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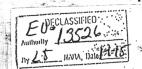
Ny L. T. HAVA, Dato H-18

HARVEST Assembly Program - HAP

By: Raymond W. Southworth

26 October 1959

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Introduction

This report is a revision of HAP Report #2 and includes the changes and modifications agreed upon in the joint meeting of NSA and IBM personnel on October 5. It was also decided then to accept the proposal in Report #2 that the programmer might write as part of the set-up some of the functions actually represented in the stream instruction in the machine word. Thus, the set-up word for the logic unit may include the logic operation; that for the table address assembly unit may include cell size, mode, and other one-bit codes; and that for the F unit may include group size. Whenever a stream instruction refers to such a set-up, these fields are assembled into the stream instruction. It is also possible to write the stream instruction in complete form or to get some fields from set-up and to overrule others. Examples illustrating these points are given on pages 11 and 12 of this report.

Fields which are underlined are programmer fields and can be any symbol allowed in STRAP I.

* Means the items are not usually set up by the programmer and may be omitted.



1. Stream Byte-by Byte

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SBBB(gates), LUOP, GS, TA(CS, TAM, P/S, RBA), STOP(stimulus)

Ex: SBBB(P-LU, Q-LU, LU-R), EQT(P, NB), FLIP, STOP(FL2P)

Notes:

1. The gates may be written either in terms of the system symbols for the actual units connected or the numbers of the open gates.

Units Connected			
Reserved			
Reserved P-W			
Q-II			
TE-LU			
P-TA			
Q-TA			
IU-TA or SCTR-TA			
SCTR substitutes for LU output			
LU output is used			
LU-R or SCTR-R			
TE-R			
LU-SACC or SCTR-SACC			
TE-SACC			

- 2. If a field or sub-field is null, the corresponding bits will be set to zero.
- 3. The various fields may be written in any order, with the exception that SBBB(gates) must be the first field.
- 4. The above format for SBBB includes all fields present in the 32-bit machine instruction. Several of the fields may, for programming convenience, be written in the set-up, as shown below in the discussion of those words.
- 5. The following gate combinations are not allowed:
 (2, 3), (5, 6), (3, 6), (7, 8), (9, 10), (11, 12), (1, 3, 4).
 Also, if TE is connected, at least one TA input is needed.
- 6. The codes for LUOP, GS, CS, and TAM are given under the description of the set-up words for the logic unit, the F unit, and the table address assembly unit.



2. Adjustments (4 types)

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ADJ#(stimulus), action 1, action 2, action 3

ADJ#(stimulus, AND), action 1, action 2, action 3

ADJ#(stimulus, BR), action 1, action 2, relative address

ADJ#(stimulus, CHAIN), action 1, action 2, relative address

Ex: ADJ1(NW.NY), REP(P, Q), RESET(SACC)

Ex: ADJ5(KBl, CHAIN), ADV(P), NOP, JOE-PETE

Notes:

- 1. The adjustments may be numbered if desired but they will be assembled in the order written.
- 2. An action that has more than one operand, such as REP(P, Q) may be written either as above or separated as REP(P), REP(Q). It is the responsibility of the programmer to use no more than three actions in any one adjustment word. Also, the actions will be assembled in the order either written explicitly or implied by the order of the grouped operands.
- 3. In the first type of adjustment, there are simply three action fields. In the second type, the stimulus of the next lower-order priority adjustment must also be present for the actions to take place. In the third type, there is a skip relative to the address of the stream instruction to an instruction in the arithmetic mode. In the fourth type there is a skip relative to the address of the stream instruction to another adjustment; in the second example above JOE is the address of the adjustment being chained to, and PETE is the address of the stream instruction.

3. Set-up

SETUP

SETUP END

Notes:

1. SETUP and SETUP END are pseudo-ops to be used whenever it is desired to write a full set-up of 10 words. SETUP will reserve the block, beginning at a full word, set all words to zero, and then OR in the given fields. The following set-up words are self-identifying and may be written in any order. They are assumed to include all words up to the first word which is not a set-up word, or up to SETUP END, whichever occurs first.



