SCHOTTKY BIPOLAR LSI MICROCOMPUTER SET

3001 MICROPROGRAM CONTROL UNIT

The INTEL® Bipolar Microcomputer Set is a family of Schottky bipolar LSI circuits which simplify the construction of microprogrammed central processors and device controllers. These processors and controllers are truly microprogrammed in the sense that their control logic is organized around a separate read-only memory called the microprogram memory. Control signals for the various processing elements are generated by the microinstructions contained in the microprogram memory. In the implementation of a typical central processor, as shown below, the microprogram interprets a higher level of instructions called macroinstructions, similar to those found in a small computer. For device controllers, the microprograms directly implement the required control functions.

The INTEL® 3001 Microprogram Control Unit (MCU) controls the sequence in which microinstructions are fetched from the microprogram memory. Its functions include the following:

- Maintenance of the microprogram address register.
- Selection of the next microinstruction based on the contents of the microprogram address register.
- Decoding and testing of data supplied via several input busses to determine the microinstruction execution sequence.
- Saving and testing of carry output data from the central processor (CP) array.
- Control of carry/shift input data to the CP array.
- Control of microprogram interrupts.

High Performance — 85 ns Cycle Time

TTL and DTL Compatible

Fully Buffered Three-State and Open Collector Outputs

Direct Addressing of Standard Bipolar PROM or ROM

512 Microinstruction Addressability

Advanced Organization
- **9-Bit Microprogram Address Register and Bus**
- **4-Bit Program Latch**
- **Two Flag Registers**

Eleven Address Control Functions
- **Three Jump and Test Latch Functions**
- **16-way Jump and Test Instruction Bus Function**

Eight Flag Control Functions
- **Four Flag Input Functions**
- **Four Flag Output Functions**

40 Pin DIP

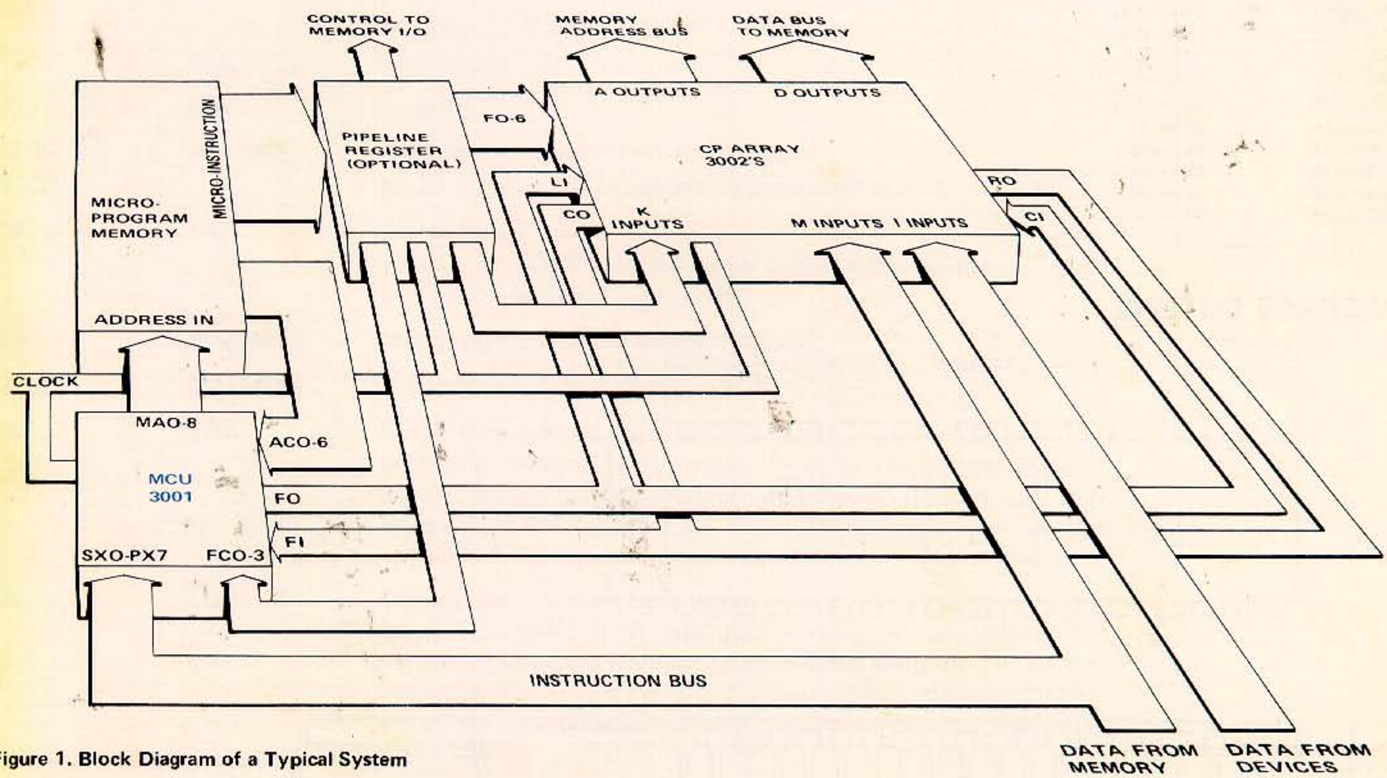

Figure 1. Block Diagram of a Typical System

Other members of the INTEL Bipolar Microcomputer Set:

3002 Central Processing Element
3003 Look-Ahead Carry Generator
3212 Multi-Mode Latch Buffer
3214 Priority Interrupt Control Unit
3226 Inverting Bi-Directional Bus Driver
3301 Schottky Bipolar ROM (256 x 4)
3304A Schottky Bipolar ROM (512 x 8)
3601 Schottky Bipolar PROM (256 x 4)
3604 Schottky Bipolar PROM (512 x 8)

