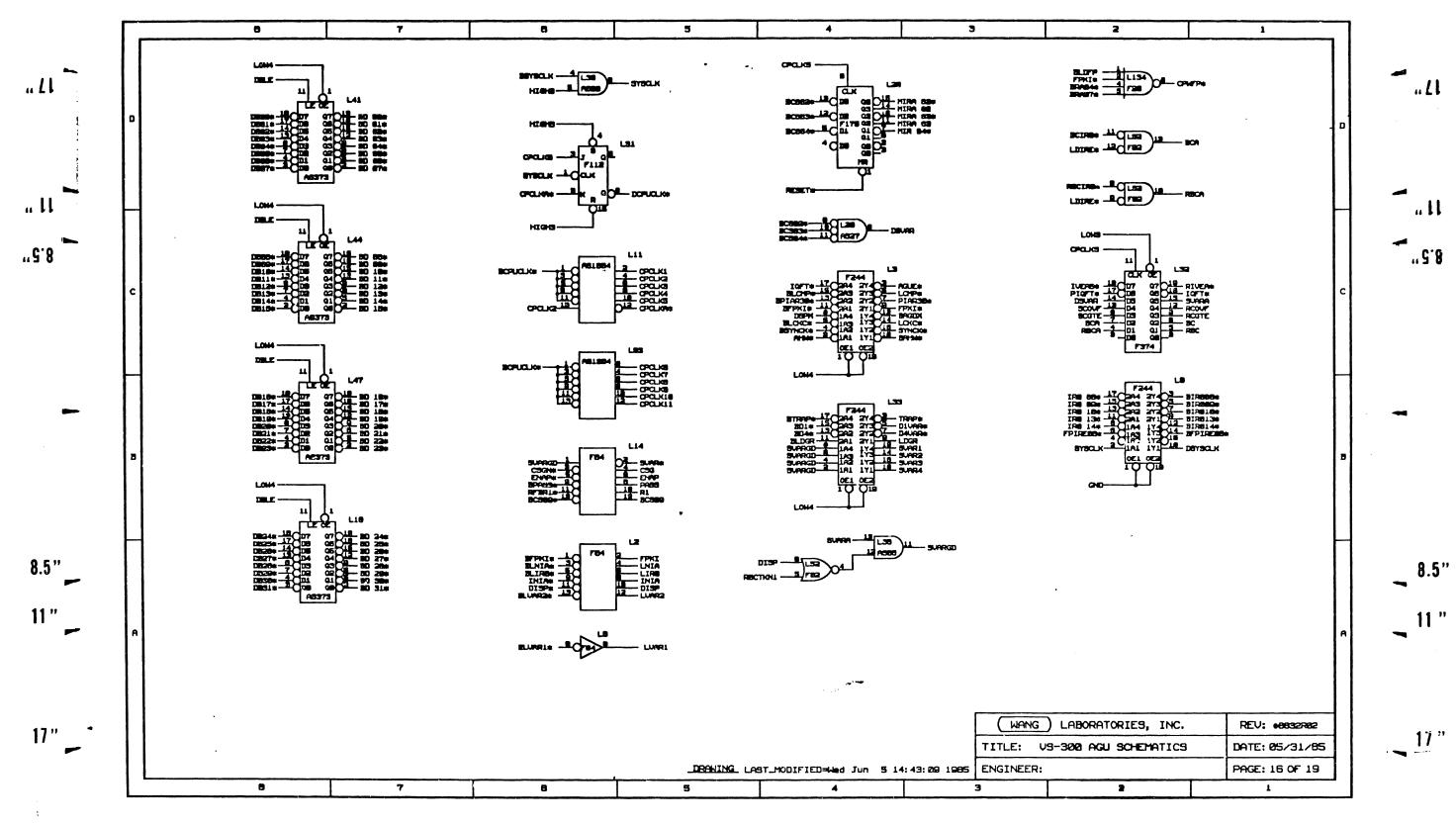
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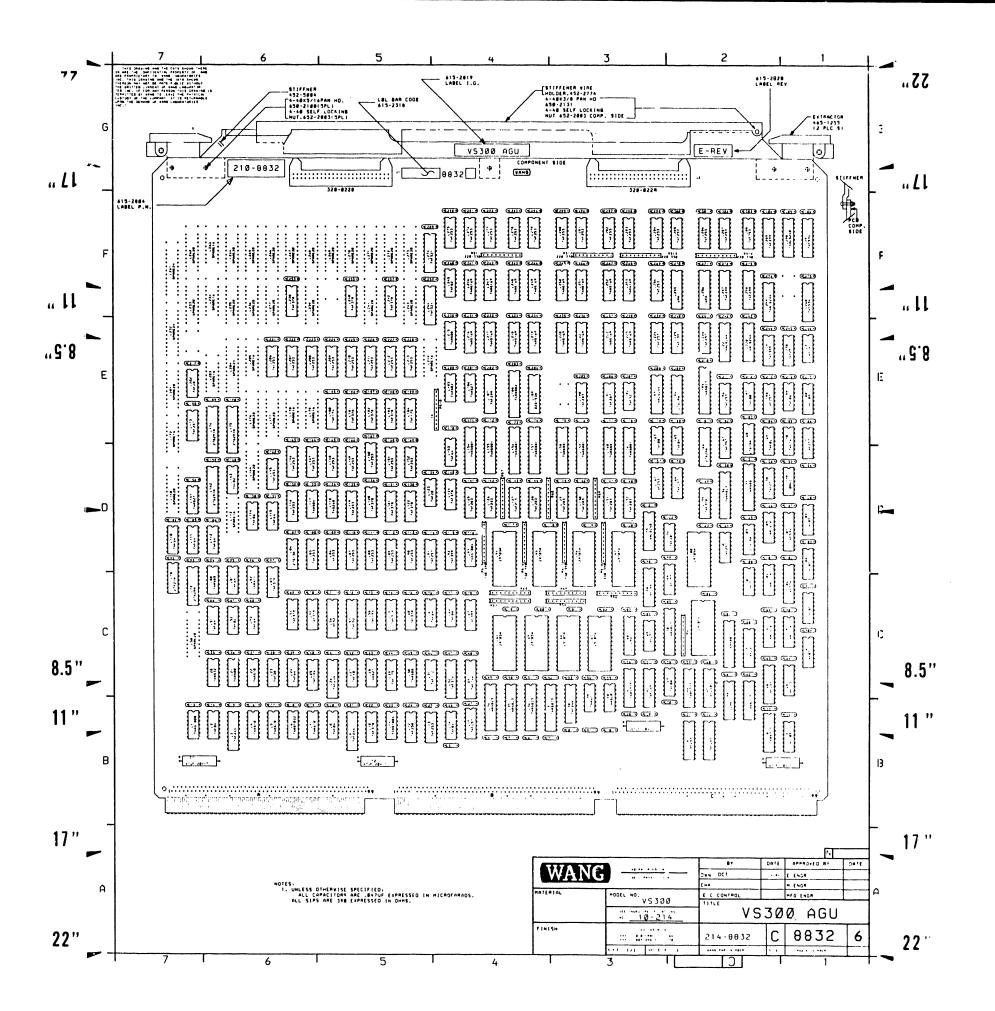
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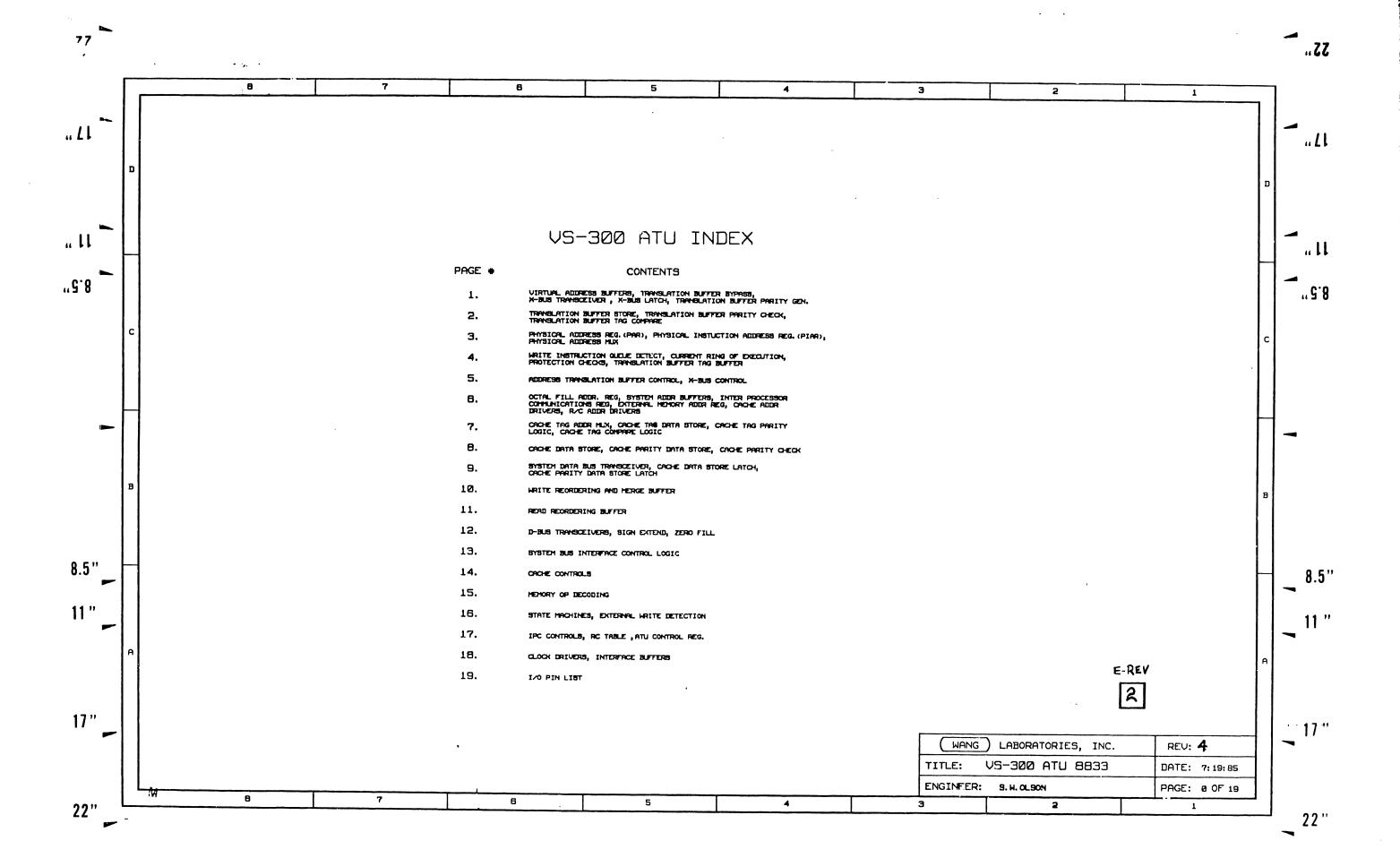
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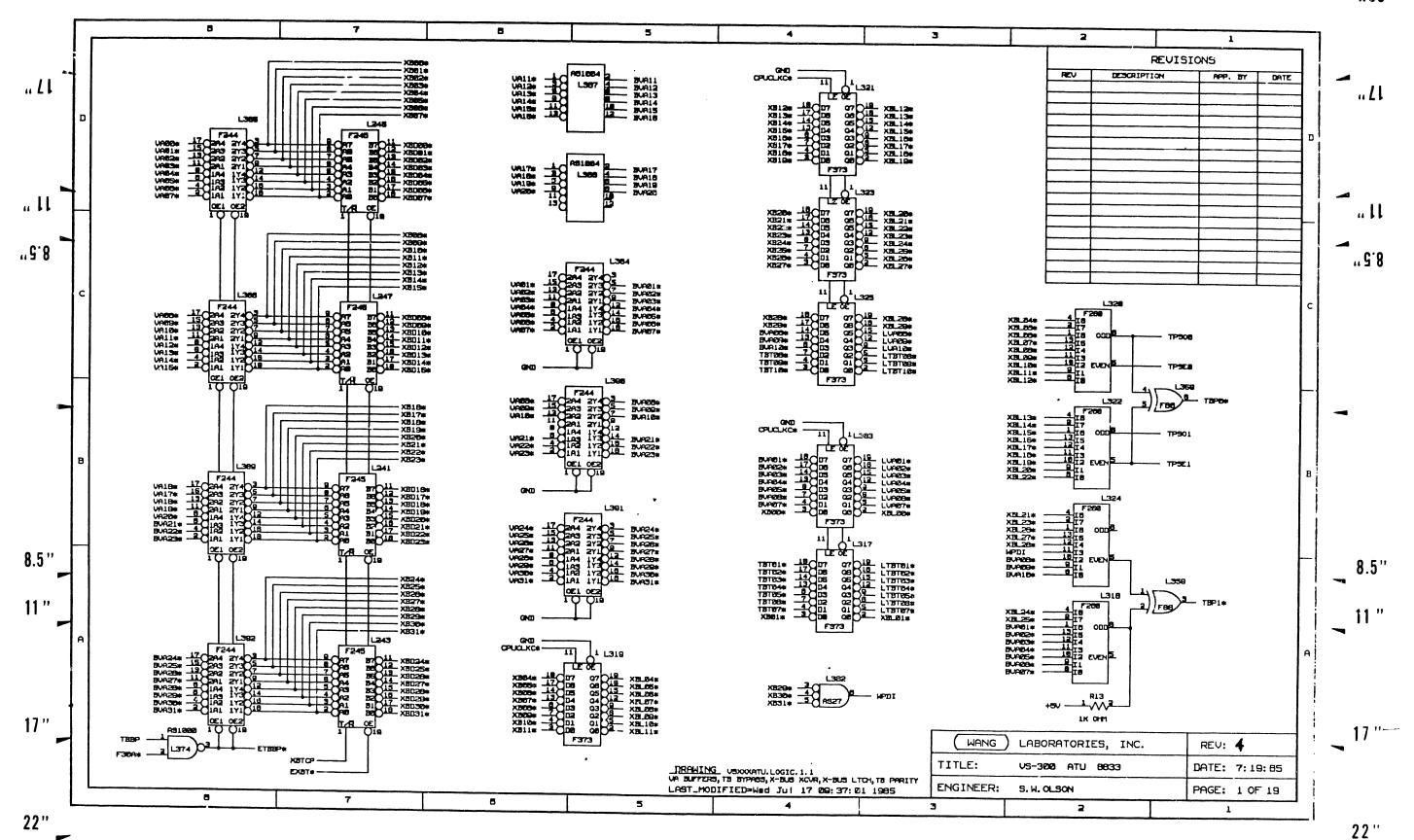
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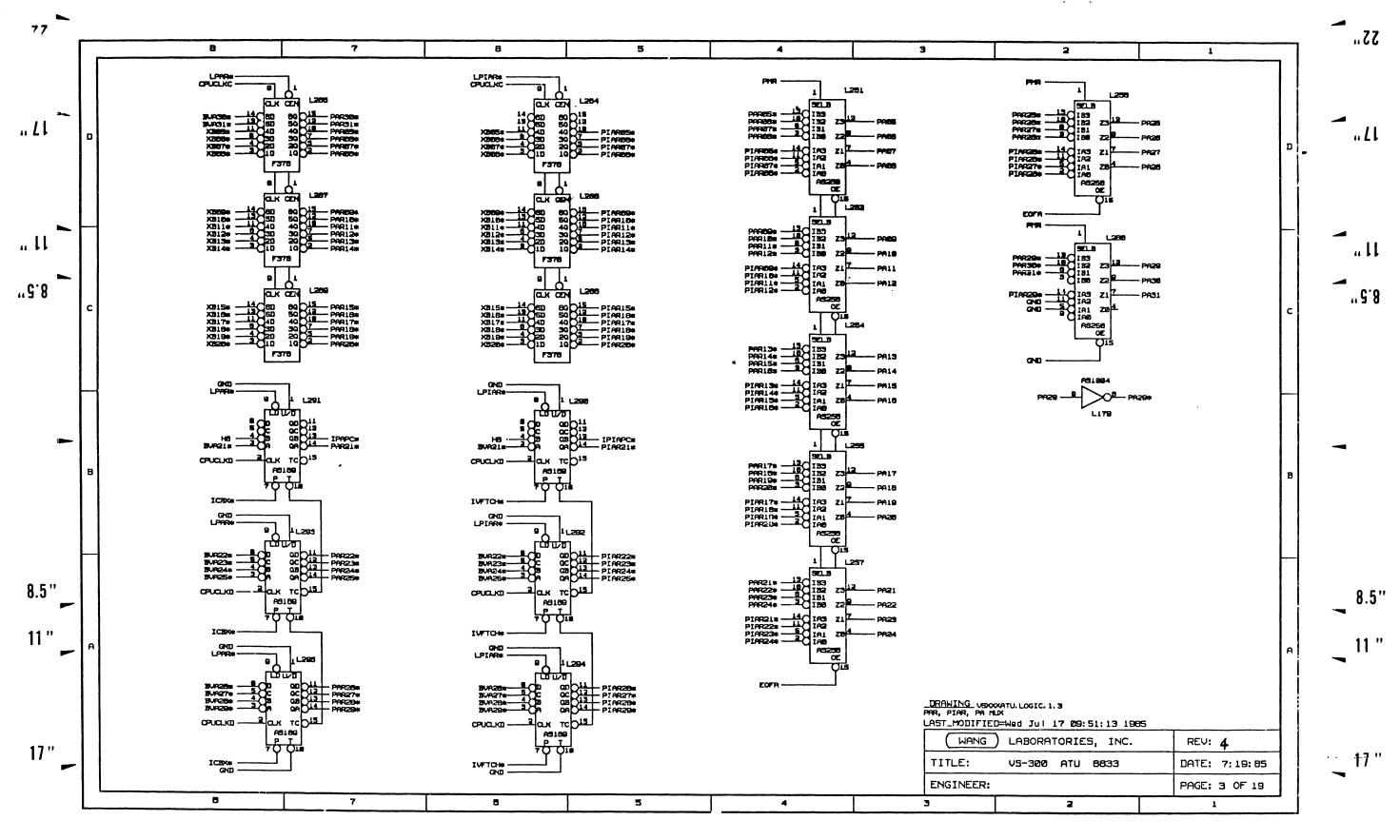
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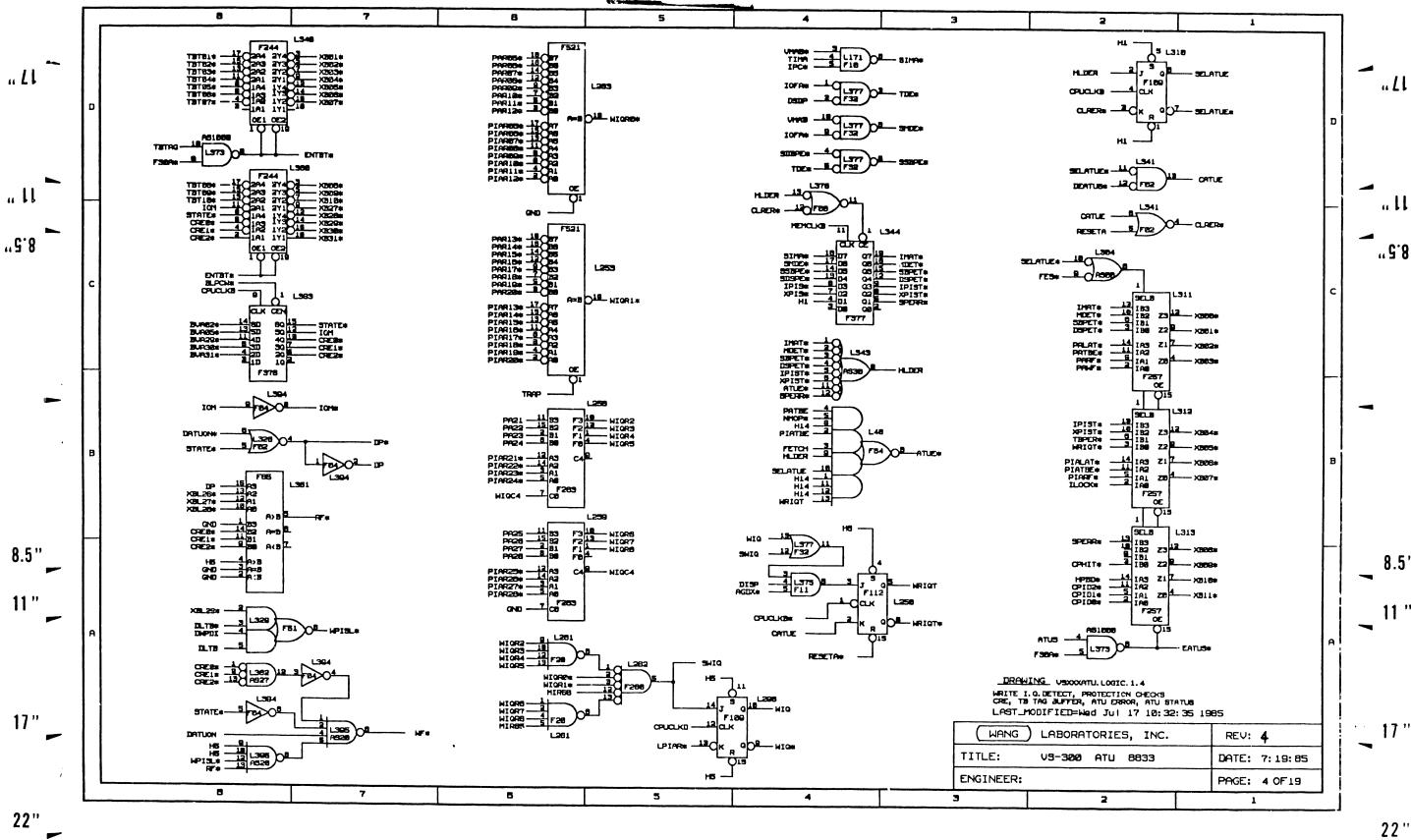


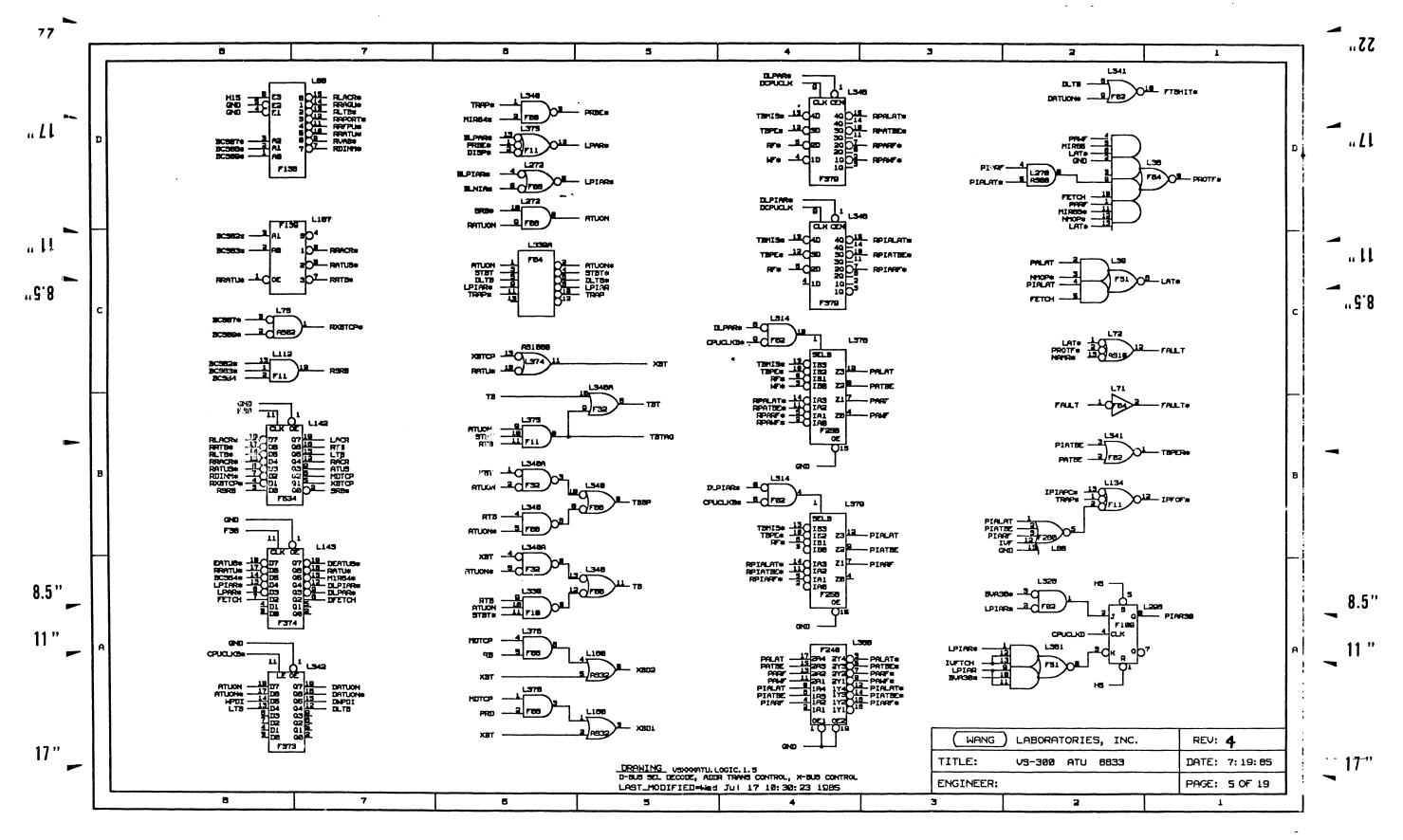
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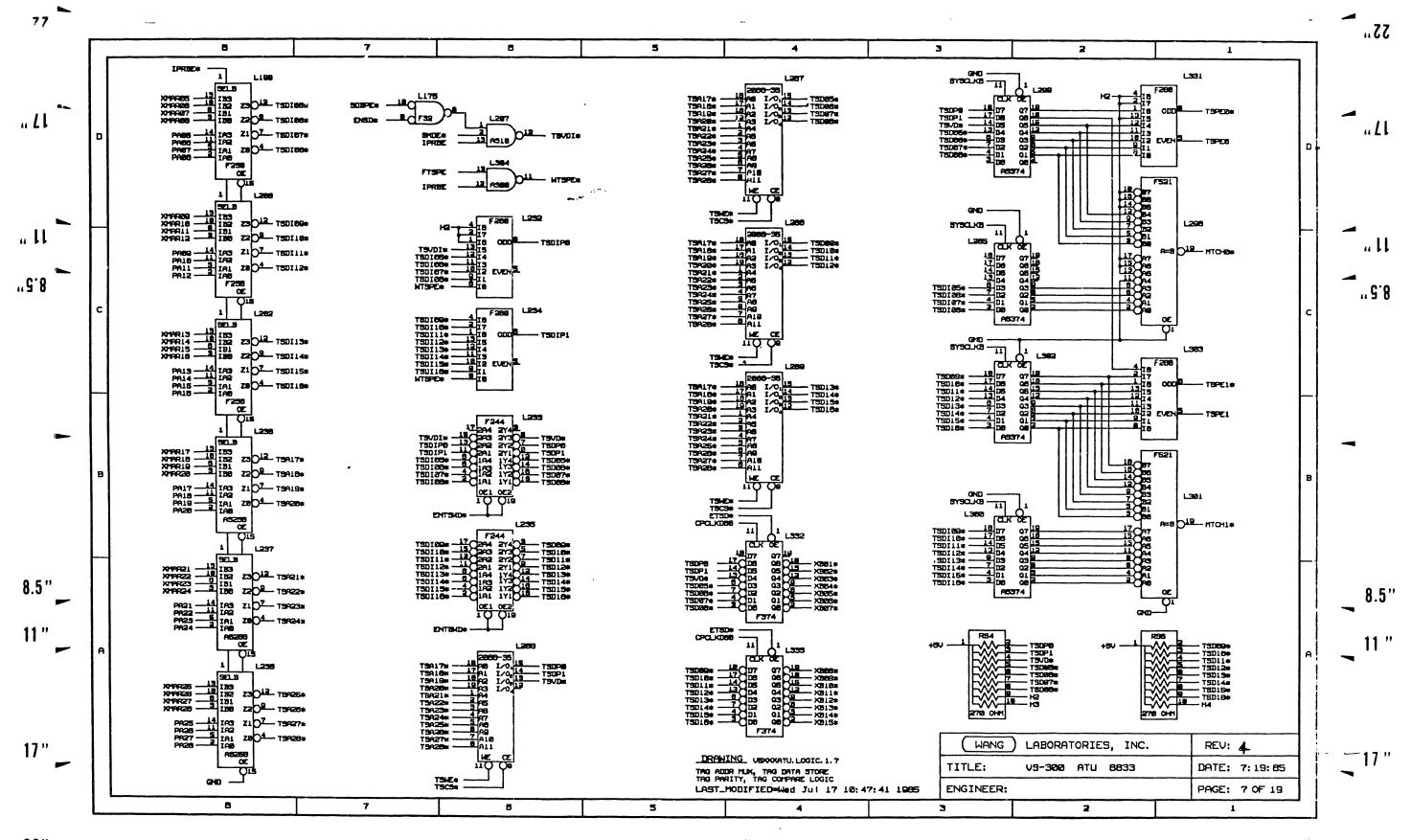
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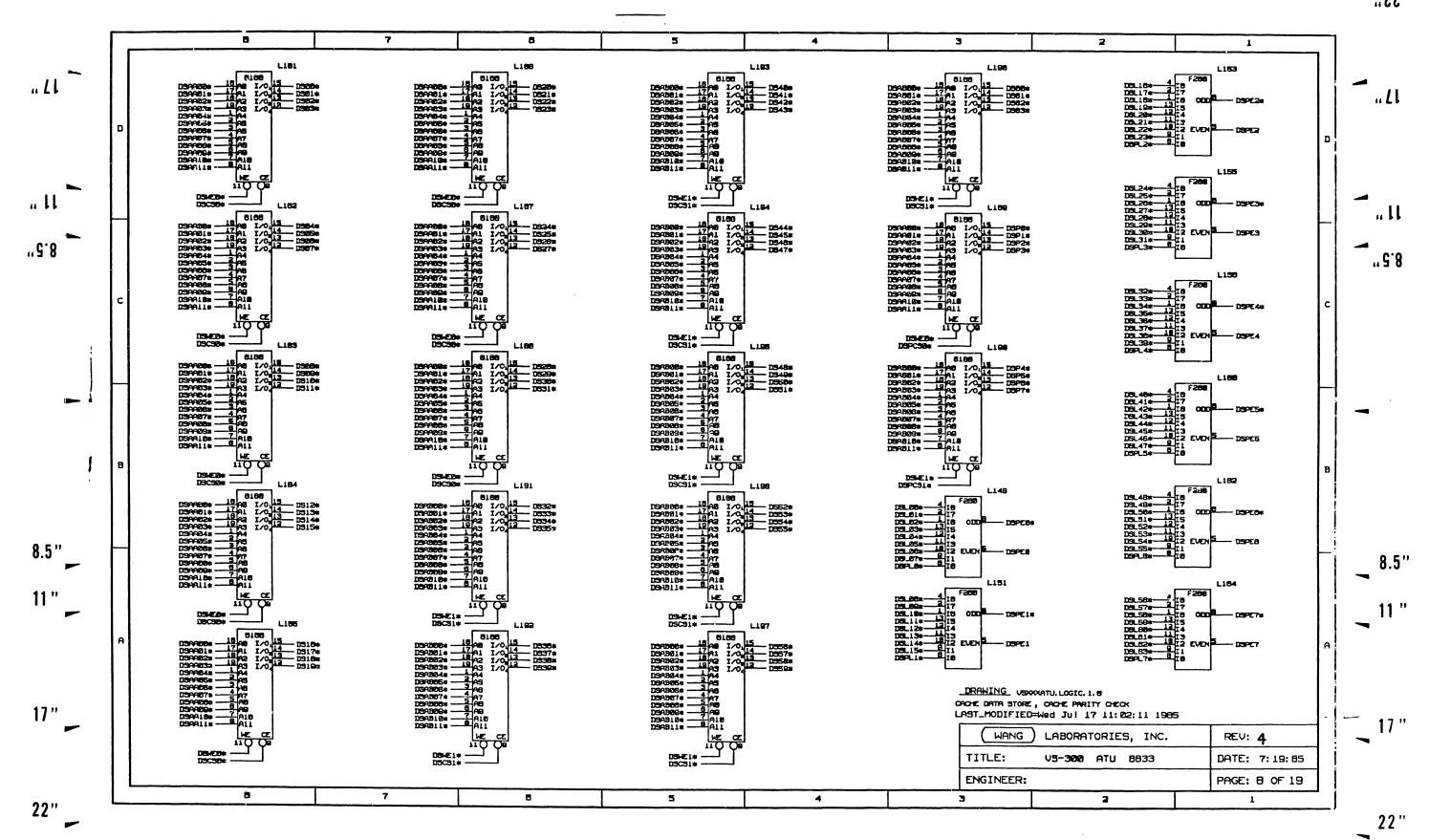
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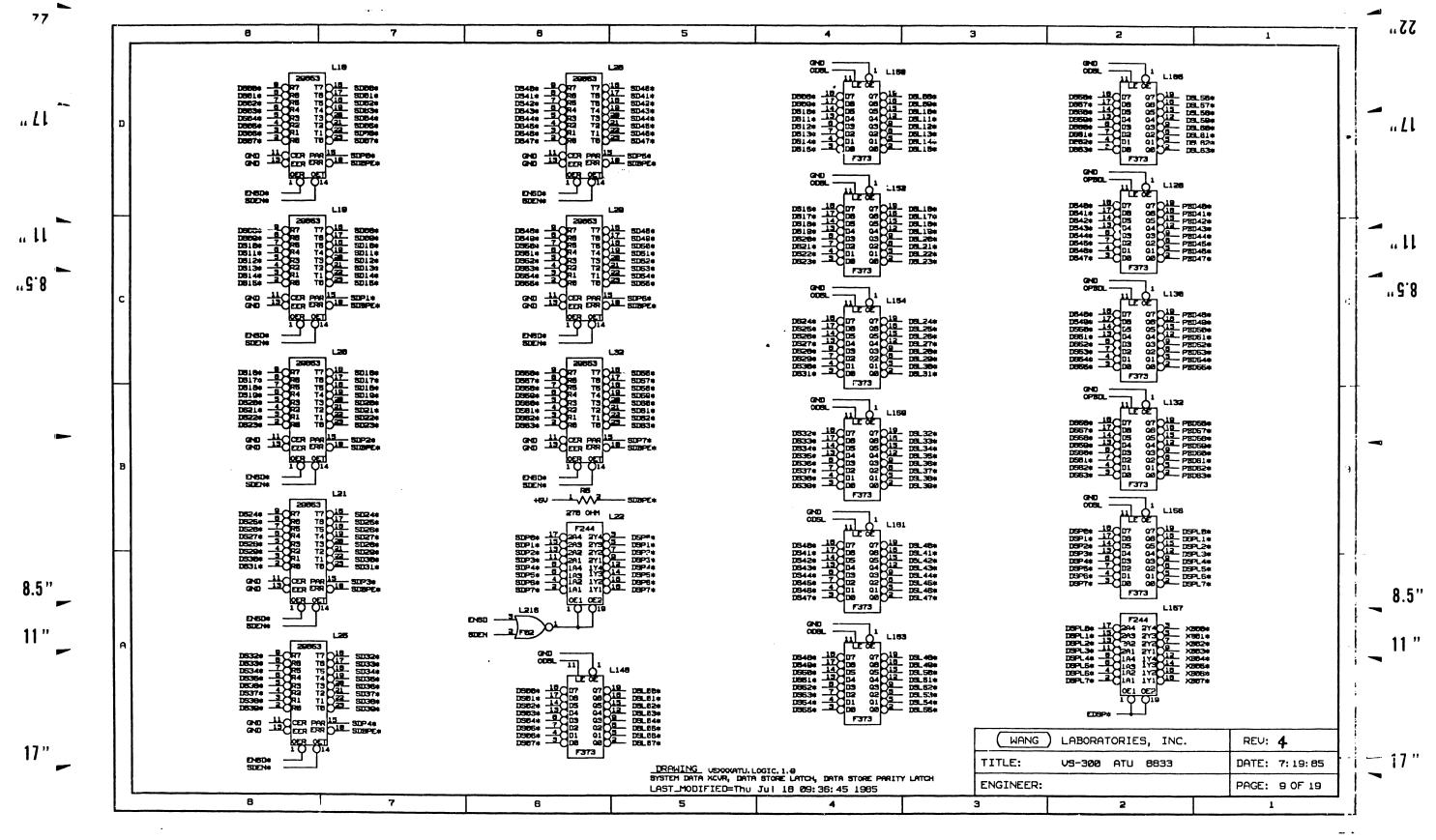
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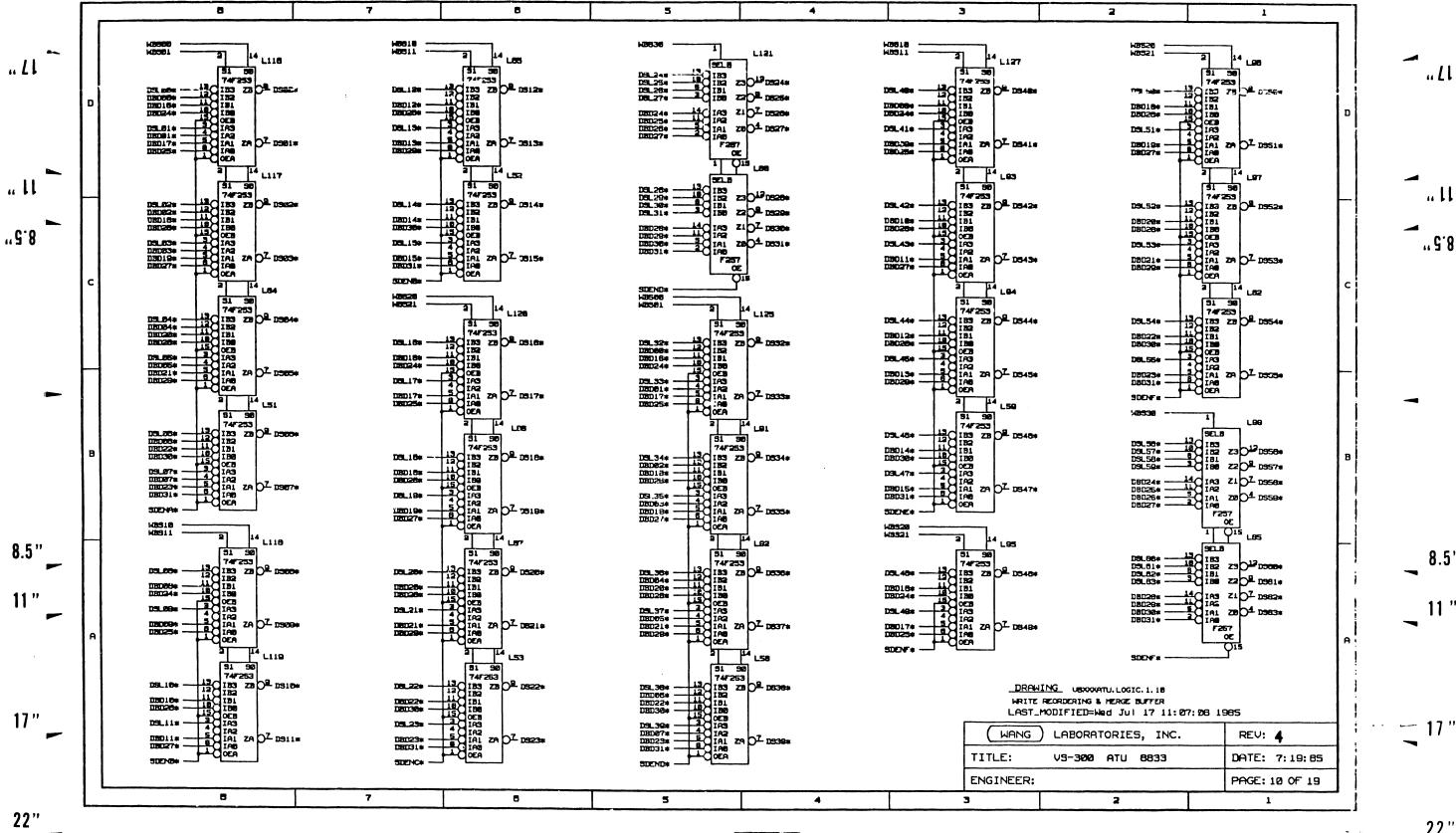
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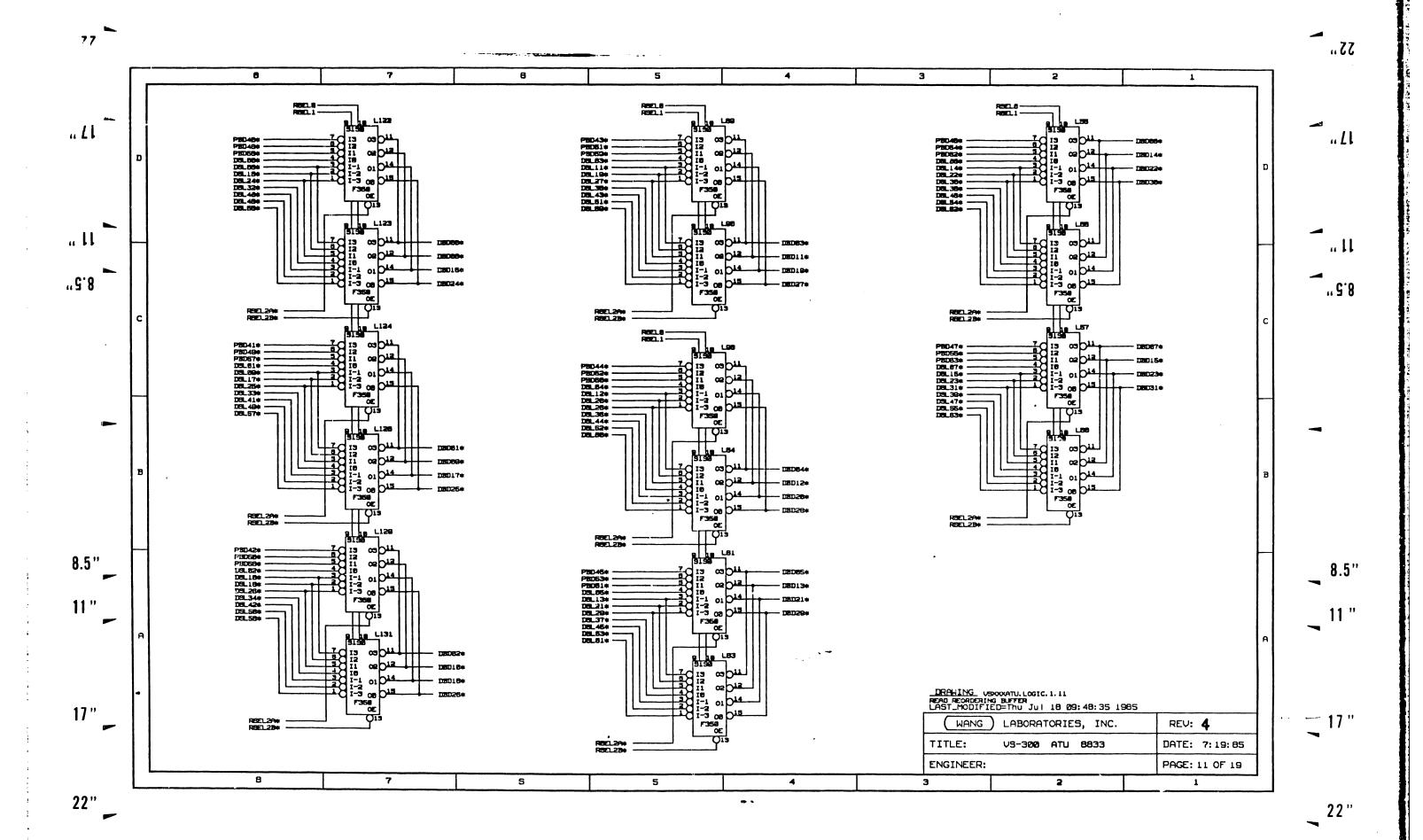


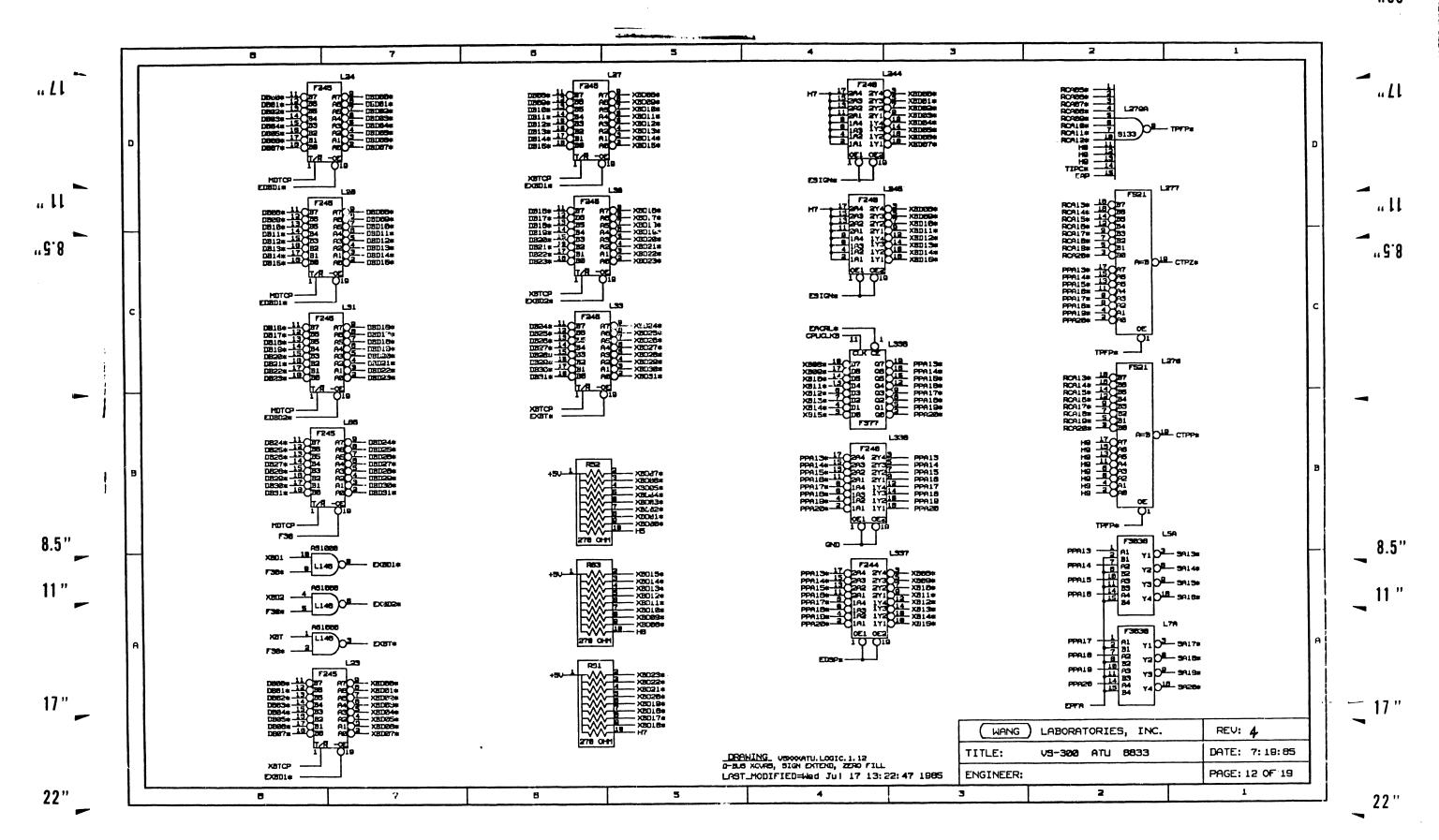
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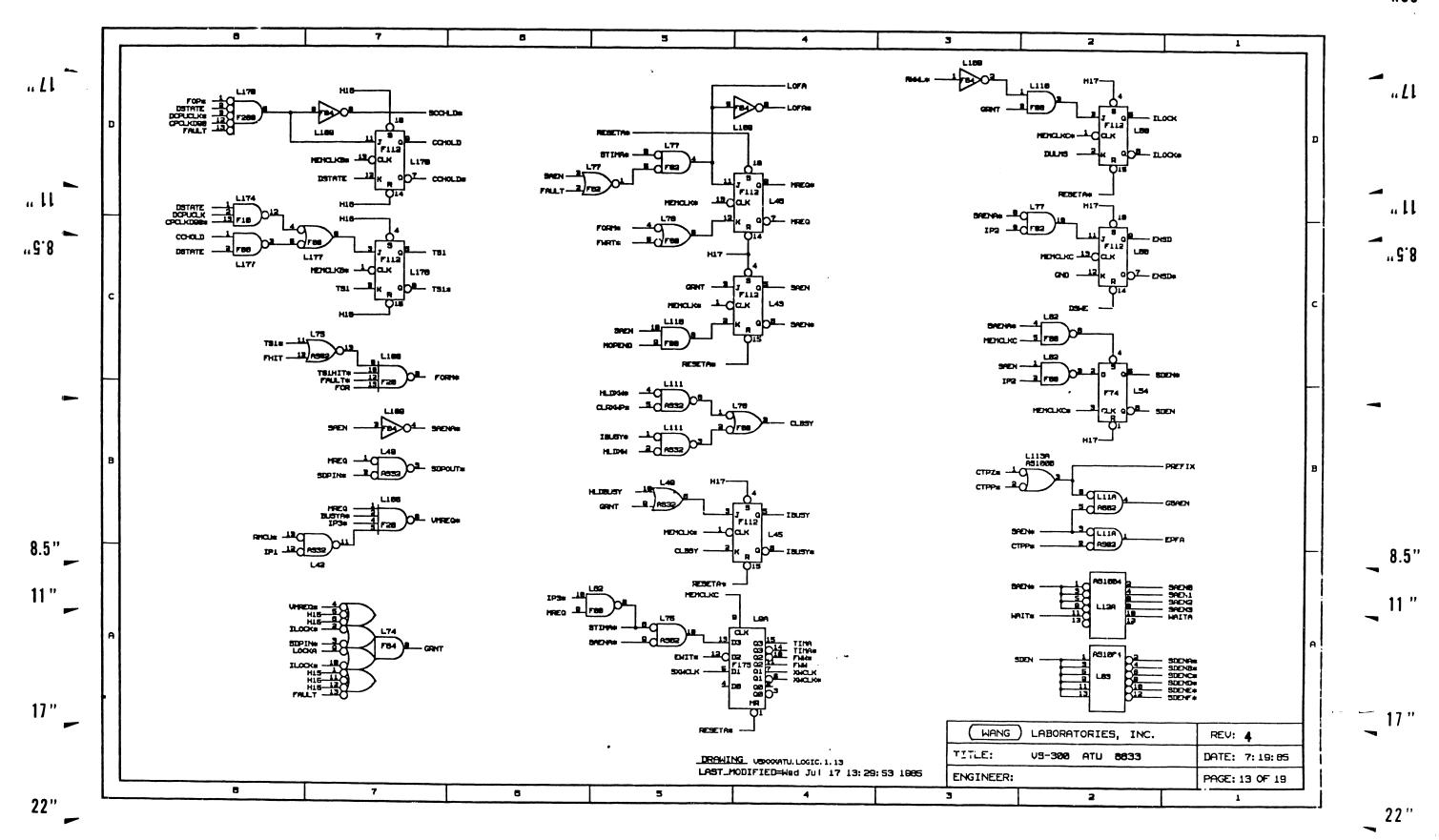


