

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY BY THE STEAM COMPUTER SOCIETY
FOR USERS OF TATUNG TC01, E256, TPC & TCS COMPUTERS

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(Opinions herein are not necessarily those of the publisher)

CAN YOU READ THIS?

Check out the cost of conventional printing for a small-circulation magazine like ours, and you'll quickly see why there was no money left for any other user group activity, and why Graham gave it up in the end as hopeless. There is no way that subscription income will sustain an "ink on paper" magazine without access to a photocopier on a not-for-profit basis, and the petty restrictions on using other people's copiers after we lost access to our original one -- to say nothing of being gazumped on the price we were paying to use the machine! -- made it essential to have our own.

Photocopiers are far from cheap, and as a stop-gap measure we obtained one considerably older than any Einstein. It has seen better days, and the "print quality" is far below what we think you deserve and what we want to deliver to you. It now seems that even if we can obtain the necessary parts and technical information it may not be cost-effective to bring it back into as-new condition, so we intend to tackle the faults on it to the extent that it can be kept available for minor tasks and as an emergency stand-by machine.

To replace it for magazine printing we have obtained a more recent machine -- a Canon NP-155 -- at auction (to bring the cost within our means), but this machine has what we hope is a minor fault, that must be rectified before it can be used.

We hope that the next issue will see the problem overcome, but we've decided to offer you the option of THE MAGAZINE ON DISK if you prefer it this way instead of on paper. Other options may be added later, but to start with you can have it on 40-track 5.25" single-sided disk at no extra cost, or on 3" disk AT NO EXTRA COST IF YOU PROVIDE THE DISK. If we provide the 3" disk, there is an extra charge of one pound for the disk.

ALL FORMATS SHOWS -- Vouchers are ALSO valid:-

WEST MIDS: 19 Feb. NORTH EAST: 17 Dec, 14 Jan, 11 Feb.

GLASGOW: 18 Dec, 15 Jan, 12 Feb. BELFAST: 11 Dec.

HAYDOCK: 28 Jan, 18 Feb. STONELEIGH: 08 Jan.

BIRMINGHAM (University): 25 Feb. TOLWORTH: 22 Jan, 26 Feb.

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THE VIEW FROM THE IVORY TOWER (oops, Ivy Cottage!)

The less said about the Stafford show the better. It did once again provide a valuable contact point for Einstein owners and others, & helped make us visible. Andy Fay came up from Plymouth once again, morally supported by Carol Anne, and valiantly sought to interest the public in Einsteins, while new software librarian Clem Cole from Wales, and new Einstein editor Ted Cawkwell from what used to be Lincolnshire vainly sought to find order in the chaos presided over by Yours Truly. (Our other new Einstein editor Andrew McRobbie would have quickly turned chaos into order, but had crocked his ankle and couldn't be with us.)

There was at least half an excuse this time, since insuperable transport problems only got supered at the very last moment, so there was no time to prepare anything at all for the show. Many thanks to Ian Palfrey, who organised a supply of software library leaflets/membership forms in the very nick of time. However, it does demonstrate the need for some unsuspecting victim to volunteer for the twice-yearly task of organising the show stand so it functions properly.

THIS ISSUE OF THE MAGAZINE

is far from perfect, and some minor SNAFUs are in evidence, but it is a valiant first issue produced by a quite impossible team of 3 people in two countries, none of whom was quite sure what the others were doing.

In this issue Ted writes about pd software, and "presumes" you know what it is. In case you don't, in the very early days of computing there was no "commercial" software at all, everyone wrote their own, and swapped anything that actually worked with each other. Disks were 8" floppies, not 3", and no-one could afford to buy more than 1 at a time. This is why many early pd disks have an amazing jumble of contents.

Quite quickly people came on the scene who weren't ever-so-clever programming types, and didn't have anything to swap for other people's programs. Some programmers started selling their programs instead of swapping them, others kept on placing their programs into "the public domain" while retaining copyright on them, but asked for a donation of money in lieu of a swap, if the users found it useful. This became formalised into "user-supported software", which nowadays has formalised itself further into "shareware".

Quite which category any piece of software will fall in largely depends on who wrote it, where they wrote it, when they wrote it, and how widely it was intended to be shared.

Also there's a printer cable recipe. If you need one but are afraid to try, Stuart Marshall (08278-97920) will make U one

EINSTEIN SECTION

Einstein Editors:- Ted Cawkwell & Andrew McRobbie

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On behalf of Ted Cawkwell, Tony and myself, I would like to welcome you to the BIGGER Christmas edition of your mag. Let us know what you think of it, good bad or indifferent. Merry Christmas.

Andrew McRobbie.

IDEAS FOR FUTURE MAGAZINE ISSUES

BEGINNERS - Einsteins are appearing for sale in all sorts of places. If you have one up and need help, let us know.
PROJECTS. - A single drive Einstein can be put to good use if you have a printer. Making a cable is easy.
Further issues will include fitting an external drive and replacing a keyboard. I managed to do both so you can too.
PD REVIEWS. - Do you have a PD title which you use regularly? Tell us about it. We are hoping to sort out the PD stuff so that it has at least an introduction. Ideally we would like to see a review for every PD title. Where possible, this could be included on the PD title itself to make it more user friendly.
LETTERS. - Probably the most important way of communicating with other Einsteiners. ME and my Einstein lets every member know that they are not alone. There is nothing so soul destroying as having a problem and no one to ask. What hardware and software do you have? You may be using something which another member is finding problems with.
PROGRAMMING TIPS. - My programming skills are lousy in any language. Your tips don't have to be BASIC. In a future magazine there will be articles on 'C' and Pascal.
GAMES. - Are you good at games? Can you get past the second level? Tell us what the good games are.
ANSWERS PLEASE. - No point in writing if you don't get a reply. We will try to answer your problems.

BEGINNERS PAGE(s)

WORDPROCESSING by A.McRobbie.

Wordprocessing is probably the most common "serious" application amongst many computer users and the Einstein is no different in that respect, except that you can do a similar job for a fraction of the price it would have cost had you bought a PC contemptible.

If you have used a typewriter you will understand the frustration of making a mistake in the last paragraph and either reaching out for the Tippex or ripping the paper out the machine in disgust and starting again. Unfortunately mistakes are still seen, even with Tippex. With a wordprocessor, you can correct mistakes, move or delete sentences, paragraphs or pages to your hearts content before printing. Your document is held in the computer's memory and it is this information you are changing. Just don't go switching the machine off before saving your efforts to disk otherwise or you will lose it all.

Modern wordprocessors have so many features that they almost fall into the Desktop Publishing category, ie. They can deal with text and pictures on a page. Thesaurus and Spelling checkers are also quite common. You could of course buy a dedicated wordprocessor or a new fashioned typewriter but the Einstein together with a printer, means you are not just limited to wordprocessing.

The basic Einstein only displays 40 characters in any one line on the screen. Wordprocessing programs get round this problem by scrolling the text horizontally. This means that you may not see all the text on each line at one time. By moving the cursor to the end of a line, the text will seem to disappear at one side while more text appears at the other. This also happens in the vertical direction once you have filled a screen with more than 22 lines of text or, just keep pressing the ENTER key. In effect the screen represents a window and you view what is currently in that window. One wordprocessor, Tasword, by the use of clever programming, redefines the alphabet so that it can display up to 64 characters in one line. This may not be the 80 characters found on true business machines but for most applications, once you include space for margins, the result is perfectly acceptable.