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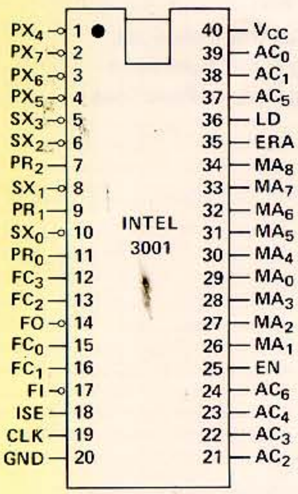
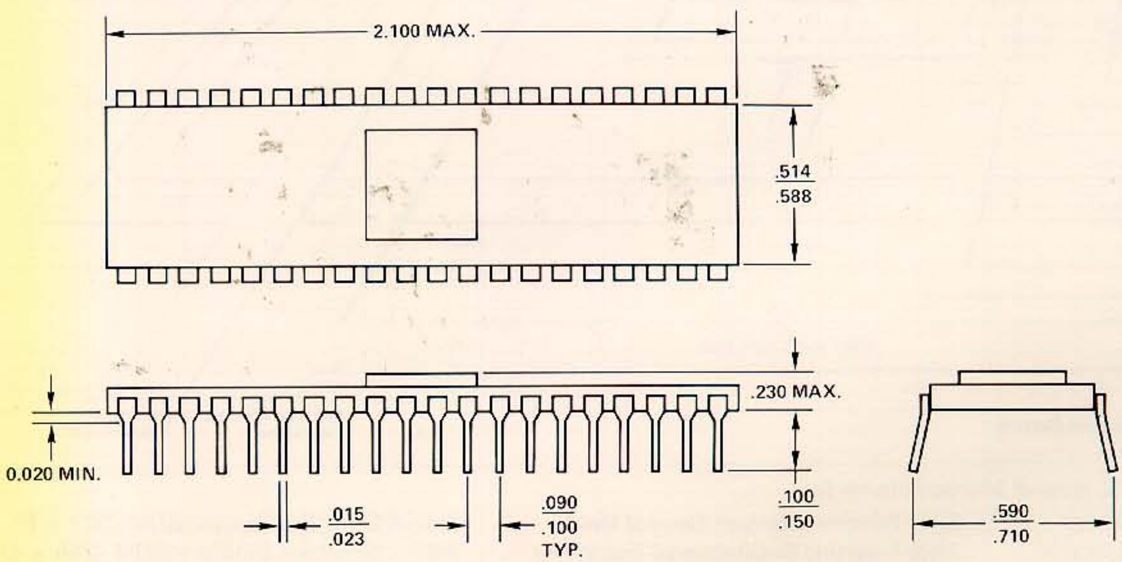
PACKAGE CONFIGURATION



PACKAGE OUTLINE



PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN	SYMBOL	NAME AND FUNCTION	TYPE[1]
1-4	PX_4-PX_7	**Primary Instruction Bus Inputs** Data on the primary instruction bus is tested by the JPX function to determine the next microprogram address.	active LOW
5, 6, 8, 10	SX_0-SX_3	**Secondary Instruction Bus Inputs** Data on the secondary instruction bus is synchronously loaded into the PR-latch while the data on the PX-bus is being tested (JPX). During a subsequent cycle, the contents of the PR-latch may be tested by the JPR, JLL, or JRL functions to determine the next microprogram address.	active LOW
7, 9, 11	PR_0-PR_2	**PR-Latch Outputs** The PR-latch outputs are asynchronously enabled by the JCE function. They can be used to modify microinstructions at the outputs of the microprogram memory or to provide additional control lines.	open collector
12, 13, 15, 16	FC_0-FC_3	**Flag Logic Control Inputs** The flag logic control inputs are used to cross-switch the flags (C and Z) with the flag logic input (FI) and the flag logic output (FO).	
14	FO	**Flag Logic Output** The outputs of the flags (C and Z) are multiplexed internally to form the common flag logic output. The output may also be forced to a logical 0 or logical 1.	active LOW three-state
17	FI	**Flag Logic Input** The flag logic input is demultiplexed internally and applied to the inputs of the flags (C and Z). Note: the flag input data is saved in the F-latch when the clock input (CLK) is low.	active LOW
18	ISE	**Interrupt Strobe Enable Output** The interrupt strobe enable output goes to logical 1 when one of the JZR functions are selected (see Functional Description, page 6). It can be used to provide the strobe signal required by the INTEL 3214 Priority Interrupt Control Unit or other interrupt circuits.	
19	CLK	**Clock Input**	
20	GND	**Ground**	
21-24 37-39	AC_0-AC_6	**Next Address Control Function Inputs** All jump functions are selected by these control lines.	
25	EN	**Enable Input** When in the HIGH state, the enable input enables the microprogram address, PR-latch and flag outputs.	
26-29	MA_0-MA_3	**Microprogram Column Address Outputs**	three-state
30-34	MA_4-MA_8	**Microprogram Row Address Outputs**	three-state
35	ERA	**Enable Row Address Input** When in the LOW state, the enable row address input independently disables the microprogram row address outputs. It can be used with the INTEL 3214 Priority Interrupt Control Unit or other interrupt circuits to facilitate the implementation of priority interrupt systems.	
36	LD	**Microprogram Address Load Input** When in the active HIGH state, the microprogram address load input inhibits all jump functions and synchronously loads the data on the instruction busses into the microprogram register. However, it does not inhibit the operation of the PR-latch or the generation of the interrupt strobe enable.	
40	VCC	**+5 Volt Supply**	

NOTE:
(1) Active HIGH unless otherwise specified.

The MCU performs two major control functions. First, it controls the sequence in which microinstructions are fetched from the microprogram memory. For this purpose, the MCU contains a microprogram address register and the associated logic for selecting the next microinstruction address. The second function of the MCU is the control of the two flag flip-flops that are included for interaction with the carry input and carry output logic of the CP array. The logical organization of the MCU is shown in Figure 2.

NEXT ADDRESS LOGIC

The next address logic of the MCU provides a set of conditional and unconditional address control functions. These address control functions are used to implement a jump or jump/test operation as part of every microinstruction. That is to say, each microinstruction typically contains a jump operation field that specifies the address control function, and hence, the next microprogram address.

In order to minimize the pin count of the MCU, and reduce the complexity of the next address logic, the microprogram address space is organized as a two dimensional array or matrix. Each microprogram address corresponds to a unit of the matrix at a particular row and column location. Thus, the 9-bit microprogram address is treated as specifying not one, but two addresses — the row address in the upper five bits and the column address in the lower four bits. The address matrix can therefore contain, at most, 32 row addresses and 16 column addresses for a total of 512 microinstructions.

The next address logic of the MCU makes extensive use of this two component addressing scheme. For example, from a particular row or column address, it is possible to jump unconditionally in one operation anywhere in that row or column. It is not possible, however, to jump anywhere in the address matrix. In fact, for a given location in the matrix, there is a fixed subset of microprogram addresses that may be selected as the next address. These possible jump target addresses are referred to as a jump set. Each type of MCU address control (jump) function has a jump set associated with it. Appendix C illustrates the jump set for each function.

FLAG LOGIC

The flag logic of the MCU provides a set of functions for saving the current value of the carry output of the CP array and for controlling the value of the carry input to the CP array. These two distinct flag control functions are called flag input functions and flag output functions.

The flag logic is comprised of two flip-flops, designated the C-flag and the Z-flag, along with a simple latch, called the F-latch, that indicates the current state of the carry output line of the CP array. The flag logic is used in conjunction with the carry and shift logic of the CP array to implement a variety of shift/rotate and arithmetic functions.