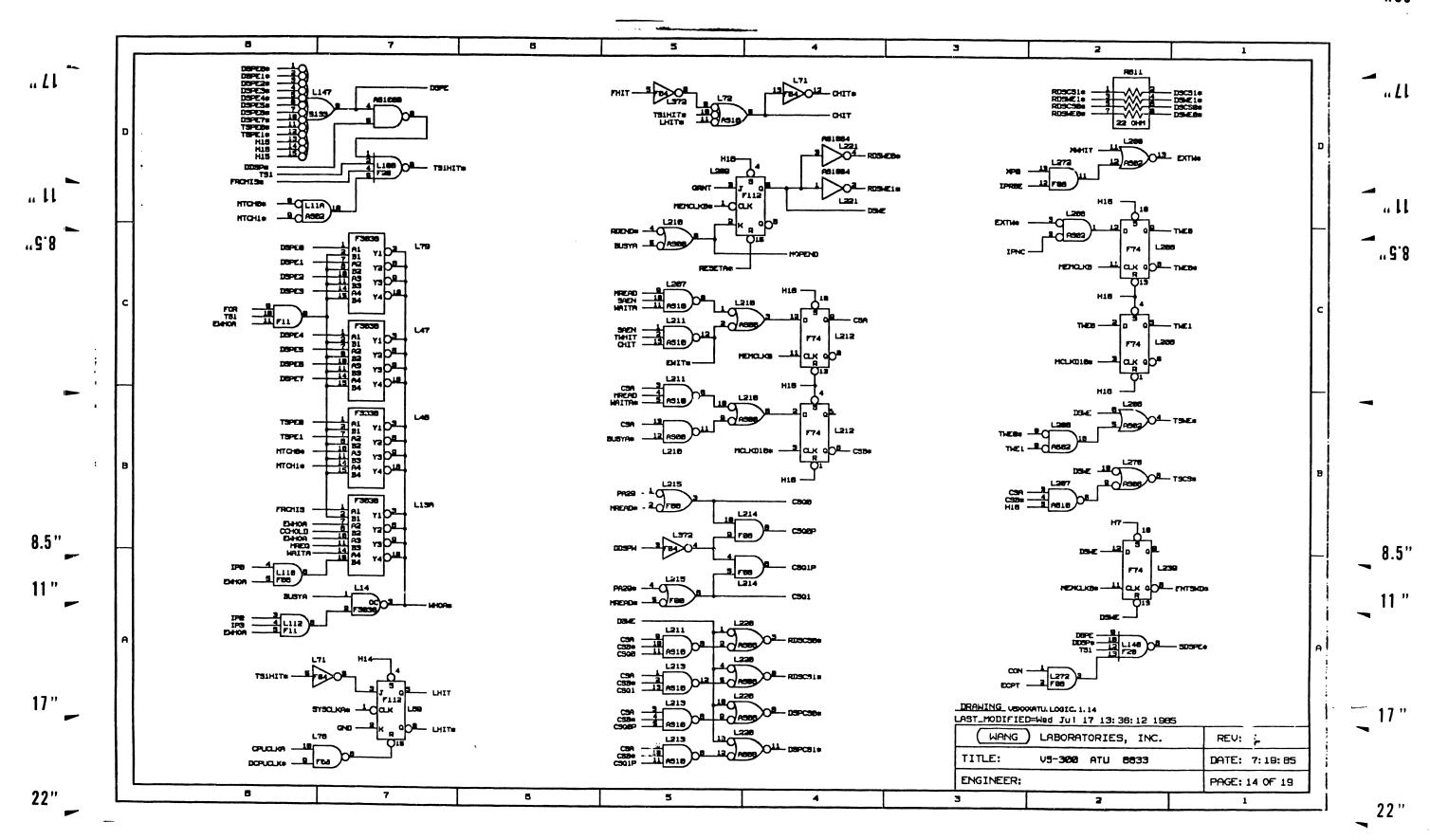


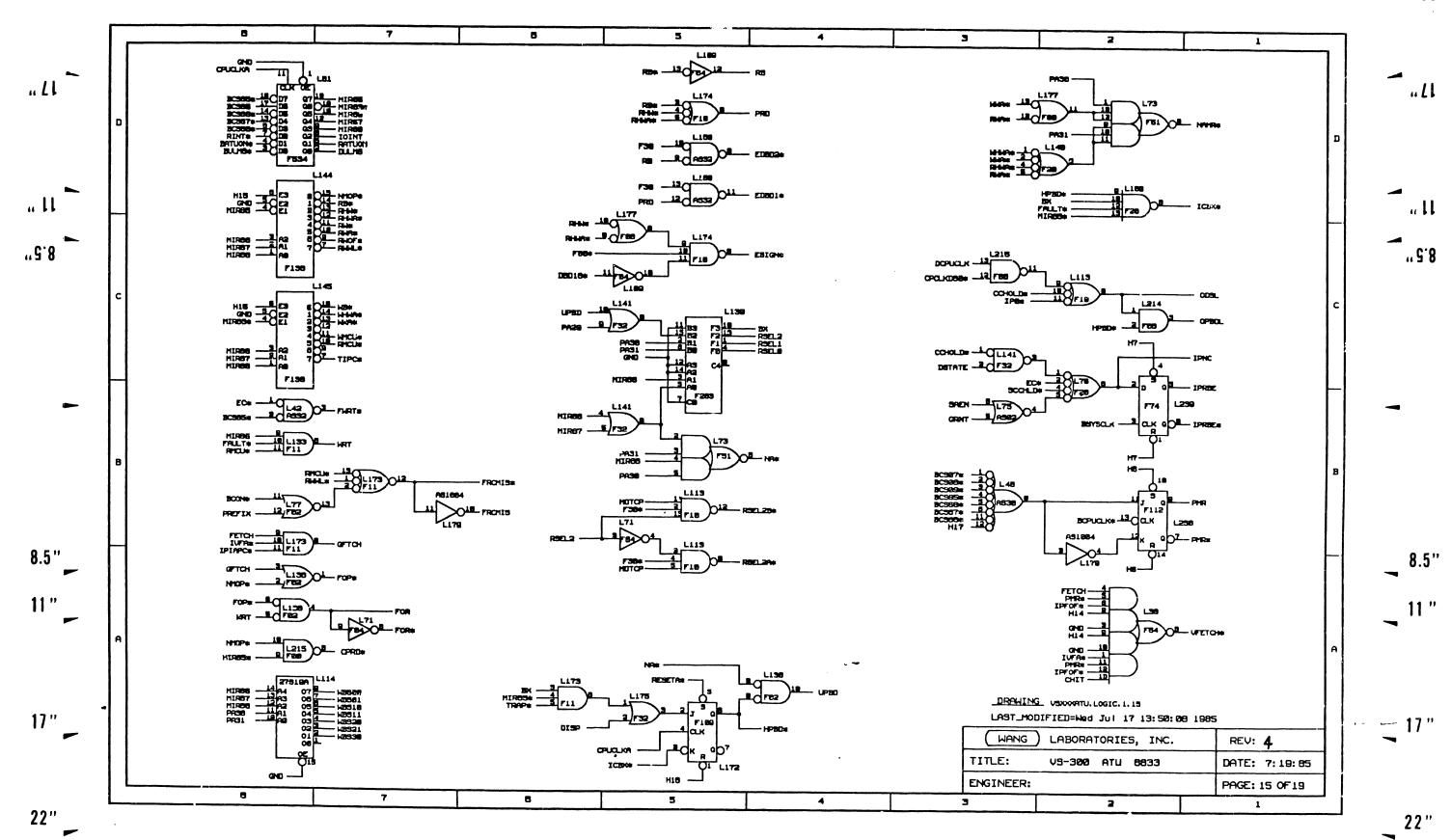


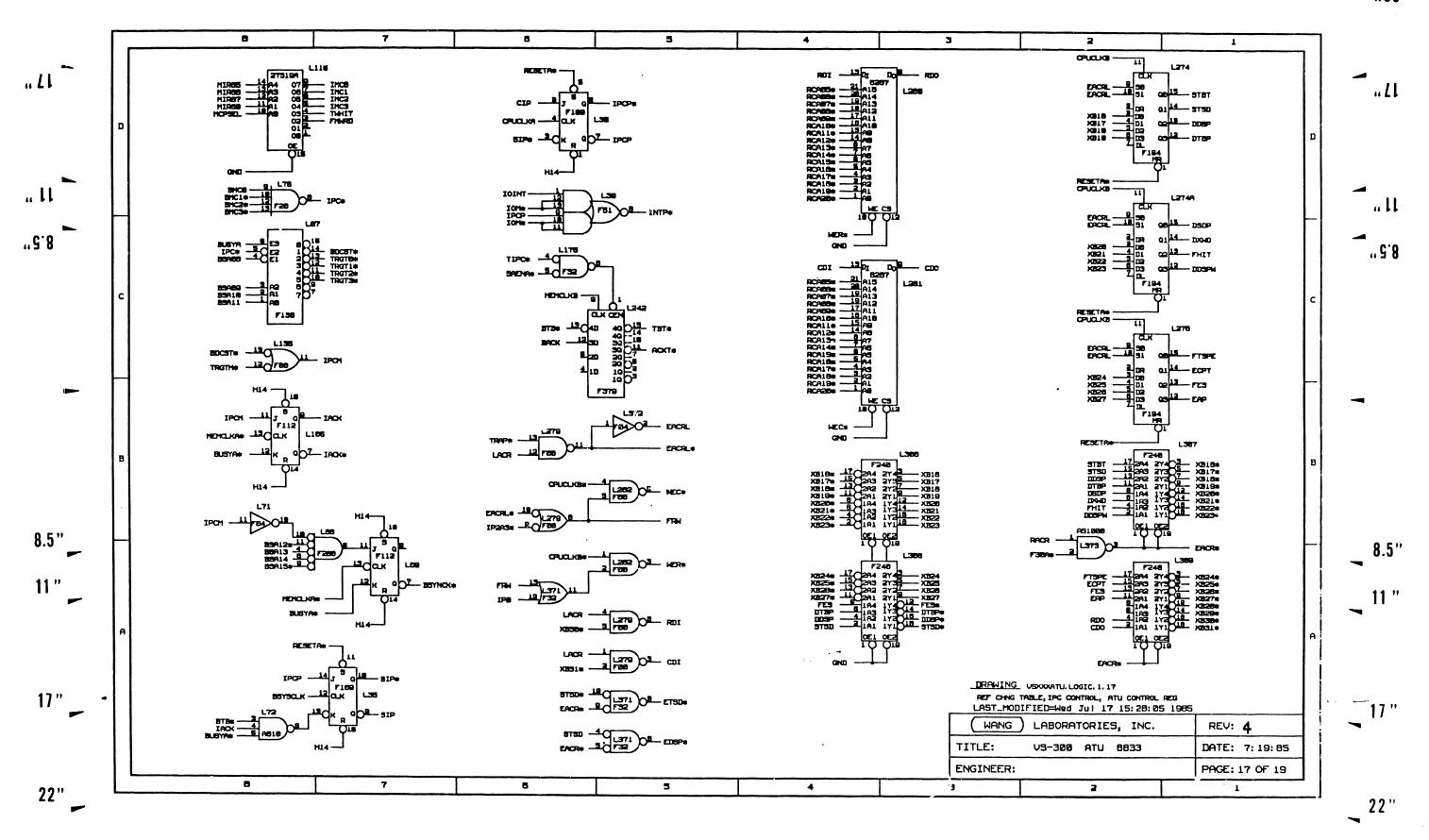


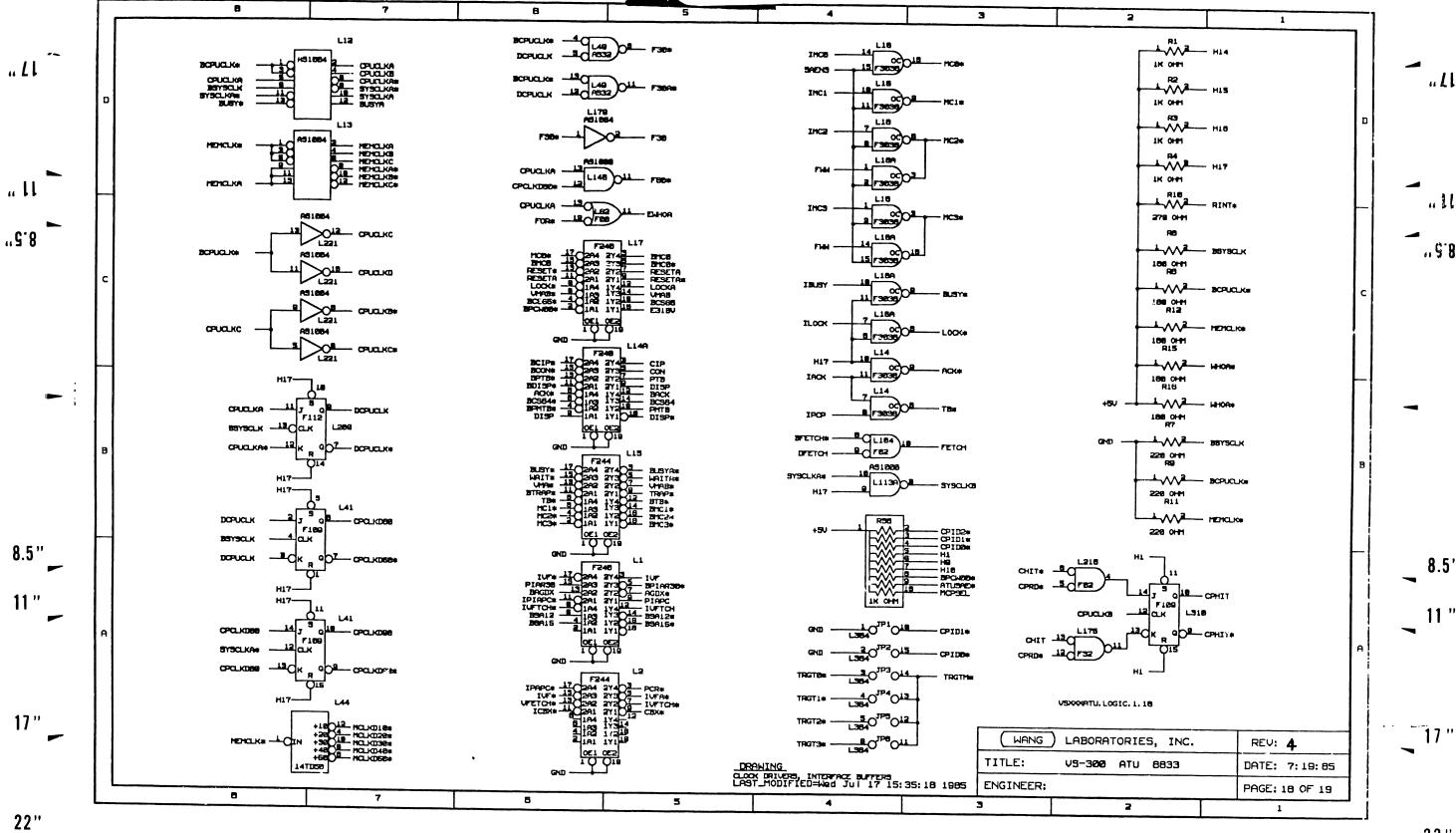




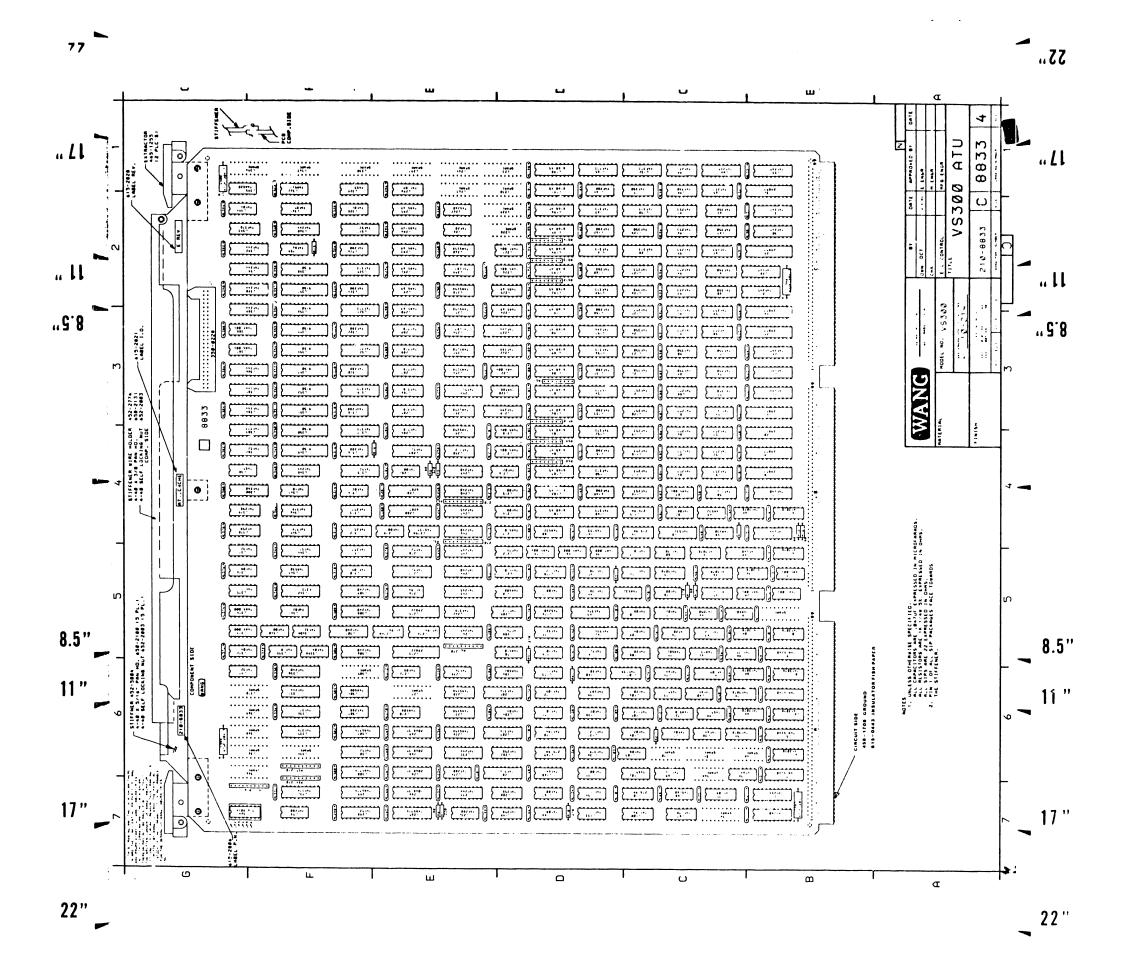


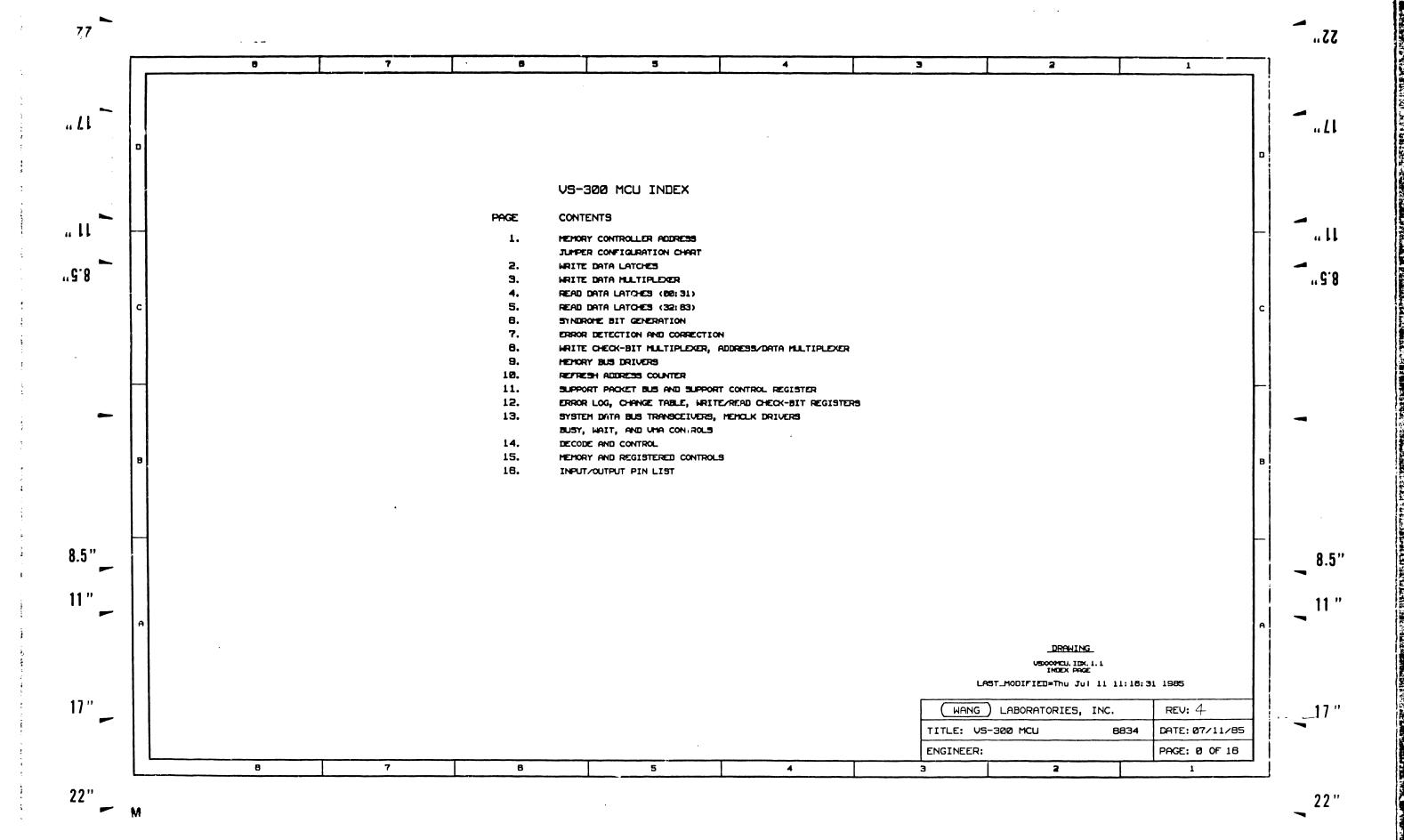






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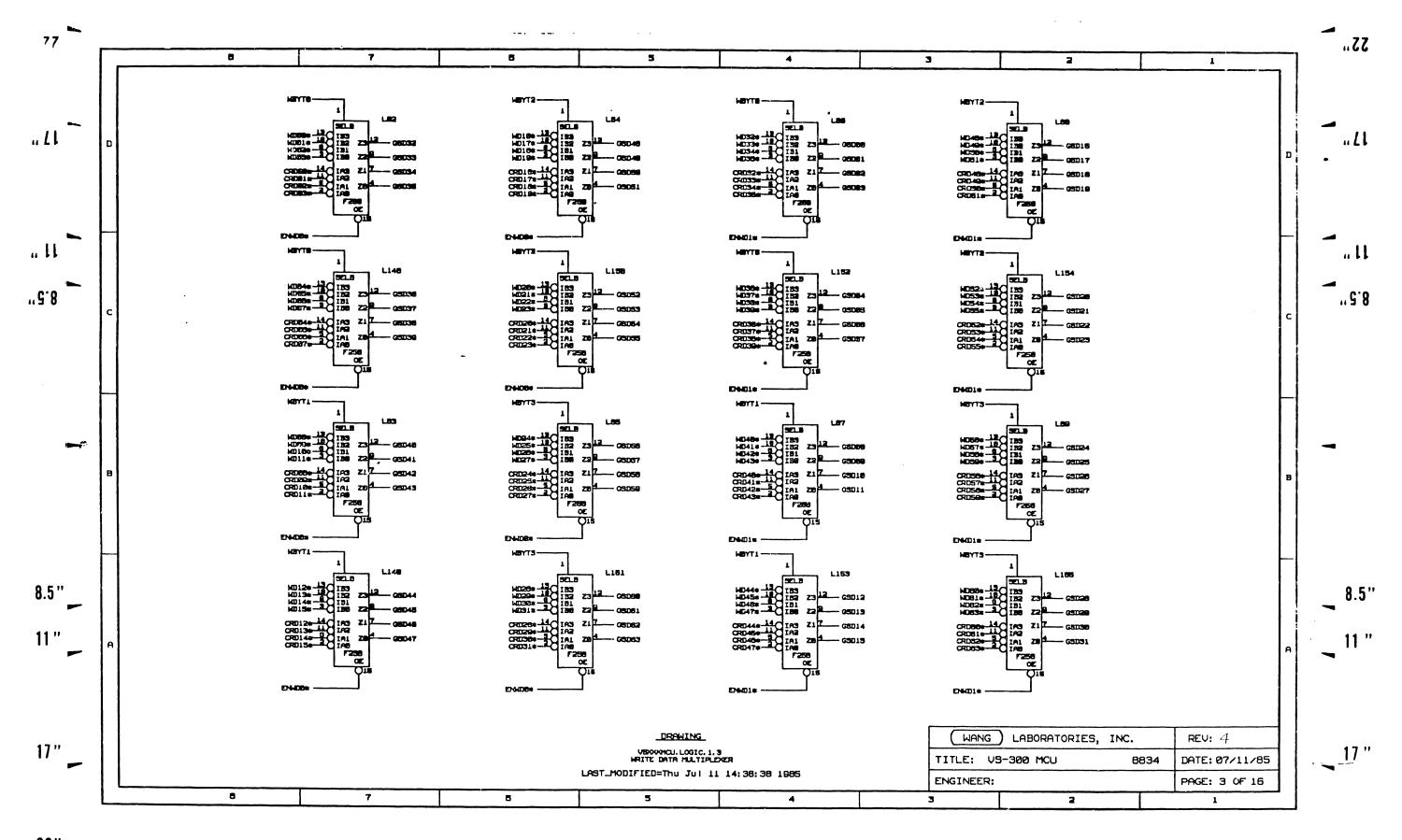
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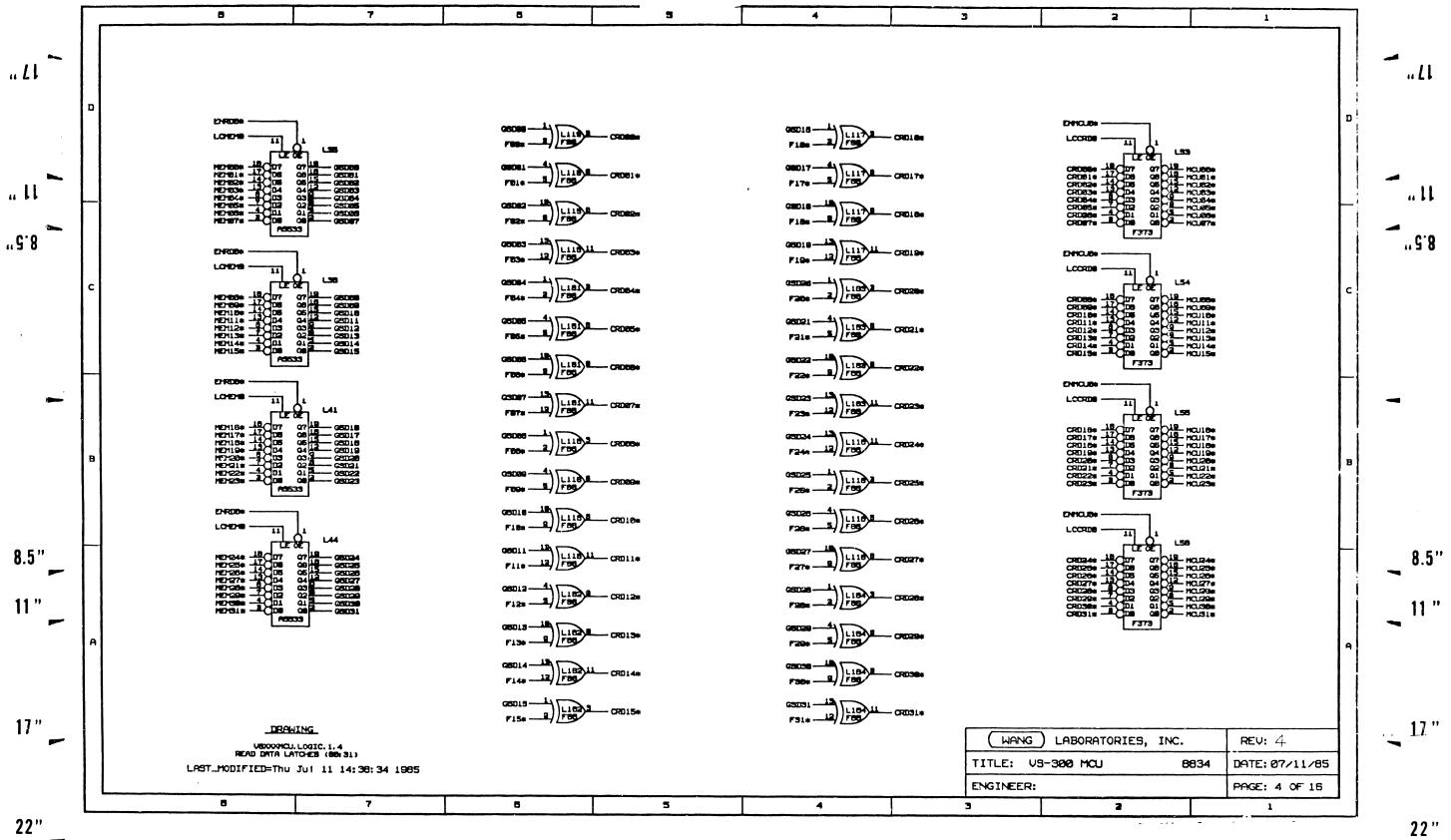
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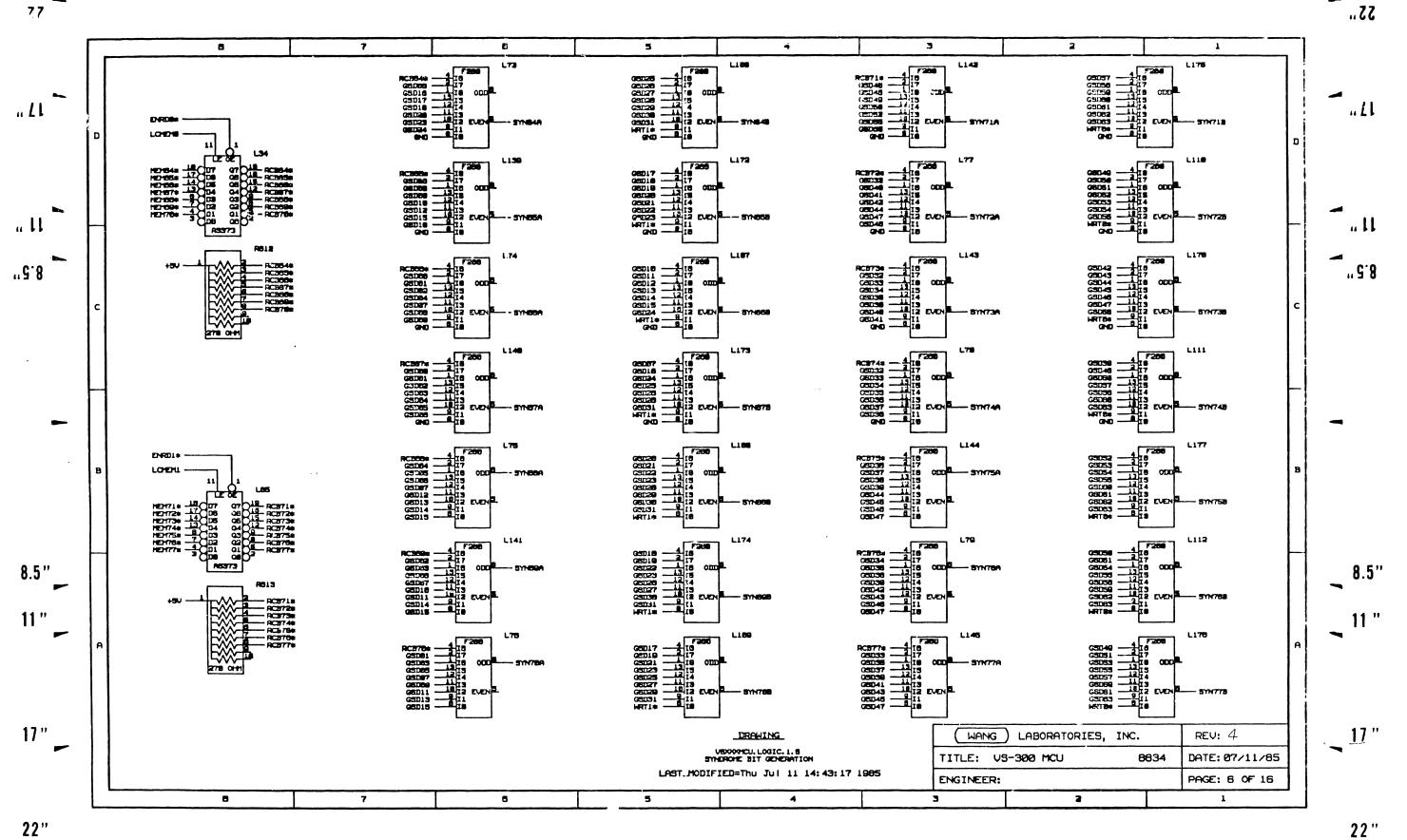
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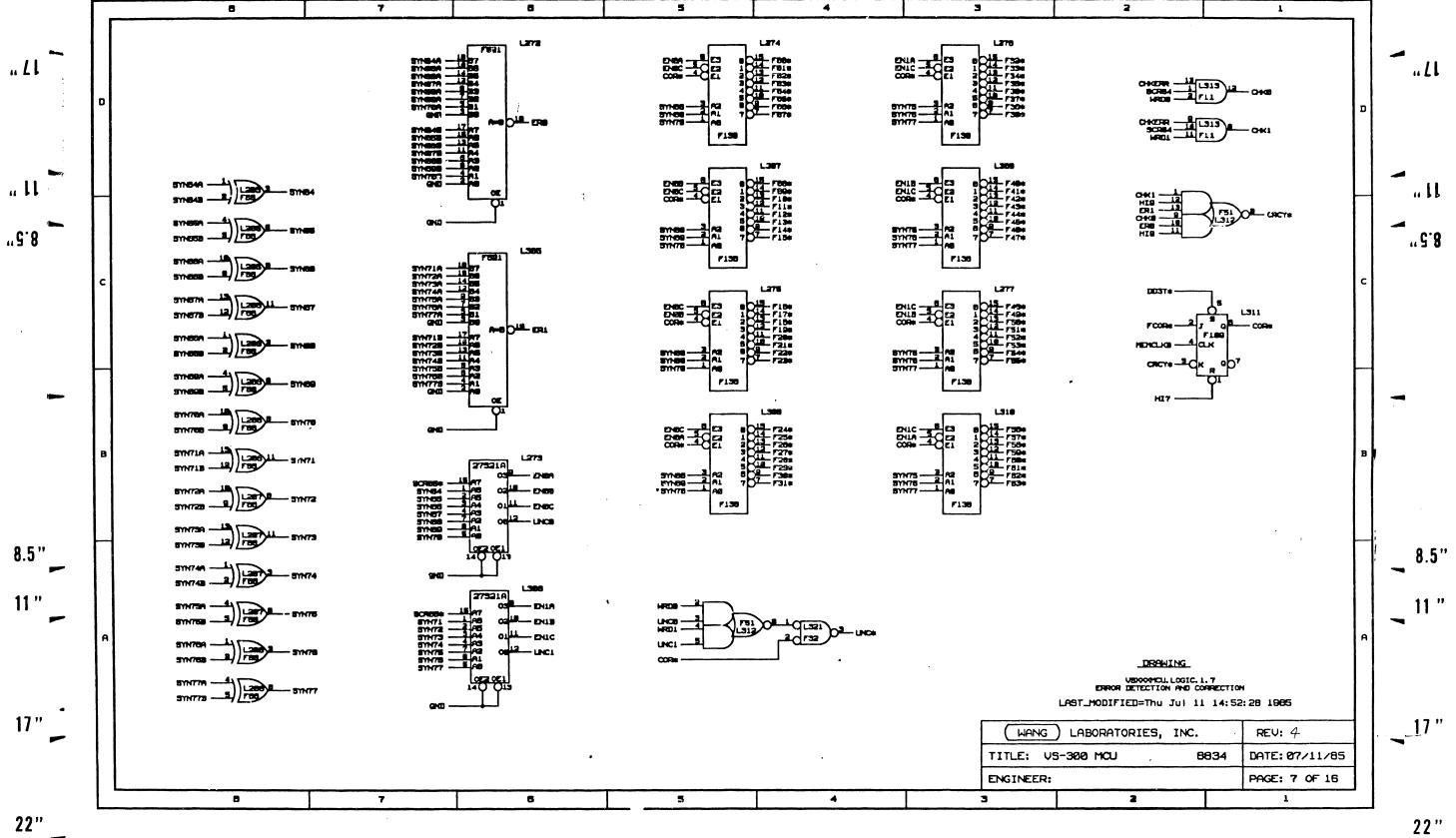
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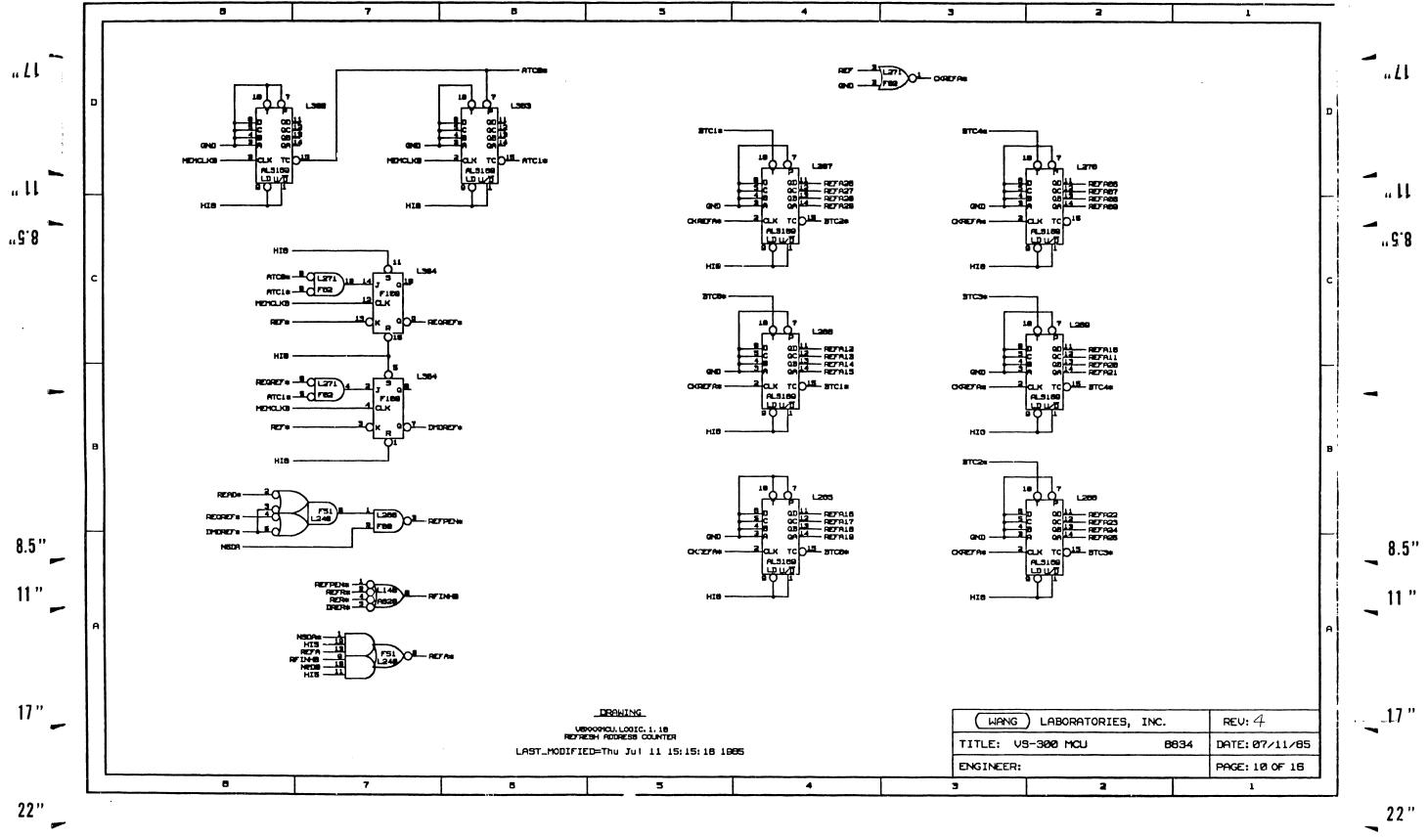
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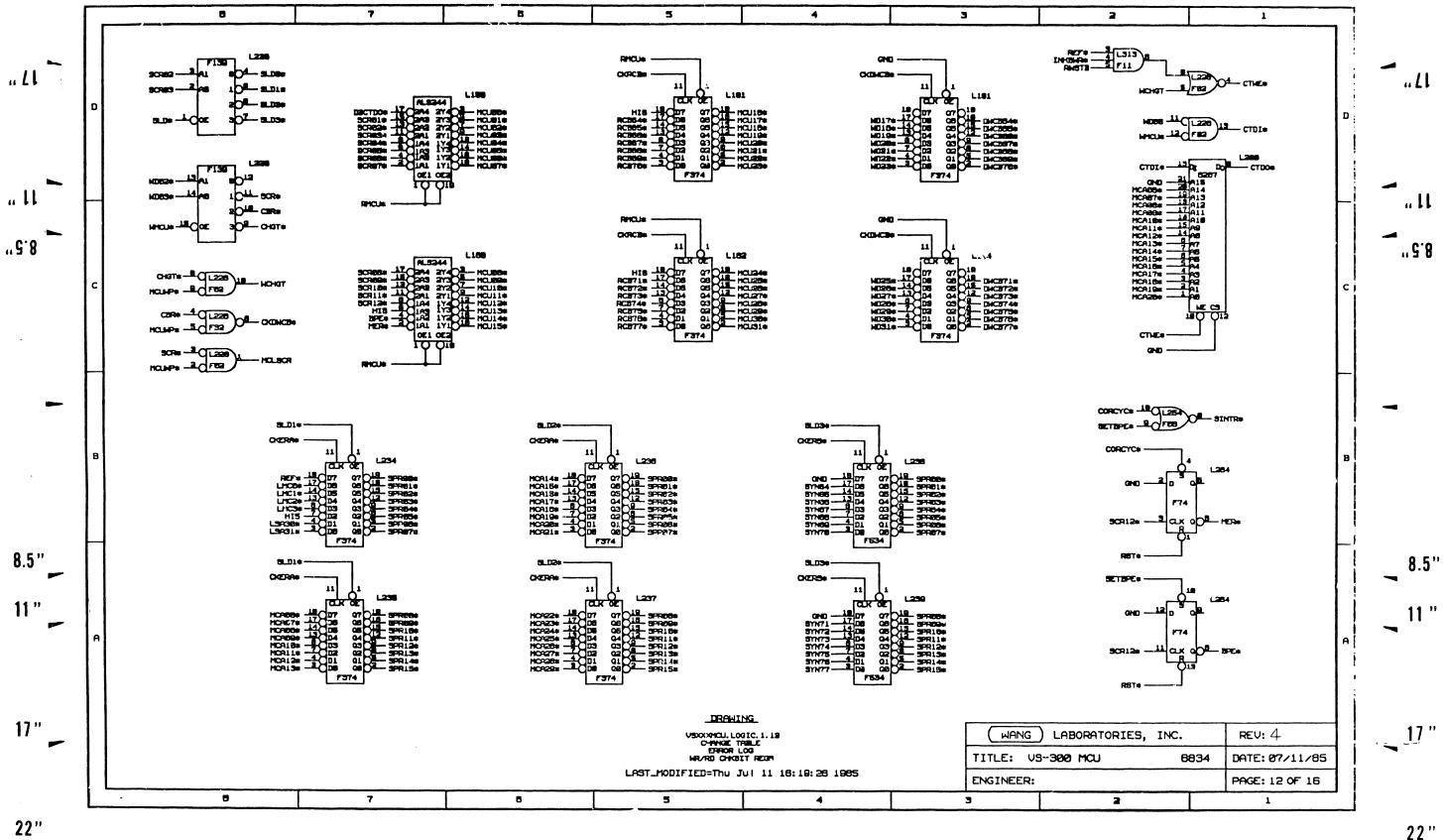
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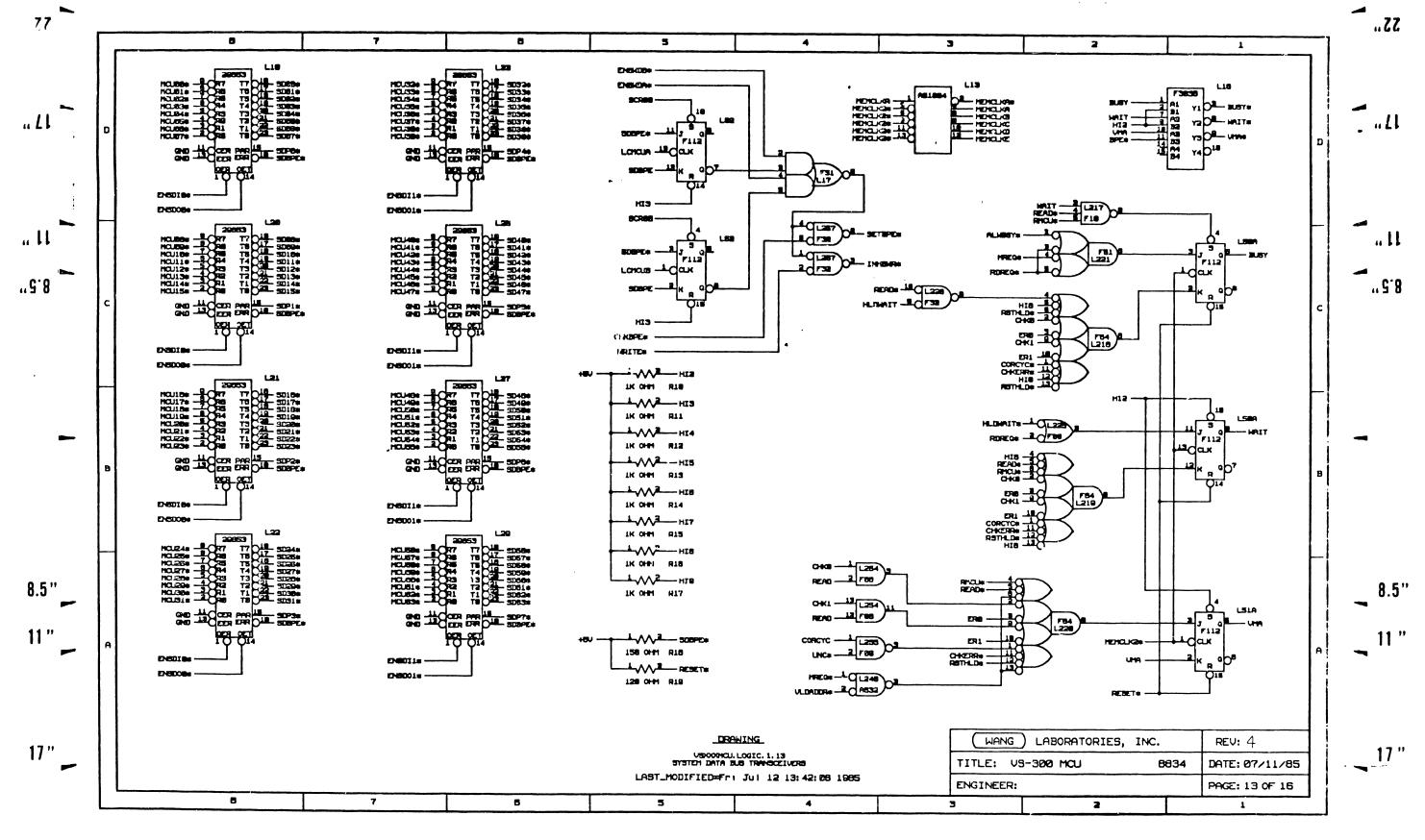
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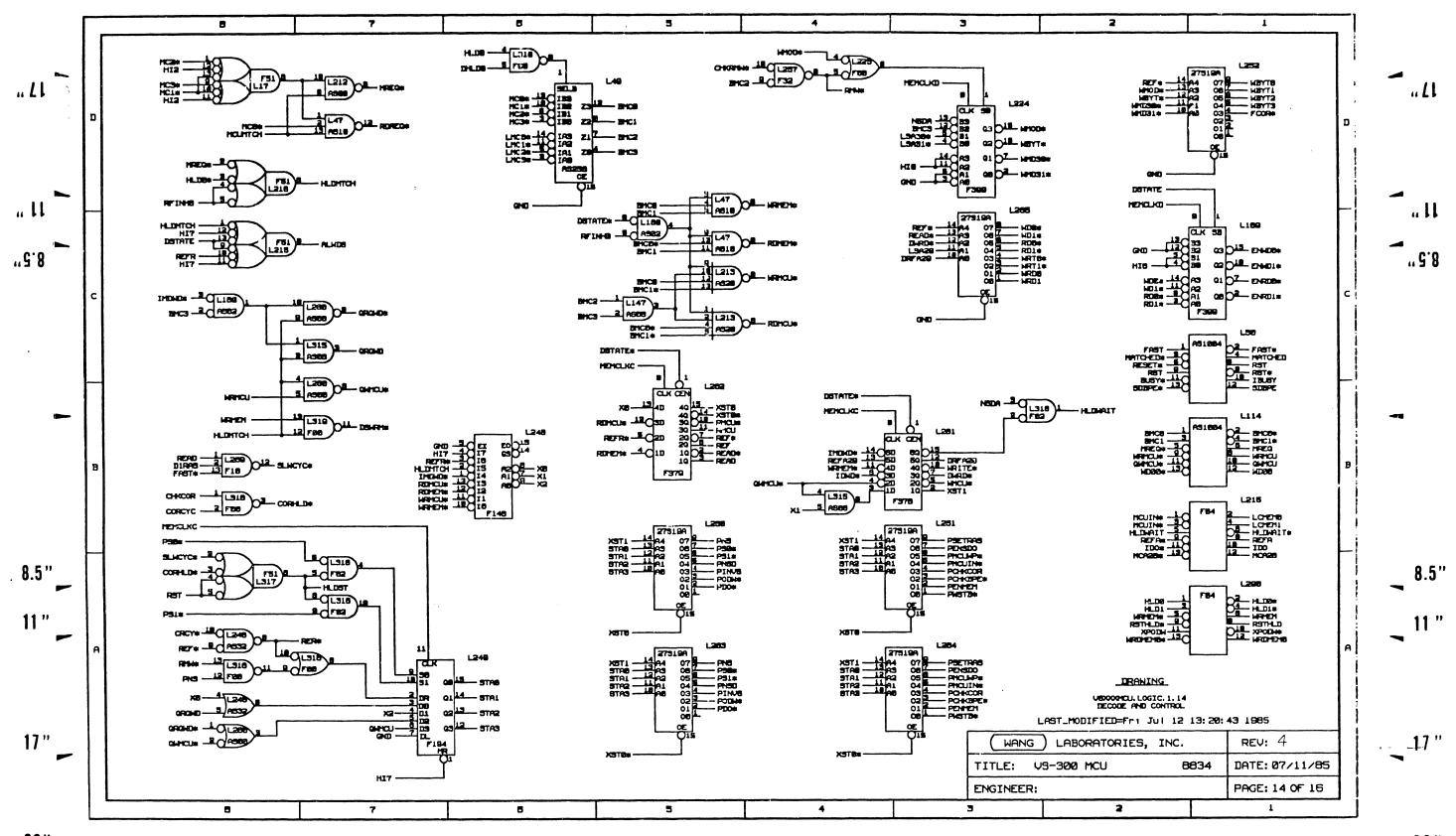
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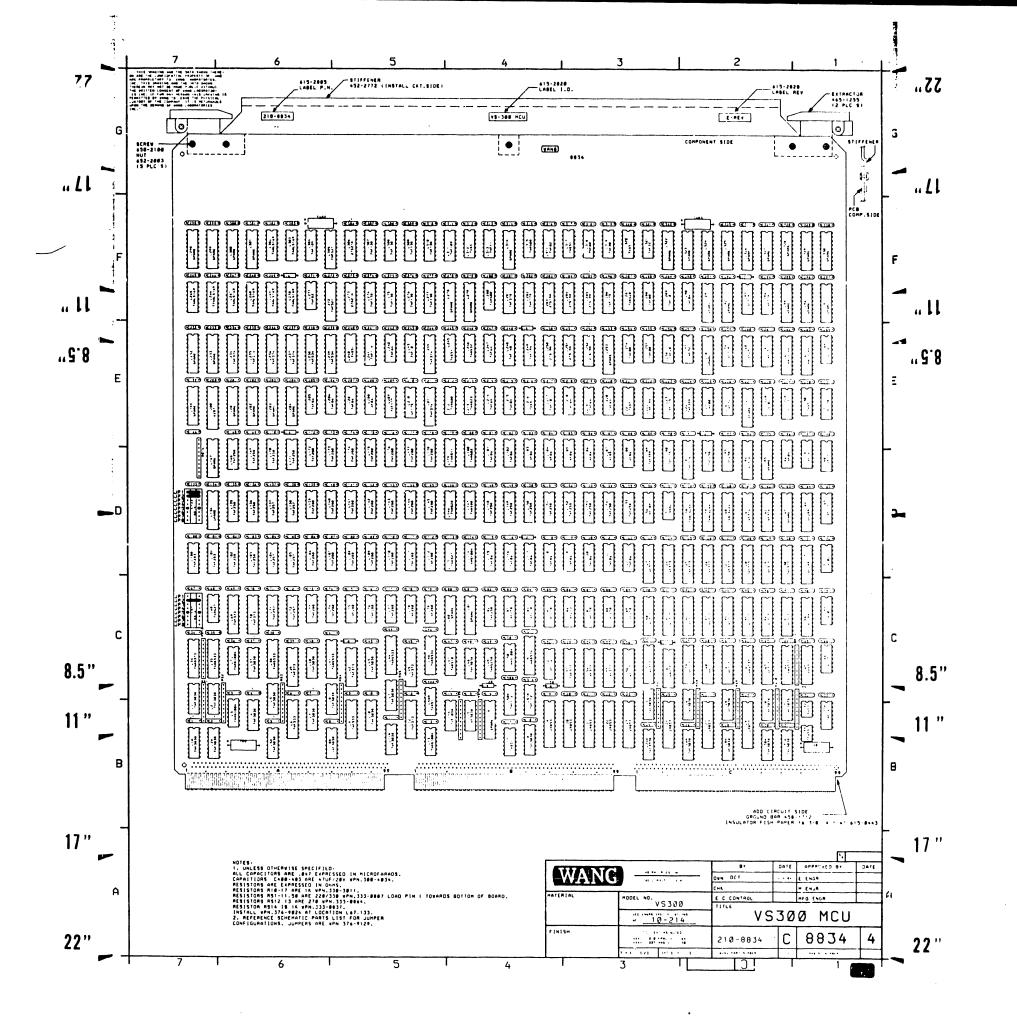


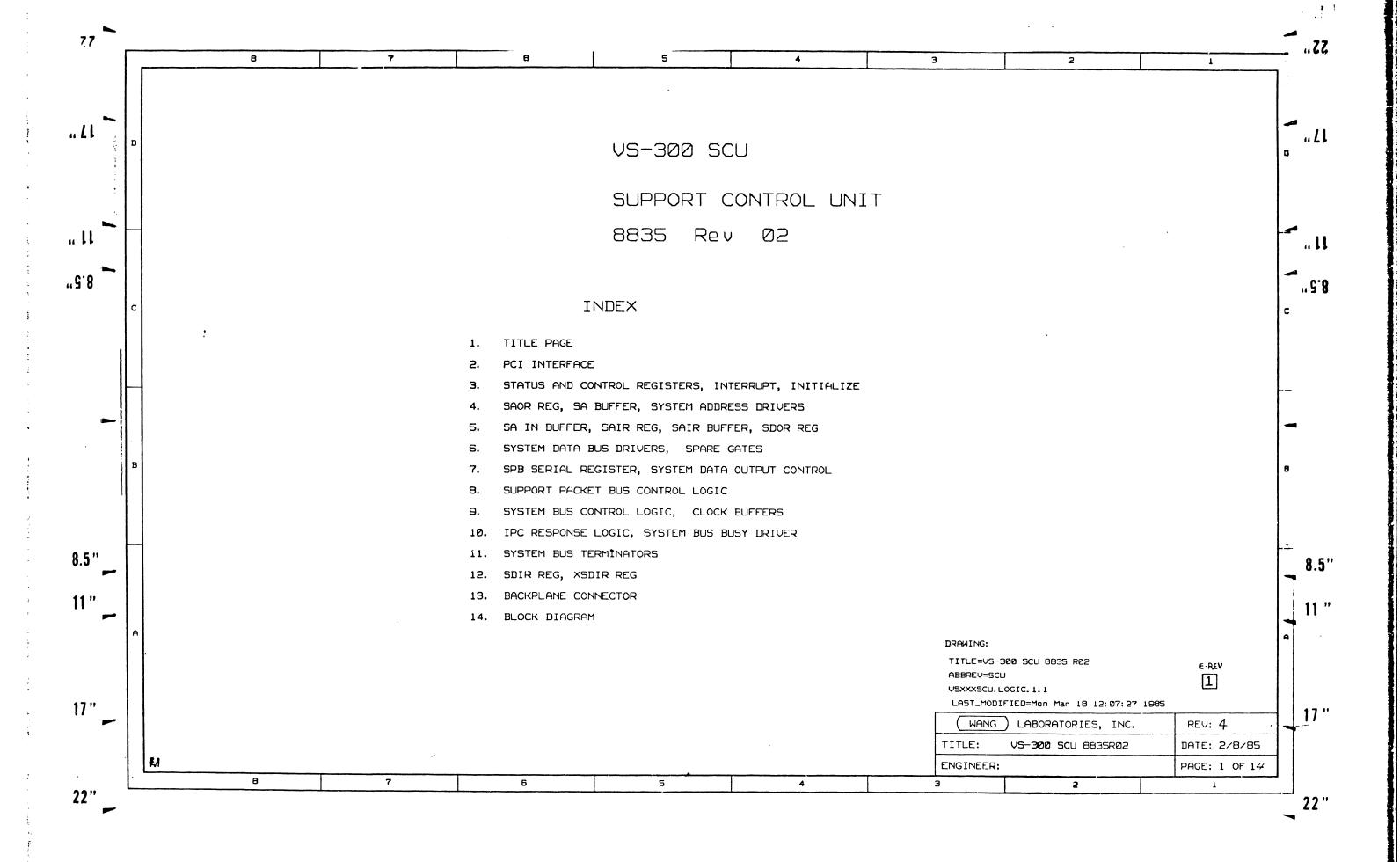


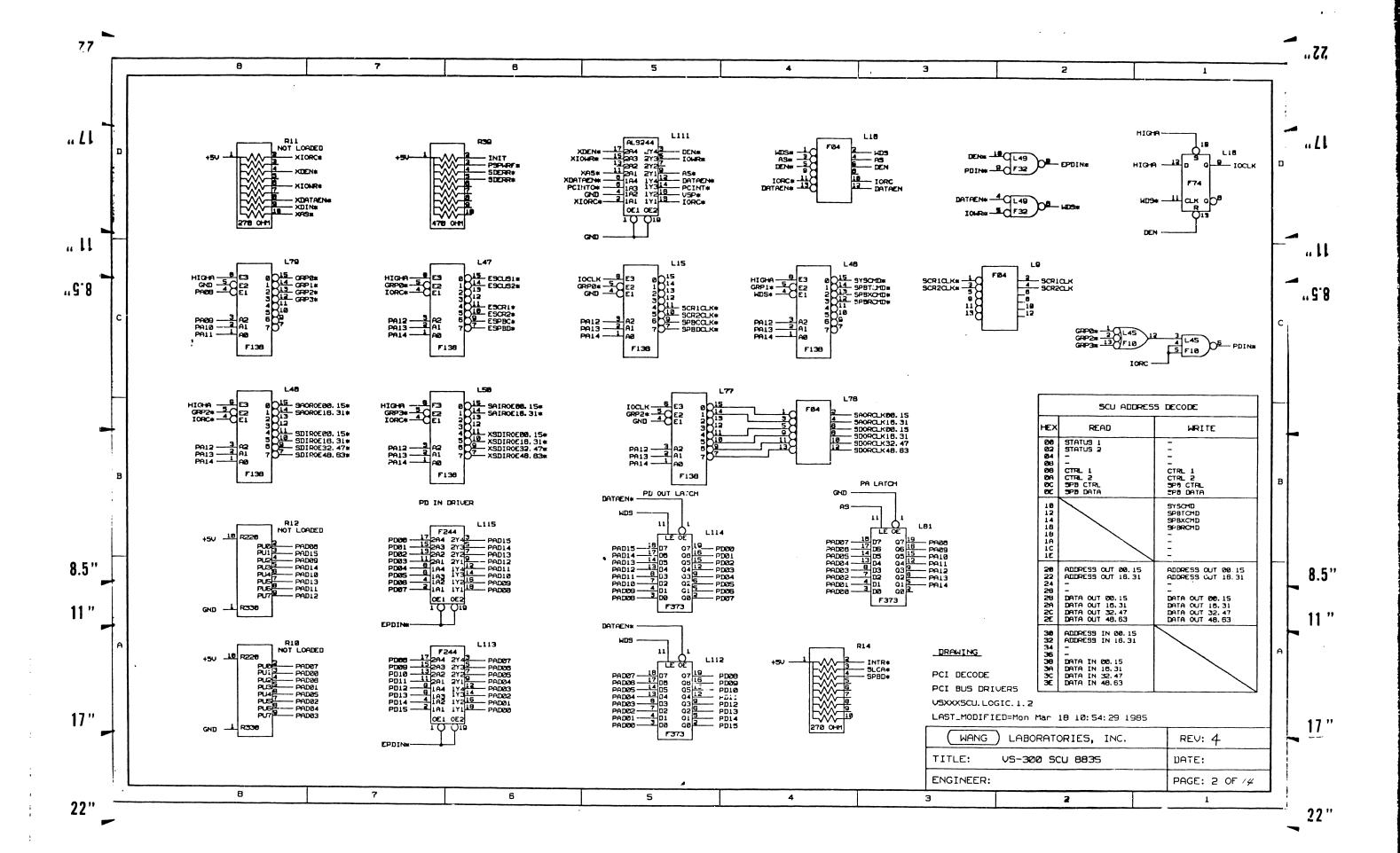
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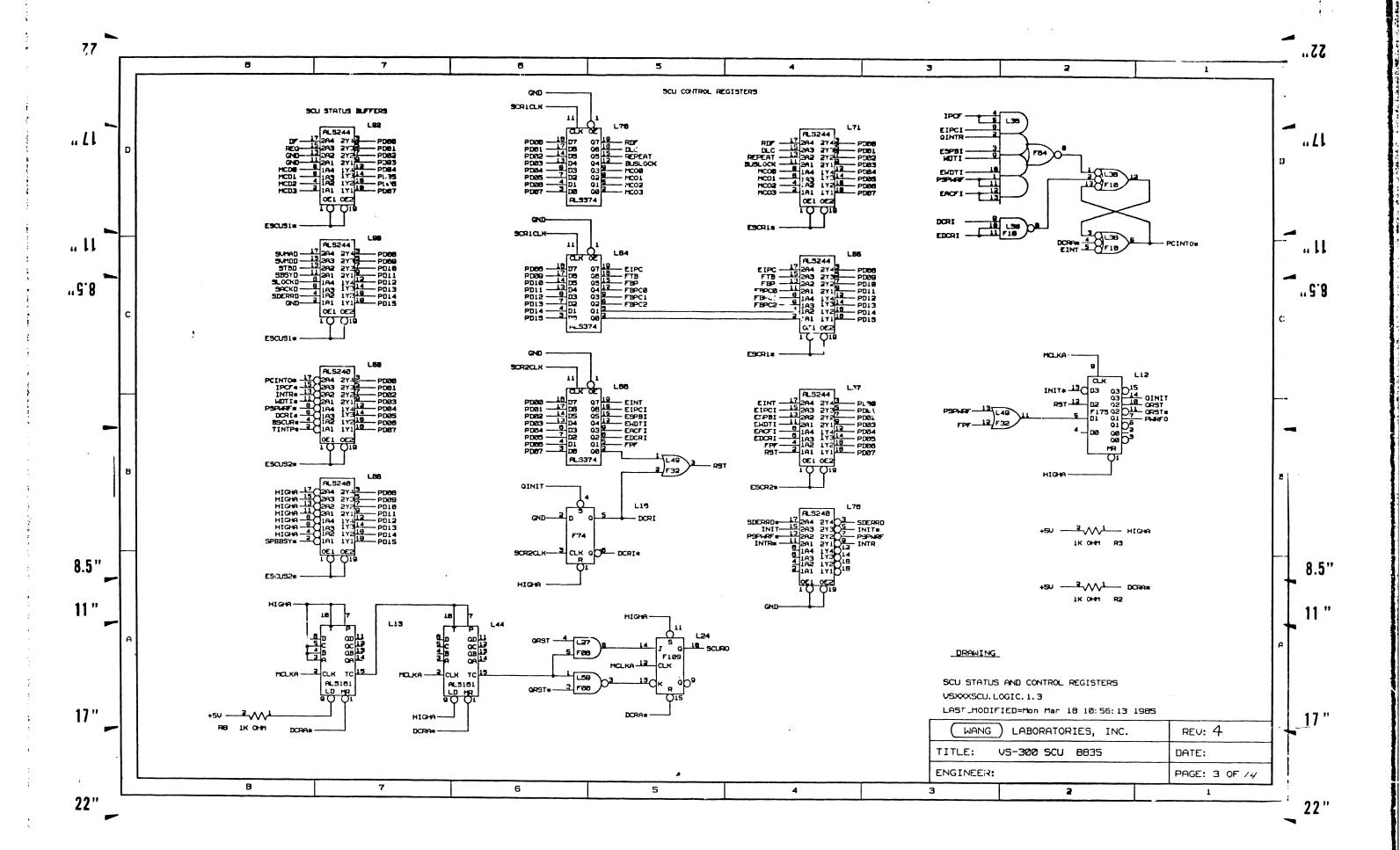
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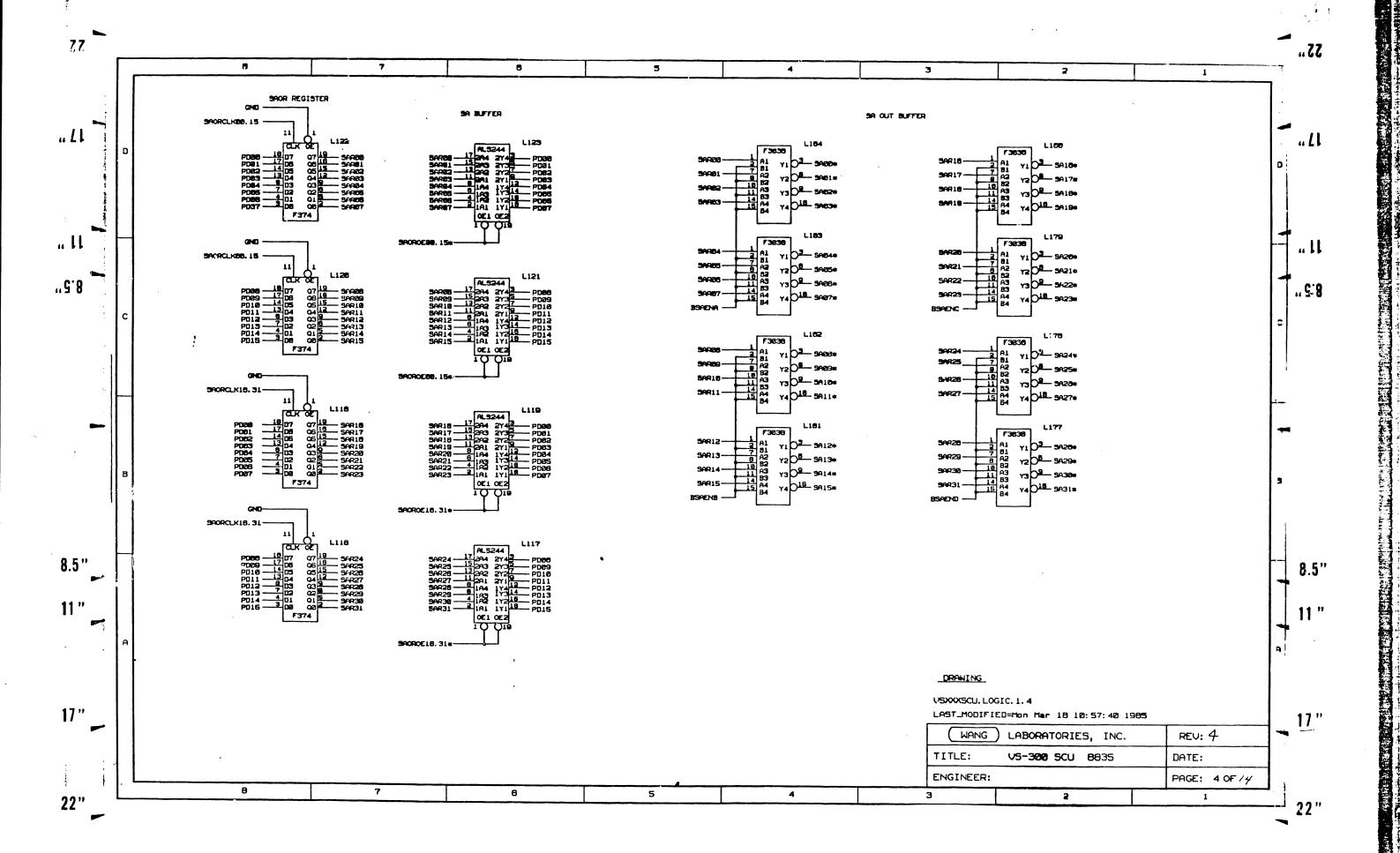
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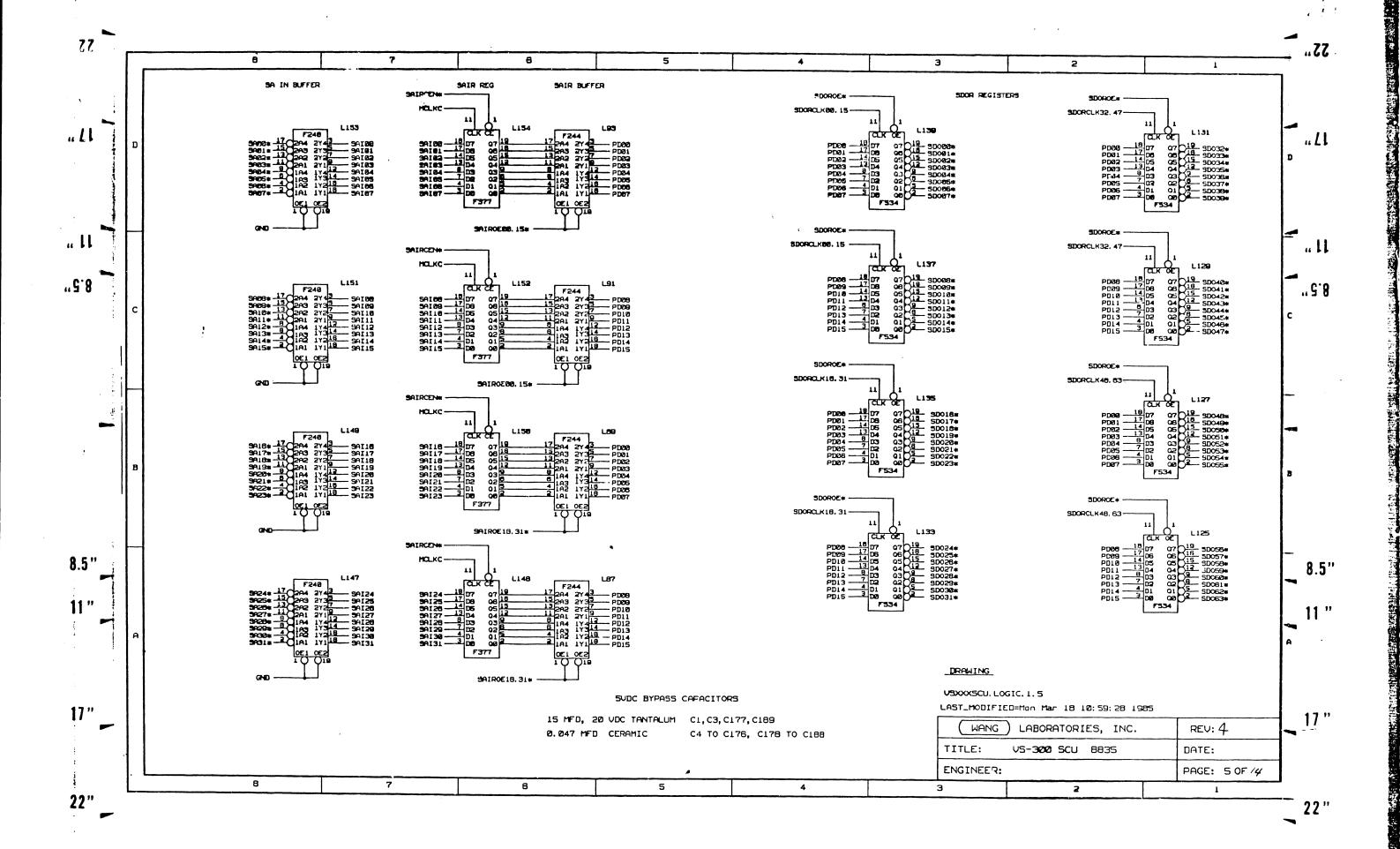












