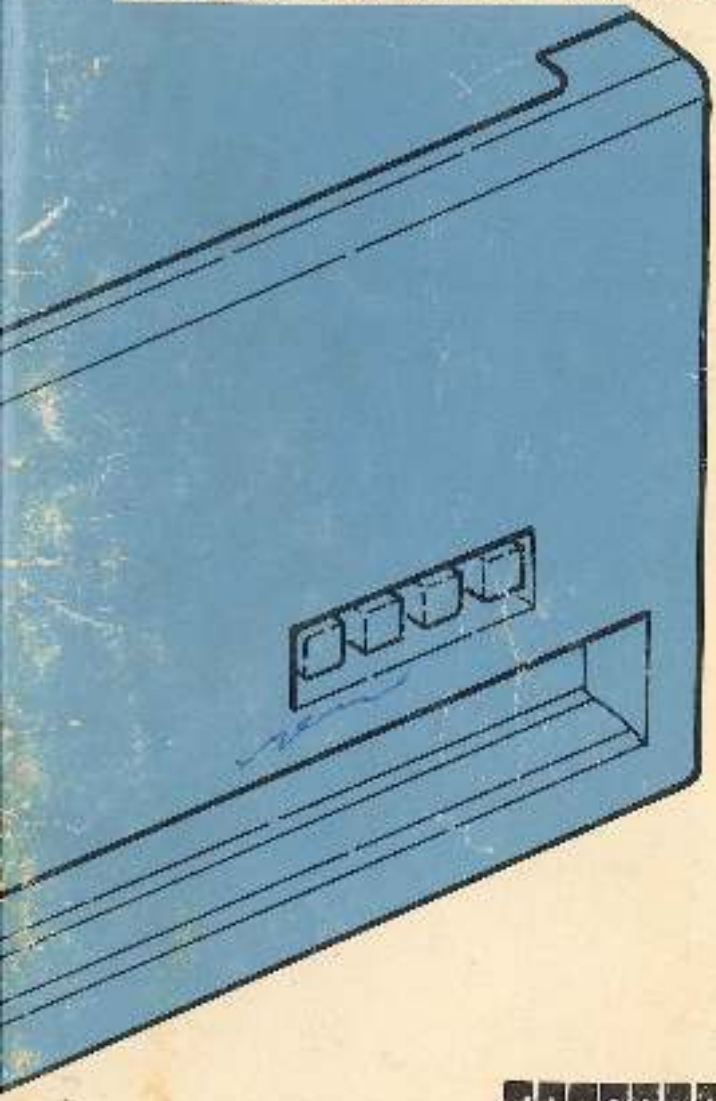
RL01 RL02

POCKET SERVICE GUIDE



digital

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RL01/RL02
POCKET SERVICE GUIDE

digital equipment corporation
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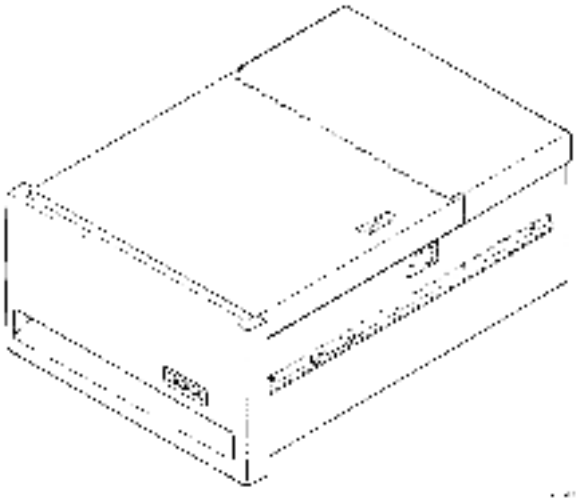


RL01/RL02 Disk Drive

The following RL01/RL02 documents are in the microfiche library.

Name	Number
RL01/RL02 Disk Drive Technical Manual	EP-RL012-TM
RLV11 Controller Technical Description Manual	EP-0RL1[illegible]-TD
RLV12 Controller Technical Manual	EP-RLV12-TD
RL8A Omnibus Controller Technical Manual	EP-0RL8A-TM
RL01 Disk Drive Illustrated Parts Breakdown	EP-00010-IP
RL02 Disk Drive Illustrated Parts Breakdown	EP-00016-IP
RL01/RL02 Preventive Maintenance Procedures	EP-00008-PM

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 DESCRIPTION

An RL01/RL02 Disk Subsystem consists of one to four RL01 or RL02 Disk Drives daisy-chained via an I/O drive bus cable to one of three controllers. The controller may be an RL11, RLV11 or an RL8-A, depending upon the processor. The RL02 (using an RL02K-DC Cartridge) is the double density version of the RL01 (which uses an RL01K-DC Cartridge). Below is a list of subsystem characteristics.

- Single platter, top loading disk cartridge similar to the 5440 type physically but not functionally
- The RL01K-DC and RL02K-DC cartridges are not functionally interchangeable but are physically interchangeable.
- RL01K-DC = 5.2 megabytes (formatted), RL02K-DC = 10.4 megabytes
- RL01K-DC = 256 cylinders, RL02K-DC = 512 cylinders
- RL01K-DC = 128 tracks/inch, RL02K-DC = 256 tracks/inch
- Both platter surfaces are used for data (upper = 0, lower = 1)
- 40 sectors per track — bits notched for sector marks, no index mark
- 256 eight bit bytes per sector (128 16 bit words or 170 12 bit words)
- Platter rotates at 2400 r/min — 25 msec/rev
- 3725 bits/in — 147 bits/mm max bit density
- 219 inch/sec linear — 5.5 meters/sec
- MFM (Miller coding) recording technique
- Peak transfer rate = 5.0 μs/16-bit word, 2.9 μs/8-bit byte, 3.6 μs/12-bit word
- Average transfer rate = 4.0 μs/16-bit word, 2.4 μs/8-bit byte, 3.7 μs/12-bit word
- Positioner control = track following servo information imbedded in data track during sector pulse time. Servo information is read with data R/W head
- Positioner type = D.C. servo motor with capstan/cable drive and tachometer feedback
- Factory-formatted servo and header information cannot be reformatted in the field

- Seek to next cylinder — 17 ms (max)
- Seek to next surface (switch heads) — 15 ms (max)
- Above two operations combined — 17 ms (max)
- Maximum seek — 100 ms
- Average seek — 35 ms
- Average rotational latency — 12.5 ms
- No hardware (implicit) seek
- No hardware spiral (mid-transfer) seek
- Seeks can be overlapped but subsystem gives no end of seek interrupt
- Sectors are staggered to optimize software spiral seeks
- Automatic detection of inner, outer guard bands (unique servo patterns)
- Brush cycle on cartridge spin up
- Two separate air systems with heat exchanger
  1) Open-air cooling system for modules with muffin fan and coarse filter
  2) Closed-loop (recirculated) clean air system for cartridge using blower on spindle drive motor and absolute filter
- Spindle is belt driven from spindle drive/blower motor
- Spindle speed feedback/correction loop compensates for speed variations and allows for ac power frequency range of 50–60 Hz ± 5%
- Two reversible connectors allow for four ranges of ac power voltage (see Table 1-1)

Table 1-1 Voltage Ranges

Range	110/220 Connector	LOW/NOM Connector
90–105	110	LOW
103–126	110	NOM
180–210	220	LOW
200–252	220	NOM

- No change for 50/60 Hz
- RL11 Controller for PDP-11 UNIBUS
  M7769 hex-height SPC module
  16-bit word format
  Normal address = 774400
  Normal vector = 160
  Normal interrupt level = BR5
  Can handle RL01s and/or RL02s — can mix
  Can handle up to four drives, and a total of 200 feet of daisy chain drive bus

- RLV11 Controller for LSI-11 Q-bus
  M9013 and M8014 quad height modules
  16-bit word format
  Normal address = 174400
  Normal vector = 160
  Interrupt level = standard (there is only one)
  Can handle RL01s and/or RL02s — can mix
  Can handle up to four drives, and a total of 100 feet of daisy-chain drive bus
- RLS-A Controller for PDP-8 OMNIBUS
  M8439 hex-height module
  8-bit byte or 12 bit word format — program selectable
  12 bit word mode = max transfer of one sector/operation
  Normal device code = 60, 61 for first controller, 62, 63 for second (if two controllers, only one can transfer data at a time)
  Normal data break priority 0, can be jumpered for 1
  Jumper selection of RL01 or RL02. If jumpered for RL02, controller can handle either or both — can mix
  Can handle up to four drives, and a total of 100 feet of daisy-chain drive bus

1.2 OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

RL01A—RL01 unit, BC20F-10 I/O cable, chassis slide, mounting hardware

RL02A—RL02 unit, BC20J-10 I/O cable, chassis slide, mounting hardware

RL01K-DC—RL01 Data Cartridge

RL02K-DC—RL02 Data Cartridge

RL01-AK—RL01A, RL01K-DC

RL02-AK—RL02A, RL02K-DC

RL11-AK—RL11-AK, RL11, BC06R transition connector, terminator

RL211-AK—RL02-AK, RL11, BC06R transition connector, terminator

RLV11-AK—RL01-AK, RLV11, BC06R transition connector, terminator

RLV21-AK—RL02-AK, RLV11, BC06R transition connector, terminator

RL8A-AK—RL01-AK, RL8A, BC80J terminator

RL08A-AK—RL02-AK, RL8A, BC80J, terminator

CABLE DESCRIPTIONS

BC06R-XX	=	Flat Berg to Berg. Used on RL11 and RLV11 subsystems to connect the controller module to a transition connector which converts Berg to Zif.
BC29J-XX	=	Round Zif to Zif I/O drive bus cable. Used to daisy chain one unit to another. Also used on RL11 and RLV11 subsystems to connect the transition connector to the first unit. Can also be ordered as 70-12122-XX.
BC8J-XX	=	Round Berg to Zif cable used on RL8-A subsystems to connect the controller module to the first unit.
Terminator	=	Required on last unit of a subsystem.

1.3 SECTOR FORMAT

See Figure 1-1. Each sector consists of:

- Servo data during the sector pulse time
- Header preamble of 48 bits (47 zeroes followed by one "1" marker bit)
- First header information of 16 bits (this is the address and indicates cylinder, surface, and sector)
- Second header word of 16 zero bits
- Third header word of 16 bits of CRC
- Header postamble of 16 zero bits
- Data preamble of 48 bits (47 zeros followed by one "1" marker bit)
- Data — 2048 bits (can be considered as 256 8-bit bytes or 128 16-bit word or 170 12-bit words with 8 unused bits)
- Data CRC of 16 bits
- Data postamble of 16 zero bits
- Idle time waiting for next sector pulse. Varies but is approximately 20 microseconds

The user-writable area starts with the data preamble and ends with the data postamble. The remainder is factory writable only.

1.4 BAD SECTOR FILE

The Bad Sector File is located on the last track (last cylinder, last surface) of the cartridge. It occupies all forty sectors. The layout is illustrated in Figure 1-2.

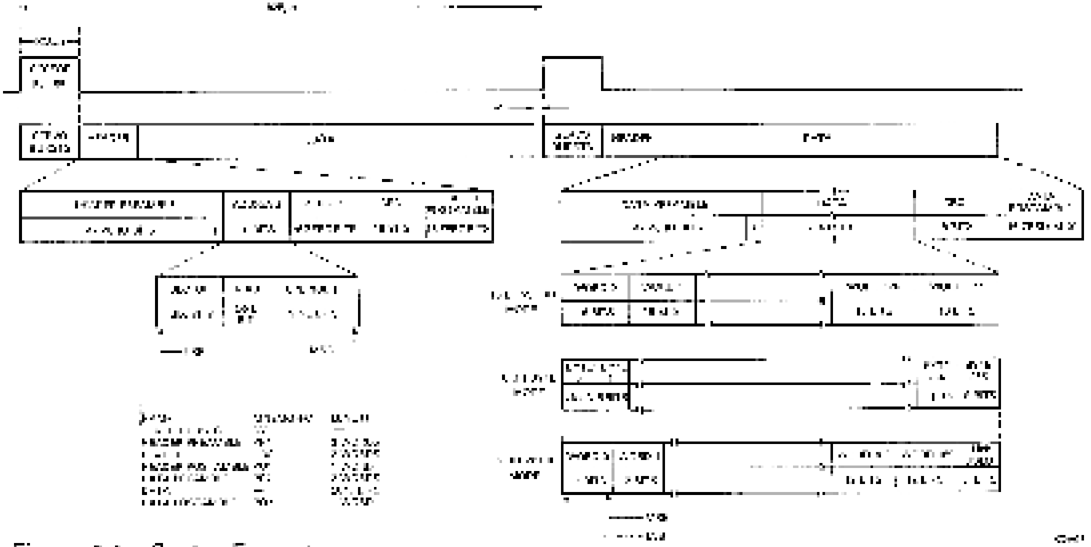


Figure 1-1 Sector Format

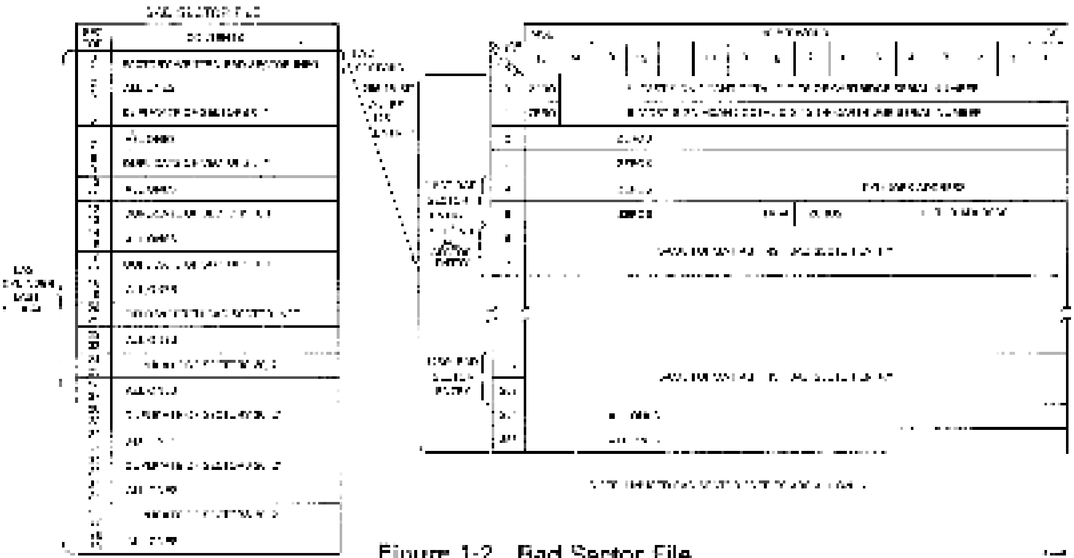


Figure 1-2 Bad Sector File

CHAPTER 2
FIELD REPLACEABLE UNITS

Table 2-1 is a list of RL01/RL02 Field Replaceable Units (FRUs). Some of the FRUs contain components that are easily checked and replaced. In these cases, an FRU may be repaired instead of replaced. For example, a lamp may be replaced on the front panel or a prop fuse replaced on the DC Servo module. The decision to replace or repair an FRU should be based on such local considerations as part availability, etc.

