PK-232MBX

Node/Gateway Option Supplement

Thank you for your purchase of AEA's node firmware option for the PK-232MBX! Please read the enclosed sheet, *PK-232MBX EPROM Installation Instruction*, for instructions on how to install your new firmware.

New feature outline:

- AEA packet "node" helps eliminate the need for digipeating.
- Enhanced AMTOR- and PACTOR-listen modes show link and connect attempts.
- Automatic selection of AMTOR or PACTOR modes when a received signal is tuned with the **ARXTOR** command.
- Enhanced packet **MHEARD** function identifies TCP/IP, NET/ROM and <The-Net> stations.
- **MYALIAS** has been expanded to enable the "two-ham family" to use more than one packet callsign with their PK-232MBX.
- PACTOR "roundtable" operation has been enhanced with the **PTROUND** command.
- **EXPERT** command now included so you're no longer burdened with a large number of commands to view.
- **MOPTT** command simplifies full break-in CW operation.
- The **CODE** command has been expanded to include the upper/lower case extensions used by AMTOR MSO and APLINK stations.
- The SIAM (Signal) mode now identifies PACTOR stations.

040-061-9 — December 1993

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Overview

Your node firmware now supports local acknowledgment (*acks*) of packets like a full-service BBS/node does, so instead of having to digipeat through your **MYALIAS** or **MYCALL** callsign to connect to a destination station, users can now connect to your **MYGATE** callsign; from there, they can then issue a connect request to the station they want to reach, and your station will be responsible for accepting and sending packet data and *acks*. (Users *can't* digipeat through your **MYGATE** callsign.) Users can also enter the **MHEARD** command to see the last 18 stations *your* TNC has heard.

For your node to work, simply enter a call into **MYGATE**—but not the same one as your **MYCALL**, **MYALIAS**, or **MYMAIL**—and set **GUSERS** to a value greater than zero. To disable the node function, enter **MYGATE** ***NONE*** or set **GUSERS** to zero.

Note: With each station connected to your node, you'll lose a "logical" channel. So, if you have **GUSERS** set to *3* and three source stations have connected to three destination stations through your node, they'll take up six of your ten channels, leaving you with only four channels to accept and initiate contacts. (If a station connects to your Maildrop that would leave you only three channels.)

See the following pages for information about the new commands available to you and improvements over current ones.

Node Operation

Here's what a user would see when using your Node as a packet node. In this example, your **MYGATE** call is set to ***N7ML-7***:

```
cmd:C N7ML-7
*** CONNECTED to N7ML-7
+++ N7ML Node. Type ? for help.
de N7ML-7 (B,C,D,J,L,N,S,?) >
```

The first line is the user's connect request to your TNC. The second line is the connect message from the user's TNC. The third line is the greeting, and the fourth is the command prompt from the Node. The user sends a question mark, *?*, to obtain the following help menu:

```
B(ye)          Log off node
C(onnect) n    Connect to station 'n'
C n STAY       Stay connected to node when 'n' disconnects
D(isconnect)   Cancel a connect attempt
J(heard)       Display stations heard
L(isten)       Toggle monitoring
N(odes)        Display nodes heard
S(end)         Broadcast unproto
de N7ML-7 (B,C,D,J,L,N,S,?) >
```

The commands' functions are:

B(ye) This is similar to the Bye command used in the AEA Maildrop and BBS stations. When a user enters a ***B***, the Node will "disconnect."

C(onnect) *n* Similar in operation to the **CONNECT** command in the packet mode.

For a packet connection, the user may connect to your Node, then specify a string of digipeaters:

C W1AW VIA W2XY, W1XXZ

Your Node will try to establish a connection with W1AW as the destination; the user's callsign will be shown as the source but with a difference: the user's SSID is decremented by one to avoid protocol conflicts on the same frequency.

