

Use Model I Scretsit

SUPERSCRIPT

by Richard P. Wilkes

Scripts• Enhancement Package
Model I or Model III, 32K Disk System
For use with Model I Scretsit and TRSDOS
(Radio Shack Scretsit NOT Supplied)

For Radio Shack
TRS-80• Microcomputer
•Trademark of Tandy Corporation
Copyright 1980 by Richard P. Wilkes

Published and Produced by
Acorn Software Products, Inc.
634 North Carolina Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

August 1981

SuperScript
Documentation

Copyright (c) 1980
Richard P. Wilkes
Acorn Software Products, Inc.
634 North Carolina Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20003

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....	3
Program Specifications.....	4
SuperScript DOS.....	4
Modifying Scripsit.....	4
Using SuperScript.....	10
Choosing a Driver.....	13
Custom Drivers.....	16
Setting up the Printer.....	18
Printers and Features.....	19
Lowercase Driver.....	20
Printout Problems: Probable causes and/or solutions..	20
If You Have a Problem.....	22
Appendix A: NEC and Diablo Switch Settings.....	23
Appendix B: RS-232-C Settings.....	25
Appendix C: Notes on Specific Printers.....	26
Appendix D: Model III SuperScript Addendum.....	28

INTRODUCTION

Congratulations on your purchase of SuperScript, an excellent improvement to Radio Shack's Scripsit® word-processing package. In order to achieve the greatest satisfaction from your new program, please read the following documentation thoroughly and carefully. SuperScript is a series of machine language programs which permanently customize Scripsit®. After reading the documentation thoroughly and carefully, you will perform a very simple modification procedure to adapt SuperScript to your particular printer. When using the modified SuperScript program:

- o You can get a DIRECTORY from within SuperScript which lists all files and the number of free grants on the diskette.
- o Files can be KILLED from within SuperScript using the 'K' command. This is invaluable when extra space is needed to unexpectedly save a large text file.
- o The KEYBOARD DRIVER is changed to allow a correct key repeat properly when simply held down. This is faster than tapping on a key and which does not destroy the video display.
- o You may INSERT TEXT into unjustified lines during printout. For example when inserting a name after "Dear" and before the colon in a business letter, the command stops the printout for the input.
- o You can use both Serial and Parallel printers with SuperScript.
- o Serial drivers are included which use the RTX/ACK protocol for 1200 baud communications.
- o On printers that can backspace, UNDERLINING and SLASHED ZEROES (00) are options.
- o On Diablo and NEC printers, you can SUPERSCRIPIT, SUBSCRIPT, UNDERLINE, BOLDFACE, select 10/12 PITCH, and SLASH ZEROES.
- o You can easily CUSTOMIZE the serial and parallel drivers for use with printers other than the ones specifically supported by SuperScript.
- o To empty the print buffer, the initial character sent to the printer is changed from a carriage return to a linefeed.
- o The 'L' command, used to LOAD a file, requires that you name the file you want to load. This protects you from accidentally destroying text in the computer's memory if the question mark is omitted from the '?L' command.
- o A REQUIRED SPACE may be specified when it is undesirable for SuperScript to place spaces between parts of the text when justifying or to keep a name from being separated over line boundaries.
- o SPECIAL CHARACTERS such as brackets ([]), braces ({}), and carets (^) can now be entered from the keyboard.
- o Status messages at the bottom of the screen are more terse and are in upper and lower case. (Example: "INSERT COMMAND MODE" is changed to "Insert")
- o A relocating LOWERCASE driver is included for use when utilizing the text insert function.

*Scripsit and TRSDOS are NOT provided with this package. They must be purchased from Radio Shack.

PROGRAM SPECIFICATIONS

SuperScript is available for either the Radio Shack TRS-80 Model I or Model III microcomputer with Radio Shack expansion interface, at least 32K RAM, one or more disk drives, and a lowercase modification (Radio Shack or Pencil type modifications will work). A parallel or serial printer should be a part of the system.

You will have to purchase the Model I Scripsit Word Processing Package from Radio Shack (Catalog #26-1563, Disk Version). Model III owners will do a simple conversion procedure using the Model I Scripsit and two disk drives.

SUPERSCRIPT DOS

SuperScript is supplied on its own, non-commercial operating system. This system is provided only for the modification procedure and to transfer the modified program to a TRSDOS diskette. Its use as a daily operating system is not encouraged or suggested by Acorn Software and may cause unpredictable results. SuperScript was specifically designed to run under the official operating system of Radio Shack, TRSDOS. Although it may operate to some extent under other systems such as LDOS and NEWDOS/80, not all functions may work. Acorn and the author will try to modify SuperScript to run under as many disk operating systems as possible in the future. If you have a specific request for a disk operating system not currently supported, please write -- do NOT telephone -- Acorn Software Products and include a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Acorn's mailing address is on the front of this manual. We will notify you if a patch for your operating system becomes available.

MODIFYING SCRIPSIT

The Scripsit program that you purchased from Radio Shack is modified for more efficient operation by SuperScript. To make the necessary modifications, if you have two drives, read Section A. Section B tells how to modify Scripsit if you have only one disk drive. Model III owners please refer immediately to Appendix D:Model III SuperScript Addendum.

A. Two drive system

- 1) Turn on your system. Be certain that you do NOT have diskettes in your disk drives when you turn on the power (and when you turn off the power, too). The information stored on your disks can be garbled or lost if the disks are left in drives at turn on or turn off.
- 2) Using TRSDOS, make a backup copy of SuperScript. If you are unsure of how to do this, read the user's manual. Be certain that you understand the process and be certain that your SuperScript diskette is protected with a write-protect tab

before beginning.

- 3) After backup is complete, use your backup copy of SuperScript to continue with the modification procedure; store the original SuperScript with a write-protect tab on it in a safe place.
- 4) Read section in this documentation entitled **"CHOOSING A DRIVER"**. Again, be sure you understand what is to happen before you begin attempting to modify Scripsit with SuperScript.
- 5) Place backup copy of SuperScript without a write-protect tab in drive **B** and press **<RESET>**.
- 6) Place original Scripsit diskette with a write-protect tab in drive **1**. Be certain that the write-protect tab is installed properly.
- 7) Based on the instructions in **"CHOOSING A DRIVER"**, select the proper printer driver (we will call it "drvname") and type:
COPY drvname DRIVER/CMD **<ENTER>**

Remember, **<ENTER>** means "press the **<ENTER>** key."

Example: If you wish to select the driver for the Centronics 737 printer, you would type: COPY LPIV737/PAR DRIVER/CMD .