Some of the FRUs are interchangeable between the RL01 and RL02 and some are not. The interchangeability is indicated in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 FRU Part Numbers and Interchangeability

The following FRUs are downward-compatible only. The RL02 modules can be used on either drive with just a jumper change. The RL02 spindle can be used on either drive.

FRU	RL01 Part Number	RL02 Part Number
Read/Write Module	54-11844	54-13536
DC Servo Module	54-11850	54-13534
Template for DC Servo	74-18588	74-20826
Drive Logic Module (DLM)	54-12175	54-13531 (early) 54-14025 (later)
Spindle	70-12120	70-15118

The following FRUs are the same for both drives.

FRU	RL01/RL02 Part Number
Lamp fuse (DC Servo)	13-05747-00
AC Servo Module	54-11848
Front Panel	54-11846
Front Panel Lamp (GE 73)	12-12710-01
Servo Transducer	70-12157
Positioner	70-12175
Brush Drive Assembly	70-12172
Brush Assembly	70-16926
Spindle/Blower Motor	70-12114
Spindle Drive Belt	12-13268
Spindle Ground Brush	70-15294

FRU	RL01/RL02 Part Number
Head Cable Circuit	70-15983
Tensile Leg Sinker	54-22834
Coarse Filter	74-15207
Absolute Filter	12-19697-03
I/O Terminator	70-12204-00
Power Panel	70-12190
• Terminator Block (voltage selection)	74-16852-01A
• Circuit Breaker	12-14580-02
• Line Filter	12-12877-00
• Rectifier	11-10031-00
• Transformer	16-17907-00
• Cap, 66,000 µF for + Vunreg	10-12540-00
• Cap, 40,000 µF for − Vunreg	10-12541-00
• Cap, for spindle motor	10-12102-00
• Fan	12-09402-01

The following FRUs are not interchangeable between an RL01 and an RL02.

FRU	RL01 Part Number	RL02 Part Number
Upper Head	54-17178-01	70-15637-01
Lower Head	54-17178-00	70-15637-00

Table 2-2 lists the cables used in the subsystem.

Table 2-2 Cables

Cable Description	Part Number	Comments
Controller (RL11 or RLV11) to formatter	DC56K-10	
Controller (RL8-A) to first drive	DC50F-20	
I/O drive cable	DC20F-XX	Also 70-12122-XX
Front panel to DLM	70-12107	
I/O formatter to DLM	70-12122-0[1]	Stocked as part of 70-14262-00
AC Servo to DLM	70-15139-0[M]	Stocked as part of 70-14262-00
Above two cables assembled together	70-14262-0[1]	Normally stocked
DC Servo to DLM	70-12139-0[F]	Signal cable
DC Servo to DLM	70-12140	Power cable
R/W to DLM	70-12139-0[F]	
Brush drive assy harness	41-12126	Part of Brush Drive assy

Table 2-2 Cables (Cont)

Cable Description	Part Number	Comments
Power panel harness	70-12109	Part of power panel
Line cord	70-12109	Part of power panel
DC Servo to power panel harness	70-12112	Part of power panel
DC Servo to positioner harness	70-12136-0	Part of positioner
Fan cable	70-12110	Part of power panel

NOTE:
All cables are the same part for both the RL01 and the RL02.

Figure 2-1 illustrates the interconnection of the FRUs and shows their approximate physical positions.

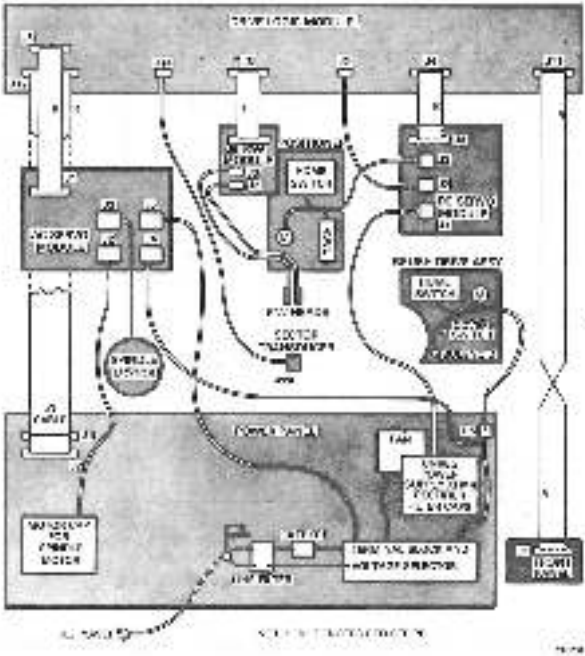


Figure 2-1 Interconnection of FRUs on RL01/RL02

Figures 2-2 thru 2-6 illustrate the functional flow and interconnection of the FRUs.

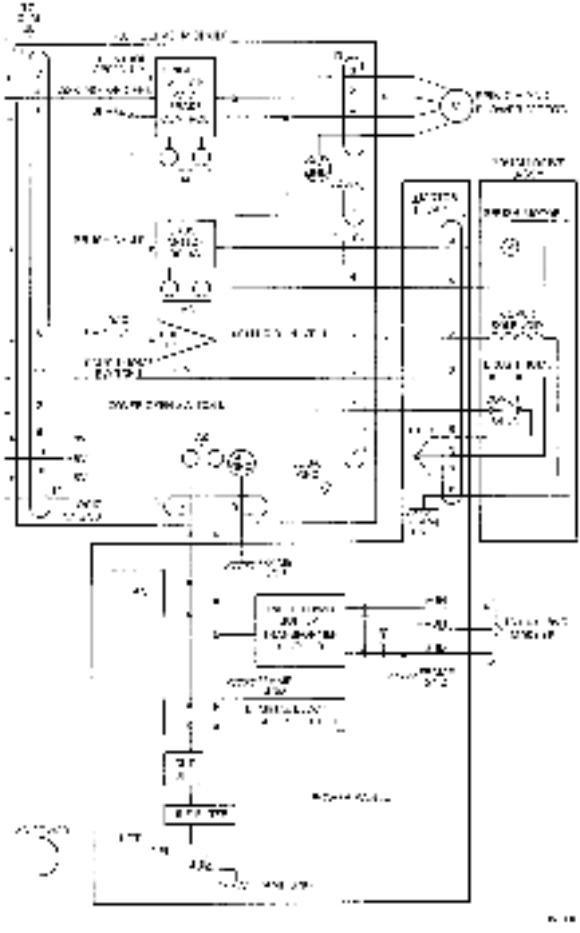


Figure 2-2 Signal and Function Diagram of Power Panel, AC Servo, Brush Drive Assembly

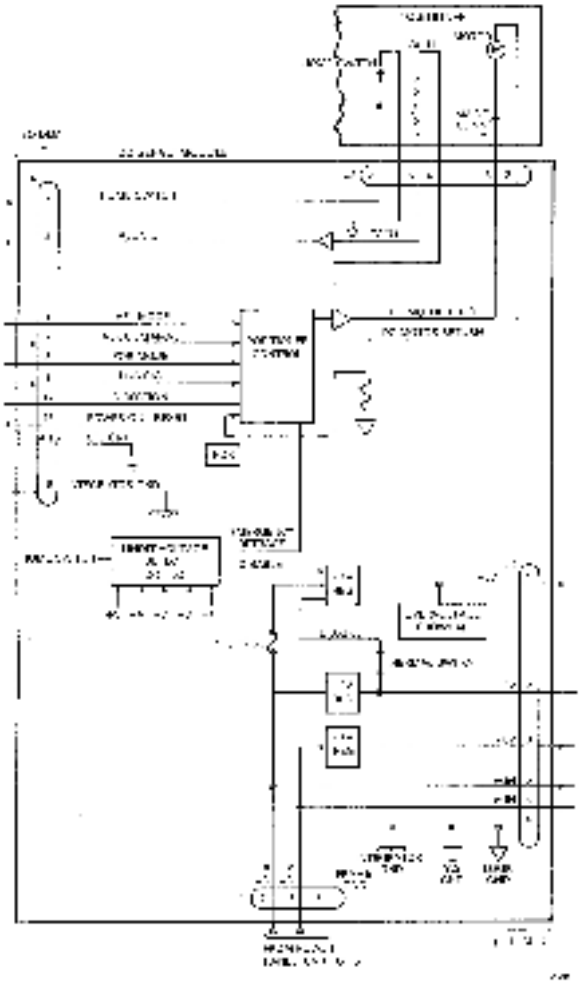


Figure 2-3 Signal and Function Diagram of DC Servo, Positioner

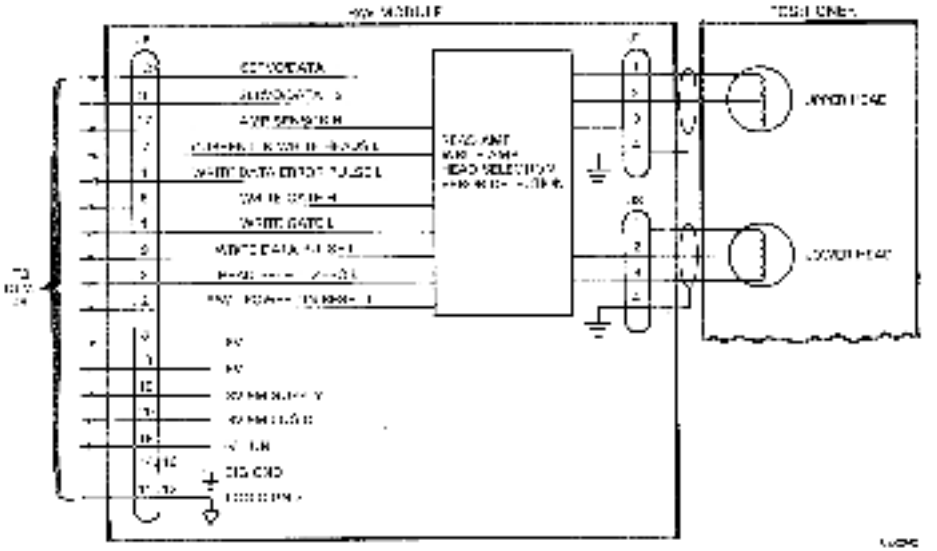


Figure 2-4 Signal and Function Diagram of R/W Module, R/W Heads

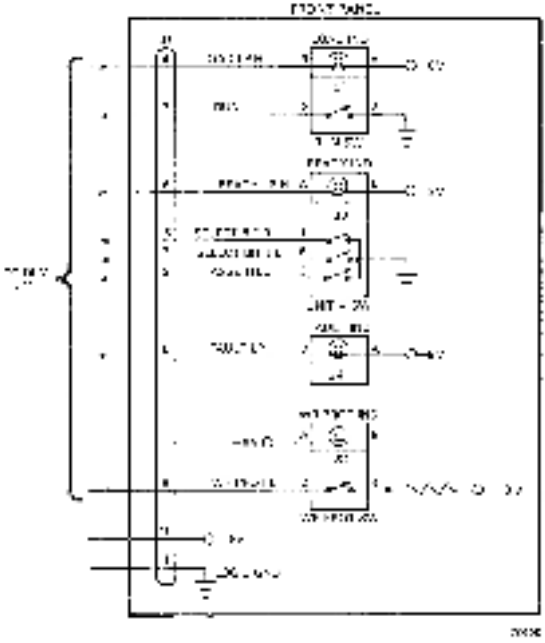


Figure 2-5 Signal and Function Diagram of Front Panel

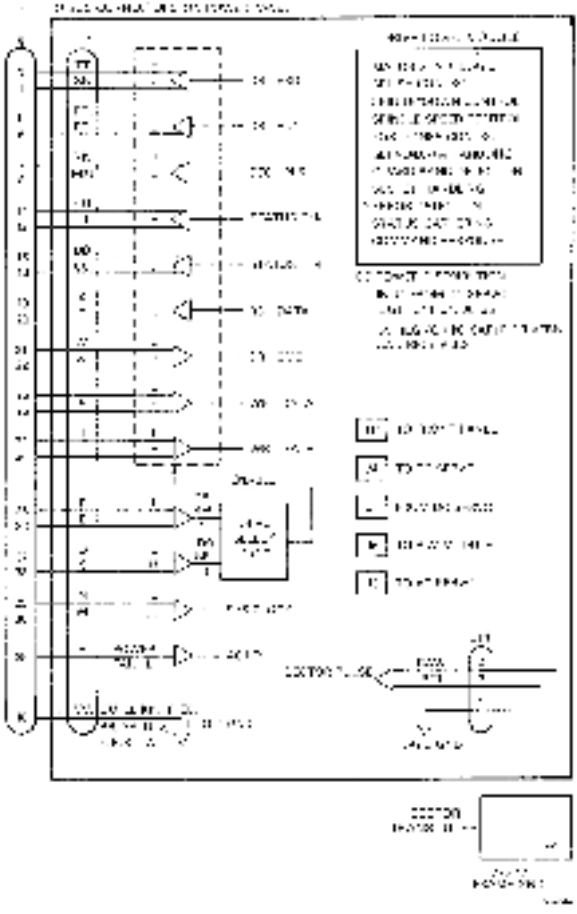


Figure 2-6 Signal and Function Diagram of Drive Logic Module

Figures 2-7 and 2-8 illustrate the physical location of the FRUs.

Figures 2-9 through 2-14 illustrate the essential component layout of the major FRUs and identify the different versions when appropriate.