Here is an example of the frames sent in establishing a typical connection (with the **MONITOR** command set to *5*):

```
USER>GATE [C]
GATE>USER (UA)
GATE>USER [I]:
   +++ N7ML Node. Type ? for help.
   de GATE (B,C,D,J,L,N,S,?) >
USER>GATE (RR)
USER>GATE [I]:
   c remote
GATE>USER (RR)                  USER-15>REMOTE [C]
                                REMOTE>USER-15 (UA)
GATE>USER [I]:
   +++ CONNECTED to REMOTE at GATE
USER>GATE (RR)
USER>GATE [I]:
   hello.
GATE>USER (RR)                  USER-15>REMOTE [I]:
                                   hello.
                                REMOTE>USER-15 (RR)
                                REMOTE>USER-15 [I]:
                                   Yes?
GATE>USER [I]:                  USER-15>REMOTE (RR)
   Yes?
USER>GATE (RR)
```

Once the connection is established with the destination station, the Node notifies the user that the connection has been made then goes from the "Command" mode into the "Converse" mode. Now, whatever the user sends goes to the destination station as data, instead of to the Node as a command.

Normally, when someone disconnects from your Node, no link will remain. However, if a user adds the word ***STAY*** as the last argument in a Connect request, (e.g., ***C callsign STAY***), the user will remain connected to your Node even after disconnecting from the destination station.

If the connect attempt to the destination station retries out or is busy, your Node sends the user a `Retry count exceeded` or `(Remote) busy` message, but remains connected to the user even if ***STAY wasn't*** entered.

D(isconnect) (To cancel a connect attempt.) Since the source station remains in the Command mode until the connection to the destination station is established, there's no need for the user to wait for your Node to cycle through a full number of retries to attempt a connection—the user can send your Node a Disconnect request which in turn cancels the Connect request the same way it would in a TNC's Command mode. (The user stays connected to your Node even if ***STAY*** wasn't used in the original Connect command.) The Disconnect command may be used at any time before the connection is established, regardless of any preceding commands.

Once a connection is established and your Node is in the Converse mode, the user can end the connection either by sending a B(ye) command to the destination station if that station supports it, or by issuing a Disconnect request to the user's own TNC. If the user disconnects from your Node this way, it'll force your Node to disconnect the destination station.

J(heard) Your node sends its **MHEARD** list to the user: A maximum of eighteen stations are kept in the **JHEARD** list.

L(isten) The node toggles packet monitoring on or off.

N(odes) Your Node sends the user a list of nodes heard. The format is the same as that of the **JHEARD** command, the difference being that a callsign is put in the Nodes list only if the monitored packet was a UI frame with a PID of CF (NET/ROM) or CD (IP). A maximum of ten stations are kept in the Nodes list. You clear the nodes list and the **MHEARD** list simultaneously with the same command, **MHEARD %**.

S(end) Your Node responds with. . .

```
+++ Sending. To end, type '='.
```

. . . and sends all subsequent data in the broadcast mode (unproto). The data characters are held until the user sends a (**RETURN**), whereupon the held data is broadcast.

In all operating modes, the user can stop sending "unproto" by sending the "=" character. The Node will then issue a command prompt. The "=" character shouldn't be used within the user's broadcast text.

PACTOR & AMTOR operation with ARXTOR

The **ARXTOR** command has been added to enhance PACTOR operation. When **ARXTOR** is turned **ON**, your PK-232MBX will recognize either PACTOR or AMTOR link attempts. In addition, when monitoring PACTOR stations with **PTLIST**, AMTOR stations will also be heard if **ARXTOR** is **ON**.

ARXTOR is also useful for those running the PACTOR or AMTOR Maildrop. When **ARXTOR** is **ON**, remote stations can connect to your maildrop in either PACTOR or AMTOR. See the **ARXTOR** command description later in this supplement for the full details.

AList Immediate Command
Mode: AMTOR Host: AL

In AMTOR Listen (and PACTOR Listen) modes, monitored link attempts are now displayed like this:

```
>W1AW <C>
```

The callsigns are shown one per line and are meant to resemble the way the TNC monitors packet connect frames. Since neither mode supports identification within the calling blocks, no source callsign can be shown.

