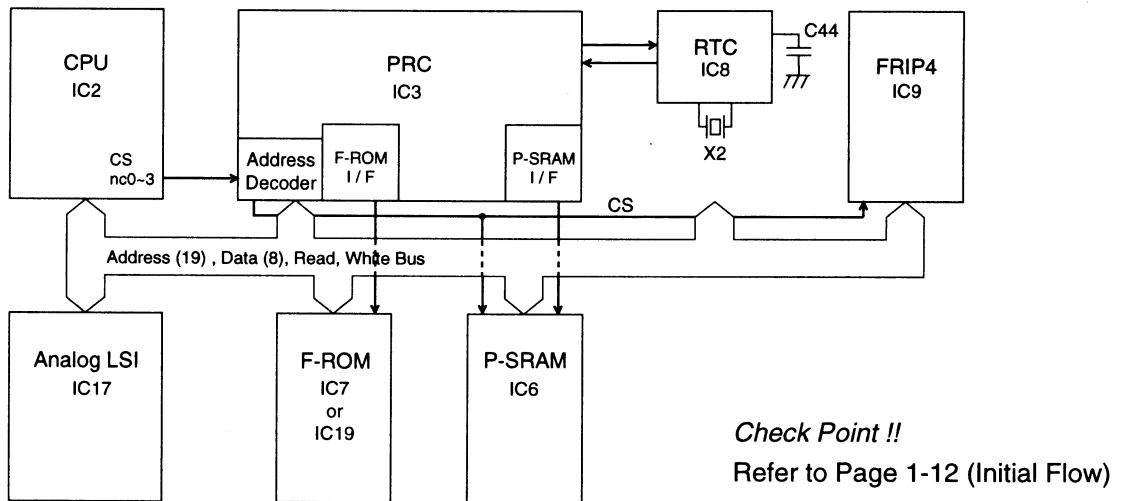


2.1 System Control Circuit

2.1.1 CPU and Peripheral Circuits



Overview of the CPU

The CPU controls a 20-bits address bus and is used in making connection with other peripheral ICs and interfaces through an 8-bits data bus.

IC2 differs from a typical CPU and has the following functions.

- * Encode and Decode by software
- * Operates as a 9600 bps MODEM in conjunction with IC17.
- * Equipped with two Serial Interfaces
- * Equipped with 16-bits Parallel I/O Port used exclusively for motor drive.
- * In conjunction with IC17, IC2 can record and play back message as a digital signal.
- * Equipped with an enable output used exclusively for head drive.

The CPU (IC2) controls the devices listed below.

- * Analog LSI (IC17) : Makes up the MODEM in conjunction with IC2.
- * PRC (Port & RAM Controller) IC3 : Control of the P SRAM and Flash ROM (F-ROM), and the I/O ports.
- * FRIP4 IC9 : This IC controls scanning.
- * Memory : Refer to following table
- * RTC (Real Time Clock)IC8 : Generates the clock/calendar data and these are backedup by Back up Capacitor (C44).

2.1.2 Memory

Details of memory usage for each model are as listed below.

Memory	Type/Capacity	Memory usage
IC5	EPROM 4MB	System programs, Hold sound , Coding Table
IC6	256 KB Pseudo SRAM	CPU work memory, Line memory, Buffer memory
IC7	512KB FLASH ROM	Journal, Tel. No., RAM setting, OGM, ICM and Document data, CIS compensation data.
IC9	1MB FLASH ROM	Kept data even if the power is switched off.

You can check IC7 by Test Mode 9 (Memory Test).

Caution! After above test, compensation data for CIS is cleared.

Please refer to Test Mode 4 (CIS Test) in Service Manual.