

AN/UYK-1

A "STORED LOGIC" MULTIPLE PURPOSE COMPUTER

AN/UYK-1 (TRW-130) PROGRAM ASSEMBLER FOR PAPER TAPE SYSTEM

M250-2U20

20 JULY 1962



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Program Assembler is a program for the AN/UYK-1 (TRW-130) Computer. It translates operational programs from symbolic language specified by the programmer to the binary language used in the Computer.

In principle, the Program Assembler resembles a bilingual dictionary. By use of certain internal program-control instructions it initiates table-search operations. These determine the machine-language equivalent of each programmer-language step in the operational program. Since the Program Assembler requires that each symbol in a program be defined with that program, the "dictionary" is revised for every program assembled. The programmer can use any symbology he prefers.

With the 8,192-word memory of the AN/UYK-1 (TRW-130), the Program Assembler requires two passes to assemble a program. During the first pass, the symbol table "dictionary" is compiled. During the second pass, the program is assembled.

The actual operations in each of the Program Assembler's two passes are uncomplicated. However, to provide a fuller understanding of how this program operates, the theory of operation is discussed in detail below.

Use of the Program Assembler requires that the program be prepared on punched paper tape. One way to do this is to write the program, using the logprogramming sheets described below, punch the program on cards, then convert the cards to punched paper tape by use of an IBM 063 or equivalent card-to-tape converter. (See Figure 6.5 for plugboard wiring.) "Cards" mentioned in this discussion refer to the cards involved in this step. (See Figure 3.1 for typical operation.)

As the program is assembled, it is output, as directed by setting toggle switches or by use of pseudo-operation PCH, onto punched paper tape for future use. It may also be typed out as printed copy. Type-out may be suppressed by toggle switch setting or by use of pseudo-operation SUP.

2.0 INPUT TO THE PROGRAM ASSEMBLER

Each card prepared for Assembler input is divided into six fields, as follows:

- a. Location Field (columns 1 through 6)
- b. Operation Field (columns 7 through 10)
- c. Address Option Field (columns 11 and 12)
- d. Control Field (column 13)
- e. Secondary Field (columns 14 through 30)
- f. Remarks Field (columns 30 through 60)

The fields located in columns 7 through 30, inclusive, are recognized as AN/UYK-1 (TRW-130) Logand fields. The remaining two fields on each card (location and remarks) provide control and information functions necessary to operation of the Program Assembler.

2.1 LOCATION FIELD

The location field controls the "dictionary-revision" function mentioned in paragraph 1.0. Each symbol used in the program must appear in the location field of one card, and only one, in the input deck. If a symbol does not appear in any location field, it is said to be undefined. If it appears in more than one location field, it is said to be multiply-defined. Either situation results in an error alarm (see Table 7.2). The location field of a card may be blank; in fact, most location fields in a typical input deck are blank. If the location field is used, it must contain a single symbol (a symbol is any sequence of one to six non-blank characters, at least one of which is non-numeric). A special case is the inclusion of an asterisk in column 1. When this symbol is encountered, the entire card is interpreted as a remark and its contents are not included in the operational program. The field is terminated at column 6 or a blank, whichever occurs first.

2.2 REMARKS FIELD

The remarks field does not affect assembly of the program. Its function is to preserve notes which indicate the programmer's intentions, and to print these out during the printout portion of the run.

2.3 AN/UYK-1 (TRW-130) LOGAND FIELDS

The four Logand fields have certain special characteristics. These characteristics are primarily concerned with the translating abilities of the Program Assembler. Information in these four fields is entered alphanumerically; numeric quantities are written in the decimal system unless otherwise specified. The Assembler recognizes certain pseudo-operations (see Table 7.4) in addition to the primary commands (Table 7.3), address options (Table 7.5), control field entries (Table 7.8), and secondary commands (Table 7.6). When pseudo-operations are used, columns 11 through 30 control and extend their functions.

2.3.1 Operation Field

The operation field contains alphabetic characters; these represent either the AN/UYK-1 (TRW-130) primary commands (Table 7.3) or the pseudo-operations listed in Table 7.4. Each primary command causes the location counter to be incremented by one, keeping the program in sequence. Pseudo-operations may or may not cause the location counter to be incremented; the increment may be greater than one.

2.3.2 Address Option Field

The address option field contains alphanumeric characters that represent Computer address options (Table 7.5) or it may also control certain pseudo-operations.

2.3.3 Control Field

The control field may be blank or alphanumeric. It represents the Computer logand control field, and extends the function of certain pseudo-operations. (Refer to Table 7.8.)

2.3.4 Secondary Field

The secondary field may contain Computer secondary commands, test conditions, scratchpad addresses, operands for some pseudo-operations, or symbols. (Refer to paragraph 2.1 for definition of the term "symbol".) If a primary command occurs in the operation field, symbols or scratchpad addresses are permitted only if the address option is IL or DL. If a shift-type primary command occurs in the operation field, the secondary field must contain either the letter "R" or the letter "L" to specify direction of shift, and a decimal integer between 0 and 15 inclusive, specifying the number of shifts. When symbols are used, they may be combined in any one of six ways: "ABC₊5", "5₊ABC", or "ABC₊LMN", where letters represent symbols and integers represent fixed numerical quantities.

The special symbol * is defined as "the present value of the instruction counter". Another special symbol, **, representing binary zero, may also be used.

The range of address magnitude allowed in the scratchpad for the secondary field is 00-63 when the operation field includes a primary command. If scratchpad addresses exceed these values, only the least-significant six bits of the binary equivalent are retained.

3.0 USE OF THE PROGRAM ASSEMBLER (See Figure 3-1)

3.1 INPUT PREPARATION

In using the Program Assembler, the programmer must first prepare his program. A "Logramming Sheet," similar to that shown in Figure 5-1 is convenient for this purpose. After the logands necessary to perform each ultimate machine operation are determined and logrammed, each logram may be assigned a symbol. The symbols used may be arbitrarily chosen by the programmer, and need only satisfy the requirement that at least one character be non-numeric and that no character be an asterisk, a dollar sign (except in the case of system symbols that use the dollar sign) a plus, or a minus. The next step in preparing the program is to arrange the symbolic lograms in the desired sequence to accomplish the aim of the program, and then to have cards punched for input to the Program Assembler.

Each program for assembly must contain, in order, a title card, an origin card, the logand cards which contain the symbolic program, and an end-of-assembly card. These cards must all be supplied by the programmer. (See Figure 3-2.)

The title card, which supplies the name of the program for printing on the final listing and punching on paper tape, contains the title desired by the programmer.

The origin card (actually the first or second logand card) contains the pseudo-operation ORG and the desired starting location of the program.

The end-of-assembly card contains the pseudo-operation END and the desired starting address of the program.

When the input deck has been punched and converted to tape, it is run through the Program Assembler.

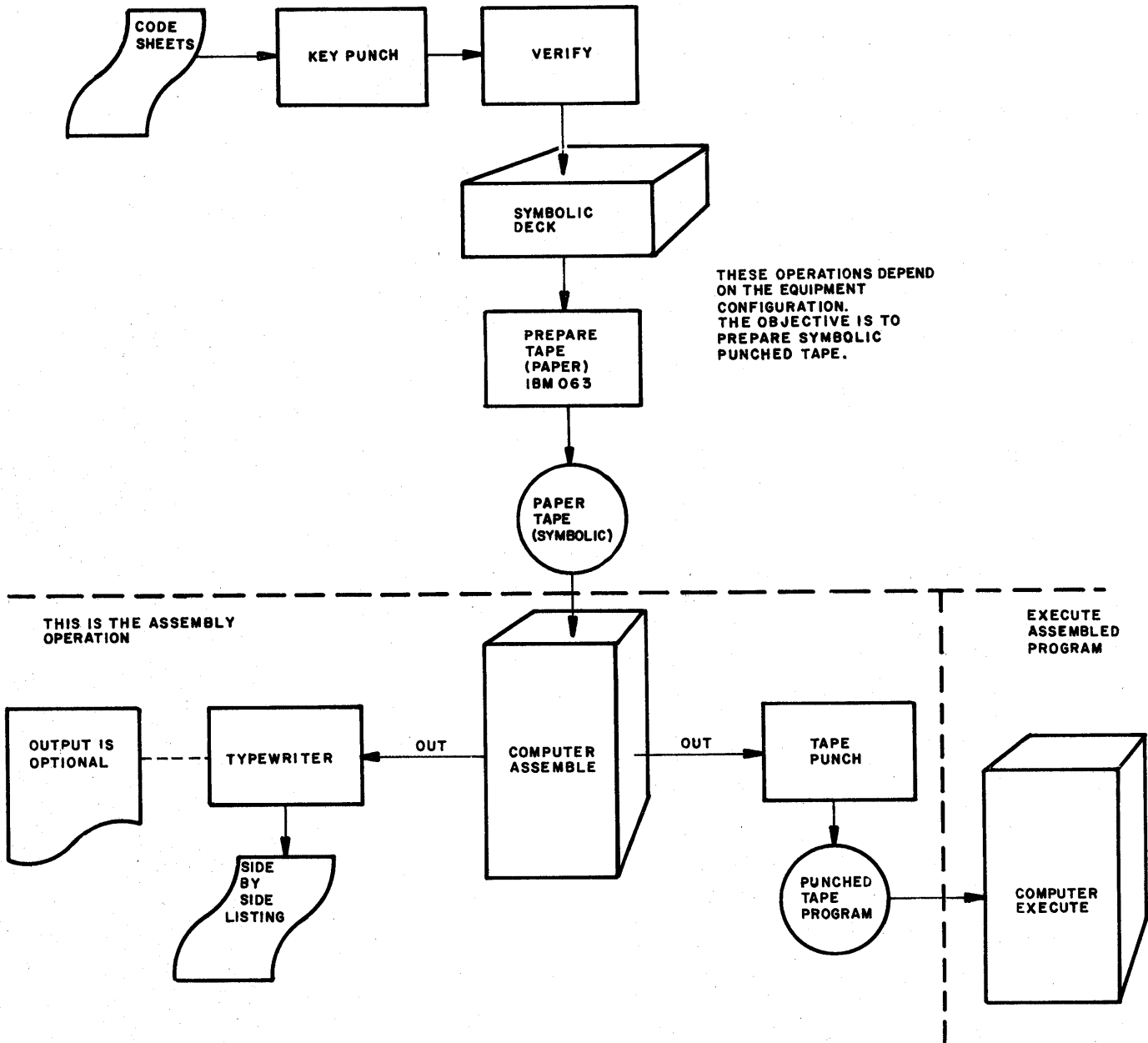
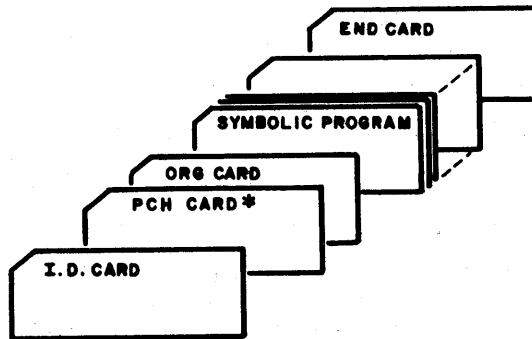


Figure 5.2



The first card is an identification card.

*The next card is an optional card. If included, it will control punching the output. Following the PCH card if included, or the I. D. card if the PCH card is not included, are the symbolic program cards. The first card of the symbolic program deck is the "ORG" pseudo-operation and the last card of the symbolic program deck must be an "END" pseudo-operation.

Figure 3-2. Typical Symbolic Deck

3.2 SYSTEM SYMBOLS

Certain "system symbols" have been included in the Program Assembler; these symbols are denoted by a dollar sign (\$) as the leading character of the symbol. Many of these symbols provide internal instruction to the Program Assembler, but others may be used by the programmer within the operational program. These symbols are permanently defined, and so need not be defined for each individual program; thus, they may appear only in the secondary field of logand cards. (See Table 7.1 for system symbols.) However, the contents of these cells are not loaded. A total of 1015 symbols may be generated (including system symbols).

3.3 ERROR ALARMS

Seven different error alarms are provided in the Program Assembler. Errors, if present, are indicated only on the printout program listing; program assembly is continued despite an error. Error alarms and their meanings are listed in Table 7.2.

4.0 OUTPUT OF THE PROGRAM ASSEMBLER

Output of the Program Assembler is a printout listing of the program as assembled, including all remarks, and all error alarms developed. If a PCH pseudo-operation is included in the symbolic deck, the punched paper tape is also output at this time. The listing may be inspected to insure accuracy of the punched-tape program, and to determine the causes of any error alarms.

Two punched-tape output formats are possible. One is a five-level teletype code; the other is an eight-level binary code. Toggle switch four controls the selection of format.

5.0 SAMPLE PROGRAM

To illustrate in detail the use of the Program Assembler, a sample program is shown in Figures 5-1 and 5-2 and is discussed in the following paragraphs.

The problem which this program is designed to solve is expressed in words as follows: "Multiply the sum of three parameters by a fourth parameter, storing for future reference the sum of the first two, the sum of the three, and the final product."

Algebraically, the problem may be stated: "Find $Z(A + B + C)$, storing $(A + B)$, $(A + B + C)$, and the final product."

From the algebraic statement of the problem, the programmer decides that lograms for computing $(A + B)$, for adding C to the sum, for multiplication, and for storing results, suffice. He then, by use of a logram library, "lograms" sequences of logands which accomplish these four operations.

By reference to the logram library, he finds that the necessary lograms are: AD1, LD1, MP1, and ST1.

In addition to these four symbols, which roughly correspond to the "operation codes" of other types of computers, other symbols must also be defined. These symbols include G1, G2, G3, and G4, representing the locations of the four parameters of the problem; H1, H2, and H3 representing the locations for storage of the results; and START, representing the start of the program.

With all symbols chosen, the programmer's next step is the writing of his program. This results in the following symbol sequence:

<u>OPERATION</u>	<u>QUANTITY or LOCATION</u>
LD1	G1
AD1	G1 + G2
ST1	at H1
AD1	G3
ST1	at H2
MP1	by G4
ST1	at H3

The programmer is now ready to prepare his input deck. As described in paragraph 3.1, certain additional cards must be added to the above symbol sequence. The listing, which the input deck generates, is shown in Figure 5-2. It has been prepared on the "Logramming Sheet" of Figure 5-1, on which each line represents a single card and field division is indicated.

A punched tape is prepared from the logramming sheets. This tape is then run through the Program Assembler. Assuming that the second logand card contains the pseudo-operation PCH, and printing has not been suppressed with a SUP card, output from the assembler is the printout listing and the punched paper tape. The printout listing contains the information on the output punched paper tape, the information entered on the input cards, and diagnostic information in case of errors. The printout listing for the sample problem is shown in Figure 5-2.