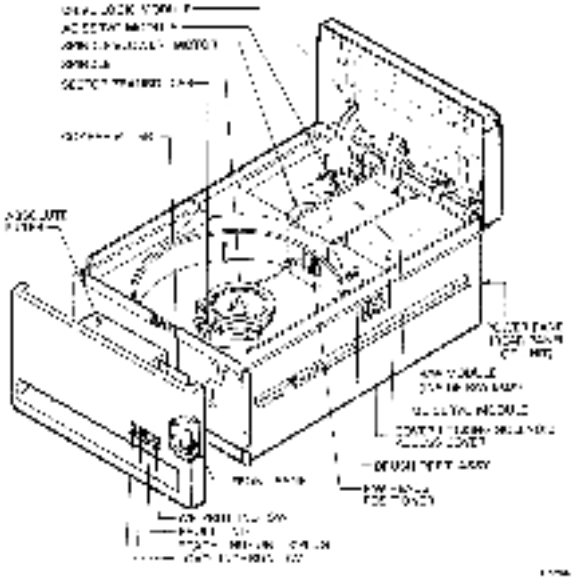


Figure 2-7 Physical Location of FRUs

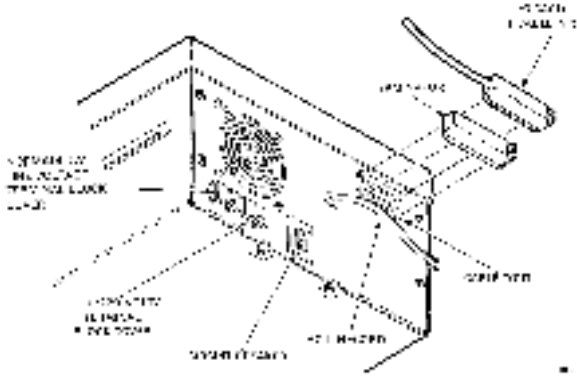


Figure 2-8 Rear View

Table 2-3 Test Points — Drive Logic Module 54-12175 (Version 1)

TP	SIGNAL	TP	SIGNAL
1	Logic Ground	9	Sector Time
2	Logic Ground	10	+8V
3	Logic Ground	11	−8V
4	Logic Ground	12	VEL SIG
5	Logic Ground	13	Signal Ground
6	Logic Ground	T1	Input to POS SIG
7	Integrator Ground	T2	E1
8	Filtered POS SIG	T3	E2

Table 2-4 Test Points — Drive Logic Module 54-13531 (Version 2)

TP	SIGNAL	TP	SIGNAL
1	Logic Ground	12	Logic Ground
2	Logic Ground	13	Narrow
3	Logic Ground	14	Raw Sector Pulse
4	Logic Ground	15	POS SIG
5	Integrator Ground	16	Ready To R/W
6	Filtered POS SIG	17	Clock Error (Jumper)
7	Signal Ground	18	Clock Error (Jumper)
8	VEL SIG	T1	Input to POS SIG
9	+8V	T2	E1
10	−8V	T3	E2
11	Sector Time		

Table 2-5 Test Points — Drive Logic Module 54-14025 (Version 3)

TP	SIGNAL	TP	SIGNAL
1	Logic Ground	16	Ready to R/W
2	Logic Ground	17	Clock Error (Jumper)
3	Logic Ground	18	Clock Error (Jumper)
4	Logic Ground	19	Cover Open (Jumper)
5	Integrator Ground	20	GND (Jumper)
6	Filtered POS SIG	21	5V (Jumper)
7	Signal Ground	22	Select Head (Jumper)
8	VEL SIG	23	Seek Error Timer (Jumper)
9	−8V	24	GND (Jumper)
10	−8V	25	GND
11	Sector Time	26	POS SIG
12	Logic Ground	T1	Input to POS SIG
13	Narrow	T2	E1
14	Raw Sector Pulse	T3	E2
15	POS SIG		

NOTE:
T1, T2 and T3 are pads for the formatter
TP 17 and 18 are normally jumpered (except for mfg. checkout)

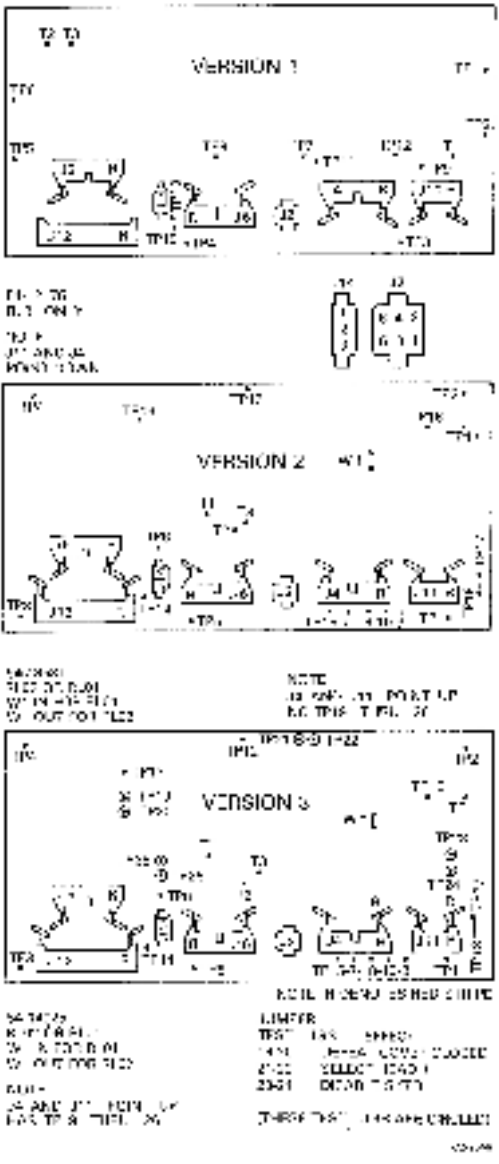


Figure 2-9 Drive Logic Module Layout

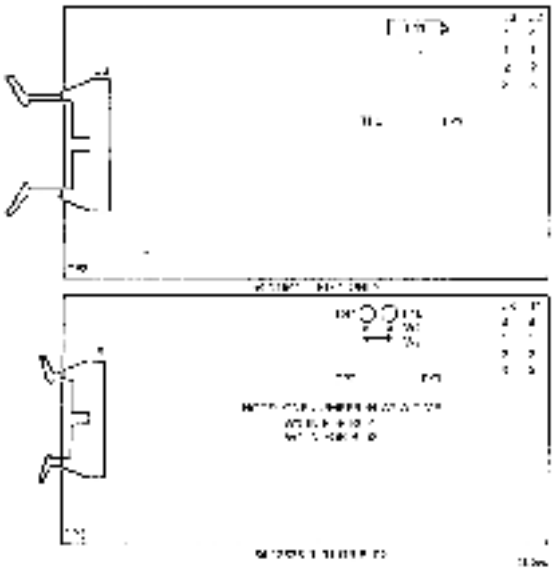


Figure 2-10 R/W Module Layout — Top View

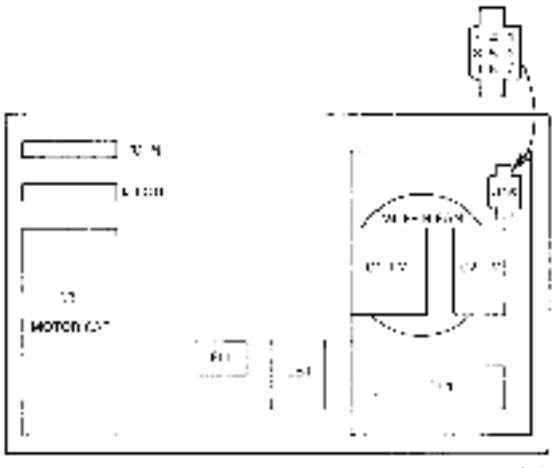


Figure 2-11 Power Panel Layout Front View

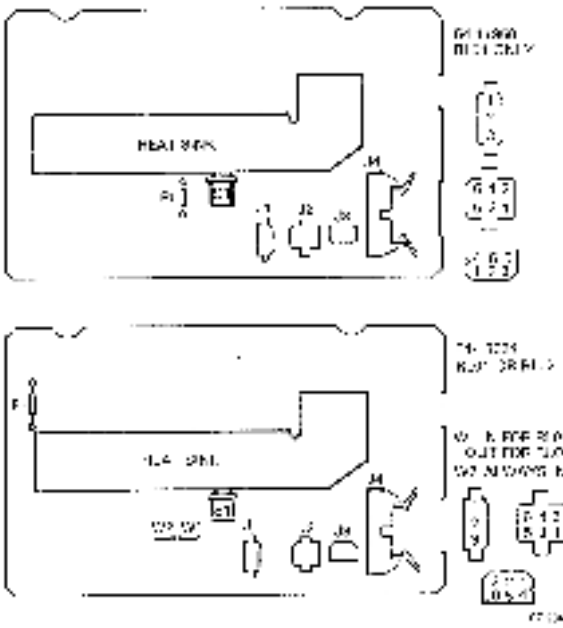


Figure 2-12 DC Servo Module Layout — Bottom View

NOTE

Later versions of the DC Servo Module have the jumpers (W1 and W2) on top of the module. Thus, they are accessible through the plastic template.

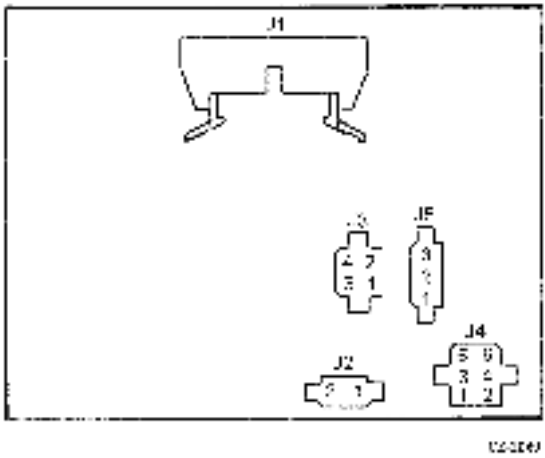


Figure 2-13 AC Servo Module Layout — Front View

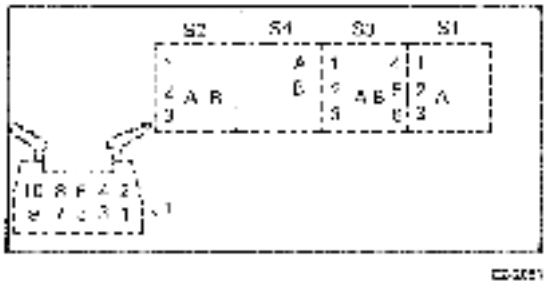


Figure 2-14 Front Panel Layout Rear View

CHAPTER 3
FRONT PANEL

FRONT PANEL SWITCHES AND INDICATORS

- LOAD indicator is on when the spindle is stopped and the cover is unlocked. This indicates that the operator can open the cover to load or unload the cartridge.
- LOAD switch is an alternate action switch that is used to start or stop the spindle. The IN position corresponds to RUN and the OUT position to STOP.
- UNIT NUMBER plug has cams on the back to encode the unit number into electrical signals. The corresponding number is stamped on the front for the operator to read. The number can be 0 through 3. The plug also serves as a READY indicator.
- READY indicator is on when the cartridge is up-to-speed, head cycle finished, heads loaded, and the heads are "on track". The unit is ready to perform a Read, Write, or Seek operation.
- FAULT indicator is on when certain drive conditions exist. These conditions are shown in Table 4-1 — Drive Conditions.
- WRITE PROT indicator is on when the Write Protect condition is true. It is the result of the state of the WRITE PROT switch.
- WRITE PROT switch is an alternate action switch that establishes the Write Protect condition. The IN position corresponds to the Write Protect state.

CHAPTER 4
DRIVE CONDITIONS

Table 4-1 Drive Conditions

Condition	Bit*	FAULT Light	Drive Error	Heads Unld.	Comment
Device Selec. Error (DSE)	8	Yes	Yes	No	Set by Drive Select and SEC PLS from another unit. Cleared by Reset or Power On Reset (POR).
Volume Check (VC)	9	No	Yes	No	Set by Load Heads cycle. Cleared by Reset or POR.
Write Gate Error (WGE)	10	Yes	Yes	No	Set during Write Gate if one or more of the following occur. ▪ Drive is not "Ready to Read/Write" ▪ Drive is Write Protected ▪ Sector pulse is missing ▪ Drive has another error Cleared by Reset or POR.
Spin Error (SPE)	11	Yes	Yes		Spin-up Timeout prevents locking on heads. Set by Spin up Timeout (40 sec) or Over-speed. Cleared by Reset or POR.
Seek Timeout (SKTO)	12	Yes	Yes	No	Set by timeout of approximately 1.7 sec. Cleared by Reset or POR.

*Bit = Multipurpose Register after a Get Status command.

Table 4-1 Drive Conditions (Cont)

Condition	Bit*	FAULT Light	Drive Error	Heads Unlk.	Comments
Write Lock Status (WLS)	13	No	No	No	Not an error condition. Set and cleared by WRITE PROT switch.
Current In Heads Error (CHE)	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Set by Current in Heads AND NOT Write Gate. Cleared by Reset or POR.
Write Data Error (WDE)	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Set by Write Gate AND No Write Data Transitions. Cleared by Reset or POR.
Clock Error (---)	--	Yes	Yes	Yes	Does not latch. No status bit. Set by loss of SYS CLK from controller. Clears itself if condition corrects itself.

*Bit in Multipurpose Register after a Get Status command

CHAPTER 5
REGISTER SUMMARY

5.1 RL11/RLV11 Register Summary

Table 5-1 Controller Addressable Registers

Address (octal)	Type (read/write)	Register Name/ Mnemonic	Basic Function
774400	R/W	Control Status (CS)	Indicates drive ready condition; decodes drive commands and provides overall control functions and error indications
774402	R/W	Bus Address (BA)	Holds bus memory location involved in data transfer during a normal read or write operation
774404	R/W	Disk Address (DA)	(1) Holds disk address during a data transfer such as Read or Write; or (2) holds the drive command word for a Seek command; or (3) holds the drive command word for a Get Status command
774406	R/W	Multi-purpose (MP)	(1) Functions as word counter when transferring read/write data between UNIBUS and drives; or (2) holds results of a Get Status command; or (3) holds results of a Read Header command

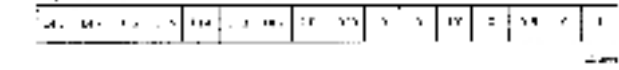
Bit(s)	Name	Function
0	Drive Ready (DRDY)	When set, this bit indicates that the selected drive is ready to receive a command. The bit is cleared when a seek operation is initiated and set when the seek operation is completed.