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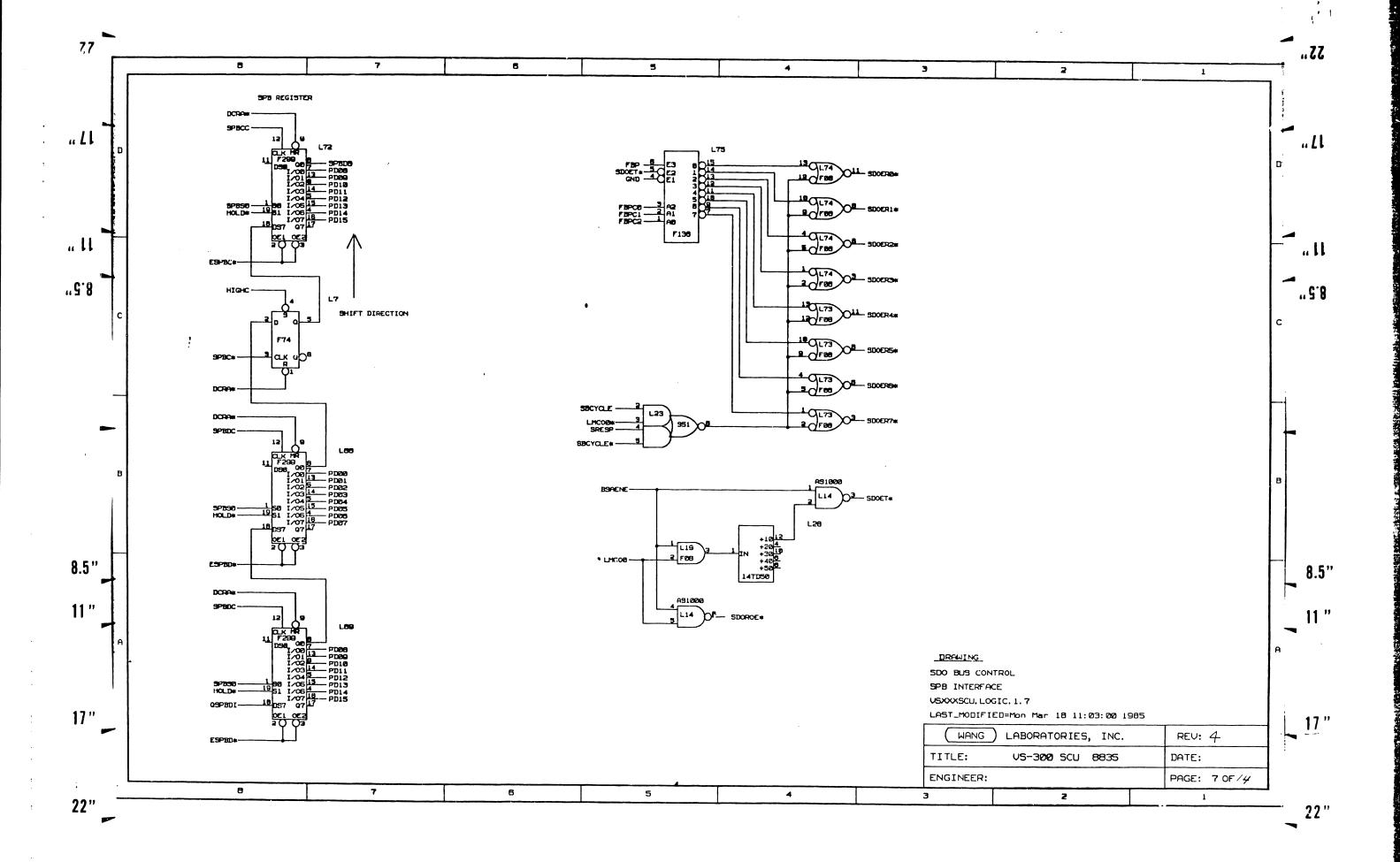
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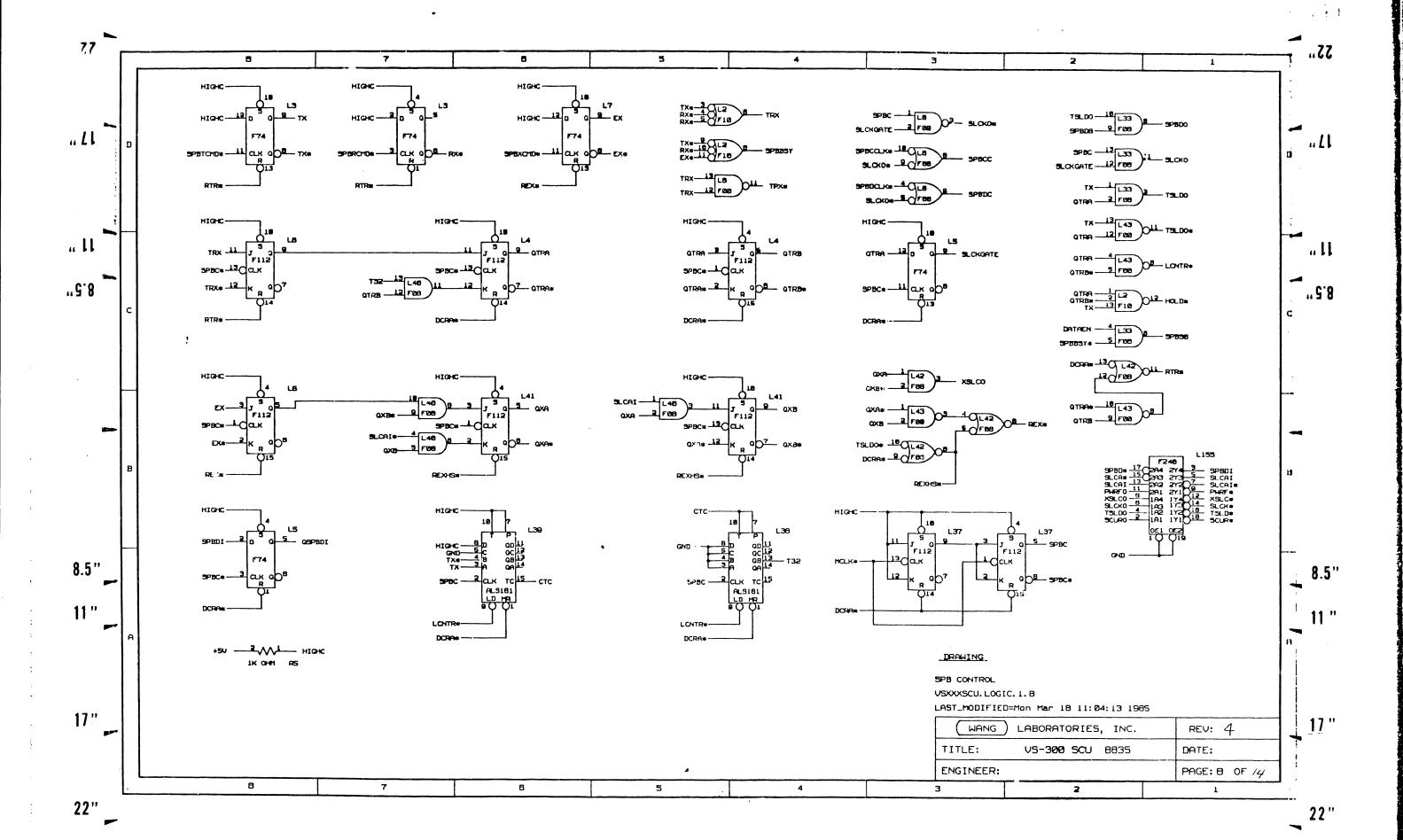
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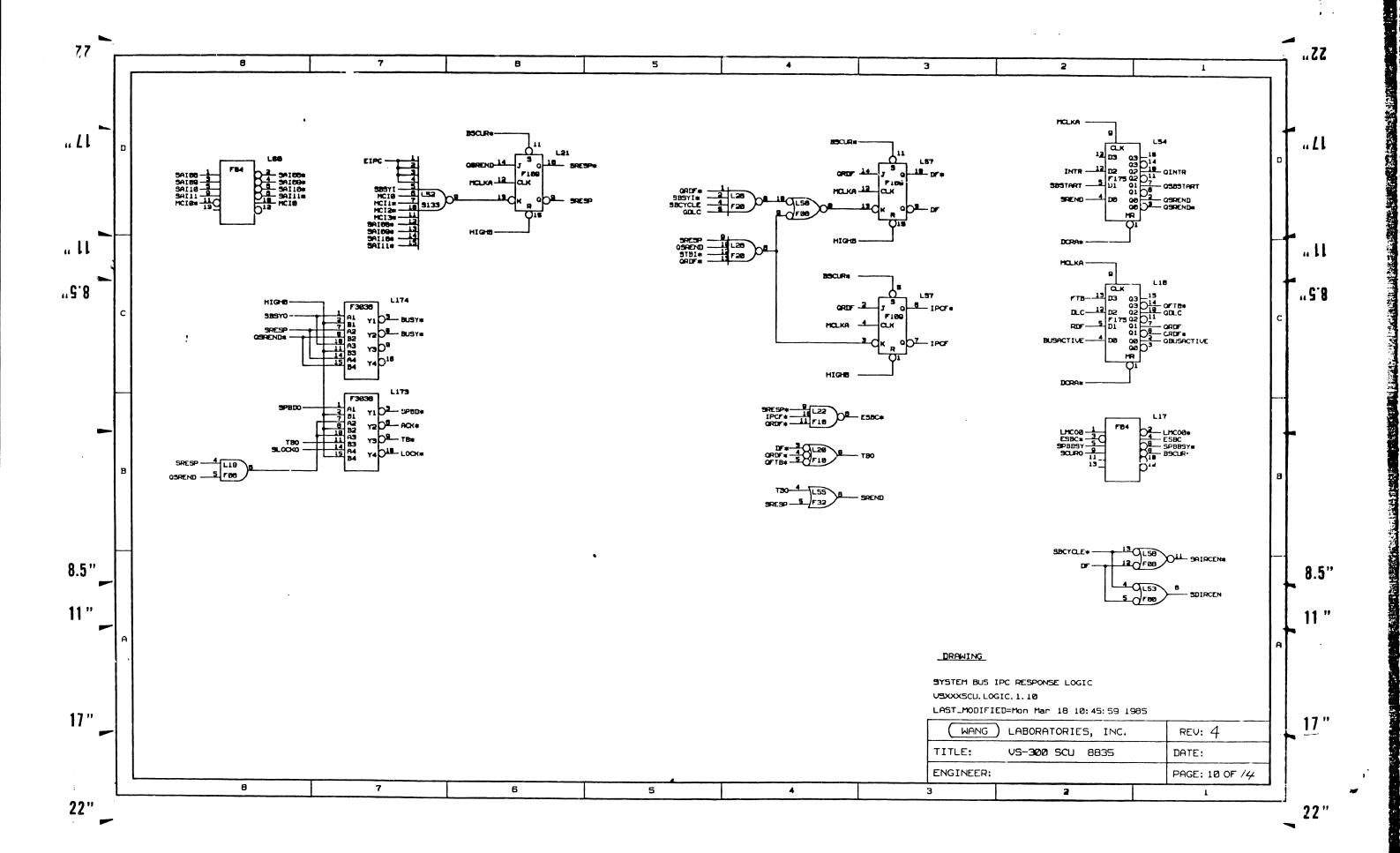
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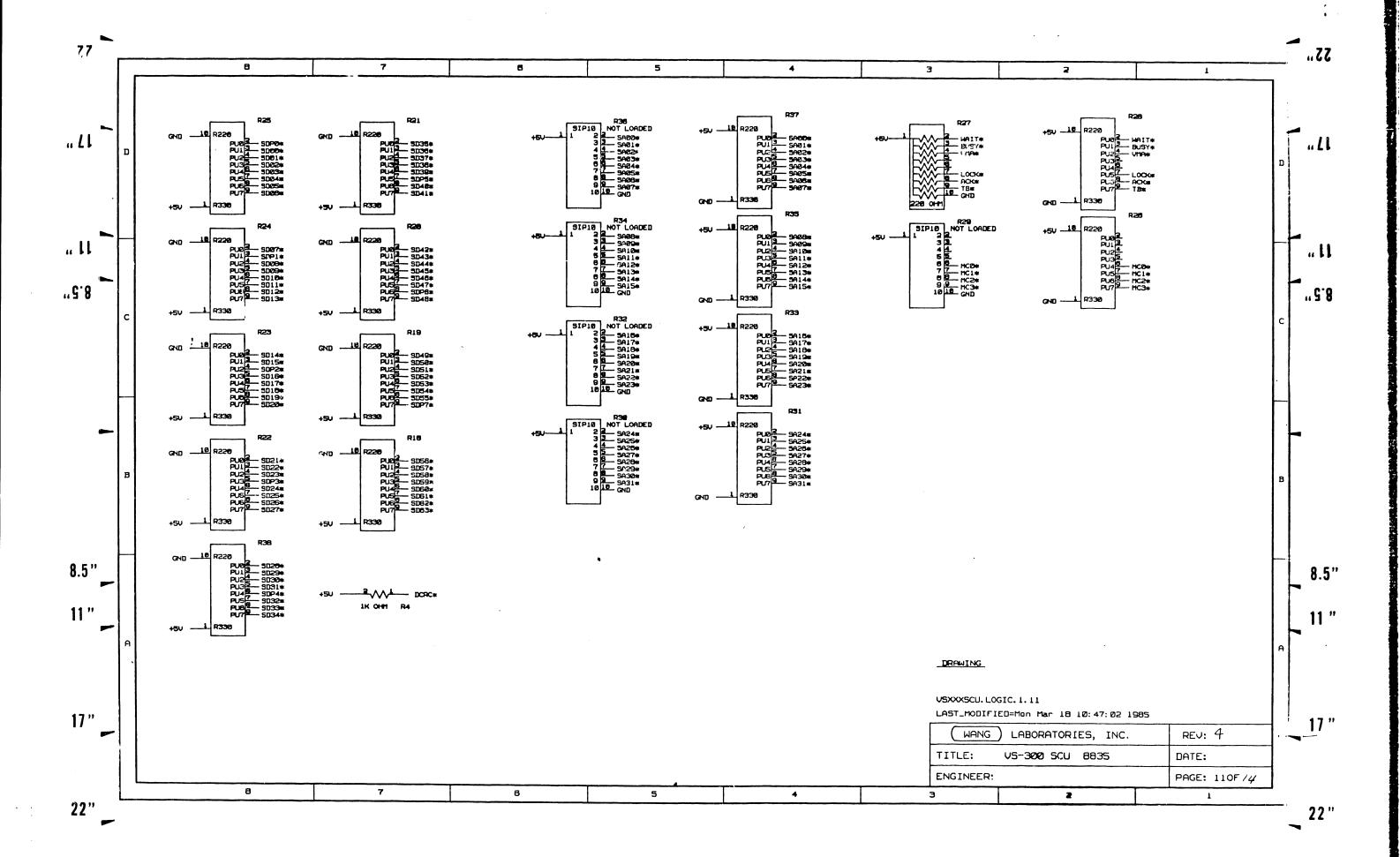
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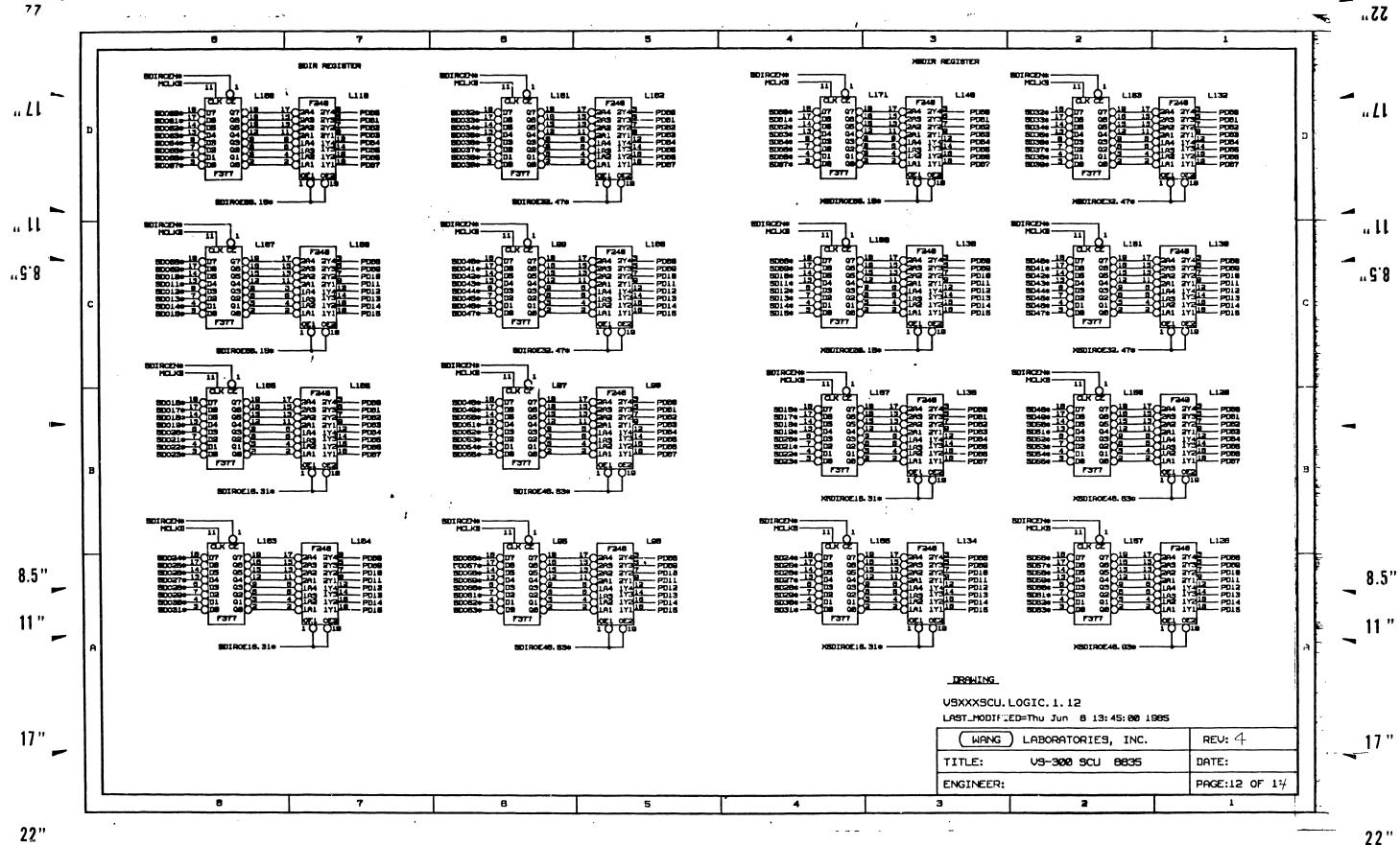
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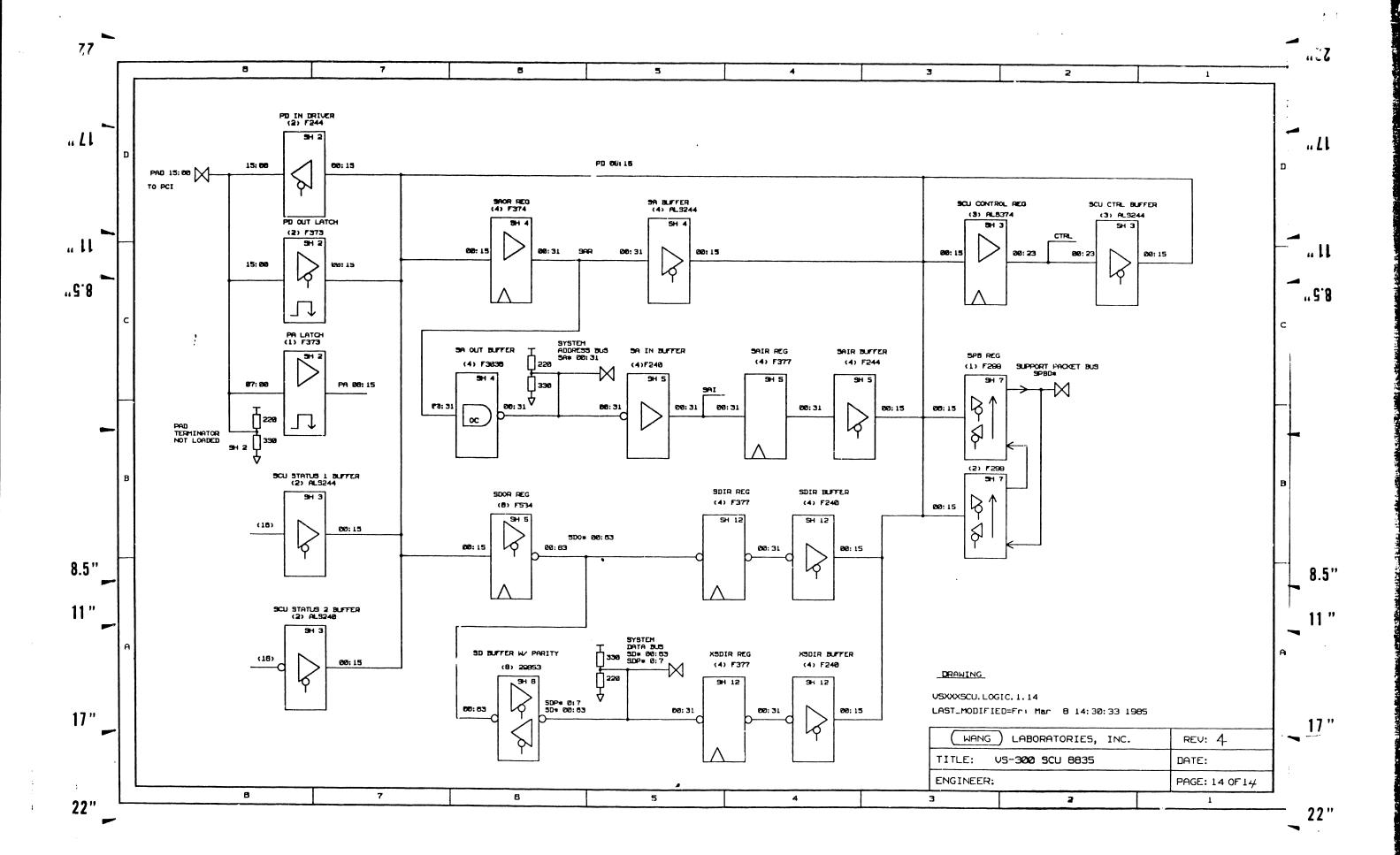


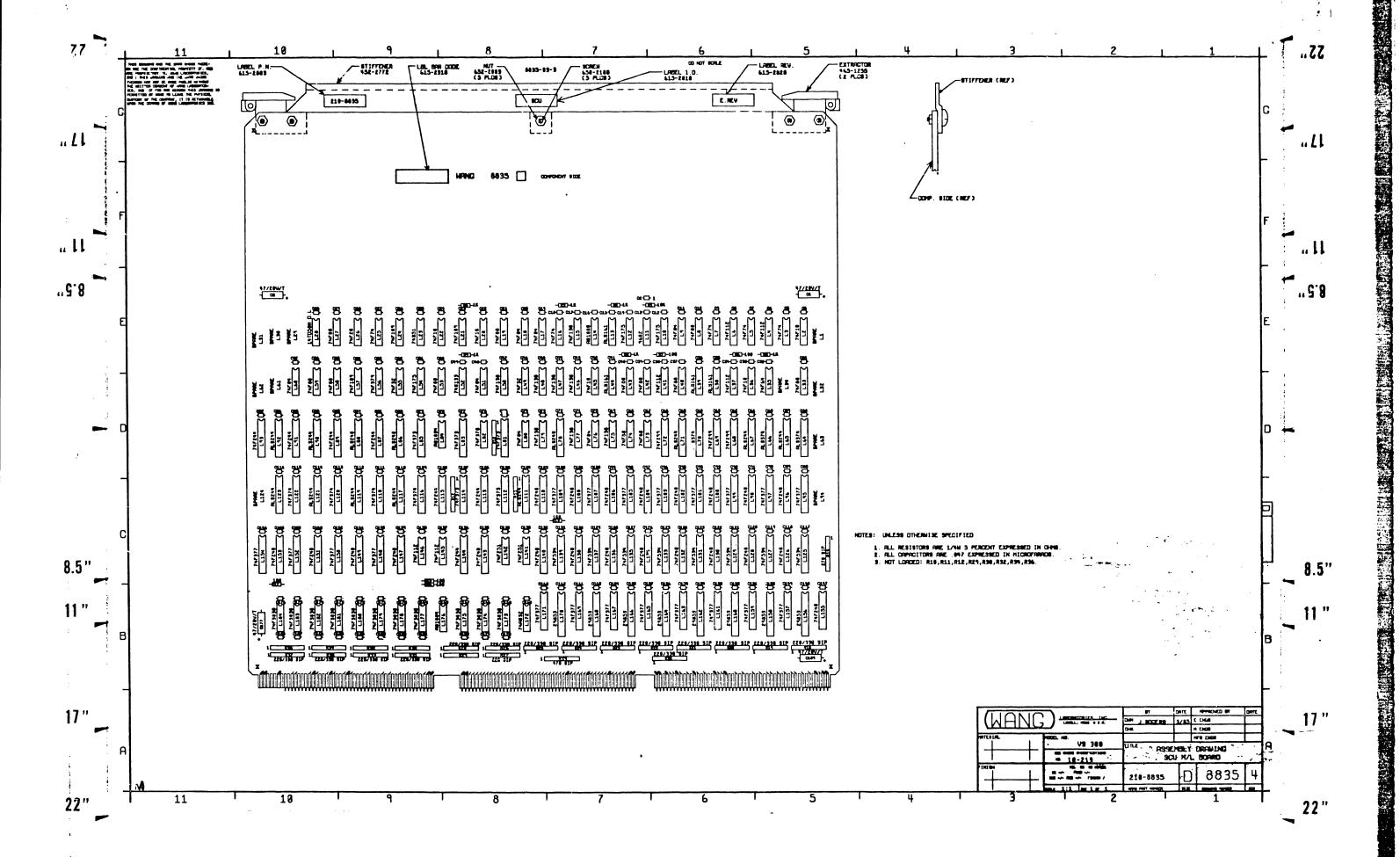




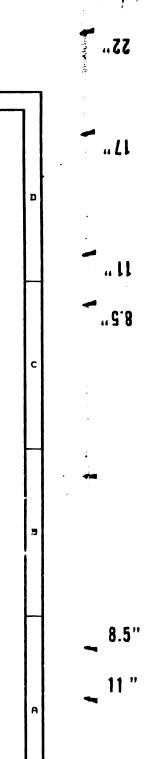


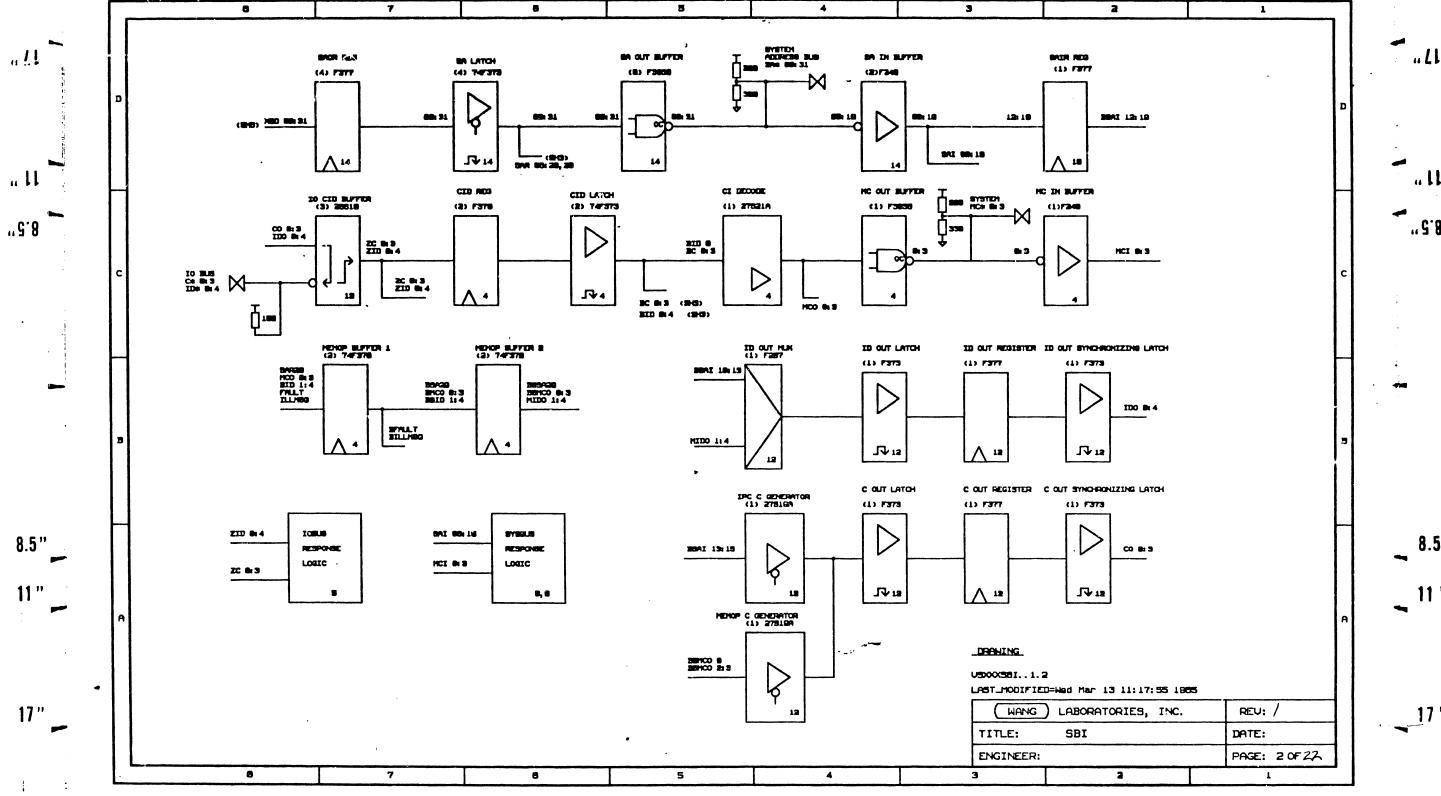
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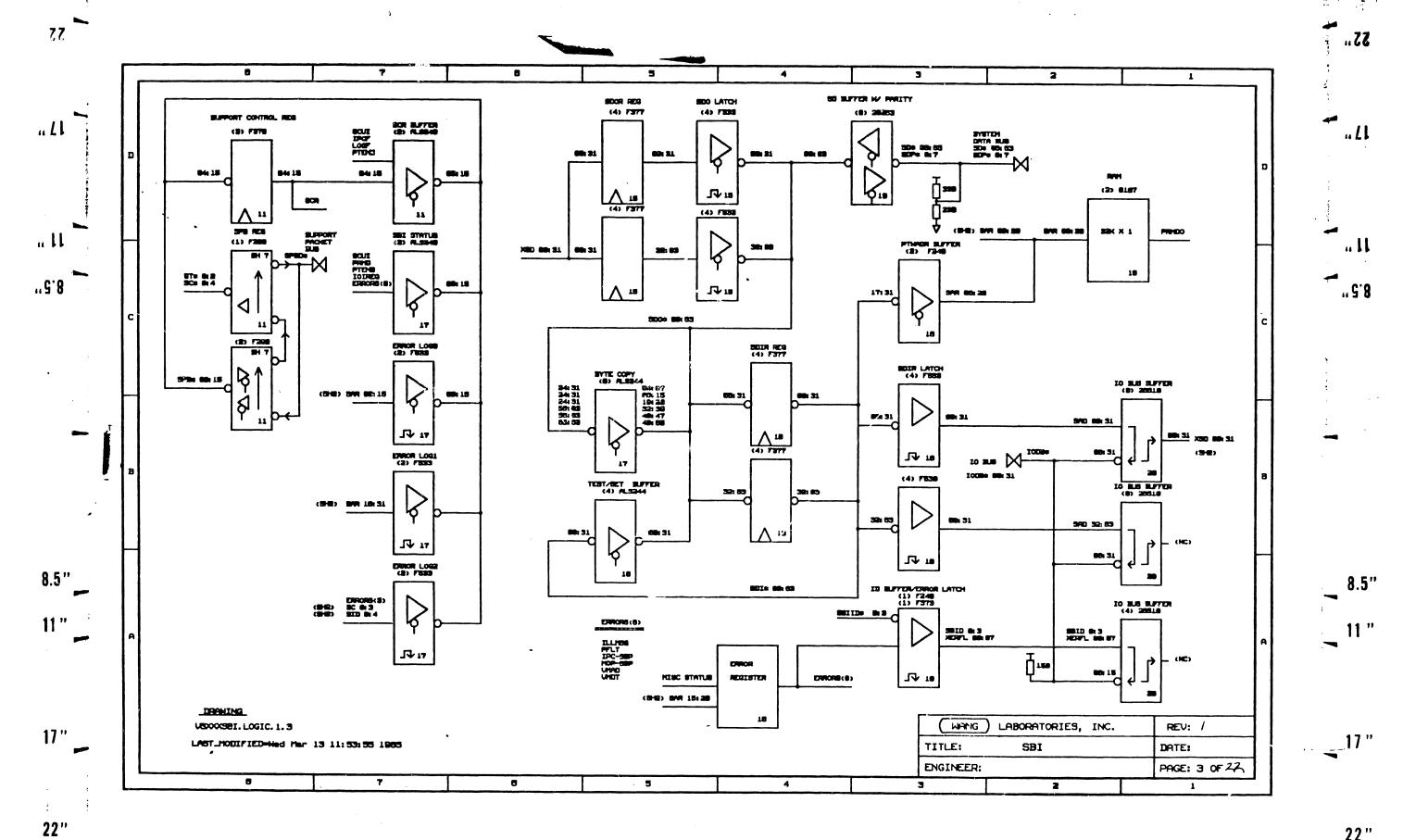


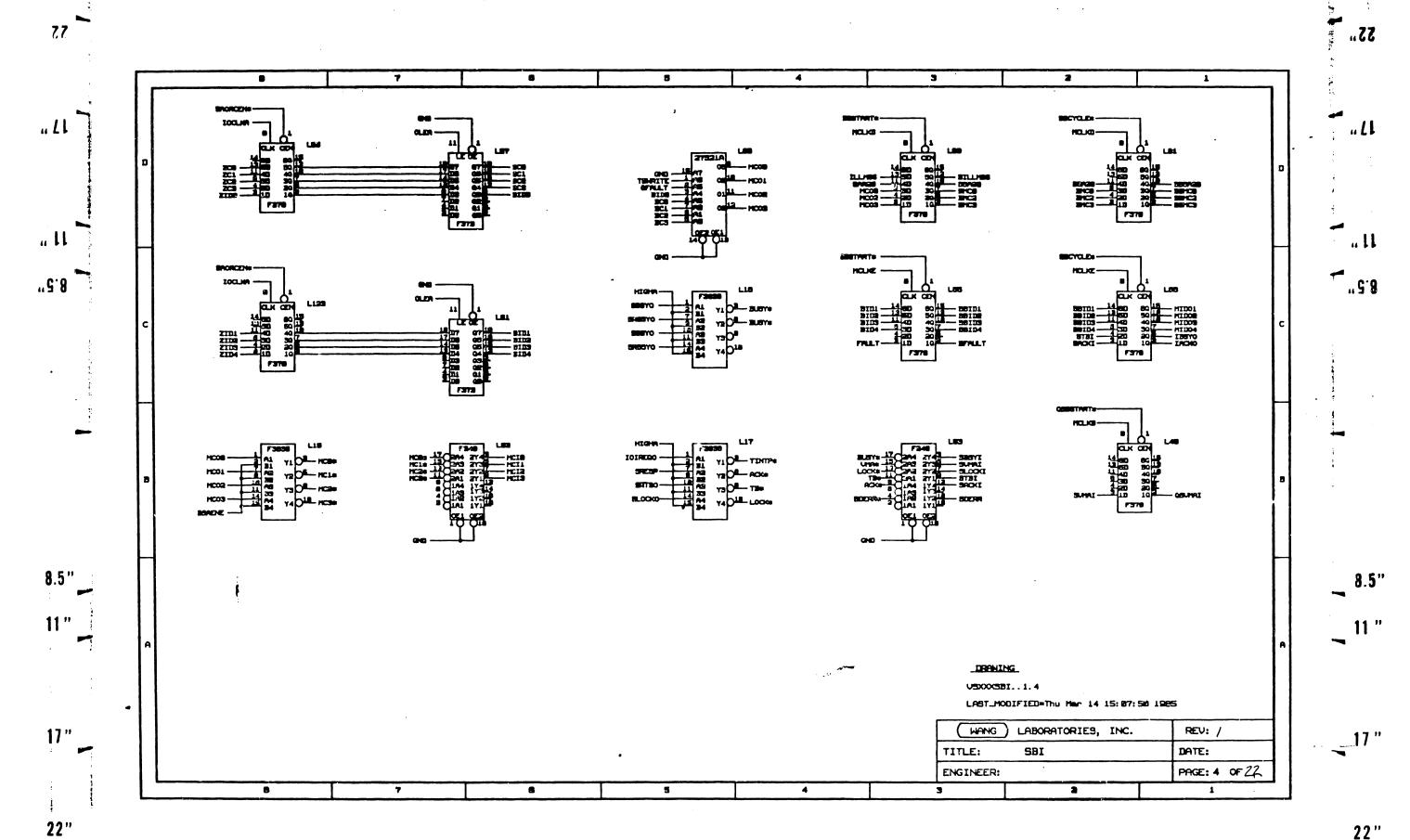


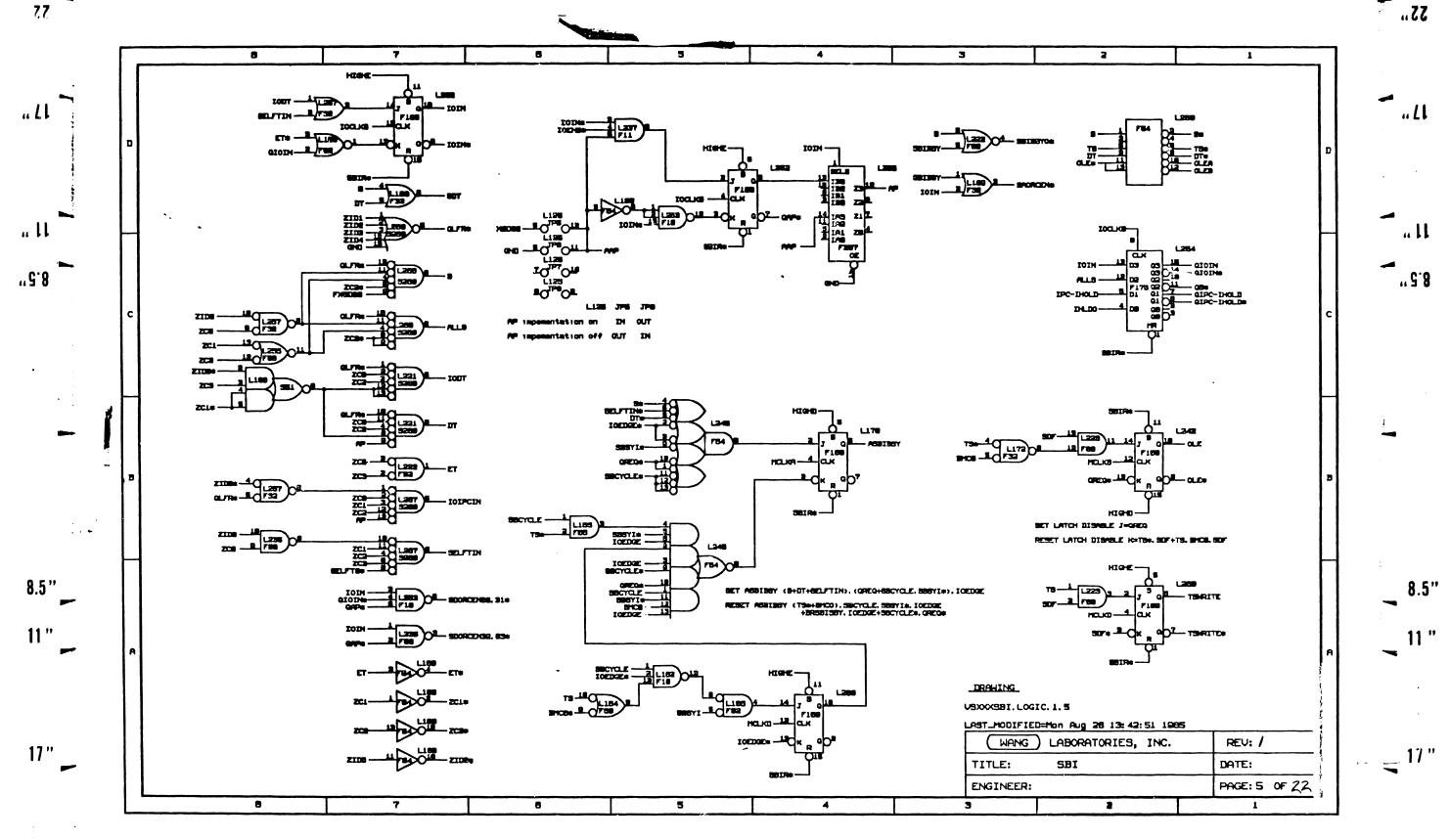
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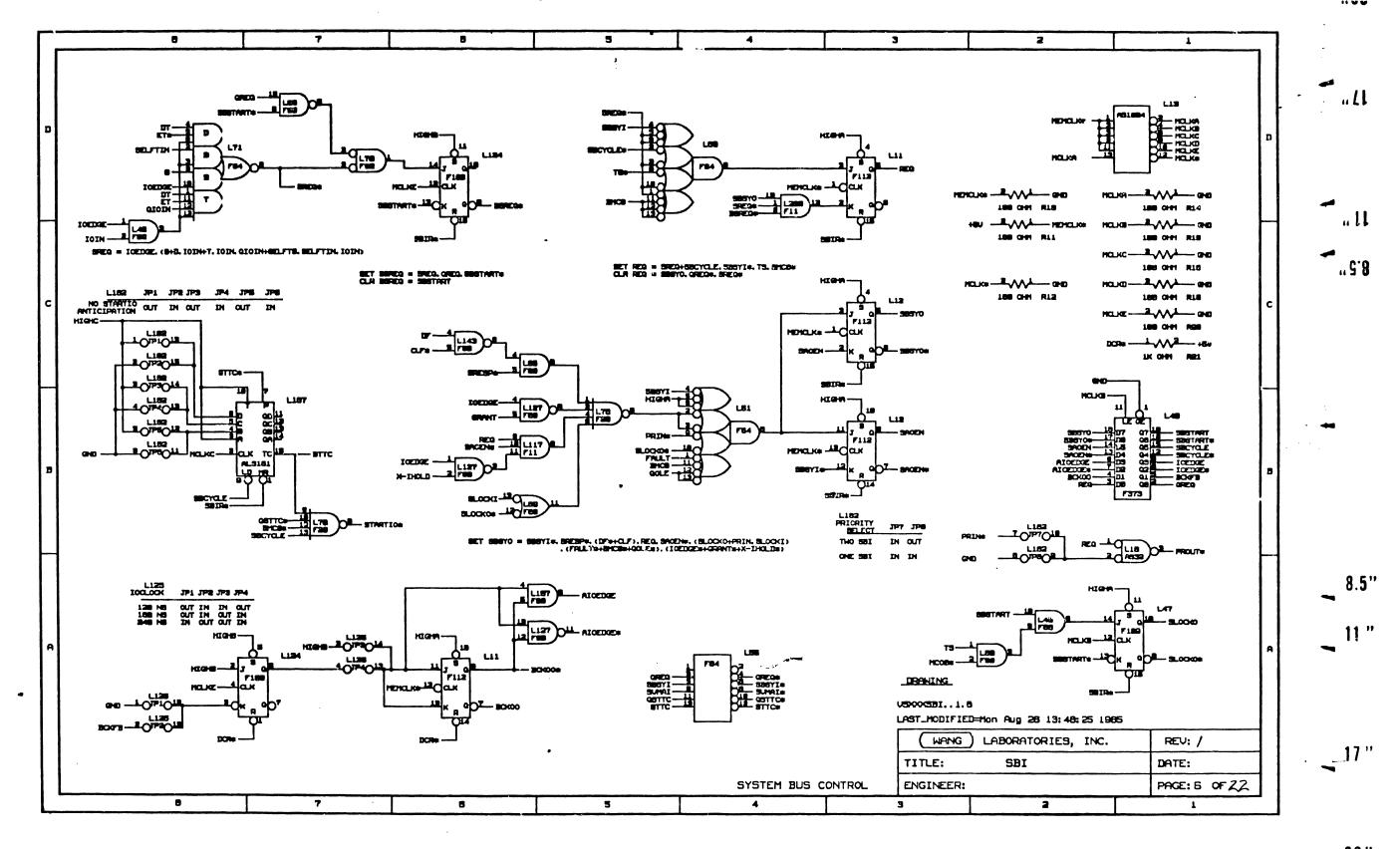






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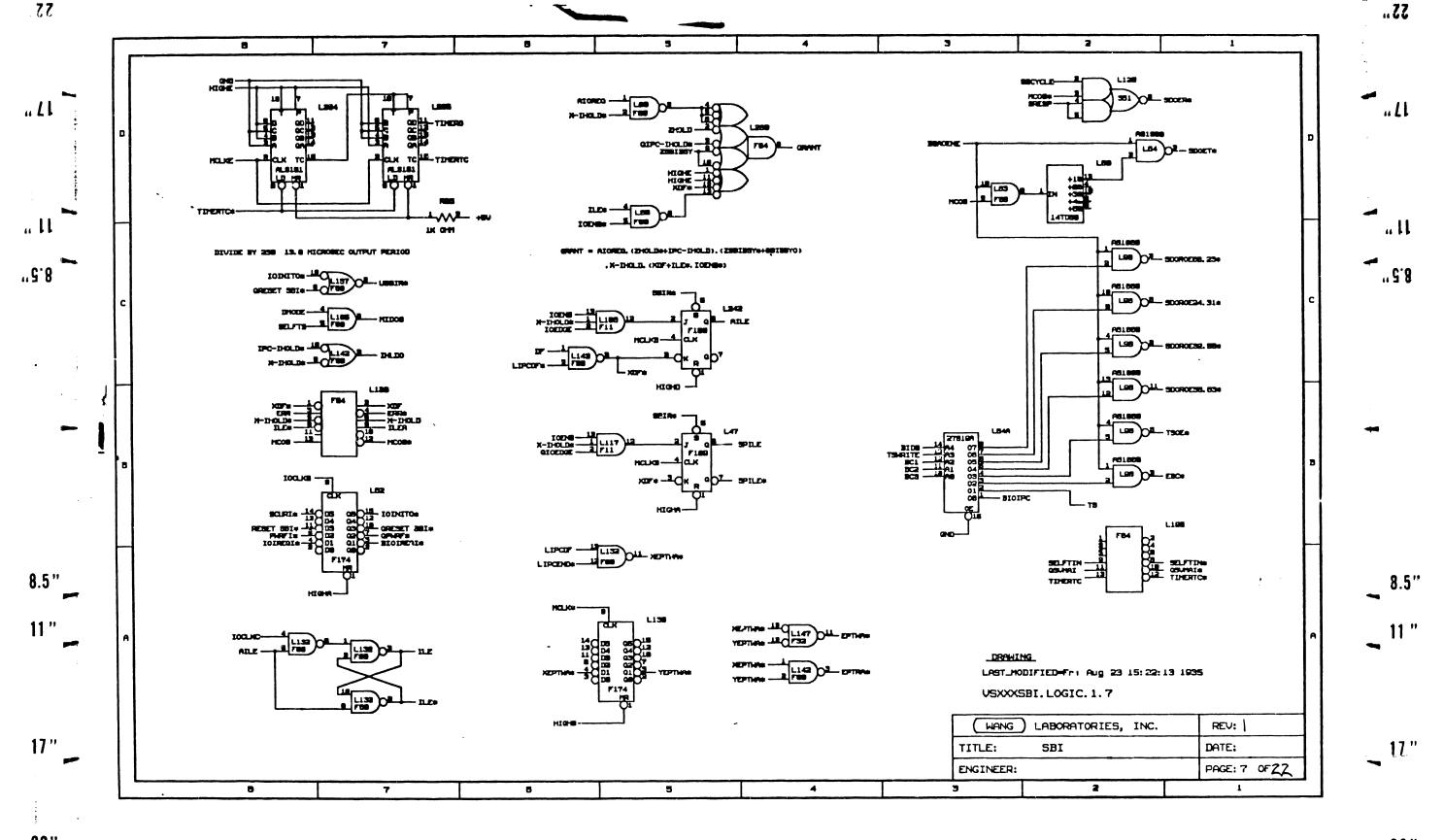
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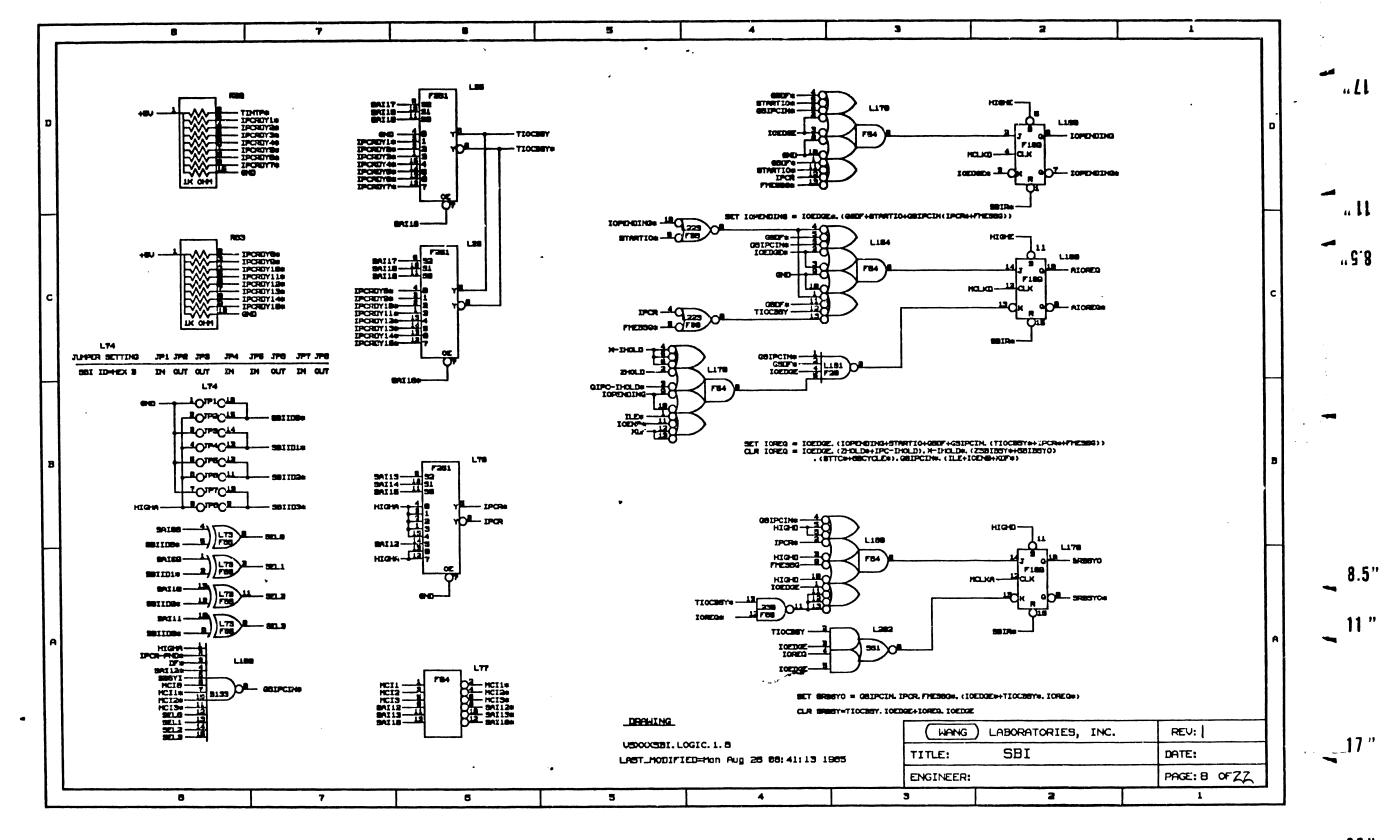
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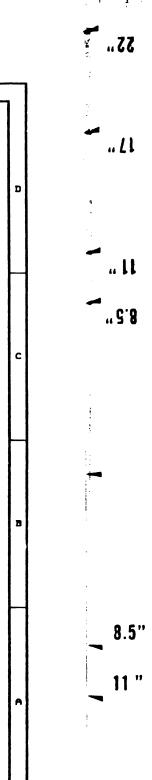
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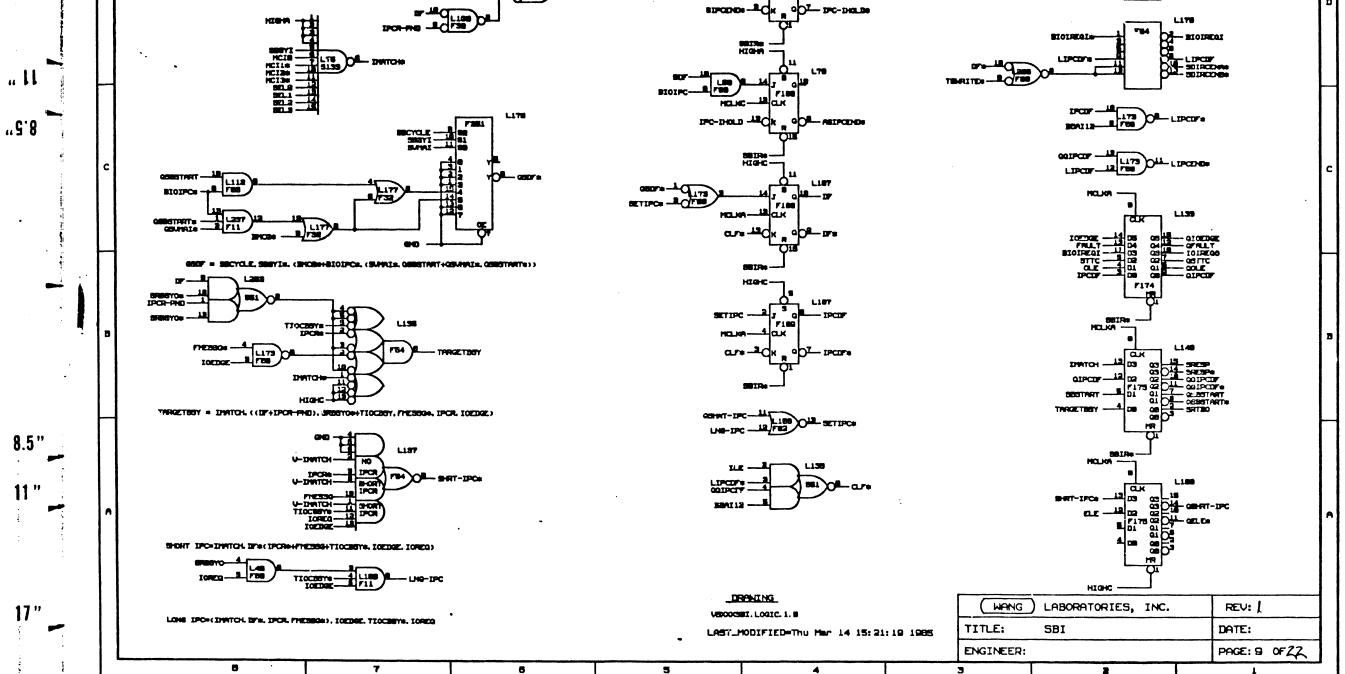
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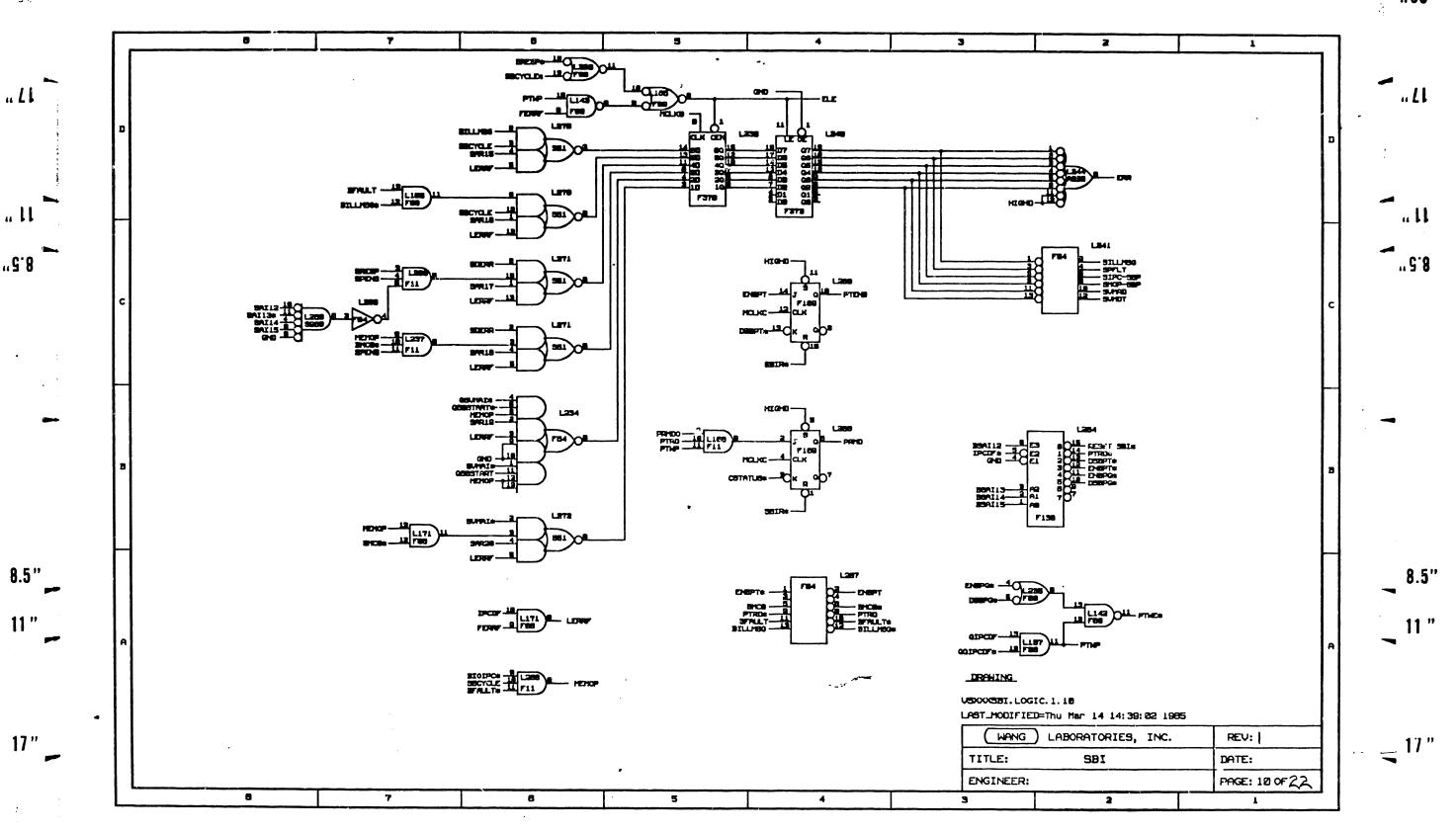
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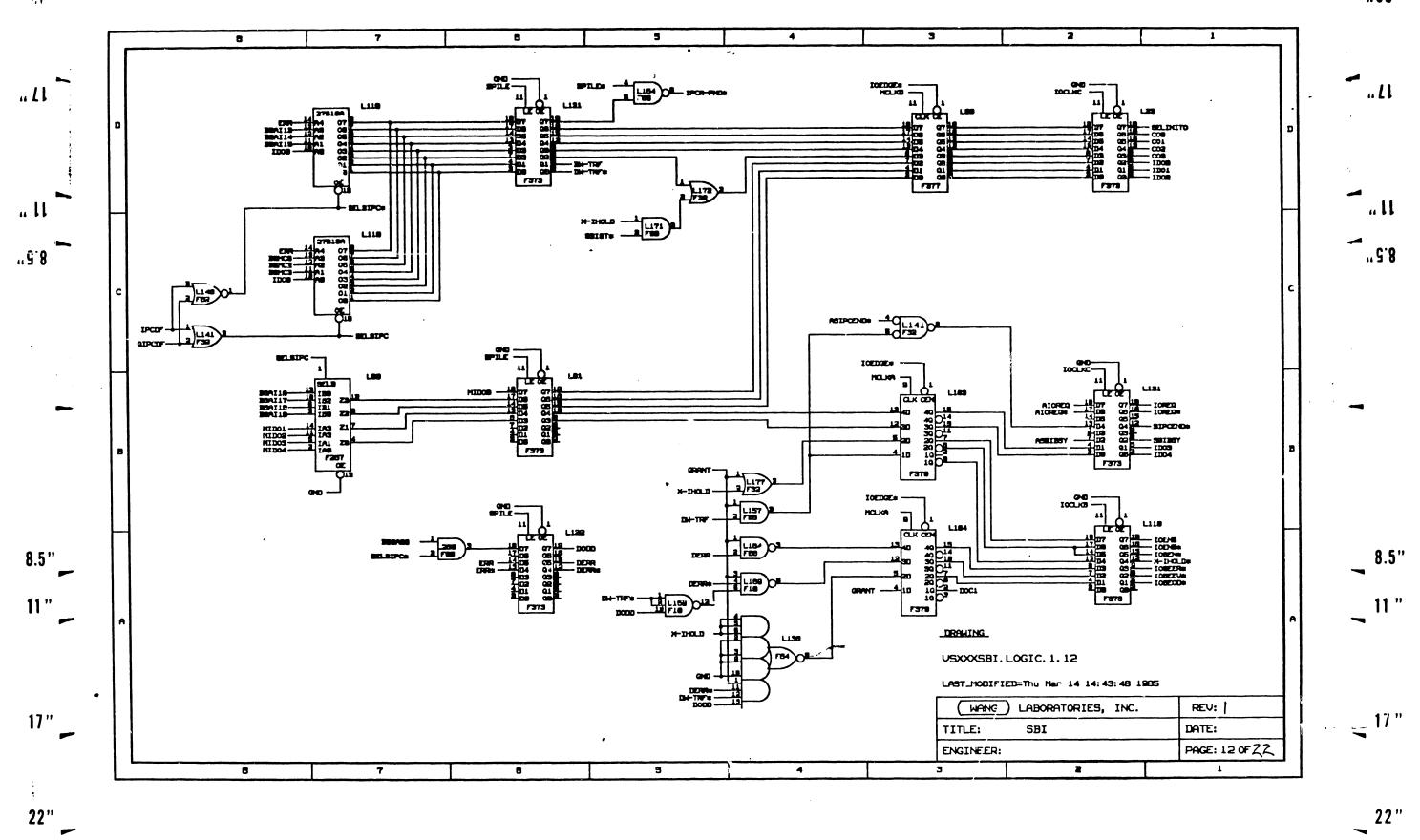
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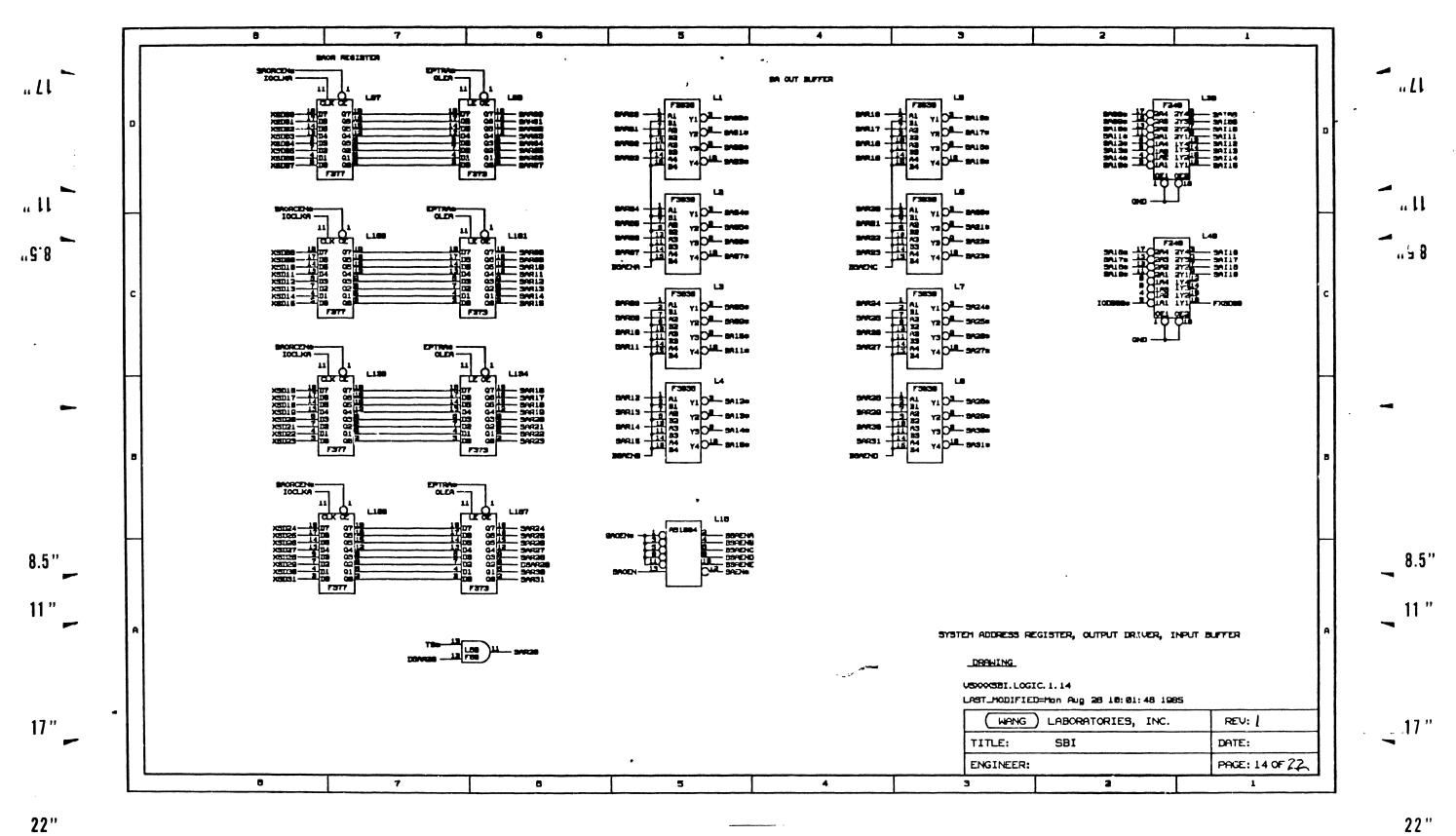
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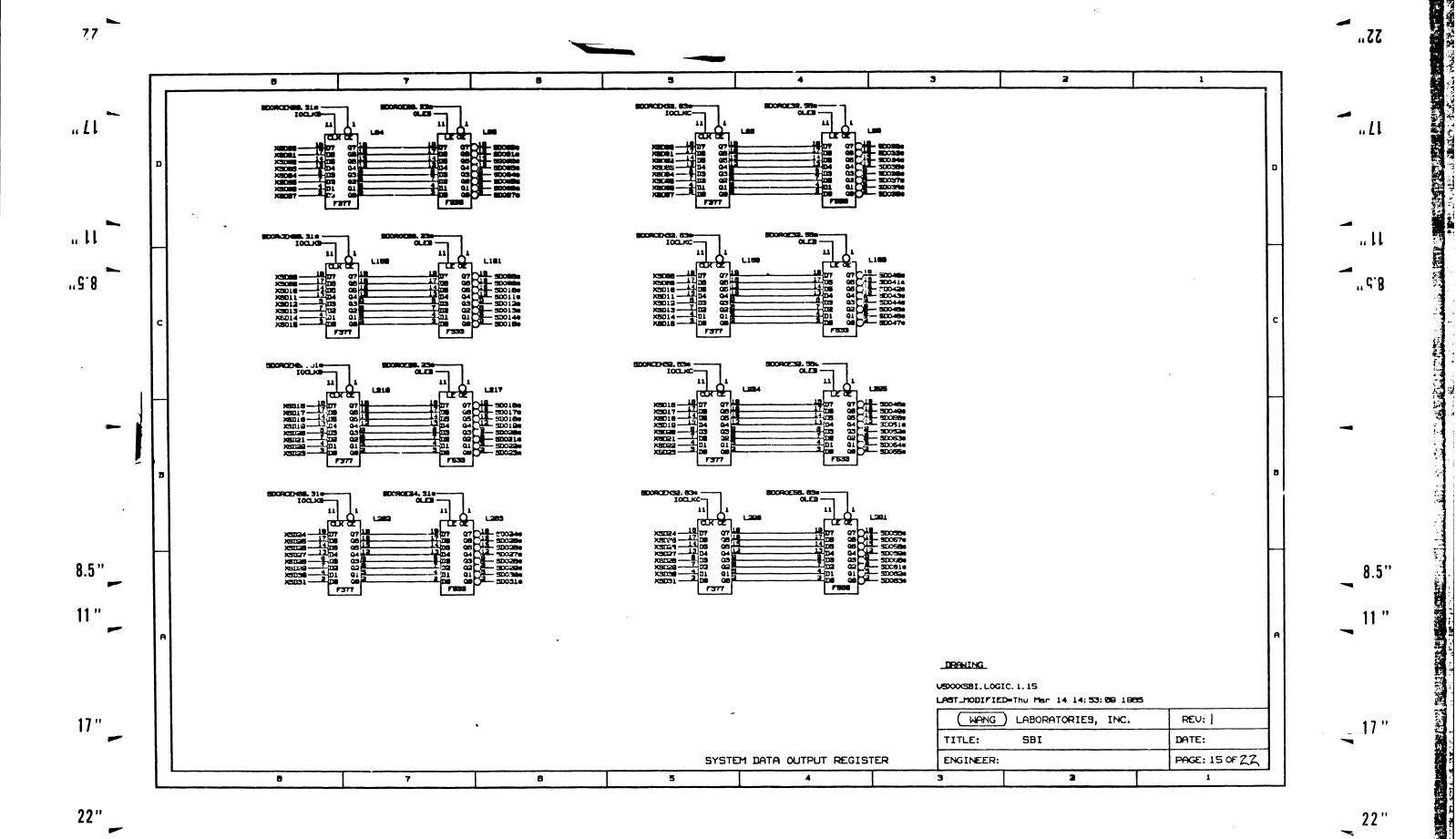