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Match Units

WMAT(character, connections, R/F), WOR, action

XMAT(character, connections, R/F), XOR, action

YMAT(character, connections, R/F), YOR, action

ZMAT(character, connections, R/F), ZOR, action

Ex: XMAT((8)377, P.Q, F), XOR, OMIT ALL

Notes:

- The match character may be given by means of any entry mode permitted in STRAP, and also in hexadecimal.
- The connections as used to cause a stimulus for adjustments, counters, and group size are indicated by a period between units when logical AND is meant and by a V for logical OR. The connections are assumed to be only of the OR type when considering the stimulus for the omitting (swallowing) of bytes, as indicated in the stimulus XOR.
- 3. The R/F bit indicates whether the match is on only the rightmost bit or on the full byte. A null field is assumed to mean a match on the full byte.

SCTR Unit

SCTR(limit, value), stimulus, action

Ex: SCTR(1000), XVY, SC+1

Notes:

Limit and value must be written in the order given above.

SACC Unit

SACC(SAM, threshold, value), stimulus, action

Notes:

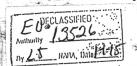
- 1. SAM, threshold and value must be written in the order given above.
- 2. The codes for SAM are:

U

Unsigned, normal Unsigned, 16 bit fields **U16**

S Signed, normal

SR Signed, reset negative values



7. Logic Unit

LU, action (modulus), GS, F(limit), (stimulus)

Ex: LU,C(P.Q)(150), FL1P, F(2), (KK, LM), SO

Notes:

1. The modulus as assembled will be positioned so as to eliminate leading zeros, as required in the machine word.

2. The possible actions are:

C0000	or	c(o)	Connect and pseudo-connect operations
C0001		C(P.Q)	9
COOLO	2	C(P.NQ)	
COOLL		C(P)	
COLOO		C(NP.Q)	
COLOI		C(Q)	
COLLO		C(PXVQ)	Exclusive OR
colli	76	C(PVQ)	
C1000		C(NP.NQ)	
C1001		C(PEQ)	
C1010		C(NQ)	
ClOll		C(PVNQ)	
Clloo		C(NP)	
Cllol		C(NPVQ)	
Clllo		C(NPVNQ)	
cllll		C(1)	
MAX(P,Q)			Maximum of P and Q
MIN(P,Q)			Minimum of P and Q

(conclusion of logic unit operations)

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EQT(P, 0)

Equals test

EQT(P, NB)

EQT(O, P)

EQT(NB, P)

EQT(O, Q)

EQT(NB, Q)

GET(P-Q, O)

Greater than or equals test

GET(P-Q, NB)

LET(P-P, 0)

Less than or equals test

LET(Q-P, NB)

MOD(P-Q)

P-Q, modulo the modulus

MOD(P-P)

Q-P, modulo the modulus

RDX(P+Q)

P+Q, using the modulus as a radix

MOD(P+Q)

P+Q, modulo the modulus

3. In each of the test functions, the comparison is between the P and Q bytes, always in that order. If the test is satisfied, the output is the first byte given within parentheses; if it is not satisfied, the output is the second byte.

Notes for F Unit

- 1. The stimulus in this case is written as the bit or bits to be tested. A <u>one</u> coming into any one of them will cause the counter to advance according to the indicated action. The test bits are KK, KL, KM, LK, IL, IM, MK, ML, and MM.
- 2. The action codes are:

NO.

SO

Stay on one

I

Invert

ISO

Invert and stay on one

3. The group size field will be assembled into the stream instruction referring to this set-up.



8. Table Assembly Unit

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TA(CS, TAM, P/S, RBA), $\underline{\text{TBA}}(\underline{\text{MDM}})$, $\underline{\text{TAP}}(\underline{\text{TPS}}, \underline{\text{TPI}}, \underline{\text{TPN}}, \underline{\text{TPJ}})$, $\underline{\text{TAQ}}(\underline{\text{TQS}}, \underline{\text{TQI}}, \underline{\text{TQJ}})$, $\underline{\text{value}}, \underline{\text{TM}}$

Notes:

1. CS = cell size. Codes for cell size are:

00 = 0

01 = C8

10 = C16

11 = C24

2. The codes for TAM are:

NOP

ADTE

EXT

OR

EXTOR

M#1

EXTM+1

No memory reference. Address goes to TE.