The column at the extreme left of Figure 5-2 shows the memory locations assigned to each line; addresses of these locations are expressed in octal notation. The column of numerals appearing second from the left is the Computer program punched in the paper tape; on the tape, it appears as a sequence of octal digits rather than being broken up five digits to a line as it is in the printout. The other entries, for the most part, duplicate the card entries shown in Figure 5-1.

One entry which does not duplicate Figure 5-1 is that on line 31, sheet 1, identified by "PAC" at the extreme left of the line. This is an error alarm. The entry, "ILLEGAL", appearing in the operation field of this card is not an allowable entry. As a result, the error alarms were set.

LOGRAMMING SHEET


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CARD COLOR				CORNER CUT															
RED	GREEN	MANILA		LEFT	RIGHT														
		XX		XX															
TO BE FILLED IN BY DISPATCHER:						TO BE FILLED IN BY PROGRAMMER:						DATE							
SEQUENCE NO. _____						PROGRAMMER'S NAME <u>Dr. Reebe</u>						PAGE <u>1</u> OF <u>3</u>							
DATE: _____						PROBLEM NO. _____						KEYPUNCHED BY _____ VERIFIED BY _____							
TIME: _____						PRIORITY: <u>1</u>						DATE _____							
						NO. OF CARDS _____						TIME _____							
LOCATION	OPERATION	AD- DRESS OPTION	C O U N T	SECONDARY FIELD	DUMP	L	E	A	P	M	D/T	SEQUENCE NUMBER							
	6 7	10 11 12	13 14		26 27 28	30	37	44	51	58	65	71 72	80						
Identification Information																			
	PCH													Punch Tape Desired					
*Sample Problem																			
	ØRG			100															
Start	LP	DM		NØ										Start the Interpretive Mode					
	PZE			*+2															
	LP	DP		NØ															
	PZE			LD1															
				G1															
	PZE			AD1															
				G2															
	PZE			ST1															
				H1															
	PZE			AD1															
				G3															
	PZE			ST1															
				H2															
	PZE			MP1															
				G4															
	PZE			ST1															

FORM 2204

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Figure 5-1

LOGRAMMING SHEET



RAMO-WOOLDRIDGE

A DIVISION OF *Thompson Ramo Wooldridge Inc.*

CARD COLOR				CORNER CUT		LOGRAMMING SHEET														PAGE 2 OF 3	
RED	GREEN	MANILA		LEFT	RIGHT	TO BE FILLED IN BY DISPATCHER:					TO BE FILLED IN BY PROGRAMMER:					DATE					
SEQUENCE NO. _____					PROGRAMMER'S NAME _____					KEYPUNCHED BY _____				VERIFIED BY _____							
DATE: _____					PROBLEM NO. _____					DATE _____				DATE _____							
TIME: _____					PRIORITY: _____					TIME _____				TIME _____							
NO. OF CARDS _____																					
LOCATION	OPERATION	AD- DRESS OPTION	C O D E	SECONDARY FIELD	DUMP	L	E	A	P	M	D/T	SEQUENCE NUMBER									
				H3																	
	PZE			*+1																	
	BR	DM F		UN																	
G1	ØCT			5																	
G2	ØCT			6																	
G3	PZE			4																	
G4	BCIH	1		AB																	
H1	BCIS	--		A																	
H2	BCIT	1		4																	
H3	NAD			Start																	
	Illegal Operation Code																				
*Load - Single																					
LD1	NØ	IP		NØ																	
	SE	DL		\$AL																	
	SP	DL		\$IC																	
	LP	DP		NØ																	
*Store Logram																					
ST1	LA	DM		\$AL																	
	SE	IP		NØ																	
	SP	DL		\$ICI																	

FORM 2204

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Figure 5-1. continued

LOGRAMMING SHEET



CARD COLOR				CORNER CUT											
RED	GREEN	MANILA	LEFT	RIGHT											
TO BE FILLED IN BY DISPATCHER: SEQUENCE NO. _____			TO BE FILLED IN BY PROGRAMMER: PROGRAMMER'S NAME _____			DATE _____		PAGE 3 OF 3							
DATE: _____			PROBLEM NO. _____			KEYPUNCHED BY _____		VERIFIED BY _____							
TIME: _____			PRIORITY: _____			DATE _____		DATE _____							
			NO. OF CARDS _____			TIME _____		TIME _____							
LOCATION	OPERATION	AD-DRESS OPTION	COUNT	SECONDARY FIELD	DUMP	L	E	A	P	M	D/T	SEQUENCE NUMBER			
	6 7	10 11 12	13 14		26 27 28	30		37		44	51	58	65	71 72	80
	LP	DP		NØ											
*Add Logram															
AD1	NØ	IP		NØ											
	AS	DL		\$AL											
	SA	DL		\$AL											
	SP	DL		\$ICI											
	LP	DP		NØ											
MP1	NØ	IP		CC											
*The Multiply Logram Would Be in Here															
* The Code Is Left Out															
	LP	IL		\$ICI											
	END			START											

FORM 2204

Figure 5-1. continued

* IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION
PCH PUNCH TAPE DESIRED

*SAMPLE PROBLEM

	00144	00144	ORG	100	
	00144	62000	START LP DM	NO	START THE INTERPRETIVE
	00145	00147	PZE	*+2	MODE
	00146	62200	LP DP	NO	
	00147	00177	PZE	LD1	
	00150	00167		G1	
	00151	00207	PZE	AD1	
	00152	00170		G2	
	00153	00203	PZE	ST1	
	00154	00173		H1	
	00155	00207	PZE	AD1	
	00156	00171		G3	
	00157	00203	PZE	ST1	
	00160	00174		H2	
	00161	00214	PZE	MP1	
	00162	00172		G4	
	00163	00203	PZE	ST1	
	00164	00175		H3	
	00165	00166	PZE	*+1	
	00166	20060	BR DM F UN		
	00167	00005	G1 OCT	5	
	00170	00006	G2 OCT	6	
	00171	00004	G3 PZE	4	
	00172	02122	G4 BCIH1	AB	
	00173	00537	H1 BCIS 1	A	
	00174	66504	H2 BCIT1	4	
	00175	77634	H3 NAD	START	
PAC	00176	60000	ILLEGA L	OPERATION CODE	
			*LOAD - SINGLE		
	00177	60600	LD1 NO IP	NO	
	00200	52162	SE DL	\$AL	
	00201	42171	SP DL	\$IC	
	00202	62200	LP DP	NO	
			*STORE LOGRAM		
	00203	75162	ST1 LA DL	\$AL	
	00204	52600	SE IP	NO	
	00205	42171	SP DL	\$IC	
	00206	62200	LP DP	NO	
			*ADD LOGRAM		
	00207	60600	AD1 NO IP	NO	
	00210	73162	AS DL	\$AL	
	00211	50162	SA DL	\$AL	
	00212	42171	SP DL	\$IC	
	00213	62200	LP DP	NO	
	00214	60607	MP1 NO IP	CC	
			*THE MULTIPLY LOGRAM WOULD BE IN HERE		
			*THE CODE IS LEFT OUT		
	00215	62571	LP IL	\$IC	
		00144	END	START	

Figure 5-2

6.0 DETAILS OF OPERATION

The purpose of the Program Assembler is to translate a computer program from an arbitrary language specified by the user into the machine language of the AN/UYK-1 (TRW-130) Computer. This purpose is accomplished through "dictionary look-up" techniques.

As mentioned earlier, memory size requires that the assembler operate in two "passes". During the first pass, the "dictionary", or symbol table, is compiled by sorting out all definition entries and listing them in memory. During the second pass, all "translation" is accomplished and the program is assembled as a series of octal numbers which specify the Computer actions desired in the operational program. The actions occurring during each pass are described in detail below.

Since it may be undesirable to have any "splices" in the final punched tape, a "tape copy" routine is included in the Program Assembler. The purpose of this tape copy routine is to read a "load" routine and punch the "load" routine on the output tape. Toggle switch five controls the selection of this routine.

6.1 PASS ONE

The first step of Pass One is to read, print out, and punch out the first entry on the input tape. This is invariably the "heading card", which contains the title of the program being assembled, and any other information deemed pertinent by the programmer.

The assembler then reads in the second entry on the tape and inspects the operation field to see if this is a PCH card. If it is, a flag is set which causes the output to be punched out on paper tape during Pass Two; "PCH" is printed out; and the assembler enters a loop which begins with the reading of the next card. Note that in order to get punched output, the PCH card must be the second entry on the input tape.

If the first non remarks card is not an ORG card, the comment "no ORG Card", along with the contents of the card is printed out, the location counter is set to 64, and the card is processed.

The assembler checks each card for the presence of an asterisk in card column 1, indicating a remarks card. With a remarks card the assembler merely skips back to read the next entry.

A table search is made to determine if each card contains one of the following pseudo-operations:

- a. Read
- b. Dump
- c. PRT
- d. PCH
- e. SUP
- f. ORG
- g. DECD
- h. BCIH, BCIS, BCIT
- i. RES
- j. EQU, EQUB
- k. END
- l. PAUS

If the entry is one of the first five in the table above, it is skipped over and the next entry is read in,

If the entry is an ORG card, the secondary field is inspected. If the secondary field is an allowable entry, it is converted to its octal equivalent, then stored in the location counter. If the secondary field is not an allowable entry, the secondary field error code S is printed out, along with the contents of the card, and the location counter is set to 64. In either case, the next action is to jump out of this loop to process the rest of the cards.

On a DECD entry, the location counter is incremented by two.

On a BCIH, BCIS, or BCIT entry, the location counter is incremented by the value in the address option field of the card.

A RES entry causes the location counter to be incremented by the value in the secondary field.

If the entry is either EQU or EQU B, the location counter is not modified, and the symbol in the location field is entered in the symbol table equated to the value in the secondary field.

In all cases, the location field is checked and any symbols detected there are inserted in the symbol table. If the symbol table is full when an entry is attempted, a cell which is normally clear is filled with the address of the first symbol that failed to load in the symbol table.

A PAUS pseudo-operation causes the Computer to stop. Processing is continued when the operator presses the FLAG button. The location counter is unchanged.

When the END card is detected, all multiply-defined symbols are printed out, and if the symbol table is full, the address of the first symbol that failed to load is also printed out.

Any errors detected during this pass result in the contents of the card being printed out, along with a code S, A, or L, designating whether the error was in the secondary field, address option field, or location field of the card.

Before each entry is read from the symbolic tape, toggle switches 15 and 1 are interrogated. If both switches are up, this assembly is terminated, and the computer will await the next assembly.

6.2 PASS TWO

The second pass performs three functions before entering its loop. In order, the second pass sets the location counter to 64, reads the first entry (title card) and sets the "Print" switch to "on". It then enters its loop by initializing.

The first step of the loop is to zero the data word cell and error alarm cells. The next entry is then read into memory. If toggle switch 15

is "up" (1), the assembler interrogates toggle switch 1. If one is up, the assembler transfers to the end pseudo-operation routine. If an asterisk code is present in the first card column, the entire entry is printed and the loop is closed.

If the asterisk code is not present, the assembler checks the location field for a permissible symbol. If the symbol is not permissible, error alarm L is set. The assembler checks the operation field of the entry for any of the 20 pseudo-operations codes. If any one of the codes is present, the assembler transfers control to the appropriate pseudo-operation routine (Paragraph 1-21).

If none of the codes are present, the assembler checks the code for any of the 54 primary command codes. If none of the codes are present, error alarm "P" is set, and the assembler treats the entry as if it were a "No" primary command.

If a primary command code is present, the appropriate logand code is retrieved from a table of logands and set into the data word cell. The Assembler then transfers to one of eight routines to process one of eight classes of logands.

The eight classes of logands (for purposes of the Program Assembler) are:

- a. Class I NO, LA, LP, LT, LM, RA, RP, RT, RM, AP, AT, ZE, XA, MA, XE, ME, DX, CS, CC, CH, SE, SA, SP, ST, HA, HP, HT, HM, WI, WØ
- Class I_a Class I address options
 DM, IM, DP, IP, DA or IA
- Class I_b Class I address option
 DL or IL
- b. Class II AS, AL, AI or AM
- c. Class III SO, SC, NR, or FL
- d. Class IV MS, MP, DV
- e. Class V BR, SK, MV, TB, MH, SR, BI, BØ
- f. Class VI EF, CF

- g. Class VII RC
- h. Class VIII IT, TM

6.2.1 Class I Logands

The address option field is checked for one of eight permissible codes: DL, IL, DM, IM, DP, IP, DA or IA. If none of the codes are present, error alarm "A" is set, address option DM is set into the data word, and the assembler proceeds to the class I_a logand routine.

If any of the codes are present, the appropriate machine code is set into the data word cell. If the address option is DL or IL, the assembler transfers to the logand class I_b routine; otherwise, the assembler transfers to the logand class I_a routine.

Class I_a logands - Class I, DM, IM, DP, IP, DA, IA
Address Options

The assembler checks the control field of the entry for the presence of a blank, C, B, N, or H code. If none of these codes is present, error alarm "C" is set, and the machine code for "C" (0) is set into the data word (bits 5 and 6). If any of the codes are present, the appropriate machine code is set into the data word.

The assembler then checks the secondary field for a secondary command code. If the code is not permissible, error alarm "S" is set and the machine code for "NO" (00) secondary command is set into the data word (bits 1-4). If the code is permissible, the appropriate machine code is set for the secondary command. The assembler then transfers to the output routine.

Class I_b logands - Class I, Address options DL or IL

The secondary field of this class of logands consists of three quantities: 1) address, 2) operation, and 3) modifier. The address and modifier may be either a symbol or a decimal integer. The operation may be either add or subtract. For example, the secondary field may be x+1, 1+x, x+x, x-1, etc.

If either the address and/or modifier is a symbol, the "dictionary" is searched for the binary equivalent of the symbol. If the symbol is not found in the "dictionary", error alarm "S" is set. If either the address or the modifier is a decimal integer, the integer is converted to an octal integer.

The address and modifier are then combined as indicated by the operation and entered into the data word, modulo 64. The assembler then transfers to the output routine.

6.2.2 Class II Logands - Add Type

The assembler checks the address option field for a permissible code. If the code is not permissible, error alarm "A" is set. If the address option field is IL or DL the assembler transfers to the class I_b logand routine. If the address option is neither a DL nor an IL code, the assembler checks the secondary operation code. If the code is a "NO" secondary operation code, the assembler transfers to the class I_a logand routine. If the code is not a "NO" code, error alarm "S" is set and the assembler transfers to the class I_a logand routine.

6.2.3 Class III Logands - Shift Type

Since the address option field must contain a DM address option, no check is made of the address option field. The logand is always assembled with the DM address option machine code.