Bit(s)	Name	Function
1-3	Function Code	These bits are set by software to indicate the command to be executed. Command execution requires that Bit 7 (Controller Ready) be cleared by software. A zero bit being transferred into bit 7 of the CSR can be considered as a 'Go' bit. F2 F1 F0 Command Octal Code 0 0 0 No Op (RL11 or Mixed (RLV11) 0 0 0 1 Write Check 1 0 1 0 Get Status 2 0 1 1 Seek 3 1 0 0 Read Header 4 1 0 1 Write Data 5 1 1 0 Read Data 6 1 1 1 Read Data Without Header Check 7
4-5	Bus Address Extension Bits (BA16, BA17)	The two most significant bits address bits. Read and written as data bits 4 and 5 of the CSR register but considered as address bits 16 and 17 of the 18 address register.
6	Interrupt Enable (IE)	When this bit is set by software, the controller is allowed to interrupt the processor at the normal priority and vector level when done.
7	Controller Ready (CRDY)	When cleared by software, this bit indicates that the command in bits 1-3 is to be executed. When set, this bit indicates the controller is ready to accept another command.
8-9	Drive Select (DS0, DS1)	These bits determine which drive will communicate with the controller via the drive bus.
10	Operation Incomplete (OPI)	When set, this bit indicates that the current command was not completed within 200 ms.

Bit(s)	Name	Function
11	Data CRC (DCRC) or Header CRC (HCRC) or Write Check (WCE)	If OPI (bit 10) is cleared and this bit is set, a CRC error has occurred when reading the data (DCRC). If OPI (bit 10) is set and bit 11 is also set, the CRC error has occurred on the header (HCRC). If OPI bit 10 is cleared and bit 11 is set and the function command was a write check, a write check error (WCE) has occurred.
12	Data Late (DLT) or Header Not Found (HNF)	This bit is set during a write when the silo is empty but the word count has not yet reached zero (meaning that the bus request was ignored for too long). The OPI bit will not be set. This bit will be set during a read when the silo is full (meaning that the word in the silo could not empty to the system bus because the bus request has been ignored for too long). The OPI bit will not be set. When this bit and OPI are both set, a 200 ms timeout occurred while the controller was searching for the correct sector to read or write (no header compare - [DNF]). Error Summary Bits Error 12 11 10 OPI 0 0 1 Bad Data CRC 0 1 0 Write Check 0 1 1 Header CRC 0 1 1 Data Late 1 0 0 Header Not Found 1 0 1
13	Non Existent Memory (NXM)	This bit is set when the addressed memory does not respond within the proper time frame during a direct memory access (DMA) data transfer.

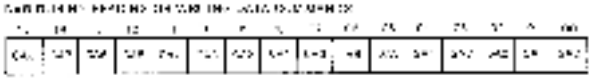
Bit(s)	Name	Function
14	Drive Error (DE)	This bit is read directly from the DE interface line. When set, it indicates that the selected drive has flagged an error. (The source of the error can be determined by executing a Get Status command.) DE can be cleared by executing a Get Status command with bit 3 of the DA register set.
15	Composite Error (ERR)	When set, this bit indicates that one or more of the error bits (bits 10-14) is set. If the IE bit (bit 6 of CS) is set and an error occurs (which sets bit 15), an interrupt will be initiated.

Bit(s)	Name	Function
0-15	BA0 thru BA15	These bits point to the UNIBUS address that data is to be transferred to/from. Normally a memory address. BA16 and BA17 are in the CSR bits 4 and 5.

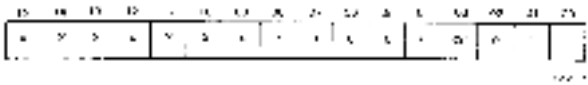


Bit(s)	Name	Function
0		Must be a 1.
1	-	Must be a 0.
2	Direction (DIR)	This bit indicates the direction in which a seek is to take place. When the bit is set, the heads move toward the spindle (to a higher cylinder address). When the bit is cleared, the heads move away from the spindle (to a lower cylinder address). The actual distance moved depends on the cylinder address difference (bits 7-15).

Bit(s)	Name	Function
3	-	Must be a 0.
4	Head Select (HS)	Indicates which head (disk surface) is selected. A one indicates the lower head; a zero, the upper head.
5-6	-	Reserved.
7-15	Cylinder Address DiCleaver DF 05:00	Indicates the number of cylinders that heads are to move on a seek.

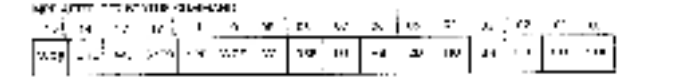


Bit(s)	Name	Function
0-5	Sector Address SA 05:00	Address of one of the 16 sectors on a track.
6	Head Select (HS)	Indicates which head (disk surface) is to be selected. A one indicates the lower head; a zero, the upper head. The correct track (head and cylinder) must be previously selected by a Seek.
7-15	Cylinder Address CA 05:00	Address of the cylinder being accessed.



Bit(s)	Name	Function
0	-	Must be a 1.
1	Get Status (GS)	Must be a 1, indicating to the drive that the status word is being requested. At the completion of the Get Status command, the drive status word is read into the controller Multipurpose (MP) register.
2	-	Must be a 0.

Bit(s)	Name	Function
3	Reset (RST)	When this bit is set, the drive clears its error register before sending a status word to the controller.
4-7	-	Must be 0.
8-15		Not used during a Get Status.



Bit(s)	Name	Function
0-2	State C/A S1 C/A	These bits define the state of the drive.

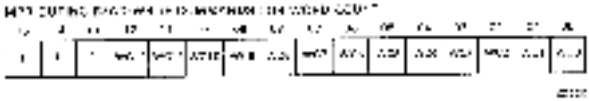
State Bit Definitions

Bit C	Bit B	Bit A	Definition
0	0	0	Load Cartridge
0	0	1	Spin Up
0	1	0	Brush Cycle
0	1	1	Load Heads
1	0	0	Seek (Track Count = 0)
1	0	1	Lock On (Keep me on track)
1	1	0	Unload Heads
1	1	1	Spin Down

3	Brush Home (BH)	Set when the brushes are home.
4	Heads Out (HO)	Set when the heads are over the disk.
5	Cover Open (CO)	Set when the drive access cover is open or the dust cover is not in place.
6	Head Select (HS)	Indicates the currently selected head. A zero indicates the upper head; a one, the lower head.
7	Drive Type (DT)	A zero indicates an RL01; a one, an RL02.
8	Drive Select Error (DSE)	Set when a multiple drive selection is detected.
9	Volume Check (VC)	Set when a cartridge is spun up. Cleared by execution of a Get Status command with Bit 3 asserted.

Bit(s)	Name	Function
10	Write Gate Error (WTEE)	Set during Write Gate if one or more of the following conditions occur: • Drive is not "Ready to Ready Write" • Drive is Write Protected • Seek pulse is occurring • Drive has another error
11	Spin Error (SPE)	Set when spindle has not reached speed in the required time during spin-up or when spindle speed is too high.
12	Seek Time Out Error (SKTO)	Set when the heads do not come on track in the required time during a Seek command or when "Ready to Read/Write" is lost while the drive is in position (lock on) mode.
13	Write Lock (WL)	Set when the drive is Write Protected.
14	Current Head Error (CHE)	Set if Write Current is detected in the heads when Write Gate is not asserted.
15	Write Data Error (WDE)	Set if Write Gate is asserted but no transitions are being detected on the Write Data line.

Bit(s)	Name	Function
0-5	SA5:SA0	Sector Address
6	HS	Head Select Upper head=0, Lower head=1
7-15	CA8:CA0	Cylinder Address



Bit(s)	Name	Function
0-12	Word Count WC (12:0)	Contains the two's complement of total number of words to be transferred
13-15		Must be zeros.

MP Register Programming Note The RL01/RL02 Disk Drive will not do spiral read/writes. If data is to be transferred past the end of the last sector of a track, it is necessary to break up the operation into the following steps.

1. Program the data transfer to terminate at the end of the last sector of the track.
2. Program a seek to the next track. This can be either a head switch to the other surface but same cylinder or a head switch and move to the next cylinder.
3. Program the data transfer to continue at the start of the first sector of the next track.

5.2 RL8-A Instruction Set and Register Summary

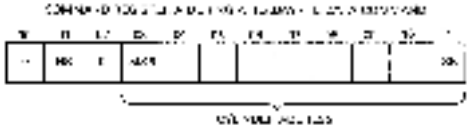
Table 5-2 RL8-A Instruction Set

Octal Code	Mnemonic	Function
6600	RLDC	Clear controller, all registers, AC and flags. (Do not use to terminate a Disk function.)
6601	RLSD	Skip on function done. Done bit must be a one.
6602	RLMA	Load Desk MA register from AC 0-12
6604	RLCA	Load command register A from AC 0-11
6604	RLCB	Load command register B from AC 0-11; execute command
6605	RLSA	Load sector address register from AC 0-5

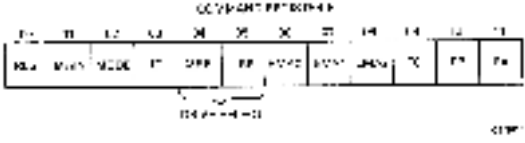
Table 5-2 RLS-A Instruction Set (Cont)

Octal Code	Mnemonic	Function
6607	RLWC	Load word count register from AC 0:11
6610	RRER	Read error register into AC 0, 1, 2, 10, 11
661-	RRWC	Read word count register into AC 0:11
6612	RRCA	Read command register A into AC 0:...
6613	RRCB	Read command register B into AC 0:11
6614	RRSA	Read sector address register into AC 0:5
6615	RRSI	Read silo word into AC 0:11
6617	RLSE	Skip on [illegible] error, then clear if set to a one.

Bit(s)	Name	Function
AC0	Direction (DIR)	This bit indicates the direction in which a seek is to take place. When the bit is set, the heads move toward the spindle (to a higher cylinder address). When the bit is cleared, the heads move away from the spindle (to a lower cylinder address). The actual distance moved depends on the cylinder address difference (bits 3:11).
AC1	Head Select (HS)	Indicates which head (disk surface) is to be selected. A one indicates the lower head; a zero, the upper head.
AC2	-	Spare
AC3:11	Cylinder Address Difference	Indicates the number of cylinders the heads are to move on a seek.



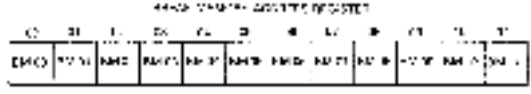
Bit(s)	Name	Function
AC0	-	Must be zero
AC1	Head Select (HS)	Indicates which head (disk surface) is to be selected. A zero indicates the lower head; a one, the upper head. The correct track (head and sector) must be previously selected by a Seek.
AC2	-	Must be zero
AC2:11	Cylinder Address	Cylinder address.



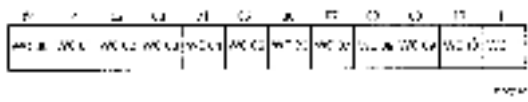
Bit(s)	Name	Function
AC0	-	Reserved
AC1	Maintenance	The contents of the Disk Address (DA) register are looped back to the silo for maintenance purposes. Bit 2 of Command Register B must also be set for this function to work correctly.
AC2	Mode	When set, this bit indicates that the data field will be 256 8-bit words per sector. When reset, the data field will be formatted for 1 of 12 bit words per sector. This bit must be set when a Maintenance, a Get Status or a Read Header command is to be executed.
AC3	Interrupt Enable (IE)	When this bit is set, the unit will be allowed to interrupt the processor at the completion of a normal command or error termination.

Bit(s)	Name	Function
AC4:5	Drive Select (DS0, DS1)	These bits determine which drive will communicate with the controller via the drive bus.
AC6:8	Extended Memory Address Word (EMA)	These three bits define the memory field location. This allows up to 32K memory locations to be addressed on processors having more than 4K of memory.
AC9:11	Function Code (FC, FB, FA)	These bits indicate the command to be executed by the [illegible] subsystem.

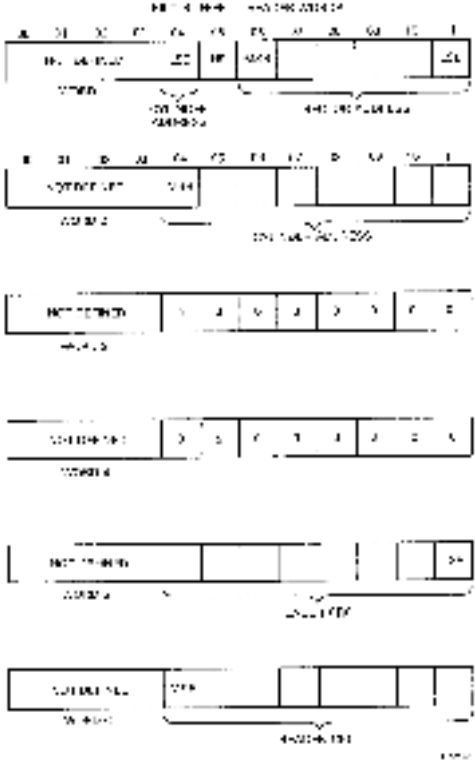
Bit 9	Bit 10	Bit 11	Command
0	0	0	Maintenance
0	0	1	Reset
0	1	0	Get Status
0	1	1	Seek
1	0	0	Read Header
1	0	1	Write Data
1	1	0	Read Data
1	1	1	Read Data Without Header Check



Bit(s)	Name	Function
AC6:11	BMR:11	Memory Address



Bit(s)	Name	Function
AC0:11	WC:0:11	Word Count



WORD 1 — HEADER

Bit(s)	Name	Function
AC0:3	-	Undefined
AC4	Cyl Add	LSB of Cyl Index Address
AC5	HS	Head Select — Lower head = 1, upper head = 0
AC6:11	Sec Add	Sector Access

WORD 2 — HEADER

Bit(s)	Name	Function
AC0:3	-	Undefined
AC4:11	Cyl Add	Cylinder Address — eight high order bits

WORD 3 — HEADER

Bit(s)	Name	Function
AC0:3		Undefined
AC4:11	-	Zero

WORD 4 — HEADER

Bit(s)	Name	Function
AC0:3	-	Undefined
AC4:11		Zero

WORD 5 — HEADER

Bit(s)	Name	Function
AC0:3		Undefined
AC4:11	CRC'	Eight LSB of CRC word

WORD 6 — HEADER

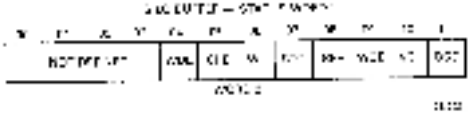
Bit(s)	Name	Function
AC0:3	-	Undefined
AC4:11	CRC	Eight MSB of CRC word

Bit(s)	Name	Function
AC0:3		Undefined
AC4	Drive Type	A zero indicates an RL01; a one, an RL02.
AC5	Head Select (HS)	Indicates, on only a [illegible] bit. A zero indicates the upper head; a one, the lower head.
AC6	Drive Open (DO)	Set when the drive access cover is open or the disk cover is not in place.
AC7	Heads Out (HO)	A one indicates that the heads are over the disk; a zero indicates that the heads are home.

bit(s)	Name	Function
AC5 AC6,7	Brush Home (BH) Slave Bits	Set when the brushes are home. These bits define the mode of the disk drive.