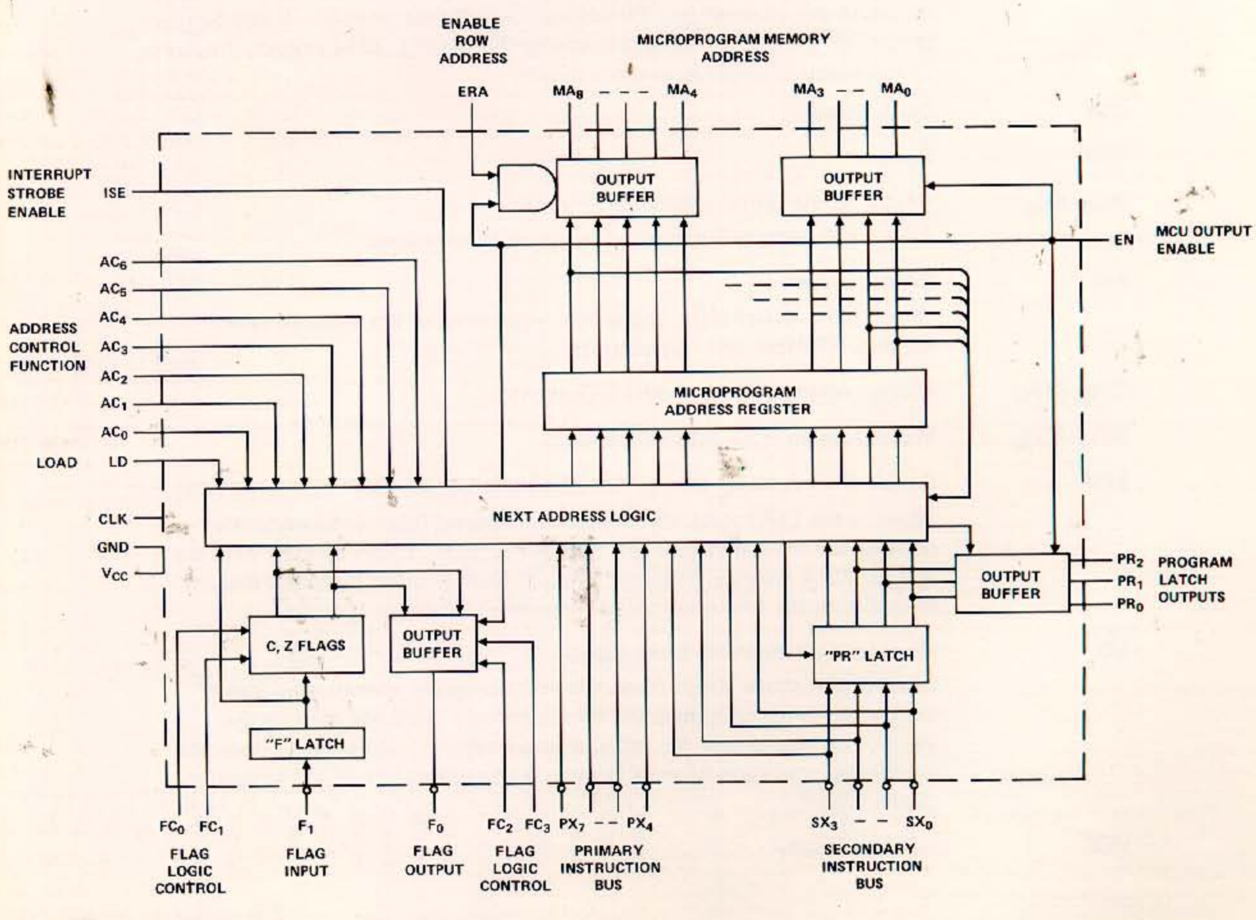


Figure 2. 3001 Block Diagram

ADDRESS CONTROL FUNCTIONS

The address control functions of the MCU are selected by the seven input lines designated AC_0–AC_6. On the rising edge of the clock, the 9-bit microprogram address generated by the next address logic is loaded into the microprogram address register. The next microprogram address is delivered to the microprogram memory via the nine output lines designated MA_0–MA_8. The microprogram address outputs are organized into row and column addresses as:

$$\underbrace{MA_8\ MA_7\ MA_6\ MA_5\ MA_4}_{\text{row address}}$$

$$\underbrace{MA_3\ MA_2\ MA_1\ MA_0}_{\text{column address}}$$

Each address control function is specified by a unique encoding of the data on the function input lines. From three to five bits of the data specify the particular function while the remaining bits are used to select part of either the row or column address desired. Function code formats are given in Appendix A, "Address Control Function Summary."

The following is a detailed description of each of the eleven address control functions. The symbols shown below are used throughout the description to specify row and column addresses.

Symbol	Meaning
row_n	5-bit next row address where n is the decimal row address.
col_n	4-bit next column address where n is the decimal column address.

UNCONDITIONAL ADDRESS CONTROL (JUMP) FUNCTIONS

The jump functions use the current microprogram address (i.e., the contents of the microprogram address register prior to the rising edge of the clock) and several bits from the address control inputs to generate the next microprogram address.

Mnemonic	Function Description
JCC	Jump in current column. AC_0–AC_4 are used to select 1 of 32 row addresses in the current column, specified by MA_0–MA_3, as the next address
JZR	Jump to zero row. AC_0–AC_3 are used to select 1 of 16 column addresses in row_0, as the next address.
JCR	Jump in current row. AC_0–AC_3 are used to select 1 of 16 addresses in the current row, specified by MA_4–MA_8, as the next address.
JCE	Jump in current column/row group and enable PR-latch outputs. AC_0–AC_2 are used to select 1 of 8 row addresses in the current row group, specified by MA_7–MA_8, as the next row address. The current column is specified by MA_0–MA_3. The PR-latch outputs are asynchronously enabled.

FLAG CONDITIONAL ADDRESS CONTROL (JUMP/TEST) FUNCTIONS

The jump/test flag functions use the current microprogram address, the contents of the selected flag or latch, and several bits from the address control function to generate the next microprogram address.

Mnemonic	Function Description
JFL	Jump/test F-Latch. AC_0–AC_3 are used to select 1 of 16 row addresses in the current row group, specified by MA_8, as the next row address. If the current column group, specified by MA_3, is col_0–col_7, the F-latch is used to select col_2 or col_3 as the next column address. If MA_3 specifies column group col_8–col_{15}, the F-latch is used to select col_{10} or col_{11} as the next column address.
JCF	Jump/test C-flag. AC_0–AC_2 are used to select 1 of 8 row addresses in the current row group, specified by MA_7 and MA_8, as the next row address. If the current column group specified by MA_3 is col_0–col_7, the C-flag is used to select col_2 or col_3 as the next column address. If MA_3 specifies column group col_8–col_{15}, the C-flag is used to select col_{10} or col_{11} as the next column address.
JZF	Jump/test Z-flag. Identical to the JCF function described above, except that the Z-flag, rather than the C-flag, is used to select the next column address.

PX-BUS AND PR-LATCH CONDITIONAL ADDRESS CONTROL (JUMP/TEST) FUNCTIONS

The PX-bus jump/test function uses the data on the primary instruction bus (PX_4–PX_7), the current mircoprogram address, and several selection bits from the address control function to generate the next microprogram address. The PR-latch jump/test functions use the data held in the PR-latch, the current microprogram address, and several selection bits from the address control function to generate the next microprogram address.

Mnemonic	Function Description
JPR	Jump/test PR-latch. AC_0–AC_2 are used to select 1 of 8 row addresses in the current row group, specified by MA_7 and MA_8, as the next row address. The four PR-latch bits are used to select 1 of 16 possible column addresses as the next column address.