The control field is checked for an S or D code. If either is present, the appropriate machine code is set into the data word (bit 6). If neither is present, error alarm "C" is set and the code for S (0) is set into the data word.

The assembler then checks the code in card column 14 of the entry, for an R or an L. If neither is present, error alarm "C" is set and the machine code (0) for a right shift is set into the data word cell. If either is present, the appropriate machine code is set into the data word cell (bit 5).

The assembler then checks the remainder of the secondary field for a decimal integer. This integer is converted to an octal integer and set into the data word cell, modulo 16. If a decimal integer is not present, error alarm "S" is set, and 0 is set into the data word cell. The assembler then transfers to the output routine.

6.2.4 Class IV - MS, MP or DV Logands

This class of logands is assembled with a DM address option regardless of the contents of the address option field of the entry. The secondary field is checked for a decimal integer. If no decimal integer is found, error alarm "S" is set, and zero is set into bits 1-4 of the data word cell. If a decimal integer is present, it is converted to an octal integer, and set into the data word cell, modulo 16. The assembler then transfers to the output routine.

6.2.5 Class V - Logands Requiring a Condition in the Secondary Field

The assembler checks the address option field for a permissible code (DM, IM, DA, IA, DP or IP). If the code is not permissible, error alarm "A" is set. If the logand is an MV, SR, TB, BI, BØ, or MH, address option IP is set into the data word cell; if the logand is a BR or SK address option, DM is set.

If the address option field is permissible, the appropriate address option machine code is set. For this class logands, DL and IL address options are not permissible.

The assembler then checks the control field for a blank code or an F code. If neither code is present, error alarm "C" is set and the machine code (0) for a blank is set into the data word cell (bit 6). Finally, the secondary field is checked for a permissible condition code. If a permissible code is not found, error alarm "S" is set and the machine code (00) for an "UN" code is set into the data word cell. If a permissible code is found, the appropriate code is set into the data word cell. The assembler transfers to the output routine.

6.2.6 Class VI - CF or EF Logands

The address option field is checked for a permissible code. If the code is not permissible, error alarm "A" is set. If a permissible code is present, the appropriate machine code is set into the data word cell.

The logand is then treated as a Class I_b logand.

6.2.7 Class VII - RC

The logand is assembled as a regular (Class I) logand, except that a decimal integer must be found in the secondary field.

6.2.8 Class VIII - IT or TM Logands

Since these logands require an IL address option, the address option field is not checked. The secondary fields of these logands are treated as the class I_b logands.

The output routine accomplishes the following functions: 1) prints the hard copy listing of the assembled program; 2) punches a paper tape of the assembled program; 3) adds one (modulo 8192) to the location counter. At the conclusion of these functions, the assembler transfers to the beginning of its loop and initializes for the next entry.

6.2.9 Pseudo-Operation Subroutines

If pseudo-operations are used by the programmer, they are indicated by special coding in the operation field of each entry. Upon detecting this coding, the assembler transfers to the appropriate subroutine of the following twenty.

6.2.9.1 ORG

If an "ORG" code is present, the next action is to check the secondary field. If the entry is permissible, the location counter and data word cells are set to the value contained in the entry. The routine

then prints output, clears any alarm indicators, clears the data word cell, and closes the loop by reading the next entry.

If the secondary field entry is not permissible, the S error indicator is set and the program jumps to "LOOP CLOSE". If the entry is undefined, the U error indicator is set and the jump to "LOOP CLOSE" made. The entry is treated as ORG 64 on any error alarm.

6.2.9.2 EQU or EQUB

If either an "EQU" or an "EQUB" code is present, the location field is then checked. If its entry is permissible, the address is set into the data word cell. The routine then performs the "LOOP CLOSE" subroutine except that the location counter is not incremented.

If the location field entry is either blank or is not permissible, the L error indicator is set, the output is printed, and loop is closed by reading the next entry.

6.2.9.3 RES

If a "RES" code is present, the contents of the location counter are set into the data word cell. The secondary field is then checked. If its entry is permissible, the location counter is incremented by the value contained in the secondary field, printed and punched, the alarm indicators and the data word cell are cleared, and the loop is closed by reading the next entry.

If the secondary field entry is not permissible or is undefined, the appropriate indicator is set as described in subroutine "ORG" and the routine jumps to "LOOP CLOSE".

6.2.9.4 OCT or DEC

If either "OCT" or a "DEC" code is present, the secondary field is checked. If it is in any way erroneous, the S error indicator is set and the routine jumps to "LOOP CLOSE". If the code is proper, its value is set in the data word cell and the routine jumps to "LOOP CLOSE".

6.2.9.5 DECD

If a "DECD" code is present, the secondary field is checked. If it is in any way erroneous, the S error indicator is set, the location counter is incremented by two, and the loop is closed by reading the next entry. If the field entry is proper, the first part of the secondary field value is set into the data word cell and the second part is placed in temporary storage. Then, the output is printed and punched, the alarm indicator is cleared, the data word cell is cleared, the location counter is incremented by one, the second part of the entry is set from temporary storage into the data word cell, and the routine jumps to "LOOP CLOSE".

6.2.9.6 PZE or BLANK

If a "PZE" or "BLANK" code is present, the secondary field is checked. If the entry is undefined, the S error indicator is set and the routine jumps to "LOOP CLOSE". If the entry is not permissible, the S error indicator is set and the routine jumps to "LOOP CLOSE". If the entry is proper, the data word cell is set to the value contained in the secondary field, the loop is closed in the same manner as described in "ORG".

6.2.9.7 NAD

If a "NAD" code is present, the secondary field is checked. Any errors are treated as described above under "PZE". If the entry is proper, the two's complement of the secondary field value is set into the data word cell and the sign bit of the symbol table address checked and the loop closed as described under "ORG".

6.2.9.8 END

If an "END" code is present, the secondary field is checked. If it is undefined, the S error indicator is set and the program halts. If

it is too large, the S error indicator is set and the program halts. If it is not permissible, the S error indicator is set and the program halts. If the entry is proper, the secondary field value is set into the data word cell, the output printed and punched, any alarm indicators cleared, the data word cell cleared, the location counter incremented by one, and the program halts with an option to continue for the next assembly.

6.2.9.9 PAUS

If a "PAUS" code is present, the assembler stops. When the "ELAG" switch is depressed, the assembler reads the next entry. This pseudo-operation permits the assembling of more than one reel of paper tape.

6.2.9.10 PRT

If a "PRT" code is present, the "PRINT" switch is set to "on" and the assembler reads the next entry.

6.2.9.11 SUP

If a "SUP" code is present, the "PRINT" switch is set to "off" and the assembler reads the next entry.

The above two pseudo-operations permit the programmer to print under program control. The "PRINT" switches are altered each time either of the pseudo-operations are encountered, thus the programmer may print certain portions of his assembly.

6.2.9.12 PCH, READ, DUMP

If any of these codes are present, PASS TWO ignores the entry. If a PCH is present, the PCH switch is set to "on" during Pass 1. The READ and DUMP pseudo-operations are used during simulation and are meaningless on the machine.

6.2.9.13 BCIH, BCIS, BCIT

These three pseudo-operations permit the programmer to enter binary coded information into memory. The basic difference between these pseudo-operations is the final code set into memory. The BCIS pseudo-operation packs Soroban code and the BCIT pseudo-operation packs teletype code. The BCIH pseudo-operation packs Hollerith code. (See Table 7.9.)

The assembler first checks the address option field for a decimal integer. If a decimal integer is not found, error alarm 'A' is set, and one word of the BCI information will be formed.

If the pseudo-operations code is BCIH, two characters of Hollerith code are packed in each word. The first character occupies bits 7-12 and the second bits 1-6.

If the pseudo-operation is BCIS, or BCIT, three 5 bit characters are packed per word into bits 11-15, 6-10, and 1-5. The code packed is either Soroban or teletype code. Character shifts are emitted as necessary.

6.3 INPUT-OUTPUT

The I-0's of the Program Assembler are written so that they are as independent of the assembler as possible. The input routines must convert from one code (teletype) to another (Hollerith). The output routines convert from Hollerith code to either Soroban code for the typewriter or teletype code for the tape punch. The I-0 routines were written as lograms so that a logram is executed each time an input or an output is desired.

6.3.1 Input Routine

Upon entry to the input routine, the routine reads a punched paper tape. The data it reads represents the information contained on one symbolic logand card. The format of each tape entry is as shown in Figure 6-1. The routine converts from teletype code to Hollerith code

The symbolic tape format produced by the IBM 063 using the control panel of Figure 6-5 is as follows:

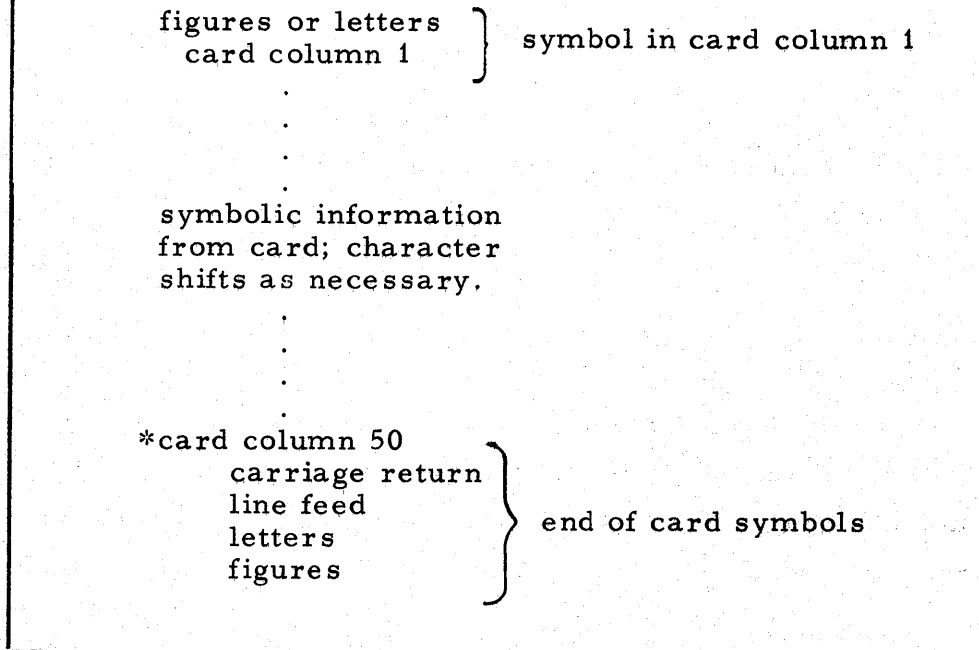


Figure 6-1. Symbolic Tape Format

*This card column is controlled by Hub A in the Figure 6-5 plugboard which produces the last column read by the assembly program.

and creates a card "image" in core. Each cell in the image contains the character of (right adjusted) one column on the input card. The Program Assembler operates on this image after return from the input routine.

6.3.2 Output

Output from the Program Assembler is typed on hard copy listings, or is punched on tape. The Program Assembler enters each routine, as necessary, to produce output. The output routines check to see if output is desired.

6.3.2.1 Typed Output Routine

When the Program Assembler enters this routine, it checks the toggle switches to see if output is desired. If toggle switches 15 and 2 are up, no output is desired, so the Program Assembler exits from the routine.

If 2 is down, the routine checks the print switch. If the print switch has been set (as a result of the PRT pseudo-operation), the routine prints the current entry. If the print switch is off (as a result of the SUP pseudo-operation) no printing is desired, so an exit is made.

Two entrances to the typed output routine can be made. If one entry is made, the routine outputs an entire entry, including the symbolic information and the computer-generated data. If the second entry is taken, the location counter is not printed. If the routine detects an asterisk code in card column 1, only the symbolic information is typed.

6.3.2.2 Punched Tape Output

Upon entry to this routine, the "punch" switch is checked. If it is "on", (as a result of a PCH pseudo-operation as the second logand), a punched tape is to be prepared. If it is "off", a punched tape is not to be prepared.

Two tape formats can be punched. If toggle switch 4 is down, the five level teletype format described below is punched. If toggle switches 4 and 15 are up, the eight level format described below is punched.

6.3.2.2.1 Five Level Teletype Format. The three entrances to this routine are: 1) normal, 2) reserve, and 3) end of assembly.

At the normal entry, the above check is made. If output is not desired, an exit is made. If output is desired, the output word is saved until 10 words have been accumulated. If the previous entry to the routine produced output, the location of the entry is saved. In either event, the check sum is formed.

When 10 data words have been accumulated or when a reserve entrance has been made, the routine punches a tape. Up to 10 data words, the location of the first data word and the check sum are punched in the format shown in Figure 6-2.

After the tape has been punched, the routine checks the toggle switches to see if further punching is desired. If toggle switches 15 and 3 are up, the punch switch is turned off. If either is down, the punch switch is left as it is.

If the end of assembly entrance is made, the routine outputs 40 letter shift codes (37). Then the end or branch control card is punched as shown in Paragraph 1-27.

In addition to teletype control characters, the punched paper tape contains the following:

- a. An ID block containing in teletype code the information punched on the ID card, followed by:
- b. A series of program blocks, each of which has the following format:

Characters 1 - 3: \$DB

Character 4: Space

Characters 5 - 6: The data word count

Characters 7 -11: The octal address into which the first data word on the card is to be stored.

Character 12: Space

```

figures )
1      ) $
letters
D
B
space (or N, if a corrected card was inserted)
figures
X      )
X      ) nr. of data words on card
Y      )
Y      )
Y      ) address into which data is to be stored
Y      )
Y      )
space
figures
D      )
D      ) 1st data word to be stored
D      )
D      )
D      )
space
figures
D      )
D      ) 2nd data word to be stored
D      )
D      )
D      )
etc.
etc.
space
figures
C      )
C      )
C      ) check sum
C      )
C      )
carriage return
line feed
letters

```

Figure 6-2. Punched Output Tape Format

Characters 13 - 72: Up to ten words of data in octal follows character 12. Each word is five octal digits and is followed by a space. If less than ten words of real data are in the card, the check sum will follow the last data word. Note that characters 5-6 give the count of real data words.

Characters 73 - 77: A check sum formed by summing the octal address in characters 7-11 and the words of real data, treating each as a 15-bit positive number with end carry from bit 15 into bit 1. This check sum was formed while the words were still in binary form.

- c. The last program block is followed by an end (or transfer) block which contains \$\$ as characters 1 and 2, followed by four spaces and the location address (in octal) of the first logand to be executed.