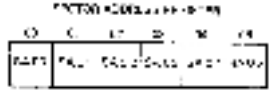
Mode Bit Definitions

Bit C	Bit B	Bit A	Definition
0	0	0	Load Cartridge
0	0	1	Spin-up
0	1	0	Buff Cycle
0	1	1	Load Heads
1	0	0	Seek (Track Counting)
1	0	1	Track-on (keeping on track)
1	1	0	Unload Heads
1	1	1	Spin down

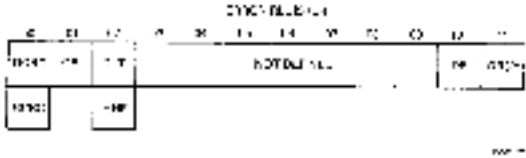


Bit(s)	Name	Function
AC0-5		Undefined.
AC6	Write Data Error (WDE)	This bit is set when the Write Data is not in synchronism as detected on the Write Data line.
AC5	Current Head Error (CHE)	This bit is set when Write Current is detected in the heads for the Write Gate was not asserted.
AC6	Write Lock (WL)	Set when the drive is Write Protected.
AC7	Seek Time Out Error (SKTO)	Set when the heads do not come on track in the required time during a Seek Track command or when "Ready to Read/Write" is lost while the drive is on position (track on) mode.
AC8	Spin Error (SPE)	Set when the Cartridge does not come up to speed within 40 seconds or when the spindle speed is too high.

AC9	Write Data Error (WGE)	Set if Write Data was issued and one or more of the following conditions is true. 1. Drive is not "Ready to Read/Write" 2. Drive is Write Protected 3. Drive is in the middle of sector time 4. Drive has another error asserted
AC10	Volume Check (VC)	Set when a cartridge has been spun up. This bit is reset by a Reset command
AC11	Drive Select Error (DSE)	Set when one or more drives have the same number from select plug, or have responded to the same number.



Bit(s)	Name	Function
AC6:5	SA3:5	Sector Address



Bit(s)	Name	Function
AC8	Data CRC (DRCR) or Header CRC (HCRC)	If OPI is cleared and this bit is set, the CRC error occurred in the data (DCRC). If OPI is set and this bit is also set, the CRC error occurred in the header (HCRC).
AC7	Operation Incomplete (OPI)	When set, this bit indicates that the current command was not completed within 200 ms. It is also used in conjunction with bits 0 and 2 of this register.

Bit(s)	Name	Function
AC12	Data Late (DLT) or Header Not Found (HNF)	This bit is set during a Write if the silo is empty and the word count is not yet zero (meaning that no word was available for writing). OPI will not be set. This bit is set during a Read if the silo is full and the word count is not yet zero (meaning that the word being read could not enter the silo) OPI will not be set. When this bit and OPI are both set, then a 500 ms timeout occurred while the controller was searching for the correct sector to read or write (no header compare - HNF).
AC13:2	Error Code	Summary

Error	Bits 00	01	02
DLT	0	0	1
OPI	0	1	0
HNF	0	1	1
DCRC	1	0	0
HCRC	1	1	0

AC10	Drive Error (DER)	This bit is tied directly to the Drive Error interface line. When set, it indicates that the selected drive has flagged an error. The source of the error can be determined by a Get Status. The DER bit is cleared with a Reset command to the drive.
AC11	Drive Ready (DRDY)	When set, this bit indicates that the selected drive is ready to receive a command. The bit is cleared when a Seek operation is initiated and set again when the Seek operation is completed.

CHAPTER 6
BOOTSTRAPS

6.1 RL11/RLV11 BOOTSTRAP

Ensure that the heads are over cylinder 0 and head 0 is selected by releasing the LOAD switch, waiting for the LOAD indicator to light, then depressing the LOAD switch. After the drive is READY, initialize the controller with a system INITIALIZE. Perform a bit status clear. Load the following program into memory.

LOC	Contents	Comments
10000	012737	Load CSR
10002	174400	
10004	174400	
10006	000002	Wait

Start the program at 10000 and allow it to run for a few seconds. Halt the program and restart at 00000.

6.2 RL8-A BOOTSTRAP

Ensure that the heads are over cylinder 0 and head 0 is selected by releasing the LOAD switch, waiting for the LOAD indicator to light, then depressing the LOAD switch. Load the following program into memory

LOC	Contents	Comments
21	7600	Clear AC and constant
22	6600	Clear RL8-A
23	7232	Generate constant
24	6605	Load SAR with 20
25	1021	Load constant into AC
26	6607	Load WC
27	7227	Generate constant
30	6604	Load CMD B
31	6601	Skip on done
32	5031	Loop

Start program at 21. The OS/8 monitor will overlay this bootstrap.

CHAPTER 7
TOGGLE-IN PROGRAMS

7.1 HEAD SELECTION PROGRAM FOR RL11/RLV11

The following program causes Head 1 (lower head) to be selected (on unit 0) if the WRITE PROTect switch is in and Head 0 (upper head) to be selected if the switch is out.

1000	012700	Housekeeping
1002	174400	
1004	012701	
1006	174404	
1010	105710	Wait
1012	100376	
1014	012711	Get Status Command
1016	000013	
1020	012761	
1022	020004	
1024	105710	Wait
1026	100376	
1030	013702	Status Word
1032	174406	
1034	006502	
1036	010205	
1040	006303	
1042	103703	Clock HS Bit
1044	103405	
1046	005703	Check WL Bit
1050	100357	Equal, Loop
1052	012711	Set HS Bit
1054	000021	
1056	000404	Go to Seek Command
1060	005703	Check WL Bit
1062	100752	Equal, Loop
1064	012711	Reset HS Bit
1066	000001	
1070	012710	Seek Command
1072	000006	
1074	000745	Loop

7.2 HEAD SELECTION PROGRAM FOR RL8-A

The following program causes Head 1 (lower head) to be selected for unit 0 if the WRITE PROTect switch is in and Head 0 (upper head) to be selected if the switch is out.

```
200   6600    Clear Controller
201   1254
202   6604    Get Status Command
203   6601    Wait
204   5203
205   6615    First Word of Status
206   0232
207   7640    Check HS Bit
210   5217    HS=1, Go to 217
211   6615    Second Word of Status
212   0225
213   7650    Check WL Bit
214   5201    HS=WL, Go to 201
215   7322
216   5224
217   6615    Second Word of Status
220   0253
221   7640    Check WL
222   5201    HS=WL, Go to 201
223   7300
224   6603    HS to Command REG A
225   7325
226   6604    Seek Command to Command REG B
227   6601    Wait
230   5227
231   5201    Loop to 20.
232   0000    Constant
233   0040    Constant
234   1032
```

7.3 GET STATUS (WITH OR WITHOUT RESET) ON AN RL11/RLV11 SUBSYSTEM

To accomplish this it is necessary to:

1) Deposit a 5 into DAR at 774404 (or 13 to Reset)
2) Deposit a 4 into CSR at 774400 (or 401, 1001, 1401 for Units 1, 2, 3)
3) Wait for operation to be complete
4) Examine contents of MPR at 774406.

On some PDP-11 systems this can be accomplished manually using the console. On other PDP-11 systems it is necessary to run a program such as given below. Start at 1000 and when it halts, examine memory location 1032.

To get status on unit 1, 2, or 3 modify location 1010 to 404, 1004, or 1404

To reset drive modify location 1002 to 13.

1000	012737	Get Status Command
1002	000001	Use 13 to Reset
1004	74404	
1006	012737	
1010	000004	Use 404, 1004, 1404 for Units 1, 2, 3
1012	174400	
1014	105737	Wait
1016	174400	
1020	100375	
1023	013737	Move Result to Memory
1024	174406	
1026	001052	
1030	000000	Halt
1032	000000	Result

7.4 GET STATUS ON AN RL8-A SUBSYSTEM

The following program will GET STATUS from unit 0. To access unit 1, 2, 3 change location 212 to 1102, 1202, 1302.

Start the program at 200 — at the first halt, the first byte of the status word is displayed in the accumulator — at the second halt, the second byte is displayed

200	7500	
201	1212	Get Status
202	6604	
203	6601	Wait
204	5203	
205	6615	Get First Byte
206	7402	Halt and Display First Byte
207	6615	Get Second Byte
210	7402	Halt and Display Second Byte
211	5200	Jump to Start
212	1002	Constant

7.5 OSCILLATING SEEK FOR RT-11/RL V01

The following program will cause unit zero to perform an oscillating seek. To drive units other than unit 0, swap the unit number bits or modify locations 1044 and 1054 to select the unit number in bits 8 and 9.

The number of cylinders involved is inserted into bits 15 through 7 and bit 0 is set in the switch register before starting the programs at 1000. If no switch register is available, modify location 1012 from 177570 to 007060 and put the number of cylinders in bits 15 through 7 and set bit 0 in location 1060.

The common values for the switch register are:

Number of cylinders (in decimal)	Value of Switch Register (in octal)
1	000205
85	025205
170	052405
256	077605
511	177605

```
1000    013706      Set Stack Pointer
1002    001000
1004    013700      Set Device Address into R0
1006    174400
1010    013701      Set Difference into R1
1012    177570
1014    004537      Go Seek
1016    001052
1020    042701      Change direction bit in R1
1022    000001
1024    004537      Go Seek
1026    001032
1030    000767      Loop back
1032    105710      Wait
1034    100376
1036    010137      Seek
1040    174404
```

```
1042    0 2710
1044    000006
1046    105710      Wait
1050    100376
1052    012710      Read Header to kill time for SKTO,
1054    000010
1056    000205      Return
```

7.6 OSCILLATING SEEK FOR RL8A

The following program will cause unit 0 to perform an oscillating seek. To drive units other than 0, swap unit number plugs. Insert the number of cylinders into the switches before starting at location 200. The usual values for the switch register are: 1 cylinder=1, 85 cyl=125, 170 cyl=252, 255 cyl=377 and 511 cyl=777.

```
200     7201        Reset
201     6601
202     7001        Get number
203     4221        Go Wait for Ready
204     3225        Store number
205     1225
206     6606        Seek
207     7225
210     6604
211     4221        Go Wait for Ready
212     7707        Read Header to Delay for SKTO
213     6604
214     1225
215     1226        Change Direction Bit
216     7500        Check for Time to Restore
217     5202        Loop to Start
220     5203        Loop
221     0000        Wait for Ready
222     6601
223     5222
224     5621
225     0000        Loop
226     4000        Constant
```

CHAPTER 8
DIAGNOSTICS

8.1 RL11 DIAGNOSTICS

The original set of six diagnostics (Table 8-1) drove an RL01 only. They were replaced by a new set of seven diagnostics (Table 8-2) that can handle RL01s and RL02s. The kit number for the new set is AB283. One of the programs (CZRLMA0) in the new set is a utility rather than a test. It is used to examine the Bad Sector File and to write entries into the field-written portion of that file. The original DECX11 module (RLAA) can handle RL01 only while revision B (RLAB) can handle both RL01 and RL02. This module is part of Option Library #5 (DXQLQ). There is an RL driver available for M.P.G.

Table 8-1 RL11/RL01 Diagnostics

Name	Description
CZRLA#0	Controller Test #1
CZRLB#0	Controller Test #2
CZRLC#0	Drive Test #1
CZRLD#0	Drive Test #2
CZRLE#0	Performance Exerciser
CZRLF#0	Compatibility Test

Table 8-2 RL11/RL02 Diagnostics

Name	Description
CZRLGA0	Controller Test #1
CZRLHA0	Controller Test #2
CZRLIA0	Drive Test #1
CZRLJA0	Drive Test #2
CZRLKA0	Performance Exerciser
CZRLLA0	Compatibility Test
CZRLMA0	Bad Sector File Utility

8.2 RLV11 DIAGNOSTICS

The RLV11 subsystem is tested with the same set of diagnostics as the RL11 except that the RLV11 required an additional test (CVRLAA0) for the MAINT command. Kit number ZJ265 includes kit ZJ263 plus CVRLAA0. Since CVRLAA0 is a diskless controller test it can handle either an RL01 or an RL02.

8.3 RL8-A DIAGNOSTICS

The original set of diagnostics (Table 8-3) could handle only the RL01 drives. The new set of diagnostics (Table 8-4) can handle RL02 only (except AJRLAC0 which can handle either an RL01 or an RL02). Kit number ZJ241 includes the six diagnostics plus the DEC38 module.

Table 8-3 RL8-A/RL01 Diagnostics

Name	Description
AJRLAA0	Diskless Control Test
AJRLBA0	Drive Test #1
AJRLCA0	Drive Test #2
AJRLDA0	Compatibility Verification
AJRLEA0	Performance Exerciser
AXRLAA0	DEC38 Module
AJRLGA0	Pack Verification

Table 8-4 RL8-A/RL02 Diagnostics

Name	Description
AJRLAC0	Diskless Control Test
AJRLHA0	Seek/Function
AJRLIA0	Read/Write
AJRLJA0	Drive Compatibility
AJRLKA0	Performance Exercise
AJRLLA0	Pack Verify
AXRLBA0	DEC38 Module

8.4 DIAGNOSTIC SUPERVISOR

8.4.1 Hardcore Questions

1. The statement "TYPE TWO CHARACTERS FOUR SECONDS APART" will be asked when no clock is on the system. The system will then subdivide the spacing for use as a clock.

2. The prompt "DS-C>" is requesting one of eleven superior "commands," which are:

   - STA — STArt diagnostic and then produce questions for generation of the diagnostic parameter ("P") tables.
   - RES — RESume diagnostic at the point following the hardware questions. The "P" tables set up by the STA command will be used.
   - CON — CONtinue the diagnostic at the beginning of the subroutine that was being executed when the diagnostic was halted by an error or a control "C".
   - PRO — PROceed testing with the diagnostic at the starting address of the subroutine following the one that caused the error return.
   - DIS — DISplay the hardware "P" tables for all the devices being tested.
   - DRO — DROp the desired units from being tested. "UNITS," in this case refers to the "P" table unit numbers, not necessarily the device unit numbers. The DIS command will give the operator the device unit number.
   - ADD — ADD units back into the testing sequence after they had been dropped by the DRO command.
   - PRI — PRInt any performance or statistical tables accumulated by the diagnostic.
   - FLA — FLAgs command — The current setting of all the flags set up under the STA command are printed out for inspection.
   - ZFL — Zero FLags command — All current flags set up by the STA command are cleared by this command.
   - CCI — Create Core Image command — This command enables a RTC file to be created so these diagnostics can be run under the XXDP monitor. (See listing for directions.)

