

SEALEVEL

SYSTEMS INCORPORATED

PC-ACB.MP™

USER MANUAL



Part # 3612

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Introduction

Overview

In the last few years, the portable and notebook market has grown by leaps and bounds. Most early laptops and notebooks handled I/O expansion through proprietary expansion slots. These slots provided limited expansion for specific peripherals such as modems and FAX peripherals. Mass storage peripherals were factory installed and could not be easily changed. Interconnectivity through local area networks offered limited performance through slow parallel port network interfaces.

During this time period two standards organizations, JEIDA and PCMCIA, were working on the standardization of memory IC cards. These cards were designed as strictly non-volatile silicon storage. JEIDA was the first to propose the 68-pin connector standard for memory cards. In 1989, PCMCIA adopted the JEIDA 68 pin standard and worked with JEIDA on further developments.

As the notebook market grew, the need for a standard I/O bus was seen. The PCMCIA groups saw an opportunity to meet this need with an expanded version of the 68-pin interface. Further development occurred and within one year, release 2.0 of the standard was completed. Release 2.0 was a major update to Release 1.0 and included full hardware support for I/O devices. Release 2.0 coincided with JEIDA's 4.1 release and is identical.

The *PC-ACB.MP* adapter provides your portable PC with a single channel multi-protocol serial interface utilizing the Zilog Z85233 (ESCC™), which is suitable for the most popular communication protocols including HDLC/SDLC, X.25, Bi-Sync, Mono-Sync, and asynchronous.

The *PC-ACB.MP* utilizes the Sipex-505 multi-protocol electrical interface chip that allows the *PC-ACB.MP* to be compliant with EIA/TIA-530/530A, EIA/TIA-232E, EIA/TIA-485, and ITU V.35.

What's Included

The *PC-ACB.MP* is shipped with the following items. If any of these items are missing or damaged, contact the supplier.

- *PC-ACB.MP* PCMCIA Serial Interface Adapter
- DB-25 cable assembly
- Loopback Plug
- Impact Resistant Carrying Case (Jewel Case)
- Sealevel Software

Installation

Card and Socket Services must be loaded on the system prior to installing the **PC-ACB.MP** card. Card and Socket Services are supplied by the PCMCIA slot provider (i.e. the computer manufacturer or the PC adapter manufacturer). These may be in the form of a third party add-on Card and Socket service (e.g. CardSoft's CardWizard) or with your current operating system (e.g. Windows 95/98/NT/2000).

Socket Services are the lowest level of the PCMCIA Software hierarchy. Socket Services provide a standard interface to the higher-level drivers and isolate the socket controller's specific hardware details. Socket Services provide the 'BIOS' interface to the socket controller hardware. Socket Services are typically hidden under Card Services and are rarely directly accessible by application software.

Card Services provide the interface to application software and drivers. Card Services are responsible for allocating card resources and ensuring that card resources do not interfere with other existing system resources. Card Services are typically implemented as a driver. Almost all PCMCIA type cards require some sort of software driver. In the case of the **PC-ACB.MP**, the generic Card Services driver supplied with the computer system should provide adequate support for most applications.

Connecting the **PC-ACB.MP** to the computer requires no special technical skills. In fact it is usually done in as simple as two steps:

1. Follow the directions given for your operating system found on the supplied software.
2. Simply slide the card into a PCMCIA Type II compliant slot on the personal computer. The PCMCIA slot is keyed so that the **PC-ACB.MP** cannot be installed backwards or upside down. The card should install with a minimal amount of pressure. Do not force the card into the slot. Forcing the card can result in damage to the **PC-ACB.MP** or to the PCMCIA slot. After the card has been installed into the PCMCIA slot, the I/O cable should be connected to the card. The cable is also keyed to prevent it from being installed incorrectly.
3. For Windows users that are using Sealevel's SeaMAC software please note that there is a different install for this card than the normal SeaMAC software. When choosing to install the software from the CD scroll down to the SeaMAC drivers. You should see: * **Note:** If you are installing Part# 3612 or 5102, [click here](#) to install the Windows 2000 interrupt mode HDLC/SDLC driver. To install the Windows NT interrupt mode Async driver and for all other ACB products, click the "install SeaMAC" button below. Please be sure to follow these steps for a successful installation.

Installation is complete.