Tasword has what is called a "What You See Is What You Get" display (shortened to WYSIWYG-pronounced wizzywig) This is what you see when you print your document. WYSIWYG wordprocessors are easier to use for the beginner as you can see exactly how you have laid out your text. It is also

easier to read. The disadvantage is that the number of pages of text you can hold in memory at one time is reduced by comparison with those types which use commands alongside your text to format the layout. In practice though, lack of memory is not a problem as you can save long articles as a series of short files.

Working with TASWORD the Wordprocessor

Locate a disk with TASWORD.COM and insert it into the drive. From the DOS prompt, (0:) type TASWORD and press the ENTER key. The program is loaded into the computer. You are then staring at practically a blank screen with a flashing square, the current cursor position in the document, at the top left of the screen. Typing any of the cream keys will display that character at the current cursor position. The cursor will then move one space to the right. Near the bottom of the screen ALPHA LOCK is highlighted, indicating that all text entered will be in upper case. This can be toggled off or on by tapping the ALPHA LOCK key so that the computer acts like a normal typewriter using the SHIFT keys. Depending on the previous installation, you may or may not also have a thin vertical band at each side of the screen. These are the margin settings. They can be altered by moving the cursor to a suitable position and holding down the CTRL key and tapping A for left or D for the right margin ie CTRL A or CTRL D. This can be cancelled by CTRL S. (holding down the CTRL key and tapping S.) NB. A number of commands use this format for their operation and similar operations use keys which are grouped together. eg. A, S & D for margins. The original settings suit a domestic TV but you can fix your own requirements using the customise option on another screen we will mention later. The maximum line length is 64 characters which leaves a nice border when printed. Blocks of text can be moved, copied or deleted by positioning the cursor at the start of the required block using CTRL B. An 'open square bracket' will appear. Reposition the cursor to the end of the block and mark this time with CTRL N. A 'close square bracket' will appear. Position the cursor where required and Copy the block by CTRL C, Move by CTRL M or Delete by CTRL D. Be patient, the marking of blocks is rather slow. At the bottom of the screen the Line, Col and Pg numbers give the cursor position anywhere in a document.

W/W ON. WordWrap is on, which means that if you type a word which is too long to fit on the existing line it will be moved to the next line. You do NOT have to judge what will fit on each line or normally need to press ENTER at the end of each line. The computer moves the cursor for you.

R/J ON. The space vacated by a word moving to a new line because of the wordwrap feature, will be filled. The text is spread out to fill the complete line.

GRAPH J and GRAPH W will toggle justification and wordwrap off or on. Both are normally on.

INS off. Every time you press the ENTER key, the cursor moves to the start of the next line. Toggle this on using GRAPH I. Action by the ENTER key will insert a blank line each time it is pressed.

INS DEL key will delete text underneath the cursor and move the cursor and all text positioned to the right of the cursor, one space to the left.

SHIFT INS DEL will delete text underneath the cursor but keep the cursor in the same position while moving all text at the right of the cursor, one space to the left. Believe it or not, the action is what you would expect.

If you forget which keys to use, by pressing the ESC key, two pages of help are available.

Let's write a letter.

The first line of the address is fiddly as the text is normally positioned at the right hand side of the page. Type the FIRST LINE of the address from the LEFT margin and when complete, press CTRL W. This moves the text to the middle of the screen and places the cursor on the next line.

Reposition the cursor to the line the address is on and press CTRL E to move the text up to the RIGHT margin.

NB. The Space bar or CTRL 3/4 ARROW key (to left of the ENTER) could also have been used to tab the cursor but the first method is quicker. When required, repeated action by CTRL Q will move text one space to the LEFT. Text movement keys are Q, W & E.

Now we can set the left margin for the remainder of the address by positioning the cursor over the first character and pressing CTRL A.

Don't worry if either margin when set does not move adjacent to the cursor. This is a limitation of the machine. The text still acts as if the margin has been set.

The remainder of the address can simply be added in. Press ENTER at the end of each line of address. CTRL S will reset the margins once again and you can complete the address of the company you are sending the letter to or simply type the Dear ..., and press ENTER again. If you require any indents, altering the margins will make the job easier for you.

Finally finish the letter with the customary Yours faithfully, and press ENTER a few times before typing your name. This leaves space for your signature.

To save your work, ensure you have a disk in the drive with the write protect off. Hold down the CTRL key and tap the ENTER key. A menu will appear with a number of options. We

will choose the "S" option to save the letter. Tasword then lists all the files on the disc with the remaining space left on the disk. Type in a filename of up to eight letters plus a dot then a file extension then press return. eg. LETTER.DOC. Your letter will be stored on disk. You are then returned to the letter on screen. Loading the letter from disk follows the same pattern except you choose the "L" for load option; then type in the filename, dot and extension.

Other Features.

Tasword supports different styles of printing as you will see from the first help screen. The program has been set up to suit the Tatung TP80 printer. Many of these codes are similar on other printers too but if in doubt check with your printer manual. I set up mine to suit a Panasonic printer but this also works with a Mannesman Tally so it is worth trying out the codes already listed.

If the codes are unsuitable or you just want to change them anyway, Tasword makes allowances for this. Choose option D from the options menu. You are then presented with a list of codes which the function keys action. Pressing a function key will edit that key. The original settings are still displayed until you have finished adding the codes. This is a good point. eg. F0 turns on Superscript. Press F0, type 2, press ENTER, type 83 and press ENTER. Keep typing ENTER until you exit this option or press another function key to continue editing.

Once you have set up the codes you may wish to alter the first help screen through the customise option to reflect the changes you have made. The last setting in the customise option is Unlock Help Y/N. Set this to Y and press ENTER. Pressing CTRL L will now display the first help screen. To edit this, simply overtype as required. Use the Backup option to save your changes and the next time you load TASWORD, it will display your changes.

Hints

If you have deleted a word in a line of text, position the cursor in that line or at the beginning of the paragraph. CTRL J or CTRL UP/DOWN ARROW will justify the line or the complete paragraph. You can be caught out with the CTRL UP/DOWN ARROW keys if you are moving the cursor and you have finger trouble. You end up justifying something you don't want to. Make sure that you have at least one space or blank line where you want this justification to stop otherwise TASWORD will continue justifying until it reaches either. One way of minimising this possibility is to ensure that the INS at the bottom of the screen is ON. Never try to print anything out before saving to disk first.

I understand there is a bug in part of Albert's circuitry which can very occasionally cause the wordprocessor to hang just before printing. Somehow it always seems to know when you try to print without saving and you have to start again. As the Einstein does not date stamp any of its files, I tend to use the file extensions as the date stamp.

eg. .193=Jan'93, .093=Oct'93, .N93=Nov'93 & .D93=Dec'93. Tasword does not like using DOS 2 when loading from an external 5.25" drive. It goes haywire. DOS 1.31 works fine. CTRL LEFT/RIGHT ARROW also changes the margins to the default settings.

If you have completed a piece of work and when you try to save it the computer notifies you that there isn't enough room on the disk, go to the options screen and choose W for warm start. You can then swap disks and type D11 to see what room is left on a suitable disk. When you find one, type GO at the DOS prompt and press ENTER and your document will be returned for you to save.