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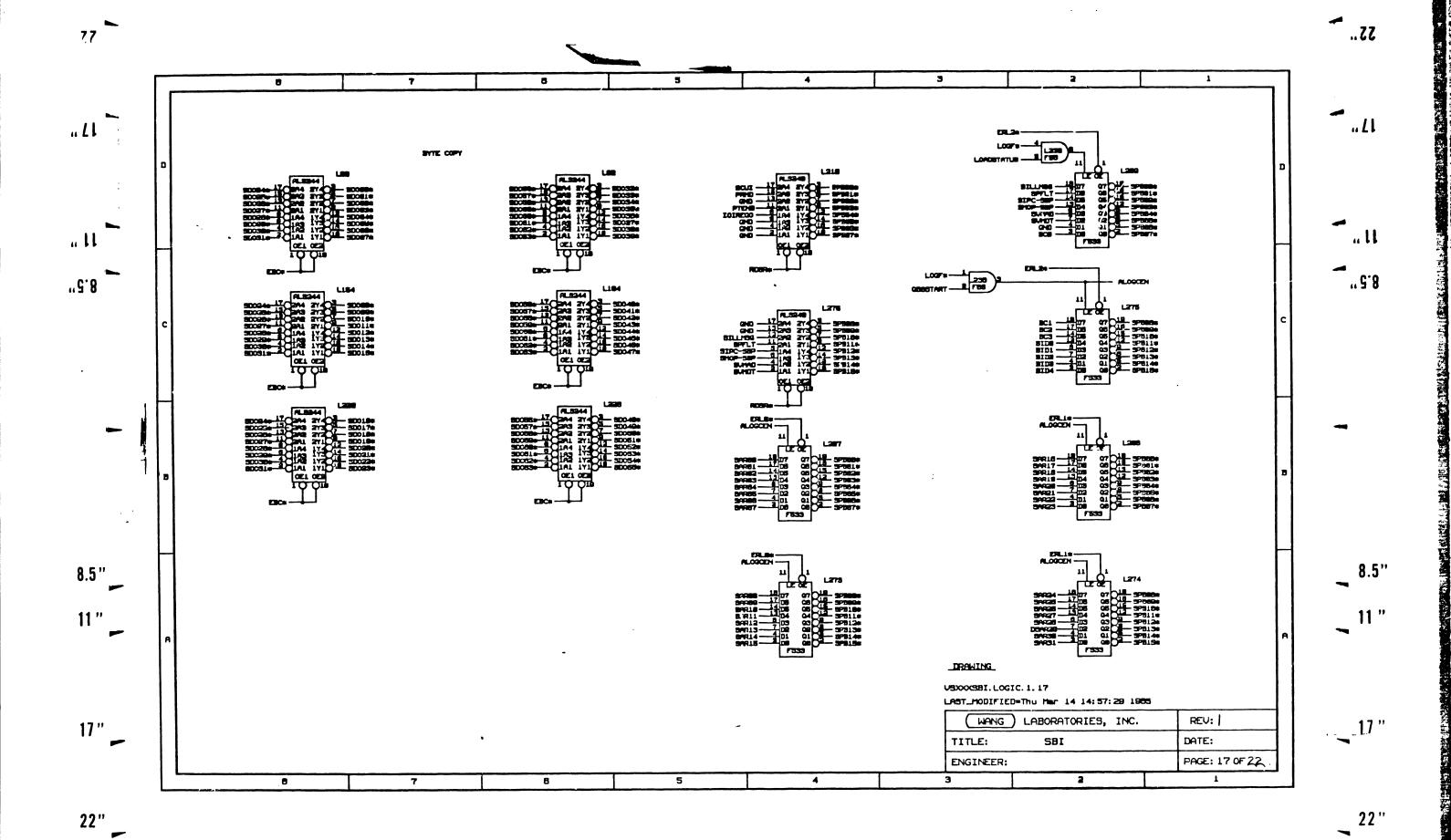




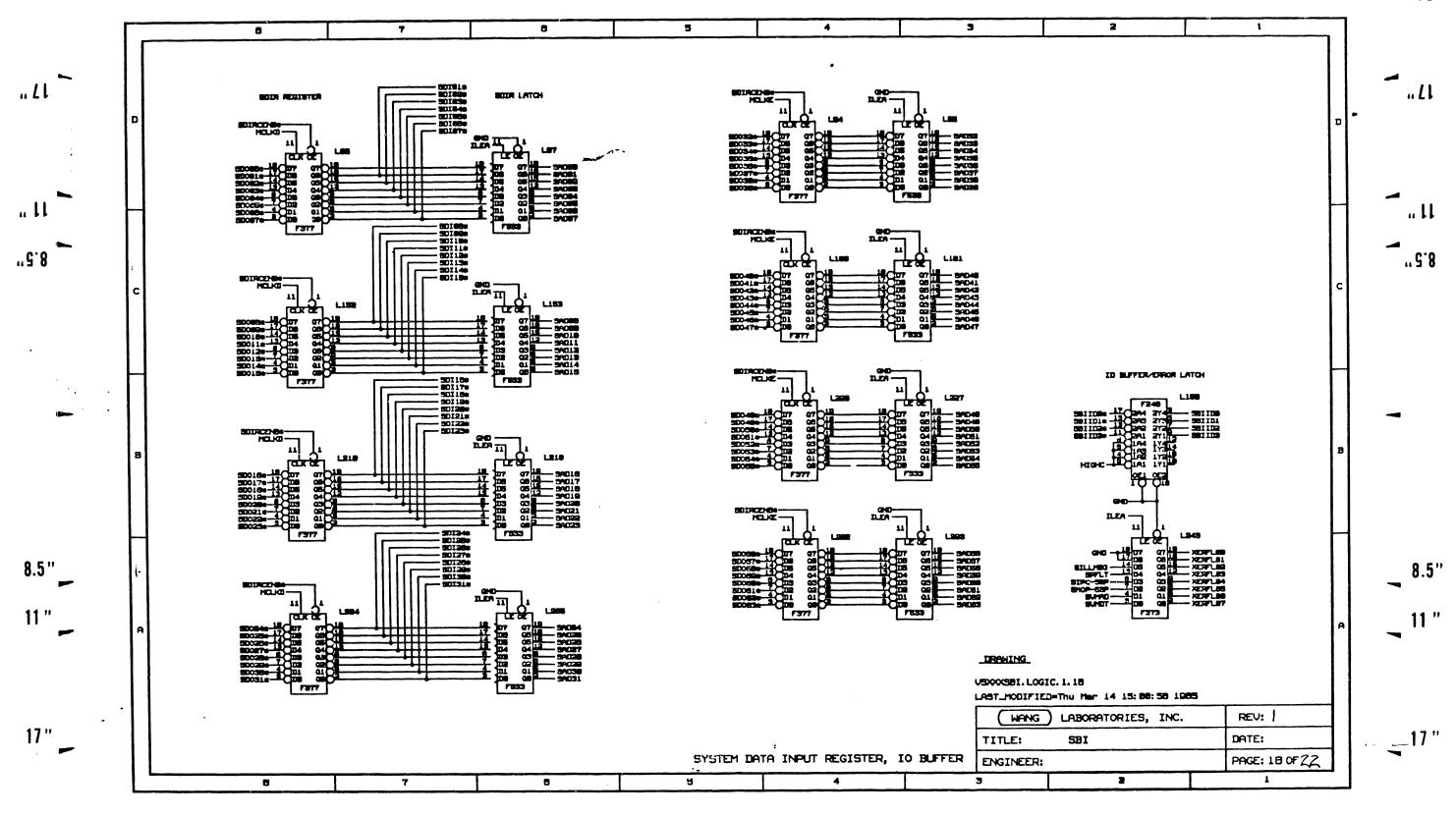
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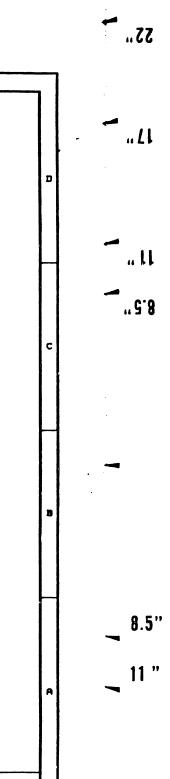


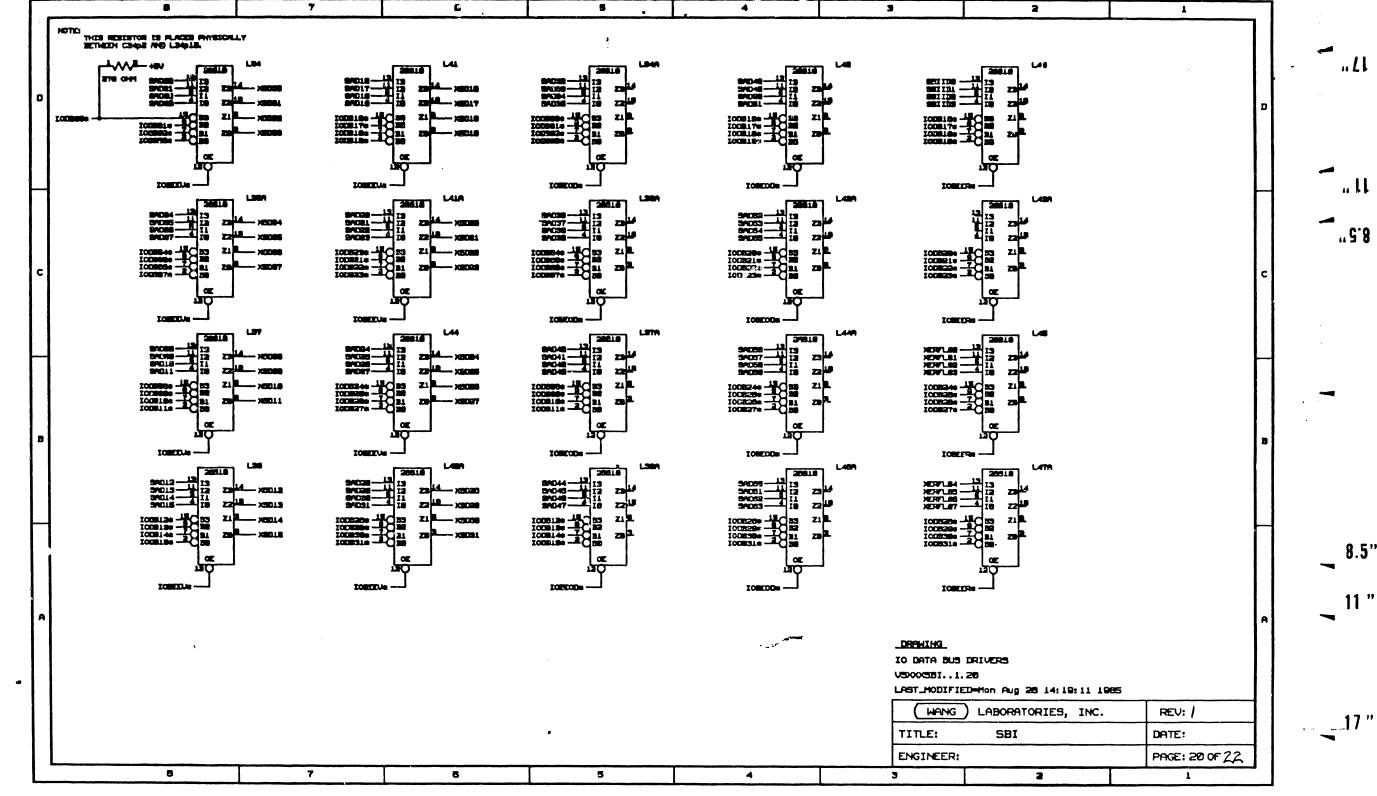
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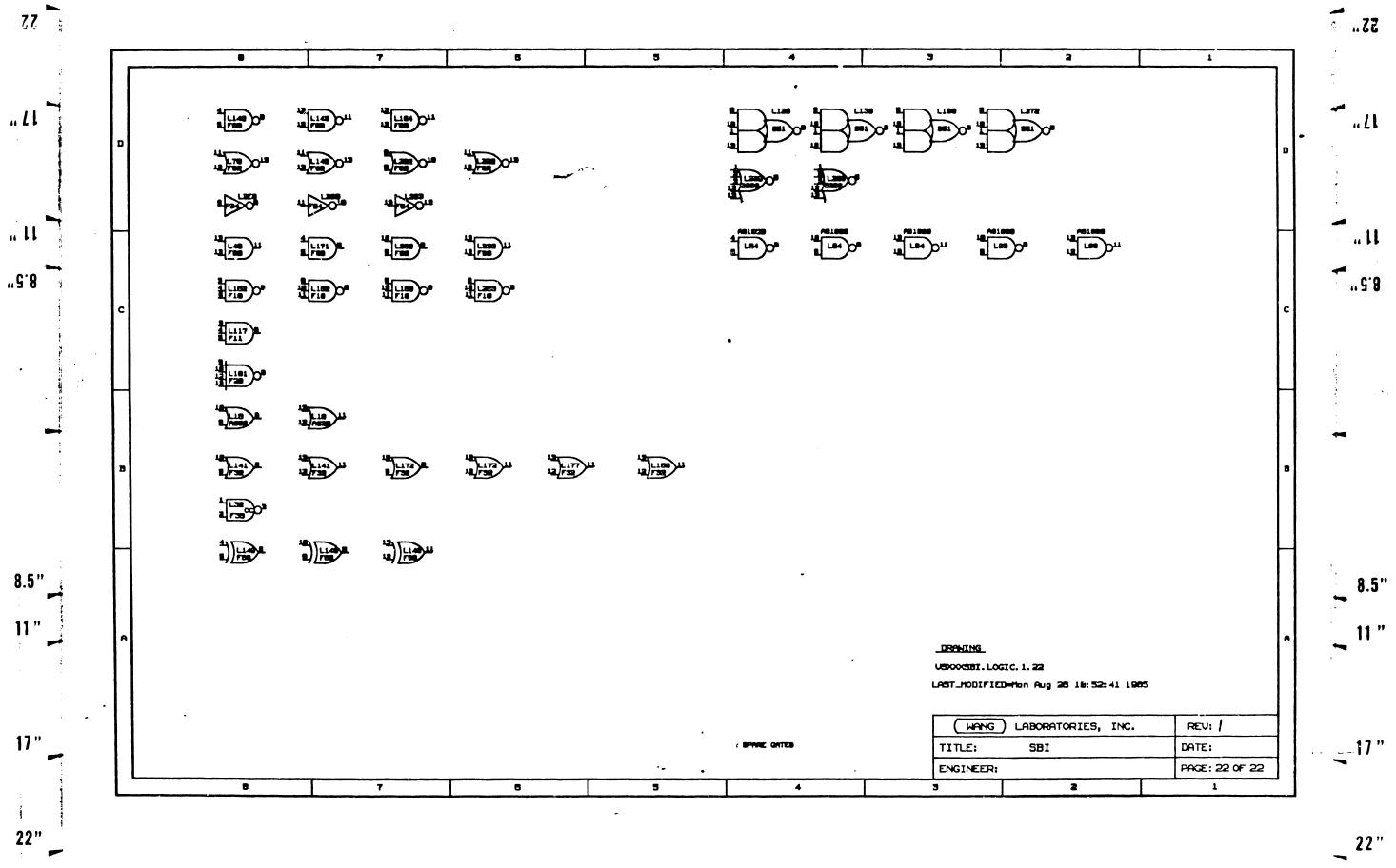
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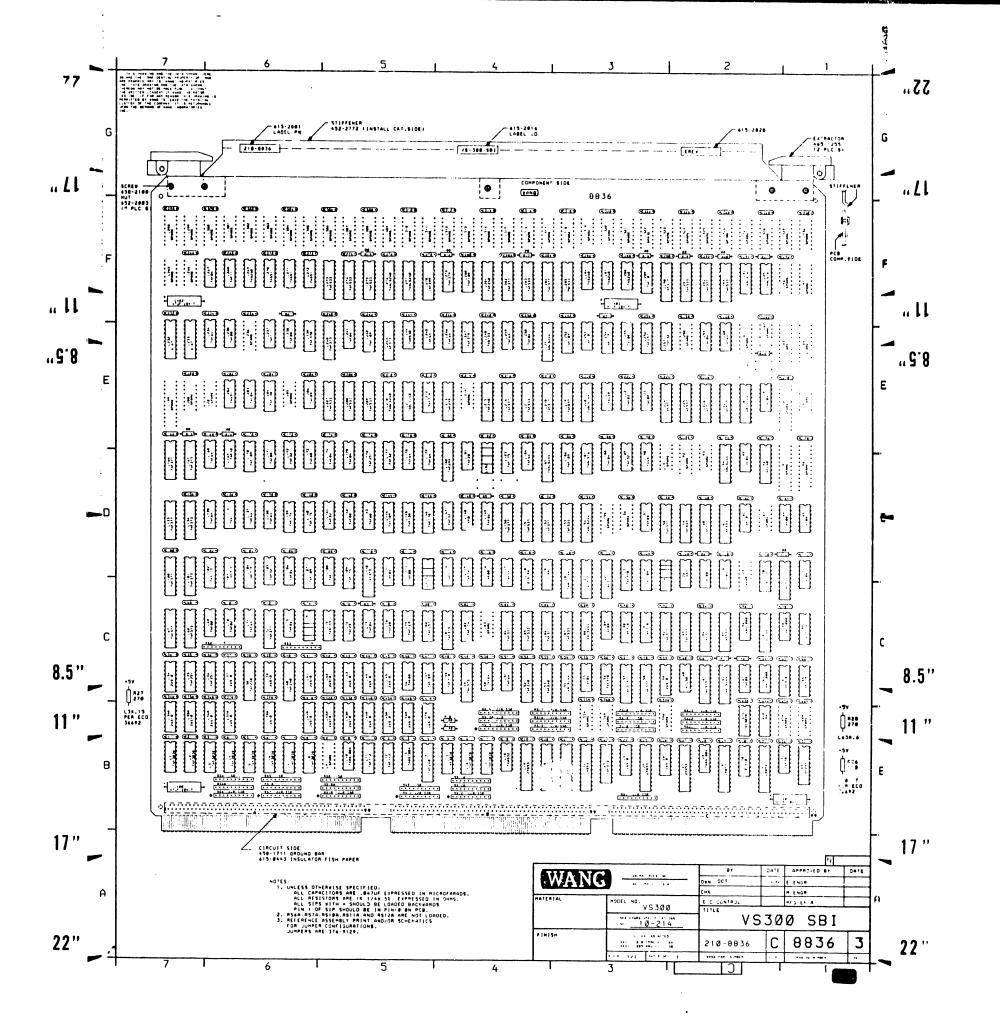
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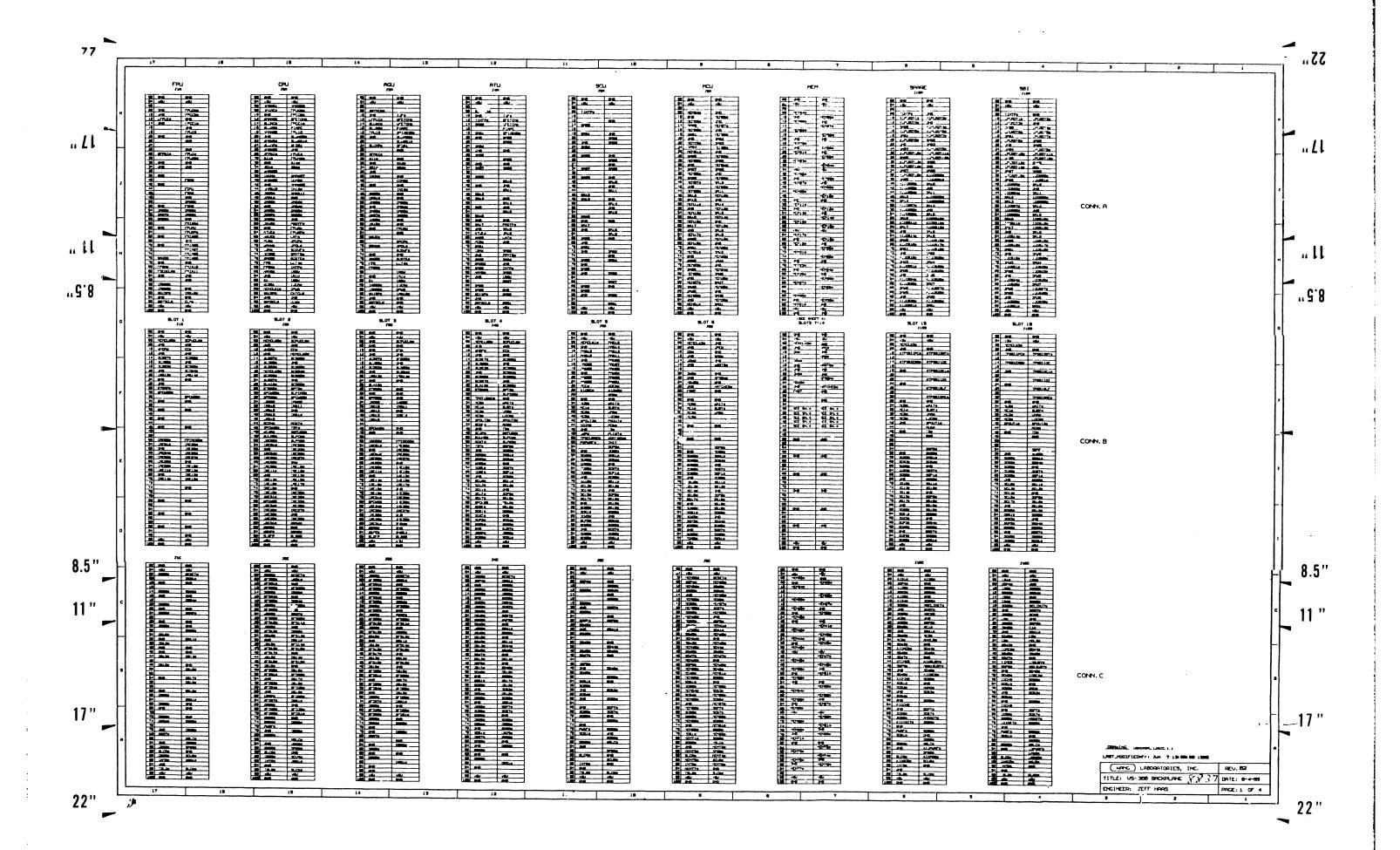
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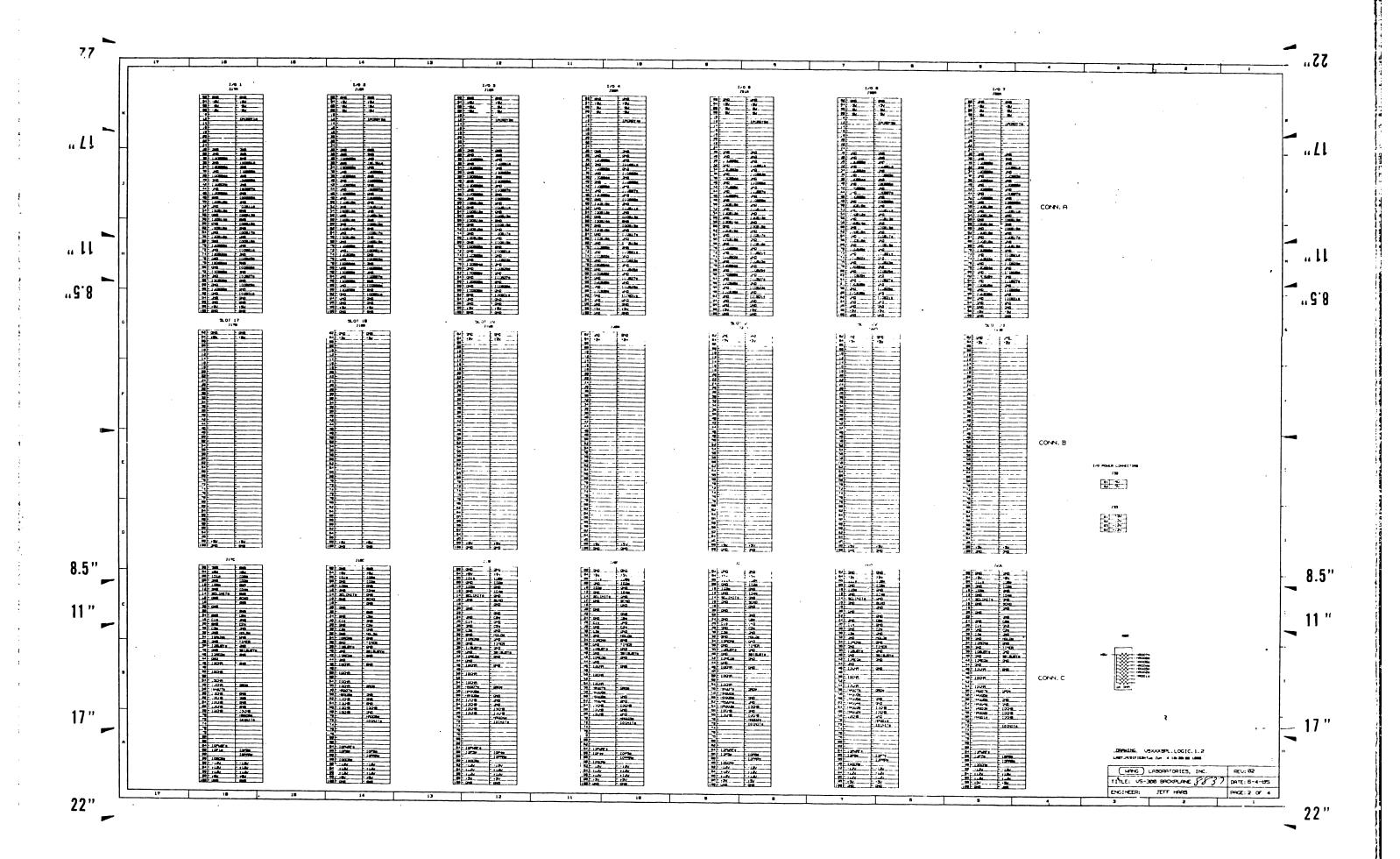
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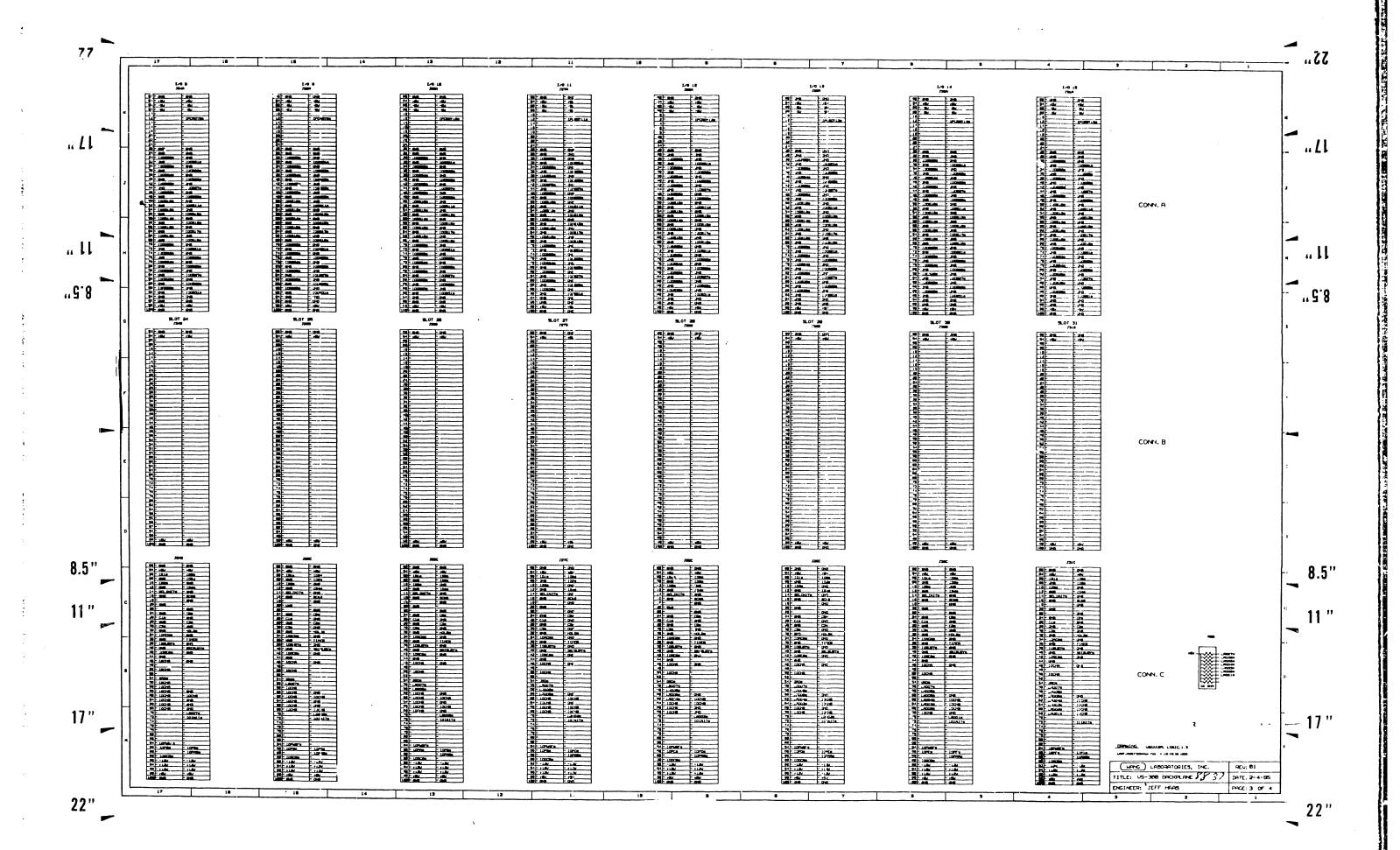


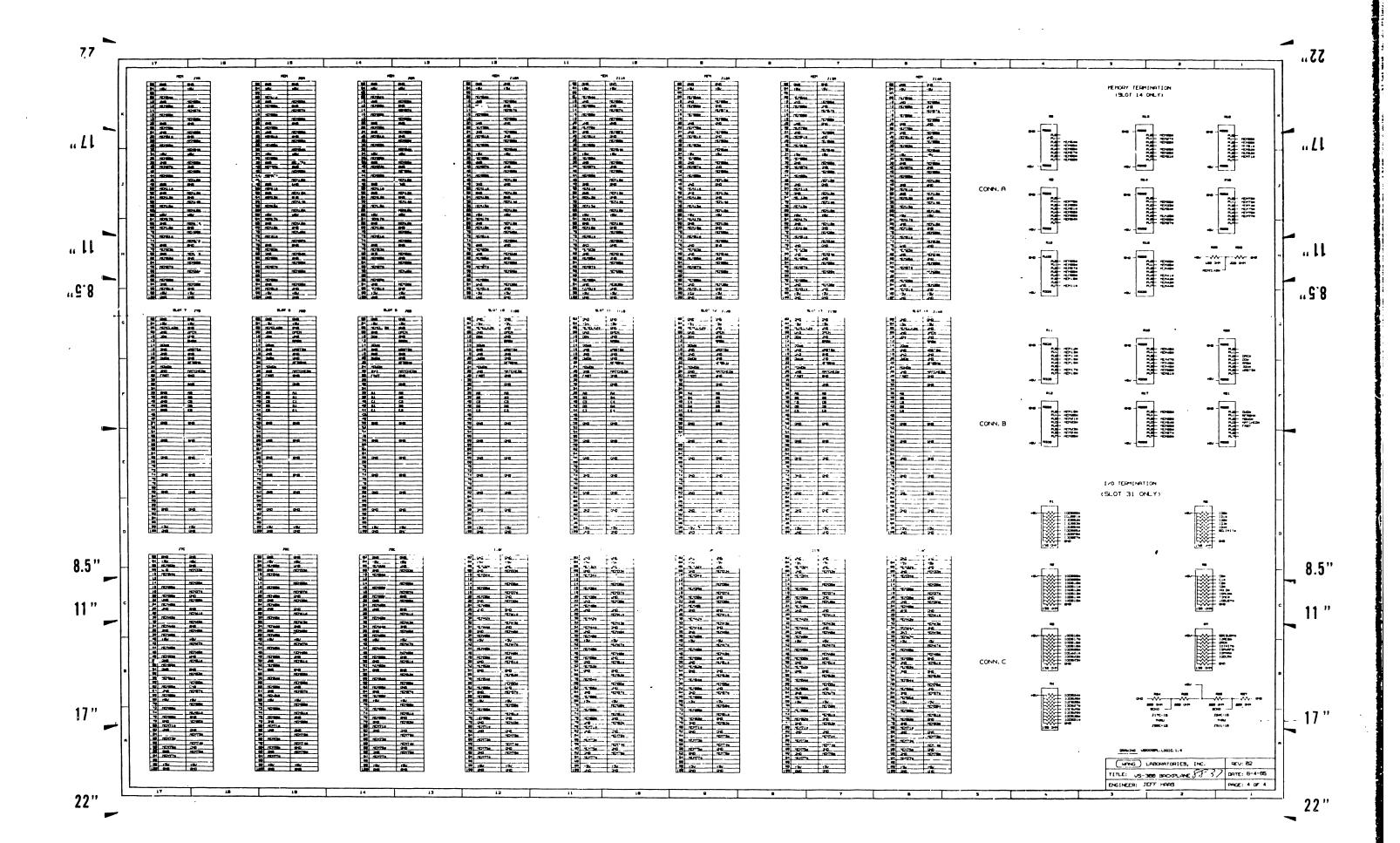


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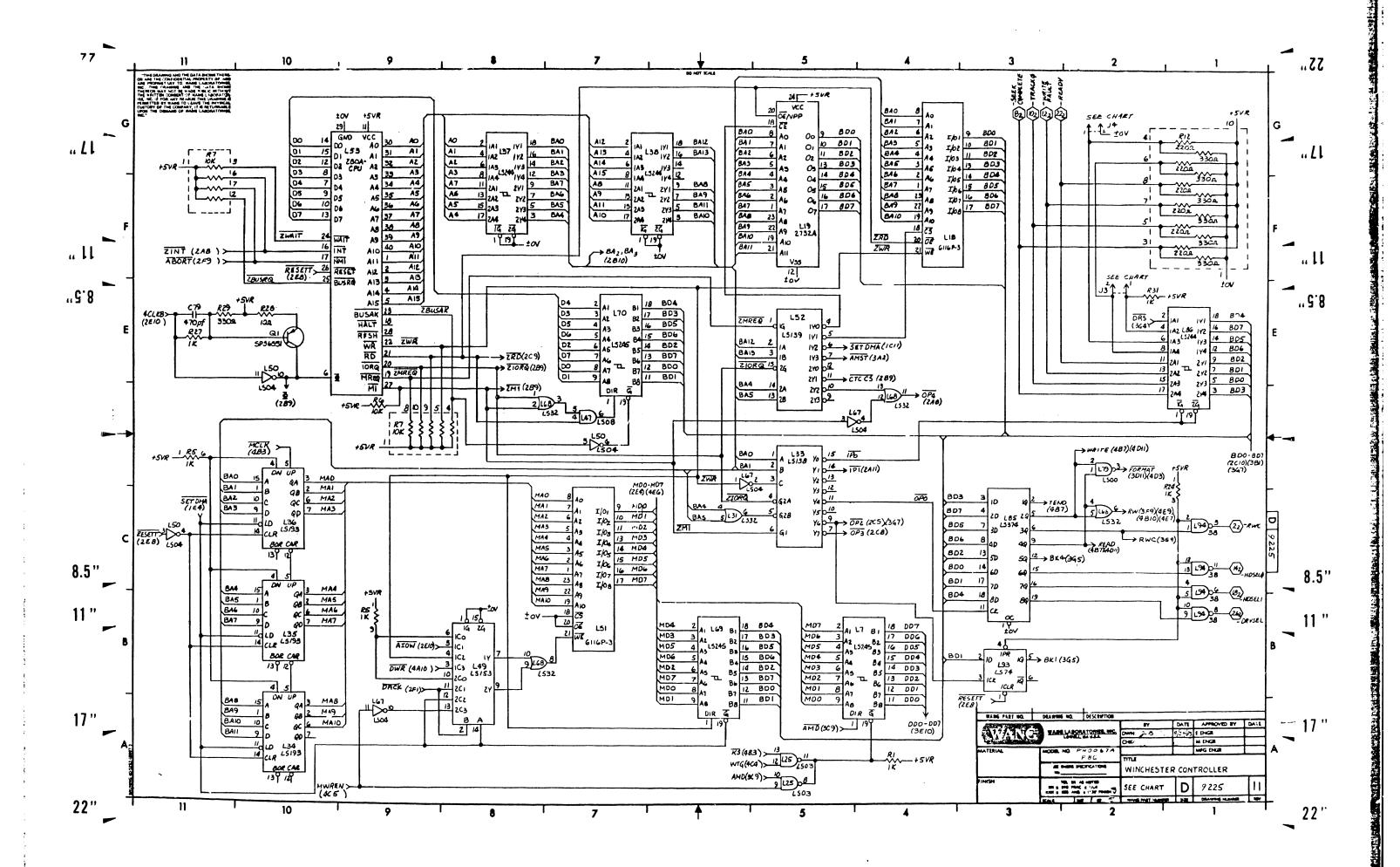
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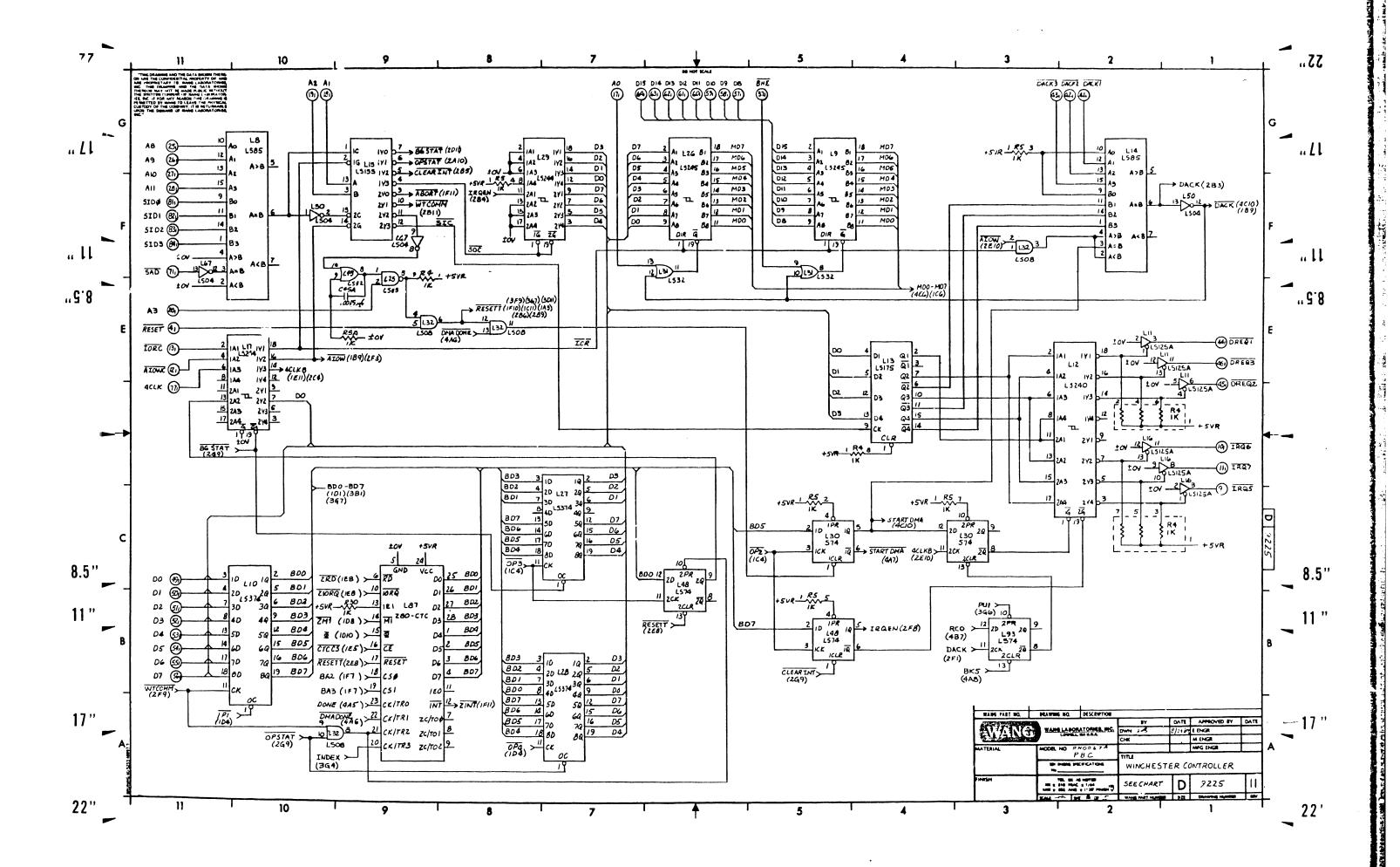
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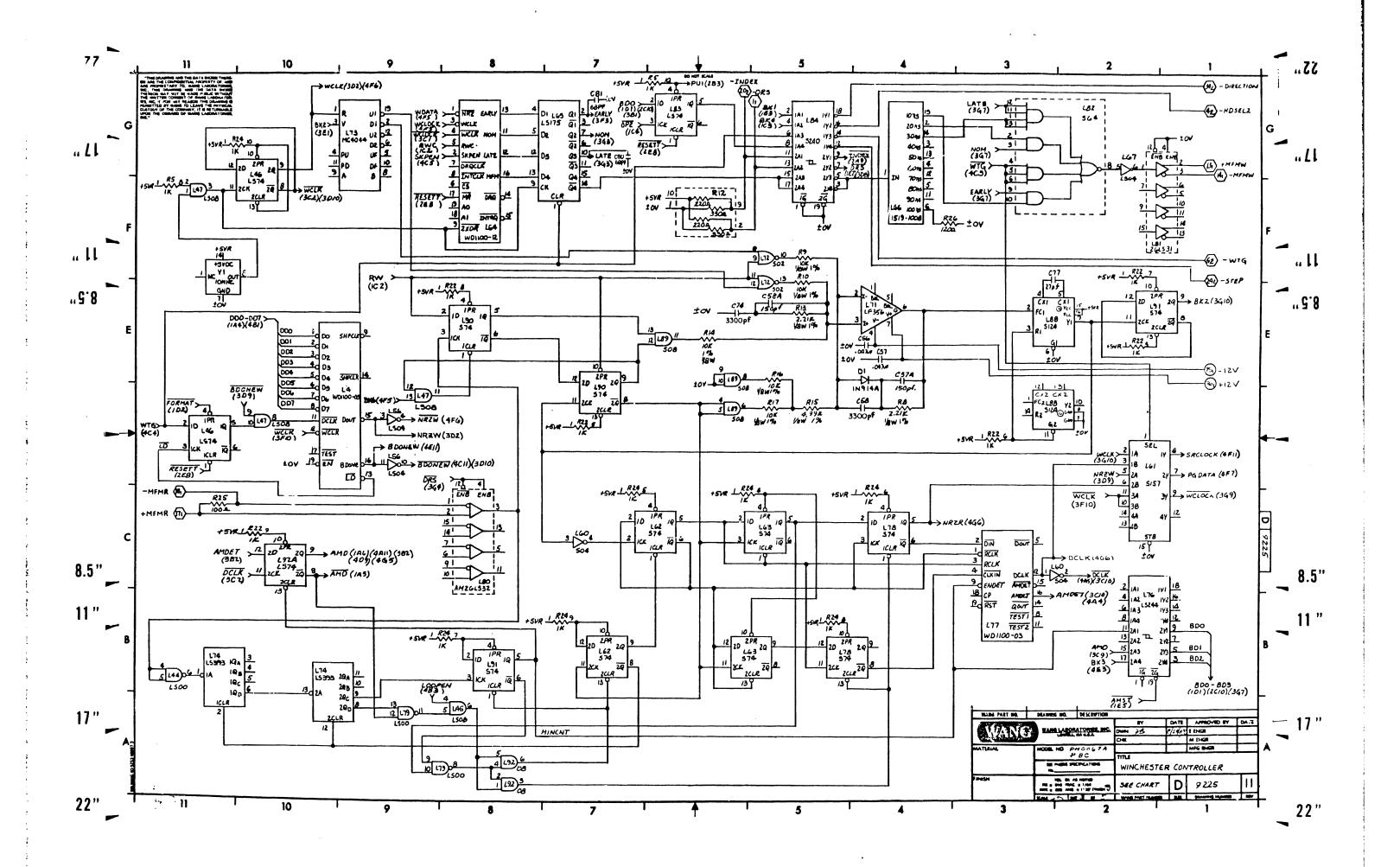
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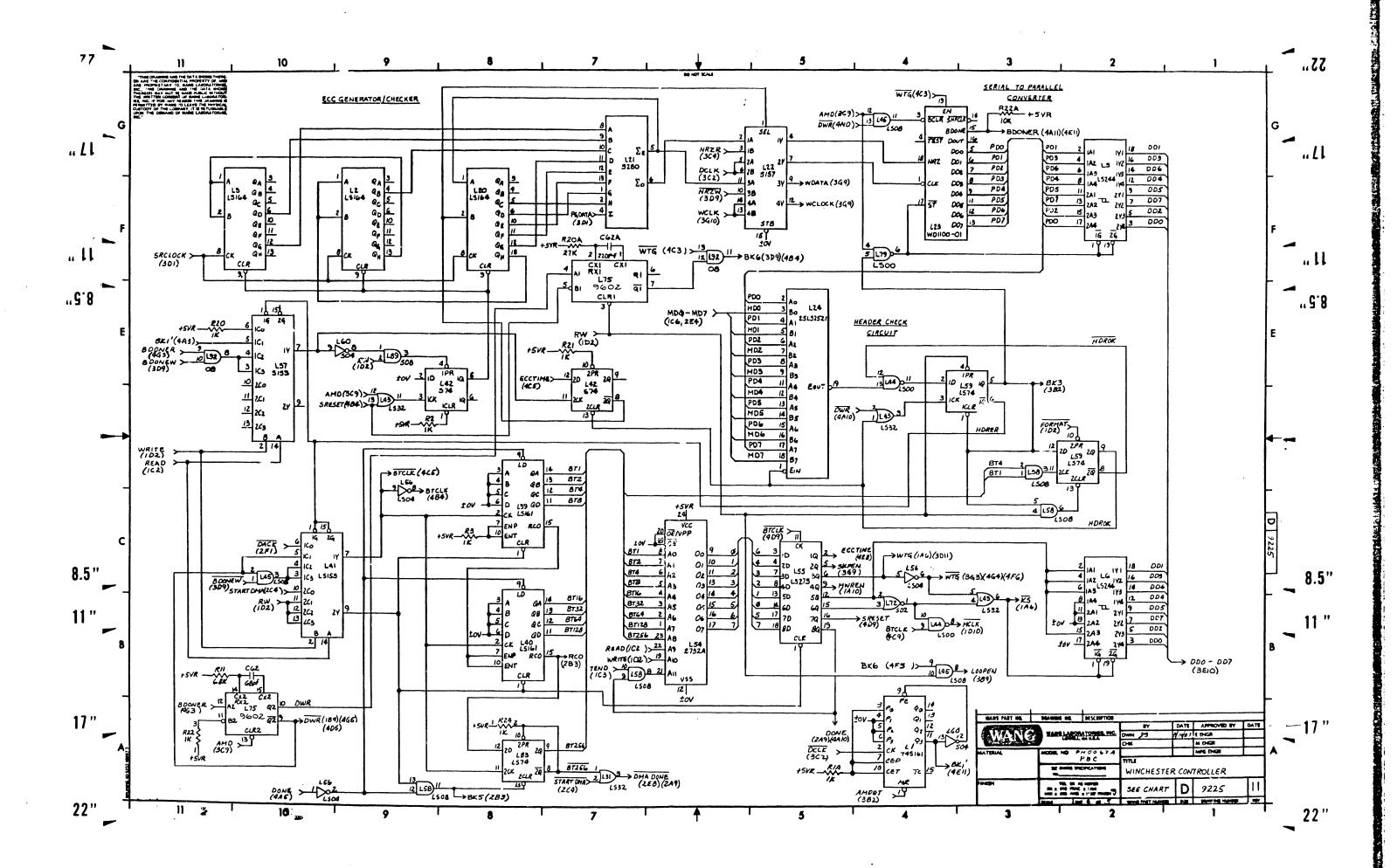
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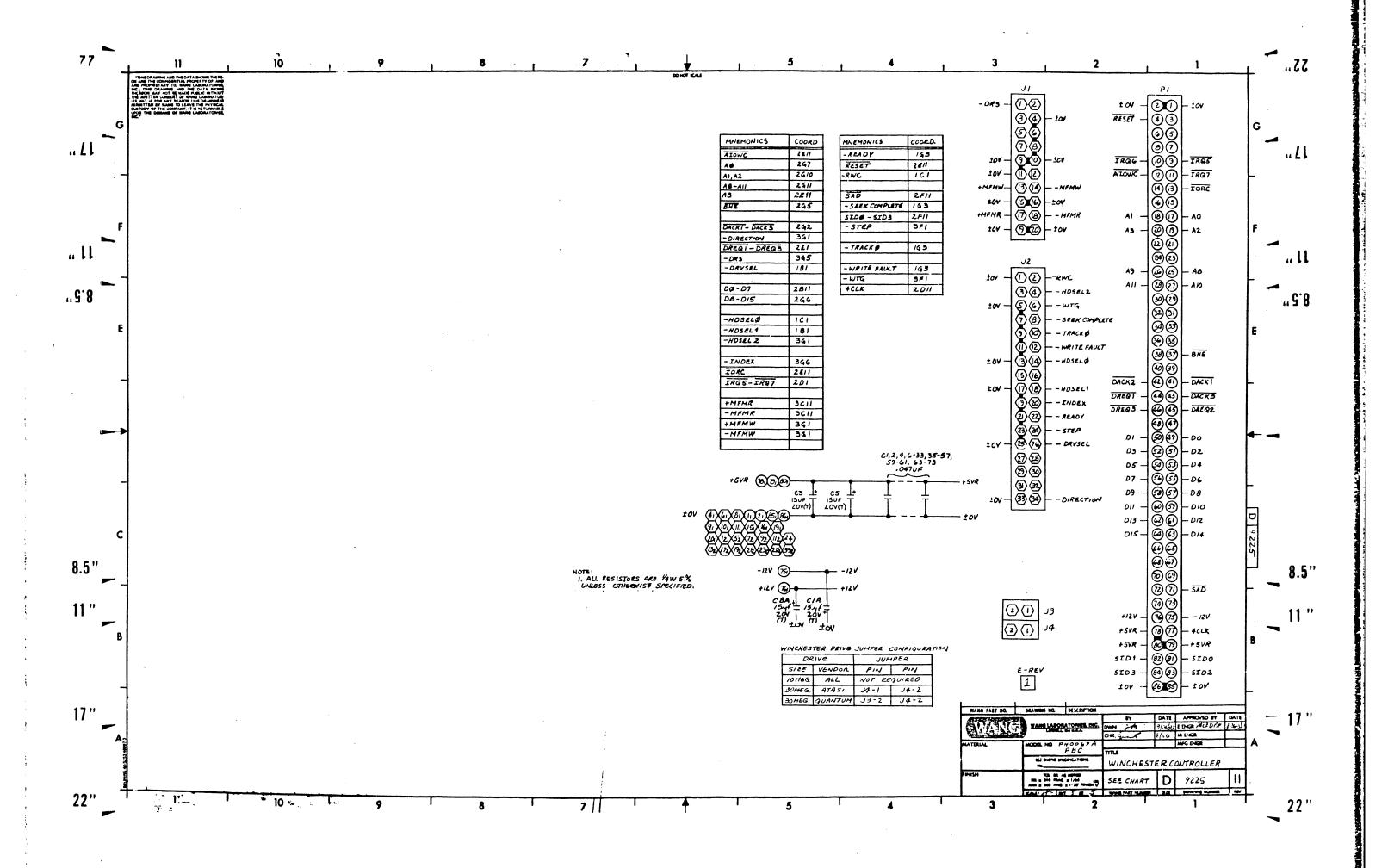
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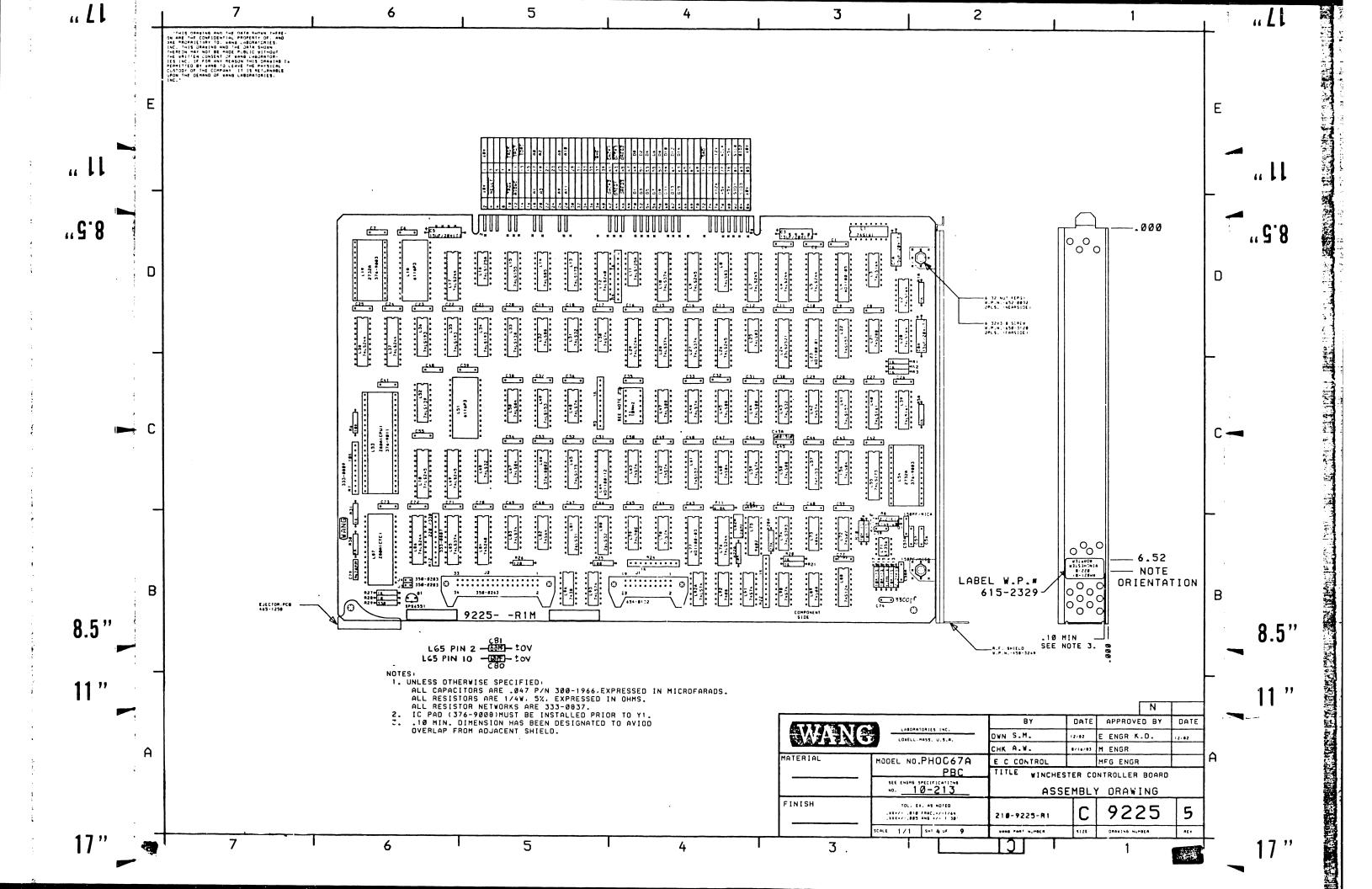