ARXTor ON|OFF Default: OFF
Mode: AMTOR and PACTOR Host: Ar

Parameters:

ON Enables automatic detection and switching between AMTOR and PACTOR modes.

OFF Disables the automatic detection of non-selected operating modes.

The ARXTOR command allows the automatic switching from PACTOR Listen mode to AMTOR FEC receive, and from PACTOR Standby to AMTOR ARQ. It also allows the automatic switching from AMTOR Listen to AMTOR FEC receive.

With ARXTOR ON, an AMTOR FEC signal is detected by ALIST and PTLIST modes as well as AMTOR Standby mode. There are two methods of FEC mode recognition. AMTOR Standby, ALIST and PTLIST all use FEC idles to recognize FEC transmissions. However, in the AMTOR Standby mode, FEC text patterns are recognized as an additional quick recognition method which may speed locking onto a FEC signal.

ARXTOR ON enables PTLIST mode to monitor AMTOR ARQ transmissions.

ARXTOR ON also means an incoming AMTOR ARQ call is recognized in PACTOR Standby mode. Only a call for the selcall in MYSELCAL is recognized; PACTOR cannot detect ARQ calls to MYALTCAL or MYIDENT.

When a PACTOR mode detects an AMTOR transmission, there is an added delay before the text is shown. Your TNC must switch from PACTOR to AMTOR, where the signal is again detected. For fastest detection of AMTOR FEC, your TNC should be in the AMTOR Standby mode. For fastest syncing on AMTOR ARQ signals, the TNC should be in ALIST mode.

At the end of the new mode (AMTOR ARQ or FEC), your TNC returns to the original monitoring mode (AMTOR, ALIST, PACTOR or PTLIST).

ARXTOR is defaulted OFF to accommodate old application programs that have no provision for handling a spontaneous change of modes from PACTOR to AMTOR.

Here is a summary of the AMTOR/PACTOR mode switching:

	Original operating mode			
Target mode detection	AMTOR	ALIST	PACTOR	PTLIST
AMTOR FEC	if RFEC	if ARXT		if ARXT
AMTOR ARQ (MYSELCAL)	always		if ARXT	
AMTOR ARQ (MYALTCAL)	always			
AMTOR ARQ (MYIDENT)	always			
monitor AMTOR ARQ		always		if ARXT
SELFECalways	if ARXT		if ARXT	
monitor SELFEC	if SRXALL	if ARXT & SRX		if ARXT & SRX
PTCONN			always	always
monitor PACTOR				always

ATxrtty "n" Default: 0
Mode: Morse, Baudot and ASCII Host: At

Parameters:

"n" 0 to 250, signifying the length of time (in units of 100 msec.) to delay before sending text.

ATXRTTY allows Morse, Baudot or ASCII characters to be transmitted automatically whenever they're typed and the TNC is in the Converse mode. When all the characters in the buffer have been sent, the unit reverts to receive.

The number *n* represents the length of time from the last character typed to the dropping of PTT. This feature makes the repeated use of the commands RCVE and XMIT unnecessary.

CODe "n" Default: 0 (International)
Mode: Baudot RTTY, Morse, AMTOR, PACTOR and packet Host: C1

Parameters:

"n" 0 to 8 specifies a code from the list below.

CODE	Meaning	Morse	Baudot	AMTOR	Packet
7	TOR Lower Case	–	–	RX/TX	–
8	Extended Lower Case	–	–	RX/TX	–

Two new settings of the CODE command have been added to support the European and APLINK implementations of upper/lower case AMTOR.