The **PC-ACB.MP** has a number of cabling options available. These options include:

- **CA-103** - This cable provides a high quality shielded cable with the V.35 mechanical specification met on one end and a DB-25S (female) on the other end. V.35 has a mechanical specification that is impossible to place on a PC bracket and requires this adapter cable.
- **CA-104** - This cable provides a 6' extension for use with RS-232, and RS-530/530A.
- **CA-107** - RS-530 (DB-25P) to RS-449 (DB-37P) cabling adapter. RS-530 is replacing RS-449 in Telecom applications, but there is still a very large base of installed equipment that uses the RS-449 pin-out. Both standards use RS-422 to define the electrical specifications and are interchangeable via this adapter cable.

Technical Description

The *PC-ACB.MP* utilizes the Zilog 85233 Enhanced Serial Communications Controller (ESCC). This chip features programmable baud rate, data format and interrupt control. Refer to the ESCC Users Manual for details on programming the 85233 ESCC chip.

Features

- One channel of synchronous or asynchronous communications using the Zilog Z85233 chip
- Programmable electrical interface selection EIA/TIA-232/530/530A/485 and ITU V.35
- Programmable options for Transmit clock as input or output
- Software programmable baud rate

Internal Baud Rate Generator

The baud rate of the ESCC is programmed under software control.

Control and Status Registers Definition

The control and status registers occupy 16 consecutive locations. The following tables provide a functional description of the bit positions. X = do not care

Base	Mode	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
+4	RD	0	IRQST	0	0	0	0	0	DSRA
+4	WR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
+5	RD	485CLK	ECHOA	SYNCA_RTS	SYNCA_CTS	AM3	AM2	AM1	AM0
+5	WR	485CLK	ECHOA	SYNCA_RTS	SYNCA_CTS	AM3	AM2	AM1	AM0
+6	RD	0	0	0	0	RLA	LLA	TSETSLA	RXCOPTA
+6	WR	X	X	X	X	RLA	LLA	TSETSLA	RXCOPTA
+7	RD	SD7	SD6	SD5	SD4	SD3	SD2	SD1	SD0

Field	Description
IRQST	SCC interrupt status: 1 = No interrupt pending on ESCC 0 = Interrupt pending on ESCC.
DSRA	DSRA: 1 = DSRA is not active 0 = DSRA is active
TSETSLA	TSET clock source: 1 = Received TXC as source 0 = TRXCA as source
RXCOPTA	RXCOPTA: 1 = Selects SCC PCLK for RTXCA 0 = Selects received RXC for RTXCA
SYNCA_RTS	SYNCA_RTS: 1 = SYNCA connected to RTS 0 = SYNCA is high
SYNCA_CTS	SYNCA_CTS: 1 = SYNCA connected to CTS 0 = SYNCA is high
485CLK	TSET switches with TXD 1 = clk switches 0 = no CLK switching
ECHOA	ECHO enable: 1 = echo disabled 0 = echo enabled
AM0-AM3	I/O mode select. See table for valid interface options 0 = High Impedance
SD0-SD7	Optional security feature. Unique value per customer or application. Default value = FF

Note: Default values are listed in bold

Interface Selection

The *PC-ACB.MP* supports a variety of electrical interfaces. Refer to the **Control and Status Register Definitions** found in the **Technical Description** section of this manual for this bit description. There is line termination on RXD, RXC, and TXC in the following modes: RS-530, RS-530A, RS-485T, and V.35.

HEX	M3	M2	M1	M0	Interface Mode
0	0	0	0	0	All signals are high impedance
1	0	0	0	1	* not supported *
2	0	0	1	0	RS-232
3	0	0	1	1	* not supported *
4	0	1	0	0	RS-485T with 120 ohm termination
5	0	1	0	1	RS-485 without termination
6,7,8,9	0	1	1	0	* not supported *
A	1	0	1	0	single ended loop-back
B	1	0	1	1	differential loop-back
C	1	1	0	0	* not supported *
D	1	1	0	1	RS-530
E	1	1	1	0	V.35
F	1	1	1	1	RS-530A

25 Pin Connector Signal Layouts (DB-25 Male)

RS-232 Signals

Base+5, M3-M0=2, 0010

Signal	Name	Pin #	Mode
GND	Ground	7	
RD	Receive Data	3	Input
CTS	Clear To Send	5	Input
DSR	Data Set Ready	6	Input
DCD	Data Carrier Detect	8	Input
TM	Test Mode	25	Input
TXC	Transmit Clock	15	Input
RXC	Receive Clock	17	Input
TSET	Transmit Signal Element Timing	24	Output
DTR	Data Terminal Ready	20	Output
TD	Transmit Data	2	Output
RTS	Request To Send	4	Output

Technical Note: Please terminate any control signals that are not going to be used. The most common way to do this is connect RTS to CTS and RI. Also, connect DCD to DTR and DSR. Terminating these pins, if not used, will help insure you get the best performance from your adapter.