Referenced word is extracted.

A l is OR-ed into referenced word.

Extract and OR

A l is added to memory word.

Extract and add a 1.

3. P/S = parallel or series addition of P and Q bytes.

4. RBA if present indicates TBA is replaced by address just formed.

5. TBA = table base address.

6. MDM if present indicates memory distributor mode is to be used.

7. TPS = initial offset of P stream.

8. TPI = increment to be applied to offset of P stream.

9. TPN = number of bytes from P stream.

10. TPJ = reset address for P bytes (not usually set up).

11. TQS, TQI, TQN, and TQJ apply to the Q stream.

12. Value (not usually set up).

13. TM = count of bytes (not usually set up).



9. Table Extract Unit

TE, TEI, TEN, TEBM, TES, TEJ, TEM

Notes:

- 1. TEI = increment to be added to address.
- 2. TEN = number of bytes.
- 3. TEBM = byte mask for TE unit.
- 4. TES = initial address for TE (not usually set up).
- TEM = count of bytes (not usually set up).
- 6. TEJ = reset address (not usually set up).

10. Stream Stimulus Mask

SSM(mask)

Ex: SSM(FLIP, LB1)

Notes:

FLIP

1. The mask may be written in numeric form with an entry mode or it may be written as a list of the system symbols for the stimuli to be tested. The system symbols for the maskable stimuli are:

FL2P	
FL3P	
FL1Q	Flag 1, Q
FL2Q	
FL3Q	
FLIR	Flag 1, R
FL2R	
FL3R	and the state of t
ELTE	End of level, TE
EG	End of group
SACETH	SACC greater than or equal to threshold
SABN	SACC becomes negative
SCLIM	SCTR = limit
W	W match unit signal
X	
V	

Flag 1, P

(conclusion of skable stimuli)

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NW Not W ΝX NY NZFl limit KB1 1 LBl MBI KGl KG 1 IG1 MG1 EC Any end of chain

11. Debug Code

DEBUG(mask)

Ex: DEBUG(SCAN, ADJ, BL, FLAG)

Notes:

1. The mask may be written either in numeric form with an entry mode or it may be written as a list of the system symbols for the bits to be tested. The system symbols for the four bits are:

SCAN Scan bit
ADJ Adjustment stop
BL Any branch level
FLAG Any flag

12. Starting Addresses for Stream Units and Index Tables

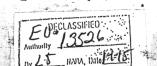
PAD(stream address, index table address)

QAD(stream address, index table address)

RAD(stream address, index table address)

13. Index Words

(See notes on following page)



Notes:

1. The allowable modes are:

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Triangular, upper, normal TRUN offset TRUO lower, normal TRLN offset TRLO Nested, normal NESN offset NESO Sequential, normal SEQN offset SEQO

- 2. EC = end chain; CC continue chain.
- 3. FF= following level is virtual first level.
- 4. SR= suppress reset of S address.
- RC= R control bit: data formed in R will replace corresponding bits in memory but will not affect adjacent bits.
- 6. M= match only.
- 7. R= runout only.
- 8. RM= runout and match.
- 9. FS= first subsequent (not usually set up).
- 10. N= number of bytes.
- 11. I= increment to be applied to address.
- 12. BM = byte mask.
- 13. BRLA = branch level address.
- 14. RBL = residual byte length, used only in an offset mode.
- 15. J = reset address (not usually set up).
- 16. M= count of bytes (not usually set up).
- 17. For index words with flag bits, the codes PXFL1, PXFL2, and PXFL3 should be used.
- 18. For a branch level word, the code PXBL should be used. The branch address is then written in place of the byte mask.
- 19. For branch level and flags, the codes PXFLIBL, PXFL2BL, and PXFL3BL should be used.
- 20. The programmer fields must be in the order shown. Null fields are indicated by a zero; field drop-out is from right to left.

The following examples are intended to illustrate the general procedure to be followed in writing a stream instruction.