CODE 7: TOR lowercase

CODE 7 applies to AMTOR operation only. It codes upper and lowercase letters using the NULL character as a shift while in LTRS case. This protocol is used by APLINK stations, European mailboxes, the AMT-3 and G4BMK software. The difference between CODE 7 and CODE 2 (Cyrillic) upper/lower case is that CODE 2 uses LTRS for upper case and NULL for lowercase, while CODE 7 uses the NULL to toggle between upper and lowercase. CODE 7 is invisible to stations using classic AMTOR (CODE 0). However, a CODE 7 station talking to a station using CODE 2 (AEA's already existing upper/lower case protocol) will result in upper/lowercase reversals or constant lower case text.

CODE 8: Extended TOR lowercase

CODE 8 also applies to AMTOR only. It includes the features of CODE 7 above, and additionally codes new punctuation characters using NULL as an escape while in FIGS case. Thus CODE 8 supports all 95 printable ASCII characters ($20-7E) plus CR, LF, space and ENQ while in AMTOR operating mode, but not BELL, backspace and TAB. At the moment, this protocol is used only on links between mailboxes forwarding messages. It could be used with the AEA AMTOR-to-Packet Node if all users had CODE 8. CODE 8 isn't invisible to other users.

DAytime date and time — Default: none

Mode: All — Host: DA

Parameters:

---

date and time - Current date and time to set.

DAYTIME sets the data controllers real time date and time clock. Optionally, the following types of Dallas Semiconductor "Smart Watch" chips may be used to hold the date and time when power is turned off.

RAM—Use the DS1216C in U5 (RAM).
EPROM—Use the DS1216E in U3.

Setting the DAYTIME command will set the time of day into any SmartWatch present in the system. The SmartWatch is read is only power-up, RESTART or RESET.

EXPert ON|OFF — Default: OFF
Mode: All — Host: EX

Parameters:

OFF Disables some of the less frequently used data controller commands in verbose mode.
ON Enables all data controller commands in verbose mode.

The EXPERT command controls your access to the TNC's command set. Because some new TNC owners understandably find the large number of available commands confusing or daunting, this command limits the newcomer's access of the commands to the simplest or most often used. Generally, about half of the total number of commands are available to you after a RESET (EXPERT OFF).

If EXPERT is OFF, expert-level commands may not be accessed and don't appear in any output of the DISPLAY command. An attempt to use one of these commands will result in the error message "?EXPERT command."

All immediate commands (e.g. CONNECT, PACKET) are "Novice" commands. The error message for an Expert command is now separate from the unknown command message:

```
cmd:FRICK
?EXPERT command
```

In Host mode, all commands are available regardless of the setting of EXPERT. This command will not affect operation of AEA PAKRATT programs.

The following DISPLAY lists denote when a command is available while EXPERT is OFF ("Novice"); "Retain" means the command keeps its setting during a REINIT operation.

cmd: DISPLAY A

8Bitconv	Novice	Retain
ACRDisp		
AFilter		
ALFDisp		
AUTOBaud		
AWlen	Novice	Retain
BBSmsgs		
CASedisp		
DCdconn		
Echo		
EScape		
Flow		
ILfpack		
NUCr		
NULf		
NULLs		
PARity	Novice	Retain
TBaud	Novice	Retain
TRFlow		
TXFlow		
XFlow		

cmd: DISPLAY B

3Rdparty	Novice	Retain
FREe		Retain
KILONFWD		Retain
LAstmsg		Retain
MAildrop	Novice	Retain
MDMon	Novice	Retain
MDPrompt	Novice	Retain
MMsg	Novice	Retain
MTExt	Novice	Retain
MYMail	Novice	Retain
TMail	Novice	Retain
TMPrompt	Novice	Retain

cmd: DISPLAY C

BKondel		
CANline		
CANPac		
CHCall		
CHDouble		
CHSwitch	Novice	
COMmand		
CWid		
DELete		
ERrchar		
HEREis		
PASs		
PTOver	Novice	
RECeive		
REDispla		
SEndpac		
STArt		
STOp		
TIme		
XOff		
XON		