Mnemonic	Function Description
JLL	Jump/test leftmost PR-latch bits. AC_0–AC_2 are used to select 1 of 8 row addresses in the current row group, specified by MA_7 and MA_8, as the next row address. PR_2 and PR_3 are used to

select 1 of 4 possible column addresses in col_4 through col_7 as the next column address.

JRL — Jump/test rightmost PR-latch bits. AC_0 and AC_1 are used to select 1 of 4 high-order row addresses in the current row group, specified by MA_7 and MA_8, as the next row address. PR_0 and PR_1 are used to select 1 of 4 possible column addresses in col_{12} through col_{15} as the next column address.

JPX — Jump/test PX-bus and load PR-latch. AC_0 and AC_1 are used to select 1 of 4 row addresses in the current row group, specified by MA_6-MA_8, as the next row address. PX_4-PX_7 are used to select 1 of 16 possible column addresses as the next column address. SX_0-SX_3 data is locked in the PR-latch at the rising edge of the clock.

FLAG CONTROL FUNCTIONS

The flag control functions of the MCU are selected by the four input lines designated FC_0-FC_3. Function code formats are given in Appendix B, "Flag Control Function Summary."

The following is a detailed description of each of the eight flag control functions.

FLAG INPUT CONTROL FUNCTIONS

The flag input control functions select which flag or flags will be set to the current value of the flag input (FI) line. Data on FI is stored in the F-latch when the clock is low. The content of the F-latch is loaded into the C and/or Z flag on the rising edge of the clock.

Mnemonic	Function Description
SCZ	Set C-flag and Z-flag to FI. The C-flag and the Z-flag are both set to the value of FI.
STZ	Set Z-flag to FI. The Z-flag is set to the value of FI. The C-flag is unaffected.
STC	Set C-flag to FI. The C-flag is set to the value of FI. The Z flag is unaffected.
HCZ	Hold C-flag and Z-flag. The values in the C-flag and Z-flag are unaffected.

FLAG OUTPUT CONTROL FUNCTIONS

The flag output control functions select the value to which the flag output (FO) line will be forced.

Mnemonic	Function Description
FF0	Force FO to 0. FO is forced to the value of logical 0.
FFC	Force FO to C. FO is forced to the value of the C-flag.
FFZ	Force FO to Z. FO is forced to the value of the Z-flag.
FF1	Force FO to 1. FO is forced to the value of logical 1.

LOAD AND INTERRUPT STROBE FUNCTIONS

The load function of the MCU is controlled by the input line designated LD. If the LD line is active HIGH at the rising edge of the clock, the data on the primary and secondary instruction busses, PX_4-PX_7 and SX_0-SX_3, is loaded into the microprogram address register. PX_4-PX_7 are loaded into MA_0-MA_3 and SX_0-SX_3 are loaded into MA_4-MA_7. The high-order bit of the microprogram address register MA_8 is set to a logical 0. The bits from the primary instruction bus select 1 of 16 possible column addresses. Likewise, the bits from the secondary instruction bus select 1 of the first 16 row addresses.

The interrupt strobe enable of the MCU is available on the output line designated ISE. The line is placed in the active high state whenever a JZR to col_{15} is selected as the address control function. Customarily, the start of a macroinstruction fetch sequence is situated at row_0 and col_{15} so that the INTEL 3214 Priority Interrupt Control Unit may be enabled at the beginning of the fetch/execute cycle. The priority interrupt control unit may respond to the interrupt by pulling the enable row address (ERA) input line down to override the selected next row address from the MCU. Then by gating an alternative next row address on to the row address lines of the microprogram memory, the microprogram may be forced to enter an interrupt handling routine. The alternative row address placed on the microprogram memory address lines does not alter the contents of the microprogram address register. Therefore, subsequent jump functions will utilize the row address in the register, and not the alternative row address, to determine the next microprogram address.

Note, the load function always overrides the address control function on AC_0-AC_6. It does not, however, override the latch enable or load sub-functions of the JCE or JPX instruction, respectively. In addition, it does not inhibit the interrupt strobe enable or any of the flag control functions.

D.C. AND OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS*

Temperature Under Bias	0°C to 70°C
Storage Temperature	−65°C to +160°C
All Output and Supply Voltages	−0.5V to +7V
All Input Voltages	−1.0V to +5.5V
Output Currents	100 mA

*COMMENT: Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods may affect device reliability.

T_A = 0°C to 70°C

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP[1]	MAX	UNIT	CONDITIONS
V_C	Input Clamp Voltage (All Input Pins)		−0.8	−1.0	V	V_{CC} = 4.75V, I_C = −5 mA
I_F	Input Load Current:					
	CLK Input		−0.075	−0.75	mA	V_{CC} = 5.25V, V_F = 0.45V
	EN Input		−0.05	−0.50	mA	
	All Other Inputs		−0.025	−0.25	mA	
I_R	Input Leakage Current:					
	CLK			120	μA	V_{CC} = 5.25V, V_R = 5.25V
	EN Input			80	μA	
	All Other Inputs			40	μA	
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage			0.8	V	V_{CC} = 5.0V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0			V	
I_{CC}	Power Supply Current		170	240	mA	V_{CC} = 5.25V[2]
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage (All Output Pins)		0.35	0.45	V	V_{CC} = 4.75V, I_{OL} = 10 mA
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage (MA_0-MA_8, ISE, FO)	2.4	3.0		V	V_{CC} = 4.75V, I_{OH} = −1 mA
I_{OS}	Output Short Circuit Current (MA_0-MA_8, ISE, FO)	−15	−28	−60	mA	V_{CC} = 5.0V
$I_{O(off)}$	Off-State Output Current:					
	MA_0–MA_8, FO			−100	μA	V_{CC} = 5.25V, V_O = 0.45V
	MA_0–MA_8, FO, PR_0–PR_2			100	μA	V_{CC} = 5.25V, V_O = 5.25V

NOTES:
(1) Typical values are for T_A = 25°C and nominal supply voltage.
(2) EN input grounded, all other inputs and outputs open.

