

This memory space is available to any peripheral card that needs it. More than one peripheral card can have expansion ROM on it, but only one of them can be active at a time.

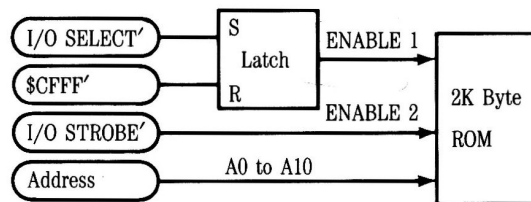
Each peripheral card that uses expansion ROM must have a circuit on it to enable the ROM. The circuit does this by a two-stage process: first, it sets a flip-flop when the I/O SELECT' signal, pin 1 on the slot, becomes active (low); second, it enables the expansion ROM devices when the I/O STROBE' signal, pin 20 on the slot, becomes active (low). Figure 6-1 shows a typical ROM-enable circuit.

The I/O SELECT' signal on a particular slot becomes active whenever the Apple IIe's microprocessor addresses a location in the 256-byte ROM address space allocated to that slot. The I/O STROBE' signal on all of the expansion slots becomes active (low) when the microprocessor addresses a location in the expansion-ROM memory space, \$C800-\$CFFF. The I/O STROBE' signal is used to enable the expansion-ROM devices on a peripheral card. (See Figure 6-1.)

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**Important** If there is an 80-column text card installed in the auxiliary slot, some of the functions normally associated with slot 3 are performed by the 80-column text card and the built-in 80-column firmware. With the 80-column text card installed, the I/O STROBE' signal is not available on slot 3, so firmware in expansion ROM on a card in slot 3 will not run.

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**Figure 6-1**  
Expansion ROM enable circuit