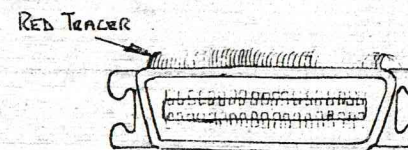
Finally..

A wordprocessor is great for keeping copies of your CV. As you would normally want to alter parts of your CV for different prospective employers, this plus the ability to update as required makes it an extremely useful tool. TASWORD on the Einstein is almost indispensable. Try it for yourself and see. All my articles written for the User mag have been done with it.

PROJECTS FOR ALL

Print It Out by A.McRobbie.

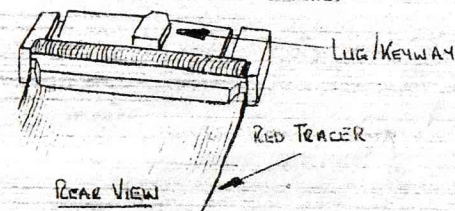
Once I had Tasword, I was reasonably content with my lot while I learned how to operate my wordprocessing program. The next thing though, was to be able to print out my masterpieces. It was some time before I could afford to do so. I also wanted to go to an Einstein computer show to see just what was available for the machine. The local shops no longer supported Albert, in fact NONE of the addresses supplied by Tatung as supporting the Einstein, actually did. Great dealer support! I didn't know anyone else with an Einstein either. I felt really isolated so you are not the only people who have felt this way. The master plan was to travel to Birmingham to the Motor Cycle museum, visit an Einstein show and pick up a printer at the same time, a 10 hour round journey. This is what I did but to ensure that I was fresh for the show, I travelled down the night before, after work.



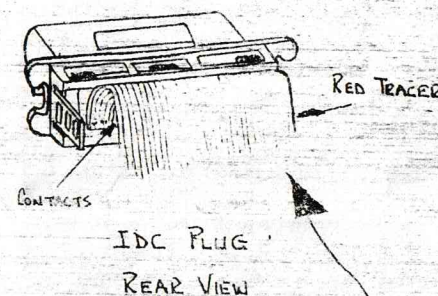
CENTRONICS TYPE IDC PLUG

FRONT VIEW

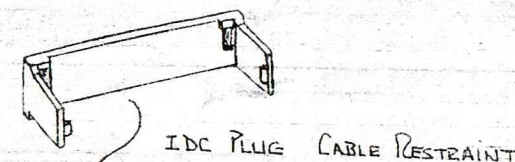
2x17 DIL IDC SOCKET
FITS INTO EINSTEIN.



REAR VIEW

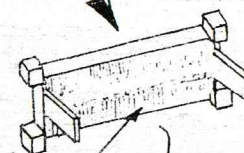


IDC PLUG
REAR VIEW



IDC PLUG CABLE RESTRAINT

RIBBED TO HELP
POSITION THE CABLE



I really enjoyed the show. Where did all these Einstein owners appear from? Marvellous!

With the new printer, a cable was included. Second hand printers were not common. Now some five years later, second hand printers are readily available and not just clapped out models either. People are moving up to bubble/ink jets or lasers. The humble 9 pin prices have dropped dramatically. For about the same price as the KX-P1081 was selling for at the show then, you could today, buy a bubble jet.

Printer cables do not always accompany used machines. Fortunately as far as the Einstein is concerned, cables are simple to make up and if you do not like soldering, then you are in luck as bits are available which are a press fit. No soldering is required.

What you need (Taken from 1993 Maplin's catalogue so the prices will need minor adjustment):-

FJ62S	Centronics Type IDC Plug	(page 20)@ £1.98
XR76H	34 Way Insulation Displacement Cable 2 metres	(page 125)@ £0.90
FG86T	2x17 DIL IDC Socket	(page 205)@ £1.56
		=====
		Total Cost £4.44
		=====

Refer to sketch drawn by my daughter. Credit where it's due. Both the connections, the Centronics plug (printer end) and the socket (Einstein end) are made by pressing the wire against the contacts. The cable is then folded over and held in place by a restraining clamp which comes as part of the assembly. Other types are available without the restraining clamp. The socket uses all the contacts while the plug, all but two. To ensure that an even pressure was exerted on all contacts, I used a vise. The cable comes with a red coloured tracer at one side. Turn the socket so that the lug/keyway in the middle of the socket is at the top and the contacts face you. I lined up the red tracer at the RHS of the socket. It doesn't matter whether you feed the cable from the top or the bottom. Offer it up flush with the top or bottom of the socket ensuring that the red tracer fits between the lugs of the first contact at the RHS and fold it over, then attach the strain relief clamp. With the vise, gently squeeze the parts together. When the cable is fully home, the clips at each side will have moved over their respective lugs and be held in position.

At the other end, follow the same procedure. The plug comes in three parts, the plug, the rear of the plug and the restraining clamp. Turn the plug so that the plug is "smiling" and again the contacts face you. Position the red

tracer at the RHS and offer it up as before. Ensure that the end of the cable does not stick out past the plug and press the cable into position using the rear of the clamp. Once this has been done, fold the cable over and fit the restraining clamp. Simple!

With a meter, check that contact has been made on only the individual wires ie. wire 2 has not made contact with plug position 3 as well as 2, or plug position 2 with 1. I used a bit of telephone cable to fit into the socket when checking as the meter leads are too thick. Once you are satisfied that all is OK, switch off both machines and connect up the socket to the printer port at the rear of the Einstein and plug on the printer's parallel (centronics) port. With paper in the printer, switch on both machines and press CTRL A and press Enter. This should give a printout of either the MOS or DOS versions.

I understand that the going rate for a cable can be up to £12. If you are not near a Maplin's, you can use the Maplin 24hr. service on 0702554161 or fax 0702553935.

Now you've no real excuse for not getting started.

EINSTEIN USER MAGAZINE Did you send money to B&H for a subscription to this magazine?

Did you get what you paid for? Have you contributed any material to B&H for publication in this magazine. Has it been acknowledged or printed? Have you given B&H publication rights to any software? Are you satisfied with the results? Let us know the answers. We need a clear picture of the situation, so please DO respond. Please say whether or not your comments are intended for publication (anonymously?).

FITTING A 3.5" DRIVE --Ted Cawkwell

I have been using a 786k 3.5" drive on the JCO1 (standard Einstein) for about 3 years with absolutely no problems in spite of the fact that it is powered from the micro which already has two 3" drives. This article tells how it is done.

First though, a bit about the advantages:-

1. 786k without turning over the disk.
2. Diskettes can be bought easily and for as little as 18p each.
3. The drives will presumably be available for some years at least - unless CD's take over!
4. Drives can be fitted internally to Albert with only a minimal amount of trouble.

Consideration of the above leads to the conclusion that all Einsteins could be converted and have their lives well extended and there would be little trauma over lost disks

(in the post or elsewhere). A disk version of the magazine would be easy to implement. Neither Tony nor Andy have a 3.5" drive yet - perhaps this article will spur them on!

[[Ch.Ed:- Andrew had a go at fitting a PC 3.5" drive, but it would only sulk. I'm certainly going to fit one just as soon as I can find the time. Meanwhile, if you send in letters -- AND PLEASE DO! -- Please, ALWAYS put them on disk too. 3" disk preferred, but we'll attempt any disk format!]]