The paper tape contains this information in teletype code. An AN/UYK-1 (TRW-130) loader and translator is available to load this program tape into the Computer and convert it into binary. Thus, the paper tape can be used as input to the Computer or to produce IBM cards through the use of the 047. If cards are produced from the paper tape, the deck consists of an ID card followed by program cards, with the last card being a transfer card. Punching an "N" in column 4 of any program card causes the check sum to be ignored. Correction cards can be hand punched and added before the transfer card. If an octal deck is to be used on the Computer, the ID card must be the head of the deck, when the cards are translated to paper tape via the 063. When the 063 card-to-tape machine reaches column 80 of the input octal card, the following teletype codes are automatically punched on the tape:

Carriage Return	(02)
Line Feed	(10)
Letters	(37)

Translation of the next card begins in column 1, and the card image on tape appears as: (See Figure 6-4 for Assembled Card Input Format 063 Plugboard.)

6.3.2.2.2 Eight Level Binary Format. The same process described under the teletype section is performed, except as noted.

At normal entry, more than 10 words are accumulated. The core memory following the symbol table is filled with the data words. When the storage area is filled, the tape is punched. Since this storage area allotment varies from one assembly to the next, it is impossible to tell how many words will be punched. The format of the tape is shown in Figure 6-3.

At the end of assembly entrance, the routine simply outputs the segment to that point, then outputs a final segment.

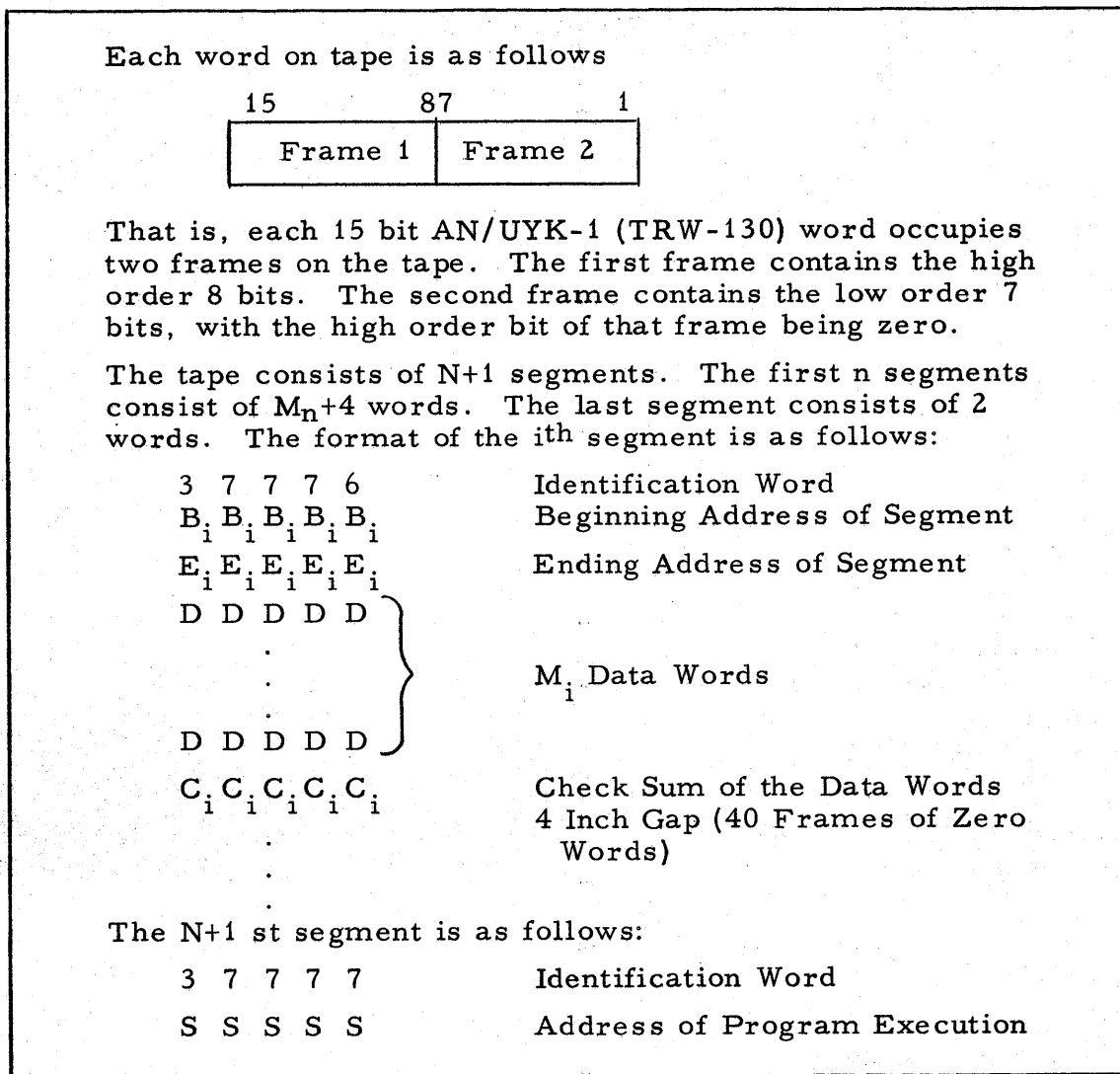


Figure 6-3. Eight Level Binary Format

CONTROL PANEL

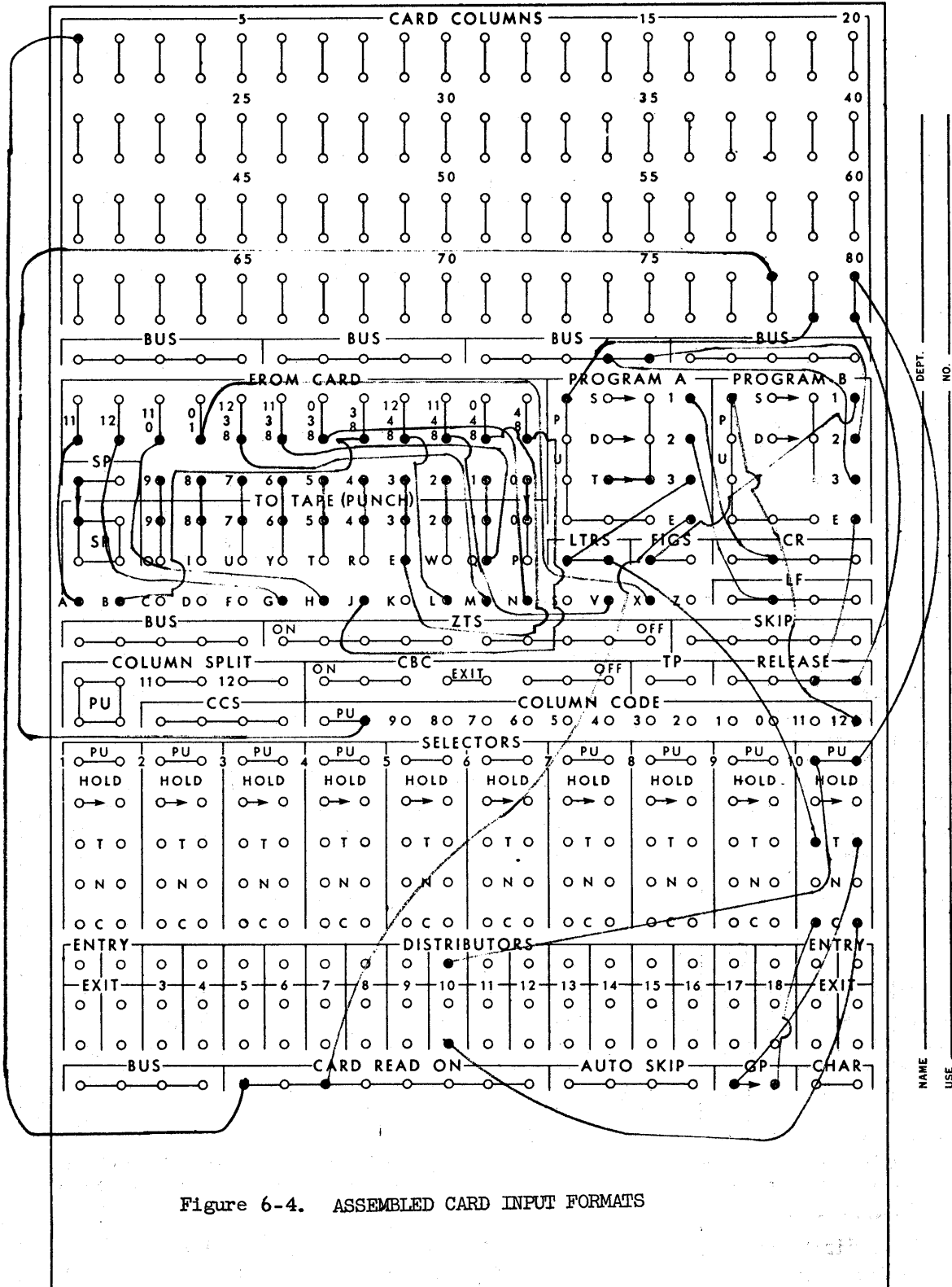
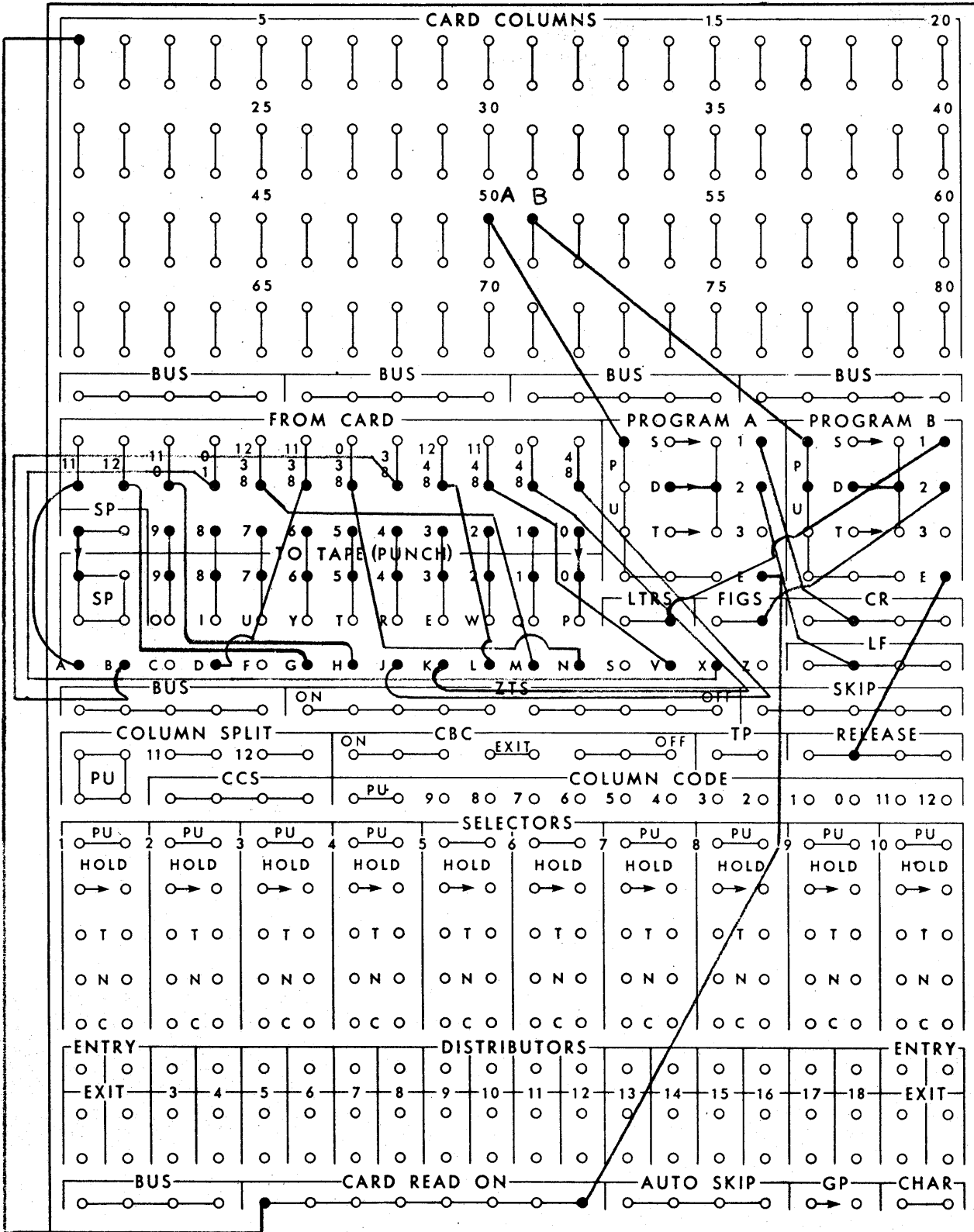


Figure 6-4. ASSEMBLED CARD INPUT FORMATS

IBM 63 CARD-CONTROLLED TAPE PUNCH

CONTROL PANEL



DEPT. _____ NO. _____
NAME _____ USE _____

This diagram shows the wiring for card to taping 50 columns of information. If n columns are desired place wire A to the top of the hub n. This causes a carriage return, line feed. Then place wire B to the top of hub M+1. This causes letter, figure codes.

Figure 6-5. IBM Card-Controlled Tape Punch

7.0 Tables

Table 7.1. AN/UYK-1 (TRW-130) Scratchpad Allocation

Octal Location	System Symbol	Use
00	\$MIA	Interrupt Control registers for Type II (Miscellaneous) Interrupts
01	\$MIB	
02	\$PFA	BR/DM/F/UN
03	\$PFB	PZE 00002
04	\$ØCA	Interrupt Control registers for Type I Output Channel Interrupts
05	\$ØCB	
06	\$ICA	Interrupt Control registers for Type I Input Channel Interrupts
07	\$ICB	
10	\$MIT	Miscellaneous interrupt temporary storage (Type II)
11	\$ØCT	Output Channel interrupt temporary storage (Type I)
12	\$ICT	Input Channel interrupt temporary storage (Type I)
13	\$T1	Logram Temporary Storage
14	\$T2	
15	\$T3	
16	\$T4	
17	\$T5	
20	\$T6	
21	\$T7	
22	\$T8	
23	\$T9	
24	\$T10	
25	\$T11	
26	\$T12	
27	\$T13	
30	\$T14	
31	\$T15	
32	\$T16	
33	\$T17	
34	\$T18	
35	\$T19	
36	\$T20	
37	\$T21	
40	\$T22	
41	\$T23	
42	\$T24	
43	\$T25	

Table 7.1. AN/UYK-1 (TRW-130) Scratchpad Allocation
(Continued)

Octal Location	System Symbol	Use
44	\$C1	Common Storage for Operational Programs
45	\$C2	
46	\$C3	
47	\$C4	
50	\$C5	
51	\$C6	
52	\$C7	
53	\$C8	
54	\$C9	
55	\$C10	
56	\$C11	
57	\$C12	
60	\$C13	
61	\$AE	AC exponent for Floating Point
62	\$AL	AC Least Significant Part of AC for Triple Precision
63	\$AR	
64	\$AT	
65	\$QE	MQ exponent for Floating Point
66	\$QL	MQ Least Significant Part of MQ for Triple Precision
67	\$QR	
70	\$QT	
71	\$IC	
72	\$IC2	Instruction Counter - Second Level Lograms
73	\$RET	Interpretive Return Address
74	\$OV	Pseudo Overflow Indicator
75	\$DK	Divide Check Indicator
76	\$ONE	00001 (plus one)
77	\$MON	77777 (minus one)

Table 7.2. Error Alarms

Alarm	Meaning
M	Multiply defined address; supplied when the second definition for a previously defined symbol appears..
U	Undefined address; supplied when an address appearing in a secondary field does not appear in any location field.
P	Operation field error; supplied when the operation field does not contain a legal code.
A	Address option field error; supplied when the address option field does not contain a legal address option.
C	Control field error; supplied when the control field does not contain an allowable control-field character.
S	Secondary field error; supplied when the secondary field contains some nonallowable combination of characters.
L	Location field error.