cmd: DISPLAY F

ASPect	Novice	
FAXNeg		
FSpeed	Novice	
GRaphics	Novice	
LEftrite		
PRCon	Novice	
PRFax		
PROut		
PRType	Novice	

cmd: DISPLAY I

Unproto	Novice	Retain
AAb	Novice	Retain
Beacon		
BText		Retain
CBell		Retain
CMSg	Novice	
CText	Novice	Retain
HId	Novice	
HOMebbs		Retain
MId	Novice	
MYAlias		Retain
MYALTcal		Retain
MYcall	Novice	Retain
MYGate	Novice	Retain
MYIdent	Novice	Retain
MYPTcall	Novice	Retain
MYSelcal	Novice	Retain
WRu		

cmd: DISPLAY L

ACRPack		
ALFPack		
Ax2512v2		
CFrom		Retain
CONMode		
CONPerm		Retain
DFrom		Retain
FUlldup		
GUsers	Novice	
HBaud	Novice	Retain
LIte		
MAXframe	Novice	
NEwmode		
NOmode		
PACLen	Novice	
PASSAll		
RAdio	Novice	
RELink		
REtry	Novice	
SQuelch		
TRIes	Novice	Retain
USers	Novice	
Vhf	Novice	
XMITOk	Novice	

cmd: DISPLAY M

CONStamp	Novice	
DAYStamp	Novice	
HEAderln		
MBEll		
MBx		Retain
MCon	Novice	
MDigi	Novice	
MFIlter	Novice	
MFrom		Retain
Monitor	Novice	
MProto		
MRpt		
MStamp	Novice	
MTo		Retain
MXmit		
TRACe		
WHYnot	Novice	

cmd: DISPLAY R

ABaud	Novice	
ACRRtty		
ADelay	Novice	
ALFRtty		
ANSample	Novice	
ARQTmo		
ARQTOL		
ARXTor	Novice	
ATxrtty		
BItinv		
CODe		
CRAdd		
DIDdle	Novice	
EAS	Novice	
MARsdisp		
MOPtt	Novice	
MSPeed	Novice	
MWeight		
NAVMsg		Retain
NAVStn		Retain
PT200	Novice	
PTHuff	Novice	
PTRound	Novice	
RBaud	Novice	
RFec		
RFRame		
RXRev	Novice	
SRXall		
TDBaud		
TDChan		
TXRev	Novice	
USOs	Novice	
WIdeshft	Novice	
WOrdout	Novice	
XBaud		

cmd: DISPLAY T

ACKprior		
AUdelay		
AXDelay		
AXHang		
CHeck		
CMdtime		
CPactime		
DWait		
FRack	Novice	
FRIck		
PACTime		
PErsist	Novice	
PPersist		
RESptime		
SLottime	Novice	
TXdelay	Novice	

Commands not displayed:

ADDress		
ALTModem		
CCitt		
EXPert	Novice	Retain
HOST	Novice	Retain
HPoll	Novice	
JUstify	Novice	
KIss	Novice	Retain
KISSAddr		
RAWhdlc		
UBit		
UCmd		
ZFree		
ZStatus		

GUsers "n" Default: 0
Mode: Packet, AMTOR, PACTOR Host: GU

Parameters:

"n" 0 to 3 specifies the maximum number of users allowed to use your node.

GUSERS allows up to "n" number of stations to connect to the callsign in your MYGATE call. The variable "n" may be 0-3, with zero meaning no station can use your node. Alternatively, *n* can be thought of as the maximum number of *pairs* of stations which may be connected through your Node.

Your must have your MYGATE call entered and GUSERS set to a number greater than 0 to enable the node.

MHeard Immediate Command
Mode: Packet and AMTOR/PACTOR Maildrop Host: MH

The MHEARD display has been enhanced to support the "Nodes" command in the node.