A.C. CHARACTERISTICS AND WAVEFORMS $T_A = 0°C$ to $70°C$, $V_{CC} = 5.0V \pm 5\%$

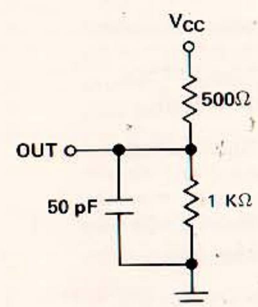
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP[1]	MAX	UNIT
t_{CY}	Cycle Time	85	60		ns
t_{WP}	Clock Pulse Width	30	20		ns
	Control and Data Input Set-Up Times:				
t_{SF}	LD, AC_0-AC_6	10	0		ns
t_{SK}	FC_0, FC_1	0			ns
t_{SX}	SX_0-SX_3, PX_4-PX_7	35	25		ns
t_{SI}	FI	15	5		ns
	Control and Data Input Hold Times:				
t_{HF}	LD, AC_0-AC_6	5	0		ns
t_{HK}	FC_0, FC_1	0			ns
t_{HX}	SX_0-SX_3, PX_4-PX_7	20	5		ns
t_{HI}	FI	20	8		ns
t_{CO}	Propagation Delay from Clock Input (CLK) to Outputs (MA_0-MA_8, FO)		30	44	ns
t_{KO}	Propagation Delay from Control Inputs FC_2 and FC_3 to Flag Out (FO)		16	30	ns
t_{FO}	Propagation Delay from Control Inputs AC_0-AC_6 to Latch Outputs (PR_0-PR_2)		26	40	ns
t_{EO}	Propagation Delay from Enable Inputs EN and ERA to Outputs (MA_0-MA_8, FO, PR_0-PR_2)		21	32	ns
t_{FI}	Propagation Delay from Control Inputs AC_0-AC_6 to Interrupt Strobe Enable Output (ISE)		24	40	ns

NOTE:
(1) Typical values are for $T_A = 25°C$ and nominal supply voltage.

TEST CONDITIONS:

Input pulse amplitude of 2.5 volts.
Input rise and fall times of 5 ns between 1 volt and 2 volts.
Output load of 10 mA and 50 pF.
Speed measurements are taken at the 1.5 volt level.

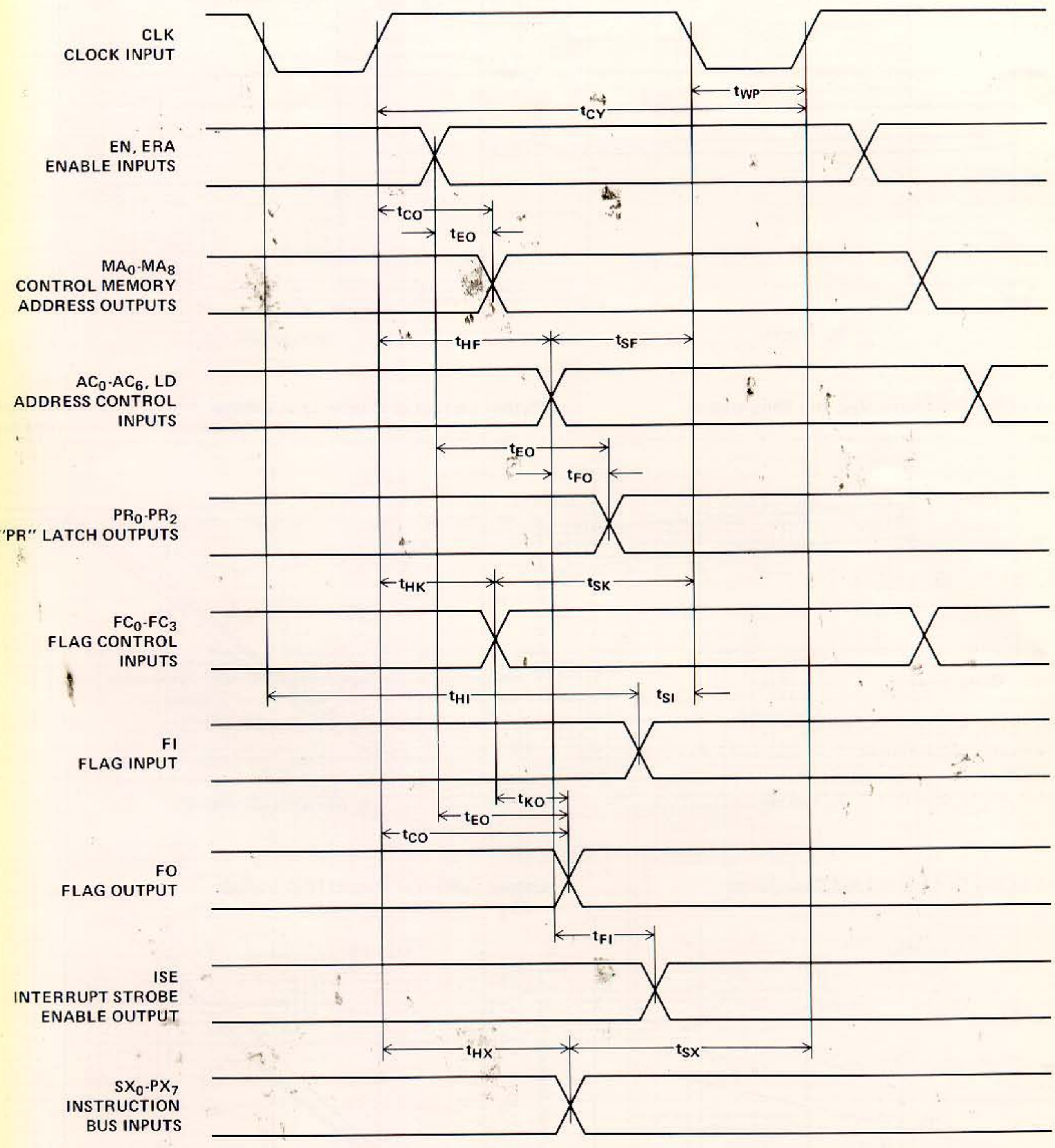
TEST LOAD CIRCUIT:



CAPACITANCE[2] $T_A = 25°C$

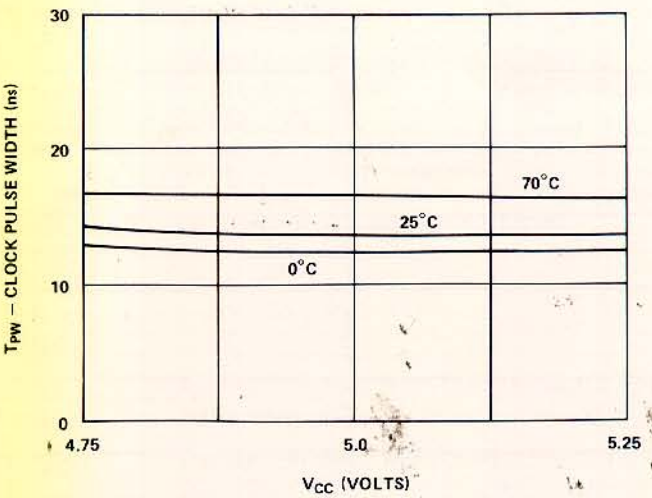
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance:				
	CLK, EN		11	16	pF
	All Other Inputs		5	10	pF
C_{OUT}	Output Capacitance		6	12	pF

NOTE:
(2) This parameter is periodically sampled and is not 100% tested. Condition of measurement is f = 1 MHz, $V_{BIAS} = 2.5V$, $V_{CC} = 5V$ and $T_A = 25°C$.

