

KRAMER ELECTRONICS Ltd. COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL "2000"

(VER-0.51)

This RS-232 / RS-485 communication protocol uses four bytes of information as defined below. For RS-232, a null-modem connection between the machine and controller is used. The default data rate is 9600 baud, with no parity, 8 data bits and 1 stop bit.

Note that "Protocol 2000 compatible" does not imply that a machine includes all of the commands below. Each machine uses a sub-set of Protocol 2000, as per its needs.

MSB

LSB

	DESTI- NATION	INSTRUCTION					
0	D	N5	N4	N3	N2	N1	N0
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

1st byte

	INPUT						
1	I6	I5	I4	I3	I2	I1	I0
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

2nd byte

	OUTPUT						
1	O6	O5	O4	O3	O2	O1	O0
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

3rd byte

	MACHINE NUMBER						
1	OVR	X	M4	M3	M2	M1	M0
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

4th byte

1st BYTE: Bit 7 – Defined as 0.
D – "DESTINATION": 0 - for sending information to the switchers (from the PC);
1 - for sending to the PC (from the switcher).

N5...N0 – "INSTRUCTION"

The function that is to be performed by the switcher(s) is defined by the INSTRUCTION (6 bits). Similarly, if a function is performed via the machine's keyboard, then these bits are set with the INSTRUCTION NO., which was performed. The instruction codes are defined according to the table below (INSTRUCTION NO. is the value to be set for N5...N0).

2nd BYTE: Bit 7 – Defined as 1.
I6...I0 – "INPUT".

When switching (ie. instruction codes 1 and 2), the INPUT (7 bits) is set as the input number which is to be switched. Similarly, if switching is done via the machine's front-panel, then these bits are set with the INPUT NUMBER which was switched. For other operations, these bits are defined according to the table.

3rd BYTE: Bit 7 – Defined as 1.
 O6...O0 – "OUTPUT".

When switching (ie. instruction codes 1 and 2), the OUTPUT (7 bits) is set as the output number which is to be switched. Similarly, if switching is done via the machine's front-panel, then these bits are set with the OUTPUT NUMBER which was switched. For other operations, these bits are defined according to the table.

4th BYTE: Bit 7 – Defined as 1.
 Bit 5 – Don't care.
 OVR – Machine number override.
 M4...M0 – MACHINE NUMBER.

Used to address machines in a system via their machine numbers. When several machines are controlled from a single serial port, they are usually configured together with each machine having an individual machine number. If the OVR bit is set, then all machine numbers will accept (implement) the command, and the addressed machine will reply.

For a single machine controlled via the serial port, always set M4...M0 = 1, and make sure that the machine itself is configured as MACHINE NUMBER = 1.

TABLE OF INSTRUCTION CODES FOR PROTOCOL "2000"

Note: All values in the table are decimal, unless otherwise stated.

INSTRUCTION		DEFINITION FOR SPECIFIC INSTRUCTION		NOTE
#	DESCRIPTION	INPUT	OUTPUT	
0	RESET VIDEO	0	0	1
1	SWITCH VIDEO	Set equal to video input which is to be switched (0 = disconnect)	Set equal to video output which is to be switched (0 = to all the outputs)	2, 15
2	SWITCH AUDIO	Set equal to audio input which is to be switched (0 = disconnect)	Set equal to audio output which is to be switched (0 = to all the outputs)	2
3	STORE VIDEO STATUS	Set as SETUP #	0 - to store 1 - to delete	2, 3, 15
4	RECALL VIDEO STATUS	Set as SETUP #	0	2, 3, 15
5	REQUEST STATUS OF A VIDEO OUTPUT	Set as SETUP #	Equal to output number whose status is reqd	4, 3
6	REQUEST STATUS OF AN AUDIO OUTPUT	Set as SETUP #	Equal to output number whose status is reqd	4, 3