NOTE: Model III owners continue to press **<ENTER>** until the **"TRSDOS READY"** prompt appears.

- 8) Now type: **FLOAD** and press **<ENTER>** to begin the actual process of customizing your copy of SuperScript for your printer.
- 9) The program will begin asking questions about whether your printer can backspace and how it handles linefeeds and carriage returns. Answer them by pressing the **"Y"** (yes) or **"N"** (no) key as appropriate. In some cases, as with the MX-88 printer driver, the program also answers itself -- you will NOT have to respond **"Y"** or **"N"** to the questions. You also will be given information about what is happening on the screen as you work. If you need help with answering the questions, refer to the instruction manual that should have come with your printer. Also, see the sections **"SETTING UP THE PRINTER"** and **"PRINTERS AND FEATURES"** in this manual.

The first question you will be asked is "Can printer backspace?" This means, if the computer sends the printer the proper code to step back one space, will it do it. The purpose of the question is to determine if the printer can underline and slash zeroes.

The second question, "Does printer need **<LF>** after **<CR>**?" is to determine how the printer advances the paper from line to line, that is, if it requires a linefeed signal **<LF>** in addition to a carriage return **<CR>**. If the linefeed switch at the printer is on, the answer is **NO**. Most Centronics type printers -- this

includes most Radio Shack brand printers and virtually all printers that claim to be "Centronics compatible" -- do not require linefeeds after carriage returns.

The final question in this section, "Change <LF> to <CR>?" is to determine how to skip to the next page and for top and bottom margins. Some printers, such as Selectrics, need a YES answer because they ignore linefeed commands. For most printers, the answer to this question is NO.

NOTE: If you accidentally answer a question incorrectly, reboot (press the <RESET> button). After the copyright messages and the "Ready" prompt appear, type PLOAD and answer the questions again. It's not necessary to re-copy the driver.

- 10) If driver selected was CUSTOM/PAR, DRIVER/SER, or CUSTOM/SER, be sure to read the section on "CUSTOM DRIVERS". After the initial three questions, custom driver users will be asked seven additional questions. These questions must be answered in hexadecimal notation. There is a chart at the back of the Radio Shack TRSDOS & DISK BASIC Reference Manual listing decimal numbers (our normal 1 to 16 counting system) and their equivalents in hexadecimal (Hex) and octal numbers.
- 11) When you have answered all the questions, a name and copyright notice will appear at the top of the screen. Under it, a series of statements of what is happening will be printed to let you know what is going on. If the modification is successful, a line saying so and a "Ready." prompt will appear.
- 12) After the modification is complete, type: DIR (for "directory") and press the <ENTER> key to get the directory of the diskette in Drive 8 (your new SuperScript diskette). It should have SCRIPT/CMD on it in addition to its other programs. This is your modified Scripsit program. Copy SCRIPT/CMD to another system diskette, preferably TRSDOS. To copy, type: COPY SCRIPT/CMD:8 SCRIPT/CMD:1<ENTER>.
- 13) Insert the TRSDOS diskette containing the just-copied SCRIPT/CMD, reboot, and type: SCRIPT <ENTER> to get SuperScript ready to help you with your writing.
- 14) Carefully, read section entitled "USING SUPERScript".
- 15) Mail Acorn your User Registration card so we can keep you informed of updates, and provide service.
- 16) If you have difficulty, first review the instructions in this manual and in your TRSDOS manual and try to do the modification again. If you still cannot get SuperScript to work, refer to the section in the documentation "IF YOU HAVE A PROBLEM", and follow those instructions. We will attempt to diagnose your problem and reply with a possible solution as soon as possible.

B. Single drive system

- 1) Turn on your system. Be certain that you do NOT have a diskette in your disk drive when you turn on the power (and when you turn off the power, too). The information stored on your disk can be garbled or lost if the disk is left in the drive at turn on or turn off.
- 2) Using TRSDOS, make a backup copy of SuperScript.
If you are unsure of how to do this, read the user's manual for the program you are using. Be certain that you understand the process and be certain that your original SuperScript diskette is protected with a write-protect tab before beginning.
- 3) After backup is complete, use your backup copy of SuperScript to continue with the modification procedure. Do NOT use the original SuperScript diskette. Store the original SuperScript diskette in a safe place.
- 4) Read section in this documentation entitled "CHOOSING A DRIVER".
- 5) Place the backup copy of SuperScript without a write-protect tab in drive 8 and press <RESET>.
- 6) Type: XFER SCRIPSIT/LC:8 SCRIPSIT/LC:8 <ENTER>
Remember <ENTER> means "press the <ENTER> key." Place appropriate diskette in the drive when requested and <ENTER>. The diskette name called for by the XFER program are:

"Source" = Original Scripsit diskette from Radio Shack
"Destin" = SuperScript backup copy
"System" = SuperScript backup copy
- 7) Based on the instructions in "CHOOSING A DRIVER", select the proper printer driver (we will call it "drvname") and type:
COPY drvname DRIVER/CMD <ENTER>

Remember, <ENTER> means "press the <ENTER> key."
Example: If you wish to select the driver for the Centronics 737 printer, you would type: COPY LPIV737/PAR DRIVER/CMD.
- 8) After the Ready prompt, type: PLOAD <ENTER>. This will run a special program that will guide you, using a series of questions, through the next steps in the modification procedure.

NOTE: If you accidentally answer a question incorrectly, reboot (press the RESET button). After the copyright messages and the "READY" prompt appear, type PLOAD and answer questions again. It's not necessary to recopy the driver.

- 9) The program will begin asking question about whether your printer can backspace, how it handles linefeeds and carriage returns. Answer them by pressing the "Y" (yes) or "N" (no) key as appropriate. If you need help with this, refer to the instruction manual that should have come with your printer. Also see the sections "SETTING UP THE PRINTER" and "PRINTERS AND FEATURES" in this manual.

The first question you will be asked is "Can Printer Backspace?" This means, if the computer sends the printer the proper code to step back one space, will it do it. The purpose of the question is to determine if the printer can underline and slash zeroes.

The second question, "Does printer need <LF> after <CR>?" is to determine how the printer advances the paper from line to line, that is, if it requires a linefeed signal <LF> in addition to a carriage return <CR>. If the linefeed switch at the printer is on, the answer is NO. Most Centronics type printers -- this includes most Radio Shack brand printers and virtually all printers that claim to be "Centronics compatible" -- do not require linefeeds after carriage returns.