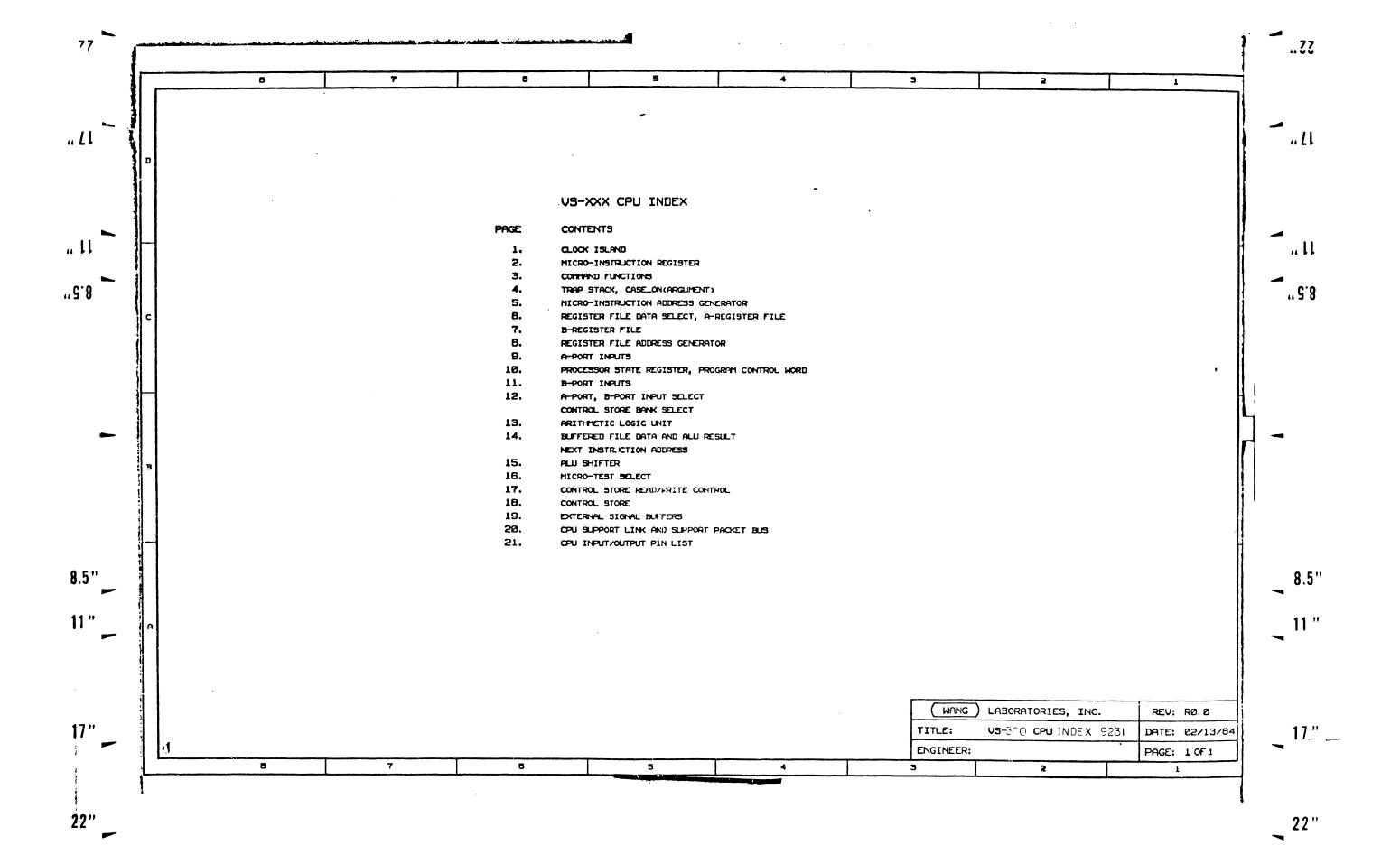


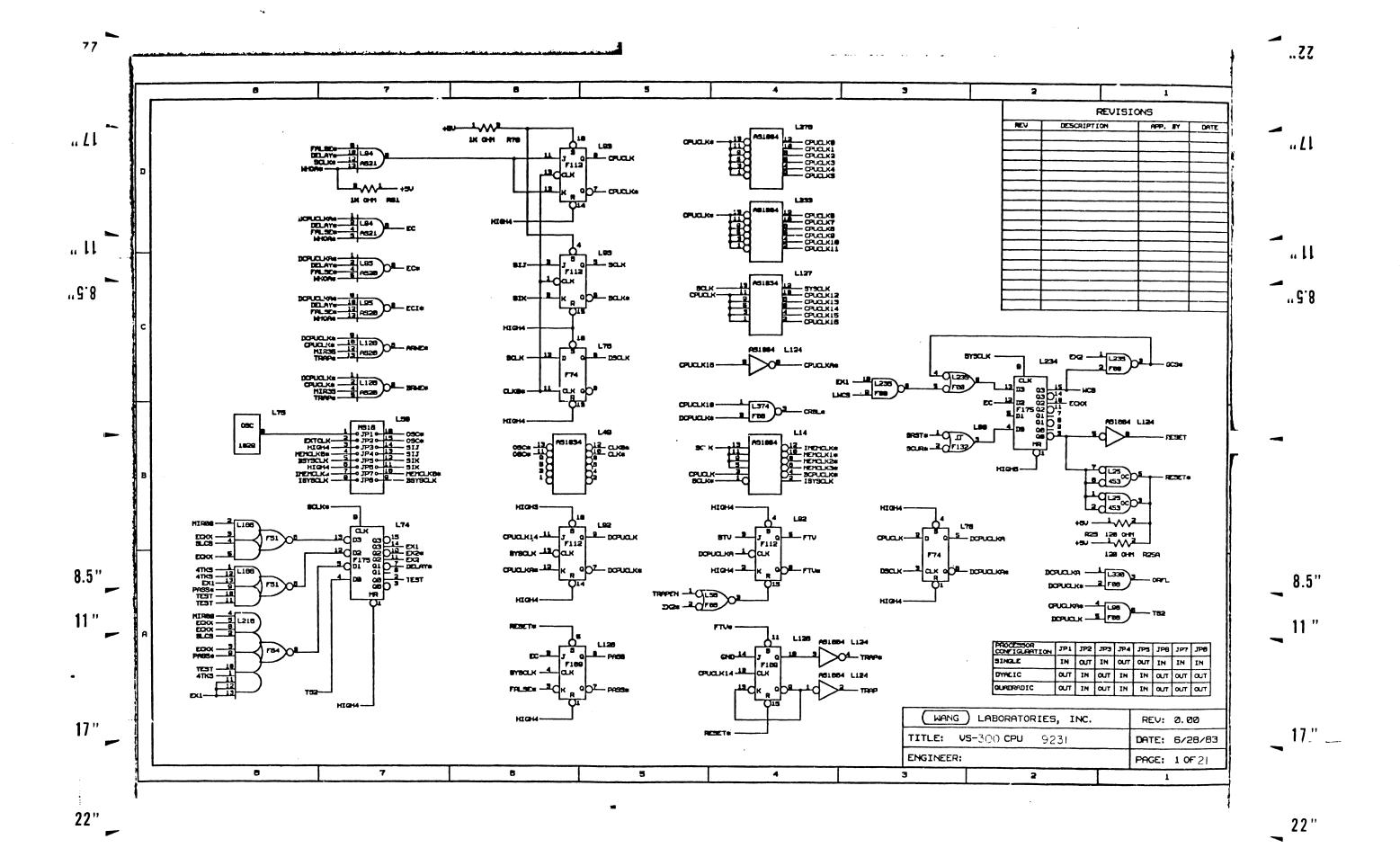


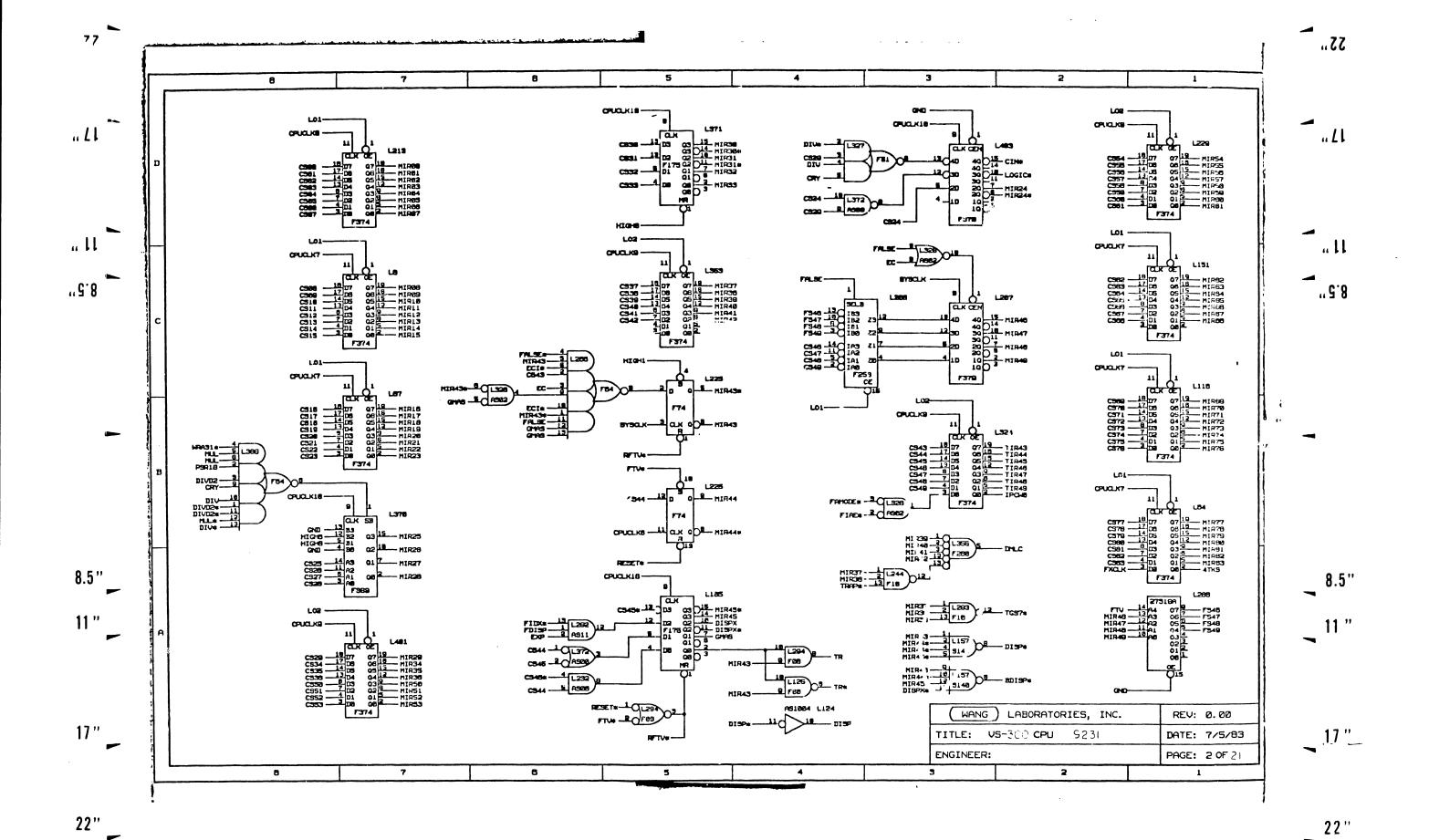


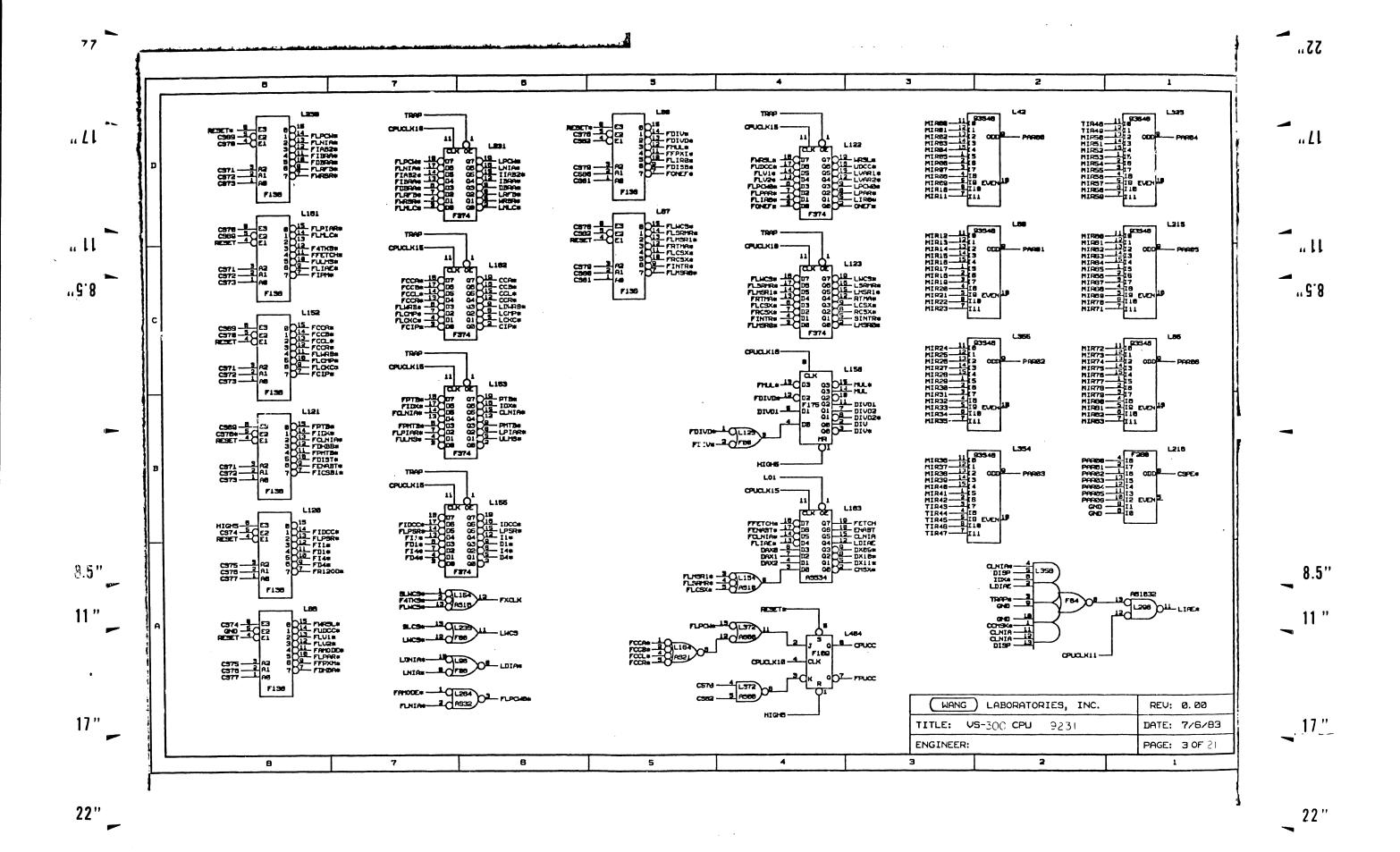


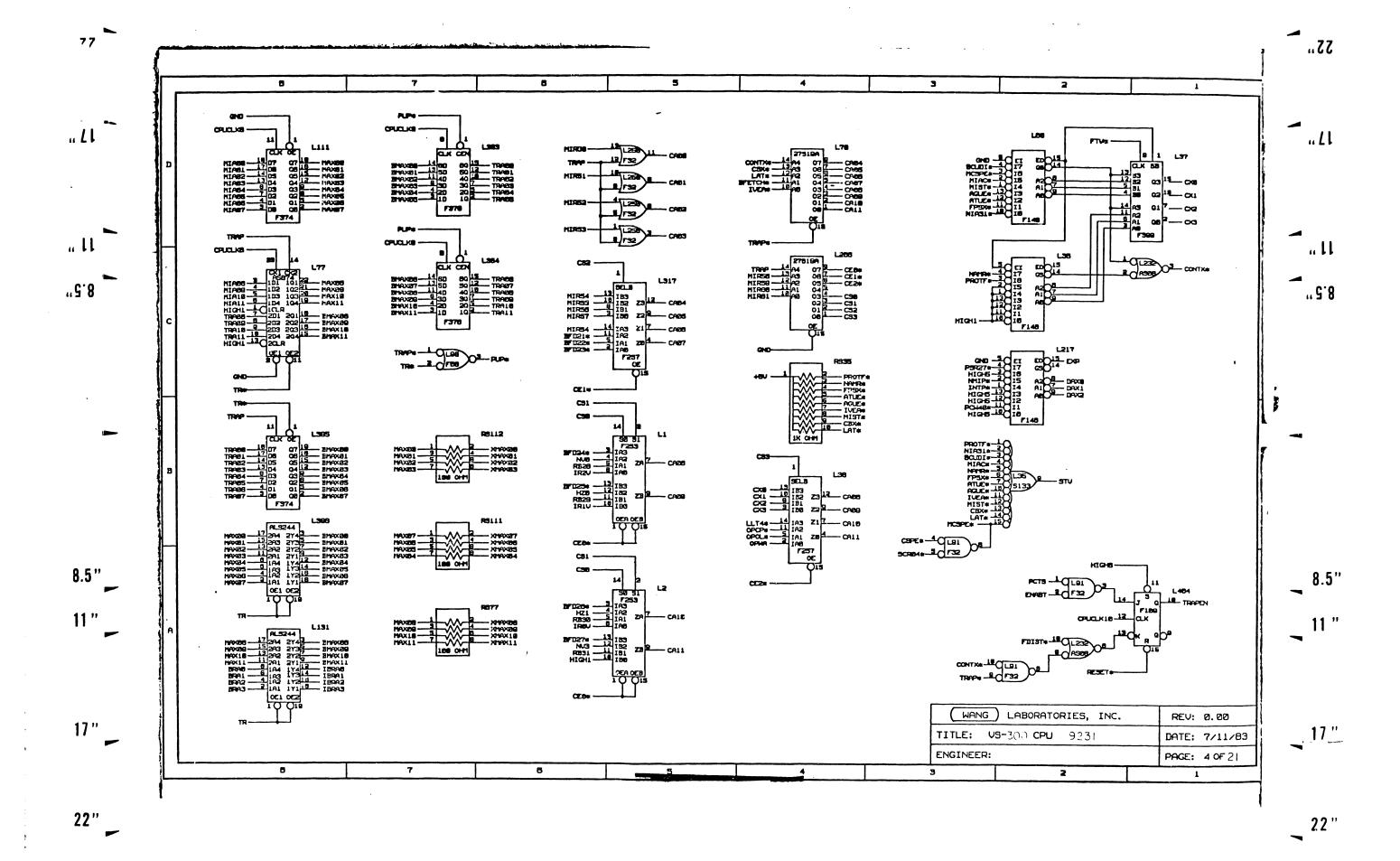


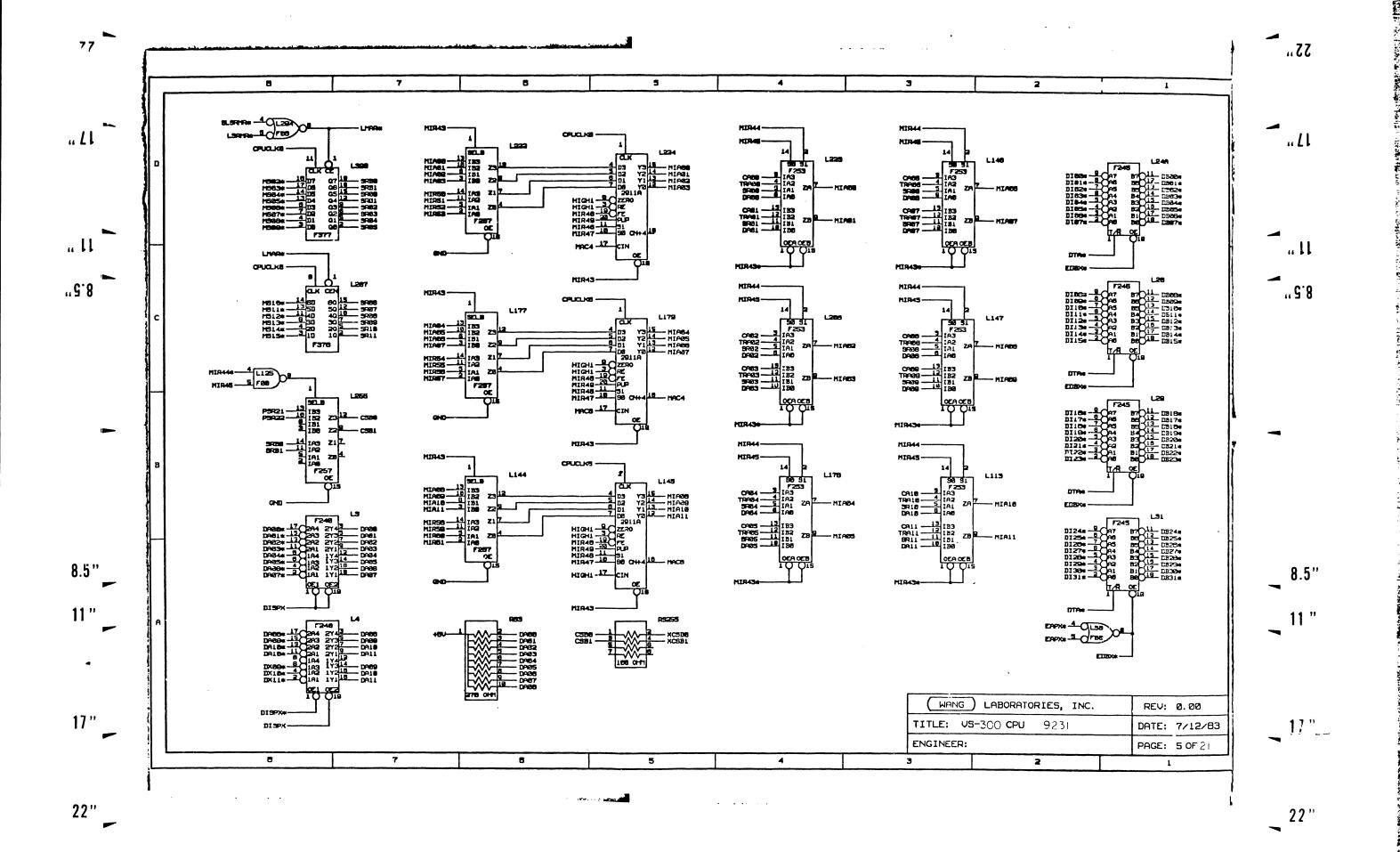


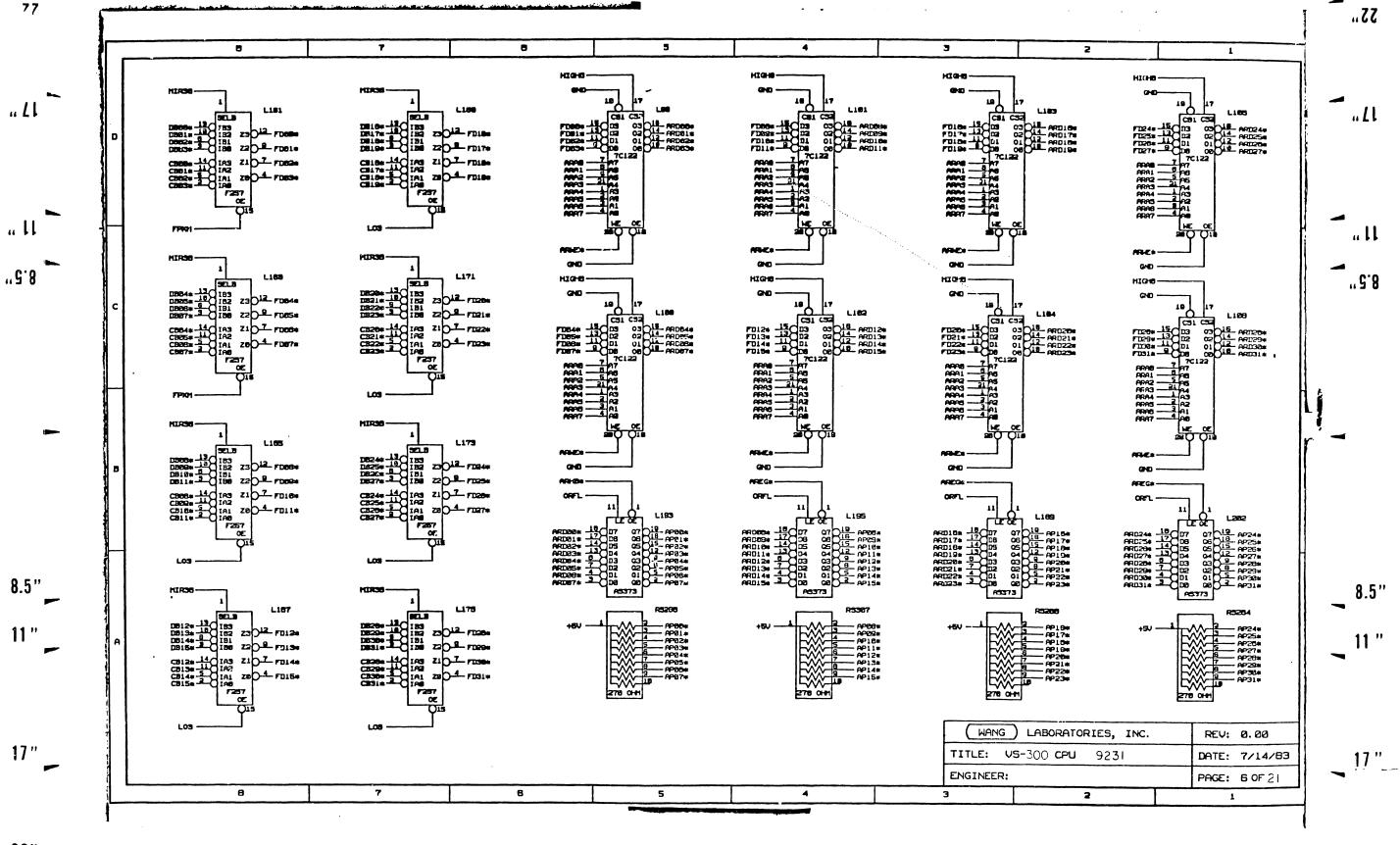




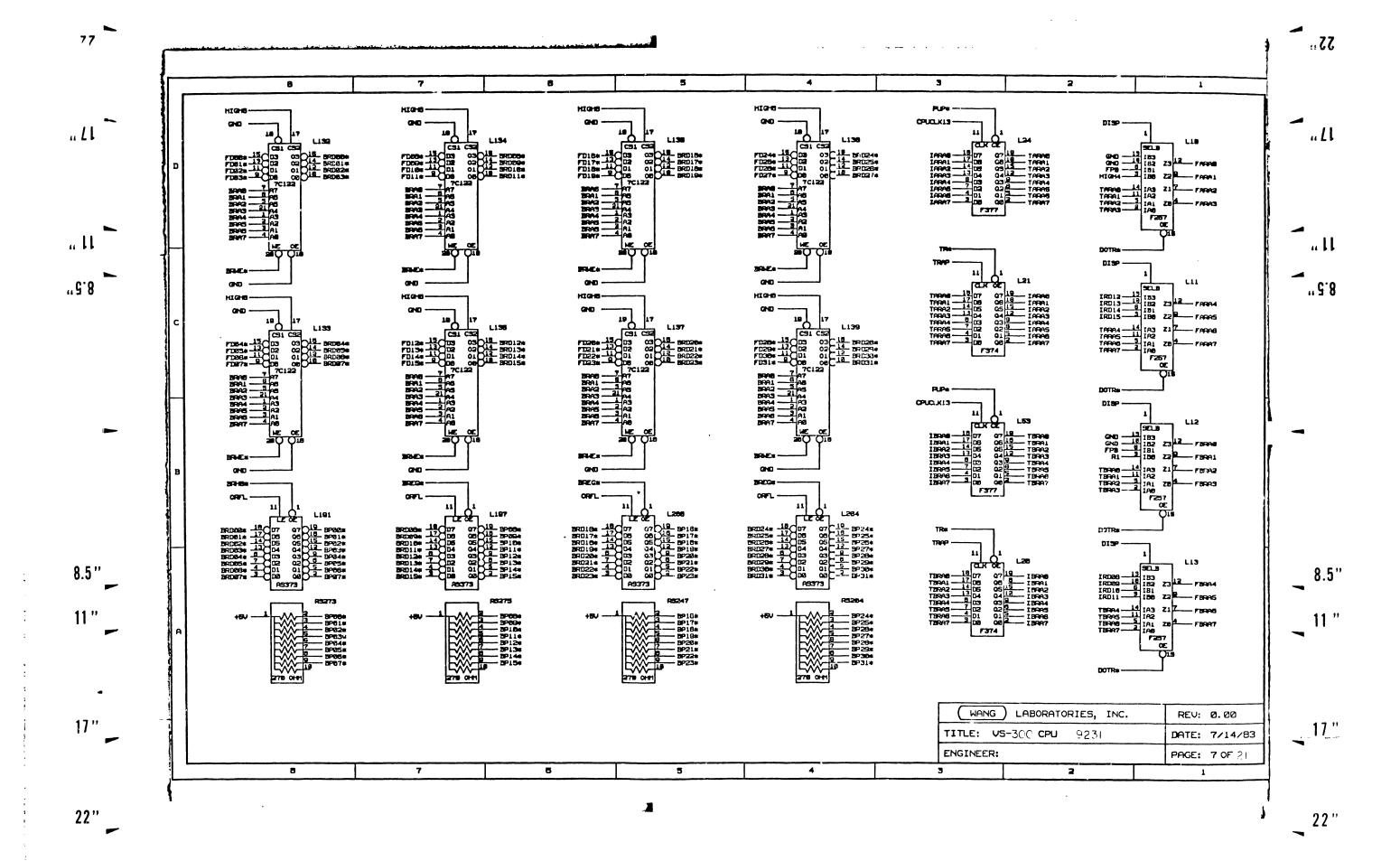


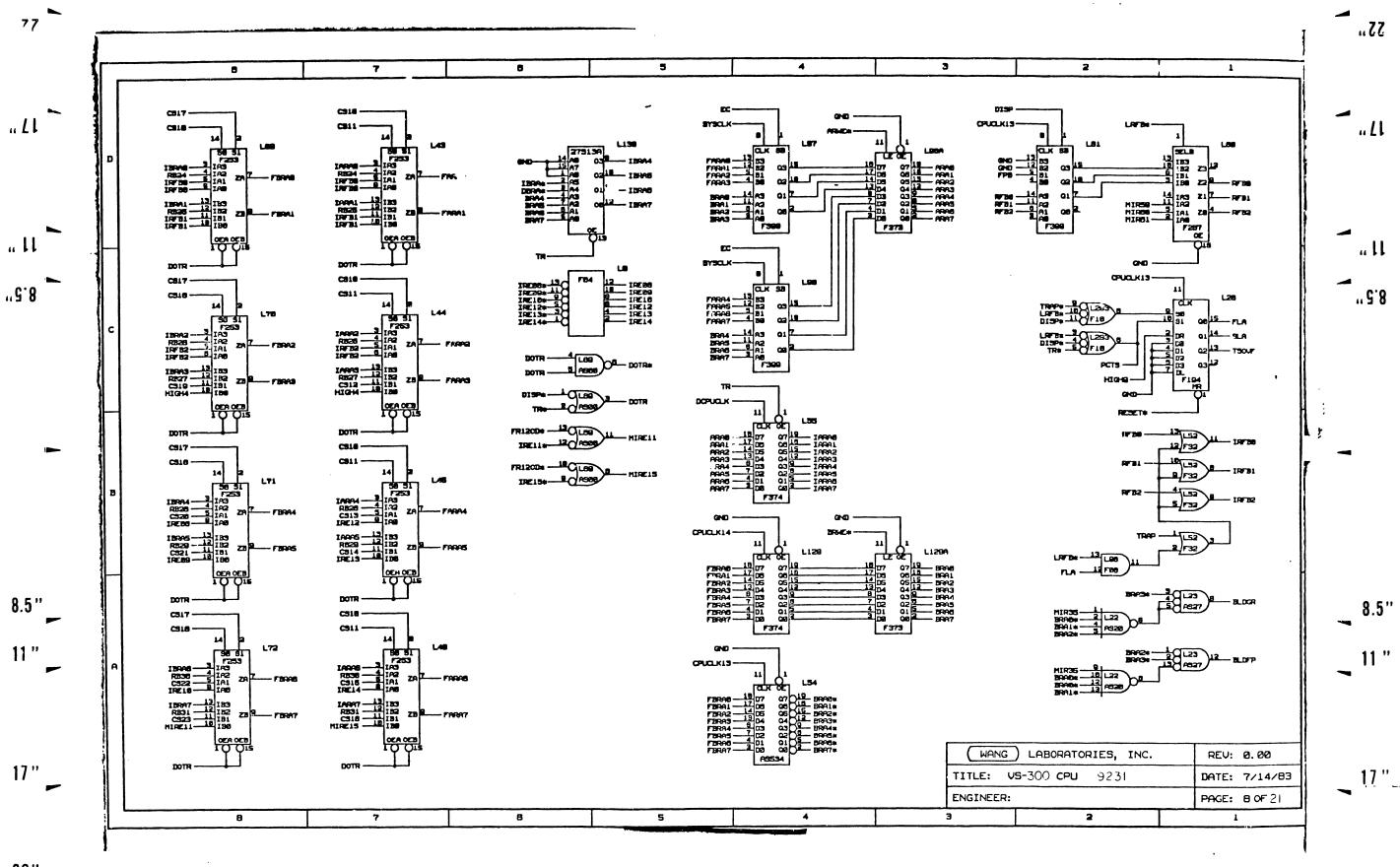


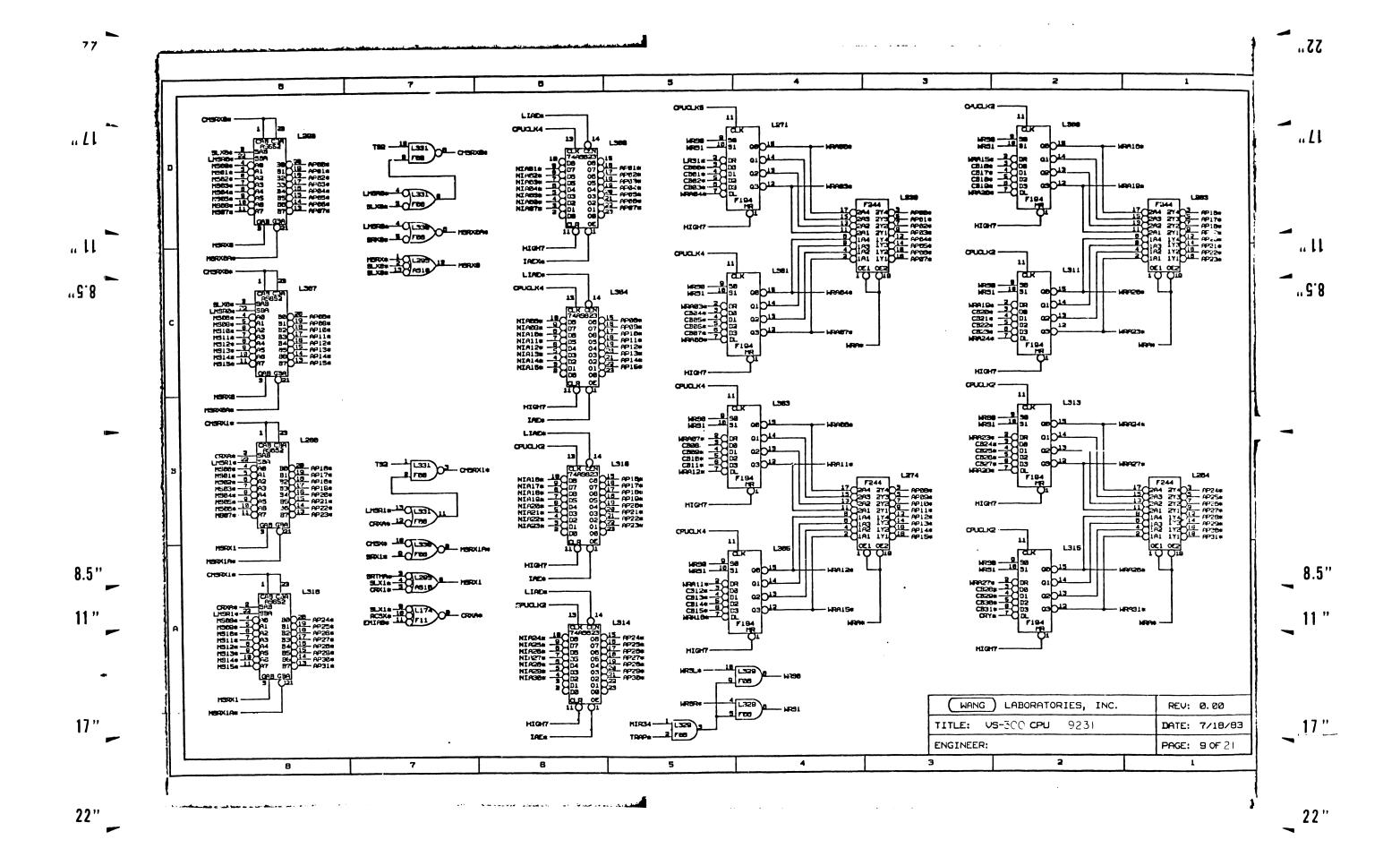


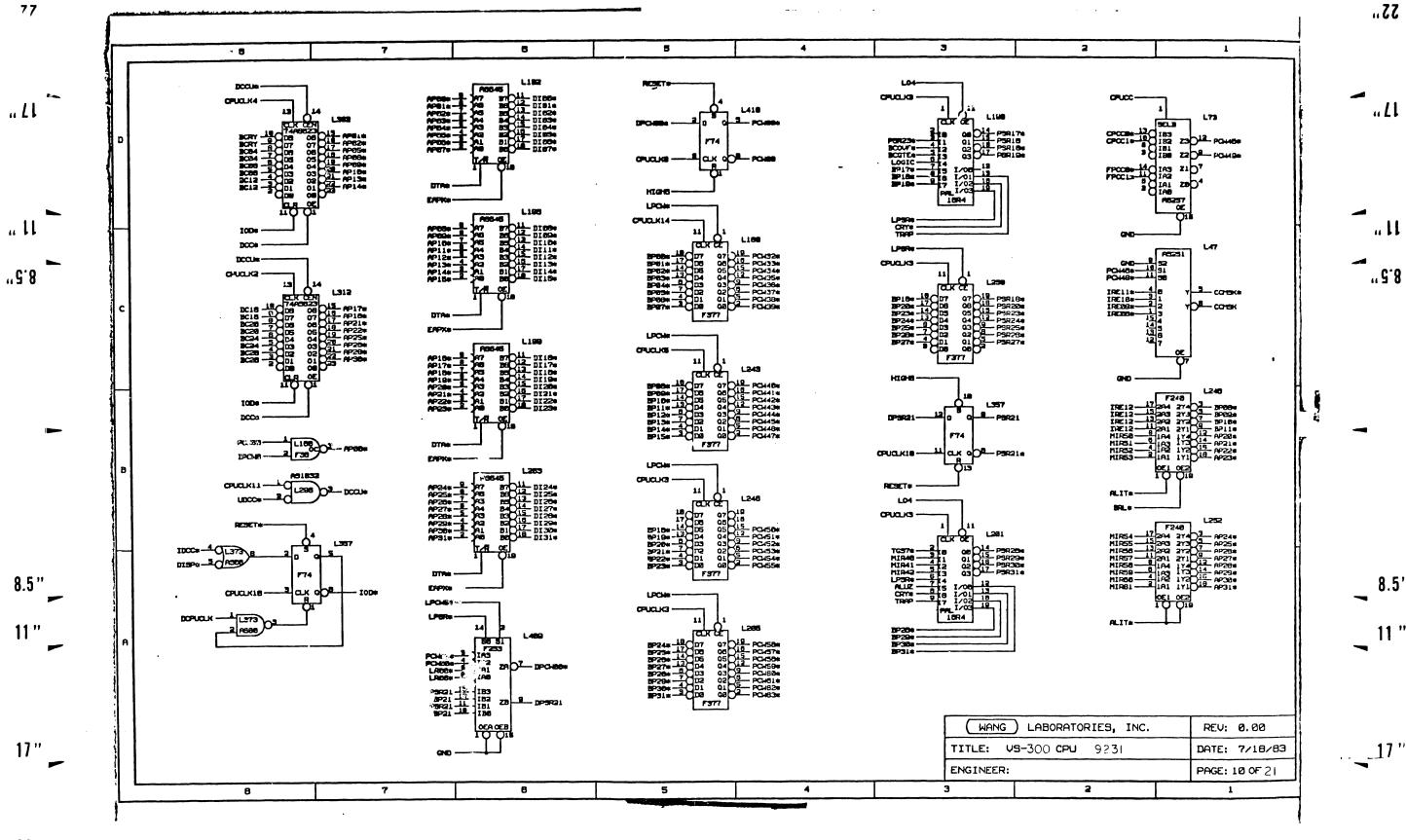


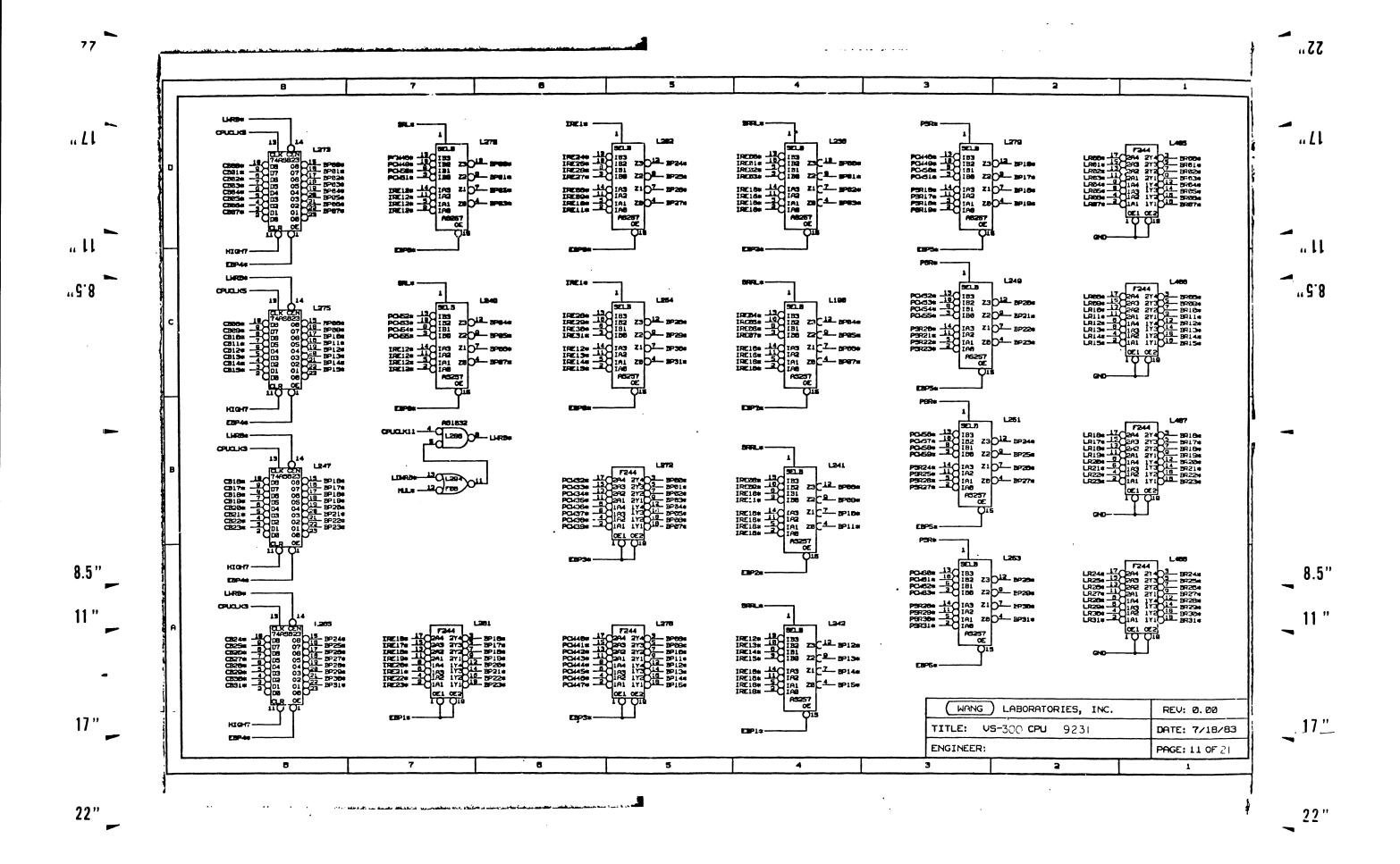
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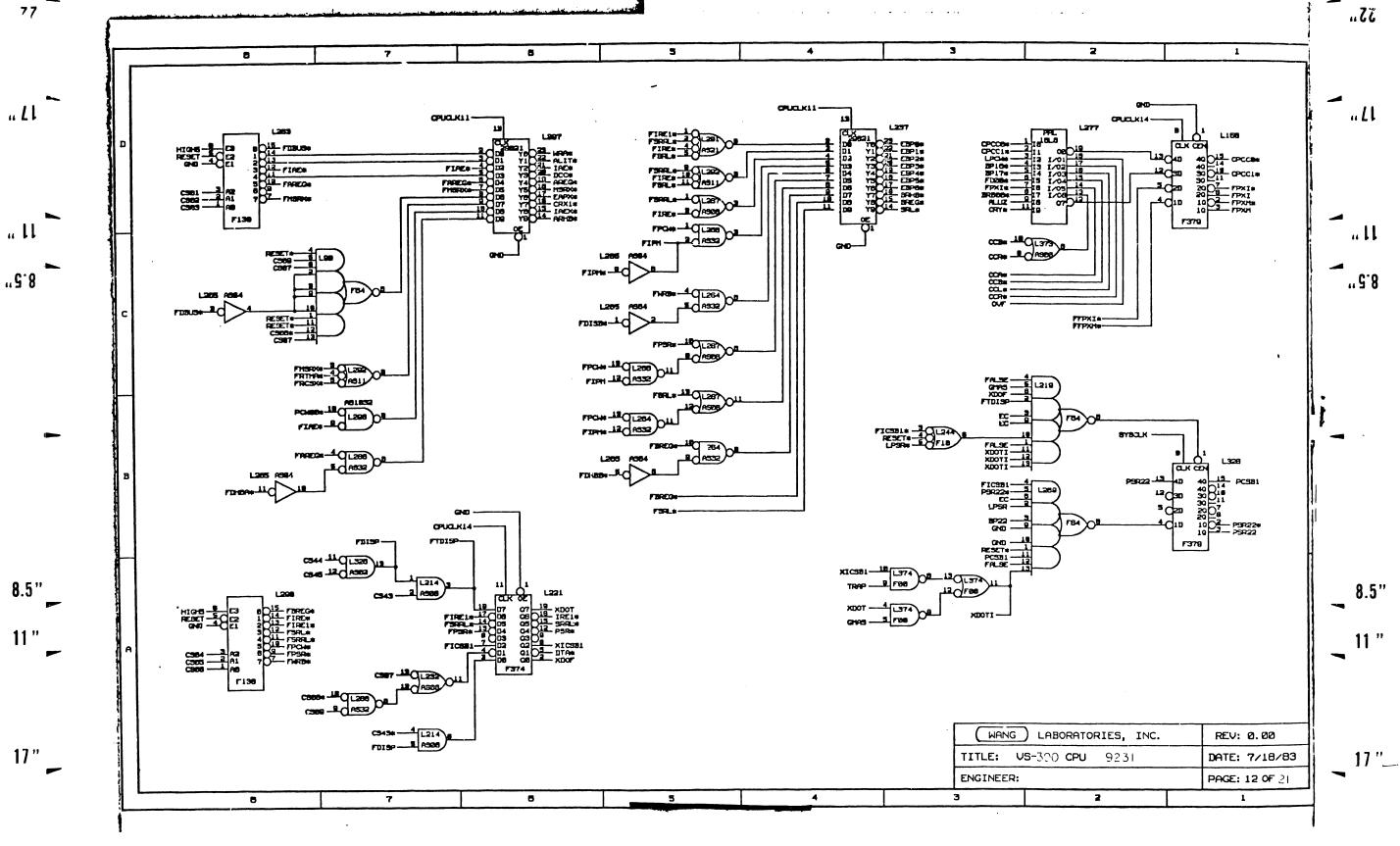




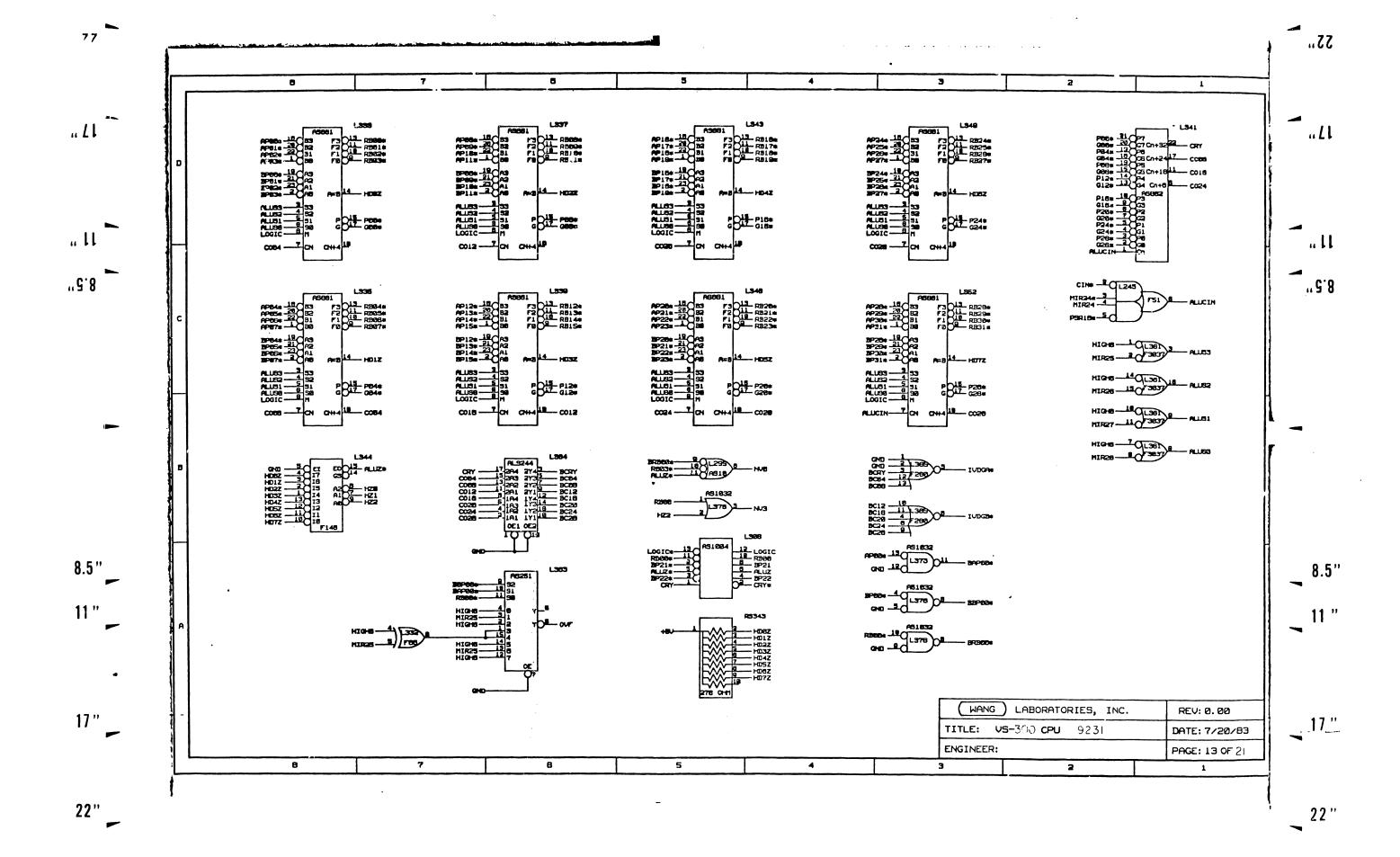


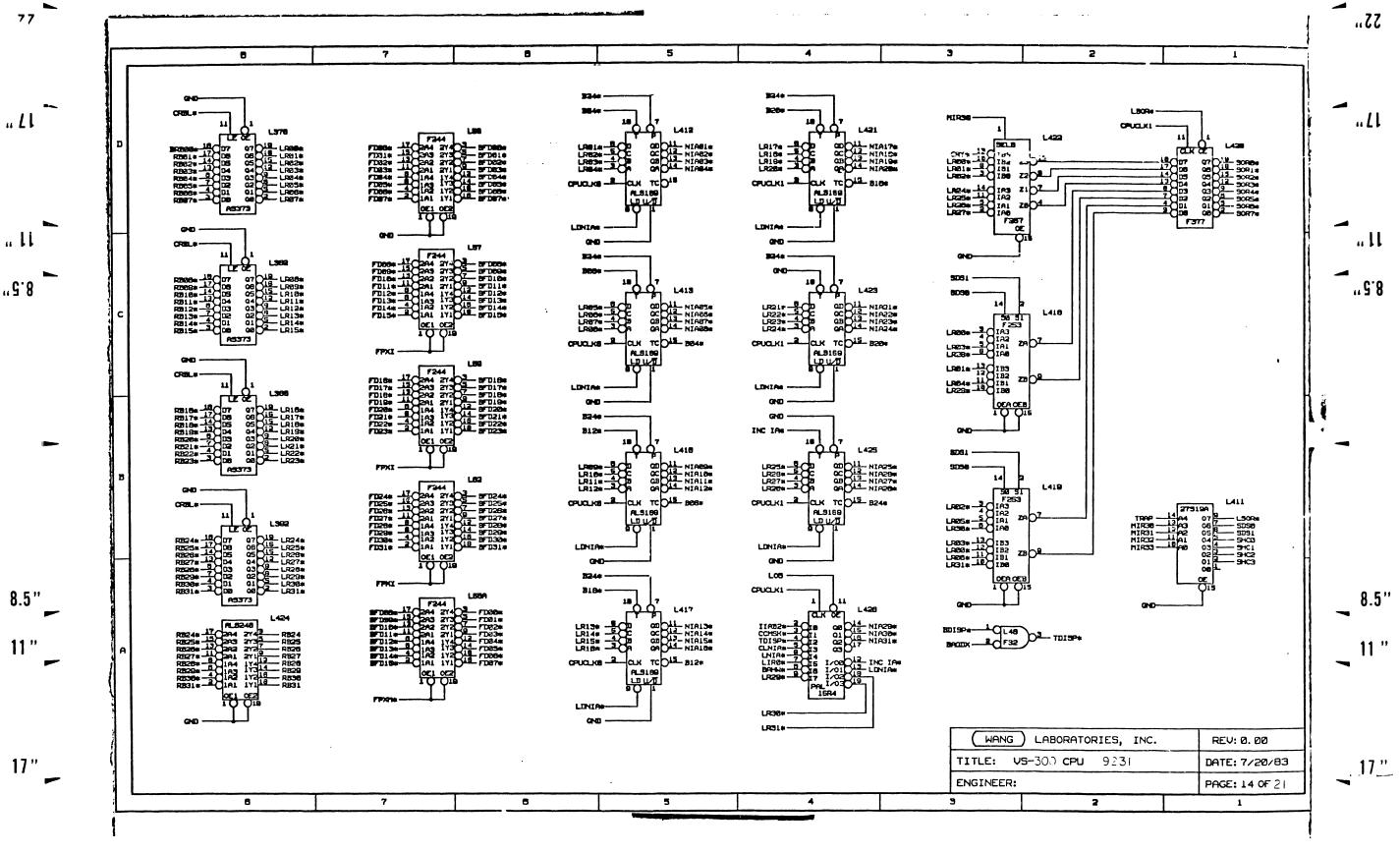




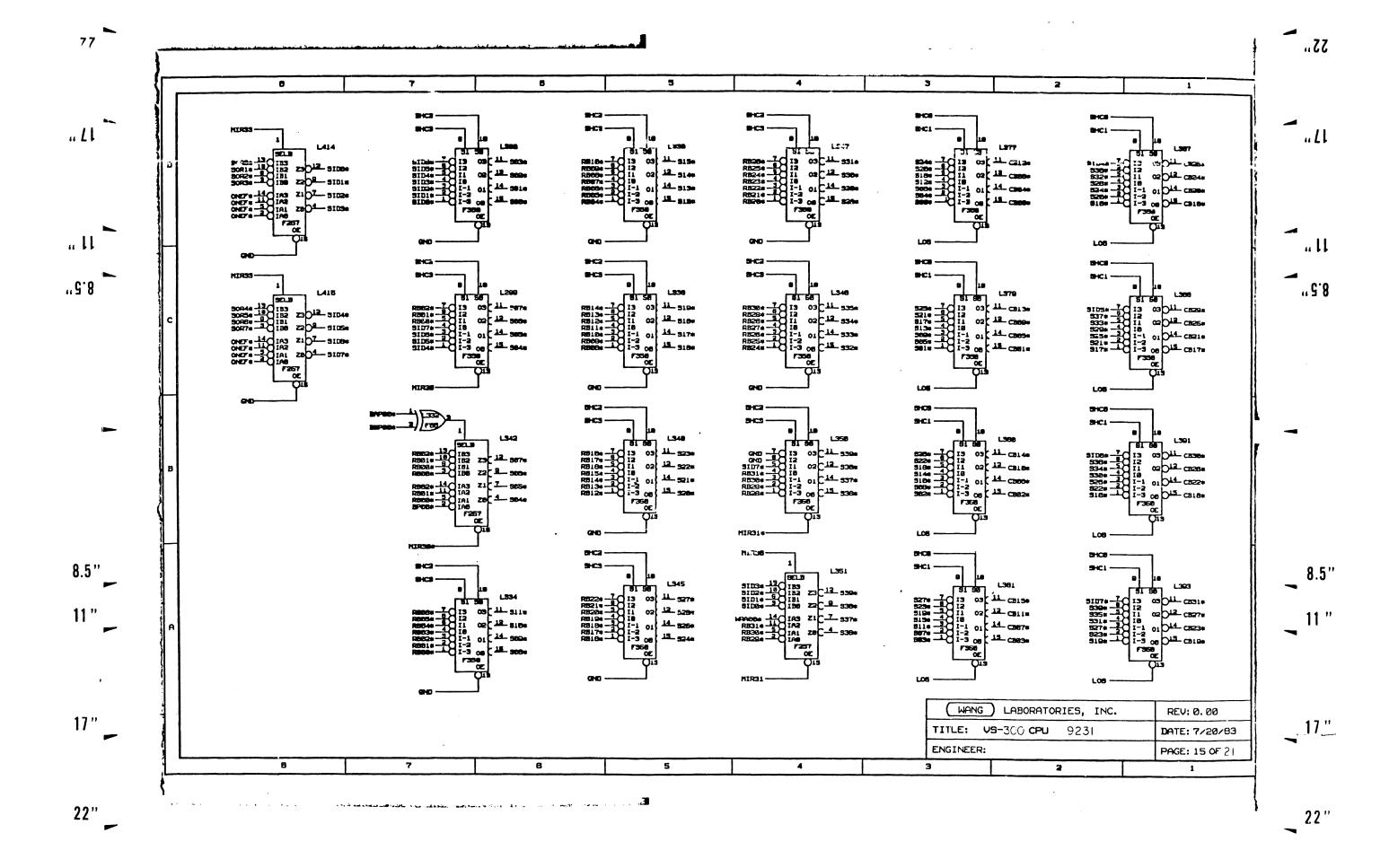


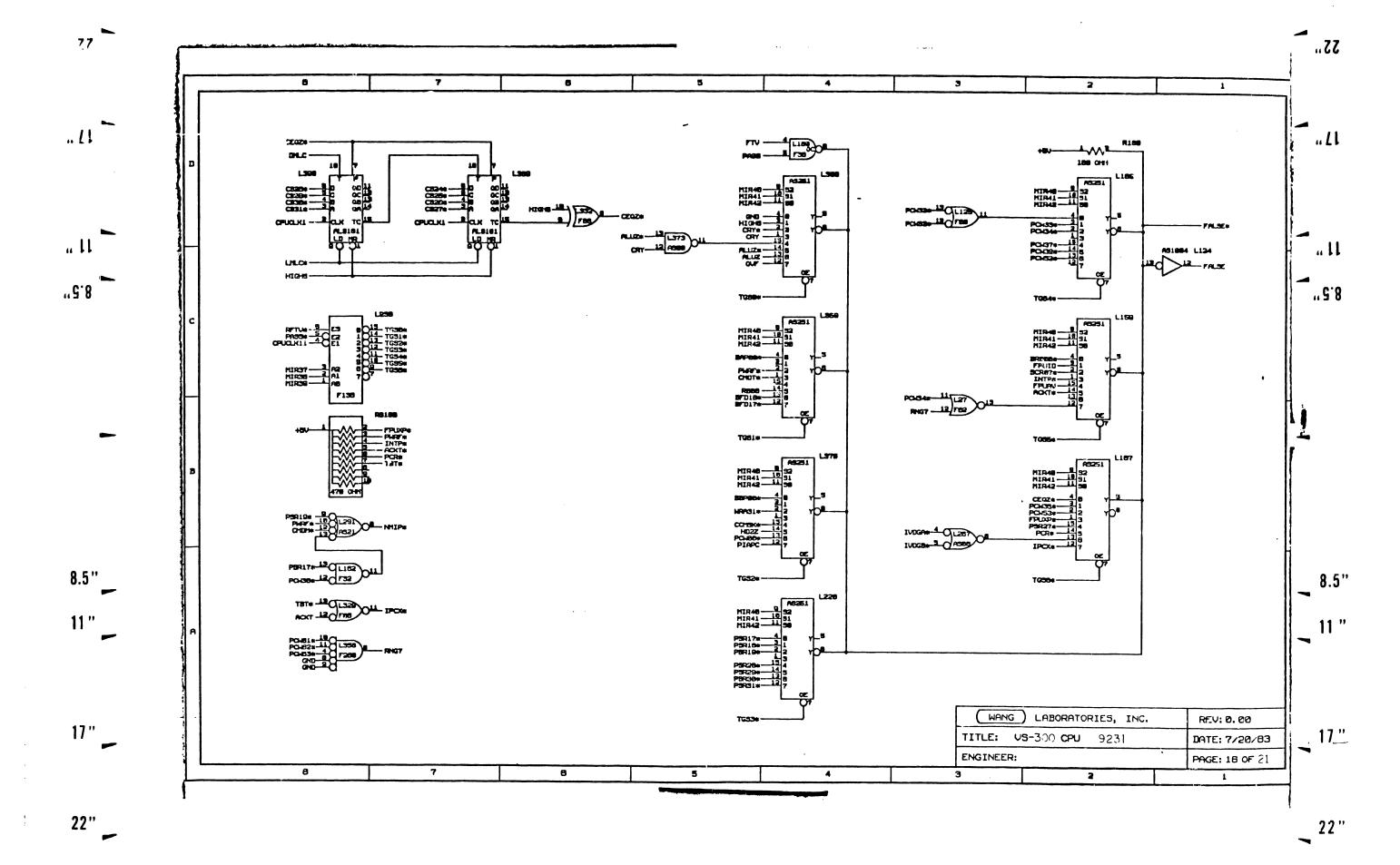
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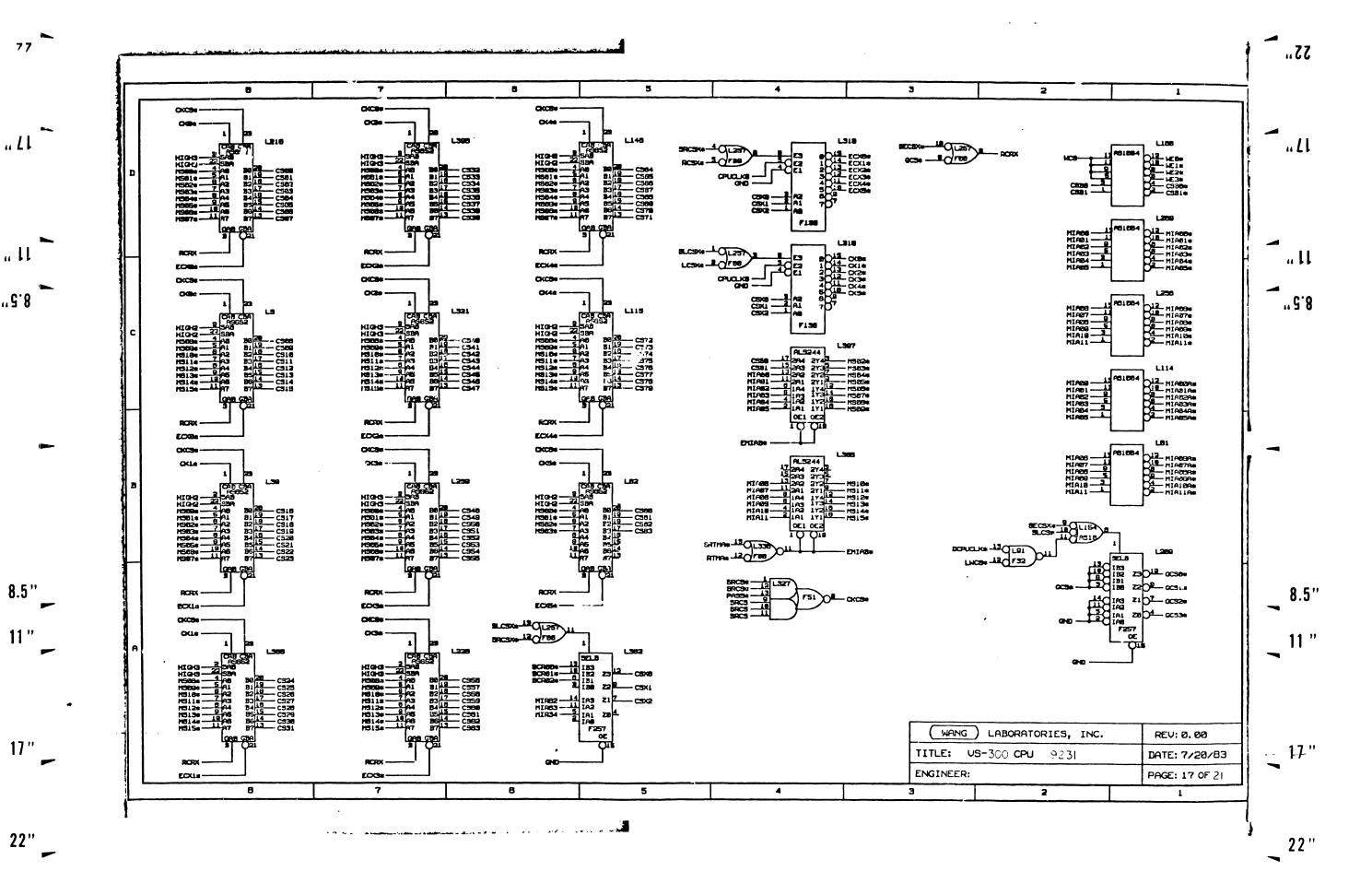