One disadvantage is that System 5 or DOS 80 is essential to take full advantage of the 720k capacity. I would favour System 5 because of its other advantages, a better Basic and the Compiler, in particular. (but Dos80 is cheaper!)

So, to business. The drive I use is a TEAC FD235F 100-U and was obtained from Sharwood Services via Graham Battany for about £25. It is about one third the size of the 3" drive and only 1 inch thick. It is fitted with a jumper to set it for drive 0: or 1: but it is possible to use it as drive 2: or 3: as well if you are very careful with a small tipped soldering iron - not a job for the faint-hearted I am afraid. The drive is slightly wider than the mounting brackets in the Einstein which means it can be mounted on top of them on a small platform. I also have a TEAC FD235HF 218-U which looks similar but does not work, whether it is faulty or incompatible is a mystery.

[[Does the H indicate a high density drive?]]

My own is mounted externally in a flat box on top of the micro which also serves to raise the monitor about one and half inches, which I find desirable. To avoid extra hang-on boxes and mains leads I made the decision to power it from the Einstein's own power supply. It requires 5volts at 1.2 amps only and my perusal of the IC01 PSU details convinced me that it was well up to the job, even in the unlikely event that the other drives ran at the same time. This has never happened, by the way! Also the PSU is overload and thermal-protected, so I did not expect any wisps of smoke!

Two cables are needed:-

1. Data cable. This is a length of 34 way IDC cable with an identical 2x17 row IDC socket at each end. (Maplin FG86T) and will have to be bought or made up as in Andy's Printer article.
2. Power cable. Usually provided with the drive, if not, ask for one! It will probably have flying leads at one end, and will only fit one way into the socket on the drive. It will have just two wires, for +5 volts and

To fit the easy way as an external second drive it is only necessary to check the drive setting jumper (next to the power socket on the drive) and set it to D1, fit the data cable (it only fits one way) and plug in a power supply.

There are lots of possible PSU about. Those for the Sam and Spectrum 3 (NOT earlier versions) will serve and there are many in the Greenwell Electronics catalogue from as little as £5. Even better the same catalogue of Spring 1994 has a drive housing complete but for the 5" drive for £12.95 which sounds ideal (Ref Z9158). Reduction cages to fit the smaller drive are freely available.

If you only have one drive fitted you can use the spare power socket inside the IC01 by leading the power cable in through a ventilation slot and fitting a polarised 4pin plug (Maplin JW65V), to fit socket M009 which is next to the one Drive 0: is plugged into. As mentioned I used this socket for my third drive by terminating the drive power cable with small clips from an old plug which are about 1/16" thick and slipping them onto the pins before replacing the plug to Drive1:.

If you wish to use drive 2: or 3: you have to modify the PCB in the drive slightly. Look just north of the power socket and you should find a small rectangle with 3 holes in it and labelled D2 on the left and D3 on the right. These are the jumper points for the other two drives, centre to left for D2 and centre to right for D3. What I did was cannibalise an old drive for a 3 way jumper socket (NB They are very tricky to desolder because the plastic melts easily - don't say you weren't warned! Buy one if in doubt.) which I fitted and used the jumper bar removed from the D1 position.

Fitting the drive inside Einie is just a matter of careful work and thought. As the bottom of the drive is open a cover is desirable anyway and a rectangle of Melamine or Formica is a useful base being strong, rigid at this size and easily worked. There are four 6BA threaded holes in the base of the drive to attach it and with a bit of ingenuity the same screws can hold in place a couple of small brackets to fasten the drive to the existing 3" drive brackets. Be careful to arrange that the drive is centred accurately in the aperture as it is barely wide enough to take a 3.5" disk. In fact, due to the slight variations in size of both aperture and diskette it may be wise to make clearance slots in the side of the aperture anyway, but the need only be about 1/16" deep. Of my 3 IC01's only one slot actually needs more clearance though the others are whisker fits, and I would ease them slightly.

Finally, to get the system configured correctly, refer to the System 5 Manual page 9 or use my program 5drives.xls which appeared in All Micro News vol 1.9 page 13. I have no experience of DOS 80 but the Manual for that will have instructions. [Wot manual? There is a CONFIG utility tho]

Greenwell Electronics address is:-

27 Park Road, Southampton SO1 3TB Tel. 0703 236363

HELP-MY PRINTER'S PACKED UP! -- Ted Cawkwell

One dreadful day I noticed that the No.2 pin on my TP100 had stopped working. At the time I was printing graphics and wasted hours on the dump procedure before realising it was something else! Careful elimination soon established that the cause was the flexible lead to the printer head which had fractured the copper strip at the point where most flexing takes place, a couple of inches from the head.

In some trepidation I took out the screws holding the head to the moving carriage, carefully pulled the short flexy lead out of it's socket and then removed the socket along with the end of the faulty lead. Nothing visible, but a powerful magnifier certainly showed a suspect area at one edge of the lead. Just a sort of rough appearance of the surface of the copper. As the copper strips are sandwiched between two sheets of plastic I had a problem!

I tried every outlet I could think of plus two rallies and my best answer was "TP Who??", so it was obviously time for a bit of DIY, unless I was willing to employ a repairer at about twice the value of the printer.

The other end of the flexy cable disappears under the frame of the mechanism to the underside of a PCB, so ergo! it had to come out of the box. A simple removal of two large screws with rubber gaskets was all that was required, but I sweat gallons 'cos I had never done this before! The cover had to come off first, just four screws from below and it lifted off no trouble, then the two big screws and the paper advance knob, which pulls off, and the head and roller mechanism pulls forward and up. It can be rotated out of the case with the wiring loom still attached and turned over.

The other end of the flexy lead is revealed soldered to the PCB, with all the contacts easily available - thank goodness! During the course of my investigations Pin 8 had also given up the ghost - presumably this was the second from the edge copper track. Some work with a multimeter confirmed this, so I decided that the first THREE leads would have to be substituted in some way.

I obtained some very thin 7 core wire by stripping down a shielded audio lead and carefully taped them to the flexy lead and then stripped the insulation from the ends and soldered them to the points where the originals were connected. The first attempt was no good because I didn't think to count the connections at both ends - there are only nine after all! It turned out that at the head end there were TEN, the tenth being an extra ground connection. The printer did weird things when re-assembled.

Strip down again and get it right the second time and this time all is normal. I keep checking the wires from time to time. My main worry is the wires coming loose and getting tangled in the works, but so far, so good. Marvellous stuff this sellotape! I also put a few turns of tape round the area where it flexed most, the intention being to make it bend somewhere else. Time will tell how enduring this repair will be, in the meantime I would be very grateful to anyone who knows a source of the flexible leads. I would hate to have to junk it as it has had little use really - it is only on it's fourth ribbon!

P.D. FOR THE UNINITIATED by Ted Cawkwell

I presume that the reader already knows what Public Domain Software is so I will not go into that. Actually getting to grips with your first PD disc requires, as always, a disciplined approach and the following is just one way.