V.35 Signals

Base+5, M3-M0=E, 1110

Signal	Name	DB-25	V.35	Mode
GND	Ground	7	B	
RDB RX+	Receive Positive	16	T	Input
RDA RX-	Receive Negative	3	R	Input
TXCB TXC+	Transmit Clock Positive	12	AA	Input
TXCA TXC-	Transmit Clock Negative	15	Y	Input
RXCB RXC+	Receive Clock Positive	9	X	Input
RXCA RXC-	Receive Clock Negative	17	V	Input
TDB TX+	Transmit Positive	14	S	Output
TDA TX-	Transmit Negative	2	P	Output
TSETB TSET+	Transmit Signal Element Timing +	11	W	Output
TSETA TSET-	Transmit Signal Element Timing -	24	U	Output
CTS	Clear To Send	5	D	Input *
DSR	Data Set Ready	6	E	Input *
DCD	Data Carrier Detect	8	F	Input *
DTR	Data Terminal Ready	20	H	Output *
RTS	Request To Send	4	C	Output *

- **Note:** All modem control signals are single ended (un-balanced) with RS-232 signal levels.

RS-530 (RS-422)

Base+5, M3-M0=D, 1101

Signal	Name	Pin #	Mode
GND	Ground	7	
RDB RX+	Receive Positive	16	Input
RDA RX-	Receive Negative	3	Input
CTSB CTS+	Clear To Send Positive	13	Input
CTSA CTS-	Clear To Send Negative	5	Input
DCDB DCD+	Data Carrier Detect Positive	10	Input
DCDA DCD-	Data Carrier Detect Negative	8	Input
TXCB TXC+	Transmit Clock Positive	12	Input
TXCA TXC-	Transmit Clock Negative	15	Input
RXCB RXC+	Receive Clock Positive	9	Input
RXCA RXC-	Receive Clock Negative	17	Input
TDB TX+	Transmit Positive	14	Output
TDA TX-	Transmit Negative	2	Output
RTSB RTS+	Request To Send Positive	19	Output
RTSA RTS-	Request To Send Negative	4	Output
DTRB DTR+	Data Terminal Ready Positive	23	Output
DTRA DTR-	Data Terminal Ready Negative	20	Output
TSETB TSET+	Transmit Signal Element Timing Positive	11	Output
TSETA TSET-	Transmit Signal Element Timing Negative	24	Output
DSRB DSR+	Data Set Ready Positive	22	Input
DSRA DSR-	Data Set Ready Negative	6	Input

RS-530A

Base+5, M3-M0=F, 1111

Signal	Name	Pin #	Mode
GND	Ground	7	
RDB RX+	Receive Positive	16	Input
RDA RX-	Receive Negative	3	Input
CTSA CTS-	Clear To Send Negative	5	Input
DCDA DCD-	Data Carrier Detect Negative	8	Input
TXCB TXC+	Transmit Clock Positive	12	Input
TXCA TXC-	Transmit Clock Negative	15	Input
RXCB RXC+	Receive Clock Positive	9	Input
RXCA RXC-	Receive Clock Negative	17	Input
TDB TX+	Transmit Positive	14	Output
TDA TX-	Transmit Negative	2	Output
RTSA RTS-	Request To Send Negative	4	Output
DTRA DTR-	Data Terminal Ready Negative	20	Output
TSETB TSET+	Transmit Signal Element Timing Positive	11	Output
TSETA TSET-	Transmit Signal Element Timing Negative	24	Output

RS-485 or RS-485T

Base+5, M3-M0=4, 0100 (With termination)

Base+5, M3-M0=5, 0101 (Without termination)

Signal	Name	Pin #	Mode
GND	Ground	7	
RDB RX+	Receive Positive	16	Input
RDA RX-	Receive Negative	3	Input
TXCB TXC+	Transmit Clock Positive	12	Input
TXCA TXC-	Transmit Clock Negative	15	Input
RXCB RXC+	Receive Clock Positive	9	Input
RXCA RXC-	Receive Clock Negative	17	Input
TDB TX+	Transmit Positive	14	Output
TDA TX-	Transmit Negative	2	Output
TSETB TSET+	Transmit Signal Element Timing Positive	11	Output
TSETA TSET-	Transmit Signal Element Timing Negative	24	Output