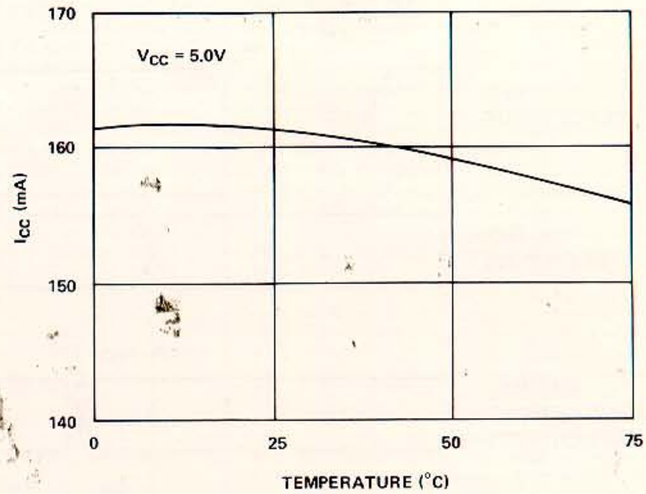

CLK
CLOCK INPUT
t_{WP}
t_{CY}
EN, ERA
ENABLE INPUTS
t_{CO}
t_{EO}
MA_0-MA_8
CONTROL MEMORY
ADDRESS OUTPUTS
t_{HF}
t_{SF}
AC_0-AC_6, LD
ADDRESS CONTROL
INPUTS
t_{EO}
t_{FO}
PR_0-PR_2
"PR" LATCH OUTPUTS
t_{HK}
t_{SK}
FC_0-FC_3
FLAG CONTROL
INPUTS
t_{HI}
t_{SI}
FI
FLAG INPUT
t_{KO}
t_{EO}
t_{CO}
FO
FLAG OUTPUT
t_{FI}
ISE
INTERRUPT STROBE
ENABLE OUTPUT
t_{HX}
t_{SX}
SX_0-PX_7
INSTRUCTION
BUS INPUTS

TYPICAL AC AND DC CHARACTERISTICS

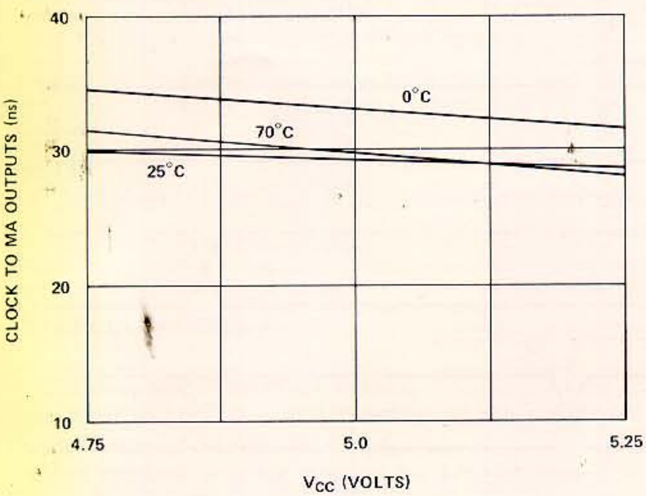
Clock Pulse Width vs V_{CC} and Temperature



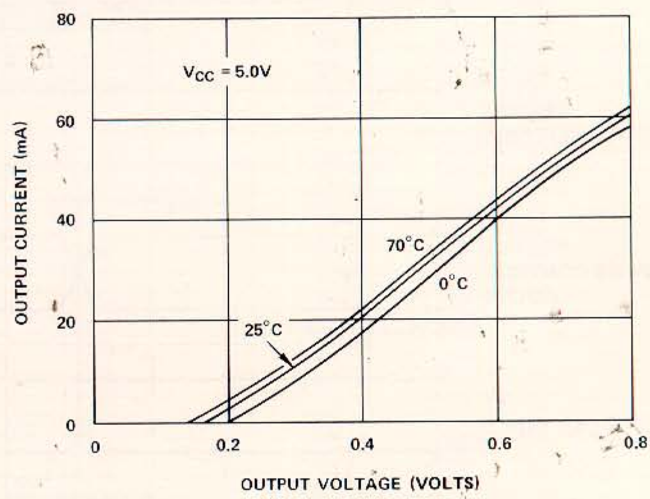
I_{CC} vs Temperature



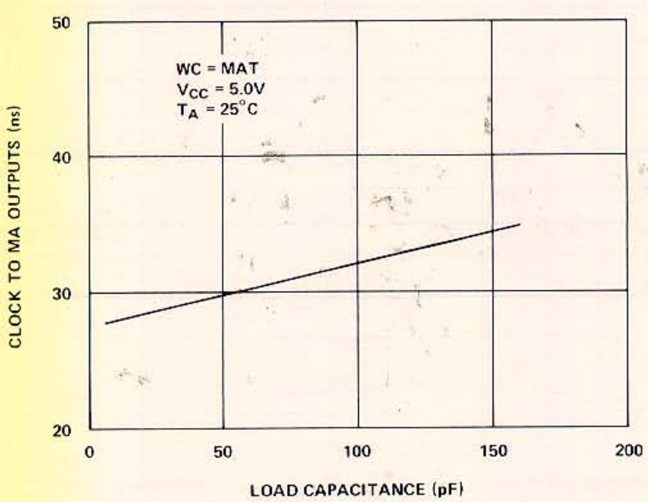
Clock to MA Outputs vs V_{CC} and Temperature