The final question in this section, "Change <LF> to <CR>?" is to determine how to skip to the next page and how to set top and bottom margins. Some printers, such as Selectrics, need a YES answer because they ignore linefeeds commands. For most printers, the answer is NO.

- 10) If driver selected was CUSTOM/PAR, DRIVER/SER, or CUSTOM/SER, be sure to read the section on "CUSTOM DRIVERS". After the initial three questions, custom driver users will be asked seven additional questions. These questions must be answered in hexadecimal notation. There is a chart at the back of the Radio Shack TRSDOS & DISK BASIC Reference Manual listing decimal numbers (our normal 1 to 16 counting system) and their equivalents in hexadecimal (Hex) and octal numbers.

- 11) After modification is complete, you should have on your diskette a program called SCRIPT/CMD. You can check this by pressing the reset button and typing "DIR" to get a directory of programs on the diskette. SCRIPT/CMD should be there, along with the programs that came with the original SuperScript diskette.

Now, transfer SCRIPT/CMD to a diskette containing an operating system, preferably TRSDOS. To do this, type:

```
XFER SCRIPT/CMD:0 SCRIPT/CMD:0 <ENTER>
```

Switch diskettes in the drive as requested and press <ENTER> when as needed. Note that the names of the diskettes in the instructions on the screen have changed slightly. They now are:

"Source" = SuperScript backup.
"Destin" = TRSDOS disk to contain modified
 SCRIPT/CMD program.
"System" = SuperScript backup.

- 12) Insert the TRSDOS diskette containing SCRIPT/CMD (the "Destin" diskette from step 11) into the drive, reboot, type "SCRIPT", and press <ENTER> to get SuperScript ready to help you write.
- 13) Carefully, read section entitled **"USING SUPERScript"**.
- 14) Mail Acorn your User Registration card so we can keep you informed of updates, and provide service.
- 15) If you have difficulty, first review the instructions in this manual and in your TRSDOS manual and try to do the modification again. If you still cannot get SuperScript to work, refer to the section in the documentation **"IF YOU HAVE A PROBLEM"**, and follow those instructions. We will attempt to diagnose your problem and reply with a possible solution as soon as possible.

USING SUPERScript

To fully enjoy the added features of SuperScript, the user should be familiar and comfortable with Scripsit. The following is a list of the new features and how to use them from the modified word processor:

Special Commands

To enter SPECIAL COMMANDS, first hit <BREAK>. Then, after the "Command?" prompt appears at the bottom of the screen, enter the new commands. They are:

?D DIRECTORY

The command "?D" will display a directory of the contents of a diskette in drive 0 on the screen. When you are finished reading the directory, press <SPACE> or <ENTER> to get the text back. Alternate methods are "?D0" which functions in the same manner as "?D", "?D1" which displays drive 1's directory, "?D2" for drive 2, etc. Note: there is NO SPACE between the "D" and the drive number. Remember to type the question mark in front of the D.

K (kill a file on a diskette while using SuperScript)

The command "K" followed by a <SPACE>, then the name of the file to be killed, then <ENTER> will kill the specified file. Example: "Command? K OLDTEXT/DOC" would kill a file named "OLDTEXT/DOC" from the diskette. You would want to do this to make room on a diskette for an unexpectedly large file that otherwise could not be stored. Note: the KILL command does not affect the default file used with the "S" command.

Control Characters

The new control characters are entered by holding down the "@" key and then striking a second key. For ease of representation, "@-X" means "Control-X."

@-O	Enter a left bracket into text.	([)
@-P	Enter a right bracket into text.	(])
@-K	Enter a left brace into text.	({)
@-L	Enter a right brace into text.	(})
@-I	Enter a caret into text.	(^)

The following display as graphics blocks on the screen. After modifying Scripsit, enter these characters into a dummy text to see how they are displayed on the screen.

@-U UNDERLINE: Begin and End

This special character is used to start and stop the underlining of text on printers that are capable of backspacing. Care must be used when underlining text across line or page boundaries. Because of the fact that SuperScript printer drivers do not distinguish between spaces that are a part of the text and those that are sent to position the printhead to the left margin, underlines which are not terminated at the end of the print line will cause the margin characters to be underlined. To avoid this, determine the location of the end of line, stop the underline, and start it again on the following line. Underline characters are not counted in the line length on either the screen or the printer.

@-B SUBSCRIPT: Begin and End (Control-Bottom)

Place the @-B character at the beginning and the end of the text to be subscripted. Be sure to end subscripts at the end of the printed line. Unpaired subscripts WILL cause erroneous output.

@-T SUPERSCRIPT: Begin and End (Control-Top)

This command also works in pairs; one @-T is placed at the beginning of the part to be superscripted and one is placed at the end. Once again, superscripts and other "paired" commands should not be used across line and page boundaries. This will avoid output errors.

Super and subscript example:

To print: $X^2 + Y^2 = \text{Log base } e \text{ of } \pi$, enter into the text buffer: $X<@-T>2<@-T> + Y<@-T>2<@-T> = \text{Log}<@-B>e<@-B>\pi$
On the printout, it should look like this:

$$X^2 + Y^2 = \text{Log}_e \pi$$

@-N REQUIRED SPACE

The REQUIRED SPACE is not considered a space by Scripsit, but a character which is a part of the previous word. It is printed on the printer as a space. An example of its use: let's say that in the middle of a line to be justified are the words "Kansas City," and it is not desirable to have the justification routine put extra spaces between the words. The typist would replace the space between the words with a REQUIRED SPACE. In addition, you may not want the program to wrap compound proper names from one line to the next. Replace the space between the first and last names with a required space.

The following codes are prefixed with an ESCAPE, which is entered by hitting <@-Y>. These "commands" display on the screen as two continuous, non-separated graphics blocks. Note: this ESCAPE is not the same as an ASCII ESCape (1BH).

@-Y @-Y INSERT TEXT during printout
This command is used to stop during the printout to insert text into unjustified lines. The user input is requested at the bottom of the screen after the ">". If you need to use upper and lowercase letters, before entering "SCRIPT," type "LC <ENTER>" which loads a lowercase driver (you may have to COPY or XFER LC/CMD from the SuperScript diskette: see the section of this manual on the lowercase driver). Remember, text is not justified and is only inserted into the print line, not the actual text as it appears on the screen. Insert text is used to enter items such as the date, invoice number, and names into forms or letters. For example, if you had to fill in an invoice number, you could enter the INSERT TEXT in the following manner:

Invoice number: <@-Y><@-Y>

When SuperScript encounters this format in the text file, it stops the print and displays a greater-than-sign at the bottom of the screen. At this point, enter the text to be inserted and hit <ENTER>. The <ENTER> is not included in the text inserted. Also note, inserted text may not be underlined or bold faced in this release.