Example 1:

Here the SBBB instruction is written with all the fields contained in the actual machine word.

TI, 10, JOE, \$HR

'Transmit set-up to registers

BES, PETE

JOE SETUP

WMAT(character, connections), WOR, action

 $SCTR(\underline{limit}, \underline{value})$, stimulus, action

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SACC(mode, threshold, value), stimulus, action

LU(modulus)

 $F(\underline{limit})$, (stimulus), action

TA, $\underline{\text{TBA}}(\text{MDM})$, $\underline{\text{TAP}}(\text{TPS}, \text{TPI}, \text{TPN})$

TE, TEI, TEN, TEBM

SSM(mask)

DEBUG(mask)

PAD(stream address, index table address)

SETUP END

PETE SBBB(gates), LUOP, GS, TA(CS, TAM, P/S, RBA), STOP(stimulus)

ADJ1(stimulus), actions

ADJ2(stimulus), actions

ADJ3(stimulus), actions

ADJ4(stimulus), actions

ADJ5(stimulus), actions

B, address

ADJ6(stimulus), actions



Example 2:

Here the SBBB instruction is to be filled in from the set-up by the assembly program. Words in the set-up which are the same as those above have been omitted, but would, of course, have to be included in any real problem.

TI, 10, JOE, \$HR

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BES, PETE

JOE SETUP

LU, action (modulus) GS, F(limit), (stimulus), action TA(CS, TAM, P/S, RBA), TAP(TPS, TPI, TPN)

SETUP END

PETE SBBB(gates), STOP(stimulus), SETUP (JOE)

ADJ1(stimulus), actions

etc.

Example 3:

Here the SBBB instruction is to be filled in partly from the "set-up".

IT, 10, JOE, \$HR

BES, PETE

JOE SETUP

LU(modulus)

TA(CS, TAM, P/S, RBA), TBA(MDM), TAP(TPS, TPI, TPN)

PETE SBBB(gates), LUOP, GS, STOP(stimulus), SETUP (JOE)
E etc.

Notes:

1. Overruling of the set-up as in Example 3 above may be done only for



a complete field. Thus, LUOP, or TA(CS, TAM, P/S, RBA), may be overruled, but not just the TAM field in TA, for example.

14. Formats for the Hybrid Instructions

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SNOP, GS, STOP(stimulus)

SMER(UP/DN, IN/EX, SIM/OFF), STOP(stimulus)

SSER(DATA/AD, ORD/RAN, UP/DN, SIM/OFF, SCD), STOP(stimulus)

Note:

The codes for SCD, the search condition, are

PLEQ P less than or equal to Q PGEQ P greater than or equal to Q PLQ P less than Q

PGQ P greater than Q PEQ P equal to Q PNEQ P not equal to Q

SSEL(LST/GST, SIM/OFF), STOP(stimulus)

STIR(RPL/TAKE, IC/DC, UP/DN, SIM/OFF), STOP(stimulus)

SQNL(P-TA, Q-TA, TE-SACC, TE-R), GS, TA(CS, TAM, P/S, RBA), STOP(stimulus)

Note:

The table entry format for use with SQNL is

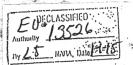
TEY(Q/R, EC/CC), N, offset, (entry mode) data, address 30 bits 18 bits

SILS(IU-SACC, IU-R), (LD/ST), GS, TA(CS, TAM, P/S, RBA), STOP(stimulus)

Notes:

SQNL and SILS may be written without the GS and TA fields if desired.
 In this case, as with SBBB, reference may be made to a "set-up" in which those fields have been written, and they will then be assembled into the above instructions.