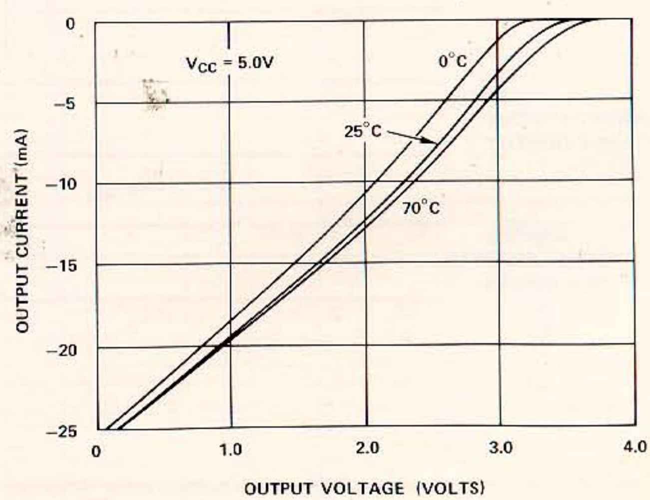
Output Current vs Output Low Voltage



Clock to MA Outputs vs Load Capacitance



Output Current vs Output High Voltage



APPENDIX A ADDRESS CONTROL FUNCTION SUMMARY

MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION	FUNCTION AC_6	5	4	3	2	1	0	NEXT ROW MA_8	7	6	5	4	NEXT COL MA_3	2	1	0
JCC	Jump in current column	0	0	d_4	d_3	d_2	d_1	d_0	d_4	d_3	d_2	d_1	d_0	m_3	m_2	m_1	m_0
JZR	Jump to zero row	0	1	0	d_3	d_2	d_1	d_0	0	0	0	0	0	d_3	d_2	d_1	d_0
JCR	Jump in current row	0	1	1	d_3	d_2	d_1	d_0	m_8	m_7	m_6	m_5	m_4	d_3	d_2	d_1	d_0
JCE	Jump in column/enable	1	1	1	0	d_2	d_1	d_0	m_8	m_7	d_2	d_1	d_0	m_3	m_2	m_1	m_0
JFL	Jump/test F-latch	1	0	0	d_3	d_2	d_1	d_0	m_8	d_3	d_2	d_1	d_0	m_3	0	1	f
JCF	Jump/test C-flag	1	0	1	0	d_2	d_1	d_0	m_8	m_7	d_2	d_1	d_0	m_3	0	1	c
JZF	Jump/test Z-flag	1	0	1	1	d_2	d_1	d_0	m_8	m_7	d_2	d_1	d_0	m_3	0	1	z
JPR	Jump/test PR-latches	1	1	0	0	d_2	d_1	d_0	m_8	m_7	d_2	d_1	d_0	p_3	p_2	p_1	p_0
JLL	Jump/test left PR bits	1	1	0	1	d_2	d_1	d_0	m_8	m_7	d_2	d_1	d_0	0	1	p_3	p_2
JRL	Jump/test right PR bits	1	1	1	1	1	d_1	d_0	m_8	m_7	1	d_1	d_0	1	1	p_1	p_0
JPX	Jump/test PX-bus	1	1	1	1	0	d_1	d_0	m_8	m_7	m_6	d_1	d_0	x_7	x_6	x_5	x_4

SYMBOL	MEANING
d_n	Data on address control line n
m_n	Data in microprogram address register bit n
p_n	Data in PR-latch bit n
x_n	Data on PX-bus line n (active LOW)
f, c, z	Contents of F-latch, C-flag, or Z-flag, respectively

APPENDIX B FLAG CONTROL FUNCTION SUMMARY

TYPE	MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION	FC_1	0
Flag Input	SCZ	Set C-flag and Z-flag to f	0	0
	STZ	Set Z-flag to f	0	1
	STC	Set C-flag to f	1	0
	HCZ	Hold C-flag and Z-flag	1	1

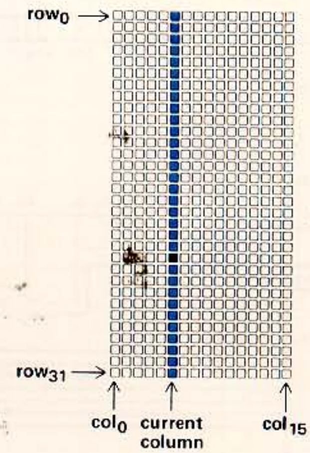
TYPE	MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION	FC_3	2
Flag Output	FF0	Force FO to 0	0	0
	FFC	Force FO to C-flag	0	1
	FFZ	Force FO to Z-flag	1	0
	FF1	Force FO to 1	1	1

LOAD FUNCTION LD	NEXT ROW MA_8	7	6	5	4	NEXT COL MA_3	2	1	0
0	see Appendix A					see Appendix A			
1	0	x_3	x_2	x_1	x_0	x_7	x_6	x_5	x_4

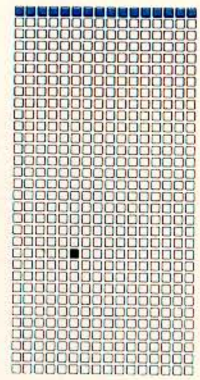
SYMBOL	MEANING
f	Contents of the F-latch
x_n	Data on PX- or SX-bus line n (active LOW)

The following ten diagrams illustrate the jump set for each of the eleven jump and jump/test functions of the MCU. Location 341, indicated by the black square, represents one current row (row_{21}) and current column (col_5) address. The blue boxes indicate the microprogram locations that may be selected by the particular function as the next address.

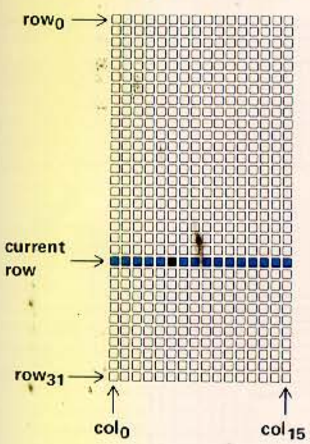
JCC
Jump in Current Column



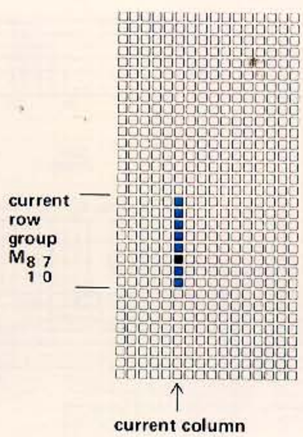
JZR
Jump to Zero Row



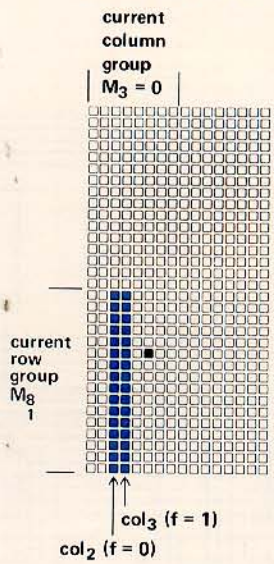
JCR
Jump in Current Row



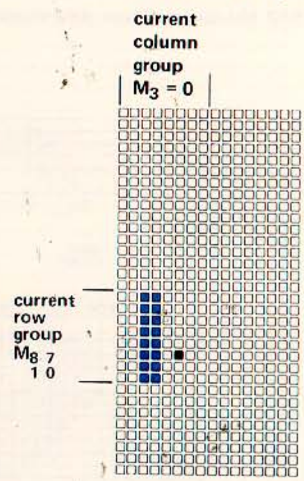
JCE
Jump Column/Enable



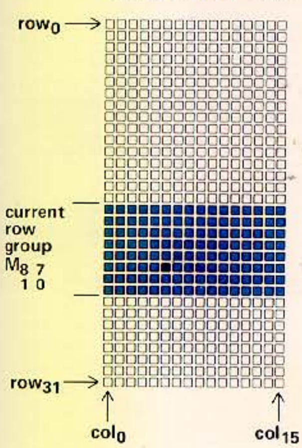
JFL
Jump/Test F-Latch



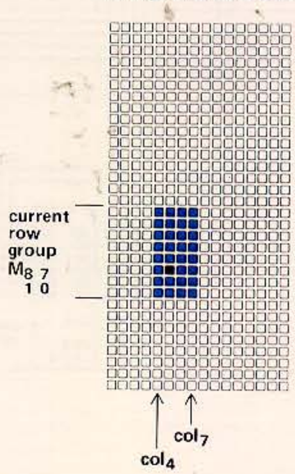
JCF, JZF
Jump/Test C-Flag
Jump/Test Z-Flag