Previously, stations heard directly were displayed with an asterisk ("W1AW*") and digipeated stations were shown without ("W2SZ"). Digipeating isn't used as much as it used to be. Most stations now use nodes so this release discards the asterisk. However, for those few cases in which a station is heard indirectly through a digipeater, the station's callsign is displayed with the message, "via digi".

In addition, I- and U-frame packets with PIDs of CF and CD are shown with the indicators "N/R" (for Net/ROM) and "IP" respectively. AMTOR and PACTOR stations accessing the Maildrop or the node are shown in the MHEARD list with an "AMTOR" or "PACTOR" indicator.

MId "n" Default: 0 (0 sec.)
Mode: Packet, AMTOR, PACTOR Host: Mi

Parameters:

"n" 0 to 250 specifies the Morse ID timing in units of 10-second intervals.

Morse ID now works in AMTOR and PACTOR modes on both ARQ and broadcast transmissions. At intervals you set, your TNC identifies itself in Morse Code while maintaining the internal timing for AMTOR or PACTOR. Because of the nature of these operating modes, the destination station will go into an error state when your TNC sends a Morse ID, but it should recover data synchronization immediately afterwards.

MOPtt ON|OFF — Default: ON
Mode: Morse — Host: Mo

Parameters:

ON Enables PTT in Morse transmit mode.
OFF Disables PTT in Morse transmit mode.

MOPTT controls the PTT output in Morse mode only. To enable PTT for Morse transmissions, both XMITOK and MOPTT must be ON. XMITOK OFF still disables PTT for all operating modes.

The most probable use of MOPTT is to disable PTT in Morse to allow full break-in operation but enable PTT in all the other modes. Setting XMITOK ON and MOPTT OFF accomplishes this.

MOPTT doesn't affect the Morse IDs generated by the MID command (in Packet mode) and by the CWID character (in other digital operating modes). The ATXRTTY command may also be helpful.

MYAlias call[-n] — Default: none
Mode: Packet — Host: MA

Parameters:

call Alternate packet callsign may be used by other stations to connect to your station.
"n" 0 to 15, an optional substation ID (SSID)

For those households with two operators taking turns using the PK-232MBX, the TNC will now accept connections to both MYCALL and MYALIAS. Previously, MYALIAS had been reserved for stations digipeating through your station.

If MYMAIL isn't set, the Maildrop also accepts connections to either MYCALL or MYALIAS.

Outgoing connect attempts and Unproto frames use only MYCALL as the source callsign.

MYGate call[-n] — Default: none
Mode: Packet — Host: MY

Parameters:

call Node callsign used by other stations.
"n" 0 to 15, an optional substation ID (SSID)

"Call" is the callsign of the Node function of your TNC. Stations can connect to your MYGATE call, then issue a connect request from there. This way, your station takes responsibility for acknowledgements of the user's packets.

OVer Immediate Command
Mode: AMTOR/PACTOR **Host: OV**

An immediate command that reverses the link direction from ISS to IRS; this can be considered the opposite of the function of the ACHG command.

The changeover happens as soon as possible—the TNC doesn't wait for all the characters in the buffer to be sent. OVER should be thought of as analogous to the RCVE command (neither command waits for the buffer to empty) the same way the PTOVER character is analogous to the RECEIVE character (both wait for empty). Host applications can use the ZSTATUS command to detect when all characters have been sent.

In PTCONN, this command accomplishes the same thing as sending the PTOVER character. The OVER command is useful in Host mode when sending transparent data (CONMODE TRANS). To change from ISS to IRS, you'd normally send the PTOVER character, but in Transparent mode, the character would be sent as data and would not change the link direction. The OVER command changes the direction without the need to change CONMODE to CONV first.

In AMTOR ARQ, this command inserts "+?" into the data stream being sent. If EAS is ON, the "+?" is echoed to the terminal.

PTList Immediate Command
Mode: PACTOR Host: PN

Parameters:

In PACTOR Listen (and AMTOR Listen) modes, monitored connect attempts are now displayed like this:

```
>W1AW <C>
```

The callsigns are shown one per line and are meant to resemble the way the TNC monitors connect frames in the packet mode. Since neither mode supports identification within the calling blocks, no source callsign can be shown.