Table 7.3. Primary Command Mnemonics*

Mnemonic Code	Machine Code Bits (11-15)	Function	Mnemonic Code	Machine Code	Function
NØ	60	No operation	ST	40	Store T
LA	75	Load A	HA	51	Hold A
LP	62	Load P	HP	43	Hold P
LT	70	Load T	HT	41	Hold T
LM	72	Load M	HM	53	Hold M
LA	55	Replace A	BR	20	Branch
LP	47	Replace P	SK	24	Skip
LT	45	Replace T	SØ	11	Shift Open
LM	57	Replace M	SC	03	Shift Closed
AP	66	Exchange A and P	NR	13	Numeric Right
AT	64	Exchange A and T	FL	01	Float Left
ZE	44	Clear E	RC	07	Repeat Count
XA	76	Extract TØ A	MP	15	Multiply
MA	74	Merge TØ A	MS	17	Multiply Signed
XE	46	Extract TØ E	DV	05	Divide
ME	54	Merge TØ E	MV	32	Move
DX	56	Double Extract	MH	30	Match
AS	73	Add Single	TB	36	Table Search
AL	63	Add Least	SR	34	Sort
AI	61	Add Intermediate	CF	25	Control Function
AM	71	Add Most	EF	21	External Function
CC	65	Complement, Clear	WI	27	Word Input
CS	67	Complement, Set	WØ	23	Word Output
CH	77	Complement Hold	BI	37	Block Input
SE	52	Store E	BØ	33	Block Output
SA	50	Store A	IT	00	Interrupt
SP	42	Store P	IM	10	Terminate Input

*Primary Command Mnemonics recognized by the Program Assembler. The mnemonic code occupies card columns 7 and 8.

Table 7.4. Pseudo-Operations

Code	Name	Operation
ORG	Origin	Sets location counter to value indicated in secondary field of card. If no legal quantity exists in secondary field, location counter is set to 64.
EQU	Equals	Defines symbol appearing in location field of card to have value specified in secondary field, and enters definition in symbol table. Secondary field may contain either a previously defined symbol or a decimal integer. Symbols may be combined as specified in paragraph 1-5.
EQUB	Equals (Octal)	Same as EQU except that secondary field contains an octal integer rather than a symbol or a decimal integer.
READ DUMP	Used for 7090 Simulation Program	READ and DUMP cards are ignored, i.e., they are treated as if they did not exist.
RES	Reserve	Reserves a block of cells within object program. Number of cells reserved is specified by secondary field; if no number or legal symbol appears in secondary field, only one cell is reserved.
PZE	Plus Zero	Clears one memory cell and enters into it a 15-bit maximum address specified by secondary field.
OCT	Octal Data	Converts number in secondary field to binary and enters it in cell specified by present value of location counter. Leading zeros need not be supplied. Secondary field may contain maximum of five digits, each within range 0-7, and the sign + or -; absence of sign indicates +. If sign is -, two's complement of number is entered in cell. -0 is assembled as 40000.

Table 7.4. Pseudo-Operations (Continued)

Code	Name	Operation
BCIH	Binary-Coded Information, Code Hollerith	Enters up to 23 words of binary coded information: number of words to be entered must be specified in address option field as decimal integer between 1 and 23. Binary coded information itself consists of continuous string of any set of Hollerith characters, including blanks. Two 6-bit Hollerith codes are packed per word in bits 12 - 1.
BCIS	Binary-Coded Information, Soroban Code	Enters up to 14 words of binary-coded information using Soroban Code. Three 5-bit Soroban Codes are packed per word.
BCIT	Binary-Coded Information, Teletype Code	Enters up to 14 words of binary-coded information using five-level teletype code. Three 5-bit teletype codes are packed per word. If, in any of the BCI operations, the word count in the address option field is one digit only, this digit may be punched in either column 11 or column 12.
DEC	Decimal Data	Converts number in secondary field to binary and enters it in cell specified by present value of location counter. Number in secondary field must be entered as fraction and exponent: for example, $2450E3 = 245.0$; and $2450E-2 = 0.002450$. Actual binary scale factor to control position of word in machine must be indicated by a letter B and a number between 29 and -29 inclusive which specifies number of bits to be allowed for integral portion of number, starting from bit 14. (Bit 15 is the sign bit.) If significant high-order bits would be lost from the left as a result of scaling, error indication is given and the word is entered as all zeros. Secondary field may contain a maximum of five decimal digits; decimal exponent is restricted to range ± 9 . Binary scale is restricted to range ± 29 .

Table 7.4. Pseudo-Operations (Continued)

Code	Name	Operation
DECD	Double Precision Decimal	Same as DEC except that word length is extended to 29 bits plus sign.
NAD	Negative Address	Provides word containing full 15-bit two's complement of address specified in secondary field, so that one address may be "subtracted" from another to obtain zero.
PAUS	Pause	Program Assembler stops. Used if the symbolic tape consists of more than one reel of tape. This pseudo-operation generates no data.
BLANK	None	This pseudo-operation causes the same effect as a PZE.
END	End of Assembly	Indicates end of object program. This card must be last card of an assembly. Secondary field contains starting address of program.
PCH	Punch	If this pseudo-operation is the second card of the symbolic deck, the Program Assembler punches a binary tape.
PRT	Print	This pseudo-operation causes the print switch to be set to "on". That is, the Program Assembler prints the side-by-side listing.
SUP	Suppress Printing	This pseudo-operation causes the print switch to be set to "off". That is, the Program Assembler stops the printing of the side-by-side listing.

Table 7.5. Address Option Mnemonics*

Mnemonic Code	Machine Code (Bits 7 - 9)	Description
DM	0	Direct M
DL	1	Direct L
DP	2	Direct P
DA	3	Direct A
IM	4	Indirect M
IL	5	Indirect L
IP	6	Indirect P
IA	7	Indirect A

* Address Option Mnemonics recognized by the Program Assembler. The mnemonic codes must occupy card columns 11 and 12.

Table 7.6. Secondary Command Mnemonics*

Mnemonic Code	Machine Code (Bits 1-4)	Description
NO	00	No Operation
LA	15	Load A
LP	02	Load P
LT	10	Load T
LM	12	Load M
AP	06	Exchange A and P
AT	04	Exchange A and T
XA	16	Extract to A
MA	14	Merge to A
AS	13	Add Single
AL	03	Add Least
AI	01	Add Intermediate
AM	11	Add Most
CC	05	Complement Clear
CS	07	Complement Set
CH	17	Complement Hold

* Secondary Command Mnemonics recognized by the Program Assembler. The mnemonic codes must occupy card columns 14 and 15.

Table 7.7. Condition Mnemonics*

Mnemonic Code	BR or SK Octal Code (Bits 1-5)	Other's Octal Code (Bits 1-4)	Description
UN	20	-	Unconditional
AD	21	-	A Odd
PY	25	-	Parity Error
AZ	24	-	A Zero
NV	23	03	Never
EQ	26	06	Equal
NQ	27	07	Not Equal
EN	30	10	E Negative
OV	31	-	Overflow
CY	32	-	Carry
TL	33	-	T Register in Use
AN	34	-	A Negative
AP	35	-	A Positive
NH	36	16	Numeric High
NL	37	17	Numeric Low

* Mnemonic Codes for Conditions recognized by the Program Assembler. The mnemonic codes must occupy card columns 14 and 15.

Table 7.8. Control Field Mnemonics

Mnemonic Code	Card Columns	Octal Code (Bits 5, 6)	Description
BLANK	13	0	
C	13	0	
N	13	2	No Access
H	13	1	Hold Count
B	13	3	Both No Access, Hold Count
F	13	1 (Bit 6)	FLAG
SR	13, 14	0	Single Right
SL	13, 14	1	Single Left
DR	13, 14	2	Double Right
DL	13, 14	3	Double Left

* Control Field Mnemonics recognized by the Program Assembler. The mnemonic codes occupy card columns as indicated.

Table 7.9. Character Code Sets

Character	Hollerith Code	Teletype Code	Soroban Code	Character	Hollerith Code	Teletype Code	Soroban Code
BLANK	00	04	27	-	40	30	13
1	01	35	01	J	41	32	04
2	02	31	02	K	42	36	25
3	03	20	23	L	43	11	26
4	04	12	04	M	44	07	01
5	05	01	25	N	45	06	20
6	06	25	26	Ø	46	03	31
7	07	34	07	P	47	15	16
8	10	14	10	Q	50	35	33
9	11	03	31	R	51	12	11
#	12	05	24		52		
=	13	23		\$	53	22	05
@	14	26		*	54	17	12
%	15	24	06		55		
	16				56		
:	17	16	22	Carr Ret	57	02	15
+	20	13	32	0	60	15	20
A	21	30	12	/	61	27	16
B	22	23	35	S	62	24	24
C	23	16	22	T	63	01	36
D	24	22	05	U	64	34	07
E	25	20	30	V	65	17	03
F	26	26	06	W	66	31	27
G	27	13	14	X	67	27	21
H	30	05	32	Y	70	25	13
I	31	14	10	Z	71	21	17
'	32	32	36		72		03
.	33	07	34	,	73	06	34*
)	34	11	23*	(74	36	02*
"	35	21	17		75		35
&	36		14		76		33
figures	37	33	37	letters	77	37	00

* These are lower case figures.

APPENDIX I
PROGRAM ASSEMBLER
OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

**PROGRAM ASSEMBLER
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS**

1. AN/UYK-1 System Power Settings.
 - 1.1 Turn computer power switch to ON.
 - 1.2 Move lever on underside of right front corner of typewriter to turn on the typewriter.
 - 1.3 TRW-140 System switch settings.
 - 1.3.1 Tape Reader
 - 1.3.1.1 Power: on
 - 1.3.1.2 Forward-Rewind: forward
 - 1.3.2 System
 - 1.3.2.1 Code-Convert: off
 - 1.3.2.2 On-Line, Off-Line: on-line
 - 1.3.2.3 Power: on
 - 1.3.2.4 Rotary Switch: paper tape
 - 1.3.3 Paper Tape
 - 1.3.3.1 Binary
 - 1.3.3.2 Reader power on
 - 1.3.3.3 Punch power on
 - 1.3.4 Keypunch
 - 1.3.4.1 Power Off
 - 1.3.5 Typewriter
 - 1.3.5.1 Echo check: off
 - 1.3.5.2 Power on
 - 1.3.6 Send-Receive Set
 - 1.3.6.1 Power off
2. Output Equipment Check
 - 2.1 Check for sufficient tape in paper tape punch.
 - 2.2 Check for sufficient paper in typewriter.
 - 2.3 Set typewriter margins to allow for at least 87 type positions.

3. Computer Console Settings

- 3.1 Set Continuous-Interrupt switch to Interrupt.
- 3.2 Set Stop-Run switch to Stop.

4. Loading Procedure

- 4.1 Mount program assembler program reel in the tape reader.
- 4.2 Raise Load switch on computer to Load, then release.
 - 4.2.1 The bootstrap loader will now be loaded into core.
 - 4.2.2 The M Register should read 00002.
- 4.3 Press the Flag button on the computer.
 - 4.3.1 The loader for the program assembler will be read into core.
 - 4.3.2 Upon completion of loading, the M Register should read 00101.
- 4.4 Press Flag button.
 - 4.4.1 The program assembler will now be read into core.
 - 4.4.2 The M Register should read 15417 upon completion of loading.
 - 4.4.3 The loading procedure is now completed. Rewind and remove the program assembler tape from the tape reader.

5. Pass I Operation

- 5.1 Check toggle switches for desired setting.
 - Switch 15 down - ignore switch settings.
 - Switch 15 up - interrogate switches 1 through 5.
 - Switch 1 up - abort run.
 - Switch 2 up - suppress printing.
 - Switch 3 up - suppress punching.
 - Switch 4 up - punch output in 8-level binary.
 - Switch 5 up - bypass copying loader.

5.2 Loader Copy Procedure

- 5.2.1 If a loader is to be copied on to the output tape, mount loader tape on tape reader, ensure that toggle switches 15 and/or 5 are down, and press Flag. The loader will be read, punched, then stop with 4334 in the M Register. A block of 275 words will be copied.

- 5. 2. 2 To bypass this loader copy procedure, set toggle switches 15 and 5 up, and proceed to step 5. 3.
- 5. 3 Mount Symbolic Tape on Tape Reader
- 5. 4 Press Flag Button
 - 5. 4. 1 The assembler will now read and process one entry at a time from the symbolic tape.
 - 5. 4. 2 The punch will punch the contents of the first entry on the symbolic tape for 5-level paper tape output; no punching will occur during Pass I for 8-level paper tape output.
 - 5. 4. 3 The typewriter will type the contents of the first entry, then only those entries where an error was detected by Pass I.
 - 5. 4. 4 Program stops.
 - 5. 4. 4. 1 00601 in the M Register indicates that Pass I is complete. Rewind the symbolic tape and proceed to Pass II.
 - 5. 4. 4. 2 04057 in the M Register indicates that this is an intermediate reel of a multi-reel symbolic tape. Remove this reel and mount the following reel on the tape reader. Press Flag to resume Pass I.