As PD comes from a library of software they always have a file starting with a hyphen and usually ending .CAT. This is the best place to start. In the case of UKEUC material Jim Ellacott always appended a very useful .CAT file and a worthwhile first step is to print this out. If you do not have a printer write it out. But first it is necessary to read it! The very basic way is to type on the keyboard: DISP -PD101.CAT <ENTER> The file will then appear on your screen and can be stopped from scrolling up by holding down the BREAK key. If you have the 80column card fitted you will find it infinitely better to be in 80 col. mode by entering CTRL P when in MOS or DOS. Even better than DISP is the utility TYPE1.COM if it is on the disc. Simply enter TYPE1 -PD101.CAT and the .CAT file will appear a page at a time on the 80col screen, you will still need to use BREAK on the 40 col screen though. Looking at the .CAT printout will reveal obvious 'sets' of files as:- FILCAT.COM FILCAT.DOC FILCAT.PAS - for instance, and sure enough the .DOC file is the handbook for the .COM file.

The trouble with nearly all PD is that it is written by really clever people and this is clearly shown in the handbooks. Computer programmers have their own language just like most professions and unfortunately it is all too apparent in many of the instruction manuals. As a simple computer hobbyist with no other experience of micros this makes life very difficult for me, and I don't doubt many others. Thus, I find much that is totally incomprehensible and quite a lot that is a struggle to understand.

(Thought.... so why am I trying to explain PD to others? Dislike being beaten, I suppose!)

But I digress. If there is a file called READ.ME do that next, or any other file that appears to be a general reference. Clue: there will not be a .COM file of the same name. I am assuming everyone knows what a .COM file is. Having ploughed through all the .DOC files, incidentally, watch out for the letter Q as in .DOC etc. This indicates a file which has been squeezed from a soup to an instant powder to take up less room on a disc! The utility TYPE1.COM can unsqueeze them for you, and so can NSWP but it is not so easy to use.

By now, if you haven't gone back to the telly, you will have some vague ideas about what is on the disc and whether any is of interest to you so the next thing is to try to RUN something. DANGER! Stop and think. If it is a programme that might write to the disc it is often safer to copy it to a blank disc before going any further.

Include the .DOC and any other files that appear to be relevant. But let's assume it isn't likely to overwrite everything, the first thing is to try it. If it is a .COM file (it could of course be .XBS or .BBC or .BAS indicating Xtat Basic, BBC Basic and Mbasic respectively, in which case the appropriate language must be loaded first.) all that is necessary is to type in the name of the programme - no need for the .COM bit - and see what happens. There are a number of possible results:-

1. The prog will run and do it's thing.
2. It will say what you SHOULD have done.
3. Suggest you ask for HELP (H or ?)
4. Ask for a file
5. Nothing.

1 or 2 and you are probably laughing. 3 and you may or may not be (laughing). 4 means problems very likely and 5- well, there might be better on the box. The trouble with 3 is the language problem - or perhaps you already know how to SYSGEN the thing? Or are perfectly happy with Macros? It is the luck of the draw. I HAVE come across some quite intelligible instructions.

If a file name is needed to proceed it will often be an ASCII file which is required i.e. one NOT ending in .COM, .XBS, .OBJ or the like. Try a .DOC or .CAT file. However, if a .MAC file is asked for you are probably working with an assembler. If you score 5 that is likely what you are on a hiding to! Try adding a file name to the input - make one up, like FRED.LET and add it to the input with a space between, e.g. SORT FRED.LET. If you are lucky you will get a helpful reply. No file FRED.ASC for instance, but then again you may not. It may be the prog wants a ; as a separator or perhaps a , or even a /. I have a few files whose only action is to sit there grinning at me, but I WILL have them - one day! A common reason for files not doing anything is that they are CP/M and will not work under XTAL DOS. In most cases it is possible to 'patch' the DOS and make them work, but this is high powered stuff requiring the use of the R,M and W commands under MOS and like many things easy when you know how. I remember screwing up but never mind, that's another story! One way round this particular problem is to get ZDOS, a great boon I find.

With any luck I have now put you all off PD, but for those still with me a few tips.

1. ZDOS Bill Powell's update of PD163 & 164 is excellent, with mostly instructions of one syllable.

2. Print out instruction files (unless your memory is faultless).

3. If in doubt about anything put the relevant files on a working disc - FIRST!

4. Study the filetype codes, they are often intended to be helpful so think hard about them.

5. Reading files via a word processor is useful as you can go back and read a passage again, you can't with DISK or TYPE1. It is also easier to print bits you need.

6. If you actually get to the stage where you think 'that could be useful - I'll put it on my utilities disc', be sure to make a DOC file of your own to remind you how it works (use a WP) and store it with the routine otherwise you will want to use it next Michaelmas and won't have a clue how.

7. The final act of desperation is to go to DOS and LOAD the file into memory and then start looking through it using the T command in MOS. Start at memory location 0100 to 0180, then 0181 to 0200 and so on, paying attention to the ASCII translation on the right of the table for usable information.

By and large, messing about with PD is good fun, albeit with a touch of frustration. I always feel a sneaking admiration for the sheer genius of some of the routines mixed with sorrow that the same genius doesn't extend to sharing the results with the less gifted of us.

BASIC Programs to tap in courtesy of David Williams.

WORDMAZE -- a BASIC program with an educational flavour. It is similar to the word recognition game in the TV programme Countdown. It should appeal to all age groups as there are two levels of difficulty, selectable from the menu.

MULTIPLICATION TABLES -- Improve your mental arithmetic. This could form the basis of a program to check addition, subtraction and division as well.

LIQUID CONVERSION -- Change those litres to gallons with this program. With a few modifications this could easily serve to help you calculate your car fuel consumption in MPG.

```

10 REM *****
20 REM *      WORD MAZE      *
30 REM * by David Williams *
40 REM * for the EINSTEIN *
50 REM *****
60 DIM B$(15), C$(15)
70 FOR A=1 TO 15: READ B$(A): NEXT A
80 FOR A=1 TO 15: READ C$(A): NEXT A
90 F$=MUL$(" ", 30): GOSUB 710
100 PRINT@5, 7, "Which shall we try:"
110 PRINT@12, 10, "1. Level one."
120 PRINT@12, 12, "2. Level two."
130 PRINT@12, 14, "3. End program."
140 PRINT@5, 19, "Press the number key to select:"
150 A=INCH
160 IFA=49 THEN Z=0: GOTO 200
170 IFA=50 THEN Z=1: GOTO 200
180 IFA=51 THEN BCOL4: RST: END
190 GOTO 140
200 GOSUB 710
210 PRINT@3, 3, "I have chosen a word and mixed up"
220 PRINT@3, 4, "all of the letters from which it"
230 PRINT@3, 5, "was made. Type the word you think"
240 PRINT@3, 6, "this was then press the ENTER key."
250 PRINT@3, 7, "Press DEL to delete typing errors."
260 PRINT@3, 10, "My choice:"
270 PRINT@30, 10, "Total": R+W
280 PRINT@3, 14, "Now yours:"
290 Y=0: M=0: A$=""
300 GOSUB 620: K=B
310 B=RND(15)+1: IF B=K THEN 310
320 IF Z=1 THEN L=LEN(B$(B))
330 IF Z=0 THEN L=LEN(C$(B))
340 PRINT@26, 0, Z+1
350 FOR A=1 TO L