PTRound ON|OFF — Default: OFF
Mode: PACTOR — Host: Pr

Parameters:

OFF Returns the TNC to the PACTOR-Standby mode after a PTSEND transmission.
ON Returns the TNC to the PACTOR-Listen mode after a PTSEND transmission.

PTROUND facilitates PACTOR "roundtable" conversations with multiple stations using the PTSEND (FEC) mode as opposed to the Connected mode.

As the unit finishes sending a PTSEND transmission it normally returns to PACTOR Standby mode. If PTROUND is ON, the unit returns to PTLIST instead in order to copy another station's PACTOR transmission. PTROUND has no effect when a PACTOR connection ends–the unit will always return to PACTOR Standby.

REINIT — Immediate Command
Mode: All — Host: RI

Parameters:

This is an immediate command that you can invoke to get out of trouble caused by setting a lot of commands–especially timing parameters–to strange values. REINIT can be thought of as being halfway between RESTART and RESET. REINIT re-initializes most of the commands to their default settings, then does a RESTART, but the contents of the Maildrop and the NAVTEX message history buffers are preserved. The commands that are preserved are:

MYCALL	MYALIAS	MYMAIL	HOMEBBS	MYGATE	MYSELCAL
MYALTCAL	MYIDENT	MYPTCALL	UNPROTO	AWLEN	PARITY
TBAUD	BTEXT	CTEXT	AAB	MDPROMPT	TMPROMPT
CFROM	DFROM	MFROM	MTO	MBX	LASTMSG
MTEXT	NAVSTN	NAVMSG	HOST	8BIT CONV	3RDPARTY
FREE	KILONFWD	MAILDROP	NDMON	MMSG	TMAIL
CBELL	CONPERM	HBAUD	TRIES	MVIA	EXPERT
KISS					

In Host mode, the REINIT command is acknowledged by a RESTART response (RT).

SIgnal — Immediate Command
Mode: All — Host: SI

SIGNAL is an immediate command that causes the PK-232 to enter the Signal Identification and Acquisition Mode (SIAM). The Signal Identification mode now identifies PACTOR stations.

WOrdout ON|OFF

Default: OFF

Mode: Baudot, ASCII, AMTOR PACTOR and Morse

Host: WO

Parameters:

OFF	Typed characters are sent directly to the transmitter.
ON	Type characters are held in the PK-232MBX's transmit buffer until a space, CR, LF, TAB, RECEIVE CWID, ENQ or '+?' character(s) is typed.

With WORDOUT OFF, the backspace character is transmitted in Baudot, ASCII, AMTOR and PACTOR modes. With WORDOUT ON, pressing the backspace key cancels out the preceding character and neither are transmitted.

In Baudot and AMTOR, the backspace character is transmitted as a "?" since there's no backspace in those modes.

In ASCII the backspace character is transmitted, but the destination station must be able to pass it. AEA products should have MFILTER set to zero to allow backspaces to print when monitoring.

WOrdout ON|OFF

Default: OFF

Mode: Baudot, ASCII, AMTOR PACTOR and Morse

Host: WO

Parameters:

OFF Typed characters are sent directly to the transmitter.

ON Type characters are held in the PK-232MBX's transmit buffer until a space, CR, LF, TAB, RECEIVE CWID, ENQ or '+?' character(s) is typed.

With WORDOUT OFF, the backspace character is transmitted in Baudot, ASCII, AMTOR and PACTOR modes. With WORDOUT ON, pressing the backspace key cancels out the preceding character and neither are transmitted.

In Baudot and AMTOR, the backspace character is transmitted as a "?" since there's no backspace in those modes.

In ASCII the backspace character is transmitted, but the destination station must be able to pass it. AEA products should have MFILTER set to zero to allow backspaces to print when monitoring.

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