Specifications

Environmental Specifications

Specification	Operating	Storage
Temperature Range	0 to 50 ° C (32 to 122 ° F)	-20 to 70 ° C (-4 to 158 ° F)
Humidity Range	10 - 90% R.H. Non Condensing	10 - 90% R.H. Non Condensing

Power Consumption

Supply line	+5 VDC
Rating	170 mA

Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF)

Greater than 150,000 hours. (Calculated)

Appendix A - Troubleshooting

The Developers Toolkit Software is supplied with the Sealevel Systems adapter and will be used in the troubleshooting procedures. Using this software and following these simple steps can eliminate most common problems without the need to call Technical Support.

1. Identify all I/O adapters currently installed in your system. This includes your on-board serial ports, controller cards, sound cards etc. The I/O addresses used by these adapters, as well as the IRQ (if any) should be identified.
2. Make sure the Sealevel Systems adapter is securely installed in a PCMCIA slot.
3. Use the supplied software and User Manual to verify that the Sealevel Systems adapter is configured correctly. The supplied software contains a diagnostic program "SSDMP" that will verify if an adapter is configured properly. This diagnostic program is written with the user in mind and is easy to use.
4. Windows users can use the installed programs in the SeaMAC folder to verify operation.

Appendix B - How To Get Assistance

Please refer to Troubleshooting Guide prior to calling Technical Support.

1. Begin by reading through the Trouble Shooting Guide in Appendix A. If assistance is still needed please see below.
2. When calling for technical assistance, please have your user manual and current adapter settings. If possible, please have the adapter installed in a computer ready to run diagnostics.
3. Sealevel Systems provides an FAQ section on its web site. Please refer to this to answer many common questions. This section can be found at <http://www.sealevel.com/faq.htm>.
4. Sealevel Systems maintains a Home page on the Internet. Our home page address is www.sealevel.com. The latest software updates, and newest manuals are available via our FTP site that can be accessed from our home page.
5. Technical support is available Monday to Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. eastern time. Technical support can be reached at (864) 843-4343.

RETURN AUTHORIZATION MUST BE OBTAINED FROM SEALEVEL SYSTEMS BEFORE RETURNED MERCHANDISE WILL BE ACCEPTED. AUTHORIZATION CAN BE OBTAINED BY CALLING SEALEVEL SYSTEMS AND REQUESTING A RETURN MERCHANDISE AUTHORIZATION (RMA) NUMBER.

Appendix C - Electrical Interface

RS-232

Quite possibly the most widely used communication standard is RS-232. This implementation has been defined and revised several times and is often referred to as RS-232 or EIA/TIA-232. It is defined by the EIA as the *Interface between Data Terminal Equipment and Data Circuit- Terminating Equipment Employing Serial Binary Data Interchange*. The mechanical implementation of RS-232 is on a 25 pin D sub connector. RS-232 is capable of operating at data rates up to 20 Kbps at distances less than 50 ft. The absolute maximum data rate may vary due to line conditions and cable lengths. RS-232 often operates at 38.4 Kbps over very short distances. The voltage levels defined by RS-232 range from -12 to +12 volts. RS-232 is a single ended or unbalanced interface, meaning that a single electrical signal is compared to a common signal (ground) to determine binary logic states. A voltage of +12 volts (usually +3 to +10 volts) represents a binary 0 (space) and -12 volts (-3 to -10 volts) denotes a binary 1 (mark). The RS-232 and the EIA/TIA-574 specification defines two type of interface circuits, Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) and Data Circuit-Terminating Equipment (DCE). The Sealevel Systems adapter is a DTE interface.

RS-422

The RS-422 specification defines the electrical characteristics of balanced voltage digital interface circuits. RS-422 is a differential interface that defines voltage levels and driver/receiver electrical specifications. On a differential interface, logic levels are defined by the difference in voltage between a pair of outputs or inputs. In contrast, a single ended interface, for example RS-232, defines the logic levels as the difference in voltage between a single signal and a common ground connection. Differential interfaces are typically more immune to noise or voltage spikes that may occur on the communication lines. Differential interfaces also have greater drive capabilities that allow for longer cable lengths. RS-422 is rated up to 10 Megabits per second and can have cabling 4000 feet long. RS-422 also defines driver and receiver electrical characteristics that will allow 1 driver and up to 32 receivers on the line at once. RS-422 signal levels range from 0 to +5 volts. RS-422 does not define a physical connector.