6. Pass II Operation

- 6. 1 If this is an assembly of a multi-reel symbolic tape, mount the first reel on the tape reader.
- 6. 2 Press Flag Button.
 - 6. 2. 1 The assembler will now read, process and type each entry on the symbolic tape.
 - 6. 2. 2 Punching.
 - 6. 2. 2. 1 5-Level Tape: Punching will occur at approximately every tenth instruction.
 - 6. 2. 2. 2 8-Level Tape: Punching will occur in various length segments.
 - 6. 2. 3 Printing and punching may be suppressed under program or toggle switch control.
 - 6. 2. 4 Program stops.
 - 6. 2. 4. 1 15417 in the M Register indicates that Pass II is completed. Remove printout and punched output. Proceed to execute Pass I if another program is to be assembled.

- 6.2.4.2 02013 in the M Register indicates that this is an intermediate reel of a multi-reel symbolic tape. Remove this reel, then mount the next reel on the tape reader. After tape is positioned press Flag to resume Pass II.

7. Error Procedures

7.1 Computation may be stopped at any time by depressing the Logand button on the computer. Any corrections can now be made to the peripheral gear. To resume processing, press Flag.

- 7.2.1 Stop while loading program assembly tape. (See 9.2.3.3 for more detail.)
 - 7.2.1.1 Indicates check sum or illegal character error.
 - 7.2.1.2 Note contents of A Register which displays location where error was detected.
 - 7.2.1.3 Rewind tape approximately one foot to try section again. Press Flag to continue. Upon completion of loading, verify the next 10 cells beginning with the location displayed in the A Register at stop.
 - 7.2.1.4 If stops continue, rewind the program assembler tape and attempt loading again. If stops persist, it indicates mechanical malfunctions.
- 7.2.2 Stop while executing Pass I or Pass II.
 - 7.2.2.1 Rewind symbolic tape.
 - 7.2.2.2 Set toggle switches to:
 - a. 15416 if stop in Pass I.
 - b. 00600 if stop in Pass II.
 - 7.2.2.3 Depress in order, SW→E, E→M, and Display buttons.
 - 7.2.2.4 Reset toggle switches to desired setting.
 - 7.2.2.5 Depress Flag.
 - 7.2.2.6 If stop persists, reload program assembler tape and attempt to execute assembly again.
 - 7.2.2.7 If condition does not clear up, it indicates a machine malfunction.

- 7.3 Typewriter attempting to type is inhibited.
 - 7.3.1 Generally indicates margins not set wide enough, or typewriter power is off. Correct, then reload program assembler.
 - 7.3.2 If condition persists, it indicates a machine malfunction.

- 8. Input to the Program Assembler
 - 8.1 The symbolic input to the Program Assembler must be five level teletype coded information on paper tape, generally produced from cards through an IBM 063 or other suitable card to tape equipment.
 - 8.2 The first card of the symbolic deck must be an identification card.
 - 8.3 Instruction card format.
 - 8.3.1 Location field (columns 1-6)
 - 8.3.2 Operation field (columns 7-10)
 - 8.3.3 Address option field (columns 11, 12)
 - 8.3.4 Control field (column 13)
 - 8.3.5 Secondary field (columns 14-29)
 - 8.3.6 Remarks field (columns 30-60)
 - 8.4 Card to tape operation.
 - 8.4.1 A wiring diagram for the IBM 063 is attached (Figure 6.5)

- 9. Output from the Program Assembler
 - 9.1 Typewriter output.
 - 9.1.1 Format - 5 fields.
 - Error alarm field.
 - Five digit location counter field.
 - Five digit instruction field.
 - Symbolic instruction field.
 - Remarks field.
 - 9.2 Punched paper tape output.
 - 9.2.1 5-level teletype or 8-level binary tape is produced.
 - 9.2.2 These tapes may then be loaded for execution on the AN/UYK-1.

9. 2. 3 5-level Loader (Appendix II).

9. 2. 3. 1 The loader is designed to load job programs in teletype code into the computer, convert the teletype codes to binary and store them in the specified locations. Programs to be loaded must be prepared in the format specified.

The load programs for lower and upper core are identical in the symbolic program, Only the origin is different.

9. 2. 3. 2 Core usage.

The origin of the low core loader is 200 (octal) and extends to location 550 (octal). The high core loader occupies cells 17055 (octal) through 17425 (octal).

9. 2. 3. 3 Program specifications.

1. Operating instructions.

The Loader is read into core by the wired-in-bootstrap. This is done by setting the RUN-STOP BUTTON to STOP, raising the LOAD BUTTON and depressing the FLAG BUTTON. When the loader has been read in, the computer then stops on a flag branch to symbolic address BCOV of the load program (octal location 200 for lower core and 17055 for upper core). The M Register will be reading 201 and 17056, respectively. To proceed, depress the flag button and the loader will load in the job program and stop on a flag branch to the address specified by the job program (on the END card).

2. Special program stops.

a. Illegal check sum.

The load program makes use of two special halts, or flag branches. If an illegal check sum is obtained during the loading process, the program disconnects the reader from the computer, displays in the A Register, the last address in which an input data word was stored, and stops on a flag branch (octal location 423 for lower core, 17300 for upper core) to the next instruction.

To continue loading regardless of the error, depress the flag button. The program reconnects the reader to the computer and continues.

b. Illegal characters.

If an illegal teletype code is detected by the program during the load operation, the program disconnects the reader from the computer, displays, in the A Register, the last address in which data was stored, and halts on a flag branch (octal location 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the low core loader, 17346 for the upper core loader). To continue loading regardless of the error, depress the flag button. The program reconnects the reader to the computer, ignores the remainder of that card (or block) and searches for the next card.

9. 2. 4 8-Level Loader (Appendix III)

9. 2. 4. 1 This loader is designed to load and store in specified locations job programs punched in the 8-level binary format specified by the Program Assembler.

The load programs for lower and upper core are identical in the symbolic program. Only the origin is different.

9. 2. 4. 2 Core Usage

The origin of the low core loader is 200 (octal) and extends to 326 (octal). The high core loader occupies cells 17055 (octal) to 17203 (octal).

9. 2. 4. 3 Program Specifications

1. Operating instructions.

The loader is read into core by the wired-in-bootstrap. This is done by setting the Run-Stop button to stop, raising the Load button and depressing the Flag button. When the loader has been read in, the computer then stops on a flag branch to symbolic location LOAD of the load program (octal location 200 for lower core and 17055 for upper core). The M Register will be

reading 201 and 17056, respectively. To proceed, depress the Flag button and the loader will load in the job program and stop on a flag branch to the address specified by the job program (on the END card).

2. Illegal check sum stop.
If an illegal check sum is obtained during the loading process, the program disconnects the reader from the computer, displays in the A Register the beginning address of the segment, and halts on a flag branch (octal location 215 for lower core, 17072 for upper core). To continue loading regardless of the error, depress the Flag button. The program reconnects the reader to the computer and continues.

APPENDIX II
5-LEVEL LOADER

Address	Label	Op	Op2	Op3	Op4	Comment	Address
00200		ORG		128			1070010
		IPLC1070		0 B1		,LOWER CORE LOADER.	1070000
00200	75000	BCOV	LA	DM	C NO	INHIBIT INTERRUPT TYPE 2	1070020
00201	00204		PZE				1070030
00202	50101		SA	DL	\$MIB		1070040
00203	00500		IT	IL	0		1070050
00204	67015	BCOV1	CC	DM	LA		1070060
00205	00210		PZE				1070070
00206	50107		SA	DL	07		1070080
00207	00506		IT	IL	06		1070090
00210	25110	BCOV2	CF	DL	8	CHANNEL SELECT	1070100
00211	21010		EF	DM	8	TIE COMMAND	1070110
00212	40001		OCT		40001	PAPER TAPE CONNECT	1070120
00213	27173	BCOV5	WI	DL	\$RET	READ A CHAR	1070130
00214	75173		LA	DL	\$RET	LOA REG A WITH A CHAR	1070140
00215	20427		BR	IM	NQ	=	1070150
00216	77775		OCT		77775	CARRIAGE RETURN (OCT 02)	1070160
00217	00213		PZE				1070170
00220	27173	BCOV7	WI	DL	\$RET	READ A CHAR	1070180
00221	75173		LA	DL	\$RET	LOAD CHAR INTO REG A	1070190
00222	20427		BR	IM	NQ	=	1070200
00223	77744		OCT		77744	FIGS (OCT 33)	1070210
00224	00220		PZE				1070220
00225	27173	BCOV8	WI	DL	\$RET	READ A CHAR	1070230
00226	75173		LA	DL	\$RET	LOA A CHAR INTO REG A	1070240
00227	20427		BR	IM	NQ	NOT=	1070250
00230	77742		OCT		77742	Q ,OCT 35 .	1070260
00231	00456		PZE				1070270
00232	27173	BCOV9	WI	DL	\$RET	BRANCH NOT EQUAL TO ERROR	1070280
00233	75173		LA	DL	\$RET	READ A CHAR	1070290
00234	20427		BR	IM	NQ	LOA A REG WITH THE CHAR	1070300
00235	77740		OCT		77740	=	1070310
00236	00456		PZE			LETTERS (OCT 37)	1070320
00237	27173	BCOV10	WI	DL	\$RET	BRANCH NOT EQUAL TO ERROR	1070330
00240	75173		LA	DL	\$RET	READ A CHAR	1070340
00241	20426		BR	IM	EQ	LOAD REG A WITH THE CHAR	1070350
00242	77755		OCT		77755	=	1070360
00243	00251		PZE			D=OCT 22	1070370
00244	20426		BR	IM	EQ		1070380
00245	77753		OCT		77753	IF S BRANCH	1070390
00246	00426		PZE			END	1070400
00247	20020		BR	DM	UN		1070410
00250	00456		PZE			BRANCH NOT EQUAL TO ERROR	1070420
00251	27173	BCOV11	WI	DL	\$RET	READ A CHAR	1070430
00252	75173		LA	DL	\$RET	LOADA A REG WITH THE CHAR	1070440

00253	20427		BR	IM	NQ		1070450
00254	77754		OCT		77754	B= (OCT 23)	1070460
00255	00456		PZE		BCONTD	BRANCH NOT EQUAL TO ERROR	1070470
00256	27400	BCOV12	WI	IM	NO	READ CHECK SUM INDICATOR	1070480
00257	00371		PZE		BCOV30+1		1070490
00260	27173		WI	DL	\$RET	FIGS	1070500
00261	27173		WI	DL	\$RET	FIRST CHAR. OF NO. OF WORDS ON CARD	1070510
00262	75173		LA	DL	\$RET		1070520
00263	20426		BR	IM	EQ		1070530
00264	77774		OCT		77774	IS IT=9	1070540
00265	00213		PZE		BCOV5		1070550
00266	67015		CC	DM	LA	LOAD RETURN ADDRESS	1070560
00267	00274		PZE		BCOV13		1070570
00270	50400		SA	IM	NO	STORE RETURN ADDRESS	1070580
00271	00455		PZE		BCONTC+2		1070590
00272	20020		BR	DM	UN	PERFORM TABLE LOOK UP ON CHAR	1070600
00273	00437		PZE		BCONTB		1070610
00274	11023	BCOV13	SO	DM S	L3		1070620
00275	50407		SA	IM	CC		1070630
00276	00307		PZE		BCOV14+1	XXX000=(AL)	1070640
00277	27173		WI	DL	\$RET	READ NEW CHAR	1070650
00300	75000		LA	DM	NO		1070660
00301	00306		PZE		BCOV14		1070670
00302	50400		SA	IM	NO	SET EXIT	1070680
00303	00455		PZE		BCONTC+2		1070690
00304	20020		BR	DM	UN		1070700
00305	00437		PZE		BCONTB		1070710
00306	73000	BCOV14	AS	DM	NO		1070720
00307	00000		OCT		0		1070730
00310	67013		CC	DM	AS		1070740
00311	00001		OCT		1		1070750
00312	50400		SA	IM	NO	NR OF WORDS/CARD COMPLEMENTED	1070760
00313	00526		PZE		BCONZ		1070770
00314	44400		ZE	IM	NO	44400	1070780
00315	00540		PZE		BCONY		1070790
00316	47407	BCOV15	RP	IM	CC		1070800
00317	00537		PZE		BCONZ1		1070810
00320	75162	BCOV16	LA	DL	\$AL		1070820
00321	50400		SA	IM	NO		1070830
00322	00335		PZE		BCOV19		1070840
00323	73400		AS	IM	NO		1070850
00324	00540		PZE		BCONY		1070860
00325	50400		SA	IM	NO		1070870
00326	00540		PZE		BCONY		1070880
00327	27173	BCOV17	WI	DL	\$RET	SPACE	1070890

00330	27173		WI	DL	\$RET	FIGS	1070900
00331	47407		RP	IM	CC		1070910
00332	00537		PZE		BCONZ1		1070920
00333	75162	BCOV18	LA	DL	\$AL	LOAD CONVERTED WORD	1070930
00334	50400		SA	IM	NO	STORE	1070940
00335	00000	BCOV19	PZE		0		1070950
00336	52400		SE	IM	NO		1070960
00337	00335		PZE		BCOV19	INCREMENTED ADDRESS	1070970
00340	73400		AS	IM	NO	ADD TO CHECK SUM	1070980
00341	00540		PZE		BCONY		1070990
00342	50400		SA	IM	NO	STORE AT CHECK SUM LOCATION	1071000
00343	00540		PZE		BCONY		1071010
00344	20032	BCOV20	BR	DM	CY	CHECK CARRY	1071020
00345	00360		PZE		BCOV22	YES, END-AROUND-CARRY	1071030
00346	75400	BCOV21	LA	IM	NO	NO, COUNT NR WDS/CARD	1071040
00347	00526		PZE		BCONZ		1071050
00350	73000		AS	DM	NO		1071060
00351	00001		OCT		1		1071070
00352	20024		BR	DM	AZ	IS IT THE LAST WD ON CARD	1071080
00353	00370		PZE		BCOV30	YES	1071090
00354	50400		SA	IM	NO	NO, STORE NR BACK	1071100
00355	00526		PZE		BCONZ		1071110
00356	20020		BR	DM	UN		1071120
00357	00327		PZE		BCOV17		1071130
00360	75400	BCOV22	LA	IM	NO	ADD 1 TO CHECK SUM	1071140
00361	00540		PZE		BCONY		1071150
00362	73000		AS	DM	NO		1071160
00363	00001		OCT		1		1071170
00364	50400		SA	IM	NO	STORE CHECK SUM	1071180
00365	00540		PZE		BCONY		1071190
00366	20020		BR	DM	UN	RETURN TO LOOP	1071200
00367	00346		PZE		BCOV21		1071210
00370	67015	BCOV30	CC	DM	LA	PERFORM CHECK SUM OR NOT	1071220
00371	00000		PZE		0		1071230
00372	20427		BR	IM	NQ		1071240
00373	77773		OCT		77773	(04=SPACE)	1071250
00374	00213		PZE		BCOV5	NO	1071260
00375	27173	BCOV35	WI	DL	\$RET	READ A CHAR	1071270
00376	75173		LA	DL	\$RET	LOAD A REG WITH THE CHAR	1071280
00377	20427		BR	IM	NQ		1071290
00400	77744		OCT		77744	IS IT FIGS	1071300
00401	00375		PZE		BCOV35		1071310
00402	47407	BCOV23	RP	IM	CC		1071320
00403	00537		PZE		BCONZ1		1071330
00404	75407	BCOV24	LA	IM	CC	COMPLEMENT CHECK SUM	1071340