7	VIS SOURCE	Set as input # when OUTPUT byte = 6; OR set as output # when OUTPUT byte = 7; OR set as blank period (in steps of 25ms) when OUTPUT byte = 32; OR set = 0. *****	0 - No VIS (immediate) 1 - Input # 1 2 - External digital sync 3 - External analog sync 4 - Dynamic sync 5 - Inter-machine sync 6 - Input # (INPUT byte) 7 - Output # (INPUT byte) 8 - User-defined sync 32 - RGBHV seamless switching 64 - Set for delayed switch 65 - Execute delayed switch 66 - Cancel delayed switch setting	2, 5, 17, 18
8	BREAKAWAY SETTING	0	0 - audio-follow-video 1 - audio breakaway – display/set mode VIDEO 2 - audio breakaway – display/set mode AUDIO 3 - audio breakaway – display/set mode DATA	2
		1	0 - FOLLOW mode 1 - Normal mode	15
9	VIDEO / AUDIO TYPE SETTING	0 - for video	0 - CV 4 - SDI 1 - YC 5 - CV+YC 2 - YUV 6 - VGA scaler 3 - RGBS 7 - DVI	2
		1 - for audio	00=0 – Unbalanced audio 00=1 – Balanced audio 01=0 – Digital audio 01=1 – Analog audio 04=0, 03=0, 02=0-Mono 04=0, 03=0, 02=1-Stereo	
		2 - for VGA and DVI	1 - 640X480 2 - 800X600 3 - 1024X768	
10	REQUEST VIS SETTING	Set as SETUP #, or set to 126 or 127 to request if machine has this function	0 - VIS source 1 - Input # or output # of source 2 - Vertical sync freq (Hz)	3, 4, 6, 7
11	REQUEST BREAKAWAY SETTING	Set as SETUP #, or set to 126 or 127 to request if machine has this function	0 - Request audio breakaway setting 1 - Request "FOLLOW" setting	3, 4, 6, 15
12	REQUEST VIDEO / AUDIO TYPE SETTING	Set as SETUP #, or set to 126 or 127 to request if machine has this function	0 - for video 1 - for audio 2 - for VGA	3, 4, 6
13	SET HIGHEST MACHINE ADDRESS	0 - for video 1 - for audio	Set equal to highest machine address	2

14	REQUEST HIGHEST MACHINE ADDRESS	0 - for video 1 - for audio	0	4
15	REQUEST WHETHER SETUP IS DEFINED / VALID INPUT IS DETECTED	SETUP # or Input #	0 - for checking if setup is defined 1 - for checking if input is valid	8
16	ERROR / BUSY	For invalid / valid input (i.e. OUTPUT byte = 4 or OUTPUT byte = 5), this byte is set as the input #	0 - error 1 - invalid instruction 2 - out of range 3 - machine busy 4 - invalid input 5 - valid input 6 - RX buffer overflow	9, 25
17	RESERVED	- - - -	- - - -	10
18	RESET AUDIO	0	0	1
19	STORE AUDIO STATUS	Set as SETUP #	0 - to store 1 - to delete	2, 3
20	RECALL AUDIO STATUS	Set as SETUP #	0	2, 3
21	SET VIDEO PARAMETER	Equal to input / output number whose video parameter is to be set (0 = all)	Set as parameter value	2, 11, 20, 24
22	SET AUDIO PARAMETER	Equal to input / output number whose parameter is to be set (0 = all)	Set as parameter value	2, 11, 20, 24
23	INCREASE / DECREASE VIDEO PARAMETER	Equal to input / output number whose video parameter is to be increased / decreased (0 = all)	0 - increase video gain 1 - decrease video gain 2 - increase contrast 3 - decrease contrast 4 - increase brightness 5 - decrease brightness 6 - increase colour 7 - decrease colour 8 - increase hue 9 - decrease hue 16 - increase H-phase 17 - decrease H-phase 18 - increase V-position 19 - decrease V-position	24
24	INCREASE / DECREASE AUDIO PARAMETER	Equal to input / output number whose parameter is to be increased / decreased (0 = all)	0 - increase output 1 - decrease output 2 - increase left output 3 - decrease left output 4 - increase right output 5 - decrease right output 6 - increase input 7 - decrease input 8 - increase left input 9 - decrease left input 10 - increase right input 11 - decrease right input	24
25	REQUEST AUDIO PARAMETER	Equal to input / output number whose parameter is requested	0	6, 20, 24