```

```

360 R(A)=RND(L)+1
370 FORC=1 TO A
380 IFC=ATHEN400
390 IFR(A)=R(C) THEN 360
400 NEXT C
410 IF Z=1 THEN C$(B)=B$(B)
420 A$=A$+MID$(C$(B), R(A), 1)
430 NEXT A
440 IFA=C$(B) THEN 290
450 TCOL15, 5: PRINT@22-L/2, 10; A$
460 REM ***** KEY YOUR ENTRY *****
470 POKE 64318, 136: PRINT@22-L/2, 14;
480 INPUT ""; D$: D=LEN(D$): TCOL1, 0
490 IF D$="" THEN 450
500 IF D$=C$(B) THEN R=R+1: PRINT@30, 14, "Right"; R: GOTO 540
510 MUSIC "AR", "CR", "ER": W=W+1: PRINT@30, 14, "Wrong"; W
520 TCOL15, 6: PRINT@14-L/2, 18, "The word was: ";
530 TCOL15, 5: PRINT; " "; C$(B); " "
540 TCOL1, 0: PRINT@35, 10; W+R
550 BEEP: PRINT@10, 21, "Another try - (Y or N): ";
560 A=INCH
570 IFA=89 OR A=121 THEN 600
580 IFA=78 OR A=110 THEN BCOL4: RST: END
590 GOTO 550
600 IF D>L THEN 200: ELSE 290
610 REM ***** subroutines *****
620 TCOL15, 5: GCOL15
630 DRAW 95, 88+Y TO 168, 88+Y TO 168, 63+Y TO 95, 63+Y TO 95, 88+Y
640 FOR A=9 TO 11
650 PRINT@16, A+M; MUL$(" ", 11)
660 NEXT A: IF M=0 THEN M=4: Y=32: GOTO 620
670 TCOL1, 0
680 PRINT@4, 18; F$
690 PRINT@9, 21; F$
700 RETURN
710 BCOL10: TCOL1, 0: CLS 40: GCOL1, 0
720 PRINT@17, 0, "WORD MAZE"
730 DRAW 102, 183 TO 156, 183: RETURN
740 REM
750 DATA "CAUTIOUS", "SLIGHTLY", "EQUITABLE"
760 DATA "COUNTDOWN", "PROCESS"
770 DATA "SUBURBAN", "LICENCE", "PLIGHT"
780 DATA "STATISTIC", "TURNABLE"
790 DATA "ZOOLOGIST", "SPLENDOUR"
800 DATA "TRANSLATE", "STATIONER", "TOBOGGAN"
810 DATA "APPLE", "FRUIT", "HOUSE", "DOLL"
820 DATA "WOOD", "HAPPY", "SAFE", "DOOR"
830 DATA "TREE", "BIRD", "RUG", "FORK", "HAIR", "CAT", "FOOT"

```



```

10 REM*****
20 REM
30 REM MULTIPLICATION TABLES
40 REM
50 REM by David Williams
60 REM
70 REM for UKEUG/AMN Sep 1993
80 REM
90 REM*****
100 BCOL7:COL1,0:A=1:GCOL1,0:GOSUB210
110 PRINT@7,7,"Which times-table do you require:"
120 INPUT";X:GOSUB210
130 FORN=1:015:Z=N*X:IFN>9THENA=0
140 PRINT@0+A,3+N:N;" times";X;"=";Z
150 NEXT
160 PRINT@,22;"Again (Y/N):";
170 X=INCH
180 IFX=89 OR X=121 THEN RUN
190 IFX=78 OR X=110 THENBCOL4:RST:END
200 BEEP:GOTO160
210 CLS:PRINT@10,0;"MULTIPLICATION TABLES"
220 GCOL1,0:DRAW60,183TO186,183
230 RETURN

```

```

10 REM*****
20 REM LIQUID CONVERSION
30 REM by David Williams
40 REM for Einstein
50 REM*****
60 BCOL10:COL1,0:GCOL1,0:GOSUB340
70 L$="Litres":G$="Gallons":S$="."
80 PRINT@2,7;"Which one:"
90 PRINT@1,10;"1 ";L$;" to ";G$+S$
100 PRINT@1,12;"2 ";G$;" to ";L$+S$
110 PRINT@1,14;"3 End the program."
120 PRINT@7,19;"Press number key to select:"
130 A$=INCH$:A=VAL(A$):FMT6,2
140 IFA<10IFA>3THEN120
150 ONAGOSUB170,230,160:GOTO60
160 BCOL4:RST:END
170 GOSUB340
180 PRINT@12,8;"How many ";L$;" ";
190 INPUT";L
200 G=L/4.546:PRINT@10,13;G;G$
210 GOSUB330
220 GOSUB290:RETURN
230 GOSUB340
240 PRINT@12,8;"How many ";G$;" ";
250 INPUT";G

```

```

260 L=G*4.546:PRINT@10,13;L;L$
270 GOSUB330
280 GOSUB290:RETURN
290 PRINT@3,22;"Press the ENTER key to continue or"
300 PRINT@3,23;"the ESC key to quit:"
310 A=INCH:IFA=13THENRETURN
320 IFA=27THENBCOL4:RST:END:ELSE290
330 PRINT@10,15;G*8;"pints":RETURN
340 CLS:PRINT@12,2;"LIQUID CONVERSIONS"
350 DRAW72,167TO180,167:RETURN

```

--@@@--

Martin the Alien Competition

In the last (!!!) edition of The Einstein User Magazine an 11 year-old (Richard Potter) had a letter demonstrating his 'Martin the Alien' Sprite and the Editor offered a prize for the best program using it. My entry is the program that follows. I wonder if any members are prepared to make up their own program featuring Martin the Alien preferably with a Xmas or New Year flavour? There will be a prize for the best program entered. Yes, I have given up any hope of seeing my prog. in EU!

```

10 REM A simple version of ZEBBEDY by S.Jeffreys (EM 3/2.)
20 REM MARTIN THE ALIEN Competition by Ted Cawkwell XBS4:2
24 CLS:PRINT@12,8;"MARTIN THE ALIEN" 25 PRINT@2,10;"Martin
likes cherries,to get him one: Use O for left, P for
right,SPACE to jump. Any key to start."
26 Y$=INCH$
30 REM Set shapes and variables.
40 CLS32:X=15:Y=18:YY=20:MAG2:POKE&FB42,5,1
50 SHAPE129,"00EEAAAAAAAAAB00":REM Platform
60 SHAPE160,"EOAOE01008040307":REM Martin
70 SHAPE161,"0F0702020202020E":REM The
80 SHAPE162,"070507081020C0E0":REM
90 SHAPE163,"FOE0404040404070":REM Alien.
100 SHAPE156,"0408083E7F7F7F3E":REM Cherry.
110 SHAPE158,"0000000000000000"
120 SPRITE4,7,192,6,156:REM Put cherr at top left.
125 REM Print platforms.
130TCOL11,4:FORZ=2TO18STEP3:PRINT@0,Z:MUL$(CHR$(129),32);@IN
T(RND(27)+4),Z;" ":NEXT Z:PRINT@0,20:MUL$(CHR$(129),32)
135 REMStart:O=left: P=right.
140 FOR Z=2TO17STEP3:X=X-(KBD$="P")+(KBD$="O")
150 IFY=12 AND X<2 THEN 280:REM WIN!
155 REM Run roundback of screen.
160 IFX<0 THEN X=30
170 IF X>30 AND Y<>12 THEN X=0:ELSE IF X>30 THEN X=30