@-Y @-U **BOLDFACE:** Begin and End (ESCAPE-Underline)
Boldface is the only paired option that can cross line boundaries. Boldfacing continues until the second <@-Y><@-U> is encountered (matches with the first to create a pair).

@-Y @-T 12-Pitch: Sets printer to 1/12th inch per character.

@-Y @-B 10-Pitch: Sets printer to 1/10th inch per character.

@-Y # Slash the zero (@-Y <Zero>)

Zeros are only slashed on the printout if they are entered into the text following an ESCAPE. The printer also must be able to backspace.

NOTE: Epson MX-80 owners please refer to Epson notes in Appendix C.

CHOOSING A DRIVER

Eleven drivers are currently included with this version of SuperScript, which should provide a driver for just about any type of printer. However, not all of the features are available on all the drivers. The user should not assume that a SuperScript driver will correct all problems experienced while operating the printer under unmodified Scriptit.

All drivers will handle printers that need linefeeds or linefeeds changed to carriage returns. You should be able to determine which driver best fits your printer by checking the following list.

If you choose one of the three custom drivers: CUSTOM/PAR, DRIVER/SER, or CUSTOM/SER, refer to the section "CUSTOM DRIVERS" before doing the modification procedure.

* * * PARALLEL PRINTER DRIVERS * * *

DRIVER/PAR :

This driver is the standard parallel driver. No special features other than underlining and slashed zeroes are available. This driver is best suited for standard, dot-matrix-type printers.

DIABLO/PAR :

This driver is used by Diablo and Diablo compatible printers. All special features have been implemented. Refer to Appendix A for details of how to use it.

NEC 5530/PAR :

This parallel driver is used with NEC Spinwriter Model 5530 parallel printers. All special features have been implemented. Be sure to see the section regarding switch settings for the NEC 5530. This printer is exceptionally sensitive to switch settings. Refer to Appendix A.

LPIV737/PAR :

This driver is used with the Radio Shack Line Printer IV, which is actually a Centronics 737. Most features have been implemented but in a slightly different manner than on most printers. See the LP IV notes in Appendix C.

DAISYIII/PAR :

The owners of Radio Shack's Daisy Wheel II should use this printer. As is the case with the LP IV, all features have been implemented but in a slightly different manner than other letter quality, daisy wheel printers. See the DAISY II section in Appendix C for more specific details.

MX-80/PAR :

The Epson MX-80 can do special printing only by manipulating line spacing in complex ways. However, because of the popularity and versatility of this printer the control keys have been reassigned for this driver and different features implemented. See the Epson notes in Appendix C.

CUSTOM/PAR :

This is a general purpose custom driver designed to implement the features of SuperScript for various printers. It should be used when a customized driver needs to be designed for printers that can subscript, boldface, etc., but are not covered by any of the other parallel drivers. Examples of such printers are the Sanders, Qume, and Anderson-Jacobsen. Refer to section "CUSTOM DRIVERS".

*** * * SERIAL PRINTER DRIVERS * * ***

Special Notes For Serial Drivers

*NULLS: Some serial printers require nulls so that the computer doesn't go too fast for the printer. SuperScript sends 18 nulls. This may cause a noticeable delay before each line is printed on some printers.

*ETX/ACK protocol: Some serial printers use this protocol to speed up the baud rate between the computer and the printer while making sure that the printer does not overflow. Check your printer manual to find out whether your printer supports this protocol. If in doubt, consult the manufacturer. You will probably have to change an internal setting. Again, this information depends on each model of printer and must be supplied by the manufacturer. Acorn cannot supply technical information on printers.

*With serial printers under SuperScript, USE "P" instead of "P,S" to print the text buffer.

DRIVER/SER :

This is the only driver in the serial-printer group which does not use the ETX/ACK protocol. If the printer to be used does not use this communications protocol, specify this driver. During Scripsit modification, you can customize this driver for use with NEC, DIABLO, QUME, and other less sophisticated printers. Refer to section "CUSTOM DRIVERS".

DIABLO/SER :

This is the Diablo serial driver. Implemented is the ETX/ACK protocol. Remember to set the appropriate switches on the RS-232-C and printer as outlined in "SETTING UP THE PRINTER" and APPENDIX B. Note: NEC 5515 and NEC 5525 printers use THIS driver.

NEC 5510/SER :

This is the NEC serial printer driver for use with Models 5510 and 5520. It uses the ETX/ACK protocol. All special features have been implemented.

CUSTOM/SER :

This driver is customized during modification for use with non-SuperScript-supported printers. It uses the ETX/ACK protocol. Be sure to set the proper switches on the RS-232-C and printer for 1200 baud, and ETX/ACK protocol in the printer. Refer to section "CUSTOM DRIVERS" and APPENDIX C.

CUSTOM DRIVERS

If you chose either the CUSTOM/PAR, DRIVER/SER, or CUSTOM/SER, read this section. If you did not, continue on to the section "SETTING UP THE PRINTER".

Using a custom driver with SuperScript requires an understanding of how your printer works. We suggest that you refer to your printer's manual as well as the information below.

The custom parallel and serial drivers provided on your diskette are designed to implement the features of SuperScript where possible for a wide range of printers with varying capabilities. These custom drivers do not necessarily allow access to all printer features unavailable from Scripsit. If your original Scripsit program had to be modified before it would function properly with your printer, you may run into irreconcilable difficulties with SuperScript. The SuperScript program is designed to patch the original unmodified Scripsit. Acorn cannot support the program when used with a modified version.

The printer commands for superscripting and subscripting, boldface, and the setting of 18 and 12 pitch have been built into the custom drivers. If your printer is not capable of performing a negative one-half line feed, then you will not be able to superscript or subscript. If your printer cannot backspace one full character position, you will be unable to underline. If you cannot set the pitch on your printer to 1/128th of an inch, you will be unable to boldface. These are printer limitations and cannot be overcome by the SuperScript custom drivers. Consult your printer manual or owner's reference manual, or the dealer who sold you the printer if you have questions about your printer capabilities.

The custom drivers require more input during modification than do the other drivers. Seven additional questions will be asked, and you must enter specific information regarding the printer being used. All input is in hexadecimal numbers. So, if you are not familiar with this number system, get some help.