3. Program Parameter Changes — Type in any combination of the following parameters to affect the indicated commands:

With the STA command:

a. DS-C>STA/TESTS: Insert test numbers shown in the appropriate diagnostic listing; e.g., 1,2 means tests 1 and 2, or 1-5;8-10 means tests 1 through 5 and 8 through 10.

b. DS C>STA/TESTS:6/PASS: Insert the number of passes the diagnostic should take before halting.

c. DS-C>STA/TESTS:6/PASS:2/FLAGS: Insert any of these mnemonic(s) representing a program flag(s):

- *HOE — Halt On Error
- *LOE — Loop On Error
- *IER — Inhibit Error Report
- *IBE — Inhibit Basic Error reporting
- *IXE — Inhibit eXtended Error reporting
- *PRI — PRInt messages on line printer
- *PNT — PrINT test numbers as they are being executed
- *BOP — Bell On Error
- *UAM — Bypass manual intervention tests
- *ISR — Inhibit Statistical Reports
- *IDR — Inhibit DRopping of units

d. DS C>STA/TESTS:BOT:IDR/EOP: Insert a number equalling the pass interval at which the end of pass message will be printed; e.g., every other pass, every third pass, etc.

EXAMPLE:

Using all the possible parameter changes, the STA command would look like this:

DS-C>STA/TESTS:6/PASS:2/FLAGS:IER:PNT:BOT:IDR/EOP:3

With the RTS command: Use TESTS, PASS, FLAGS and/or UNITS to be tested; e.g., DS-C:>RES/TESTS:6/UNITS:1 (this will run only test 6 on the device specified in "P" table 1).

With the other commands:

CON command:	Use PASS or FLAGS only
PRO command:	use FLAGS only
DRO command:	use UNITS only
DIS command:	use UNITS only
ADD command:	use UNITS only
PRI command:	no variations
FLA command	no variations
ZIT command:	no variations
CCI command:	use TESTS, PASS or FLAGS

8.4.2 Console Controls

1. Control "C" causes testing to cease and a return to the start (DS C>).

2. Control "Z" causes default values to be taken in any of the three operator dialogues.

3. Control "O" causes a suppression of typeouts for the remainder of the diagnostic or until another control "O" is typed.

8.4.3 Hardware Questions

1. Supervisor "P" (Parameter) tables are built here, one for every unit to be tested.

2. "UNITS" pertains to the "P" table number, not the device unit number. If there is doubt as to which unit number has been assigned to which drive, the DIS command (see above) will supply the necessary information.

8.4.4 Software Question

"CHANGE SW(L)?" asks if any of the software parameters are to be changed. A "Y" will cause various questions to be asked. For details, refer to the individual program document.

CHAPTER 9
CHECKS, ADJUSTMENTS AND ALIGNMENTS

9.1 INTRODUCTION

Many of the checks, adjustments and alignments described in this chapter deal with the Drive Logic Module (DLM). Because there are three different versions of the DLM, it is necessary to first identify the particular type of module in the drive being serviced. The three versions are shown in Figure 2-9.

- Version 1 (Part No. 54-12175) can be identified by the fact that the two Berg connectors in the lower right hand of the module point down, while the other two along the bottom row point up. This board will only operate in an RL01.
- Version 2 (Part No. 54-13531) has all four connectors in the bottom row pointing up, as in Figure 2-9. This module will function in an RL01 or an RL02.
- Version 3 (Part No. 54-14025) has the same arrangement of Berg connectors as Version 2, but it also has test lugs (shown in Figure 2-9) that are not on either of the other two modules.

The service jumpers used in these checks and adjustments are listed in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Service Jumpers for Drive Logic Module

Version	Defeat Cover Switch	Defeat POS SIG	Defeat SK TO	Select Head 1
1	E32-3 to E33-7	TP8 to ground	E17-6 to E17-7	--
2	E54-12 to E54-7	TP6 to ground	E10-8 to E10-7	--
3	TP19 to TP20	TP6 to ground	TP23 to TP24	TP21 to TP22

Tables 2-3, 2-4 and 2-5 list ground points.

In the course of performing some of the alignments, it is necessary to select Head 1 and then Intersect Head 0. The methods for accomplishing this are shown in Table 9-2.

Table 9-2 Methods for Selecting Heads

For a PDP-11-based subsystem:

DLM Version 1 or 2	DLM Version 3
Load DZRLCXX or CZRLIXX and run head alignment routine. Having the WRIT PROT switch in selects Head 1; having it out selects Head 0.	Jumper TP21 to TP22 to select Head 1. Removing the jumper selects Head 0.

For a PDP-8-based subsystem:

Load AJR1BXX or AJRLHXX and run head alignment routine. Having the WRIT PROT switch in selects Head 1; having it out selects Head 0.	Same as above

NOTE
If diagnostics are not available, toggle in the appropriate program shown in Chapter 7.

9.2 VOLTAGE CHECKS

The DC Servo module test plate indicates voltage test points. Check the following voltages.

Voltage	Limits
$+V_{un}$	11.4V to 11.8V
$-V_{un}$	11.4V to −11.8V
5V	4.85V to 5.35V
+8V	+7.7V to +8.3V
−8V	−7.7V to −8.2V

The regulators on the DC Servo module are not adjustable. If a voltage is out of tolerance, the faulty FRU should be replaced.

The −5V can be lost by a blown pico fuse, a thermal switch on the DC Servo heat sink, an overvoltage crowbar, or a home switch on the positioner not closed during power up.

9.3 SECTOR TRANSDUCER OUTPUT CHECK

This check verifies a correct output of the sector transducer.

A. Required Tools:

1. Oscilloscope with probe
2. DIP clip

B. Check:

1. Remove neck top cover assemblies.
2. Install cartridge.
3. Defeat the cover interlock (Table 9-1).
4. Depress LOAD switch.
5. While waiting for the heads to load onto the neck, set up the oscilloscope (sync internal negative-going). Set vertical coupling to AC.

6a. Version 1 of DLM: Place oscilloscope probe on test pin 8.

6b. Version 2 of DLM: Place oscilloscope probe on TP14.

6c. Version 3 of DLM: Place oscilloscope probe on TP14.

7. The signal displayed on the oscilloscope should be similar to that shown in Figure 9-1. The peak output of the negative portion of the waveform should be between 1.35Vp and 1.5Vp.

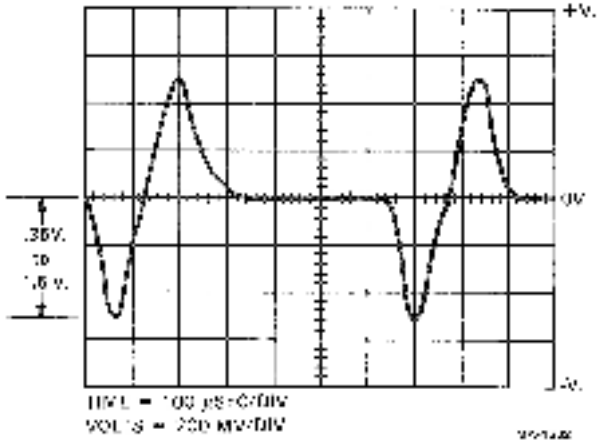


Figure 9-1 Sector Transducer Output

NOTE
The waveform must be negative-going first.

8. If the specification cannot be met, the sector transducer must be replaced.

9.4 SECTOR PULSE TIMING CHECK

This is a check of the sector pulse width and repetition rate. The repetition rate is a function of spindle speed.

A. Required Tools:

Oscilloscope with probe.

B. Check:
1. Remove both top cover assemblies
2. Defeat cover interlock (Table 9-1)
3. Install cartridge.
4. Depress LOAD switch.
5a. Version 1 of DLM: Place the probe on TP9.
5b. Version 2 of DLM: Place the probe on TP11.
5c. Version 3 of DLM: Place the probe on TP11.
6. Set the oscilloscope to sync internal, negative-going. The signal displayed on the oscilloscope should be the same as in Figure 9-2. Sector pulse width should be 62.5 microseconds. Correct disk speed ranges from 594 microseconds to 639 microseconds, with 624 being the desired norm. The sector pulses should be stable at some time period within that range.

9.5 POSITIONER RADIAL ALIGNMENT

The positioner radial alignment checks assure that the conditions listed below are true.

- The servo bursts (as read by the read/write head(s) must occur during the correct time relative to the sector pulse (as detected by the sector transducer at the hub). Because the sector transducer is fixed, changing the head positioner location will affect this timing relationship.
- The servo burst/sector timing relationship must be the same at track 0 as it is at the innermost track because the head carriage moves straight toward the center of the disk.

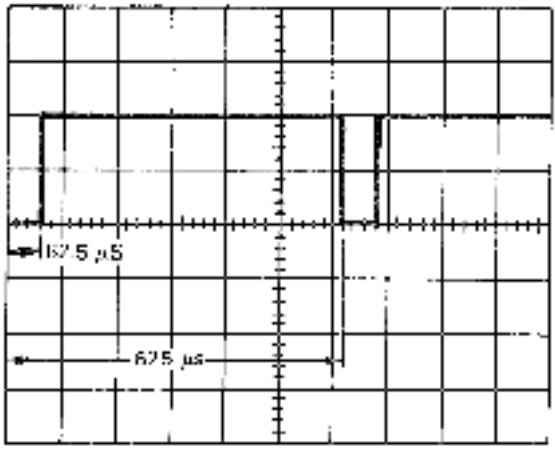


Figure 9-2 Sector Pulse Timing

A. Tools Required:

1. Oscilloscope with two probes
2. Two flat-blade screwdrivers
3. One Phillips head screwdriver
4a. One DIP clip, one pin-to-pin jumper and one test lead, or
4b. Two pin-to-pin jumpers and two DIP clips
5. Diagnostic listed in Table 9-2

B. Positioner Alignment Check:

1. Remove both top cover assemblies.
2. Defeat POS SIG, SKTO and cover interlock (Table 9-1).
3. Place the Read/Write module box assembly up and out of the way of the carriage assembly.
4. Install cartridge.
5. Depress LOAD switch.
6. Wait for heads to load onto the pack.
7. Disable servo drive to the carriage by disconnecting the in-line connector (Figure 9-3).
8. Select Head 1 (Table 9-2)

9. Place the Channel B oscilloscope probe on TP3 of the Read/Write module (data) and Channel B ground on any signal ground (TP1 - TP4).

10a. Version 1 of DLM: Place Channel A probe on TP9 (SEC TIME) and Channel A ground on any signal ground (TP1-TP4).

10b. Version 2 of DLM: Place Channel A probe on TP11 (SEC TIME) and Channel A ground on any signal ground (TP1-TP4).

10c. Version 3 of DLM: Place Channel A probe on TP7 (SEC TIME) and Channel A ground on any signal ground (TP1-TP4).

11. Set the oscilloscope to sync internal, negative-going on Channel A and observe the waveform shown in Figure 9-4.

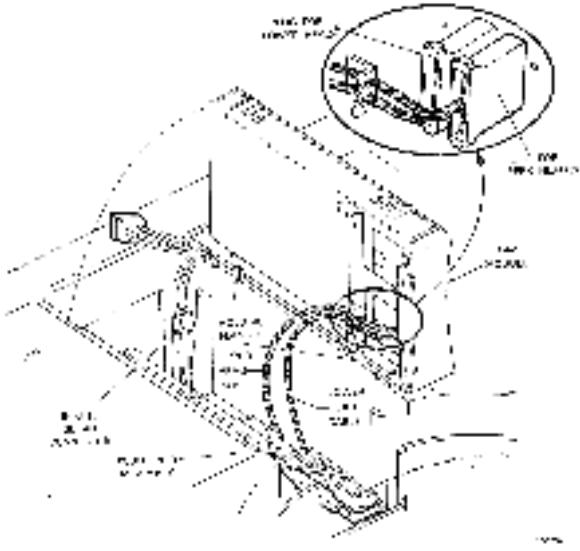


Figure 9-3 Positioner and Read/Write Module Box Assembly

NOTE
S1 and S2 servo bursts may not appear in the positive/negative proportions shown in Figure 9-4, depending upon which track the head is centered on.

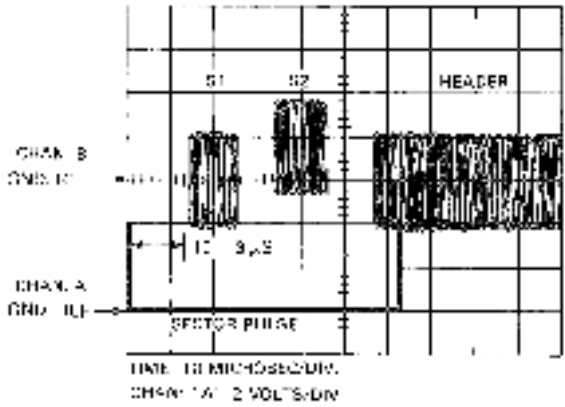


Figure 9-1 Servo Bursts and Sector Pulse

12. Measure the time between the negative going edge of the sector pulse and the beginning of the S1 servo burst when the positioner is at Cylinder 0. Record this value.
13. Select Head 0 (Table 9-2).
14. Repeat Step 12 for Head 0. Record this value.
15. If the difference between these two values is greater than six microseconds, replace Head 0 (see the *RL01/RL02 Disk Drive Technical Manual*) and go back to Step 14. If either of these two values falls outside of the 10 ± 3 microsecond specification, perform the alignment procedure (Part C) below. Otherwise, continue.
16. Manually move the carriage to the last data track (track 255 on an RL01 or track 511 on an RL02). As Head 0 enters the inner guard band, S1 disappears. Move the positioner back until S1 appears.
17. Measure the time between the negative-going edge of the sector pulse and the beginning of the S1 servo burst when the positioner is at the last cylinder. It should be 15 ± 3 microseconds. If so, the check is complete. Otherwise perform the adjustment (Part C) below.

C. Positioner Alignment

1. Using Figure 9-5 as a guide, locate the six largest Phillips screws on the positioner base plate.
2. Loosen (but do not remove) the six screws holding down the positioner.