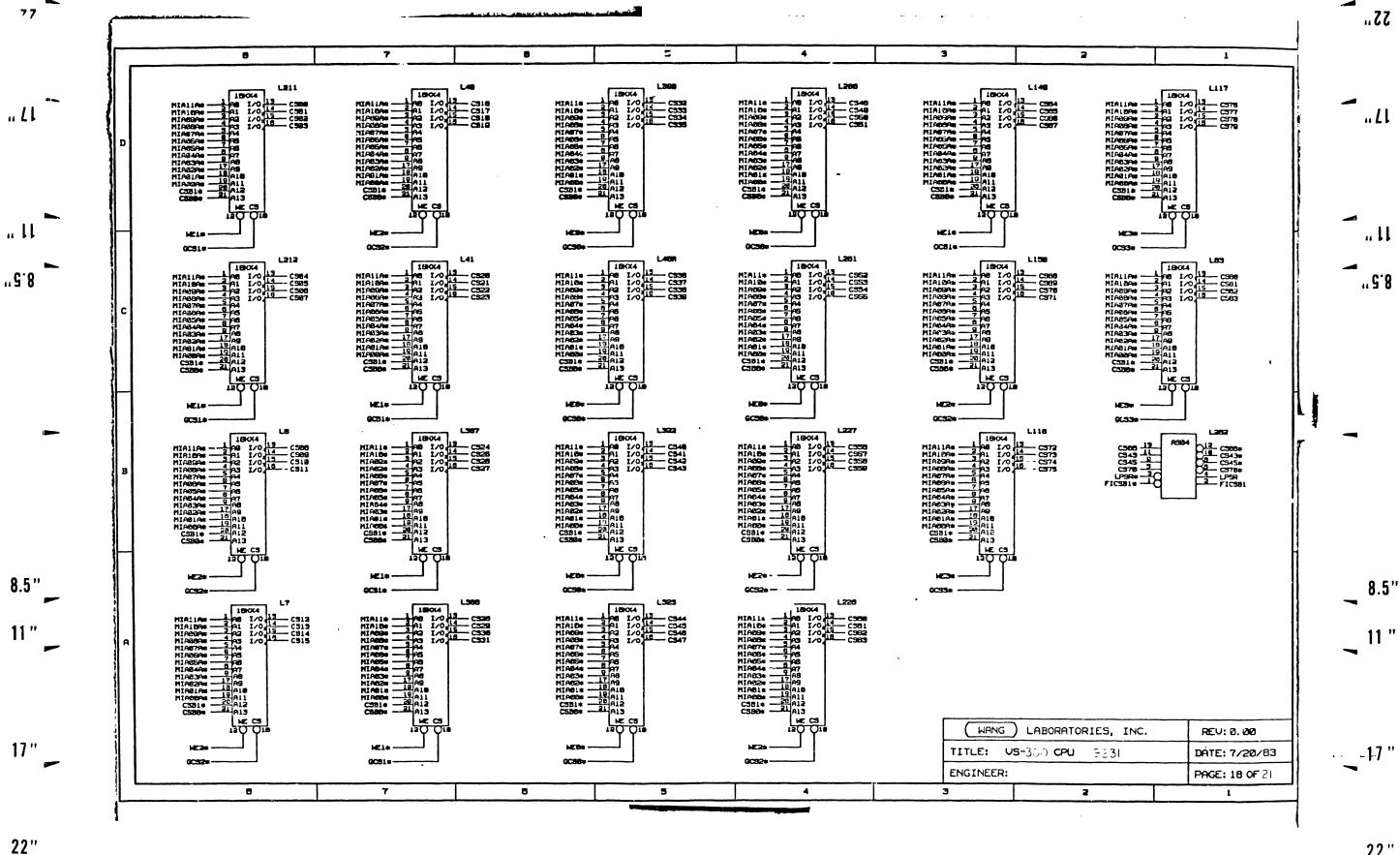


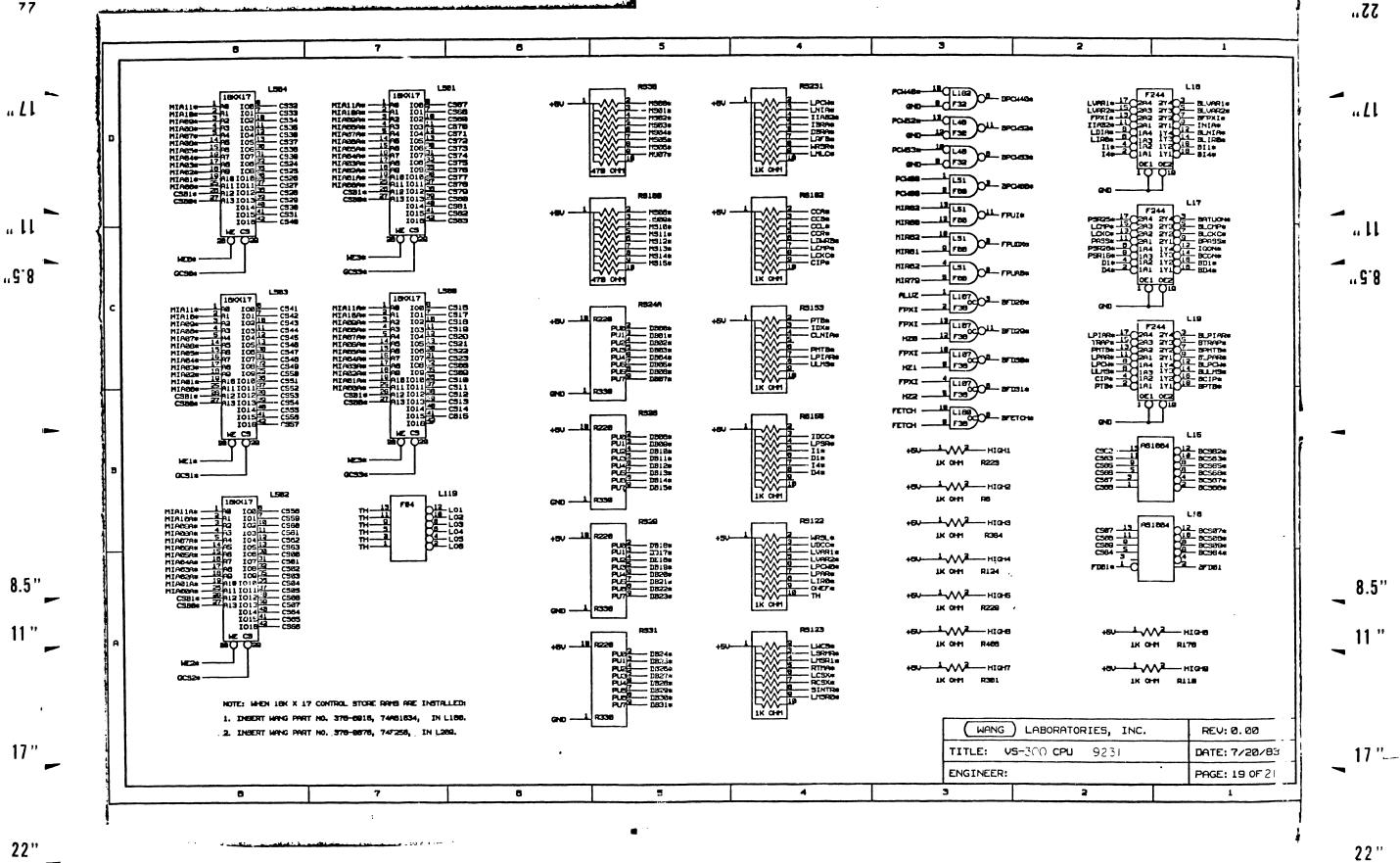
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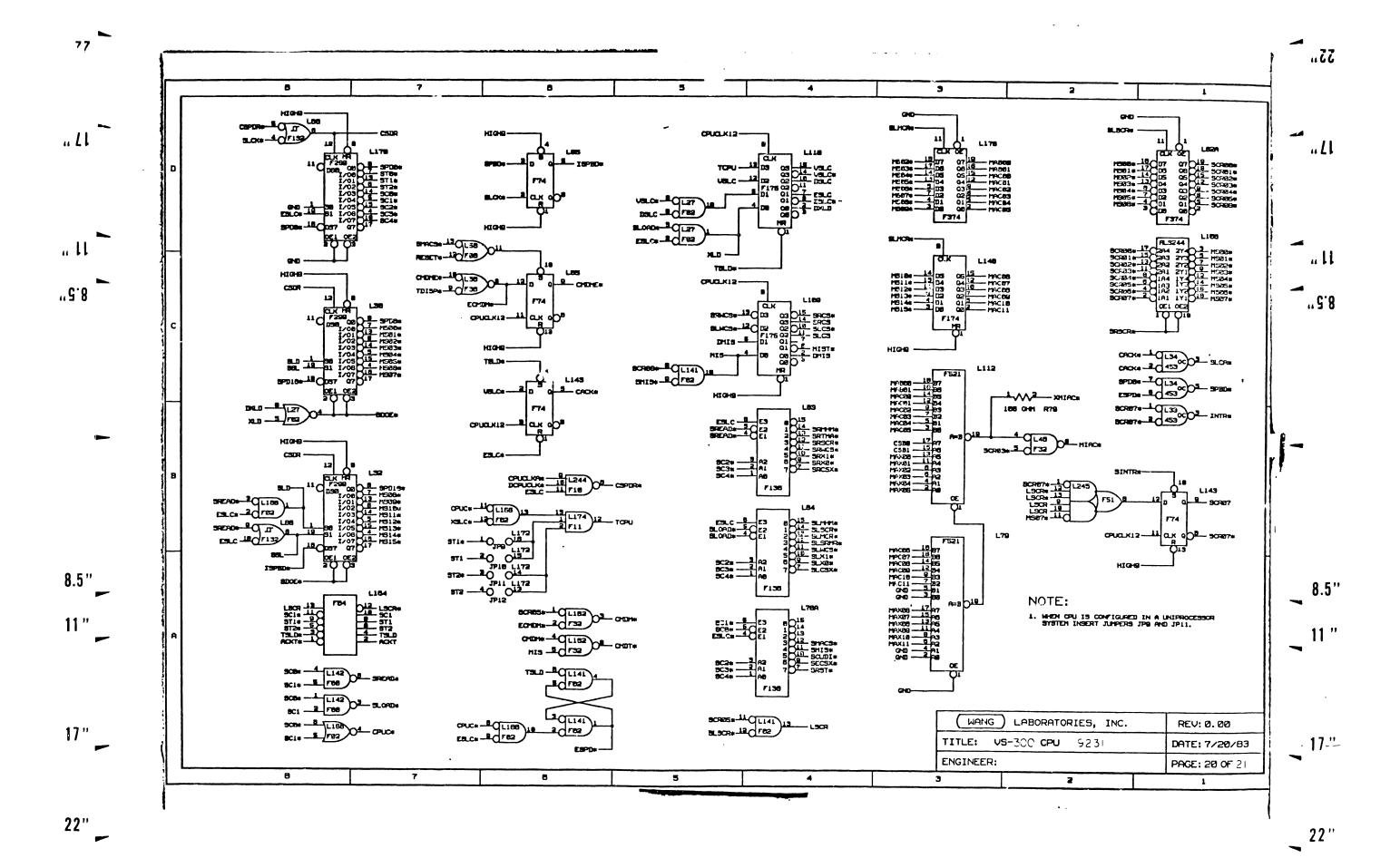




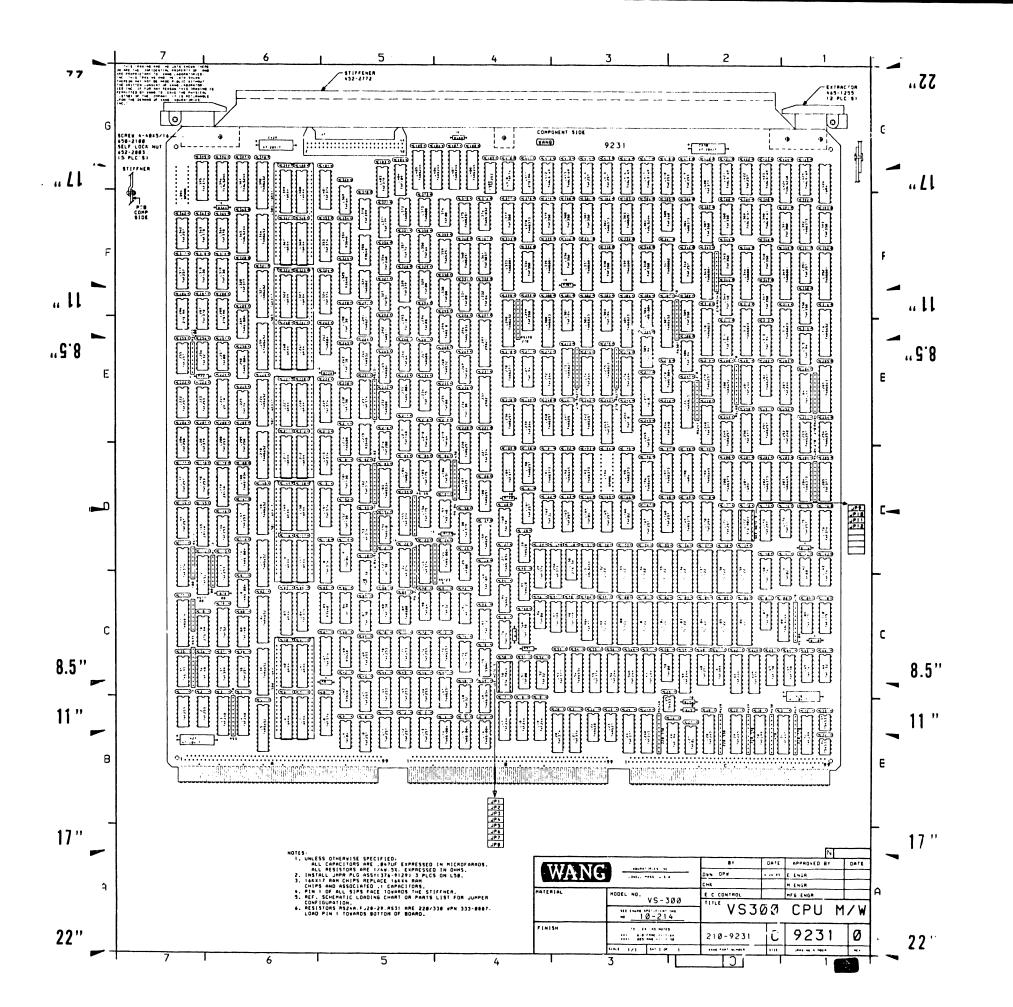


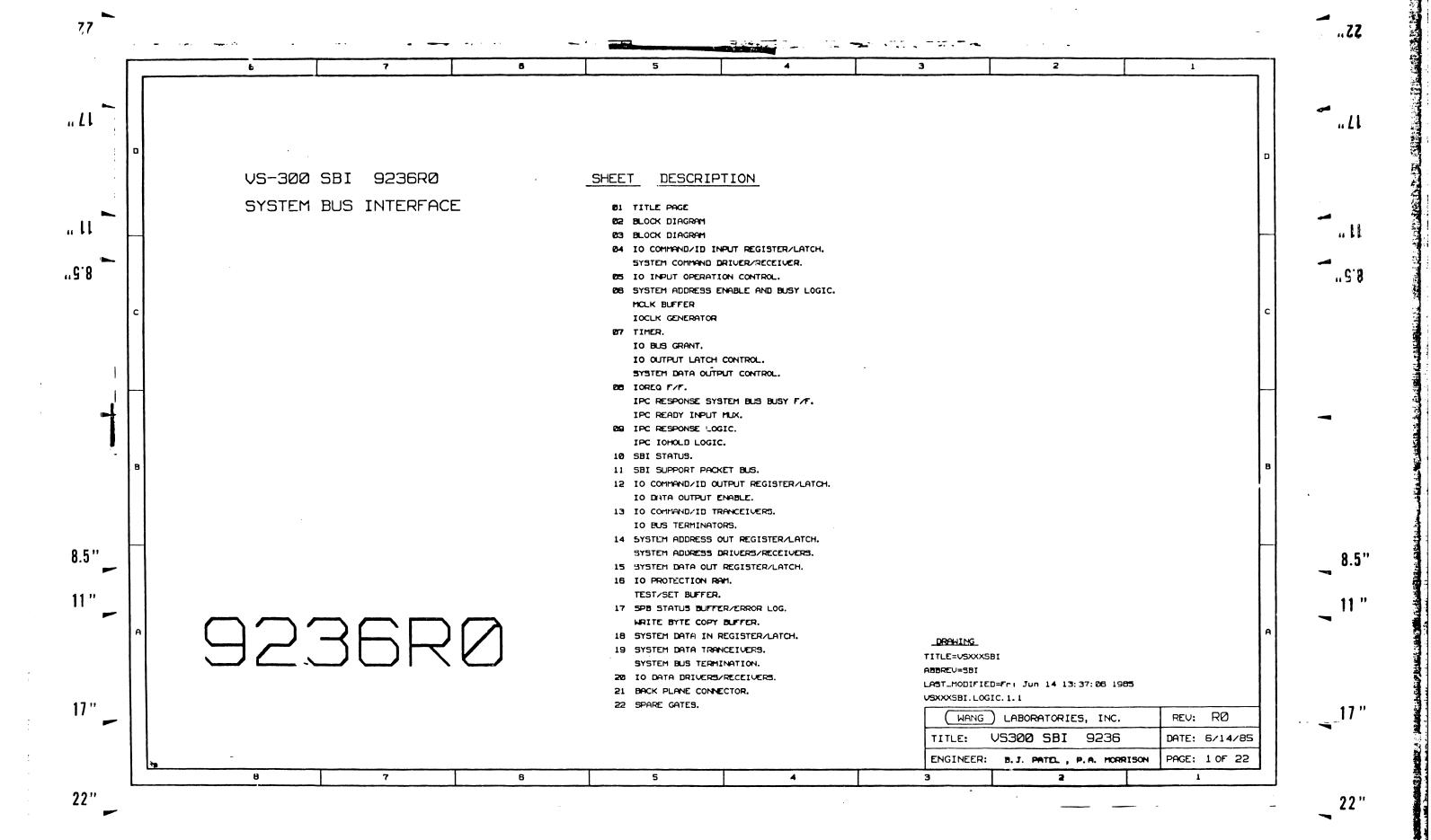


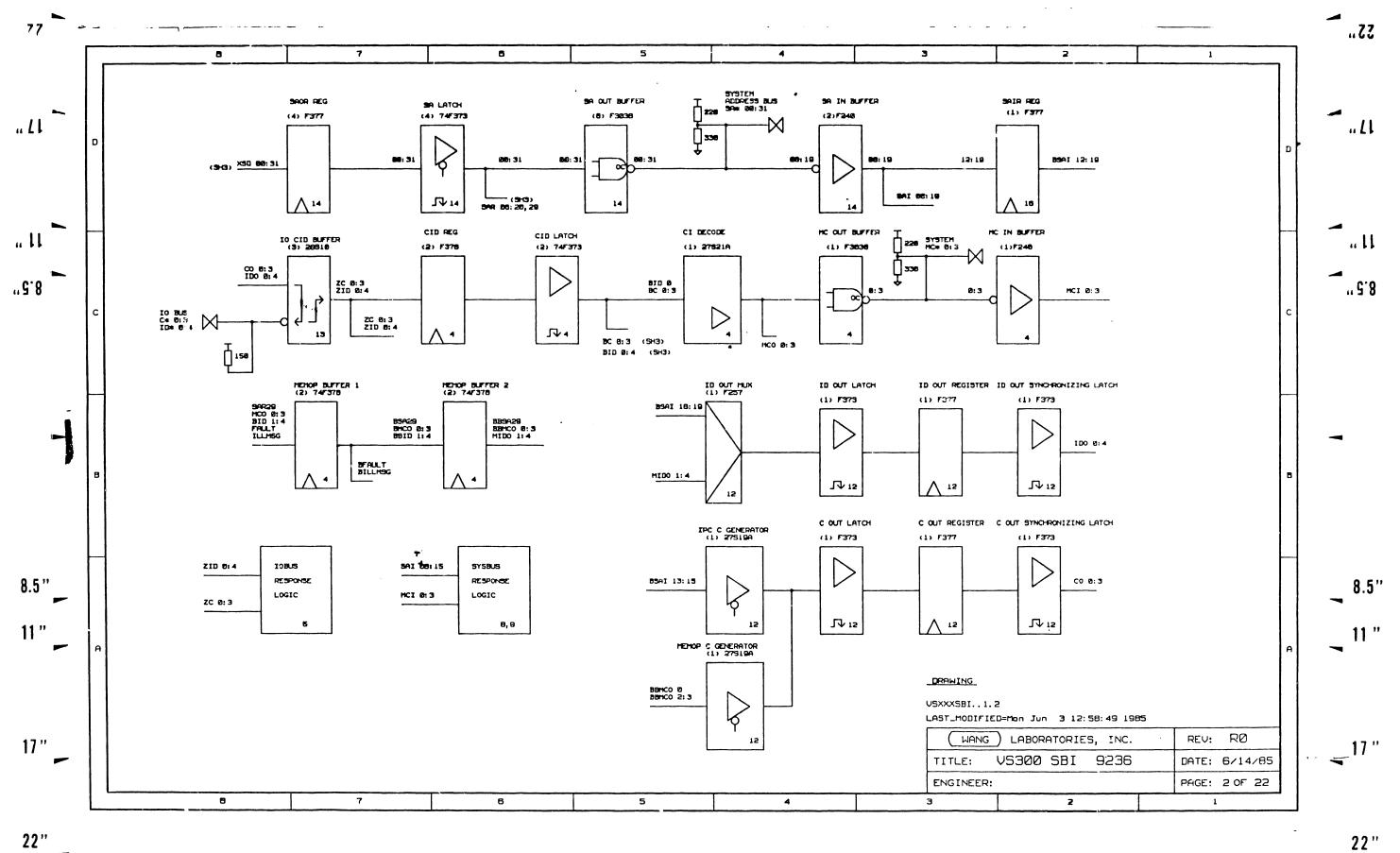


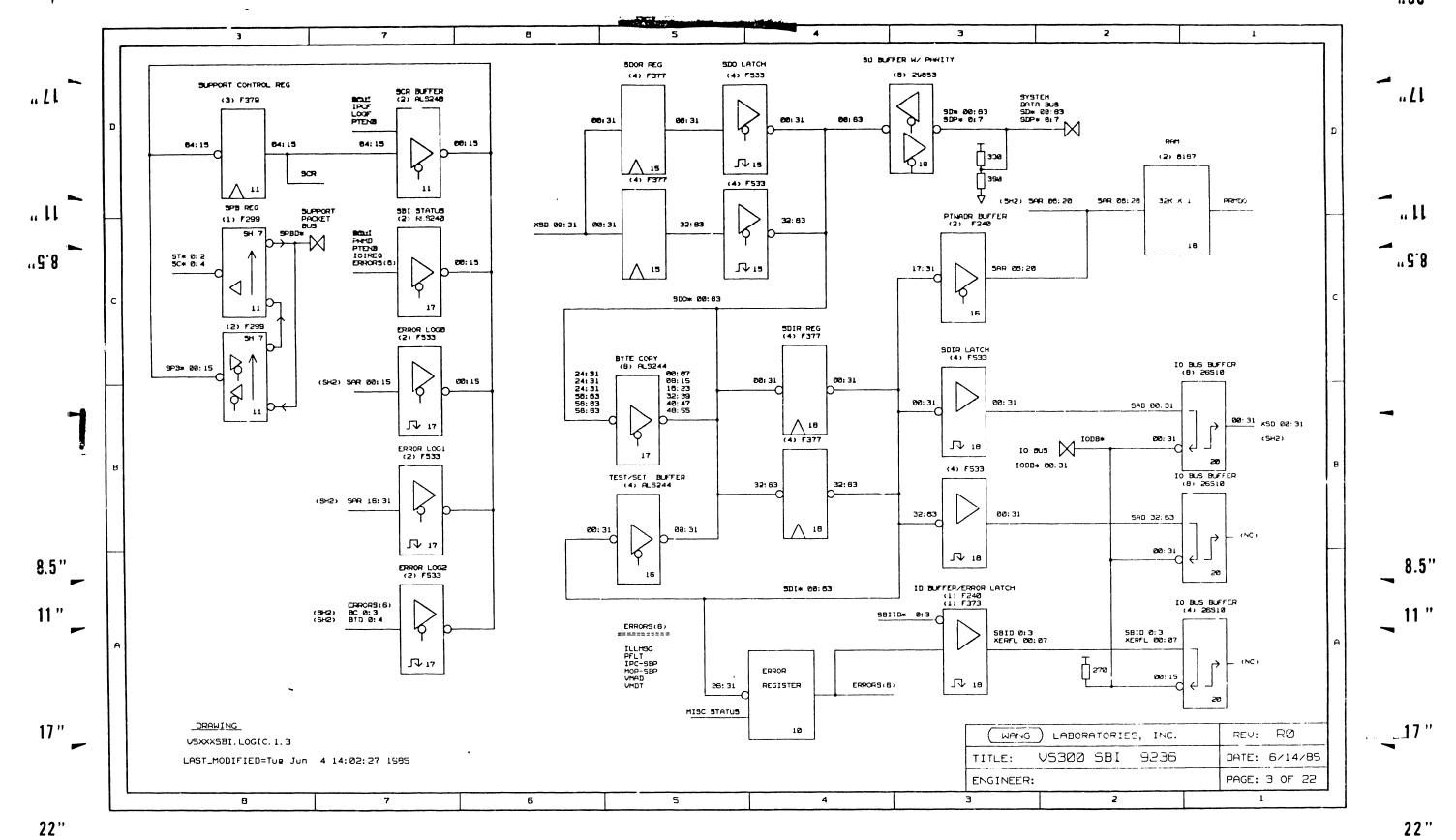


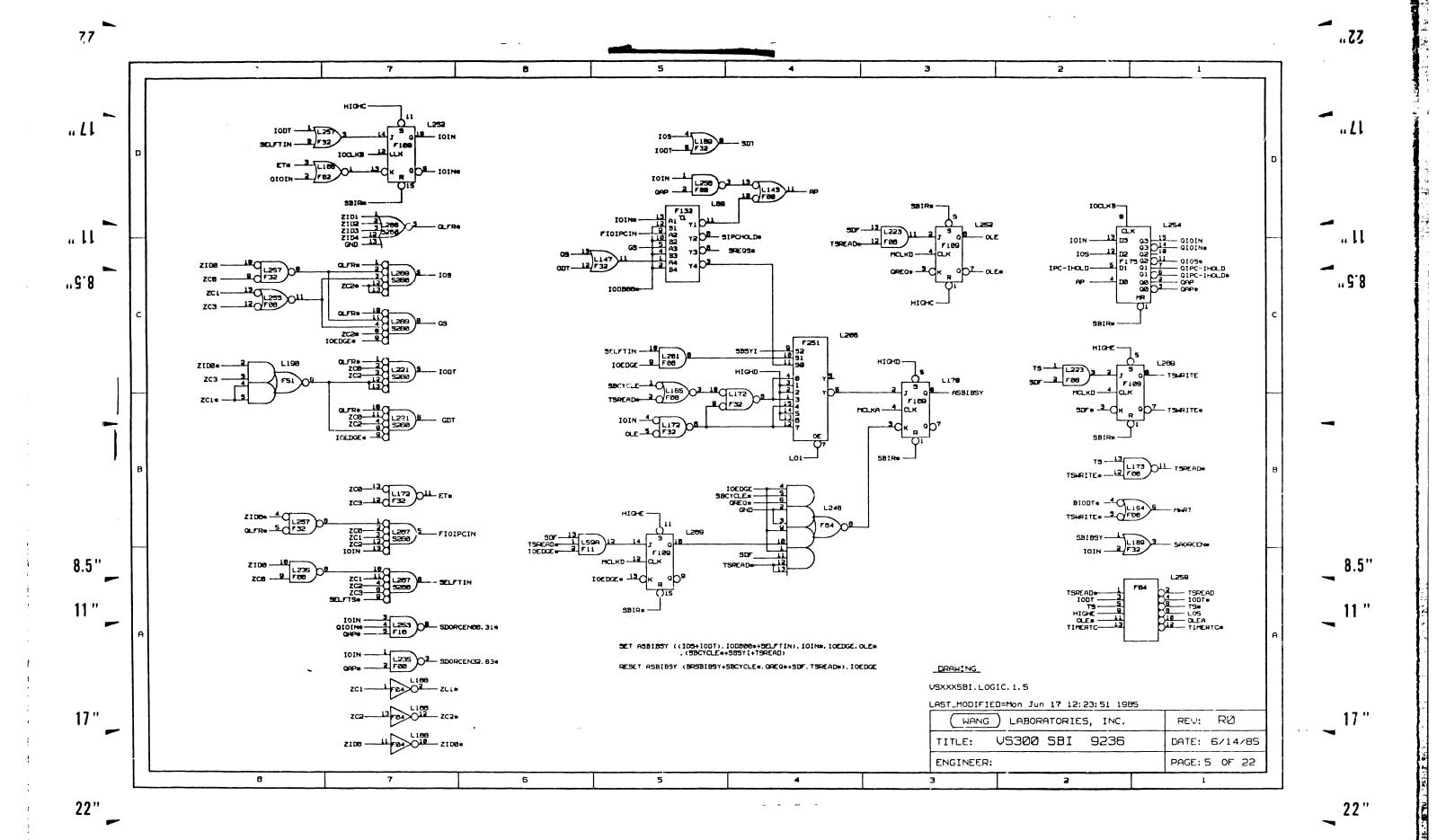
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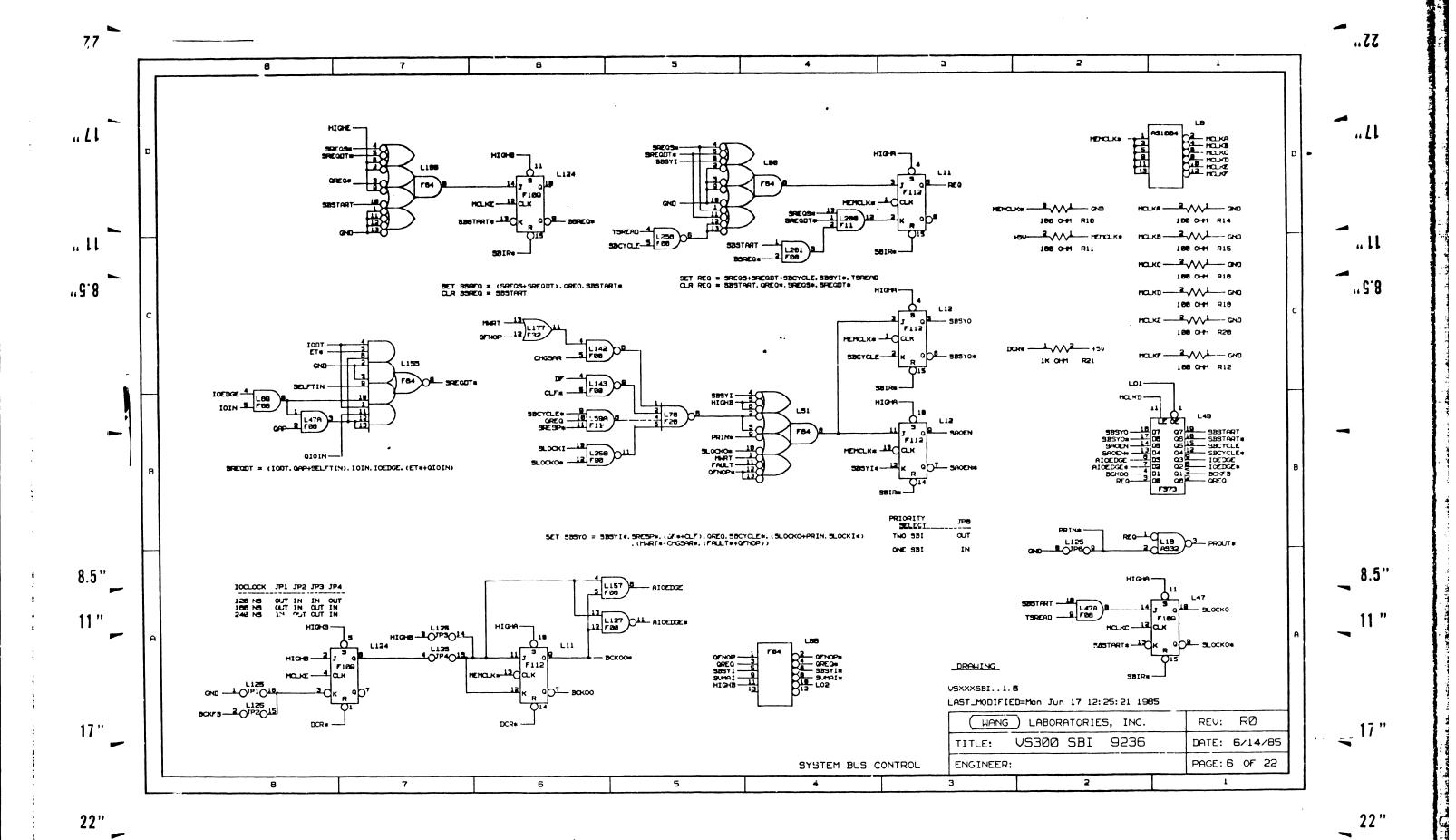


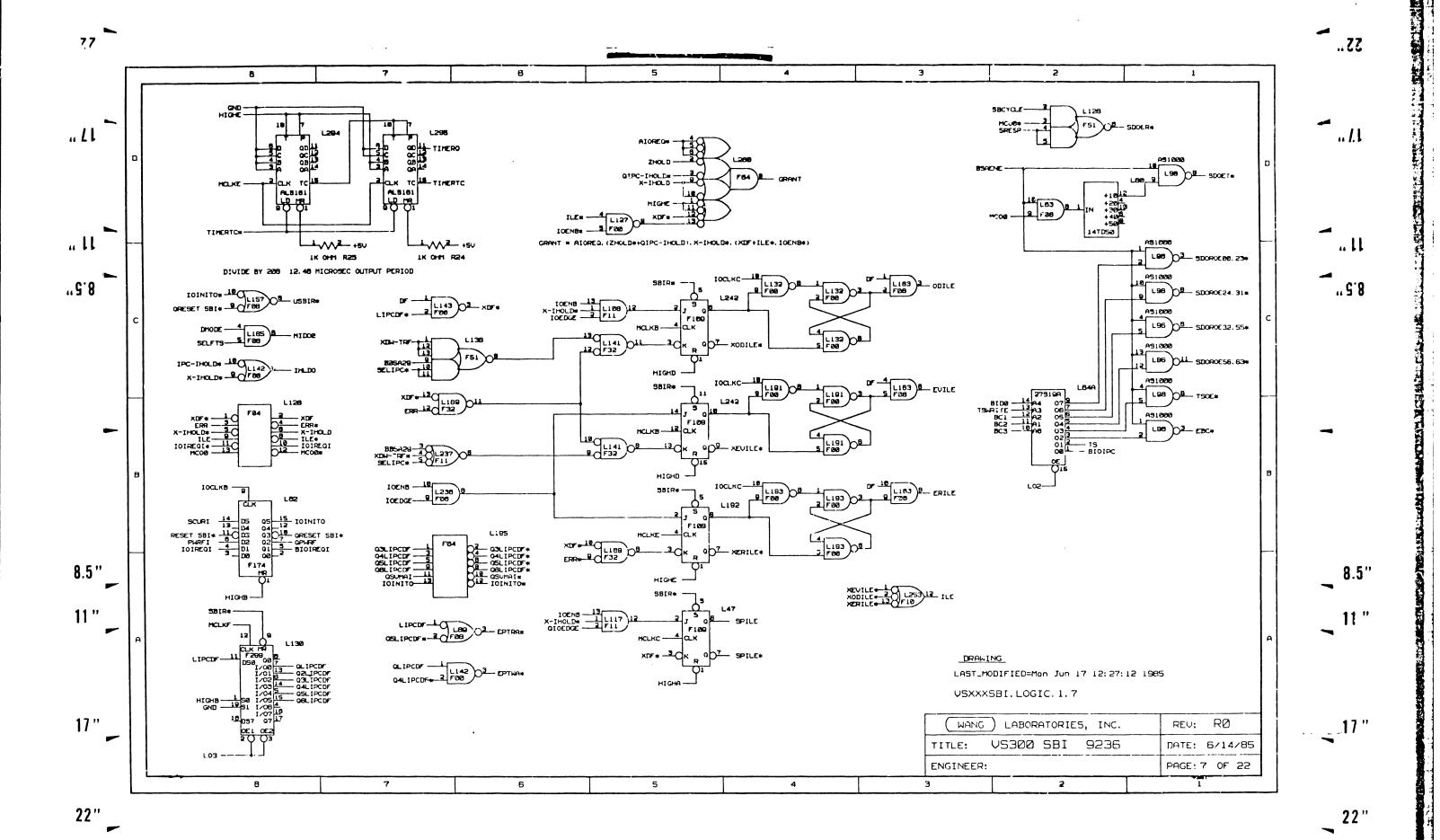


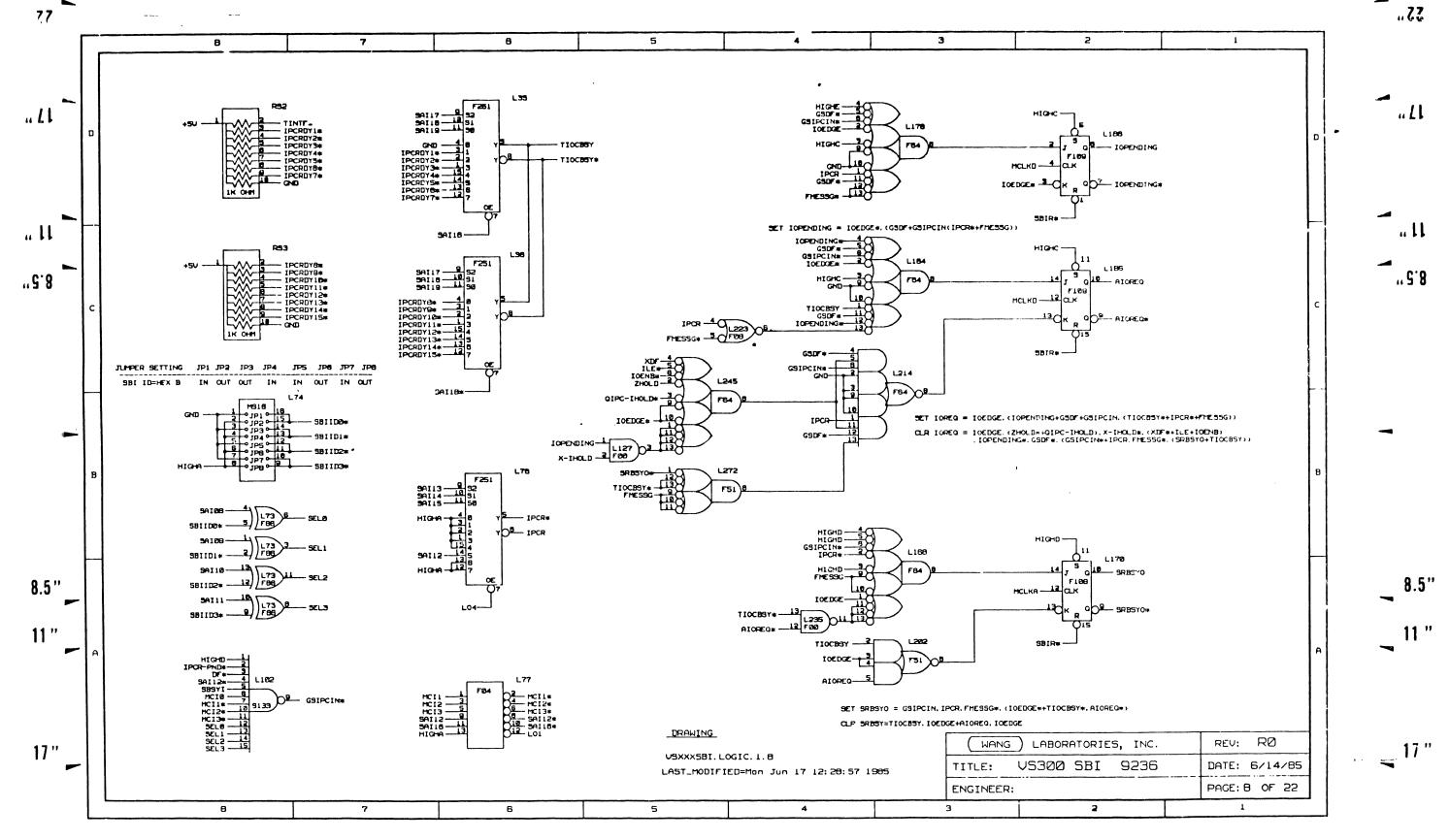






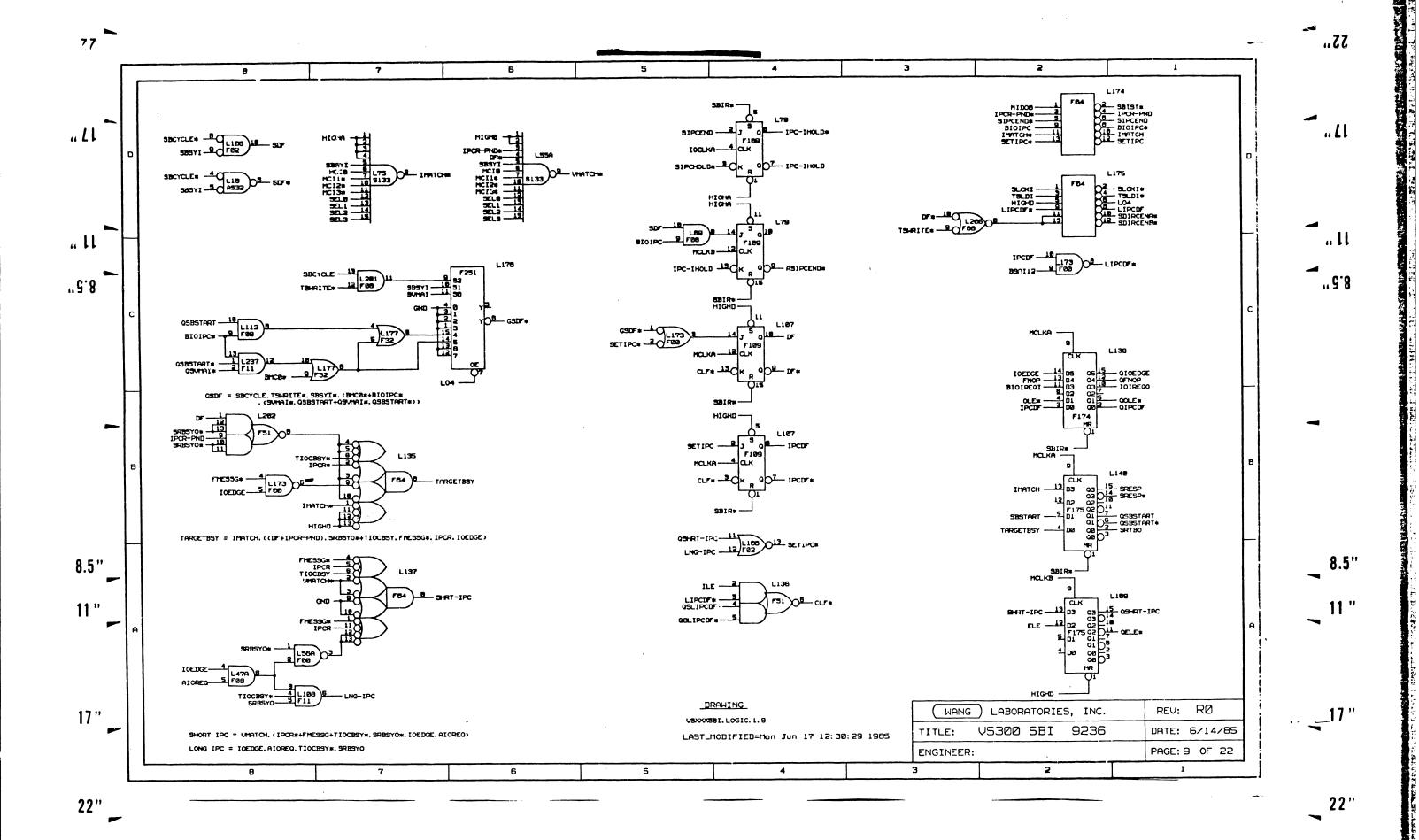






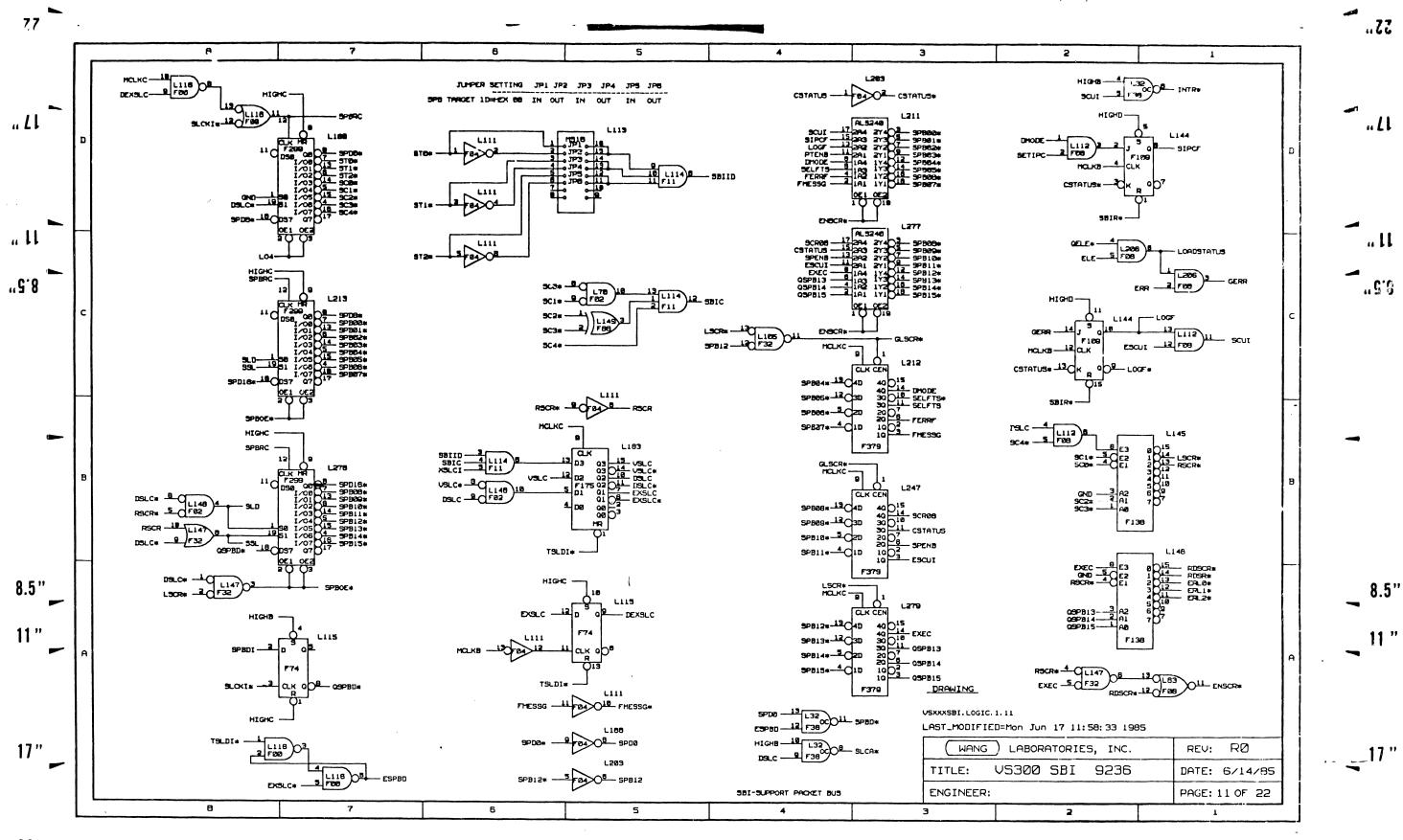
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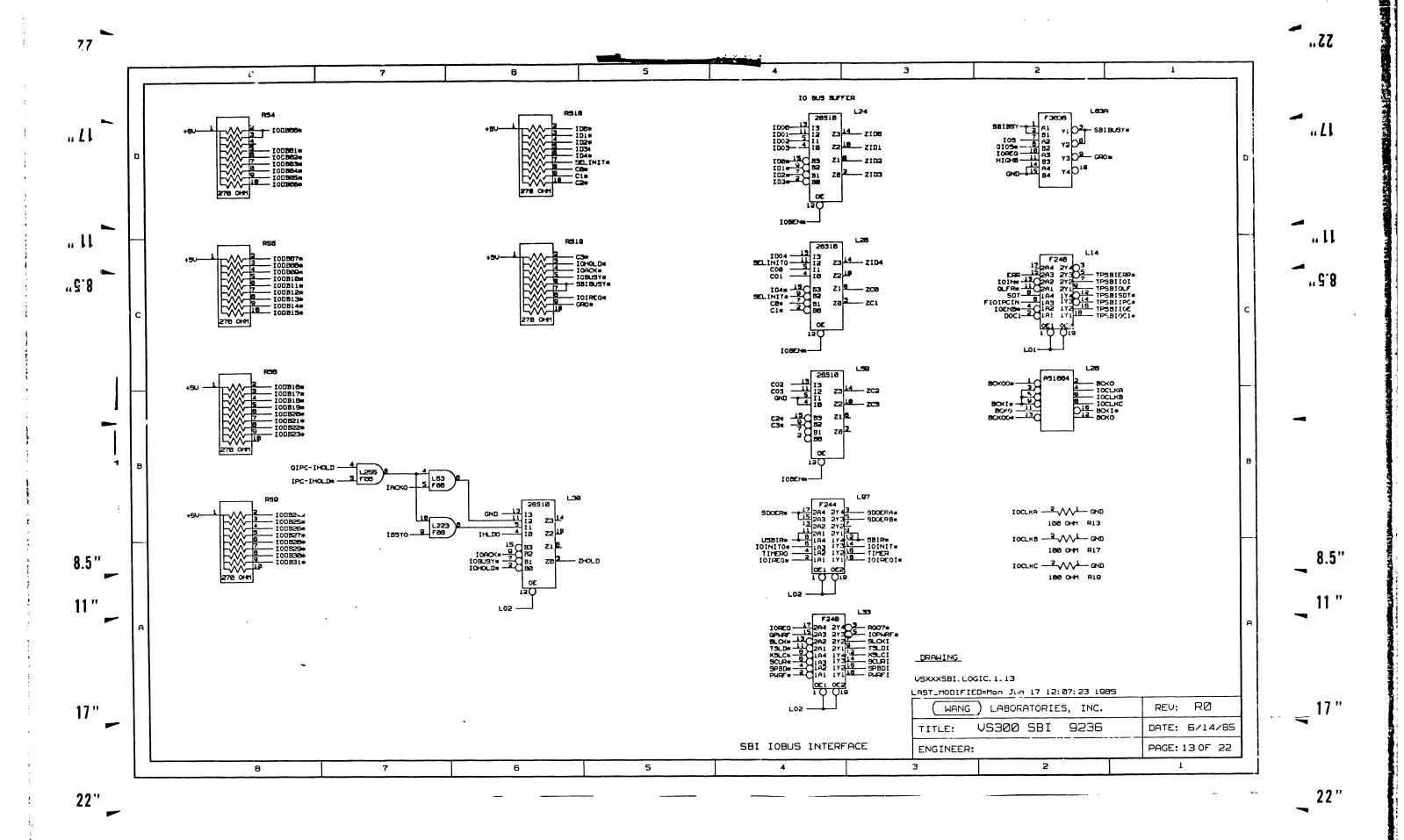
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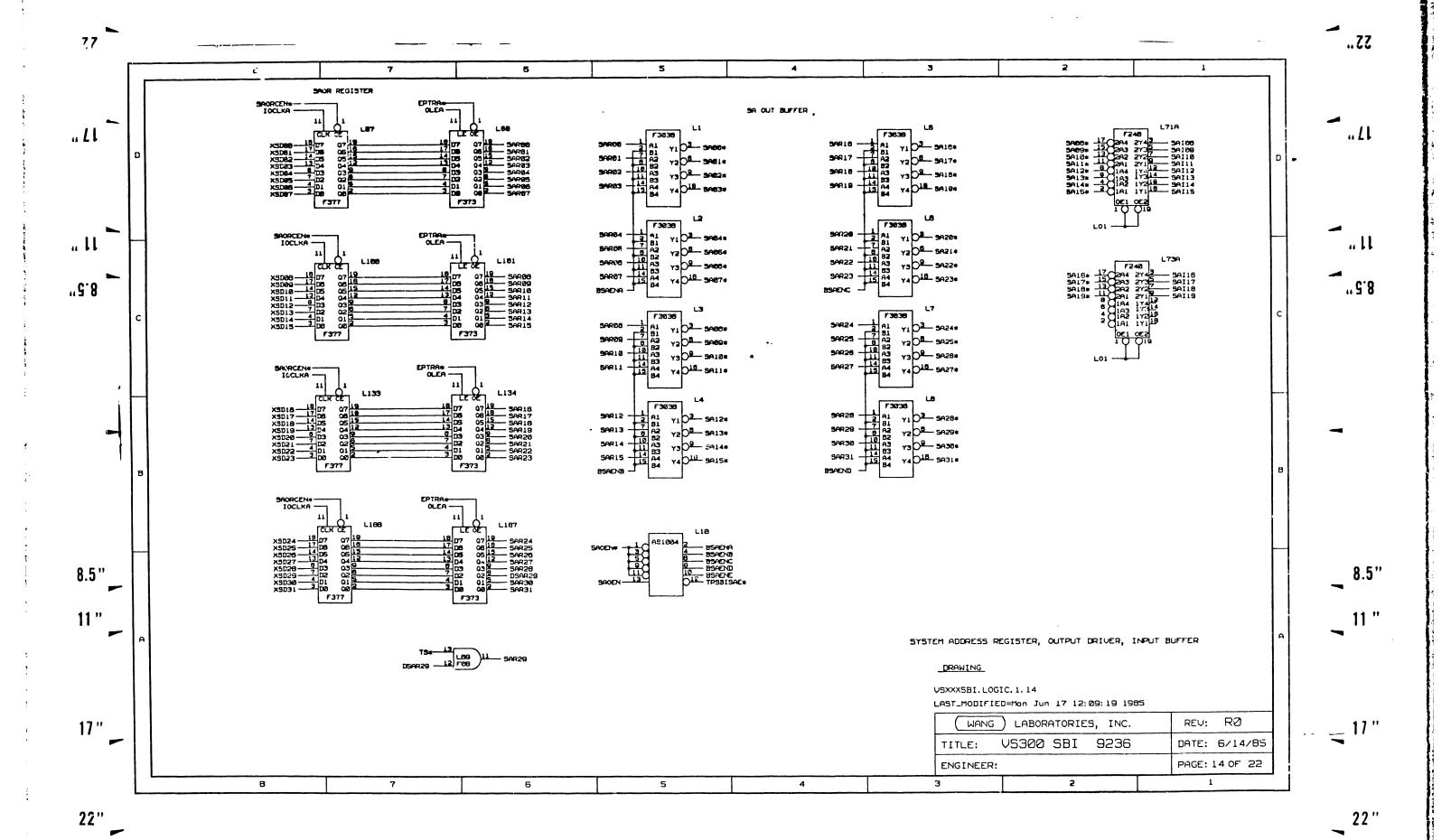
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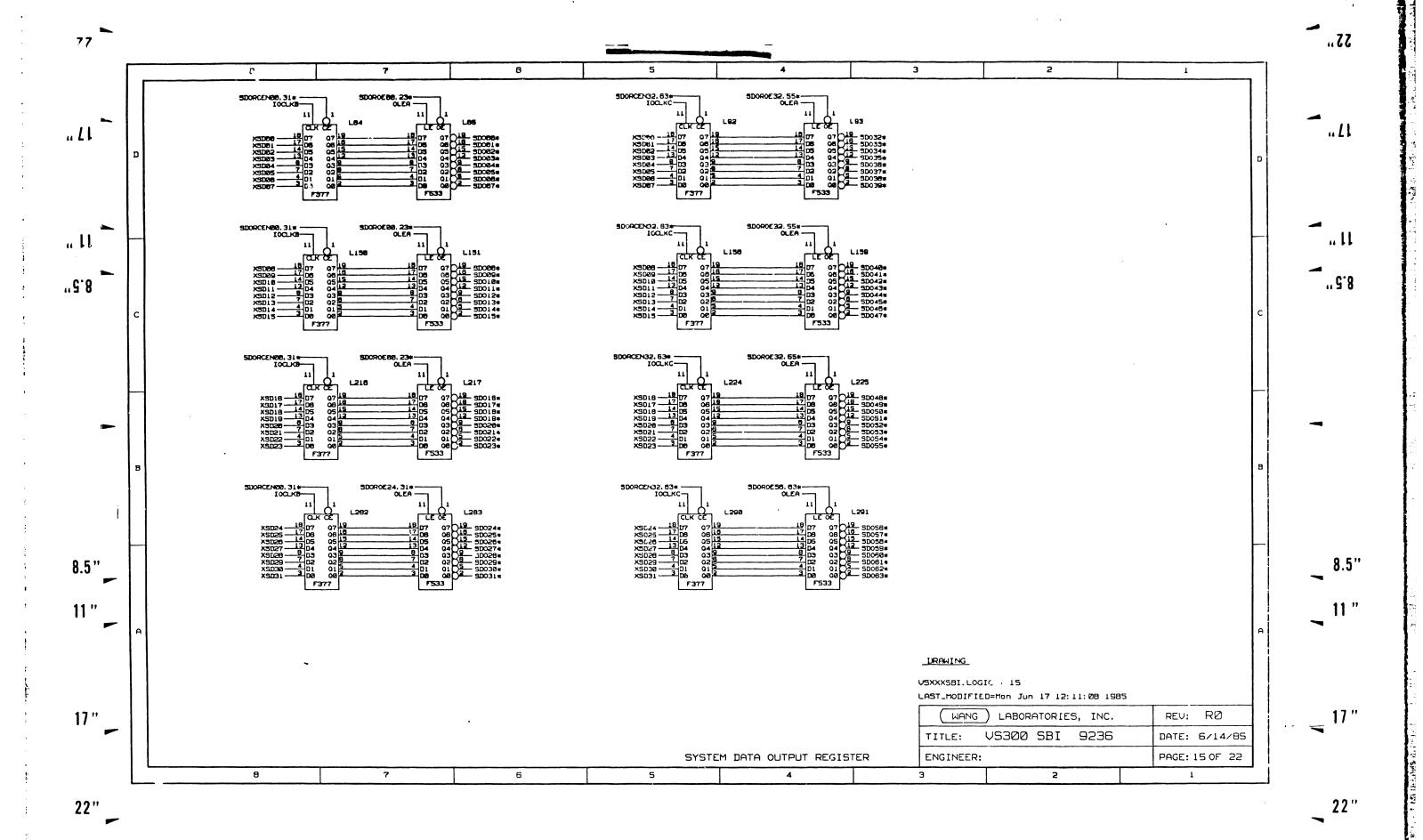


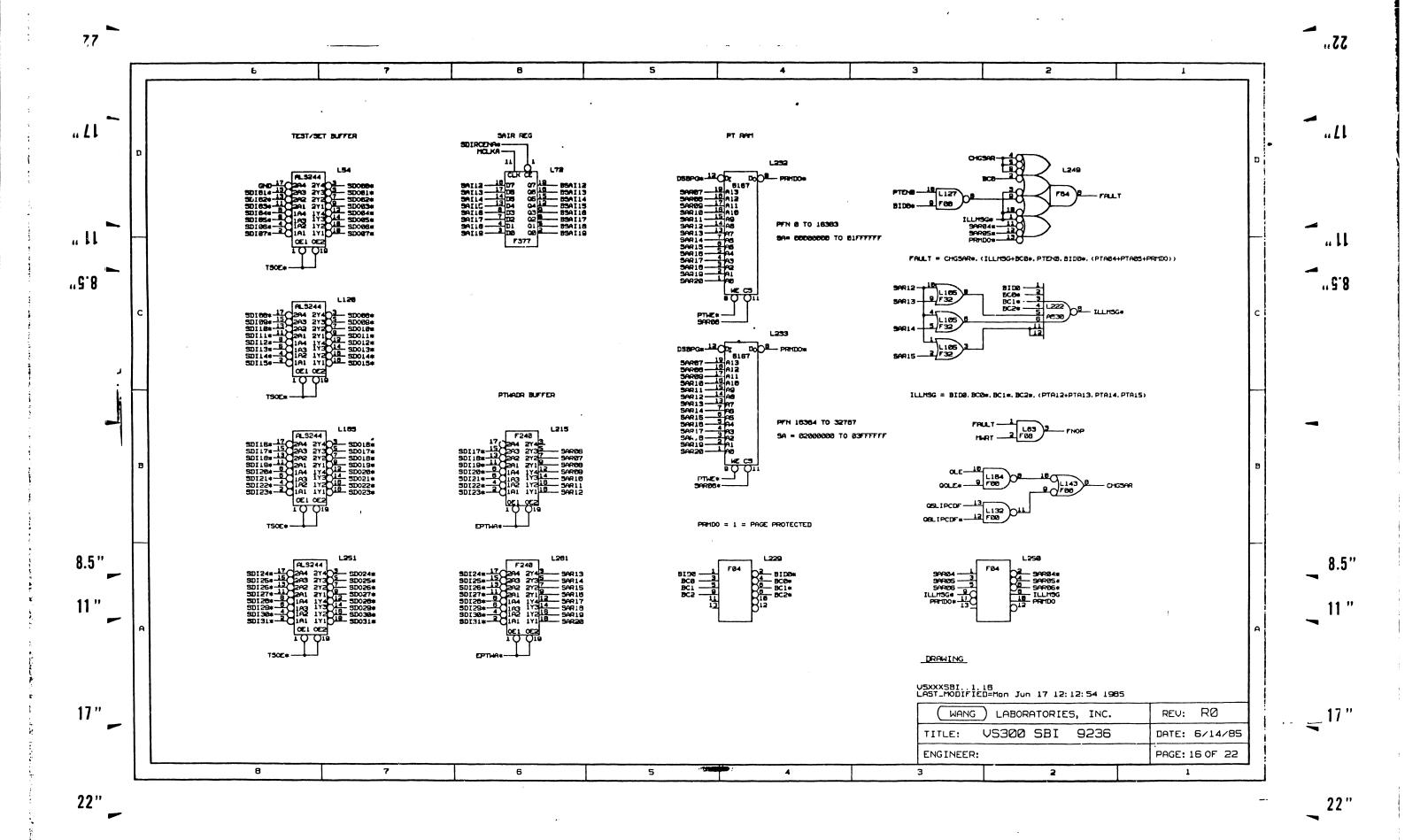
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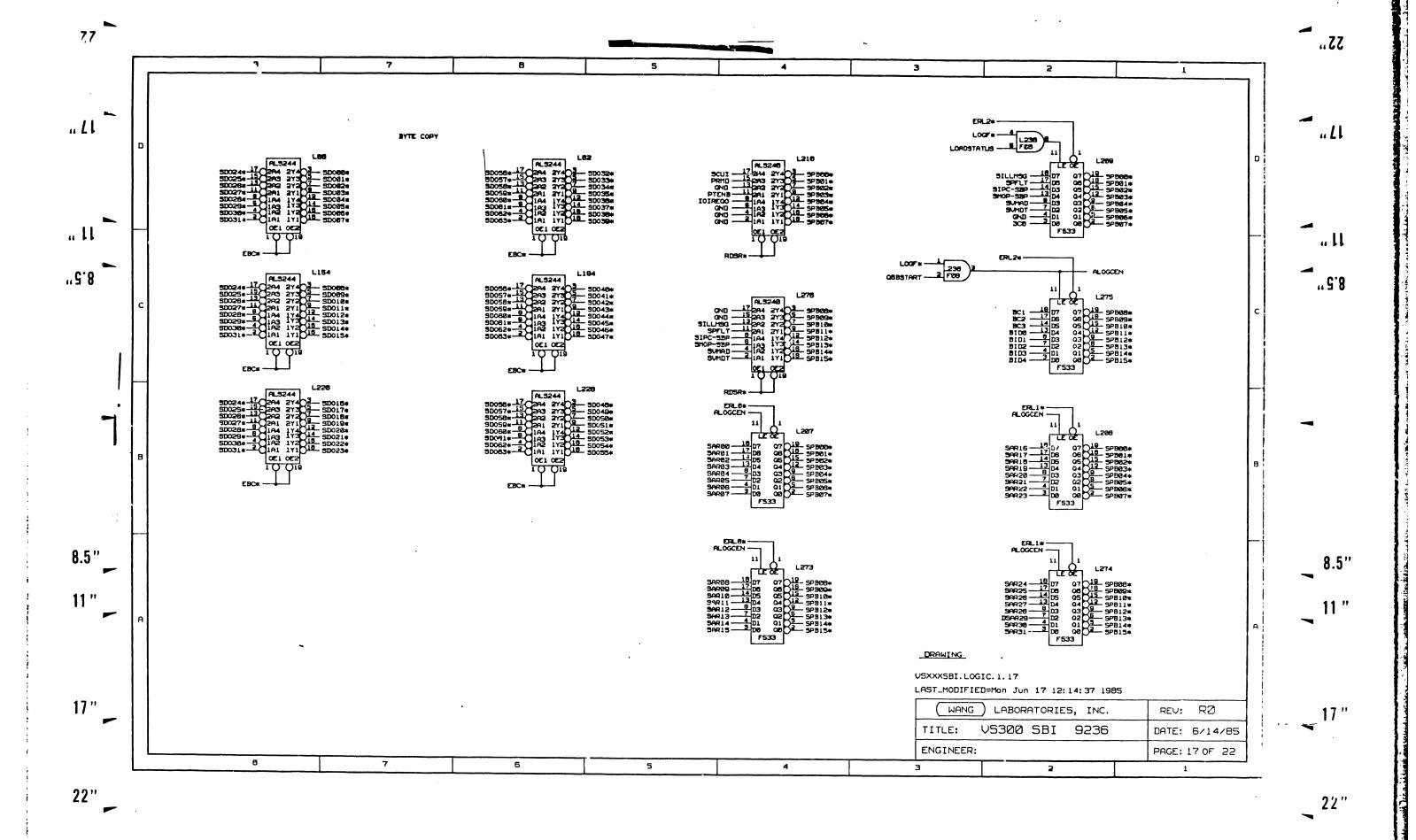
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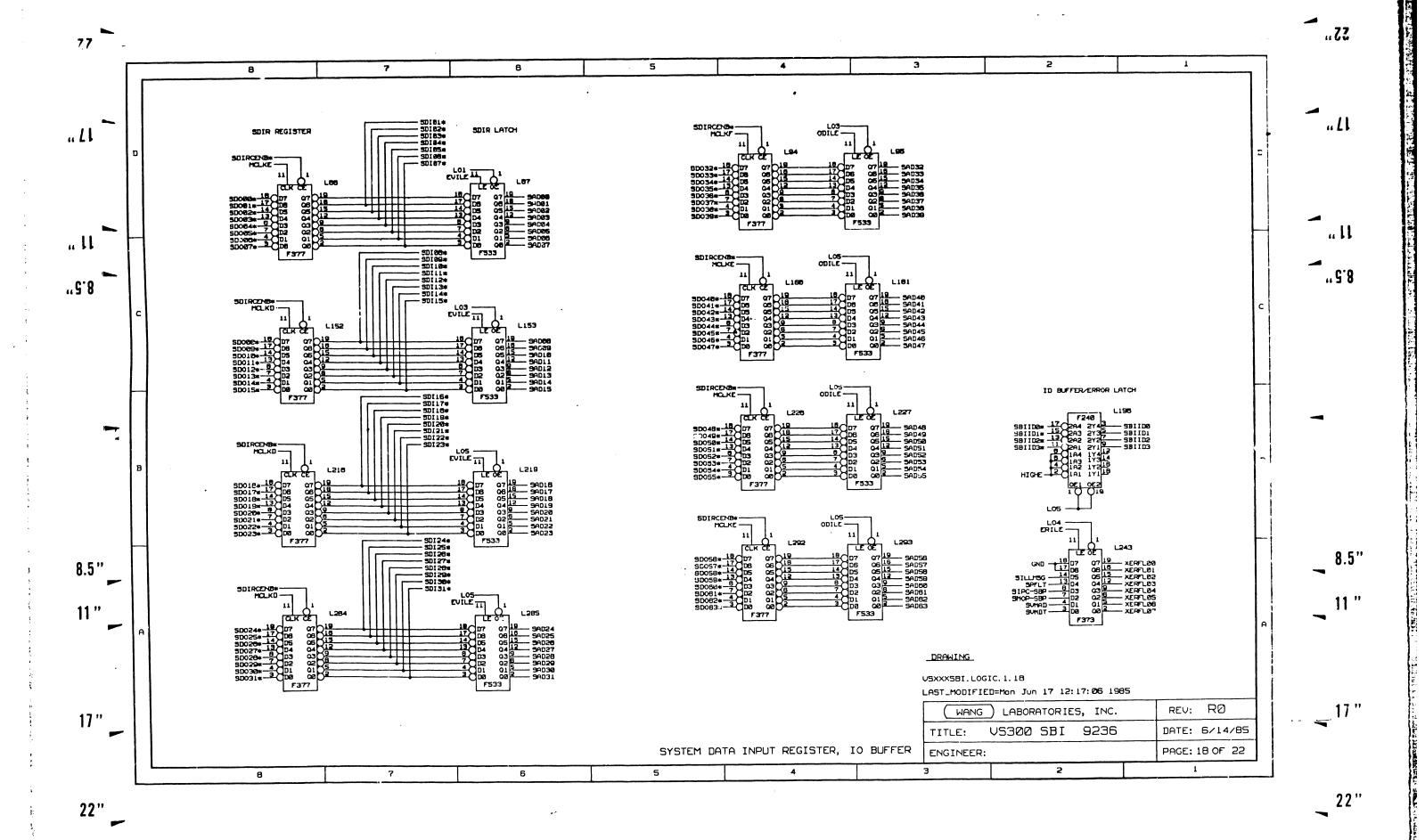