The first question is "Superscript UP (-.5 LF): ". To this prompt, you can enter a MAXIMUM of eight (8) hex bytes that, when sent to the printer, will cause it to perform a reverse one-half linefeed. As an example: if the printer performs a reverse half-linefeed on the receipt of an ESCAPE-D, enter "1B44" after the prompt. Then hit <ENTER> to proceed to the next question. The printer information can be looked up in the printer reference manual that should have come with your printer. If the codes are given in decimal or octal, they can easily be converted by referring to the table in the back of the TRSDOS manual. If the printer cannot perform reverse paper motion, press <ENTER> as a response to this question and the following three questions.

Here are the rest of the questions with a brief explanation of what is needed to customize the driver. If any request does not apply to the printer in question, just press <ENTER>:

- 2) Superscript DOWN (.5 LF): enter data to return to original position after a superscript
- 3) Subscript down (.5 LF): data for 1/2 linefeed. Move carriage down 1/2 line for subscript.
- 4) Subscript UP (-.5 LF): Carriage to original position after a subscript by performing a reverse half-linefeed.
- 5) Set 1/120" spacing (BOLD): Enter data needed to cause the printhead to space 1/120th of an inch after striking a character.
- 6) Set 12 pitch (10/120 per char): data to set 12-pitch.
- 7) Set 10 pitch (12/120 per char): data to set 10-pitch.

The following are the codes that are stored in the Diablo and NEC drivers to perform the above functions:

	<u>NEC</u>	<u>DIABLO</u>
1)	SUPUP: 1B 5D 53 1B 39	1B 44
2)	SUPDWN: 0A 1B 5D 57	1B 55
3)	SUBDWN: 1B 5D 53 0A	1B 55
4)	SUBUP: 1B 39 1B 5D 57	1B 44
5)	BOLD: 1B 5D 41	1B 1F 02
6)	P12: 1B 5D 4A	1B 1F 0B
7)	P10: 1B 5D 4C	1B 1F 0D

If you want to use an NEC printer in 8 lines/inch mode, use the appropriate CUSTOM driver and specify the following hex codes:

NEC 8 lpi

- 1) SUPUP: 1B 5D 53 1B 39
- 2) SUPDWN: 0A 1B 5D 55
- 3) SUBDWN: 1B 5D 53 0A
- 4) SUBUP: 1B 39 1B 5D 55
- 5) BOLD: 1B 5D 41
- 6) P12: 1B 5D 4A
- 7) P10: 1B 5D 4C

These codes may be found in the Spinwriter Model 5530 Product Description, DOC #10010

SETTING UP THE PRINTER

SuperScript will run on most printers without changing the printer. However, some printers require setting some switches in order for SuperScript to operate correctly. Examine the following list of optimum settings and apply them to the printer to be used. You should refer to the printer operator's guide for switch locations and settings. NEC and Diablo owners refer to Appendix A. Serial printer users refer to Appendix B.

Spacing:

The printer should be set to 12-pitch on one of the switch panels. If it is desirable to leave the printer in the 10-pitch position, you should be certain to place the 10-pitch selection characters at the beginning of each text that is printed. SuperScript assumes the printer is set to 12-pitch. If this is not the case and you do not "tell" SuperScript otherwise, boldfacing will not work correctly. (Another option is to use a custom driver and "trick" SuperScript by reversing the answers for 10 and 12 pitch. This sets the page length to 66 lines.)

Lines/inch:

Set printer to six (6) lines per inch. If using an NEC printer, refer to the section on "CUSTOM DRIVERS" for the 8 lines per inch.

Local LF:

This switch can vary depending on how the "Printer Need Linefeeds?" question is answered during modification. If this switch is on, answer the question "No." Otherwise, answer "Yes."

Full/Half:

Set the serial printers with keyboards to the half duplex position. If the printer is in half-duplex mode, you can use the printer keyboard instead of the TRS-80 keyboard during text insertion mode.

Remote/Local:

Set printer to REMOTE. This is standard on most terminals. It is here only as a reminder to make sure that the printer is ON LINE before trying to print.

PRINTERS AND FEATURES

Your printer may not be able to perform all of the special features which SuperScript supports. If the printer cannot perform a negative one-half linefeed, then you will not be able to superscript or subscript. If your printer cannot backspace one full character position, you will be unable to underline or slash zeroes. If you cannot set the pitch on your printer to 1/128th of an inch, you will be unable to boldface. (The Epson MX-80 is an exception.) These are printer limitations not overcome by the SuperScript software. See Appendix C for notes regarding specific printers.

It is possible to use SuperScript with multiple printers. The modification procedure must be performed again when a different driver is chosen. Use a backup copy of the original disk, choose the proper driver, and modify according to the instructions. Be sure that the correct modified program is used with the proper printer, and that all switches, etc. have been taken care of according to the documentation!

LOWERCASE DRIVER

SuperScript now includes a specially written lowercase driver, LC/CMD, with it. The lowercase driver may be used with the INSERT TEXT feature. You may need to COPY or XFER LC/CMD from your SuperScript diskette onto the diskette you're working from. If you need to use uppercase and lowercase letters, before entering the command, "SCRIPT", type "LC<ENTER>". This loads your lowercase driver. NOTE: TRSDOS does not recognize lowercase commands, and it will occasionally hang up or jump to Level II BASIC. To correct this problem, do a directory before typing "LC<ENTER>".

PRINTOUT PROBLEMS: PROBABLE CAUSES AND/OR SOLUTIONS

- * Page formatting errors.

These are generally Scripsit errors and are not related to SuperScript. Consult your Scripsit documentation.

- * Incorrect boldfacing.

Boldfacing, and all the other commands that are entered in pairs, must be paired correctly. Make sure there is no unpaired option included in the text. Also, make sure your printer is capable of spacing the proper distance to perform boldfacing. The quality of boldfacing is usually better when using single sheets of paper, rather than tractor-fed continuous paper. (This is particularly true with the NEC's.) Check that you answered custom question on boldfacing correctly if using a custom driver.

- * Incorrect underlining.

Check that the commands are entered in pairs correctly. SuperScript cannot underline text across line or page boundaries. You must determine the end of the line or page, stop the underline, and start it again on the following line or page. Check that you have answered the first question correctly during the modification procedure and that your printer is capable of backspacing one full character.

- * Reverse boldfacing, reverse underlining (i.e. boldfacing and underlining text that you do not want boldfaced or underlined).