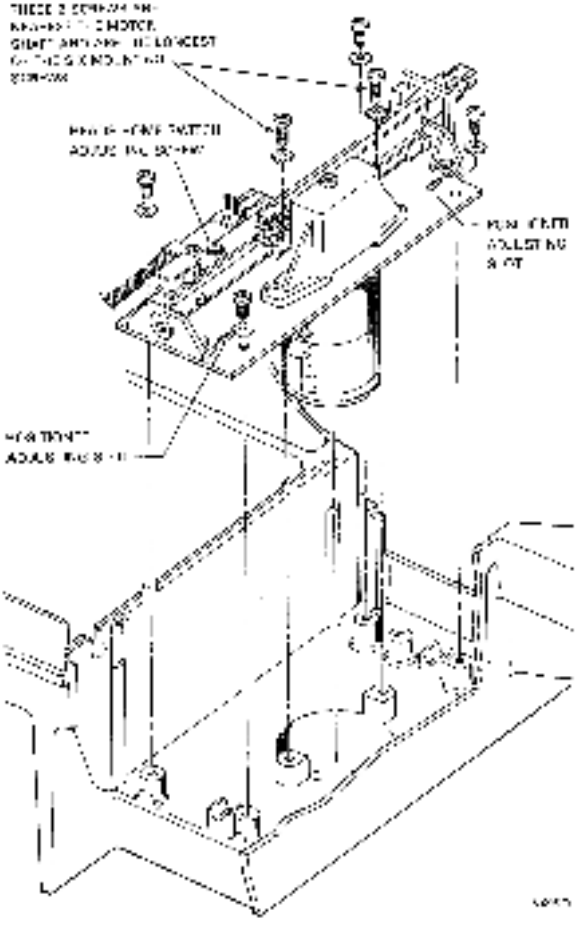


Figure 9-5 Positioner Assembly

3. Take the two flat blade screwdrivers and insert them into the adjusting slots on the positioner.
4. Move the positioner assembly against the right hand side of the drive toward the Read/Write module.
5. Manually move the carriage to its approximate center of travel.
6. Using the two flat-blade screwdrivers in the adjusting slots, slide the positioner baseplate until the 15 ± 3 microsecond specification between the fall of the servo pulse and the rise of the SI servo burst can be met. (See Figure 9-1.)

NOTE

Equal pressure must be exerted on the screwdrivers when sliding the positioner to ensure that the baseplate is kept straight.

7. Tighten the six retaining screws in small increments.
8. Check the 15 ± 3 microseconds specification for Head 0 at track 0 and the last track. If the head is within the specification, the check is complete. Otherwise, repeat the adjustment (Part C) above.

9.6 HEAD ALIGNMENT

This procedure will ensure that the two heads are in line with each other to cut down on the servo tracking time when switching heads.

NOTE

The Positioner Radial Alignment (Paragraph 9.5) should be done before attempting the head alignment, so that any head skew that may be present will be detected BEFORE the head alignment.

A. Required Tools:

1. Oscilloscope with one probe
2. 3/32" Allen wrench
3. Flat-blade screwdriver
4a. One DIP clip, one pin-to-pin jumper and one test lead (alligator clip), or
4b. Two pin-to-pin jumpers and two DIP clips
5. Diagnostic listed in Table 9-2

NOTE:
No alignment cartridge is required.

B. Alignment Check:

1. Remove both top cover assemblies.
2. Defeat SKEW, POS SIG and cover interlock (Table 9-1).

NOTE:
These jumpers enable the diagnostic routine to work by disabling the Seek Timeout Error.

3. Place the Read/Write module box assembly up and out of the way of the carriage assembly.
4. Insert cartridge.
5. Depress the LOAD switch.
6. Wait for the heads to load onto the pack.
7. Disable servo drive to the carriage by disconnecting the servo in line connector (Figure 9-3).
8. Select Head 1 (Table 9-2).
9. Place oscilloscope probe A on POS SIG and connect probe A ground lead to ground. Set the vertical gain for 1 volt per division. Set oscilloscope horizontal circuit to free run (unsynced). The horizontal sweep rate is not important.
10. Manually move the positioner back to the head loading ramp and then forward toward the center of the disk while watching the READY indicator and the oscilloscope presentation of POS SIG. These two will indicate the position of the head relative to the tracks written on the disk surface.

    When the head is over the head loading zone (outside the outer guard band), POS SIG floats slowly toward +8 V and the READY indicator is on. When the head is over the outer guard band, POS SIG is at maximum negative (about −1.5 V) and the READY indicator is off. As the head approaches cylinder 0, POS SIG starts to move up toward 0 V and the READY indicator turns on.

As the positioner continues to move forward, the READY indicator remains on and POS SIG is 0 V when the head is directly over the center of cylinder 0. POS SIG continues to move in the positive direction as the head passes cylinder 0 and reaches its maximum normal value of about +1.5 V as the head is halfway between cylinder 0 and cylinder 1. POS SIG then starts down as cylinder 1 is approached and is at 0 V when the head is over cylinder 1. If cylinder 1 is overshot, POS SIG goes negative, then back to 0 V over cylinder 2, and so on.

By observing the oscilloscope and READY indicator, it is possible to locate cylinder 0 by moving the positioner into the outer guard band (POS SIG is negative and the READY indicator is off), and then moving the positioner forward to cylinder 0 (POS SIG rises to 0 V and the READY indicator turns on). The verification process is to move the positioner in reverse and observe the POS SIG go negative as the reverse and observe the POS SIG go negative as the READY indicator goes off and see the POS SIG stay negative as the head moves over the outer guard band.

11. Position Head 1 directly over cylinder 0.
12. Hold the positioner still and select Head 0.
13. If POS SIG is within 0.5 V of 0 V, then verify that Head 0 is over cylinder 0. If both of these criteria are met, the head alignment is satisfactory. Be sure to reconnect the in-line servo connector before unloading the heads. The head alignment check is complete. Go on to the next check.

If either of these criteria is not met, go to Step 14.

14. If POS SIG was not within 0.5 V of ground or Head 0 was over a cylinder other than 0, perform the head alignment procedure (below).

C. Head Alignment Procedure

1. Move the positioner all the way back to the home position so that the heads are up on the ramp. Loosen the mounting screw for Head 0 and move Head 0 all the way back to its extreme position against the stop.
2. Select Head 1.
3. Move the positioner so that Head 1 is directly over cylinder 0.
4. Select Head 0.
5. Hold the positioner still while sliding Head 0 forward by twisting a screwdriver between the end of the head assembly and the stop. Observe the READY indicator and POS SIG and move Head 0 until it is over cylinder 0.
6. Select Head 1.
7. Verify that Head 1 is within 0.5 V of 0 V and that Head 1 is still over cylinder 0. If these two criteria are not met, repeat the procedure.
8. Snug the mounting screw for Head 0 while the heads are over the surface. Move the positioner to its home position before tightening the mounting screw. Do not overtighten the screw.
9. Verify that tightening the mounting screw did not change the alignment enough to make it unsatisfactory. To do this, select Head 1, move it over cylinder 0, select Head 0, and verify that it, too, is over cylinder 0 and within 0.5 V. If these specifications cannot be met, repeat the procedure. Otherwise, continue with Step 10.
10. If the head cable clips are on the Read/Write module box, replace the head cables in the clips, and go to Step 14.
    If the head cable clips are on the positioner, proceed with Step 11.
11. Manually move the heads toward the spindle, as far as they will go.
12. Mount the head cables into the clips on the cable guide. The cable for the lower head should go into the lower clip.

13. Ensure that the cables do not touch the corner of the cable guide bracket (as shown in Figure 9-6). If they do, readjust the cables in the clips so that they do not touch the corner of the bracket.

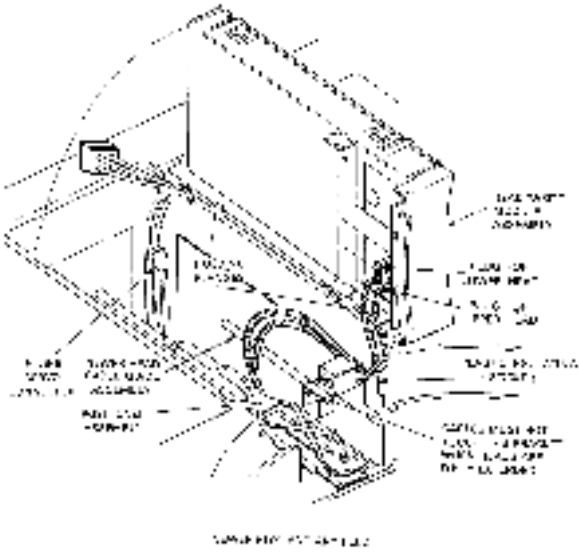


Figure 9-6 Adjusting the Head Cables

NOTE
The positioner MUST be fully extended when performing this check.

NOTE
The Read/Write module bay assembly will have to be removed from the baseplate holding flanges and held in one hand to readjust the cables, as the cables are not long enough to reach.

14. Replace the servo in-line connector to unload the heads. At this point, the procedure is finished.

9.7 READ SIGNAL AMPLITUDE CHECK

This procedure checks the amplitude of the read signal in the read amplifier.

A. Required Tools:

1. Oscilloscope with two probes
2a. One DIP clip, one pin-to-pin jumper and one test lead (alligator clip), or
2b. Two pin-to-pin jumpers and two DIP chips
3. Diagnostic listed in Table 9-3

B. Check:

1. Remove both top cover assemblies.
2. Defeat SEEK COMPLETE and the cover interlock (Table 9-1).
3. Place the Read/Write module box assembly up and out of the way on the carriage assembly.
4. Install cartridge.
5. Depress the LOAD switch.
6. Wait for the heads to load.
7. Disable the servo drive to the carriage by disconnecting the servo in-line connector.
8a. Version 1 of DLM: Place Channel A probe on TP9 (Seeror Time).
8b. Version 2 of DLM: Place Channel A probe on TP11 (Seeror Time).
8c. Version 3 of DLM: Place Channel A probe on TP11 (Seeror Time).
9. Place the Channel B oscilloscope probe on TP2 of the Read/Write module (Servo Data).
10. Set the oscilloscope to sync internal on Channel A, negative-going, and observe the waveform shown in Figure 9-4.
11. Move the positioner forward until the SI servo burst loses amplitude and finally disappears. This will be the inner guard band area of the disk.
12. Pull the positioner back slowly until the SI servo burst returns. This will be the last data track on the disk (track 255 on an RL01, track 511 on an RL02).

13. Measure and record the peak-to-peak amplitude of the S1 burst for both heads (see Table 9-2 to select heads). The minimum allowable amplitude at the innermost track is 500 mv.
14. Reposition the carriage to track 0 by moving the positioner back until S2 disappears (outer guard band) and then forward until S2 reappears.
15. Measure and record the peak-to-peak amplitude of S2 for both heads. The maximum allowable amplitude of the S1 burst on track 0 is 2.25 V.
16. Replace either or both heads that do not meet the specification.

NOTE

If both heads fail to meet the specification, it is possible that the Read/Write module is bad. Replace the module (see the *RL01/RL02 Technical Manual*) and repeat the procedure. If a head is replaced, it must be aligned (see Paragraph 9.6). The radial alignment must also be checked (Paragraph 9.5).

9.8 SPINDLE RUNOUT CHECK

Excessive runout in the spindle assembly or cartridge can cause severe tracking problems for the positioning system. This check will determine whether:

1. Runout exists or does not exist
2. Runout is in the cartridge
3. Runout is in the spindle

A. Required Tools:

1. Oscilloscope with probe and ground leads
2. DIP clip
3. Jumper
4. Several rear extenders

B. Runout Check:

1. Remove both top cover assemblies.
2. Place the Read/Write module box assembly up and out of the way of the carriage assembly.
3. Defeat cover interlock (Table 9-1).
4. Install cartridge.
5. Depress LOAD switch.

6. Wait for heads to load onto the pack.
7. Disable servo drive to the carriage by disconnecting the in-line connector (Figure 9-2).
8a. Version 1 of DLM: Place Channel A oscilloscope probe on E11 pin 7 (Position Signal) and place Channel A ground on TP7 (Integrator Ground).
8b. Version 2 of DLM: Place Channel A oscilloscope probe on TP15 (Position Signal) and place Channel A ground on TP5 (Integrator Ground).
8c. Version 3 of DLM: Place Channel A oscilloscope probe on TP15 (Position Signal) and place Channel A ground on TP5 (Integrator Ground).
9. Set the oscilloscope to sync internal, negative-going, and observe the waveform in Figure 9-7.

NOTE:
Ideally, the oscilloscope will display a nearly straight line of dots.

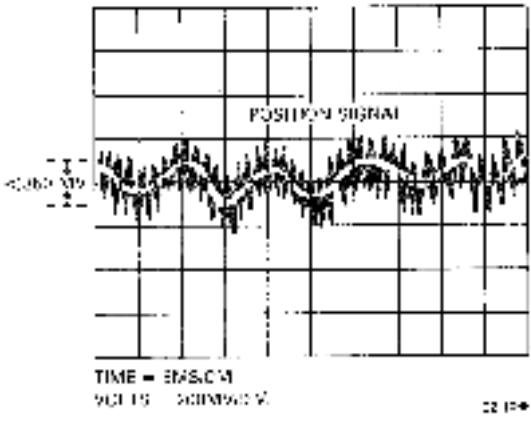


Figure 9-7 Position Signal

10. The amplitude of the runout should be no greater than 350 mv.
11. If the specification cannot be met, runout exists and another cartridge is needed to determine if the runout exists in the cartridge or the spindle

12. To confirm a seating problem, re-seat the cartridge and repeat the runout check. If the runout is within specification, the problem has been solved. If the runout is still out of specification, continue with Step 13.
13. Spindle and cartridge are still suspect, so install a second cartridge and repeat check. If runout is now within the specification, the first cartridge is bad. If the runout check fails once more, assume that the spindle bearings are bad and replace the spindle assembly.

9.9 POSITION SIGNAL GAIN CHECK

Insufficient amplitude of the Position Signal could result in the carriage not being able to hold itself on track, resulting in head errors and possible seek errors. Too high an amplitude could result in a jitter which, in turn, emits a vibrating-type noise from the carriage that may generate seek timeout errors.

A. Required Tools:

1. Oscilloscope with probe and ground leads
2. One DIP clip, one pin-to-pin jumper

B. Gain Check:

1. Remove both top cover assemblies.
2. Place the Read/Write module box assembly up and out of the way of the carriage assembly.
3. Defeat SAFE and cover interlock (Table 9-1).
4. Install cartridge.
5. Depress LOAD switch.
6. Wait for heads to load onto the disk.
7. Disable servo drive to the carriage by disconnecting the in-line connector (Figure 9-3).

8a. Version 1 of DLM: Place Channel A oscilloscope probe on E11 pin 7 (Position Signal) and place Channel A ground to TP7 (Integrator Ground).

8b. Version 2 of DLM: Place Channel A oscilloscope probe on TP15 (Position Signal) and place Channel A ground on TP5 (Integrator Ground).

8c. Version 3 of DLM: Place Channel A oscilloscope probe on TP15 (Position Signal) and place Channel A ground on TP5 (Integrator Ground).