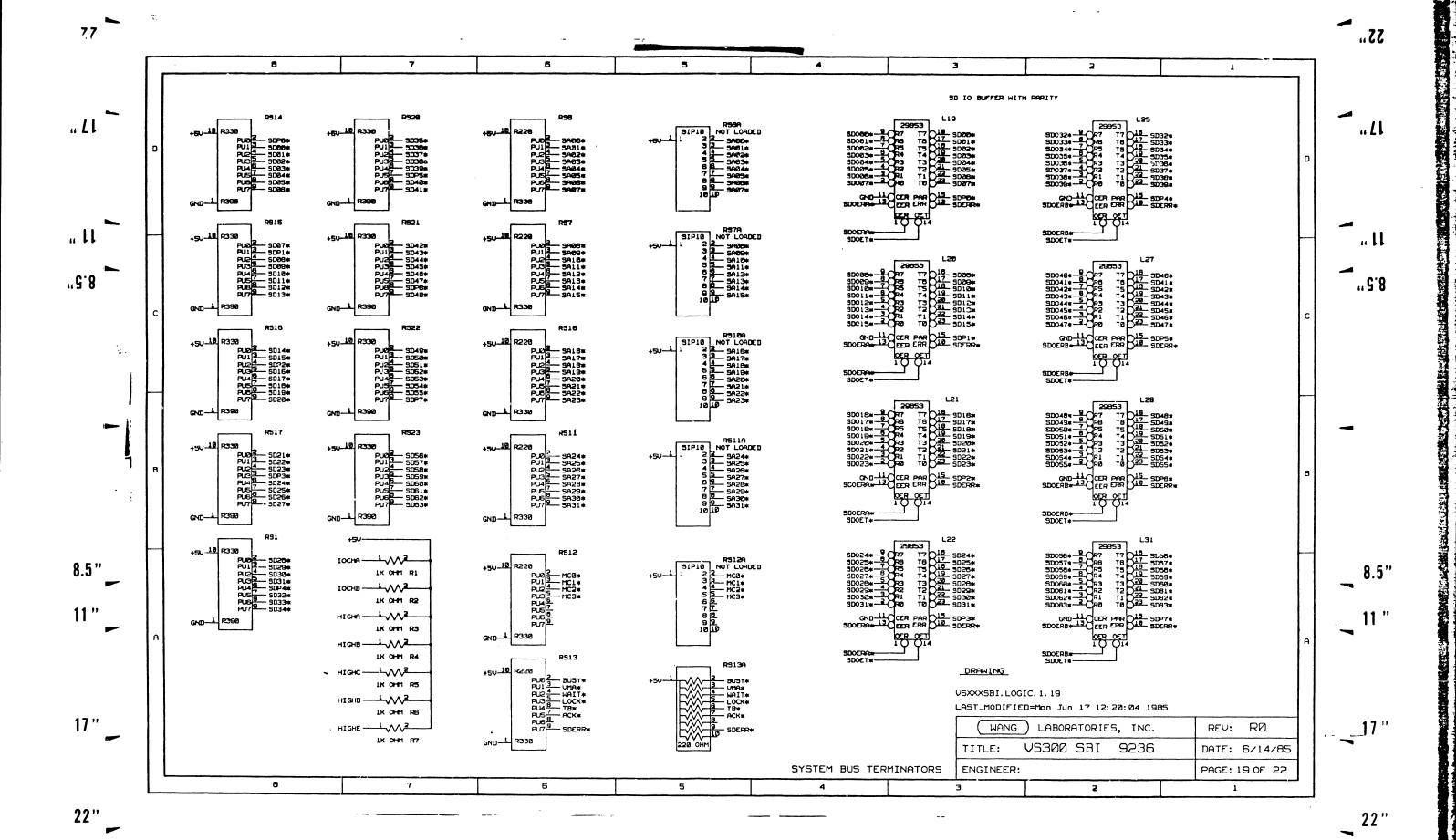




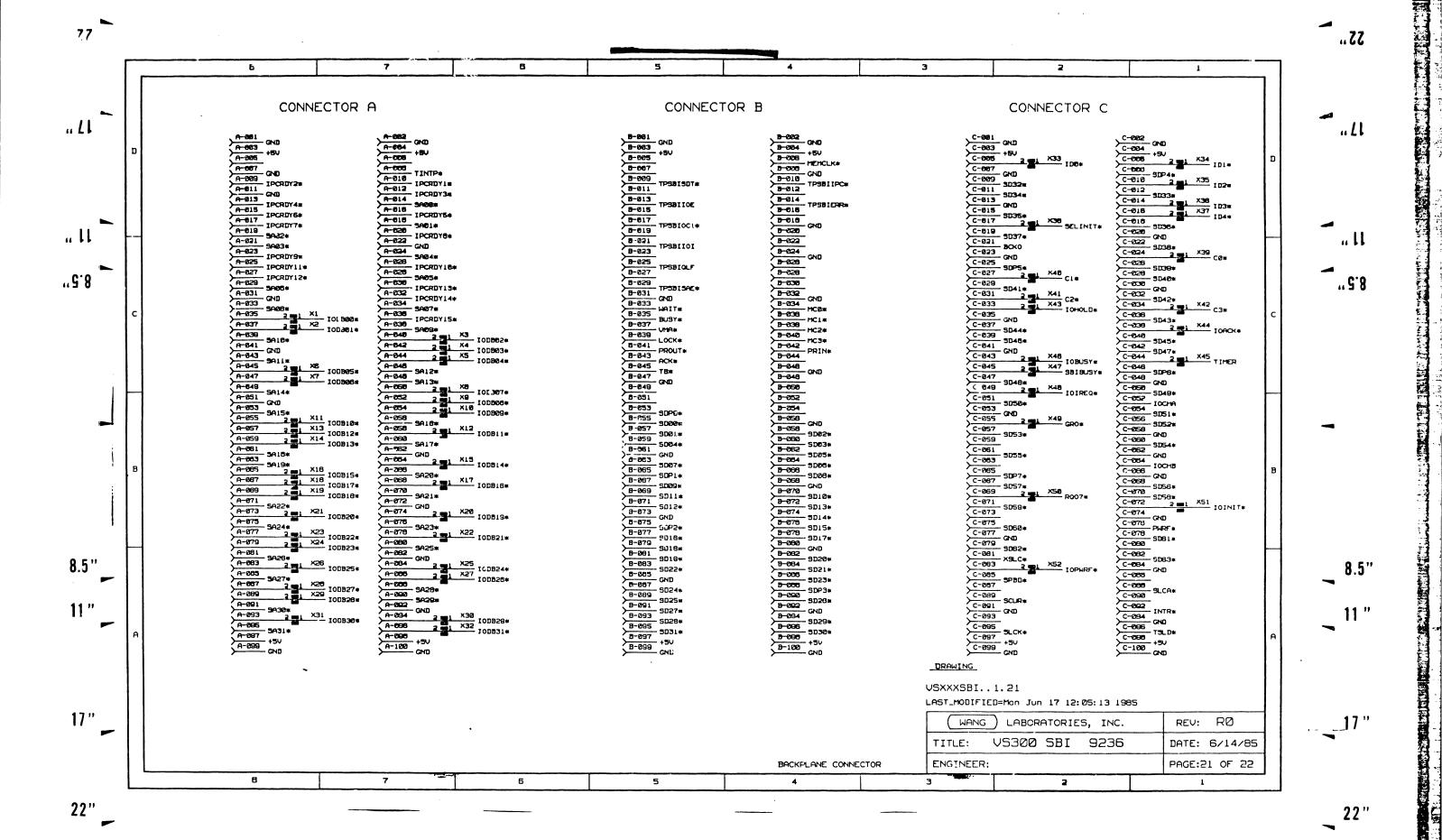


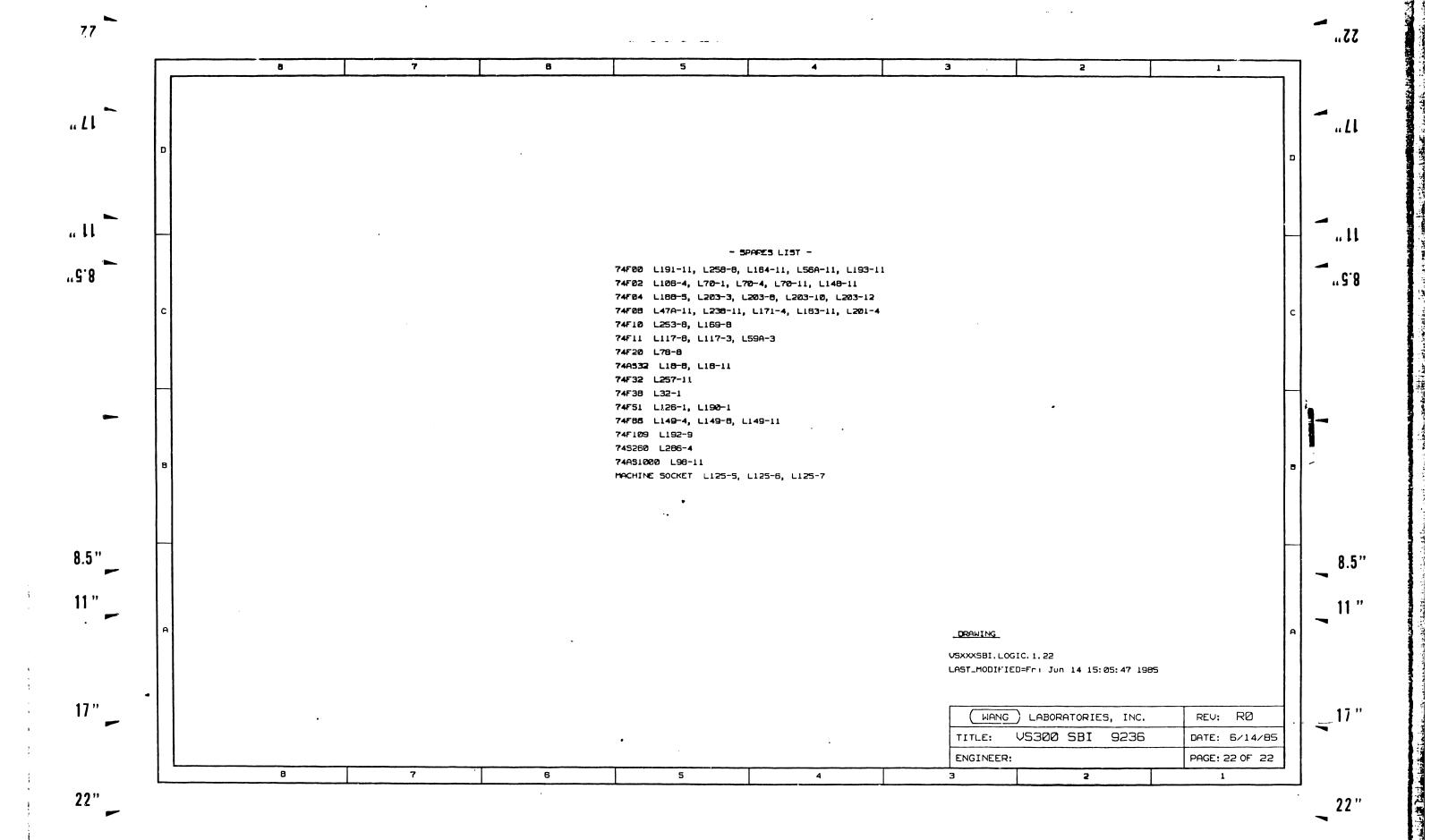


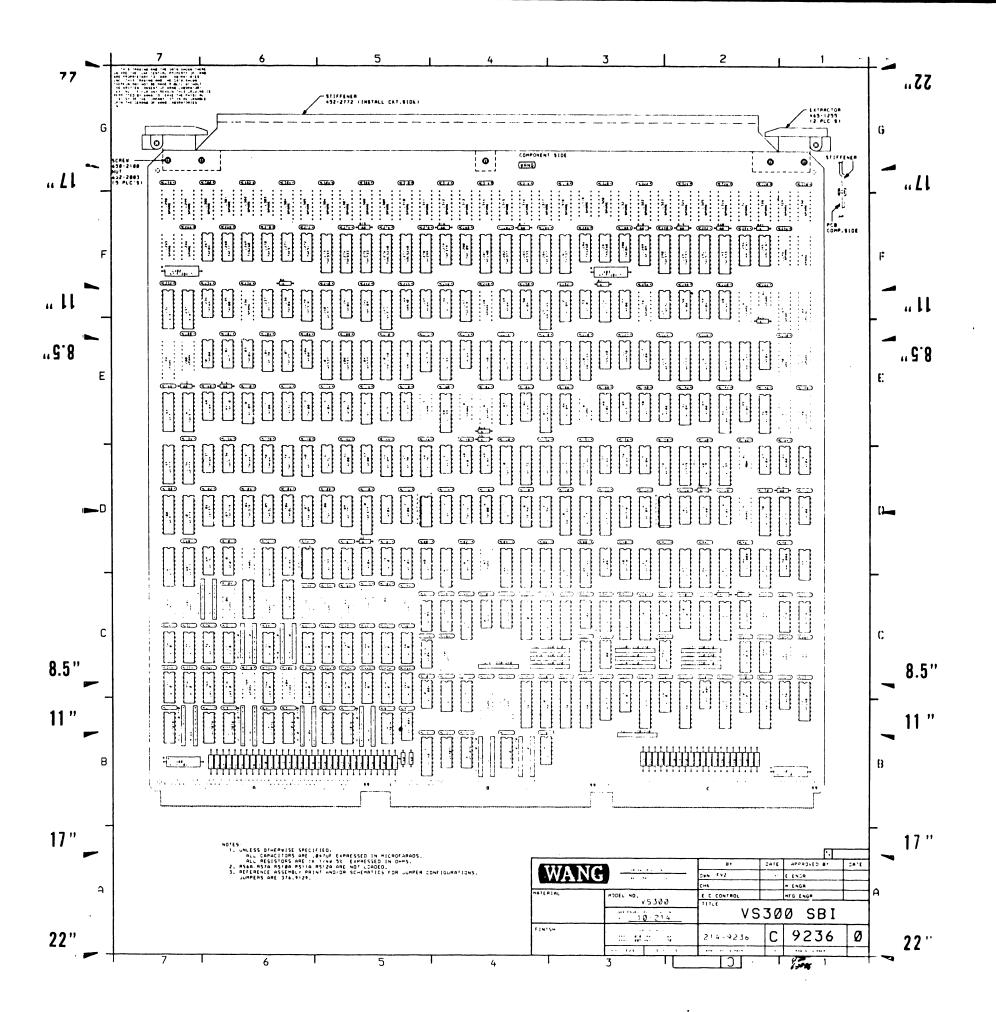


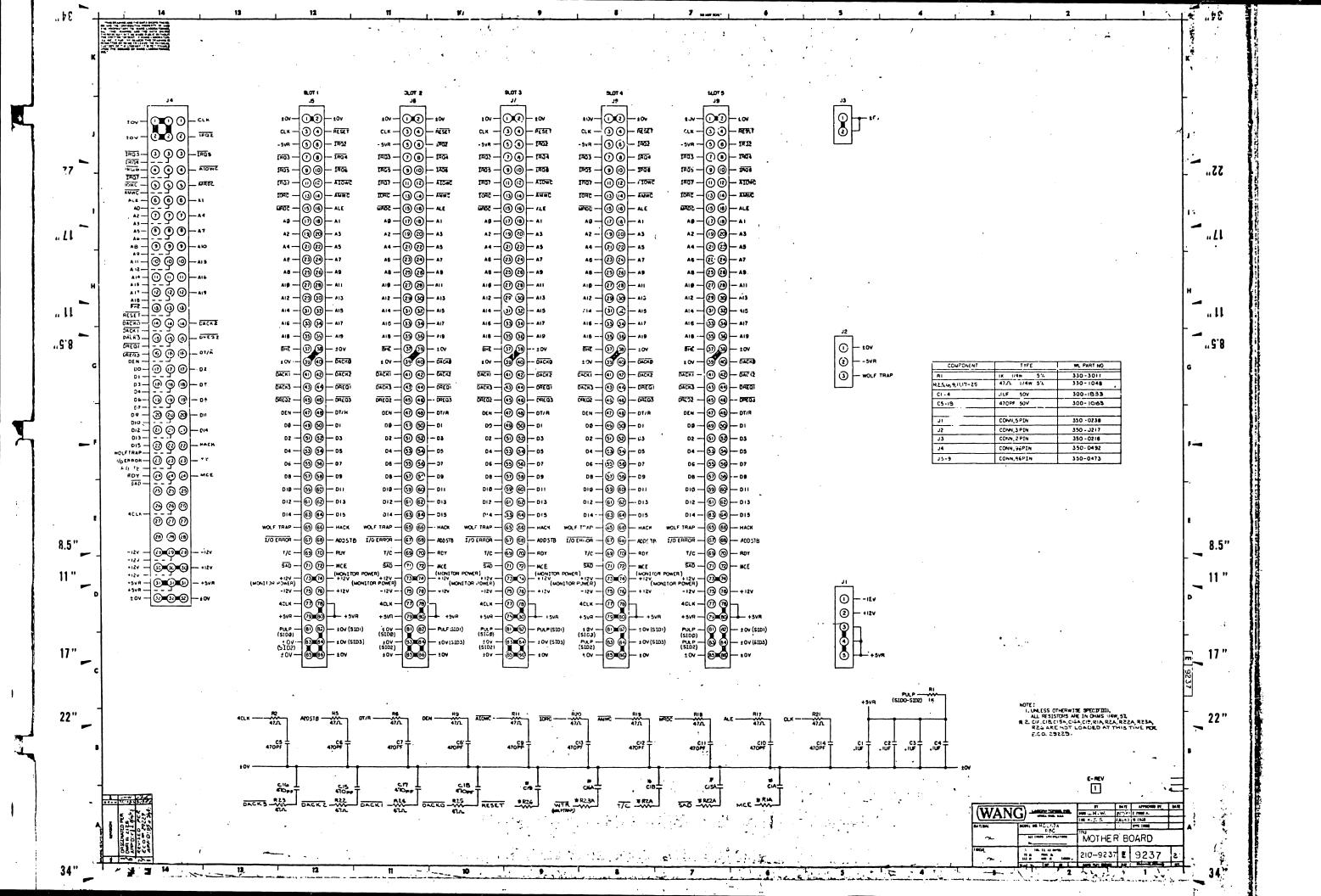


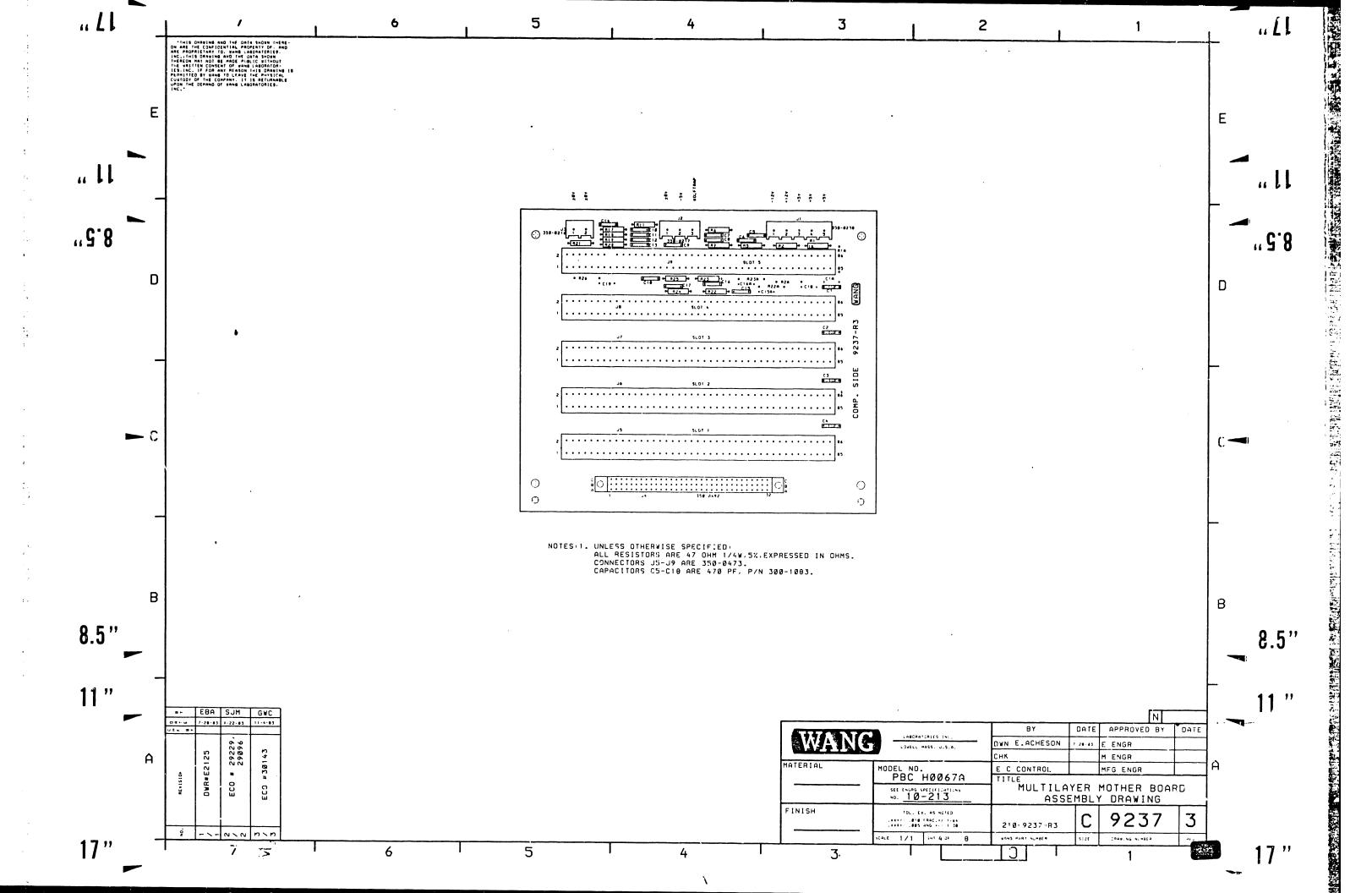
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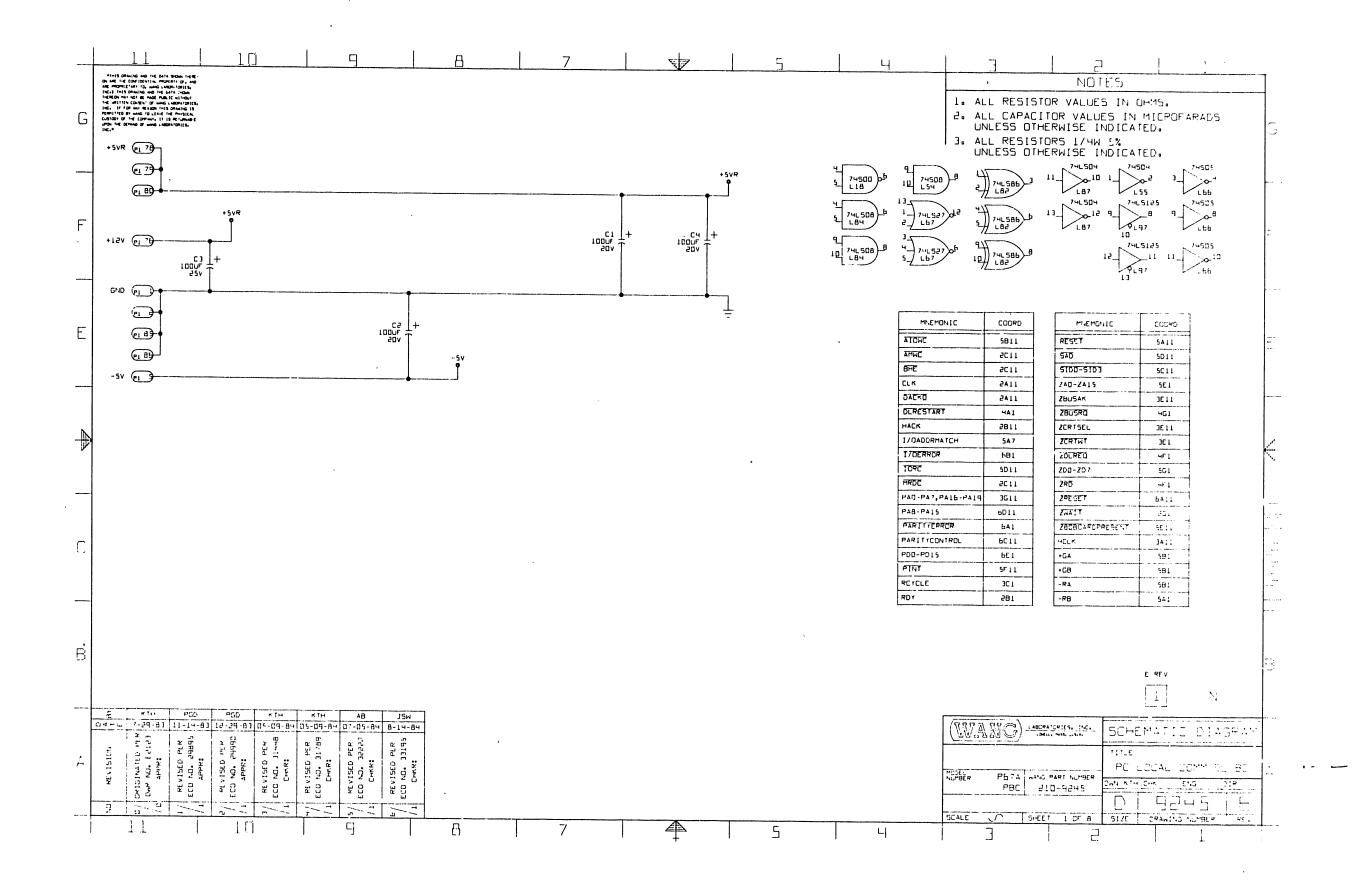