26	REQUEST VIDEO PARAMETER	Equal to input / output number whose video parameter is requested	0	6, 20, 24
30	LOCK FRONT PANEL	0 - Panel unlocked 1 - Panel locked	0	2
31	REQUEST WHETHER PANEL IS LOCKED	0	0	16
32 to 35	RESERVED	- - - -	- - - -	10
40	DIRECT MEMORY SAVE	Memory address	Data	21
42	AUDIO PARAMETER SETTINGS FOR INSTRUCTIONS 22, 24, 25	INPUT Bit: I0 - 0=input; 1=output I1 - Left I2 - Right	0 - Gain 1 - Bass 2 - Treble 3 - Midrange 4 - Mix On	24
43	VIDEO PARAMETER SETTINGS FOR INSTRUCTIONS 21, 23, 26	1 - Input 2 - Output	0 - video gain 1 - contrast 2 - brightness 3 - colour 4 - hue 5 - H-phase 6 - V-position	24
44	SWITCH CONTROL DATA	Set equal to control data input which is to be switched (0 = disconnect)	Set equal to control data output which is to be switched (0 = to all the outputs)	2,27
45	REQUEST STATUS OF CONTROL DATA OUTPUT	Set as SETUP #	Equal to output number whose status is reqd	3,4,27
55	REPLY ON	0	0 - Off 1 - On	26
56	CHANGE TO ASCII	0	1 - SVS protocol 2 - Generic protocol 3 - Protocol-3000	19
57	SET AUTO-SAVE	I3 - no save I4 - auto-save	0	12, 2
58	EXECUTE LOADED DATA	Set as 0, or as SETUP #.	1-Take 2-Cancel	22, 3
59	LOAD VIDEO DATA	Set equal to video input (0 = disconnect) ----- (127 = load SETUP #)	Set equal to video output (0 = to all the outputs) ----- or SETUP #	22, 23
60	LOAD AUDIO DATA	Set equal to audio input (0 = disconnect) ----- (127 = load SETUP #)	Set equal to audio output (0 = to all the outputs) ----- or SETUP #	22, 23

61	IDENTIFY MACHINE	1 - video machine name 2 - audio machine name 3 - video software version 4 - audio software version 5 - RS422 controller name 6 - RS422 controller version 7 - remote control name 8 - remote software version 9 - Protocol 2000 revision 10 - Control data machine name 11 -Control data software version	0 - Request first 4 digits 1 - Request first suffix 2 - Request second suffix 3 - Request third suffix 10 -Request first prefix 11 -Request second prefix 12 -Request third prefix	13
62	DEFINE MACHINE	1 - number of inputs 2 - number of outputs 3 - number of setups	1 - for video 2 - for audio 3 - for SDI 4 - for remote panel 5 - for RS-422 controller 6 - for control data	14
63	EXTENDED DATA	7 MSBs for INPUT data	7 MSBs for OUTPUT data	20

NOTES on the above table:

NOTE 1 - When the master switcher is reset, (e.g. when it is turned on), the reset code is sent to the PC. If this code is sent to the switchers, it will reset according to the present power-down settings.

NOTE 2 - These are bi-directional definitions. That is, if the switcher receives the code, it will perform the instruction; and if the instruction is performed (due to a keystroke operation on the front panel), then these codes are sent. For example, if the HEX code

01 85 88 83

was sent from the PC, then the switcher (machine 3) will switch input 5 to output 8. If the user switched input 1 to output 7 via the front panel keypad, then the switcher will send HEX codes:

41 81 87 83

to the PC.

When the PC sends one of the commands in this group to the switcher, then, if the instruction is valid, the switcher replies by sending to the PC the same four bytes that it was sent (except for the first byte, where the DESTINATION bit is set high).

NOTE 3 - SETUP # 0 is the present setting. SETUP # 1 and higher are the settings saved in the switcher's memory, (i.e. those used for Store and Recall).

NOTE 4 - The reply to a "REQUEST" instruction is as follows: the same instruction and INPUT codes as were sent are returned, and the OUTPUT is assigned the value of the requested parameter. The replies to instructions 10 and 11 are as per the definitions in instructions 7 and 8 respectively. For example, if the present status of machine number 5 is breakaway setting, then the reply to the HEX code

0B 80 80 85

would be HEX codes

4B 80 81 85

NOTE 5 – For the OUTPUT byte set as 6, the VIS source is the input selected using the OUTPUT byte. Similarly, for the OUTPUT byte set as 7, the VIS source is the output selected using the

OUTPUT byte. Note also, that on some machines the sync source is not software selectable, but is selected using switches, jumpers, etc!

NOTE 6 – If INPUT is set to 127 for these instructions, then, if the function is defined on this machine, it replies with OUTPUT=1. If the function is not defined, then the machine replies with OUTPUT=0, or with an error (invalid instruction code).