```



```

175 REM Move platform 1 to right.
180 PRINT@0,Z;RIGHT$(SCRN$(Z),1)+LEFT$(SCRN$(Z),31)
185 REM Position Sprite of Martin.
190 SPRITE0,8*X,479-(24*Y),15,160
195 REM Drop through hole.
200 IF MID$(SCRN$(YY),X+1,2)=" " THEN GOSUB 290
210 IF KBD$=" " THEN GOTO 230:REM SPACE to jump.
220 NEXTZ:GOTO 270
225 REM Top line so no jump.
230 IFY=12 THEN NEXT Z:GOTO 270
235 REM Hit platform so drop out.
240 IFMID$(SCRN$(YY-3),X+1,2)<>" " THEN GOSUB 290:NEXT
Z:GOTO 270
245 REM Reset sprite.
250 Y=Y-1:YY=YY-3:SPRITE0,X*8,479-(24*Y),15,160
255 REM Print platform under sprite.
260PRINT@0,YY;RIGHT$(SCRN$(YY),1)+LEFT$(SCRN$(YY),31):NEXT Z
270 GOTO 140:REM Start again.
275 REM Display end screen.
280CLS:SPRITEOFF:MAG3:SPRITE0,104,160,8,160:PRINT@12,12:"YUM
YUM":POKE&FB42,160,16:PRINT@0,23;:END
285 REM Drop andreset sprite.
290 FORY=YTO18:SPRITE0,8*X,479-(24*Y):NEXT Y:Y=18:YY=20
300 RETURN

```

--@@@--

Look What Postman Pat Brought!

Dear Sir,

After reading Issue 65 (July/August) of 'All Micro News', I am writing in response to the request for information about Einstein users' interests, hardware and software. I am 29 and work as an Analogue Design Engineer for Thorn EMI Electronics Ltd, at Feltham, Middlesex. I bought my twin-drive Einstein 1601 and TM01 colour monitor from Dixons in 1987, having seen them on sale at 169.00 for the computer and 179.00 for the monitor. What attracted me to the Einstein in the first place was the impressive array of connectors on the back of the machine for extra drives, general-purpose interfacing and the 'Pipe' for expansion. Since I bought it I have not used it very much. In September 1989 I began studying for a diploma and then an MSc degree at the Polytechnic of Central London, now the University of Westminster. Now that my MSc has finished I hope to spend more time on home computing.

Besides the Einstein, I own two Dragon 64s, a Tandy DMP 130 dot-matrix printer and a dual 5.25 inch disk drive.

I use one of the Dragons most of the time as it was easy to set the printer up for it but I hope to make up a cable to allow the Einstein to use the printer too. I also have a Prism 2000 direct-connect modem - which I have not used yet due to lack of time - to access bulletin boards etc. I have fitted an 80 column card to the Einstein and use this to drive either the TM01 colour monitor via a switch box brought from B&H computers of Halifax or a Sanyo DM9112 12" green screen monitor directly. I have not found it necessary to buy a PC as I can do all the wordprocessing I need to on the Dragon and the Einstein 'C' and Pascal packages will allow me to learn to program in those languages.

The Einstein software I have bought over the years is as follows:-

Applications/Serious Use

Micropro Wordstar Professional,
Reportstar, Datastar and Infostar.
Tatung Superforth v1.2
Highsoft C, Devpac 80 & Pascal.
Tatung System 80 DOS.
Solo Software Programmers Kit.
Kuma 'DiscMod'.
Einsoft 'The Cracker' spreadsheet.
Pete's Utilities

Games

Starquake } arcade
Dragons Fair} adventure
Hyperball - arcade
Disco Dan - arcade
Highway Encounter -
arcade strategy

My Dragon software consists of the OS-9 operating system and utility disks, other utilities such as RAMdisk drivers, word processors and games ranging from space invaders to text adventures.

I went on a course in Digital System Fault finding at Slough College of Technology in 1986 and took the Digital Testing by position option in my MSc so I may be able to help with any hardware problems other computer users have. I still consider myself a beginner but intend to learn to program in Pascal 'C' and Forth as well as becoming more familiar with 6800 and Z80 machine code.

Richard E. Axe Member T383

Dear Mr. Adams,

Your advertisement in a recent "Micro Mart" caught my eye. I am an Einstein User, insofar, as I use it as a sophisticated typewriter, which is a bit daft really, because it takes me ten times longer to finish a letter, than it would to write it -- and reams more paper!

Yet, I am intrigued with all this wizardry and, if I was fifty years younger, I might get down to programming the damn thing or, otherwise, utilising that awesome power. When I fell for the Einstein, in its earliest days, I believed it was destined to go on to greater things. It was not to be. With hindsight, one realises that most computers turn out to be nine-day wonders, condemned by the rapid advances in technology.

So, why do I need a User Group? Well, I suppose, because it is there! You want help? Would it be any good if I had a go at reviewing Surrey Software for the Einstein? (Certainly thanks for the offer ed.)

For the record, I have been using WP80 from Surrey Software for years, after going through WDPRO and TASWORD which came with my machine. I tried WORDSTAR 3.3 when B & H did a promotion. This is undoubtedly a very powerful programme but it needs to be used every day to keep on top of it. There is no doubt that it would have been a god-send in my office, thirty years ago.

I remember the station, when I gave my secretary an IBM Golfball Typewriter. With that and a Xerox Copier, we could work wonders. Now, one could do a better job with an Einstein from a Car Boot Sale!

Peter Hampton, who runs Surrey Software, demonstrated WP80 at the Horticultural Hall. I bought a copy on the spot. For the Einstein, with an 80 Column Card, it is an absolute doddle; and will do far more than I shall ever need. I have not tried it in 40 column mode, but I have no doubts that it works equally well. The IBM PC version very good too, for anyone using both machines -- Graham Bettany used it for all his work.

I agree with you, that the Group should be supported while the Einstein is still with us. It is a great little machine.

Thanks for all your help,

Ernest Bott. Member 1412

Dear ED,

Reading Peter Oxton's article in Issue No68 of the EUG mag, prompts me again to put fingers to keyboard. His remarks regarding the relative merits of Wordstar and WDPRO reminded me of my first encounter with Albert.

Being the wrong side of 45 years old at the time, I was running an assessment course for unemployed adults in Ipswich. To give the widest possible scope we were making available, many different types of experience. Obviously computers had to come into it somewhere. To my dismay, I was given two BBC B's and told to get on with it. So the unaided struggle to understand this new and weird monster began. Eventually like many others, the bug bit. At this point I decided I must have a computer for myself. This is when the next problem arose, what computer to choose. Weighing the pros and cons, I eventually chose Albert, not an easy decision with Albert's lack of fame. Getting my new treasure home I found I had a spreadsheet, database, wordprocessor, two BASICS and Dr Logo. This must have been much the same package as Peter Oxton. XBASE and the spreadsheet proved excellent. I found that even with my very slow typing ability and an expert hand at hitting the wrong key, I was much faster than WDPRO. The lack of speed eventually proved too frustrating for me so I rushed out and spent what seemed a lot of money on Wordstar.

Like Peter I found Wordstar restrictive in passing codes to the printer. My solution was to write a couple of COM files that I could run within Wordstar through the R facility. These files should be somewhere among the PD Programs. One was called PS.COM. This program allowed you to set double width printing etc.