The special paired commands must be entered exactly. When using your printer, be very careful when pressing <CLEAR> to abort printout if you have paired options in the text. (See "USING SUPERScript" for an explanation of paired options.) The printer driver, where all paired options are controlled, has no way of determining when printout has been aborted. Therefore, if you hit <CLEAR> after one half a paired set and before the other, the next printout will be in error. If you do abort the print by accident during a paired option, or the printout has been glitched because you left out the second half of the pair, **SAVE** the text file, **END** SuperScript, and re-enter **SCRIPT** to reset all options.

- * Incorrect subscripting and superscripting.

Check that all characters are paired correctly. Make sure that printer is capable of performing half-linefeeds. It may be necessary to remove tractor feeds that are not bidirectional. Check that paper path is clear. Make sure custom questions were answered correctly if using a custom driver.

- * Overprinting of text.

If you get overprinting of text, or double-line spacing when you need single, you've probably answered the second question of the modification procedure incorrectly. Also, remember to use either "P", or "P,P" to print while using SuperScript. "P,S" and "P,I" are not to be used and will cause erroneous output. If "P,I" is to be used, operate under the old Scripsit.

- * Incorrect Margins.

These can result from improper page formatting of Scripsit commands. If printer is not putting in top and bottom margins, check that you've answered the third modification question correctly.

- * Pause or delay during printout.

The message "Printer Not Ready" is no longer displayed if the printer cannot receive characters. After "P" is entered, the system will stall until the printer is ready. This is not a lock-up and may be aborted by depressing and holding the <CLEAR> key. (Remember to watch paired options when hitting <CLEAR> during printout.) Also, serial printers may experience a pause after each line is printed. This is unavoidable in this version of SuperScript.

- * Need 18 pitch without re-setting switches.

Look up codes in printer manual that will return printer to 18 pitch. LPRINT these codes from BASIC.

- * Double-line spacing.

See Overprinting of text.

- * Nothing seems to work correctly.

Check that you specified the correct driver and answered the questions correctly during modification. If in doubt, start over with another copy of SuperScript from the original (it can be the same diskette, with the previous SuperScript program erased) and perform the modification procedure again.

IF YOU HAVE A PROBLEM

First, please read this manual thoroughly. Acorn has done its best to provide the user with easy-to-understand information about a very complex, sophisticated program. Most of the answers to commonly asked questions are contained somewhere in here.

Since technical problems may require the support of the author, if you need additional help, to save you time and money and to facilitate a fast response, write to Acorn at the address on the cover. PLEASE include:

- 1) All applicable hardware information including type of interface (if not Radio Shack), printer make and model, number and make of disk drives.
- 2) Driver chosen and answers to three modification questions.
- 3) Answers to customization questions (where applicable).
- 4) Samples of printouts (if possible) illustrating the problem.
- 5) Date and place of purchase.

For personal service or custom work, the author may charge a consulting fee.

APPENDIX A: NEC and Diablo Switch Settings

NEC Spinwriters

NEC 5530's use NEC 5530/PAR. NEC 5510's and 5520's, use NEC 5510/SER. Diablo compatible NEC 5515's and 5525's use DIABLO/SER. Other NEC's should use the appropriate custom driver.

NEC 5530 Settings:

The settings on the NEC Spinwriter Model 5530 MUST BE SET AS SHOWN in the following diagrams in order for SuperScript to function properly. The 5530 is very sensitive to these settings. If they are not correct, all special functions will not work correctly.

Set the switches on the following boards to the positions shown. Any block (representing a switch) that does not contain an 'X' denoting the proper switch position should not be changed from the factory setting.

These boards are located under the cover in the back of the machine. They must be removed in order to set the switches. It is recommended that only qualified service technicians remove PC boards. If you are not sure what to do or how to handle these boards, ask a friend who works with electronic equipment to make the changes. A case of beer or a nice dinner should be adequate payment.

Board G9BNA: first board in from rear of machine.

```

  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
  -----
ON  : :X: : :X: : : :
OFF :X: :X:X: : :X:X:
  -----
      SW 1
```

Settings for: print start code (CR,LF,VT,FF), DEL code IRT,
Auto-return invalid, buffer length 163.

Board G9BWB 2nd in from rear

Note: This board may be named differently. Settings are the same. Remember that it is the second board from the rear and has 3 switches.

```
      1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
      -----
ON :X: :X: : : : :
OFF : :X: :X:X:X:X:X:
      -----
      SW 2 (SW 1 IS NOT CHANGED)
```

Settings for: parity check enable, All tabs cleared, Local LF ON, right margin 136, 12-pitch, Auto return off.

```
      1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
      -----
ON :X: : : : :X: : :
OFF : :X:X:X:X:X: :X:X:
      -----
      SW 3
```

NEC OTHER MODELS:

Set spacing to 12-pitch, 6 lpi, Local LF ON, Half duplex, Parity EVEN, Speed H (for 1200 baud), test OFF, REMOTE. Also, you may need to set switches for ETX/ACK. Refer to operators guide for switch locations and settings on your specific model.

DIABLO Printer Settings:

Diablo serial printer owners should set Speed Switch to 120 cps, Spacing to 12, Auto LF ON, Parity Even, Scroll OFF, and ETX/ACK switch on. The DC1/DC3 protocol will NOT work.

APPENDIX B: RS-232-C SETTINGS

The Radio Shack RS-232-C interface should be set in the following configuration for 1200 baud communications used with the NEC, Diablo, and Custom serial drivers. The serial drivers use the physical switch settings on the RS-232-C to determine the terminal speed.

```
      1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
      -----
OPEN  :X:X: : : :X: :
CLOSED : : :X:X:X:X: :X:
      -----
      RS232-C
      1200 BAUD
```

Settings for: 1200 baud, 1 Stop bit, 7 bit words, Even parity. Note that the settings on the RS-232 do not necessarily have to be set in this way, but BOTH the RS232 and the printer must be talking the same language at the same speed. It is best to use the above settings and match the ones on the printer to them.

If the printer can only communicate at 300 baud, use the following set-up:

```
      1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
      -----
OPEN  :X:X: : : :X: :
CLOSED : : :X:X:X:X: :X:
      -----
      RS-232-C
      300 BAUD
```

APPENDIX C: Notes on Specific Printers

Line Printer IV: Centronics 737: Atari 825

The Line Printer IV (Centronics 737) is a very inexpensive and capable dot matrix printer. However, certain features described in the following pages are performed differently on the LP IV. For example, the underlining capability of the LP IV is used instead of backspacing and printing an underscore as it is done with other printers. The selection of proportional spacing mode is done by inserting <@-Y><Shift-P> in the text. This does **NOT** allow you to justify text in proportional spacing mode. It is provided only to allow access to the secondary type style. BOLD refers to elongated characters, which unlike in the other drivers, are turned OFF (by the printer) at the end of a print line. Also, when selecting either 10 or 16.7 pitch or proportional spacing type, the carriage is returned to the beginning of the current line. Therefore, pitches **SHOULD NOT BE CHANGED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE LINE!**

Slashed zeroes are NOT supported on the Line Printer IV in this release.

