

**NAME**

`locv` – long output conversion

**SYNOPSIS**

```
char *locv(hi, lo)  
int hi, lo;
```

**DESCRIPTION**

*Locv* converts a signed double-precision integer, whose parts are passed as arguments, to the equivalent ASCII character string and returns a pointer to that string.

**BUGS**

Since *locv* returns a pointer to a static buffer containing the converted result, it cannot be used twice in the same expression; the second result overwrites the first.