Having moved on to a PC I still use the same approach to the problem. I would be interested too here how Peter got around the problem of WDPRO's speed.

John Briggs Member 1334

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Answers Please!

This is a section of the magazine where we will try to answer your questions or solve your problems. We will be looking to all our members to keep this section going. If for example there is an answer that you don't agree with, then let us know. The editors are not experts and are definitely not infallible but the more information we can gather on a particular problem the better. A problem shared...

Let's kick off with a query from Stuart Edwards. How can he make Tasword work on the Einstein TC01 using 3.5" drives and flexidos?

This is a strange problem. I have tried DOS 2.02 with an external 5.25" drive and Tasword takes a wobbly when you ask it to save anything. Using DOS 1.31 with the 5.25" drive and it works fine. Yet using DOS 2.02 and the second 3" internal drive, there appears no problem. What I have done to get round the problem is to save Tasword files to the 3" disk then transfer the files to the higher capacity drives upon completion.

Les Stanley would like to know how to connect up an Amstrad monitor to Albert. In one of the Atari mags recently, details were given on how to connect an Atari to such a monitor. I have the Atari connected up to the Einstein monitor so logically it should be possible.

If you are not sure what the various pin numbers are then turn the machine so that the cut-out on the socket is at 12 noon.

Pin 1 @ 3pm is the Vertical & Horizontal Sync.

Pin 2 @ 6pm is Green.

Pin 3 @ 9pm is not used.

Pin 4 @ 4pm is Red.

Pin 5 @ 8pm is Blue.

Pin 6 @ 11pm is LH Stereo Sound.

Pin 7 @ 1pm is RH Stereo Sound.

The centre pin is ground and also connects to the ground LH & RH stereo pins.

With the Einstein, both syncs are connected to the one pin. If the picture is unsteady, try a 10 microfarad capacitor between the monitor and the computer.

If the picture is too bright, try a 100 ohm resistor on the Red, Blue & Green pins.

Frank Wadl is having a problem with a Prism modem. In this issue, we have a letter from young electronics graduate with a prism modem and offers help. Frank, have a chat with Richard Axe on 0734 586531 (after 7pm).

Pause for thought

Define a split second.

It is the amount of time between quitting your word processor and realising that you have forgotten to save the last four chapters of your new novel.

INSIDE THE JANUARY/FEBRUARY ISSUE

More basics for beginners. Using a spreadsheet.

Fitting a 5.25" external or a 2nd 3" internal drive.

Tried your hand at 'C'? Read this article.

More of your letters. Keep 'em coming in. A COPY ON DISK TOO

MARKET PLACE

FOR SALE:- Pristine TK-01 2nd 3" floppy drive update kit. Never fitted, and still in original packaging. Any reasonable offer considered. Buyer pays postage. Contact member L.M. Howard on 0444-247625 (mid-Sussex).

FOR SALE:- Einstein TC-01 with 2nd internal drive, Tatung colour monitor, printer cable, Cracker, Tasword, Zen assembler, Micro Simplex Accounts, Monopoly, 20+ 3" disks. All in original packaging & pristine condition. Stored 5 yrs, but all tested & in gwo. Asking £75 the lot. Contact Terry Davies on 0206-396046 (Essex).

FOR SALE:- Einstein TC-01, original box, slight fault on 2nd 3" drive, Manuals, Reference Card, Kuma WDPRO/SS/DB, printer cable, Einstein User mags, 18 3" disks, Logo Intro, BBC BASIC Manual. Asking £30 the lot, or £60 with Einstein Colour Monitor. Monitor £40 if sold separately. Contact John Flint on 0689-855444 (Orpington, Kent).

FOR SALE:- Former Tatung distributor has ex-demo stock:- 1 single-disk Einstein, 1 double-disk Einstein, 1 TP-80 printer, 80-column monitor, TK-02 80-column card, and a small amount of software. No price(s) stated. Contact Bob Milliner (weekday evening) on 081-084-0655.

BUMPER BONANZA CHRISTMAS OFFER

Are you wise? Are you wonderful? Are you a whizzkid expert on the Einstein? You jolly well will be if you read your way through all the user group magazine back numbers, so why not make a start RIGHT NOW! About 50 are still in print, and they'd normally cost you around £40. We've been running a special half-price offer to new members -- £20 for the full set of those still in print -- and this has been such a success that we think it only fair to let you all benefit. QUICK -- BEFORE WE CHANGE OUR MINDS -- SEND FOR YOUR SET! *****

SOFTWARE SOFTWARE SOFTWARE SOFTWARE SOFTWARE SOFTWARE
Equally popular with new members is our software offer. The Surrey Software WP40/WP80 wordprocessor with manual for £10 (incl. disk & p+p), or the AEGOS games disk for £5 (incl.). Lots of others on the way too, but there's only 36 hours in our day and 9 days in our week. If you need specific SSS/Bell/Supasoft titles just ask, it's probably lurking there in the pipeline, begging for our attention! *****

*** N.B. These are special user group member ONLY prices ***

BACKPAGE INFO

This magazine is £3 per copy, postfree, to non-members, but one copy of each issue is mailed FREE OF CHARGE to each paid-up member of the U.K. EINSTEIN USER GROUP (UKEUG). All contributions, subscriptions and enquiries should be sent to Ivy Cottage, Church Road, New Romney, Kent TN28 8TY. (Telephone or personal enquiries cannot be dealt with)

Membership of the user group is now down to £10 per year, or only £9 per year if you pay for two or more years. Members residing outside the UK pay slightly more to cover extra postage costs. Please make all BANK DRAFTS, CHEQUES, POSTAL ORDERS, etc., payable to EINSTEIN USER GROUP.

An information pack -- including details of our EINSTEIN SOFTWARE LIBRARY -- will be sent on receipt of large S.A.E.

The magazine and user group are run in their spare time by unpaid enthusiasts on a VERY tight budget. If you require a reply PLEASE INCLUDE A S.A.E. -- OR WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO AFFORD TO PAY THE POSTAGE BEFORE MAILING YOUR REPLY!

MAGAZINE BACK NUMBERS are available at £2 each for single copies (or £10 for 6) incl.p+p. BUT 50% OFF TO MEMBERS!!!

The following are currently available:-

EINSTEIN MONTHLY volume 1: 5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12

EINSTEIN MONTHLY volume 2: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12

EINSTEIN MONTHLY volume 3: 1,2

ALTERNATIVE MICRO NEWS volume 1: 1,2,3,4,5

ALL MICRO NEWS volume 1: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12

ALL MICRO NEWS volume 2: 1

ALL MICRO MAGAZINE: #65,#66,#67,#68,#69,#70,#71

SPECIAL BONANZA OFFER ON BACK NUMBERS TO MEMBERS ONLY -- see inside back cover for details

EINSTEIN USER MAGAZINE: B&H Computers of Halifax used to publish this "quarterly" magazine, but appear to have starved it to death, since they aren't begging subscribers to accept a refund, but it's several years since anyone saw a new issue. If YOU have an outstanding subscription, please let us have details, as the user group is getting the blame for dishonoured Einstein User Magazine subscriptions!!! If you have taken the matter up with B&H and/or the Halifax Consumer Protection Department, what was their explanation?

B&H have moved premises recently, but their phone number is unchanged. 0422-330408. Are you on their mailing list yet?