00405	00540	PZE		BCONY		1071350	
00406	50400	SA	IM	NO		1071360	
00407	00412	PZE		BCOV25		1071370	
00410	75162	LA	DL	\$AL	CHECK SUMS=	1071380	
00411	20426	BR	IM	EQ		1071390	
00412	00000	BCOV25	PZE	0	CHECK SUM THIS PROGRAM OBTAINED (COMP)	1071400	
00413	00220	PZE		BCOV7	YES, JUMP TO READ NEXT CARD	1071410	
00414	21010	BCOV26	EF	DM	ILLEGAL CHECK SUM	1071420	
00415	40000	OCT		40000		1071430	
00416	75400	LA	IM	NO		1071440	
00417	00335	PZE		BCOV19	NEXT ADDRESS FOR STORAGE	1071450	
00420	20060	BR	DM F	UN		1071460	
00421	00422	PZE		**+1		1071470	
00422	21010	EF	DM	8		1071480	
00423	40001	OCT		40001		1071490	
00424	20020	BR	DM	UN		1071500	
00425	00220	PZE		BCOV7		1071510	
00426	27173	BCOV27	WI	DL	\$RET	1071520	
00427	75173	LA	DL	\$RET	LOAD A REG WITH THE CHAR	1071530	
00430	20427	BR	IM	NQ		1071540	
00431	77744	OCT		77744	=FIGS	1071550	
00432	00426	PZE		BCOV27	NO	1071560	
00433	47407	BCOV28	RP	IM	CC	1071570	
00434	00537	PZE		BCONZ1		1071580	
00435	20020	BCOV29	BR	DM	UN	1071590	
00436	00541	PZE		BCOV36		1071600	
00437	20031	BCONTB	BR	DM	OV	TURN OFF OVFL0	1071610
00440	00441	PZE		**+1		1071620	
00441	75173	LA	DL	\$RET	LOAD A WITH SEARCH WORD (03)	1071630	
00442	67064	CC	DM B	AT	(T)=\$RET (OCT 03) 77742	1071640	
00443	75007	LA	DM	CC	LOAD P WITH LAST ADDRESS AND COMPLEMENT IT	1071650	
00444	00540	PZE		BTABL+9	(P)=BTABL+9	1071660	
00445	66015	AP	DM	LA	LOAD A WITH ADDRESS OF FIRST ENTRY IN TABLE	1071670	
00446	00527	PZE		BTABL	(A)=BTABL	1071680	
00447	36606	TB	IP	EQ	DO TABLE SEARCH	1071690	
00450	20031	BR	DM	OV	CHECK WHETHER EQUALITY FOUND OR NOT	1071700	
00451	00456	PZE		BCONTD		1071710	
00452	73000	AS	DM	NO		1071720	
00453	77250	BCONTC	NAD		BTABL+1	1071730	
00454	20020	BR	DM	UN		1071740	
00455	00000	PZE		0	EXIT (PRESET)	1071750	
00456	21010	BCONTD	EF	DM	ILLEGAL CHARA	1071760	
00457	40000	OCT		40000		1071770	
00460	75000	LA	DM	NO		1071780	
00461	00476	PZE		BCOVW		1071790	

00462	50400	SA	IM	NO		1071800
00463	00537	PZE		BCONZ1		1071810
00464	75400	LA	IM	NO		1071820
00465	00335	PZE		BCOV19		1071830
00466	20060	BR	DM	F UN		1071840
00467	00470	PZE		**+1		1071850
00470	21010	EF	DM	8		1071860
00471	40001	OCT		40001		1071870
00472	20020	BR	DM	UN		1071880
00473	00213	PZE		BCOV5		1071890
00474	47407	RP	IM	CC		1071900
00475	00537	PZE		BCONZ1		1071910
00476	44162	BCOVW	ZE	DL	\$AL	1071920
00477	75000	LA	DM	NO	READ AND CONVERT, PACK A WORD	1071930
00500	77773	OCT		77773	LOAD NR TIMES TO SHIFT	1071940
00501	50170	SA	DL	56	(4)	1071950
00502	27173	BCOVW1	WI	DL	50170	1071960
00503	67015	CC	DM	LA	READ A CHAR	1071970
00504	00511	PZE		BCOVW2	LOAD RETURN ADDRESS	1071980
00505	50400	SA	IM	NO		1071990
00506	00455	PZE		BCONTC+2	STORE RETURN ADDRESS	1072000
00507	20020	BR	DM	UN		1072010
00510	00437	PZE		BCONTB	JUMP TO TABLE LOOK-UP	1072020
00511	73162	BCOVW2	AS	DL	\$AL	1072030
00512	50162	SA	DL	\$AL		1072040
00513	75170	LA	DL	56	75170	1072050
00514	73000	AS	DM	NO	73000	1072060
00515	00001	OCT		1	00001	1072070
00516	50170	SA	DL	56	50170	1072080
00517	20024	BR	DM	AZ	IS WORD PACKED FULL	1072090
00520	00474	BCOVW3	PZE		BCOVW-2	1072100
00521	75162	LA	DL	\$AL	NO	1072110
00522	11023	SO	DM	S L3	SHIFT LEFT 3 PLACES	1072120
00523	50162	SA	DL	\$AL		1072130
00524	20020	BR	DM	UN		1072140
00525	00502	PZE		BCOVW1		1072150
00526	00000	BCONZ	PZE		0	1072160
00527	00015	BTABL	OCT		15	1072170
00530	00035		OCT		35	1072180
00531	00031		OCT		31	1072190
00532	00020		OCT		20	1072200
00533	00012		OCT		12	1072210
00534	00001		OCT		01	1072220
00535	00025		OCT		25	1072230
00536	00034		OCT		34	1072240

00537	00476	BCONZ1	PZE		BCOVW
00540	00000	BCONY	OCT		0
00541	75162	BCOV36	LA	DL	\$AL
00542	50400		SA	IM	NO
00543	00547		PZE		BCOV40
00544	21010		EF	DM	8
00545	40000		OCT		40000
00546	20060	BCOV39	BR	DM F	UN
00547	00000	BCOV40	PZE		0
00550	00200		END		128

CHECK SUM ADDRESS

1072250
 1072260
 1072270
 1072280
 1072290
 1072300
 1072310
 1072320
 1072330
 1072340

17131	77754		OCT		77754	B= (OCT 23)	1060460
17132	17333		PZE		BCONTD	BRANCH NOT EQUAL TO ERROR	1060470
17133	27400	BCOV12	WI	IM	NO	READ CHECK SUM INDICATOR	1060480
17134	17246		PZE		BCOV30+1		1060490
17135	27173		WI	DL	\$RET	FIGS	1060500
17136	27173		WI	DL	\$RET	FIRST CHAR. OF NO. OF WORDS ON CARD	1060510
17137	75173		LA	DL	\$RET		1060520
17140	20426		BR	IM	EQ		1060530
17141	77774		OCT		77774	IS IT=9	1060540
17142	17070		PZE		BCOV5		1060550
17143	67015		CC	DM	LA	LOAD RETURN ADDRESS	1060560
17144	17151		PZE		BCOV13		1060570
17145	50400		SA	IM	NO	STORE RETURN ADDRESS	1060580
17146	17332		PZE		BCONTC+2		1060590
17147	20020		BR	DM	UN	PERFORM TABLE LOOK UP ON CHAR	1060600
17150	17314		PZE		BCONTB		1060610
17151	11023	BCOV13	SO	DM S	L3		1060620
17152	50407		SA	IM	CC		1060630
17153	17164		PZE		BCOV14+1	XXX000=(AL)	1060640
17154	27173		WI	DL	\$RET	READ NEW CHAR	1060650
17155	75000		LA	DM	NO		1060660
17156	17163		PZE		BCOV14		1060670
17157	50400		SA	IM	NO	SET EXIT	1060680
17160	17332		PZE		BCONTC+2		1060690
17161	20020		BR	DM	UN		1060700
17162	17314		PZE		BCONTB		1060710
17163	73000	BCOV14	AS	DM	NO		1060720
17164	00000		OCT		0		1060730
17165	67013		CC	DM	AS		1060740
17166	00001		OCT		1		1060750
17167	50400		SA	IM	NO	NR OF WORDS/CARD COMPLEMENTED	1060760
17170	17403		PZE		BCONZ		1060770
17171	44400		ZE	IM	NO	44400	1060780
17172	17415		PZE		BCONY		1060790
17173	47407	BCOV15	RP	IM	CC		1060800
17174	17414		PZE		BCONZ1		1060810
17175	75162	BCOV16	LA	DL	\$AL		1060820
17176	50400		SA	IM	NO		1060830
17177	17212		PZE		BCOV19		1060840
17200	73400		AS	IM	NO		1060850
17201	17415		PZE		BCONY		1060860
17202	50400		SA	IM	NO		1060870
17203	17415		PZE		BCONY		1060880
17204	27173	BCOV17	WI	DL	\$RET	SPACE	1060890
17205	27173		WI	DL	\$RET	FIGS	1060900

17206	47407		RP	IM	CC		1060910
17207	17414		PZE		BCONZ1		1060920
17210	75162	BCOV18	LA	DL	\$AL	LOAD CONVERTED WORD	1060930
17211	50400		SA	IM	NO	STORE	1060940
17212	00000	BCOV19	PZE		0		1060950
17213	52400		SE	IM	NO		1060960
17214	17212		PZE		BCOV19	INCREMENTED ADDRESS	1060970
17215	73400		AS	IM	NO	ADD TO CHECK SUM	1060980
17216	17415		PZE		BCONY		1060990
17217	50400		SA	IM	NO	STORE AT CHECK SUM LOCATION	1061000
17220	17415		PZE		BCONY		1061010
17221	20032	BCOV20	BR	DM	CY	CHECK CARRY	1061020
17222	17235		PZE		BCOV22	YES, END-AROUND-CARRY	1061030
17223	75400	BCOV21	LA	IM	NO	NO, COUNT NR WDS/CARD	1061040
17224	17403		PZE		BCONZ		1061050
17225	73000		AS	DM	NO		1061060
17226	00001		OCT		1		1061070
17227	20024		BR	DM	AZ	IS IT THE LAST WD ON CARD	1061080
17230	17245		PZE		BCOV30	YES	1061090
17231	50400		SA	IM	NO	NO, STORE NR BACK	1061100
17232	17403		PZE		BCONZ		1061110
17233	20020		BR	DM	UN		1061120
17234	17204		PZE		BCOV17		1061130
17235	75400	BCOV22	LA	IM	NO	ADD 1 TO CHECK SUM	1061140
17236	17415		PZE		BCONY		1061150
17237	73000		AS	DM	NO		1061160
17240	00001		OCT		1		1061170
17241	50400		SA	IM	NO	STORE CHECK SUM	1061180
17242	17415		PZE		BCONY		1061190
17243	20020		BR	DM	UN	RETURN TO LOOP	1061200
17244	17223		PZE		BCOV21		1061210
17245	67015	BCOV30	CC	DM	LA	PERFORM CHECK SUM OR NOT	1061220
17246	00000		PZE		0		1061230
17247	20427		BR	IM	NQ		1061240
17250	77773		OCT		77773	(04=SPACE)	1061250
17251	17070		PZE		BCOV5	NO	1061260
17252	27173	BCOV35	WI	DL	\$RET	READ A CHAR	1061270
17253	75173		LA	DL	\$RET	LOAD A REG WITH THE CHAR	1061280
17254	20427		BR	IM	NQ		1061290
17255	77744		OCT		77744	IS IT FIGS	1061300
17256	17252		PZE		BCOV35		1061310
17257	47407	BCOV23	RP	IM	CC		1061320
17260	17414		PZE		BCONZ1		1061330
17261	75407	BCOV24	LA	IM	CC	COMPLEMENT CHECK SUM	1061340
17262	17415		PZE		BCONY		1061350

17263	50400	SA	IM	NO		1061360	
17264	17267	PZE		BCOV25		1061370	
17265	75162	LA	DL	\$AL	CHECK SUMS=	1061380	
17266	20426	BR	IM	EQ		1061390	
17267	00000	BCOV25	PZE	0	CHECK SUM THIS PROGRAM OBTAINED (COMP)	1061400	
17270	17075		PZE	BCOV7	YES, JUMP TO READ NEXT CARD	1061410	
17271	21010	BCOV26	EF	DM	8	1061420	
17272	40000		OCT	40000	ILLEGAL CHECK SUM	1061430	
17273	75400		LA	IM	NO	1061440	
17274	17212		PZE	BCOV19	NEXT ADDRESS FOR STORAGE	1061450	
17275	20060		BR	DM F	UN	1061460	
17276	17277		PZE	**1		1061470	
17277	21010		EF	DM	8	1061480	
17300	40001		OCT	40001		1061490	
17301	20020		BR	DM	UN	1061500	
17302	17075		PZE	BCOV7		1061510	
17303	27173	BCOV27	WI	DL	\$RET	1061520	
17304	75173		LA	DL	\$RET	LOAD A REG WITH THE CHAR	1061530
17305	20427		BR	IM	NQ		1061540
17306	77744		OCT	77744	=FIGS	1061550	
17307	17303		PZE	BCOV27	NO	1061560	
17310	47407	BCOV28	RP	IM	CC	1061570	
17311	17414		PZE	BCONZ1		1061580	
17312	20020	BCOV29	BR	DM	UN	1061590	
17313	17416		PZE	BCOV36		1061600	
17314	20031	BCONTB	BR	DM	OV	TURN OFF OVFL0	1061610
17315	17316		PZE	**1		1061620	
17316	75173		LA	DL	\$RET	LOAD A WITH SEARCH WORD (03)	1061630
17317	67064		CC	DM B	AT	(T)=\$RET (OCT 03) 77742	1061640
17320	75007		LA	DM	CC	LOAD P WITH LAST ADDRESS AND COMPLEMENT IT	1061650
17321	17415		PZE	BTABL+9	(P)=BTABL+9	1061660	
17322	66015		AP	DM	LA	LOAD A WITH ADDRESS OF FIRST ENTRY IN TABLE	1061670
17323	17404		PZE	BTABL	(A)=BTABL	1061680	
17324	36606		TB	IP	EQ	DO TABLE SEARCH	1061690
17325	20031		BR	DM	OV	CHECK WHETHER EQUALITY FOUND OR NOT	1061700
17326	17333		PZE	BCONTD		1061710	
17327	73000		AS	DM	NO	1061720	
17330	60373	BCONTC	NAD		BTABL+1	1061730	
17331	20020		BR	DM	UN	1061740	
17332	00000		PZE	0	EXIT (PRESET)	1061750	
17333	21010	BCONTD	EF	DM	8	ILLEGAL CHARA	1061760
17334	40000		OCT	40000		1061770	
17335	75000		LA	DM	NO	1061780	
17336	17353		PZE	BCOVW		1061790	
17337	50400		SA	IM	NO	1061800	