9. Observe the waveform in Figure 9-8 while manually moving the carriage back and forth.
10. Measure the peak-to-peak deviation of the Position Signal amplitude about the ground reference. It should be 3.7 ± 0.7 volts.

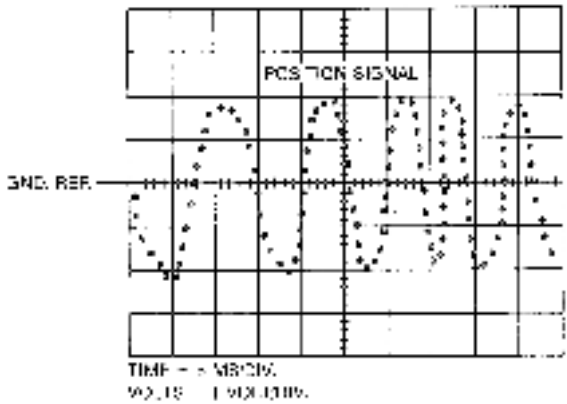


Figure 9-8 Position Signal Gain Check Waveform

9.10 TACHOMETER AC NOISE PICK-UP CHECK

This procedure checks the amount of noise being picked up by the tachometer. If the noise is excessive, the positioner will have a hard time holding servo track signal. In this case, the READY light may flicker.

A. Required Tools

1. Oscilloscope with probe and ground cords
2. DIP clip
3. Jumper

B. Check

1. Remove both top cover assemblies.
2. Place the Read/Write module up and out of the way of the carriage assembly.
3. Defeat cover interlock (Table 9-1)
4. Install cartridge.
5. Depress LOAD switch
6. Wait for heads to load onto the pack.

7. Disable servo drive to the carriage by disconnecting the in line connector (Figure 9-5).
8. Set the oscilloscope (sync internally) as follows.
   a. Channel A probe should be on TP1 of the DC Servo module (Summing Amp).
   b. Channel A ground should be on TP12 of the DC Servo module (Signal Ground).
9. Each drive's summing amplifier output at this point will look slightly different, but it should be similar to the waveform shown in Figure 9-9.

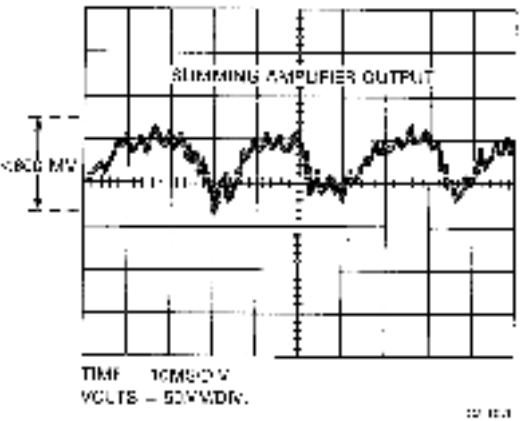


Figure 9-9 Summing Amplifier Output

10. The signal seen should have a peak-to-peak value of no more than 600 mv.
11. If the signal is out of tolerance, the DC Servo module could be bad or the drive motor may be too noisy. Replace the module, and if that does not solve the problem, replace the drive motor (see the *RD51/RD52 10MB Drive Technical Manual*).

9.11 VELOCITY PROFILE CHECK

By causing the positioner to perform an oscillating seek, the velocity profile can be checked for duration, amplitude, and waveshape.

A. Required Tools:

1. Oscilloscope with probe and ground leads
2. Toggle-in oscillating seek program shown in Chapter 7
3. DIP clip
4. Jumper

B. Check:

1. Remove both top cover assemblies.
2. Install cartridge.
3. Defeat top cover interlock (Table 9-1).
4. Depress LOAD switch.
5. Wait for heads to load onto the pack.
6. Using the oscillating program shown in Chapter 7, cause an oscillating seek from track 0 to track 255 (RL01) or track 511 (RL02).

7a. Version 1 of DLM: Place the Channel A oscilloscope probe on TP12, place the Channel A ground on any of the DLM ground points (TP1 through TP8 are ground) and place the external trigger on T28 pin 12 (SIGN FWD).

7b. Version 2 of DLM: Place the Channel A oscilloscope probe on TP5, place the Channel A ground on any of the DLM ground test points (TP1 through TP4 are ground) and place the external trigger on T25 pin 12 (SIGN FWD).

7c. Version 3 of DLM: Place the Channel A oscilloscope probe on TP5, place the Channel A ground on any of the DLM ground points (TP1 through TP4 are ground) and place the external trigger on T25 pin 12 (SIGN FWD).

8. Set the oscilloscope to sync Internal, positive going, and observe the waveform shown in Figure 9-10.
9. The peak amplitude of the waveform should be between 4.6 and 5.0 volts.
10. The maximum seek time should be between 80 and 86 milliseconds.

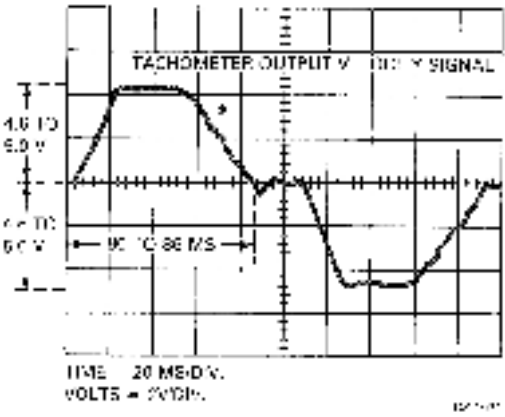


Figure 9-10 Tachometer Output Velocity Signal

11. Observe the trailing edge of the waveform (as indicated by an asterisk in Figure 9-10). There should be a slight "stepping" curve. If the observed slope has spikes in it, the positioner needs replacing as it is not rolling smoothly.
12. If the other specifications (in Steps 9 and 10) cannot be met, the DC Servo module is probably at fault.

9-12 SERVO DRIVE MOTOR CURRENT CHECK

One possible cause of seek errors is excessive drive motor current. This check will determine if there is too much current.

A. Required Tools.

1. Oscilloscope with probes and ground leads
2. Toggle-in oscillating seek program shown in Chapter 7
3. DIP clip
4. Jumper

B. Check:

1. Remove both top cover assemblies.
2. Defeat top cover interlock (Table 9-1).
3. Install cartridge.
4. Depress LOAD switch.
5. Wait for heads to load onto the pack.

6. Using the oscillating seek program listed in Chapter 7, cause an oscillating seek from track 0 to track 255 (RL01) or track 511 (RL02).
7. Place Channel A oscilloscope probe on TP3 of the DC Servo module.
8a. Version 1 of DLM: Place the external trigger on E28 pin 12 (SIGN FWD)
8b. Version 2 of DLM: Place the external trigger on E25 pin 12 (SIGN FWD)
8c. Version 3 of DLM: Place the external trigger on E25 pin 12 (SIGN FWD)
9. Observe the waveform shown in Figure 9-11.

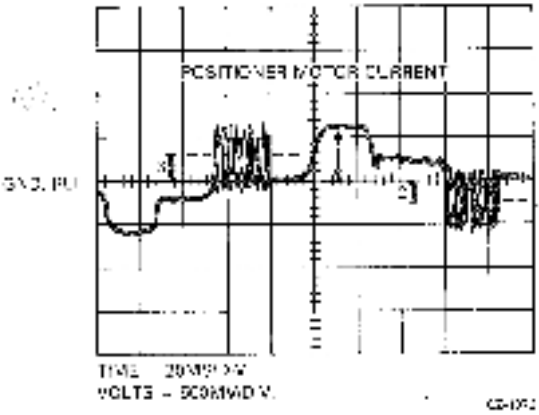


Figure 9-11 Positioner Motor Current Check

10. Measure the points called out in the figure and compare them to the following:

    # 1 should be between 750 and 780 mv.
    # 2 and # 3 are the slope points of the waveform and should be less than or equal to 500 m.v.
11. Failure to meet specifications requires replacement of the positioner/drive motor assembly or DC Servo module (see the *RL01/RL02 Disk Drive Technical Manual*)

9.13 ACCESS TIME CHECK

The access time is checked by performing oscillating seeks and observing the "ready to read/write" signal.

A. Required Tools:

1. Oscilloscope with probes and ground leads
2. Toggle in oscillating seek program shown in Chapter 7.
3. DIP clip
4. Jumper

B. Checks:

1. Remove both top cover assemblies.
2. Defeat the top cover interlock (Table 9-1).
3. Install cartridge.
4. Depress LOAD switch.
5. Wait for heads to load onto the pack.
6. Using the oscillating seek program shown in Chapter 7, issue a one track seek.

7a. Version 1 of DLM: Place Channel A oscilloscope probe on P25 pin 12 (Ready to Read/Write).

7b. Version 2 of DLM: Place Channel A oscilloscope probe on TP 6 (Ready to Read/Write).

7c. Version 3 of DLM: Place Channel A oscilloscope probe on TP 16 (Ready to Read/Write).

8. Observe the waveform depicted in Figure 9-12.

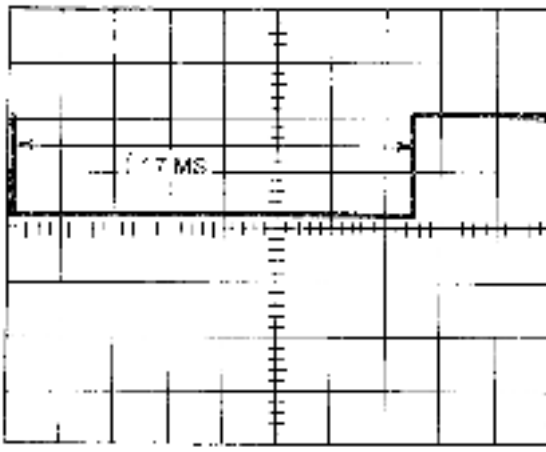


Figure 9-12 Access Time Check (One Track Seek)

9. Measure the time the "Ready to Read/Write" signal is low. It should be less than or equal to 17 microseconds.
10. Issue a seek from track 0 to track 85 (RL01) or track 170 (RL02) and check to see that "Ready to Read/Write" is low for slightly less than 55 milliseconds. See Figure 9-13.

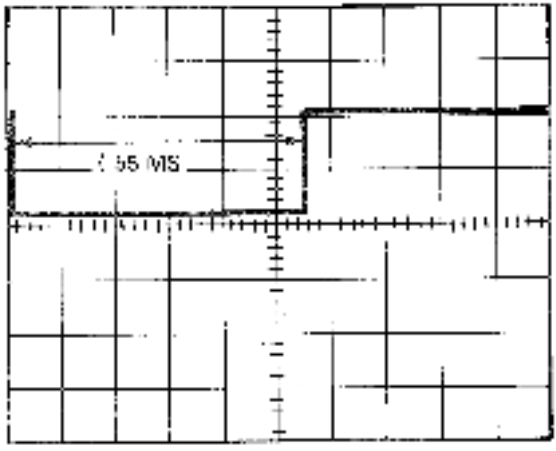


Figure 9-13 Access Time Check (85 or 170 Track Seek)

11. Issue a seek from track 0 to track 255 (RL01) or track 511 (RL02) and check to see that "Ready to Read/Write" is low for slightly less than 100 milliseconds. See Figure 9-14.
12. If the specifications are not met, the DLM-DC Servo module or the positioner used could be in fault. (See Paragraph 9-11.)

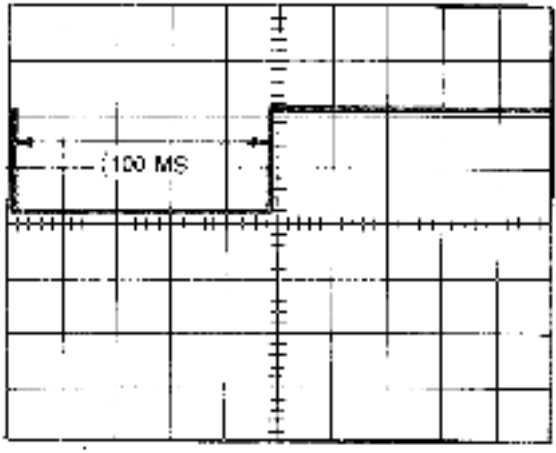


Figure 9-14 Access Time Check (255 or 511 Track Seek)

CHAPTER 10
SERVICE TIPS

10.1 LOSS OF +5V SYMPTOM

If the unit does not function and the WRITE PROTect lamp is dim, check the +5V.

10.2 LOSS OF +5V CAUSES

If the +5V is missing but the +8V is present the following causes should be checked (in addition to a defective regulator).

1. Pico fuse on DC Servo Module
2. Thermal switch on DC Servo Module heat sink.
3. +5V overvoltage crowbar.
4. Home switch on positioner not closed.

10.3 HEADS RETRACT IMMEDIATELY AFTER LOADING

If the heads retract immediately after loading, the head cable may be reversed. Also, the positioner radial alignment may be off. (Positioner radial alignment is described in Paragraph 9.5.)

10.4 LOAD, READY, AND FAULT INDICATORS ALL ON

If these three indicators are all on, check the cabling from the controller. See Paragraph 10.5.

10.5 RL11 I/O CABLING

On RL11 systems it is fairly easy to have the I/O cabling reversed because of early documentation errors. The correct method is to have the BC06R red stripe toward the top of the M7762, the BC06R red stripe up at the transition connector, and the BC20J cable pointing down at the transition connector.

10.6 EARLY RL11/RLV11 VECTOR ASSIGNMENT

Early RL11/RLV11 Controllers were shipped with a vector address of 330 instead of 160.

10.7 ROLE OF CHECKS, ADJUSTMENTS AND ALIGNMENTS IN TROUBLESHOOTING

A prerequisite to module swapping as a troubleshooting procedure is to perform one or more of the checks, adjustments and alignments described in Chapter 9.

Example 1: Header Not Found and Seek Timeout errors

Typical action taken: All modules replaced; head alignment checked – problem not solved.

Solution: Radial alignment is off due to excessive head skew. This can be determined and corrected by the Positioner Radial Alignment procedure (Paragraph 9.5).

Example 2: Write Gate errors

Typical action taken: All modules replaced; head alignment checked; radial alignment checked – problem not solved.

Solution: Excessive spindle runout requires replacement of spindle. This can be determined by the Spindle Runout Check (Paragraph 9.8).

Many other problems can be solved by the checks and adjustments described in Chapter 9.

10.8 INTERMITTENT READ CHECK ERRORS

There is a new head cable guide designed to reduce the number of intermittent read check errors. See Paragraph II/2.7.1 of the *RI01/RI02 Technical Manual*.

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