If the INPUT is set to 126 for these instructions, then, if possible, the machine will return the current setting of this function, even for the case that the function is not defined. For example, for a video switcher which always switches during the VIS of input #1, (and its VIS setting cannot be programmed otherwise), the reply to the HEX code

0A FE 80 81 (ie. request VIS setting, with INPUT set as 126_{dec})
would be HEX codes

4A FE 81 81 (ie. VIS setting = 1, which is defined as VIS from input #1).

NOTE 7 – Setting OUTPUT to 0 will return the VIS source setting as defined in instruction #7. Setting to 1 will return the input # or output # of the sync source (for the case where the VIS source is set as 6 or as 7 in instruction #7). Setting to 2 returns the vertical sync frequency (0 for no input sync, 50 for PAL, 60 for NTSC, 127 for error).

NOTE 8 - The reply is as in TYPE 3 above, except that here the OUTPUT is assigned with the value 0 if the setup is not defined / no valid input is detected; or 1 if it is defined / valid input is detected.

NOTE 9 - An error code is returned to the PC if an invalid instruction code was sent to the switcher, or if a parameter associated with the instruction is out of range (e.g. trying to save to a setup greater than the highest one, or trying to switch an input or output greater than the highest one defined). This code is also returned to the PC if an RS-232 instruction is sent while the machine is being programmed via the front panel. Reception of this code by the switcher is not valid.

NOTE 10 – This code is reserved for internal use.

NOTE 11 – For machines where the video and / or audio parameter is programmable.

NOTE 12 - Under normal conditions, the machine's present status is saved each time a change is made. The "power-down" save (auto-save) may be disabled using this code. Note that whenever the machine is turned on, the auto-save function is set.

NOTE 13 - This is a request to identify the switcher/s in the system. If the OUTPUT is set as 0, and the INPUT is set as 1, 2, 5 or 7, the machine will send its name. The reply is the decimal value of the INPUT and OUTPUT. For example, for a 2216, the reply to the request to send the audio machine name would be (HEX codes):

7D 96 90 81 (i.e. 128_{dec}+ 22_{dec} for 2nd byte, and 128_{dec}+ 16_{dec} for 3rd byte).

If the request for identification is sent with the INPUT set as 3 or 4, the appropriate machine will send its software version number. Again, the reply would be the decimal value of the INPUT and OUTPUT - the INPUT representing the number in front of the decimal point, and the OUTPUT representing the number after it. For example, for version 3.5, the reply to the request to send the version number would be (HEX codes):

7D 83 85 81 (i.e. 128_{dec}+ 3_{dec} for 2nd byte, 128_{dec}+ 5_{dec} for 3rd byte).

If the OUTPUT is set as 1, then the ASCII coding of the lettering following the machine's name is sent. For example, for the VS-7588YC, the reply to the request to send the first suffix would be (HEX codes):

7D D9 C3 81 (i.e. 128_{dec}+ ASCII for "Y"; 128_{dec}+ ASCII for "C").

NOTE 14 - The number of inputs and outputs refers to the specific machine which is being addressed, *not* to the system. For example, if six 16X16 matrices are configured to make a 48X32 system (48 inputs, 32 outputs), the reply to the HEX code

3E 82 81 82 (ie. request the number of outputs)
would be HEX codes
7E 82 90 82
ie. 16 outputs

NOTE 15 – When the OVR bit (4th byte) is set, then the “video” commands have universal meaning. For example, instruction 1 (SWITCH VIDEO) will cause all units (including audio, data, etc.) to switch. Similarly, if a machine is in “FOLLOW” mode, it will perform any “video” instruction.

NOTE 16 - The reply to the “REQUEST WHETHER PANEL IS LOCKED” is as in NOTE 4 above, except that here the OUTPUT is assigned with the value 0 if the panel is unlocked, or 1 if it is locked.

NOTE 17 – For clean switching of RGBHV video, the “seamless switching” option may be used. The blanking period for the transition of the RGB sources may be set in this case, in steps of 25 milliseconds.

For example, to set for 350ms blanking time (14 steps), send HEX codes

07 8E A0 81

NOTE 18 – Delayed execution allows switching after a delay dictated by RS-232. To do this, the user sends instruction 7 with the “Set for delayed switch” option (64_{dec}) before sending the switch command (instruction 1) or pressing via front panel. The switch is not executed (unless timed-out) until the “Execute delayed switch” code is sent, or the “Set for delayed switch” code is sent again. (The mode is automatically cancelled after implementation of the switch if the “execute” command is used).