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HAP Mnemonics and System Symbols

Ù	ni	t	S

P stream unit

Q

R

TA table address assembler

TE table extract unit

LU logic unit

F F unit

SCTR statistical counter

SACC statistical accumulator

WMAT W match unit

XMAT X match unit

YMAT Y match unit

ZMAT Z match unit

Fields in SBBB and the Hybrids

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GATES

GS

group size

LUOP

logic unit operation

TAPOS

TA parallel or series bit

TARBA

replace base address bit

CS

cell size

STOPSTIM

stop stimulus

DATAAD

data or address bit

INTEXT

internal or external bit

UPDN

up or down bit

SIMOFF

simple or offset bit

SCD

search condition

ORDRAN

ordered or random bit

LSTGST

least or greatest bit

RPLTAKE

replace or take bit

ICDC

instruction control or data control bit

PQ

gates field in SQNL

LDST

load or store bit

Fields in Adjustments

ADJSTIM

stimulus

ADJMODE

mode

ADJACTL

action 1

ADJACT2

action 2

ADJACT3

action 3 or relative branch address

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Registers (all to be preceded by \$, as in \$HR)

\$HR

harvest registers

WCHAR

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W match character

WCON

W connections

WSPAN

W span bit

WOP

W operation

WMODE

W mode, OR/AND

XCHAR

XCON

XSPAN

XOP

XMODE

YCHAR

YCON

YSPAN

YOP

YMODE

ZCHAR

ZCON

ZSPAN

ZOP

ZMODE

SSM

stream stimulus mask

SATH

SACC threshold

SASTEPSTIM

SACC stimulus

DEBUG

DEBUG code

SACC

SCTR

-16-

SAMODE

SACC mode

SCMODE

SCTR mode

SCSTEPSTIM

SCTR step stimulus

SCLIM

SCTR limit

F

F unit

TBA

table base address

CS

table cell size

MDM

memory distributor mode bit

TAPS

initial offset, P stream

TAPI

increment

TAPN

number of bytes

TAPJ

reset address

TAPM

count of bytes

TAPFS

first-subsequent bit

TBS

bootstrap for TA

TAQS

initial offset, Q stream

TAQI

increment

TAQN

number of bytes

TAQJ

reset address

TAQFS

first-subsequent bit

MOD

modulus

TES

initial address, TE unit

TEI

increment

TEN

TEM

TEBM

byte mask for TE

SSS

PS

PIX

ପ୍ଟ୍ର

QIX

RS

RIX

ERRIND

PBS

QBS

RBS

PCBS

TE

Rl

R2

Index Words

IXI

IXIO

IXO

IXNOFF

IXUL

JXTR

IXRM

IXN

IXRBL

IXNO

stream stimulus mask

start address, P stream

index table, P stream

start address, Q stream

index table, Q stream

start address, R stream

index table, R stream

error indicator register

boot strap for P

boot strap for Q

boot strap for R

boot strap, program controlled

table extract unit

first word of R unit

second word of R unit

increment

increment with offset

offset

normal or offset bit

upper or lower bit

triangular bit

runout-match field

number of bytes

residual byte length

number of bytes with offset

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IXFL1 flag 1

IXFL2 flag 2

IXFL3 flag 3

IXCCEC continue chain or end chain bit

IXFF first-to-follow bit

IXSR suppress reset bit

IXFS first subsequent bit

IXJ reset address

IXBM byte mask

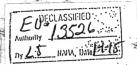
IXM count of bytes

IXBL branch level bit

IXNS nested or sequential bit

IXBRHO branch address, high order part

IXBRIO branch address, low order part



Indicators in Sigma Interrupt Mechanism used during Streaming

Bit Address	0-1-	
Dio maness	Code	
11.15	OP	operation invalid
11.22	MCO	memory count overflow
11.23	EW	extract wraparound
11.28	SAOU	SACC overflow or underflow
11.29		
11.32		
11.33		
11.41	ECP	end chain, P
11.42	ECQ	end chain, Q
11.43	ECR	end chain, R
	LST	lost stimulus
, /	SCOU	SCTR overflow or underflow
	AERR	arithmetic error
•		