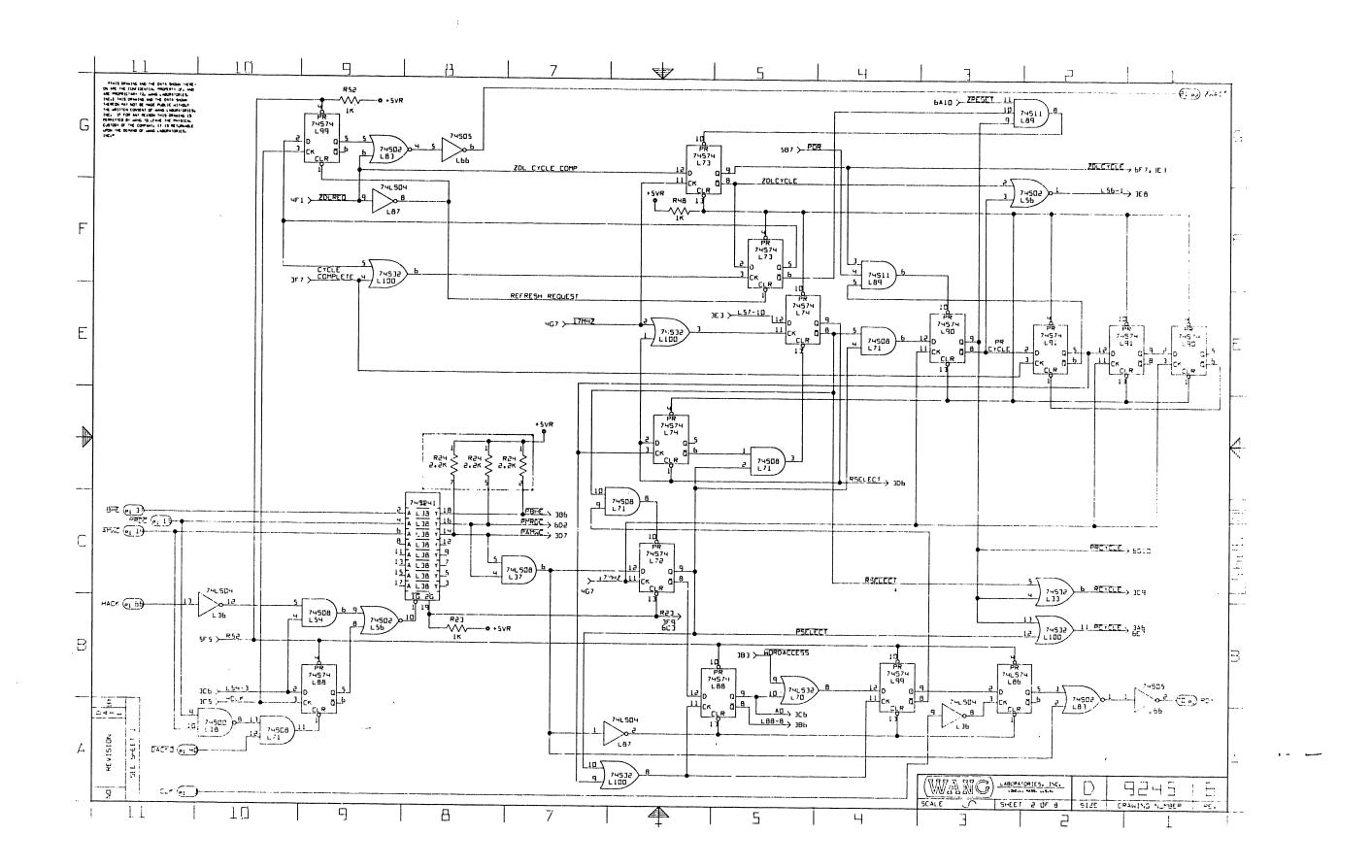


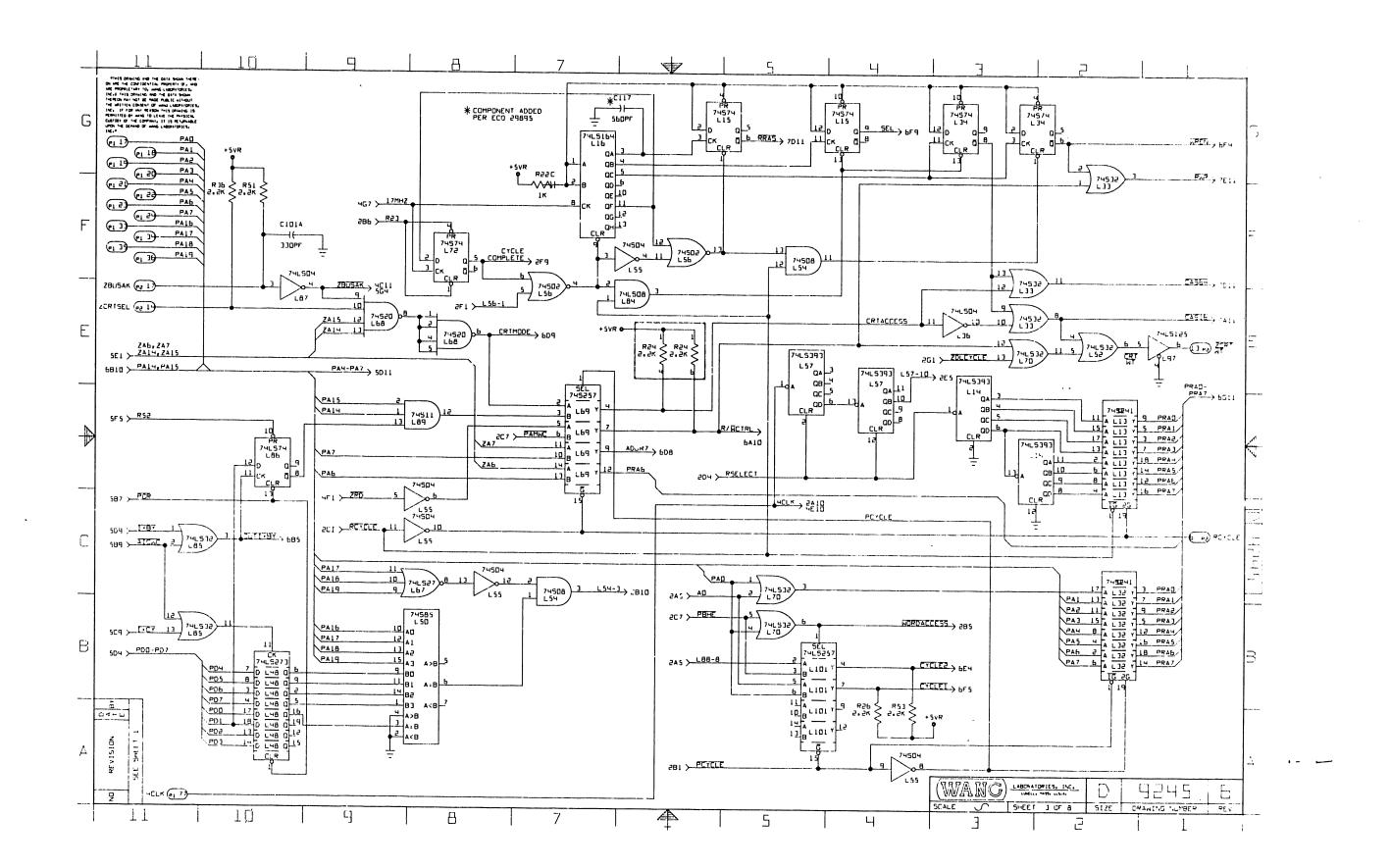


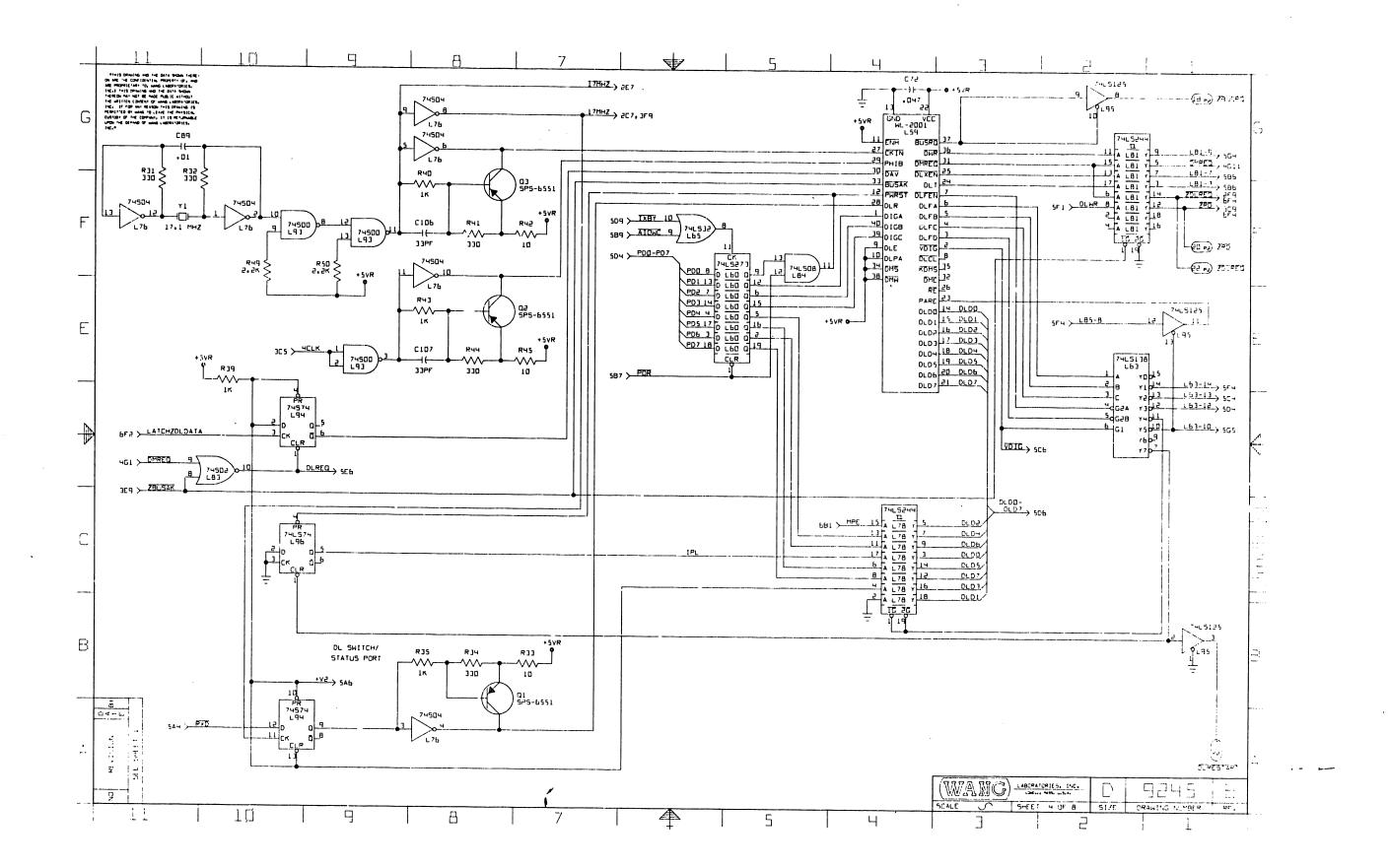


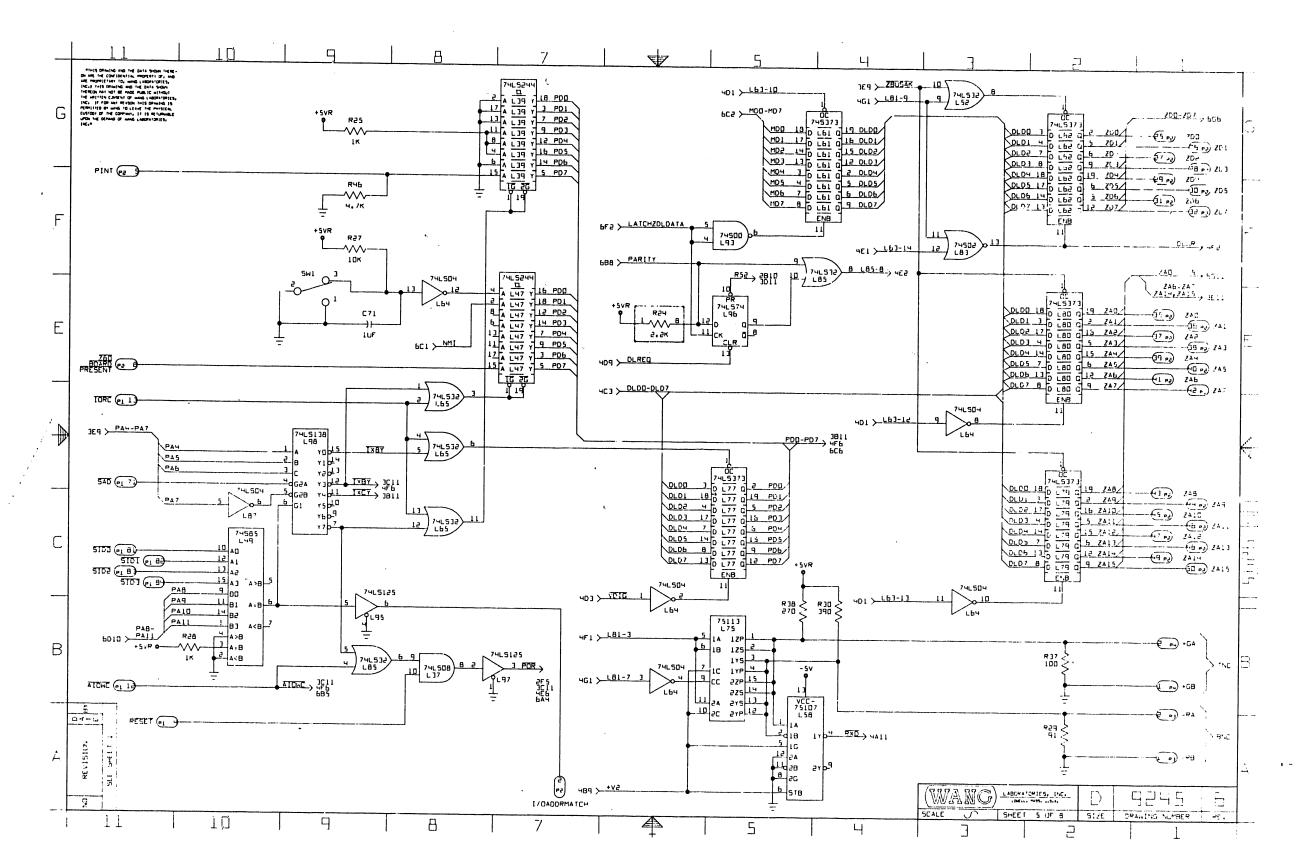


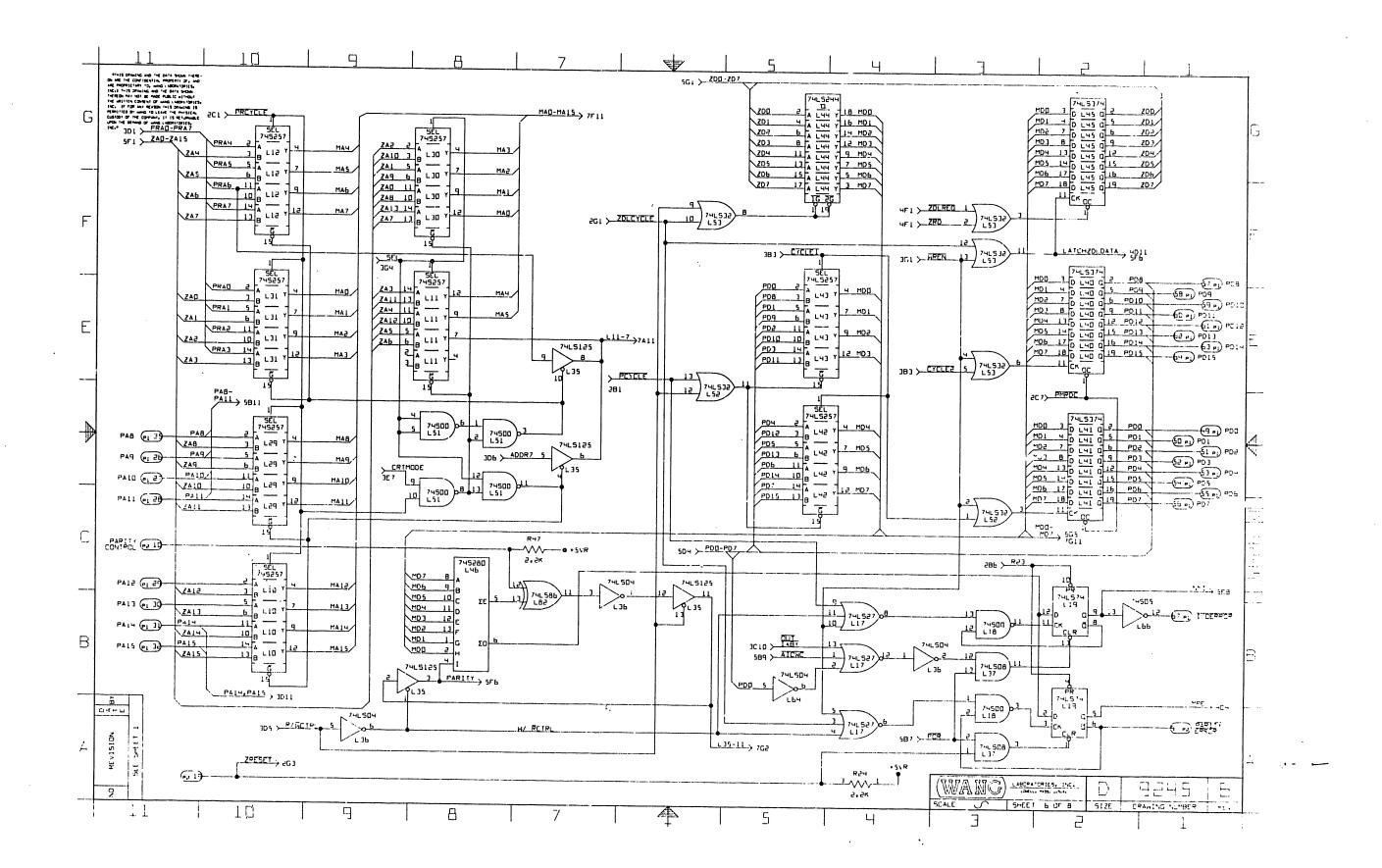


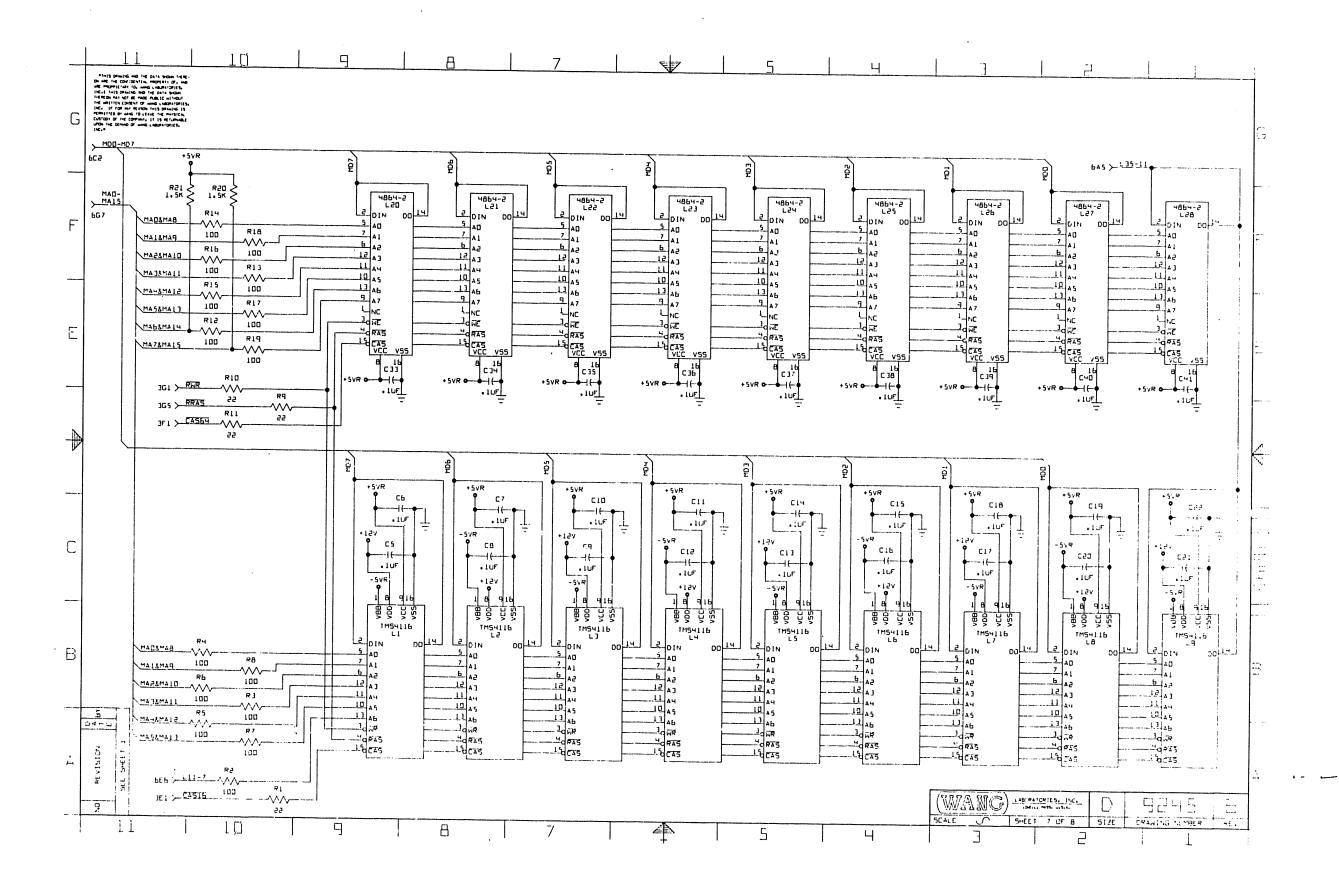


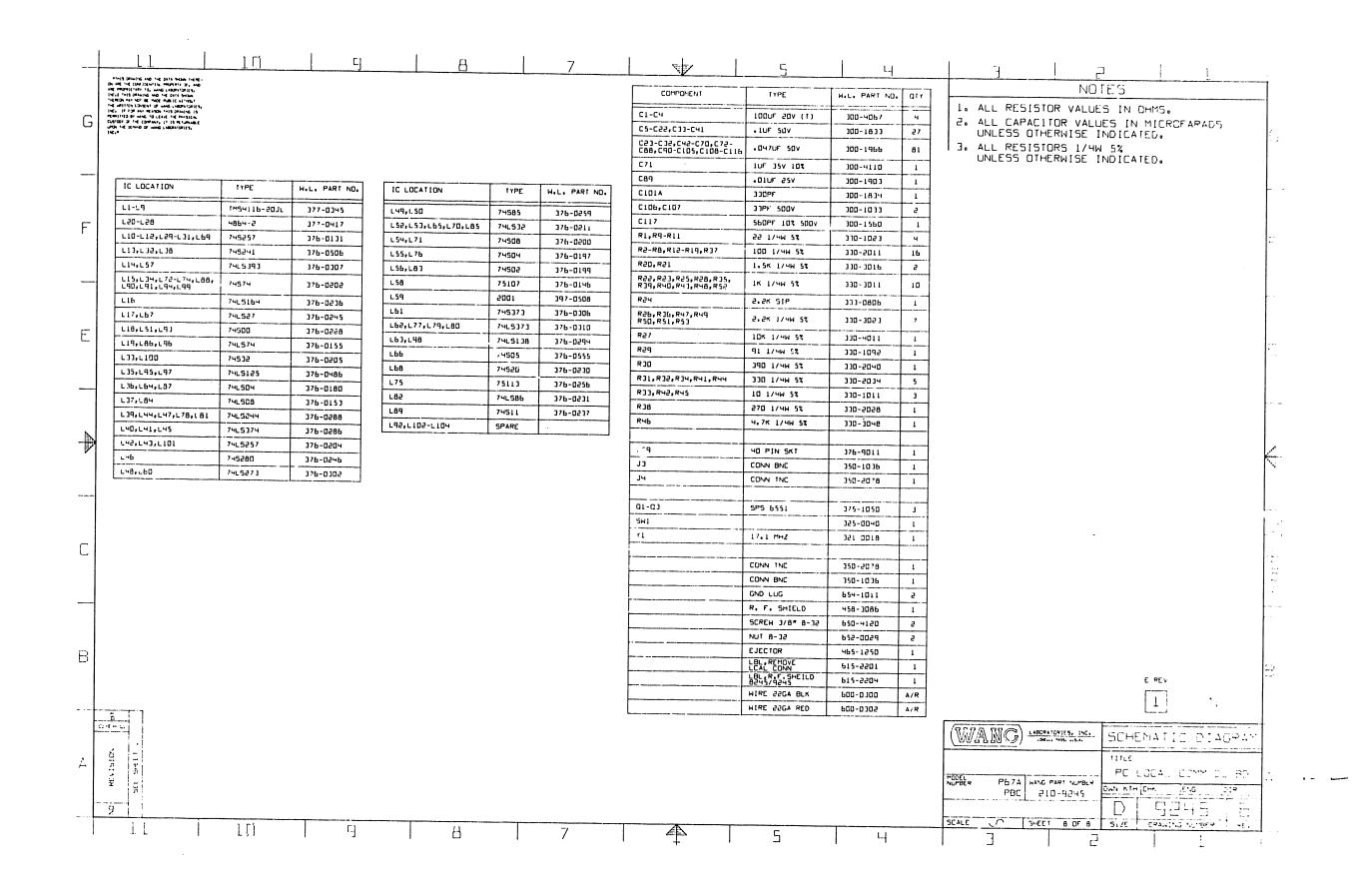


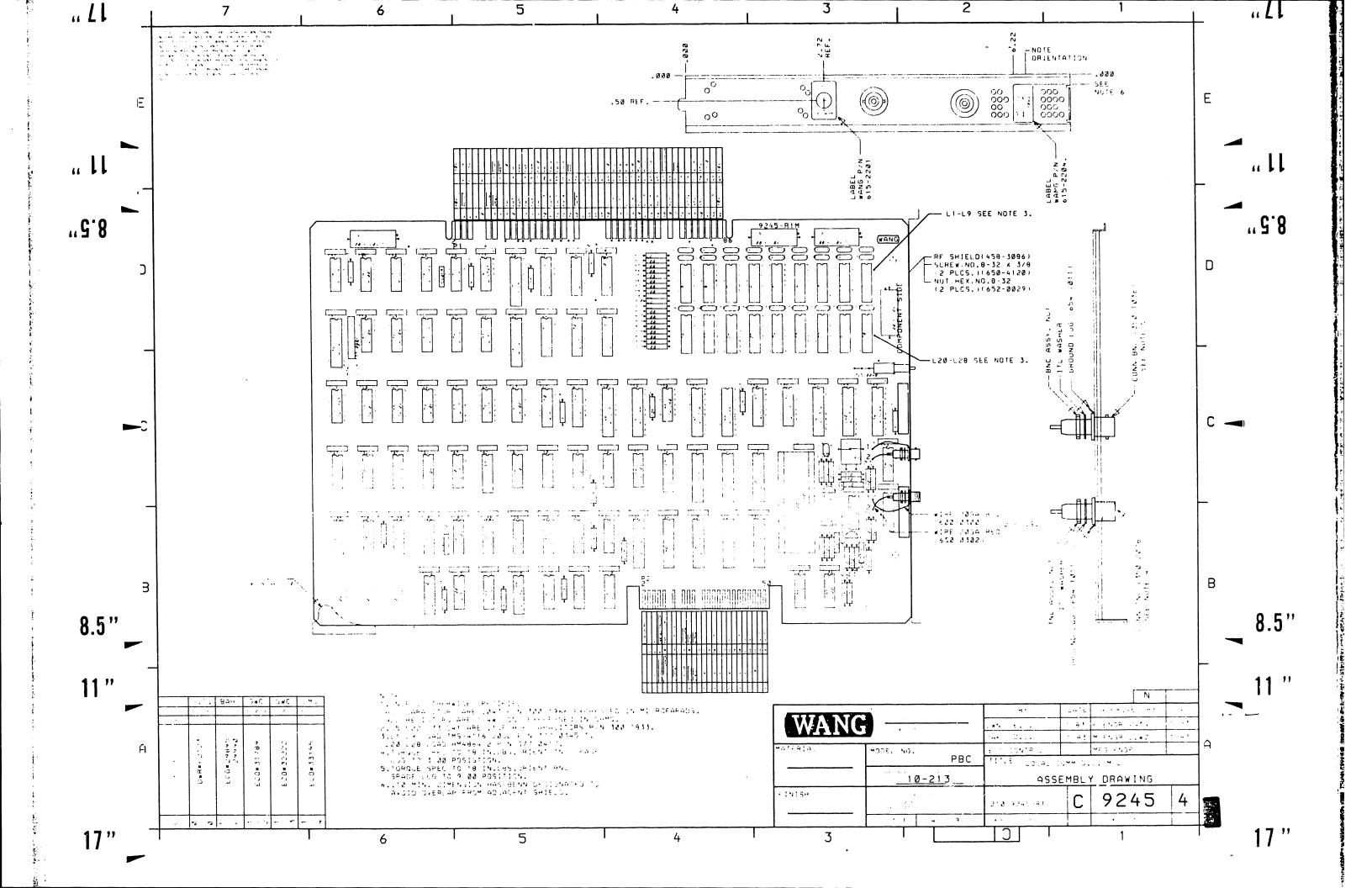


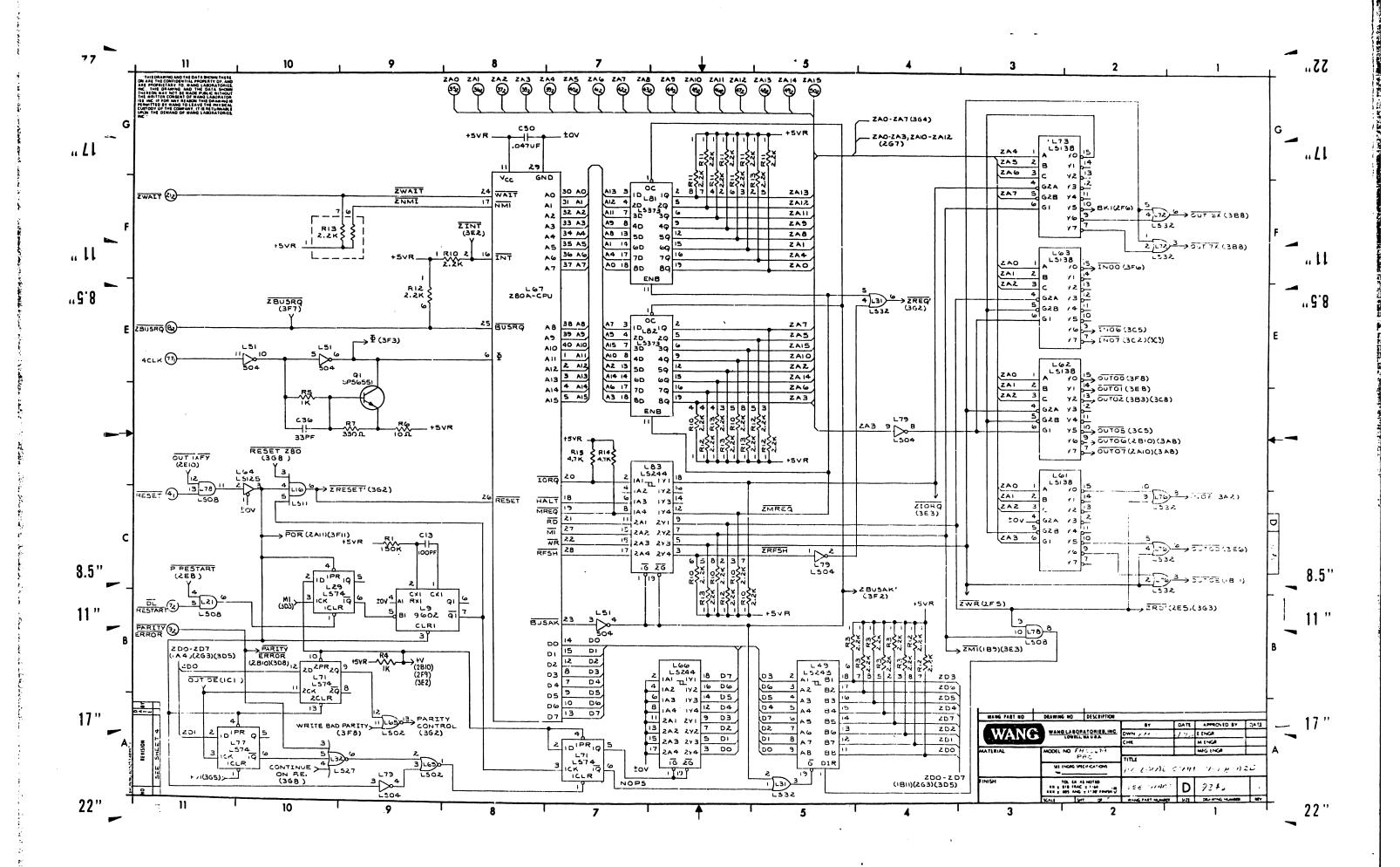


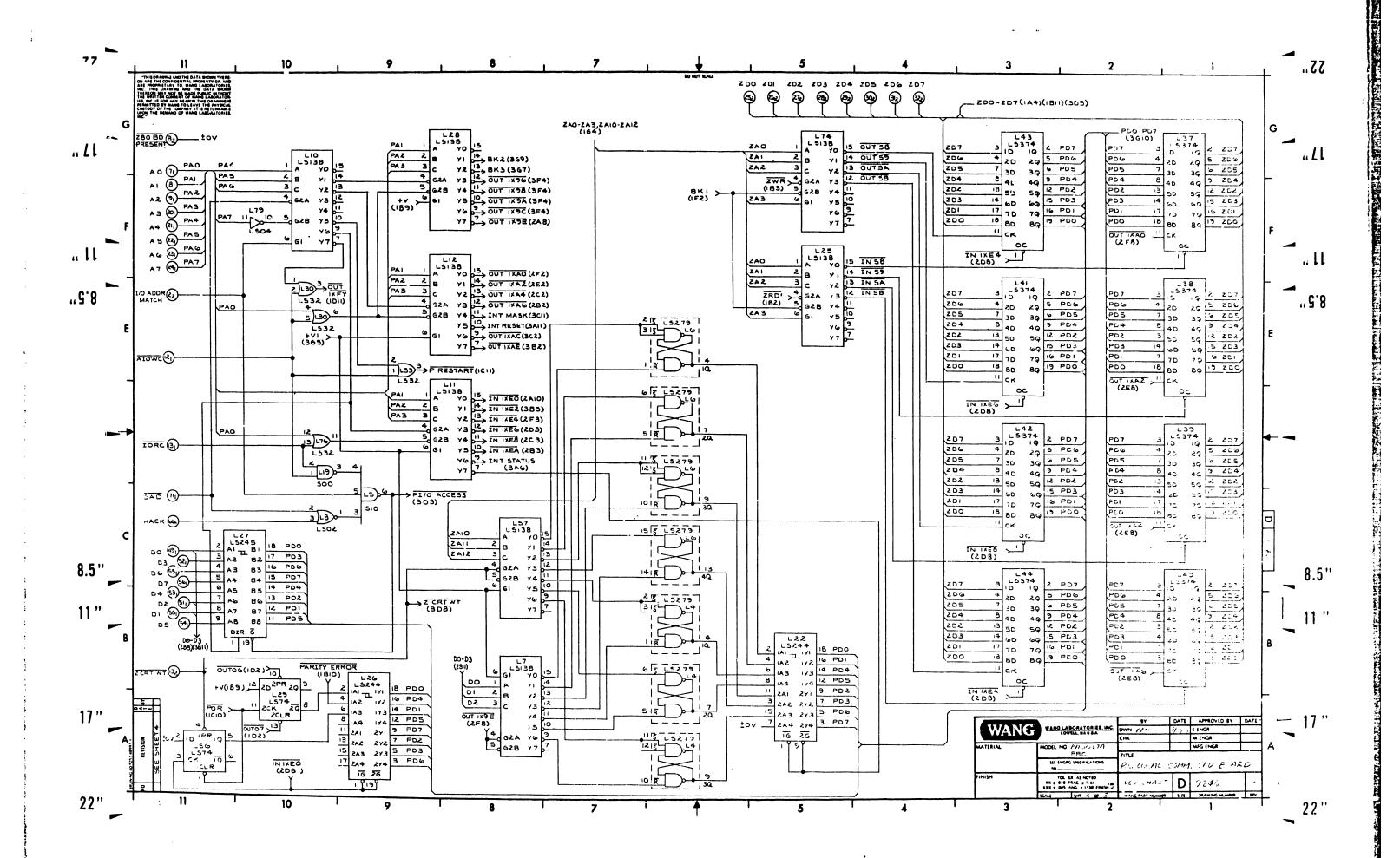


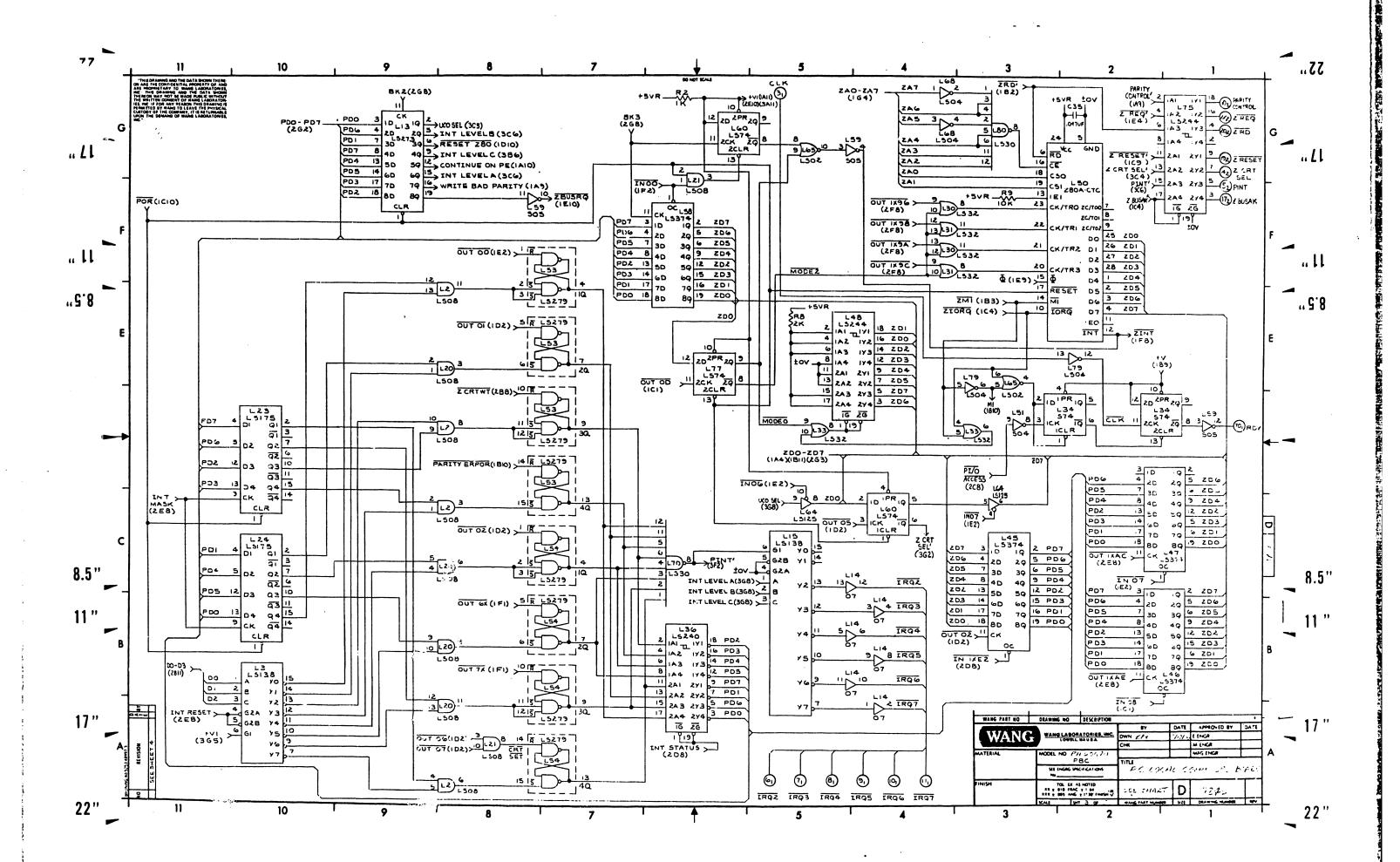


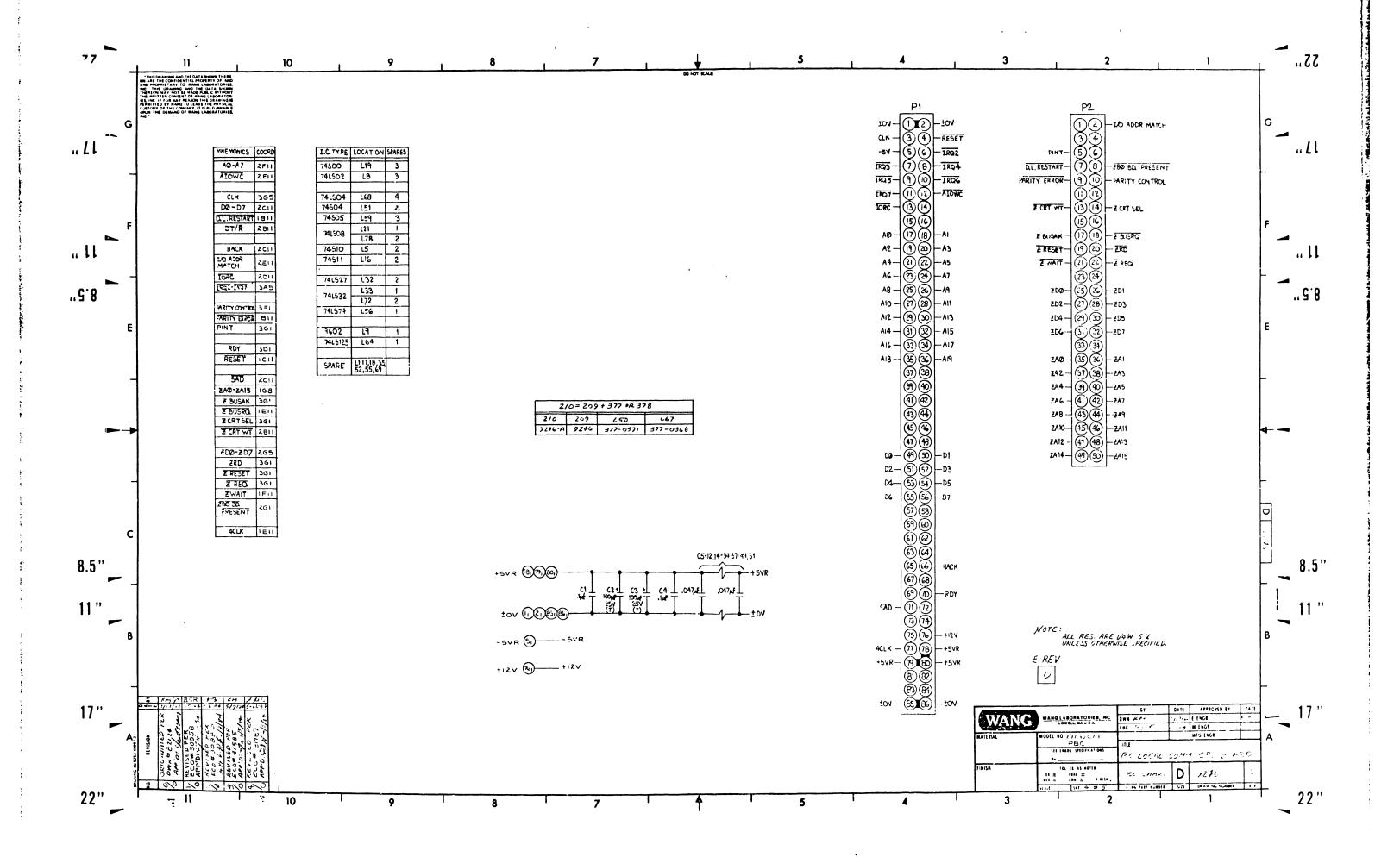


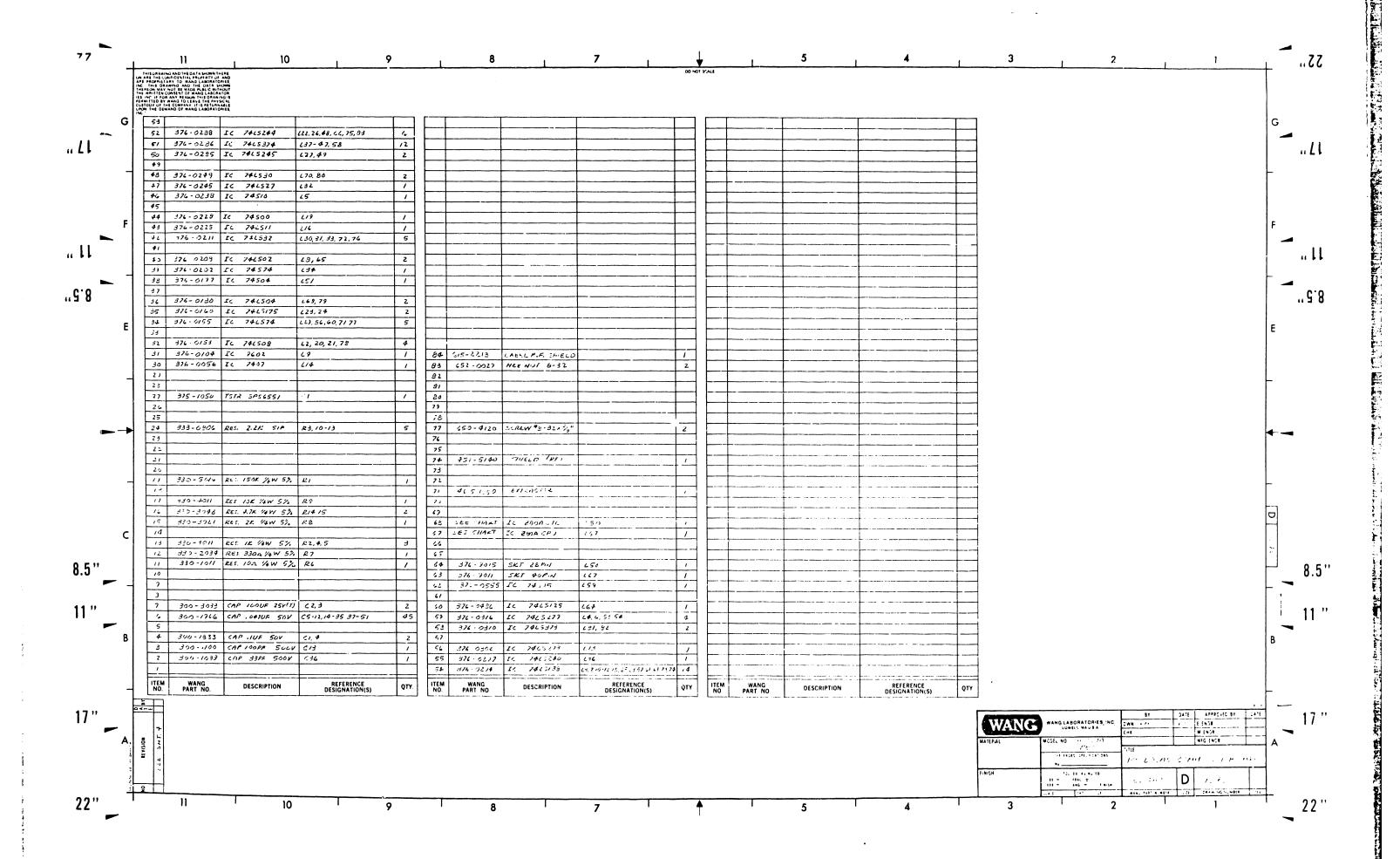


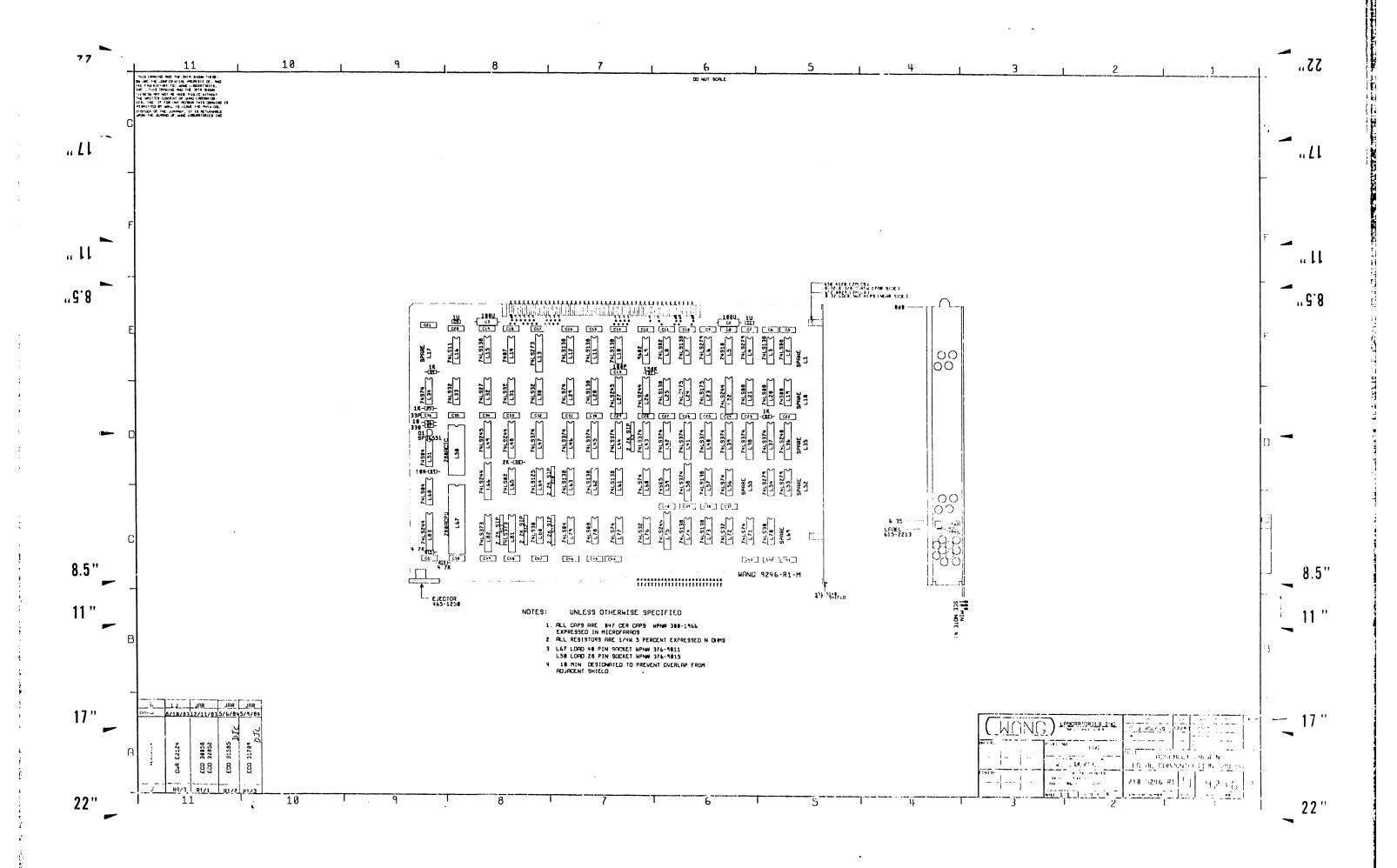


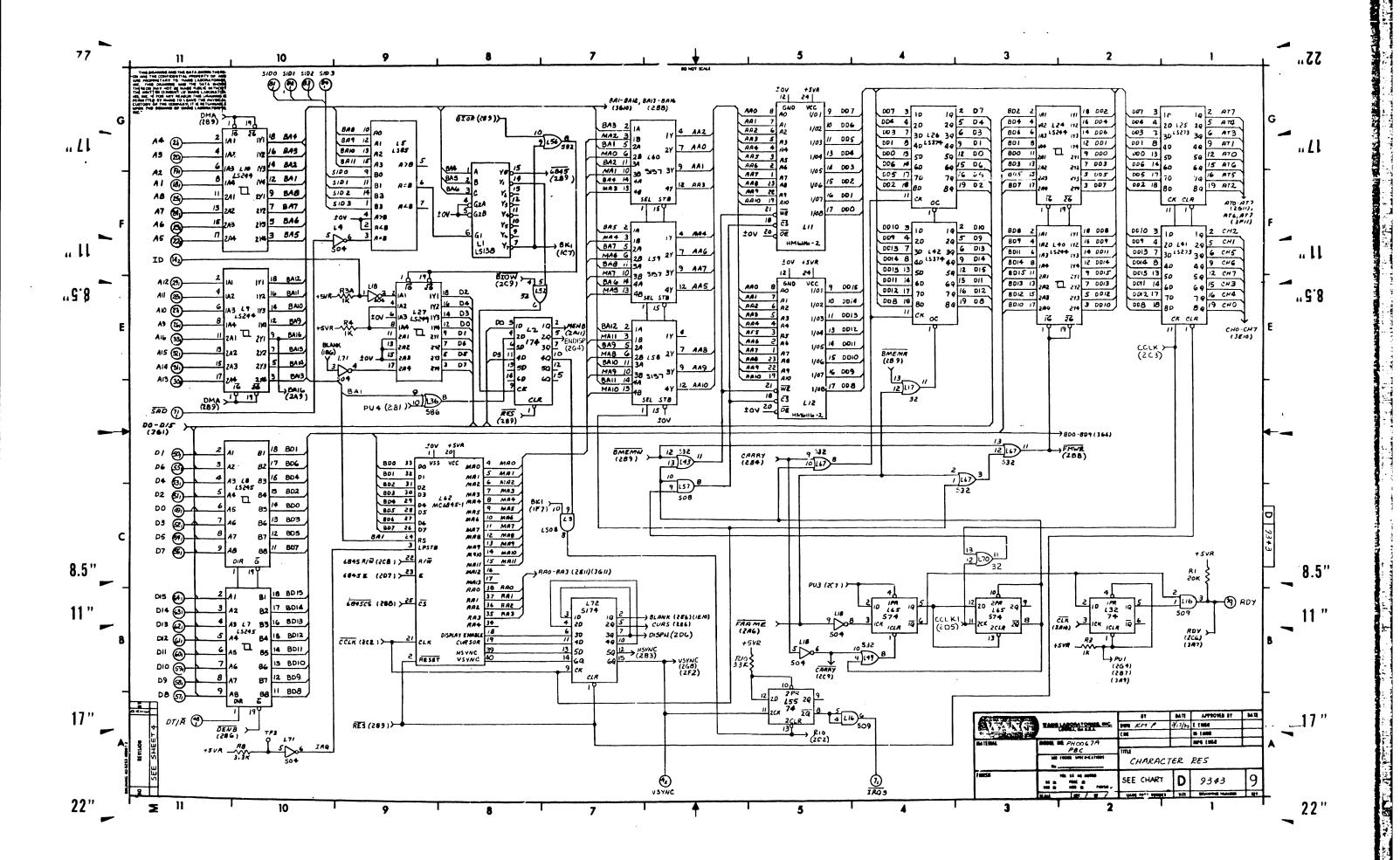


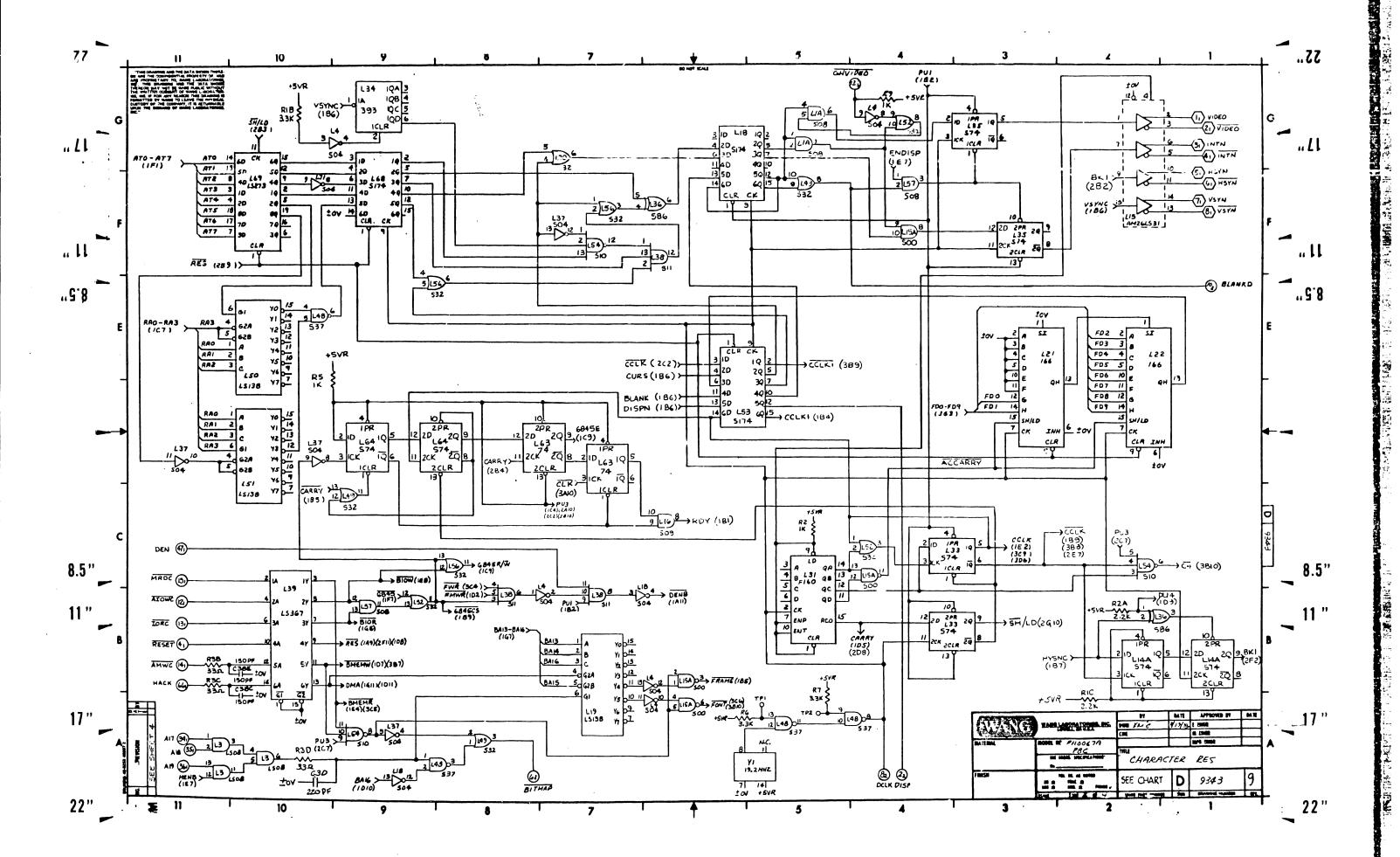


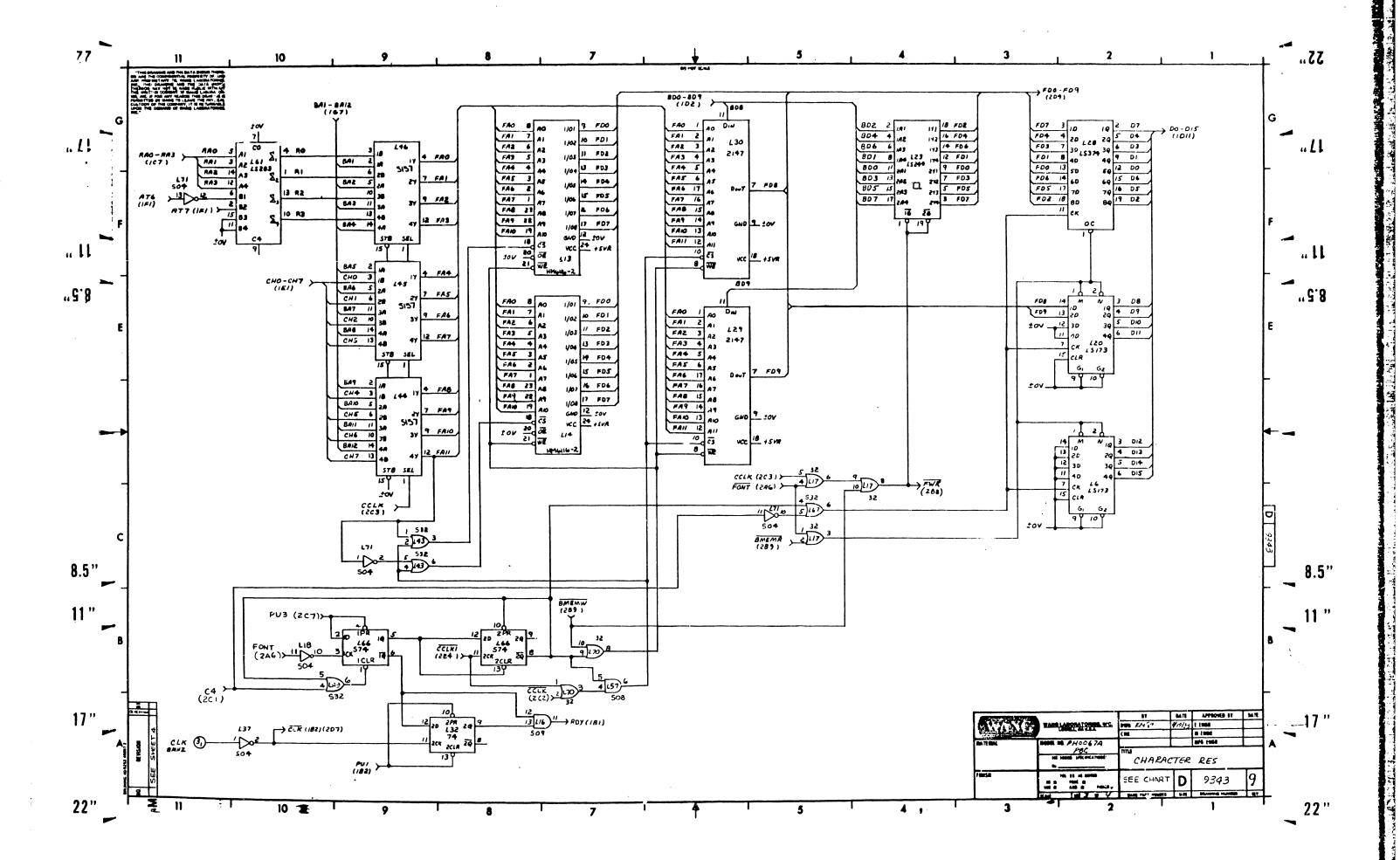


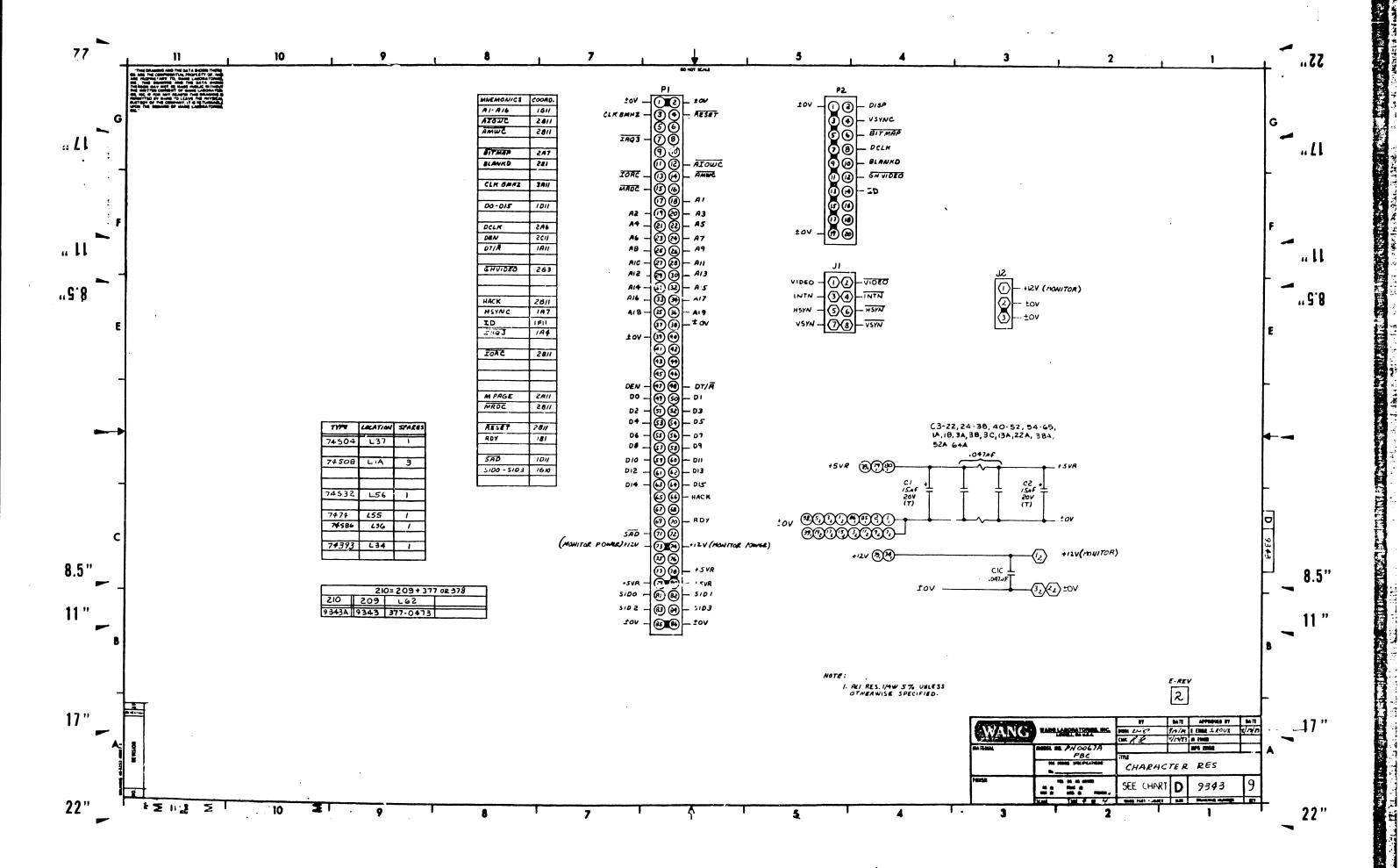


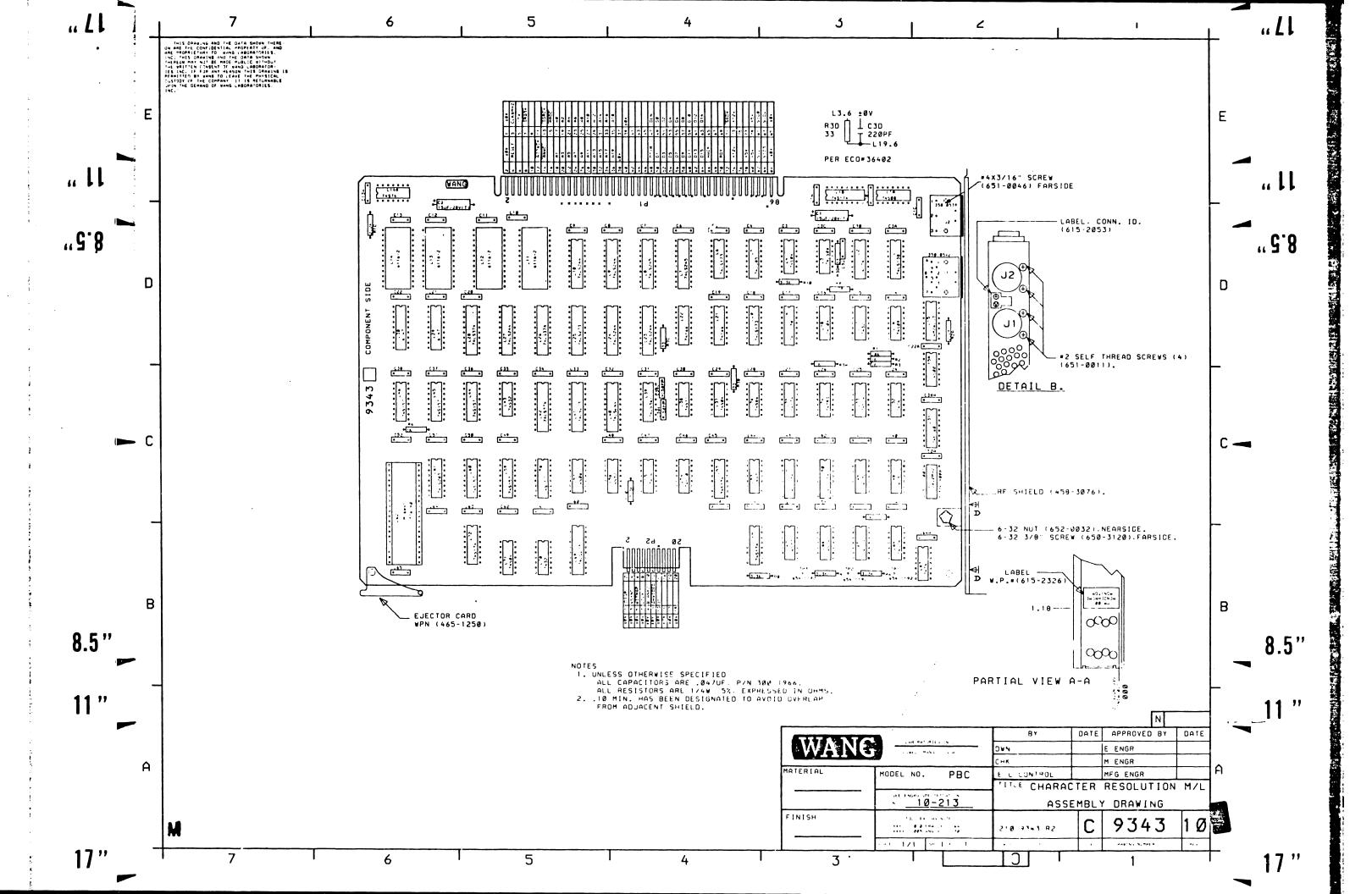


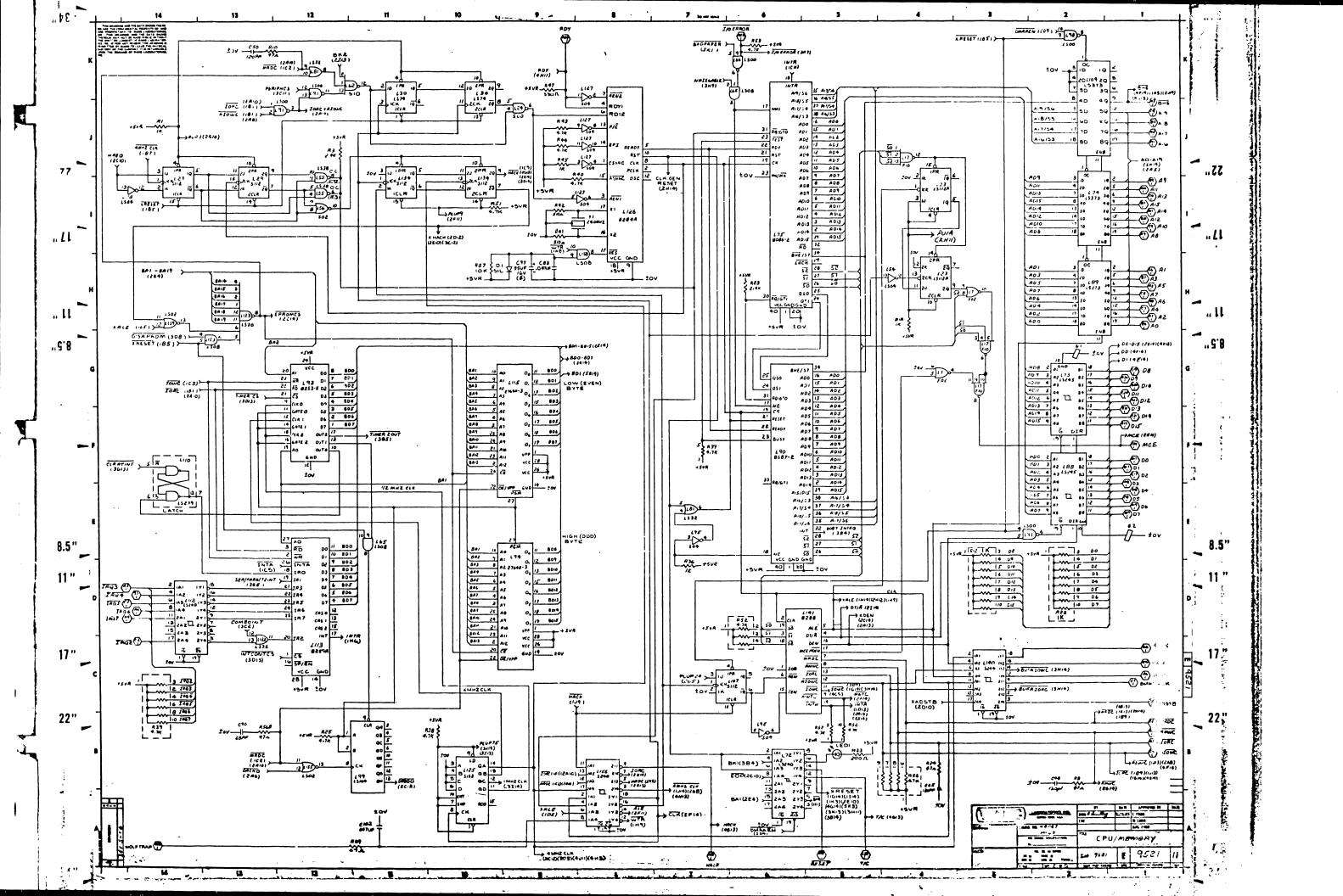


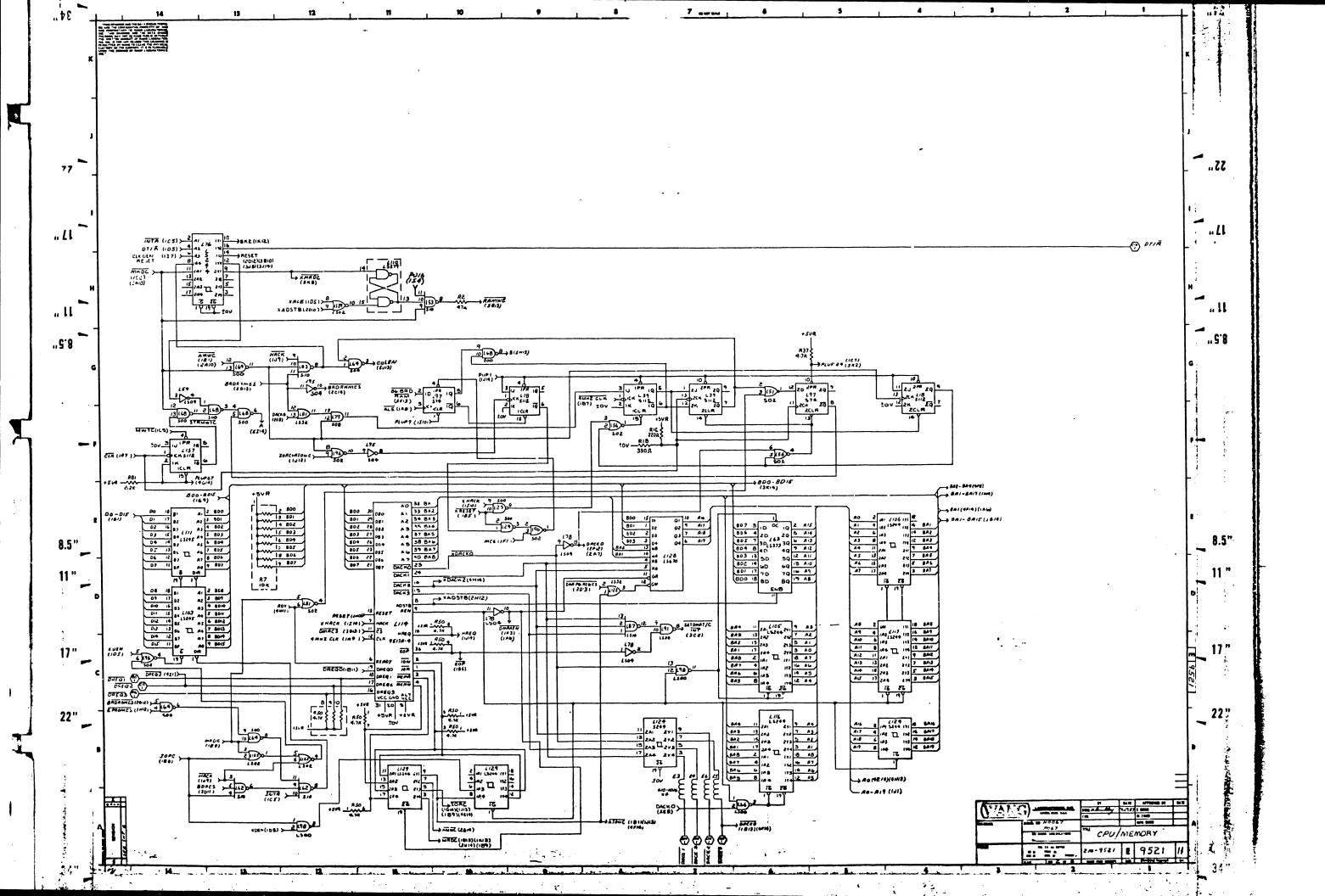


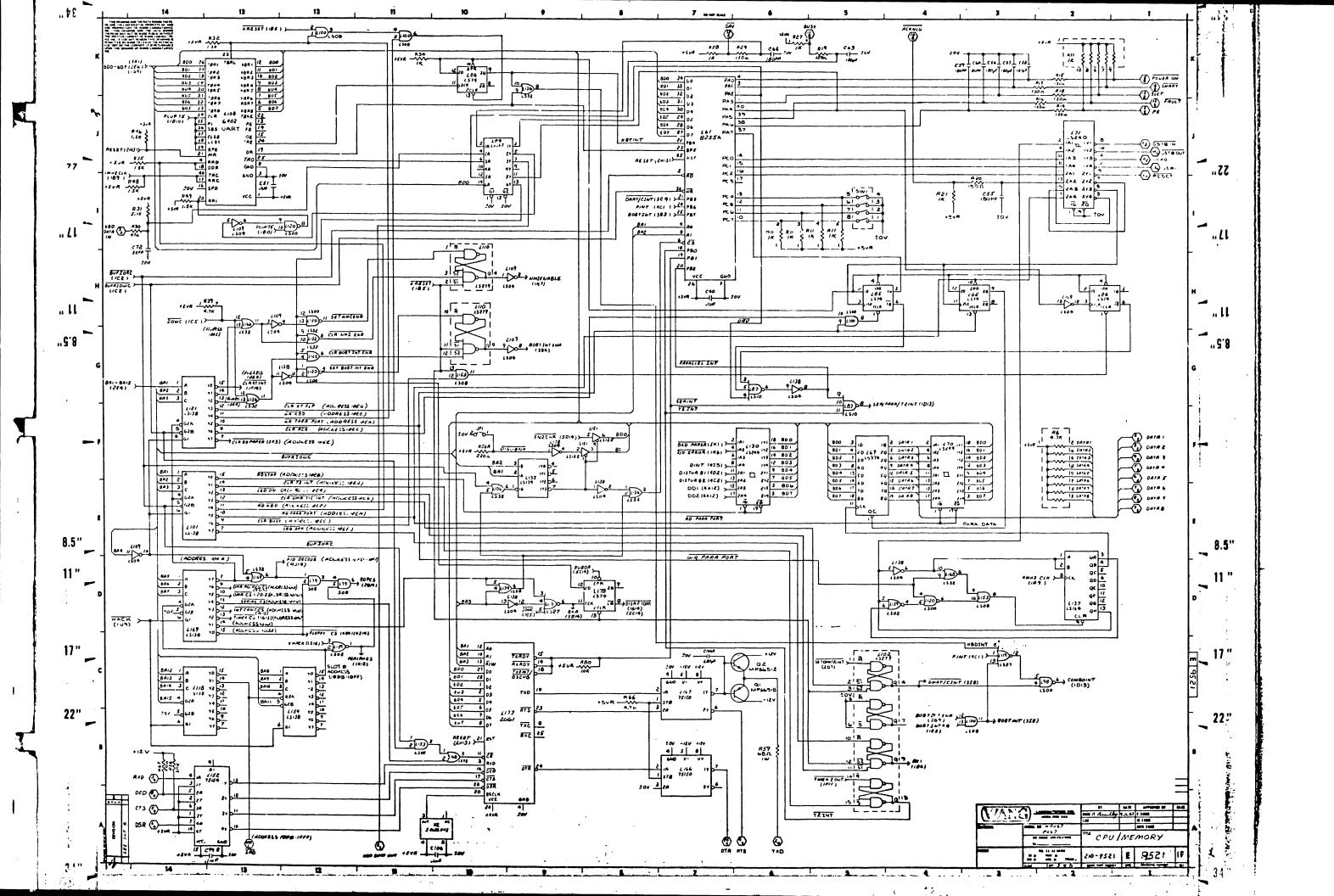


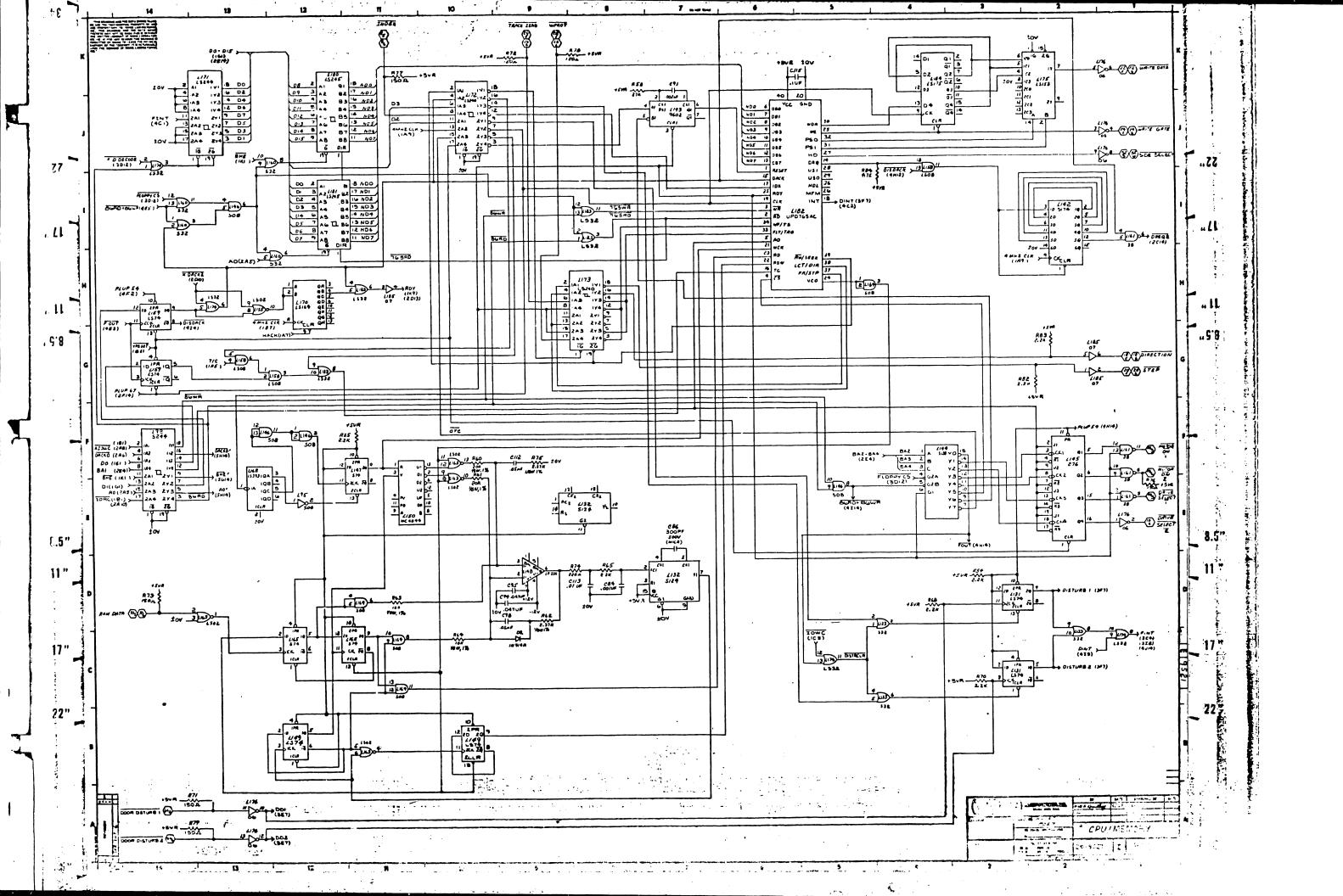


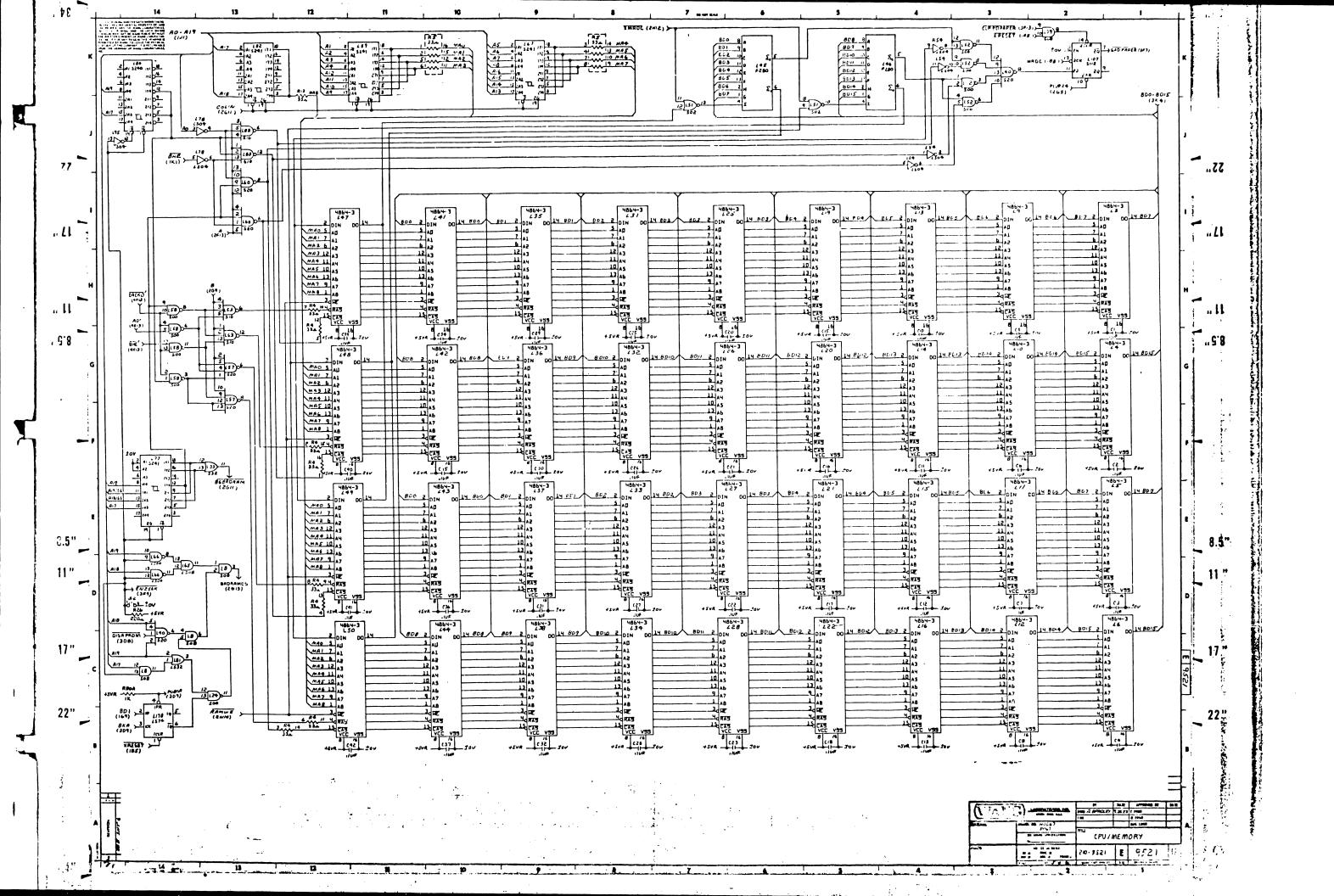


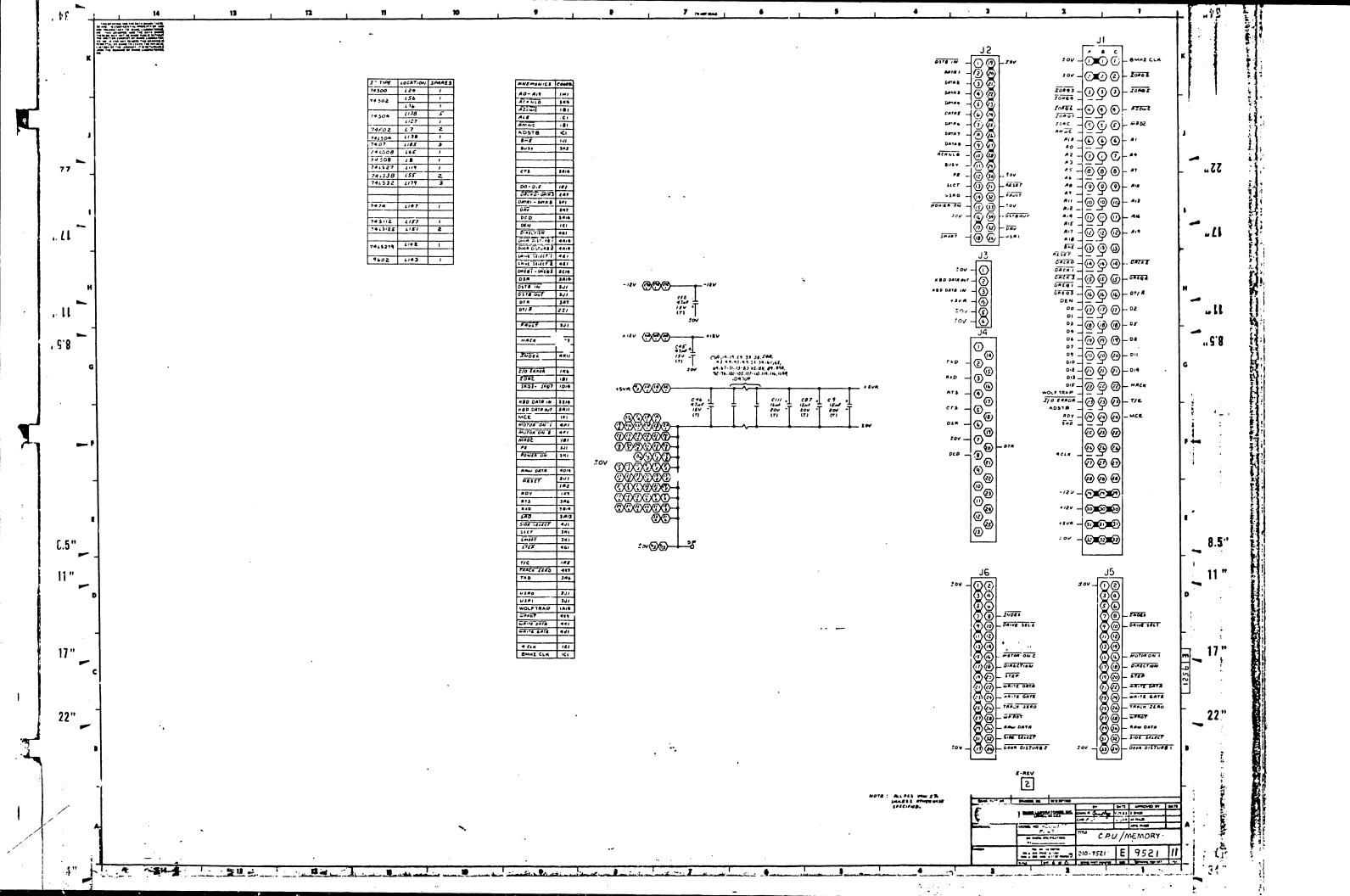


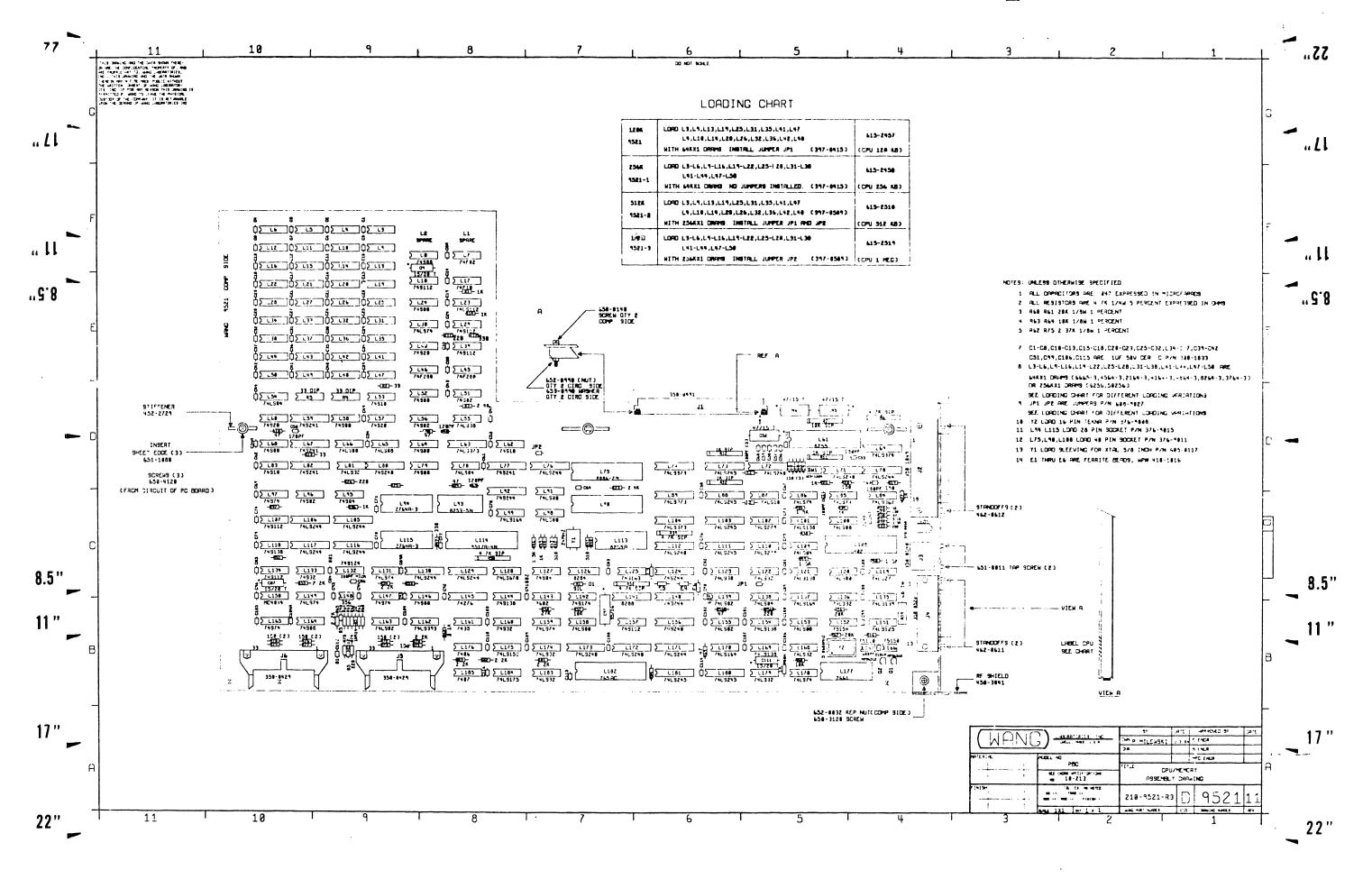












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