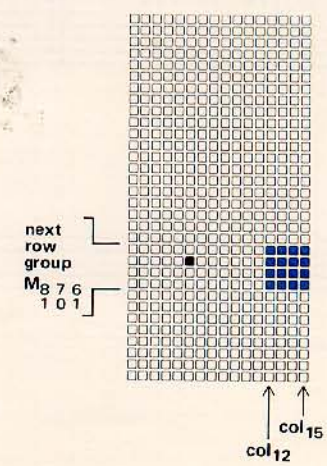
JPR
Jump/Test PR-Latch



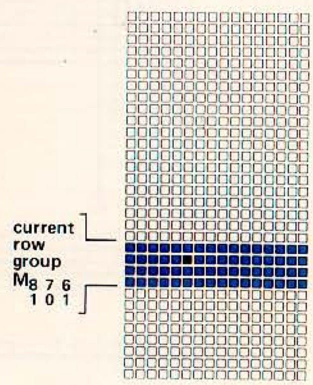
JLL
Jump/Test Left Latch

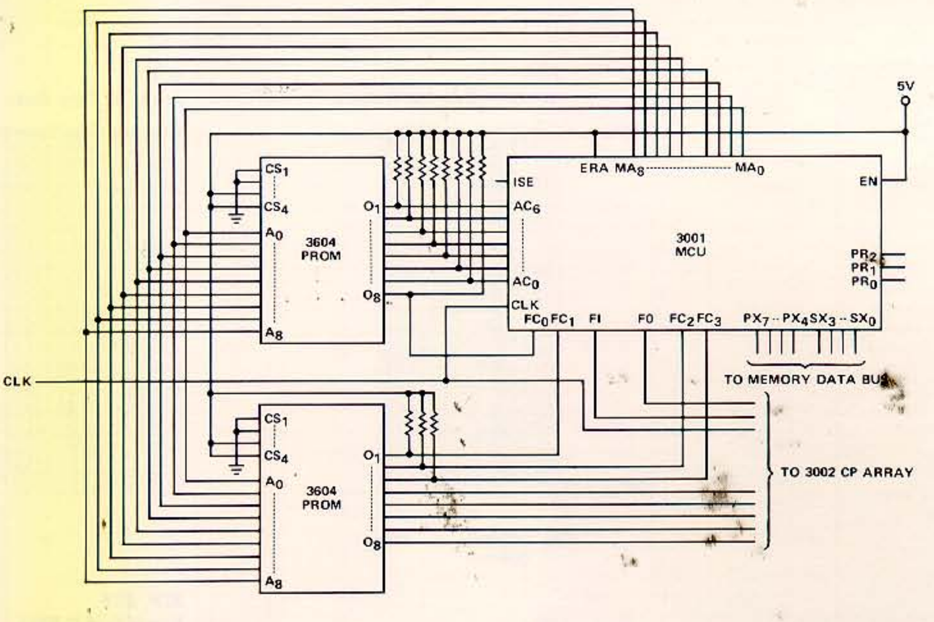


JRL
Jump/Test Right Latch

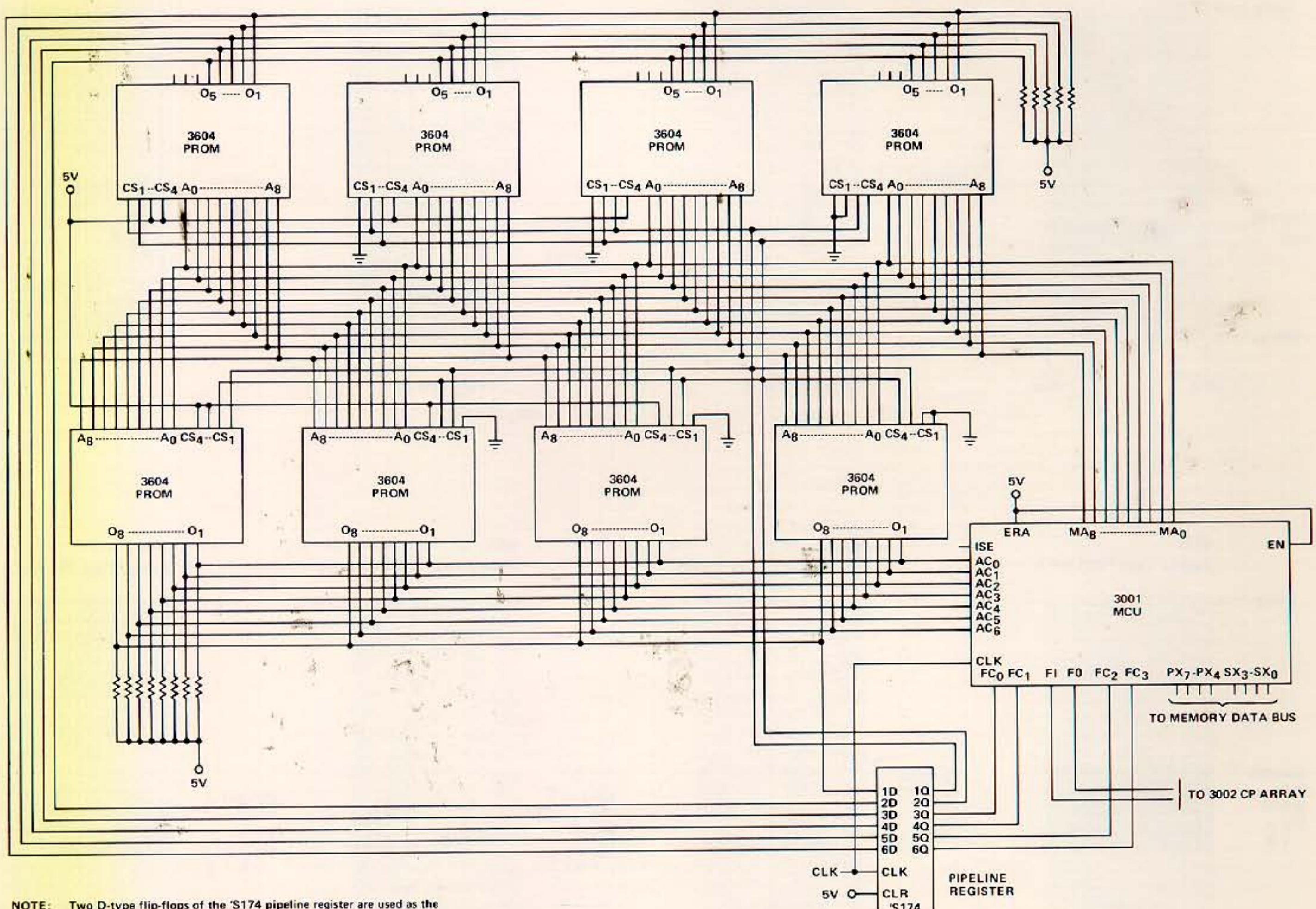


JPX
Jump/Test PX-Bus





Non-Pipelined Configuration with
512 Microinstruction Addressability



NOTE: Two D-type flip-flops of the 'S174 pipeline register are used as the microprogram address register extension.

Pipelined Configuration with
2048 Microinstruction Addressability

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