For example, to connect input 4 to output 3 after a delay, send HEX codes

07 80 C0 81 (set for delayed switch)

01 84 83 81 (switch code)

then, after the required delay, send HEX codes

07 80 C1 81 (execute delayed switch)

to implement the switch.

NOTE 19 – After this instruction is sent, the unit will respond to the ASCII command set defined by the OUTPUT byte. The ASCII command to operate with the HEX command set must be sent in order to return to working with HEX codes.

NOTE 20 – When data (ie. the INPUT and/or OUTPUT bytes) of more than 7 bits is required, instruction 63 is sent before sending the instruction needing the additional bits. The data in this instruction then becomes the Most Significant Bits of that next instruction. For example, to set the audio gain (instruction 22) of output 3 to 681_{dec} (2A9_{hex}), you would first send HEX codes

3F 80 85 81

and then send HEX codes

16 83 A9 81.

To set the audio gain of output 6 to 10013_{dec} (271D_{hex}), first send HEX codes

3F 80 CE 81

followed by HEX codes

16 86 9D 81.

NOTE 21 – To store data in the non-volatile memory of the unit, eg. the EEPROM for saving SETUPS. The EEPROM address is sent using the INPUT byte, and the data to be stored is sent

using the OUTPUT byte. To use this instruction, it is necessary to understand the memory map, and memory structure of the particular machine.

NOTE 22 – Instruction 59 and instruction 60 load data for sending to the crosspoint switcher (or for storing in a SETUP), ie. the data is “lined-up” to be executed later. Instruction 58 executes the loaded data.

NOTE 23 – If the INPUT byte is set as 127_{dec}, then the data stored in a SETUP is loaded. The SETUP # is in the OUTPUT byte.

NOTE 24 – Further information needed in instructions 21, 22, 25 and 26, is sent using instruction 42 – which is sent prior to the instruction. For example, to request the audio gain value of right input # 9, send hex codes

2A 84 80 81

and then send HEX codes

19 89 81 81.

To set MIX mode, send hex codes

2A 81 84 81

and then send HEX codes

16

NOTE 25 – For units which detect the validity of the video inputs, Instruction 16 will be sent whenever the unit detects a change in the state of an input (in real-time).

For example, if input 3 is detected as invalid, the unit will send the HEX codes

10 83 84 81

If input 7 is detected as valid, then the unit will send HEX codes

10 87 85 81.

NOTE 26 - After this instruction is sent with OUTPUT defined OFF, the unit will not send reply to the protocol commands. In order to return to working with REPLY, this instruction must be sent with OUTPUT defined ON. In cases where there is hardware control of the REPLY, (eg a DIP-switch to disable replying), this instruction is only valid when the hardware REPLY is set ON.

NOTE 27 –Bit 6 in the Output byte defines direction of the switched DATA (RS-232,RS- 485, RS-422). For bit 6=0 the direction of the control DATA is from Input to Output; for bit 6=1 the direction of the reply DATA is oposite - from Output to the Input.

EXAMPLE: HEX TABLE FOR 16x16 VIDEO MATRIX SWITCH

The following table shows an example of the hexadecimal codes for programming a 16X16 video matrix using the "2000" protocol. The example assumes machine number 1:

	OUT															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
IN 1	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	90
	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
IN 2	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	90
	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
IN 3	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	90
	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
IN 4	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	90
	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
IN 5	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	90
	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
IN 6	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	90
	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
IN 7	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	90
	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
IN 8	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	90
	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
IN 9	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	90
	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
IN 10	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
	8A	8A	8A	8A	8A	8A	8A	8A	8A	8A	8A	8A	8A	8A	8A	8A
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	90
	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
IN 11	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
	8B	8B	8B	8B	8B	8B	8B	8B	8B	8B	8B	8B	8B	8B	8B	8B
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	90
	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
IN 12	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
	8C	8C	8C	8C	8C	8C	8C	8C	8C	8C	8C	8C	8C	8C	8C	8C
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	90
	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
IN 13	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
	8D	8D	8D	8D	8D	8D	8D	8D	8D	8D	8D	8D	8D	8D	8D	8D
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	90
	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
IN 14	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
	8E	8E	8E	8E	8E	8E	8E	8E	8E	8E	8E	8E	8E	8E	8E	8E
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	90
	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
IN 15	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
	8F	8F	8F	8F	8F	8F	8F	8F	8F	8F	8F	8F	8F	8F	8F	8F
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	90
	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
IN 16	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	90
	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81