RS-485

RS-485 is backwardly compatible with RS-422; however, it is optimized for party line or multi-drop applications. The output of the RS-422/485 driver is capable of being **Active** (enabled) or **Tri-State** (disabled). This capability allows multiple ports to be connected in a multi-drop bus and selectively polled. RS-485 allows cable lengths up to 4000 feet and data rates up to 10 Megabits per second. The signal levels for RS-485 are the same as those defined by RS-422. RS-485 has electrical characteristics that allow for 32 drivers and 32 receivers to be connected to one line. This interface is ideal for multi-drop or network environments. RS-485 tri-state driver (not dual-state) will allow the electrical presence of the driver to be removed from the line. Only one driver may be active at a time and the other driver(s) must be tri-stated. RS-485 can be cabled in two ways, two wire and four wire mode. Two-wire mode does not allow for full duplex communication, and requires that data be transferred in only one direction at a time. For half-duplex operation, the two transmit pins should be connected to the two receive pins (Tx+ to Rx+ and Tx- to Rx-). Four wire mode allows full duplex data transfers. RS-485 does not define a connector pin-out or a set of modem control signals. RS-485 does not define a physical connector.

RS-530 / 530A

RS-530 (a.k.a. EIA-530) compatibility means that RS-422 signal levels are met, and the pin-out for the DB-25 connector is specified. The EIA (Electronic Industry Association) created the RS-530 specification to detail the pin-out, and define a full set of modem control signals that can be used for regulating flow control and line status. The major difference between RS-530 and RS-530A lies in the modem control interface signals. In RS-530 all signals are differential, in RS-530A signals DTR, DSR, DCD are single ended. The RS-530 specification defines two types of interface circuits, Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) and Data Circuit-Terminating Equipment (DCE). The Sealevel Systems adapter is a DTE interface.

V.35

V.35 is a standard defined by ITU (formerly CCITT) that specifies an electrical, mechanical, and physical interface that is used extensively by high-speed digital carriers such as AT&T Dataphone Digital Service (DDS). ITU V.35 is an international standard that is often referred to as *Data Transmission at 48 Kbps Using 60 - 108 KHz Group-Band Circuits*. ITU V.35 electrical characteristics are a combination of unbalanced voltage and balanced current mode signals. Data and clock signals are balanced current mode circuits. These circuits typically have voltage levels from 0.5 Volts to -0.5 Volts (1 Volt differential). The modem control signals are unbalanced signals and are compatible with RS-232. The physical connector is a 34-pin connector that supports 24 data, clock and control signals. The physical connector is defined in the ISO-2593 standard. ITU V.35 specification defines two types of interface circuits, Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) and Data Circuit-Terminating Equipment (DCE). The Sealevel Systems adapter is a DTE interface.

Appendix D - Compliance Notices

Federal Communications Commission Statement

FCC - This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in such case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

EMC Directive Statement



Products bearing the CE Label fulfill the requirements of the EMC directive (89/336/EEC) and of the low-voltage directive (73/23/EEC) issued by the European Commission.

To obey these directives, the following European standards must be met:

- **EN55022 Class A** - “Limits and methods of measurement of radio interference characteristics of information technology equipment”
- **EN55024**-‘Information technology equipment Immunity characteristics Limits and methods of measurement.
- **EN60950 (IEC950)** - “Safety of information technology equipment, including electrical business equipment”

Warning

This is a Class A Product. In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

Always use cabling provided with this product if possible. If no cable is provided or if an alternate cable is required, use high quality shielded cabling to maintain compliance with FCC/EMC directives.

U.S. Patent Nos. 4,603,320 4,686,506 4,972,470

Warranty



Sealevel Systems, Inc. provides a limited lifetime warranty. Should this product fail to be in good working order at any time during this period, Sealevel Systems will, at it's option, replace or repair it at no additional charge except as set forth in the following terms. This warranty does not apply to products damaged by misuse, modifications, accident or disaster.

Sealevel Systems assumes no liability for any damages, lost profits, lost savings or any other incidental or consequential damage resulting from the use, misuse of, or inability to use this product. Sealevel Systems will not be liable for any claim made by any other related party.

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