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Stimulus Codes

NOP

INIT

ELIP

end level 1, P

initial

EL1Q

ELlR

EL2P

end level 2, P

EL2Q

EL2R

ELTE

end level in TE

EG

end of group

ESQ

end of sequence

FLIP

flag 1, P

FL1Q

FLIR FL2P

flag 2, P

FL2Q

FL2R

FL3P

flag 3, P

FL3Q

FL3R

FFP

first-to-follow, P

FFQ

FFR

BLP

branch level, P

BLQ

BLR

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Stimulus Codes continued

ECP

end chain, P

ECQ

ECR

ECTE

BYP

BYQ

-4

BYR

OPLU

+BYSA

-BYSA

SAGETH

SABN

SALTH.EG

SAGETH.BY

SCSTEP

SCLIM

SCNLIM. EG

W

X

Y Z

XVY

W.X W.Y

NW

NX

NY

NZ

byte from P

byte to R

operation in LU

+byte into SACC

SACC greater than or equal to threshold

SACC becomes negative

SACC less than threshold AND end of group

SACC ≥ threshold AND byte into SACC

SCTR steps

SCTR = limit

SCTR ≠ limit AND end of group

W match unit signal

S or Y signal

W AND X signal

not W



Stimulus Codes (continued)

NW. NY

NW.NX.NY.NZ

Fl

FO

FO.EG

KBO

KBl

LBO

LBl

MBO

MBl

KGO

KGl

LGO

IGl

MGO

MGl

KBO.FO

KB1.FO

KBO.Fl

KB1.F1

LBO.FO

LB1.FO

LBO.F1

IB1.F1

not W AND not Y

F = limit

 $F \neq limit$

 $F \neq limit AND end of group$

KB = 0

KB = 1

KB = O AND F ≠limit



Stimulus Codes (continued)

MBO.FO

MB = 0 AND F = limit

MB1.FO

MBO.F1

MB1.Fl

KGO.EG

KG = 0 AND end of group

KG1.EG

LGO.EG

IG1.EG

MGO.EG

MG1.EG

MCO

memory count overflow

SAOU

SACC overflow or underflow

LST

lost stimulus

SCOU -

SCTR overflow or underflow

EW

extract wraparound

OP

operation invalid

AERR

arithmetic error

ADJ1

adjustment 1

ADJ2

ADJ3

ADJ4

ADJ5

ADJ

any adjustment

ADJSTIM

adjustment stimulus

EC

end of chain

FLAG

flag bit

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Stimulus Codes (concluded)

DEBUG

debug signal

PERR

P error

QERR

SERR

TAERR

TEERR

LUERR

MERR

memory error

BYSA

any byte into SACC

STOP

UUA

ungated unit adjusted

al dans# Spitch

(a) Bright Break water was

TRIGON

trigger on

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Adjustment Reactions

Note: Possible operands are shown in parentheses

NOP

DIS MU

disable match units

DIS THIS BY (2, 3, 4, 5)

disable stimuli this byte

DIS TO EG (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

disable stimuli to end of group

255174

RESET(P, Q, R, SACC, SCTR, TA, FAG)

RESET THRU FL1(P, Q, R)

RESET THRU FL2(P, Q, R)

RESET THRU FL3(P, Q, R)

SKIP(R, TA, TE)

INSERT WCHAR IN LU

INSERT XCHAR IN L

INSERT YCHAR IN L

INSERT ZCHAR IN L

INSERT MOD IN L

INSERT MOD IN TE

SC+1.

step SCTR by +1

SC-1

SC+TBA ^

add TBA to SCTR

SATI THE THE LETT (", ", ",

step SACC by +1

ADV(P, Q, R)

advance to next level

ADV NEXT ABOVE FL1(P, Q, R)

ADV NEXT ABOVE FL2(P, Q, R)

ADV NEXT ABOVE FL3(P, Q, R)



Adjustment reactions (concluded)

REP(P, Q)

repeat byte

RUN TO R(P, Q)

runout

RUN TO R THRU FL1(P, Q)

RUN TO R THRU FL2(P, Q)

OMIT THIS BY(LU, R)

swallowing action

OMIT NEXT BY(P, Q, TE)

MATCH(P, Q)

MATCH THRU FL1(P, Q)

MATCH THRU FL2(P, Q)

MATCH THRU FL3(P, Q)

RO8(SACC, SCTR)

read out

RO16(SACC, SCTR)

RO24(SACC)

ROR(SACC)

read out and reset

ROR(SCTR)

CANCEL(TA)

PUT TBA-1 FOR TAD

substitute TAB-1 for T address