
Baud rate, nB

You can use this command to override the physical settings of switches SW1-1 through SW1-4 on the SSC. For example, to change the baud rate to 135, send Control-I 4B CR to the SSC.

Table H-1
Baud rate selections

n	SSC baud rate	n	SSC baud rate
0	Use SW1-1 to SW1-4	8	1200
1	50	9	1800
2	75	10	2400
3	109.92 (110)	11	3600
4	134.58 (135)	12	4800
5	150	13	7200
6	300	14	9600
7	600	15	19200

Table H-2
Data format selections

n	Data bits	Stop bits
0	8	1
1	7	1
2	6	1
3	5	1
4	8	2 *
5	7	2
6	6	2
7	5	2 †

* 1 with parity options 4 through 7

† 11/2 with parity options
0 through 3

Table H-3
Parity selections

n	Parity to use
0,2,4, or 6	None (default value)
1	Odd parity (odd total number of ones)
3	Even parity (even total number of ones)
5	MARK parity (parity bit always 1)
7	SPACE parity (parity bit always 0)

Data format, nD

You can override the settings of switch SW2-1 with this command. The table below shows how many data and stop bits correspond to each value of n. For example, Control-I 2D CR makes the SSC transmit each character in the form one start bit (always transmitted), six data bits, and one stop bit.

Parity, nP

You can use this command to set the parity that you want to use for data transmission and reception. There are five parity options available, described in Table H-3.

For example, the command string Control-I 1P CR makes the SSC transmit and check for odd parity. Odd parity means that the high bit of every character is 0 if there is an odd number of 1 bits in that character, or 1 if there is an even number of 1 bits in the character, making the total number of 1 bits in the character always odd. This is an easy (but not foolproof) way to check data for transmission errors. Parity errors are recorded in a status byte.