17340	17414		PZE		BCONZ1			1061810
17341	75400		LA	IM	NO			1061820
17342	17212		PZE		BCOV19			1061830
17343	20060		BR	DM F	UN			1061840
17344	17345		PZE		**+1			1061850
17345	21010		EF	DM	8			1061860
17346	40001		OCT		40001			1061870
17347	20020		BR	DM	UN			1061880
17350	17070		PZE		BCOV5			1061890
17351	47407		RP	IM	CC			1061900
17352	17414		PZE		BCONZ1			1061910
17353	44162	BCOVW	ZE	DL	\$AL	READ AND CONVERT, PACK A WORD		1061920
17354	75000		LA	DM	NO	LOAD NR TIMES TO SHIFT		1061930
17355	77773		OCT		77773	(4)		1061940
17356	50170		SA	DL	56	50170		1061950
17357	27173	BCOVW1	WI	DL	\$RET	READ A CHAR		1061960
17360	67015		CC	DM	LA			1061970
17361	17366		PZE		BCOVW2	LOAD RETURN ADDRESS		1061980
17362	50400		SA	IM	NO			1061990
17363	17332		PZE		BCONTC+2	STORE RETURN ADDRESS		1062000
17364	20020		BR	DM	UN			1062010
17365	17314		PZE		BCONTB	JUMP TO TABLE LOOK-UP		1062020
17366	73162	BCOVW2	AS	DL	\$AL			1062030
17367	50162		SA	DL	\$AL			1062040
17370	75170		LA	DL	56	75170		1062050
17371	73000		AS	DM	NO	73000		1062060
17372	00001		OCT		1	00001		1062070
17373	50170		SA	DL	56	50170		1062080
17374	20024		BR	DM	AZ	IS WORD PACKED FULL		1062090
17375	17351	BCOVW3	PZE		BCOVW-2			1062100
17376	75162		LA	DL	\$AL	NO		1062110
17377	11023		SO	DM S	L3	SHIFT LEFT 3 PLACES		1062120
17400	50162		SA	DL	\$AL			1062130
17401	20020		BR	DM	UN			1062140
17402	17357		PZE		BCOVW1			1062150
17403	00000	BCONZ	PZE		0	NR WDS PER CARD		1062160
17404	00015	BTABL	OCT		15	0		1062170
17405	00035		OCT		35	1		1062180
17406	00031		OCT		31	2		1062190
17407	00020		OCT		20	3		1062200
17410	00012		OCT		12	4		1062210
17411	00001		OCT		01	5		1062220
17412	00025		OCT		25	6		1062230
17413	00034		OCT		34	7		1062240
17414	17353	BCONZ1	PZE		BCOVW			1062250

					CHECK SUM ADDRESS
17415	00000	BCONY	OCT	0	1062260
17416	75162	BCOV36	LA DL	\$AL	1062270
17417	50400		SA IM	NO	1062280
17420	17424		PZE	BCOV40	1062290
17421	21010		EF DM	8	1062300
17422	40000		OCT	40000	1062310
17423	20060	BCOV39	BR DM F	UN	1062320
17424	00000	BCOV40	PZE	0	1062330
17425	17055		END	7725	1062340

APPENDIX III
8-LEVEL LOADER

00254	44062		ZE	DM B	LP	CHARACTER.	0890460
00255	75162		LA	DL	\$AL	BITS 8,7,6 IN A	0890470
00256	11045		SO	DM D	R5	AND 5-1 IN P.	0890480
00257	73163		AS	DL	\$AR	SUM OF CONTROL BUTS	0890490
00260	66060		AP	DM B	NO	IN P.	0890500
00261	11012		SO	DM S	R10		0890510
00262	73164		AS	DL	\$AT		0890520
00263	50164		SA	DL	\$AT		0890530
00264	63161		AL	DL	\$AE	SUM	0890540
00265	61000		AI	DM	NO	CHECK	0890550
00266	00000		OCT		0	IN	0890560
00267	67067		CC	DM B	CC		0890570
00270	50161		SA	DL	\$AE	\$AE.	0890580
00271	66060		AP	DM B	NO		0890590
00272	20024		BR	DM	AZ		0890600
00273	00354		PZE		BCOV	0-TELETYPE.	0890610
00274	20426		BR	IM	EQ		0890620
00275	77771		OCT		77771	6-DATA	0890630
00276	00316		PZE		HEHL6		0890640
00277	20426		BR	IM	EQ		0890650
00300	77763		OCT		77763	14-LOAD ADDRESS	0890660
00301	00325		PZE		HEHL14		0890670
00302	20426		BR	IM	EQ		0890680
00303	77760		OCT		77760	17-BR ADDRESS.	0890690
00304	00332		PZE		HEHL17		0890700
00305	20426		BR	IM	EQ		0890710
00306	77755		OCT		77755	22-SUM CHECK	0890720
00307	00341		PZE		HEHL22		0890730
00310	75400		LA	IM	NO	ERROR, CODE	0890740
00311	00320		PZE		HEHL4	IN 6,7,8 LEVELS	0890750
00312	21010		EF	DM	8		0890760
00313	40000		OCT		40000		0890770
00314	20060		BR	DM F	UN	INVALID. CONTENT OF	0890780
00315	00210		PZE		HEHL1	A=LOCATION.	0890790
00316	75164	HEHL6	LA	DL	\$AT	DATA, SO	0890800
00317	50407		SA	IM	CC	STORE IN	0890810
00320	66666	HEHL4	OCT		66666	STORE ADDRESS LOADED.	0890820
00321	52400		SE	IM	NO	BUMP STORE	0890830
00322	00320		PZE		*-2	ADDRESS.	0890840
00323	20020		BR	DM	UN		0890850
00324	00230		PZE		HEHL2		0890860
00325	75164	HEHL14	LA	DL	\$AT	LOAD	0890870
00326	50407		SA	IM	CC	ADDRESS SO	0890880
00327	00320		PZE		HEHL4	RESET STORE ADDRESS.	0890890
00330	20020		BR	DM	UN		0890900

00331	00230		PZE		HEHL2			0890910
00332	75164	HEHL17	LA	DL	\$AT		FLAG BRANCH	0890920
00333	50400		SA	IM	NO		TO	0890930
00334	00340		PZE		*+4			0890940
00335	21010		EF	DM	8			0890950
00336	40000		OCT		40000			0890960
00337	20060		BR	DM F	UN			0890970
00340	66666		OCT		66666		BR ADD LOADED.	0890980
00341	75161	HEHL22	LA	DL	\$AE		IS SUM	0890990
00342	44161		ZE	DL	\$AE			0891000
00343	20426		BR	IM	EQ		OK	0891010
00344	77776		OCT		77776			0891020
00345	00230		PZE		HEHL2		BR IF YES	0891030
00346	75400		LA	IM	NO		NO	0891040
00347	00320		PZE		HEHL4			0891050
00350	21010		EF	DM	8			0891060
00351	40000		OCT		40000			0891070
00352	20060		BR	DM F	UN		STOP.	0891080
00353	00211		PZE		HEHL1+1			0891090
00354	20060	BCOV	BR	DM F	UN			0891100
00355	00200		PZE		HEHL			0891110
00356	00200		END		HEHL			0891120

17055	75000	HEHL	ORG		7725				0890010
17056	17061		LA	DM C	NO		INHIBIT		0890020
17057	50101		PZE		*+3		ALL		0890030
17060	00500		SA	DL	\$MIB		INPUT		0890040
17061	67015		IT	IL	\$MIA		INTERRUPTS		0890050
17062	17065		CC	DM	LA		AND		0890060
17063	50107		PZE		*+3		CLEAR		0890070
17064	00506		SA	DL	\$ICB		CARRY.		0890080
17065	25110	HEHL1	IT	IL	\$ICA				0890090
17066	21010		CF	DL	8		TIE CHANNEL C		0890100
17067	40001		EF	DM	8		AND		0890110
17070	44161		OCT		40001		READER		0890120
17071	27162		ZE	DL	\$AE		0 TO SUM CHECK.		0890130
17072	44062		WI	DL	\$AL		GET NEXT		0890140
17073	75162		ZE	DM B	LP		CHARACTER.		0890150
17074	11045		LA	DL	\$AL		BITS 8,7,6 IN A		0890160
17075	20426		SO	DM D	R5		AND 5-1 IN P.		0890170
17076	77773		BR	IM	EQ		WAIT FOR		0890180
17077	17111		OCT		77773		ADDRESS		0890190
17100	20427	HEHL5	PZE		HEHL3				0890200
17101	77772		BR	IM	NQ				0890210
17102	17071		OCT		77772				0890220
17103	20020		PZE		HEHL1+4				0890230
17104	17111		BR	DM	UN				0890240
17105	27162	HEHL2	PZE		HEHL3				0890250
17106	44062		WI	DL	\$AL		GET NEXT		0890260
17107	75162		ZE	DM B	LP		CHARACTER.		0890270
17110	11045		LA	DL	\$AL		BITS 8,7,6 IN A		0890280
17111	50163	HEHL3	SO	DM D	R5		AND 5-1 IN P.		0890290
17112	42164		SA	DL	\$AR				0890300
17113	20426		SP	DL	\$AT				0890310
17114	77770		BR	IM	EQ		IS IT		0890320
17115	17105		OCT		77770		7-CODE DELETE		0890330
17116	27162		PZE		HEHL2				0890340
17117	44062		WI	DL	\$AL		GET NEXT		0890350
17120	75162		ZE	DM B	LP		CHARACTER.		0890360
17121	11045		LA	DL	\$AL		BITS 8,7,6 IN A		0890370
17122	73163		SO	DM D	R5		AND 5-1 IN P.		0890380
17123	50163		AS	DL	\$AR		ASSEMBLED WORD IS		0890390
17124	66060		SA	DL	\$AR		STORED		0890400
17125	11005		AP	DM B	NO		IN		0890410
17126	73164		SO	DM S	R5		\$AT		0890420
17127	50164		AS	DL	\$AT				0890430
17130	27162		SA	DL	\$AT				0890440
			WI	DL	\$AL		GET NEXT		0890450

17131	44062		ZE	DM B	LP	CHARACTER.	0890460
17132	75162		LA	DL	\$AL	BITS 8,7,6 IN A	0890470
17133	11045		SO	DM D	R5	AND 5-1 IN P.	0890480
17134	73163		AS	DL	\$AR	SUM OF CONTROL BUTS	0890490
17135	66060		AP	DM B	NO	IN P.	0890500
17136	11012		SO	DM S	R10		0890510
17137	73164		AS	DL	\$AT		0890520
17140	50164		SA	DL	\$AT		0890530
17141	63161		AL	DL	\$AE	SUM	0890540
17142	61000		AI	DM	NO	CHECK	0890550
17143	00000		OCT		0	IN	0890560
17144	67067		CC	DM B	CC		0890570
17145	50161		SA	DL	\$AE	\$AE.	0890580
17146	66060		AP	DM B	NO		0890590
17147	20024		BR	DM	AZ		0890600
17150	17231		PZE		BCOV	0-TELETYPE.	0890610
17151	20426		BR	IM	EQ		0890620
17152	77771		OCT		77771	6-DATA	0890630
17153	17173		PZE		HEHL6		0890640
17154	20426		BR	IM	EQ		0890650
17155	77763		OCT		77763	14-LOAD ADDRESS	0890660
17156	17202		PZE		HEHL14		0890670
17157	20426		BR	IM	EQ		0890680
17160	77760		OCT		77760	17-BR ADDRESS.	0890690
17161	17207		PZE		HEHL17		0890700
17162	20426		BR	IM	EQ		0890710
17163	77755		OCT		77755	22-SUM CHECK	0890720
17164	17216		PZE		HEHL22		0890730
17165	75400		LA	IM	NO	ERROR, CODE	0890740
17166	17175		PZE		HEHL4	IN 6,7,8 LEVELS	0890750
17167	21010		EF	DM	8		0890760
17170	40000		OCT		40000		0890770
17171	20060		BR	DM F	UN	INVALID. CONTENT OF	0890780
17172	17065		PZE		HEHL1	A=LOCATION.	0890790
17173	75164	HEHL6	LA	DL	\$AT	DATA, SO	0890800
17174	50407		SA	IM	CC	STORE IN	0890810
17175	66666	HEHL4	OCT		66666	STORE ADDRESS LOADED.	0890820
17176	52400		SE	IM	NO	BUMP STORE	0890830
17177	17175		PZE		*-2	ADDRESS.	0890840
17200	20020		BR	DM	UN		0890850
17201	17105		PZE		HEHL2		0890860
17202	75164	HEHL14	LA	DL	\$AT	LOAD	0890870
17203	50407		SA	IM	CC	ADDRESS SO	0890880
17204	17175		PZE		HEHL4	RESET STORE ADDRESS.	0890890
17205	20020		BR	DM	UN		0890900

17206	17105		PZE		HEHL2			0890910
17207	75164	HEHL17	LA	DL	\$AT		FLAG BRANCH	0890920
17210	50400		SA	IM	NO		TO	0890930
17211	17215		PZE		**+4			0890940
17212	21010		EF	DM	8			0890950
17213	40000		OCT		40000			0890960
17214	20060		BR	DM F	UN			0890970
17215	66666		OCT		66666		BR ADD LOADED.	0890980
17216	75161	HEHL22	LA	DL	\$AE		IS SUM	0890990
17217	44161		ZE	DL	\$AE			0891000
17220	20426		BR	IM	EQ		OK	0891010
17221	77776		OCT		77776			0891020
17222	17105		PZE		HEHL2		BR IF YES	0891030
17223	75400		LA	IM	NO		NO	0891040
17224	17175		PZE		HEHL4			0891050
17225	21010		EF	DM	8			0891060
17226	40000		OCT		40000			0891070
17227	20060		BR	DM F	UN		STOP.	0891080
17230	17066		PZE		HEHL1+1			0891090
17231	20060	BCOV	BR	DM F	UN			0891100
17232	17055		PZE		HEHL			0891110
17233	17055		END		HEHL			0891120