When modifying with SuperScript, the three questions have been answered for you, Y, N, N.

Daisy II

The Radio Shack Daisy Wheel II letter quality printer has all the SuperScript features implemented in this version. However, the underlining capability of the printer is used instead of being manually performed by SuperScript. It is possible to underline blank spaces. The Daisy II can only space 1/60th of an inch. Therefore, we cannot guarantee the quality of the boldfacing.

During modification, the three questions have been answered for you, Y, N, N.

NEC

Switches must be set exactly as specified, otherwise results will be unpredictable. NEC has changed the names on some boards. You can easily determine the correct board by its position and number of switches. Most NEC boards are located under casing in the rear. Refer to Appendix A.

Decwriter

Use one of the custom drivers, Decwriter LA34 and LA36 owners answer the questions Y, Y, N. When printing, you may notice a slight delay before each line is printed while the printer processes the 18 nulls after each line; this delay is unavoidable in this version of SuperScript. All serial printers have this delay.

Qume

There are various models of Qume printers, some with a Radio Shack modification, some without it. Consult the printer manual to determine whether the ETX/ACK protocol is used. Some Qume printers are NEC and Diablo compatible and can use the NEC or Diablo driver.

Epson MX-80 (Also applies to Epson MX-80/FT. For MX-70's use Driver/PAR).

SuperScript does not provide superscripting or subscripting for the Epson MX-80. Instead, the Epson driver assigns the following functions to the SuperScript control codes:

- @ - T: normal 10 characters per inch mode, with no emphasized printing.
- @ - B: printer turns on and off the elongated characters.
- @Y-@T: 16.5 characters per inch, or compressed mode.
- @Y-@B: 10 characters per inch, emphasized printing.

The Epson does not allow for the switching of pitches within the line. If you tell the Epson to switch to 16.5 cpi in the middle of the line, the whole line will be printed in the compressed mode. This is a printer limitation and cannot be overcome by SuperScript. The elongated characters can only be used in 10 cpi. If you try to print elongated characters when in 16.5 cpi, the text will be printed in 10 cpi from that point on. For additional information, refer to "USING SUPERScript", substituting these functions for the ones listed. The required space, insert text, directory, and kill file commands remain the same.

The three modification questions have been answered for you, N, N, N.

As of this date Epson has not yet released its Graphic ROM sets for the MX-80 series. Therefore, we are uncertain how SuperScript will operate with this modification to your printer.

APPENDIX D: Model III SuperScript

SuperScript for the Model III is similar to the original Model I version of SuperScript: it requires the same printer information, it provides the same features, and uses the same commands as outlined in the main portion of this text. It is imperative that you read the documentation thoroughly in this section and also in the rest of the manual. You will use the Model III TRSDOS "CONVERT" utility to transfer the Model I Scripsit and this SuperScript Model III program to a Model III TRSDOS diskette. After the conversion procedure has been performed, you will do the simple modification procedure for your particular printer as outlined in the beginning of the documentation.

YOU WILL USE MODEL I SCRIPSIT/LC.

SuperScript takes the Model I diskette version of Scripsit and modifies it for use on the Model III. Since You have a Model III, you probably purchased the Model III Scripsit. Don't worry, Radio Shack should have included a Model I diskette with your package, since current Scripsit's sent from Fort Worth include both Model I and Model III versions.

If you did not receive a copy of the Model I Scripsit, contact your local Radio Shack store for an exchange. If this is impossible, see the section at the end of this appendix entitled "I DON'T HAVE MODEL I SCRIPSIT!".

The Model I version of Scripsit is used for several reasons. First, the Model III version is on a protected diskette. To perform the modification, we would be required to break Tandy's protection. We do not feel that this is right. So, to provide you with a word processing system that you can backup, we decided to use the Model I version which is not protected. Second, the Model I version has been unchanged for many months now. The Model III version has been released only recently, and apparently has some minor bugs which may be changed in the future. By using the Model I version, we can be sure that the modification will be performed correctly.

YOU WILL USE THE "CONVERT" UTILITY.

Model III TRSDOS provides a utility to convert Model I diskettes to Model III diskettes. This utility is fully explained in the TRSDOS Reference Manual, and you should be sure that you understand the process well before attempting to convert your Scripsit diskette.

You will use the convert utility to transfer Model I Scripsit and the SuperScript programs to a Model III TRSDOS diskette. The CONVERT utility requires two drives. If you do not have two drives, you can either use a friend's (or a Radio Shack Computer Center's) system or refer to the section entitled "I DON'T HAVE TWO DRIVES!"

The lowercase driver LC/CMD as described in the Model I SuperScript manual is not needed on the Model III and is not included.

WE ARE READY TO START

To convert SuperScript and the Model I Scripsit, you should have the following items in front of you:

- a) Model I Scripsit/LC diskette
- b) Original SuperScript diskette Model III version
- c) Model III TRSDOS diskette (version 1.2 or later)
- d) Two blank, unformatted diskettes.
- e) TRSDOS Manual for easy reference.

1. Make a backup of the TRSDOS diskette onto one of the blank diskettes (you should refer to the TRSDOS manual if you need help with the backup procedure).

2. After the backup is complete, place the newly created TRSDOS diskette in Drive # and press RESET.

3. Using the PURGE utility, remove all unneeded and unwanted files. The purge utility will ask for the password of the diskette, which should be "PASSWORD" (without the quotation marks). Do NOT purge any files that end with "/SYS" and do NOT purge the CONVERT/CMD file. The convert utility, called CONVERT/CMD, is an "invisible" file and will not show up on the directory unless you specifically ask for "invisible" filenames to be displayed. (Read the TRSDOS manual first if you are unsure of how to do this operation -- a mistake would not be fatal, but it could cause much extra work for you and could destroy your original copies of programs.)

4. When you have completed the purge, you should have a diskette containing the CONVERT utility in Drive #.

5. Place the Model I Scripsit diskette with a write-protect tab in Drive 1 and type: CONVERT :1 :# <ENTER>

This will copy Scripsit files from the original Scripsit diskette to the backup copy of the TRSDOS diskette in Drive #. The files copied should include SCRIPSIT/LC, SCRIPSIT/UC and a number of exercise files (see the Scripsit manual for information about what files the original Scripsit diskette contains). The only Scripsit file you MUST keep on the diskette is SCRIPSIT/LC.

6. When the conversion is finished, remove the Scripsit diskette from Drive 1 and store in it a safe place.

7. Place the SuperScript diskette in Drive 1. Be certain that there is a write-protect tab on the SuperScript diskette. You now should have the backup copy of the TRSDOS diskette, to which you just transferred the Scripsit/LC program, in Drive # and the SuperScript diskette in Drive 1. Type: CONVERT :1 :# <ENTER>

This will copy all the SuperScript files to the TRSDOS diskette.

8. Remove the SuperScript diskette from Drive 1 and store in it a safe place. Place the remaining blank diskette in Drive 1 and type:
BACKUP :0 :1

9. When backup is complete, take the diskette out of Drive 1, label it as a Scripsit/Superscript Model III Backup Diskette and store it in a safe place. This is not essential -- you have completed all the needed Model III conversion modifications on the diskette in Drive 0 -- but is rather a preventative move to make a new "master" diskette for future use. By keeping a "master" of the modified diskette, you quickly can be back in operation if something happens to your working Scripsit/SuperScript diskette. You need only make a new copy, not do all the conversions to Model III again.

If you have a parallel printer, you now can perform the modification on the newly created Scripsit/Superscript diskette in Drive 0 by following the directions in this manual. Reread the section on CHOOSING A DRIVER then proceed to Step #7 in MODIFYING SCRIPSIT.

IF YOU HAVE A SERIAL PRINTER:

Since the RS232 on the Model III does not have switches, you will need to supply the proper setting for word length, parity, stop bits and baud rate. Normally, you would use the SETCOM command under TRSDOS to set these parameters. SuperScript eliminates that step by requesting the information only once and making it a permanent part of the working program. During the modification procedure, you will be asked three additional questions in Step #9. The first question requests a CONTROL.WORD. You can choose a control word which matches what you normally select from the following table:

Word Length	Parity	Stop-bits	CONTROL.WORD
7	N	1	AC
7	N	2	BC
7	E	1	A4
7	E	2	B4
7	O	1	24
7	O	2	34
8	N	1	EC
8	N	2	FC
8	E	1	E4
8	E	2	F4
8	O	1	64
8	O	2	74

The second question requires a BAUD.RATE. Instead of typing in the baud rate that you use for SETCOM, select the corresponding BAUD.RATE code from this table:

Baud Rate	BAUD.RATE
110	22
134.5	33
300	55
600	66
1200	77

The third question asks for the number of NULLS. Nulls are simply "do-nothing" orders sent to the printer to give it a chance to catch up with the computer. Some serial printers lose characters if the host computer doesn't delay sending more characters after sending a carriage return. The printer's printhead simply cannot return to the left margin fast enough without the delays. This doesn't affect all printers. If you don't have any idea of how many nulls your printer needs, try 05 or 08 (be certain to put the "0" before the second number). If the printer starts to lose characters at the beginning of the line or sporadically doesn't advance the paper, try more nulls.

Your response to the question about nulls should be in hexadecimal, or Base 16. To count in hex (that's computer and math jargon for hexadecimal), you say 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 0A, 0B, 0C, 0D, 0E, 0F. 10. 10 is equal to 16 in decimal notation, our usual way of counting. The full count, from 1 to 16, converted to hex is:

1 = 01	9 = 09
2 = 02	10 = 0A
3 = 03	11 = 0B
4 = 04	12 = 0C
5 = 05	13 = 0D
6 = 06	14 = 0E
7 = 07	15 = 0F
8 = 08	16 = 10

Most printers will not require more than 16 nulls. When you select the number of nulls, remember that the leading zero must be used -- type "05" and NOT "5" if you want five nulls -- if the number is less than 10 hex.

You are now ready to perform the modification procedure as outlined in the beginning of this documentation. With your newly created Scripsit/SuperScript diskette in Drive 0, read the section on CHOOSING A DRIVER, then proceed to Step #7 in MODIFYING SCRIPSIT in the main text.

I DON'T HAVE MODEL I SCRIPSIT!
I DON'T HAVE TWO DRIVES!

Most customers are near a Radio Shack store, so they have access to Model I Scrpsit and most likely to a Model III computer with two drives. If you cannot get the SuperScript programs and Model I Scrpsit onto a Model III TRSDOS diskette, you may do the following:

1. Place your original Scrpsit diskette and original SuperScript diskette in a protective case (or between two pieces of stiff cardboard, but a specially made diskette mailer is vastly preferable) and

2. Send them, with your name, address, telephone number and a check or money order for \$10 (\$15 for overseas requests) made payable to Wilkes Software Systems, to:

Wilkes Software Systems
P.O. Box 1577
Baltimore, MD 21203

We will place the SuperScript program, ready for you to modify, on your SuperScript diskette and return both diskettes to you. Be sure to insure your diskettes when you mail them, and be sure to include both diskettes to validate ownership of Scrpsit and SuperScript. No copies will be made unless BOTH original diskettes are enclosed. We cannot be responsible for unprotected diskettes damaged in transit; protect diskettes carefully. The above address is for this service only. All other correspondence should be addressed to Acorn Software Products, Inc., at the address on the cover of the manual.

SuperScript
by Richard P. Wilkes
Copyright 1980
Acorn Software Products, Inc.

PROGRAM SPECIFICATIONS

SuperScript is available for either the Radio Shack TRS-80 Model I or Model III microcomputer with Radio Shack expansion interface, at least 32K RAM, one or more disk drivers, lower case modification, and Radio Shack's Model I Scripsit. Model III owners will do a simple conversion procedure using the Model I version of Scripsit and two disk drives.

LIMITED WARRANTY

Acorn Software Products, Inc. shall accept no liability or responsibility to the purchaser or any other person or entity with respect to any liability, loss, or damage caused or alleged to be caused directly or indirectly by this product, including but not limited to any interruption of service, loss of business and anticipatory profits or consequential damages resulting from the use or operation of this program package. This program package will be exchanged if defective in manufacture, labeling, or packaging, but except for such replacement, the sale or subsequent use of this program material is without warranty or liability.

NOTICE

This program package and any and all of its components are copyrighted with all rights reserved. The distribution and sale of this program package are intended for the personal use of the original purchaser only and for use only on the computer system specified herein. Moreover, copying, duplicating, selling, or otherwise distributing this product is expressly forbidden. In accepting this product, the purchaser recognizes this agreement.